

TENNESSEE CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter No. 82, September 6, 1977*

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2. TCWP FILM PROGRAM

Wednesday, Sept. 28, 7:30 p.m., Oak Ridge Unitarian Church (1500 Oak Ridge Turnpike)

"IN MEMORY OF THE LAND AND PEOPLE"

a 55-minute color-sound film by West Virginia filmmaker, Bob Gates. While different from most documentaries, the film is nevertheless constructed in image and soundtrack from "found material" gathered in visits to past, present, and potential stripmines in 11 states of Appalachia and the West. Landslides, flooding, reclamation, and agricultural damages are among the subjects covered in the film. Bob Gates, a control systems engineer before he became an independent filmmaker, will be present at the showing. Come and bring your friends.

* Editor: Lee Russell, 130 Tabor Road, Oak Ridge, TN 37830. Phone 615, 482-2153.
Star in margin means "Action needed."

3. SMOKIES: A WILDERNESS BILL IN THE OFFING

- (A) Senator Sasser's office has drafted a bill to add major portions of the Great Smoky Mtns National Park to the Wilderness Preservation System. Except for a couple of relatively minor points (size of the Mt. LeConte enclave, and duration of maintenance of trail shelters), this bill is based almost exactly on a proposal by the Great Smokies Park Wilderness Advocates (GSPWA), of which TCWP is a member. The wilderness would be as depicted on the GSPWA map of 3/15/77 and have a total area of 475,000 acres, including the 44,000 acres originally owned by TVA north of Fontana Reservoir. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to seek a settlement with North Carolina and Swain County, N. C., of the so-called 1943 Agreement in order to eliminate the need for any encroachment into the wilderness of these disputed 44,000 acres.

The TCWP Board has written to Sen. Sasser in support of this bill, and the GSPWA's are now attempting to get support also from the other members of Congress representing the areas surrounding the Park. What you can do: (a) Write to Sen. Jim Sasser (Dirksen Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20510), thank him for drafting this bill, and urge him to introduce it soon. (b) Write also to Sen. Howard H. Baker (same address); and to Congressman John J. Duncan (House Office Bldg., D.C. 20515) and urge him to introduce the same bill in the House.

- (B) The TCWP Board has commented on the NPS Environmental Review (see NL 81, ¶4). We recommended that a Draft Environmental Impact Statement be prepared. In general, we were in good agreement with the NPS recommendations in the Review, except on the matter of the Cataloochee road which we consider potentially harmful in the future (in spite of present NPS intentions to limit traffic).

4. STRIPMINING: AFTER THE FEDERAL BILL SIGNING, OUR EFFORT TURNS TO THE REGS

Lee Russell accepted her invitation to the August-3 Rose Garden ceremony at which President Carter signed the stripmine bill. Bill Chandler, who was in Washington on business, also attended, as did about half a dozen additional Tennesseans, representing other groups. It was a good chance to see in the flesh not only Jimmy Carter (and shake his hand) but a number of Congressional leaders who had worked hard for a good bill (and others who hadn't); governors from coal states (including Julian Carroll for whom the bill was too strong (!), and Jay Rockefeller whose first unsuccessful bid for office was based on an anti-stripmine platform); and, above all, citizens from many other states, who had become our allies in the many-year-long (and still continuing) struggle to control stripmining.

While the bill isn't all we would have wanted it to be (particularly for us here in Appalachia, where virtually all miners come under the classification of "small operators," who don't have to comply until January 1979), it represents a giant step in the long, hard struggle waged by so many of us. Louise Dunlap of the Environmental Policy Center truly deserved the special praise and the hug and kiss Pres. Carter gave her at the ceremony! In the afternoon she arranged for several of us to talk with the USDI people who will be administering the Act.

The next major effort -- which actually began even prior to the signing -- is to see that the regulations are written in such a way as to give maximum protection to the land and water and people, under the terms of the Act. The Interior Dept. has had a team working on the drafting of the regs ever since passage of the bill seemed assured. TCWP has received several successive versions, each over an inch thick, and Bill Chandler has submitted comments. The stripmine industry too (including FACT) has had a committee looking over the draft regs. The USDI proposal that has emerged after these various inputs will appear in the Federal Register at the beginning of September, with opportunities for further comment at several hearings, Sept. 20-22. Call us for further info if you can provide oral or written testimony.

Knoxville has been chosen as the site for one of five regional offices of the USDI's new Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Region II, to be administered from there, includes Tenn., Kentucky, N.C., S.C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., and Florida. The states will be given lead responsibility for regulating stripmining, with the federal government stepping in only where there is failure to enforce the law.

ERDA is developing a centralized computer storage system for information about strip-mining and land-reclamation techniques. Administered through the Argonne National Lab, the system will initially be tested for two states and, if successful, extended to all coal-producing states.

5. NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS INVENTORY

(contributed by Bob Farmer)

Since passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964, there has been prolonged controversy over the criteria used by the Forest Service to determine whether an area qualified as "suitable" for wilderness. Conservationists have insisted that the criteria are simply those spelled out in the legal definition for wilderness found in subsection 2(c) of the Act itself. These are reasonable, flexible criteria, but the Forest Service, in the past, adhered instead to very "pure" interpretations, arguing that particular lands could not become wilderness because of traces of past human disturbance, because of "nonconforming" facilities, or because of the influence of the "sights and sounds" of non-wilderness activity from outside the boundaries. With the arrival of the new Administration, this "purity" policy has at long last been officially abandoned.

Through its RARE-II Program, the U. S. Forest Service is presently conducting an inventory of all roadless and undeveloped areas in the National Forest System. From this inventory will be selected areas for designation as wilderness. Assistant Secretary Rupert Cutler has instructed the Forest Service to use its old criteria with a far more flexible interpretation. Thus, the RARE-II inventory instructions recognize "that we can include in the Wilderness System lands not entirely free of marks of mankind but fully capable of providing long-term wilderness benefits to many people."

In the Cherokee National Forest, which includes all Forest Service lands in Tennessee, the Forest Service has listed 11 areas totaling 79,616 acres in its initial inventory. Five of these areas, totaling 29,322 acres, are either existing wilderness areas (Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock, Gee Creek, Cohutta) or legislative study areas (Citico Creek, Big Frog). The six new areas are Rogers Ridge, Beaverdam, Pond Mtn., Jennings Creek, Bald River Gorge, and Big Frog additions. Following this listing, the Forest Service held a workshop on July 29, 1977 at which citizens had the opportunity to suggest additions to and/or deletions from this list. Bob Farmer and Bill Chandler attended.

Following the workshop a coalition of four environmental groups, led by the Tennessee Chapter of the Sierra Club and including TCWP, formally submitted to the Forest Service a list of 27 areas totaling 210,300 acres for addition to the RARE-II inventory. The areas are located in the following ranger districts: Watauga, Unaka, Nolichucky, Tellico, Hiwassee, and Ocoee. While disposition of the inventory is uncertain at present, TCWP members are urged to become familiar with proposed areas in the Cherokee N.F. For the complete list, maps etc. contact Bill Chandler or Bob Farmer (Norris 494-7908).

6. TENNESSEE RIVERS: BSF, LITTLE T, DUCK, NOLICHUCKY

A. Big South Fork: Urgent need to include funds in the President's budget

As you may recall (NL 81, 113), acquisition funds for the Big S. Fork Natl. River and Rec. Area (BSFNRRRA) were not included in this year's public works appropriation, having fallen victim to the "no-new-starts" feature of the water projects compromise. In the meantime, not only is clearcutting going on in the area, but a large tract is being subdivided and

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auctioned, which will undoubtedly drive up acquisition costs considerably. The first step toward getting funds into next year's appropriations bill is to make sure the President's Budget (which is being formulated now) contains a BSF item. To this end, some education of public officials is needed, since the BSFNRRRA is a very unusual beast: money for river and land preservation tucked away in an omnibus bill replete with dams, channelizations, and other horrors. We also have to point out that although acquisition is done by the Corps of Engineers, the BSFNRRRA subsequently gets turned over to the National Park Service. On the occasion of our visit to Washington for the signing of the stripmine bill (see ¶4), we also talked to Sen. Baker's and Sasser's aides (who both stressed the need for getting a BSFNRRRA item into the Administration's budget), and then spent a most rewarding time explaining the situation to Kathy Fletcher, the member of the White House Domestic Council who is most concerned with river preservation. Your letters to President Carter pointing out the need for speedy preservation of BSF lands will help (The White House, DC 20500, attn. Kathy Fletcher). Send copies to Senators Baker and Sasser (Senate Office Bldg, DC 20510), and your Congressperson (House Office Bldg, DC 20515).

B. Little Tennessee and the Endangered Species Act

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee is expected to hold hearings on the Endangered Species Act in September, after the GAO (General Accounting Office) makes its final report on the Tellico Dam. Preliminary findings in the GAO report, made public at the Senate hearings (NL 81 ¶1), indicated that none of TVA's claimed benefits for the dam are supported by data or cost accounting, and that less than 10% of the \$102 million already spent is "sunk" into the dam. These findings have served to strengthen Congressional sentiment against weakening the Endangered Species Act. The Carter Administration strongly supports this Act. In view of the upcoming House hearings, you should write to The Honorable John Murphy, Chmn., Merchant Marine & Fisheries Comm., U.S. House of Representatives, DC 20515, in support of alternatives to the dam (see NL 81 ¶1 for info). Send a copy to your own Congressperson.

For an excellent analysis of the Tellico case, the Endangered Species Act, and the recent legislative attempts to dismember it, see Zygmunt J. Plater's article "Snail Darter: it's more than a little fish" in FRONTIERS, Summer Issue 1977.

A River Day Weekend and a Little T Heritage Hike are being sponsored by the Tennessee Endangered Species Committee (TESC). The weekend will be Sept. 23-25 with camping at Ft. Loudon (from U.S. 411, south of the bridge near Vonore, turn east at sign). On Sept. 24 there'll be music, dancing, Cherokee dances and crafts, children's games and stories, fishing, swimming, river floats. The Little T Heritage hike goes in several stages from Cherokee, N.C. to Fort Loudon, ending there on River Day. For a map and more details, send 25¢ and a stamped self-addressed envelope to TESC, Box 8590, U.T. Station, Knoxville, TN 37916; or call 693-7229 or 584-1784. Both activities are designed to illustrate alternative uses of the Little T valley.

C. Duck River: possible lawsuit on Columbia Dam

TCWP has joined the Tenn. Scenic Rivers Assoc. (TSRA) and the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF, a national organization) in a sixty-day notice of intent to sue TVA for violation of the Endangered Species Act. Construction of the Columbia Dam will destroy the critical habitat of several species of mollusks. The purpose of the letter of intent is to have TVA enter the consultation process with the Fish & Wildlife Service in good faith.

The recent water projects compromise (NL 81 ¶2, and this NL ¶7A) allowed continued funding for Columbia Dam, in spite of the fact that the benefit/cost ratio is only 80¢/\$1, even with TVA-juggled figures. True to past performance on controversial projects, TVA has recently gone full-blast on the construction of Columbia Dam, and we understand the concrete-pouring is nearing completion. The local power structure announced a big celebration to fete congressional representatives who had kept the Duck funds from getting deleted from the Appropriations bill. We hear this fizzled.

D. Nolichucky needs support for formal study

X In view of the fact that a preliminary field study, directed by the SE Region of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, came out with negative recommendations concerning National Wild & Scenic River status for the Nolichucky, there has been a request by USDI to the appropriate Congressional committees to dispense with the requirement for a formal study of this river. However, in the past, BOR's river inventory process has merely been a very negative filter, designed to eliminate all but a tiny fraction of rivers that have potential for inclusion in the National System. There are indications that the negative report on the Nolichucky was due mainly to water pollution, which can (and probably will) be corrected. If you are familiar with the fine qualities of the Nolichucky that make it deserving of further study, write to Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr., attn. Jim Range (Senate Office Bldg, DC 20510) with a copy to Tom Williams, Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources (same address). Send a similar letter to The Hon. James Quillen (House Office Bldg, DC 20515). -- There are indications that BOR is reforming its process of river inventorying to make it more positive and less exclusive. If you know of any river segments (including the Nolichucky) that you feel merit study for inclusion in the System, write to Asst. Sec. of Interior Robert Herbst (USDI, Washington, D.C. 20240).

7. WATER RESOURCE BOONDOGGLESA. The water-projects cave-in and what we can do now

X As you undoubtedly know by now, we were unfortunately correct in our prediction (NL 81 ¶2) that President Carter would sign a compromise Public Works Appropriations bill that, while dropping funding for 9 of the "hit list" projects and modifying 5, continues full funding for 9 others, including Columbia Dam. (Interestingly, these latter 9 projects are all in districts that have a Senator on the Public Works Committee!) President Carter signed the bill reluctantly on August 8, and there are some rumors that he might send to the Congress a "recission and deferral message," listing the 9 projects among spending items he wants delayed or deleted. However, ever since the Nixon days of fund impoundments, Congress has made it very difficult for this type of executive action to go to completion. The President's signing of the bill was an attempt to settle growing frictions with the Congress, but it was doubly disappointing in view of the many indications that a veto could have been sustained. What you can do: Write to President Carter (The White House, DC 20500) and let him know of your disappointment and your displeasure. Hopefully, in the future, he'll have the guts to stand firm. If possible, send copies to Charles Warren, Chmn., CEQ (722 Jackson Place, DC 20506), and to your Senators and Congressperson.

In view of the fact that the conference committee that forged the compromise has already announced the Congressional intention to re-fund next year the projects that they allowed to be cut this year, a more permanent solution to prok barrels may be the incipient revisions in the nation's water resource policy. TCWP submitted testimony to the Water Resources Council, which has been charged by the President with the development of the new policy. The Administration position may have been outlined by Interior Sec. Cecil Andrus (Chmn of the Water Resources Council), who emphasized these points (among others): revision of WRC principles and standards (very important for the process of calculating benefit/cost ratios), deauthorization of old water projects; increased cost-sharing by non-Federal entities; wise use of water, and water conservation; improved dam safety; protection of ground-water supplies (see GAO report in ¶12).

B. The role of the flood-insurance program in preventing boondoggles

Many people think one can prevent flood damage by building dams or channelizing rivers; but the only real way to prevent it is by not building in the flood plain. The Federal Flood Insurance Act has deterred such building by prohibiting federally regulated banks from giving mortgages for developments in communities that were not enrolled in the flood insurance program, i.e. had no flood-plain zoning in existence. Both the House and the Senate, under pressure from would-be flood-plain developers, have now passed bills that seriously weaken the flood insurance program by removing this incentive for communities to stay in it. (Voting right: Congressmen Allen, Ford, Gore. Voting wrong: Congr.

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Beard, Duncan, Jones, Lloyd, and Sens. Baker and Sasser. Not voting: Quillen). The new Senate bill substitutes a much harsher incentive: denial of flood-disaster relief for non-participating communities. The conference committee has not yet completed action on the bill. What you can do: Ask Pres. Carter to veto the bill (Housing and Community Development Act) because of this bad feature. If the bill is signed after all, you can still help by encouraging your own community to remain in the federal flood insurance program in spite of the amendment; and to encourage your community leaders to maintain controls on development in flood-plain areas.

8. STATE ITEMS

A. Natural Areas controversy erupts around Savage Gulf

Savage Gulf, with its exceptional forest ecosystem, is Tennessee's largest Class-II Natural Area, and is being preserved under the terms of the 1971 Act that allows the removing of biological specimens from Class-II areas only upon permission of the Commissioner of Conservation. In spite of protests by the Sierra Club (which helped in getting Savage Gulf preserved and with building a backpacking trail along the north rim), Commissioner Allison has now given permission for hunting in Savage Gulf. Even while discussions were going on, the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) released a guidebook listing Savage as a hunting area; and there has been talk of closing the north-rim trail to hikers during a prime hiking season. Donald Carlton and Charlotte Leathers on Aug. 26 filed suit against the state for violations of the Natural Areas Act, and a temporary injunction was granted to stop hunting until a preliminary hearing is completed. The Tennessee Environmental Council points out that this should not be construed as a hunters versus anti-hunters controversy, and that, in fact, many conservationists would accept limited hunting to maintain good relations with local residents. At issue, rather, are the arbitrary actions by the Dept. of Conservation and the TWRA, who seem unconcerned about the spirit of the Natural Areas Act and about the opinions of those who worked for passage of the Act and its implementation.

B. State Water Quality

On August 4, the Division of Water Quality Control held a hearing on its proposed revisions of the "General Water Quality Criteria ...," which, along with the "Stream Use Classifications," set water quality standards for Tennessee. TCWP submitted a written statement, commenting favorably on most of the proposed revisions which will serve to strengthen control over the discharge of toxic materials, specifically define a "mixing zone," strengthen the Tennessee antidegradation policy, and provide for protection of streams within state and national parks, scenic rivers, and wildlife refuges. The final version must be adopted by the Tennessee Water Quality Board.

Another set of regulations must now be prepared by the WQC Division. As you may recall (NL 81 ¶9E), this year's state legislature passed a bill that will permit the state to issue federal (NPDES) permits as well as state permits. Hearings will be held Sept. 15 on regs that have been drafted to implement this Act (see CALENDAR, ¶14).

C. State Reorganization

Early this year, we were fighting a specific type of government reorganization that would have deprived the WQC Division of its part in regulating stripmine waste. However, not all government reorganization is necessarily bad. A "Government Study and Reorganization Committee" has now been appointed and consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives, 3 members of the Governor's staff, and one representative of the judiciary. The study is being directed by Senator Ed Blank. The Natural Resources study area has been assigned to Sen. James White of Memphis, who has a good record on environmental issues.

D. State Parks show TCWP films

All films in TCWP's Harvey Broome Memorial Film Series have been shown to the public by Park Naturalists in at least two state parks, Norris and Cove Lake. The Naturalists in both of these parks report that the response of park visitors was very enthusiastic.

"Hopefully, through the use of these films, a few more people have become more personally involved in the conservation of our natural resources," writes one.

9. TVA NEWS

A. New TVA Board member Dave Freeman to meet with TCWP Board

At a party in Washington, the night before the stripmine-signing ceremony (see ¶4), three TCWP members met Dave Freeman and talked to him for quite some time. The next morning, they went to the last of his 3-day confirmation hearings and were impressed with the way in which he handled questions orally and in writing (each day he had been given several questions to take home and write answers to). They were also pleased to hear Senator Baker ask the Committee not to delay the confirmation any further -- especially since it had appeared until then as if Freeman's confirmation would not be finalized until after Labor Day. We sent a congratulatory letter, some local clippings, and a Newsletter. -- Freeman said he wanted to meet and talk to the people of the Valley. He is as good as his word: the day after he went to work for TVA, we got a call asking us to arrange for him to meet the TCWP Board. The meeting is arranged for September 9, the day this Newsletter gets mailed to you.

B. TVA Energy Proposal

In response to President Carter's request of April for TVA to formulate ways in which to contribute to the national energy effort, TVA in August submitted a proposal covering the following topics: energy conservation, coal utilization, load management (e.g. time-of-day rates, energy storage), solar energy and related sources, and public participation. A copy may be obtained from the TVA Information Office at Knoxville.

C. TVA's air pollution problems

The recently passed Clean Air Act amendments (see ¶11A) contain one section put there specifically at the request of TVA by Sen. Baker. Though the remainder of the Act requires stationary sources (incl. power plants) to use continuous emission controls in their final compliance strategies, and limits the credit given to stack height in air compliance calculations, the Baker amendment allows credit for the entire stack height in the case of stacks whose construction contract was awarded before 2/8/74. This language specifically applies to only one steam plant in the entire country, namely TVA's Kingston plant, where it will make the installation of scrubbers unnecessary. -- Another section of the finally passed Act that will have a bearing on TVA power plants (and was opposed by TVA) was the Metzenbaum-Rogers amendment, which gives authority to the President (with concurrence by the governor; or vice versa) to require plants to use locally or regionally available coal if this is needed to prevent employment disruptions. TVA in its resistance to the installation of scrubbers had been switching to low-sulfur western coal to comply with SO₂ standards.

The precedent-setting air quality suits against TVA (which is by far the worst air polluter in the SE) by 11 citizens groups (including TCWP), EPA, the Justice Dept., the State of Alabama, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky were originally filed in six courts in the Fifth District (Alabama) and Sixth District (Tenn. and Kentucky). TVA filed motions to consolidate the suits in the Chattanooga District Court. Plaintiffs preferred to have the case tried at Birmingham, if District lines could be crossed; or to combine the five Sixth District suits at Nashville. The latter has now happened, and the Tennessee and Kentucky suits will be heard in the court of Federal Judge L. Clure Morton in Nashville. It is noteworthy that of the three state governments involved, one is missing from the list of plaintiffs -- Tennessee. The State Air Pollution Control Board, after meeting July 14 (with Bill Chandler speaking for TCWP), deferred until Sept. 14 its decision on a TVA petition for a variance to operate 6 steam plants in continuing violation of SO₂ emission limits. If the Board denies the petition, the way may be clear for the state of Tennessee to join the suit.

The costs to society of TVA's continuing pollution of the air are becoming more and more evident. During a recent air stagnation period, SO₂ fumes from the New Johnsonville plant injured soybean and hay crops nearby, and TVA has since received several crop damage claims from area farmers (though many others have undoubtedly not complained). According to TEC,

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there have been 265 instances of crop damage by TVA steam plants since 1971, and TVA has paid out over \$250,000 in compensation.

10. WETLANDS PROTECTION: SEN. BAKER DESERVES OUR THANKS; AND THE BATTLE CONTINUES

One of the biggest battlegrounds in the Clean Water Act now proceeding through the Congress is the Sec.-404 wetlands protection provision. Under the terms of the 1972 Water Pollution Control Act, the Corps of Engineers administers a permit program to protect against indiscriminate dredging and filling of watercourses and wetlands. Developers and others have fostered much misunderstanding about this program, with the result that opposition continued even as the Corps went into its third and final phase of the 404 Program on July 1 of this year (see NL 81 ¶10A). The House-passed revision of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act guts the 404 Program by narrowly limiting it only to commercially navigable waters and adjacent wetlands. The Senate was faced with an amendment by Bentsen, which would have had the same disastrous effect. However, largely thanks to Sen. Baker, the Bentsen amendment lost 45:51 (with Sen. Sasser voting for the Bentsen amendment, i.e., against wetlands protection). The Senate bill retains the broad jurisdiction over the nation's waters, but delegates permit authority for most inland areas to the states, which must show that they can qualify for taking over this inland implementation from the Corps. Routine farming, forestry, and construction activities would be exempt from permit requirements.

It was due to Sen. Baker and his staff (Jim Range) that the Senate was presented with an alternative to the Bentsen proposal that responded to many of the concerns that have arisen regarding the 404 program. Baker's analysis of the unwarranted confusion surrounding Sec. 404 was highly lucid, and he made a forceful presentation for maintaining the comprehensive jurisdictional coverage of the program. We hope you will express your thanks to him and Mr. Range.

However, the battle is far from over, since the House-Senate differences must still be resolved. The existing fine 404 program will apparently be replaced with a modification; and of the various possibilities -- Senate bill, House bill, or something in-between -- we clearly like the Senate version best. If we cannot have at least that, we'd prefer to have the 404 issue dropped altogether from the bill. What you can do: (a) Write to The Hon. Marilyn Lloyd, (House Office Bldg, DC 20515) who is a member of the House Public Works Committee. She may herself be chosen for the conference committee; but if she is not, ask her to transmit your views on wetlands protection to the House conferees. (b) Write to one or more of the Senate conferees, which have already been chosen: Senators Jennings Randolph, Ed Muskie, Q. Burdick, John Culver, P. Domenici, J. Chafee, M. Gravel, W. Anderson, G. Hart, R. Stafford, J. McClure, M. Wallop (Senate Office Bldg, DC 20510). Tell them to hold firm against the disastrous House bill. While you're about it, you might also want to voice your desire for strong toxic pollutants controls in the Clean Water Act of 1977.

11. NATIONAL NEWS

A. Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 are generally good

Just before recessing in August, the Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments, the only major revision so far made to the 1970 Clean Air Act. The National Clean Air Coalition, formed in 1973 to preserve the integrity of the Act, reports that, in most respects, the law has remained intact; and that even though some important deadlines have been rolled back, the 1977 Amendments also contain some strengthening features. TCWP's major interest has been in the "stationary sources" provisions of the Act, which have a strong bearing on TVA policies and the mining of coal in our area. Some of these are summarized in the section on TVA (¶9C). The new Act strongly affirms the principle of continuous emission controls, prohibits intermittent controls, and sharply limits stack height in the calculation of emissions credits. An improvement over the 1970 law requires major sources to

pay a penalty equal to the cost of compliance, starting in mid-1979. National Parks and Wilderness Areas over 5000 acres are automatically designated as Class-I areas, in which no significant deterioration of air quality is permitted. [Note: the potentially disastrous Breaux amendment in the House bill, which would have allowed major variances in this provision to be granted by a governor, was strongly limited in scope in the Senate-House conference by requiring concurrence of the federal land manager, and by providing an opportunity for denial by the President. The first test case may be a huge power plant slated for construction just 9 miles from the magnificent Capitol Reef National Park, Utah.] The bill mandates Best Available Control Technology for new sources, which will, e.g., require the cleaning of all coal. Major visibility protections are new features of the law. Thus, even existing major sources must be retrofitted with control devices if they adversely affect visibility in Class-I areas.

B. President Carter asks for creation of a National Heritage Trust

Jimmy Carter's May 23 environmental message to Congress expressed the need for a "comprehensive Federal program ... to identify, acquire, and protect ... places that have special natural, historical, cultural, and scientific value." In response to the President's request for a National Heritage Trust, Sec. of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus established a task force that worked for three months in defining a new national initiative for preserving a legacy of America's finest resources. The Task Force, under the leadership of Robert Herbst, Asst. Sec. for Fish Wildlife and Parks, has from the beginning sought full non-Federal government and citizen involvement. One of the four teams, Natural Resources, has considered ecological, geological, scenic, and wild area resources. The Task Force as a whole is exploring how existing Federal programs can relate to the proposed National Heritage Trust. It is expected that the new program will supplement existing land and water protection tools by providing a strong nationally-oriented rationale for heritage preservation. The Carter message called for identification, acquisition, and protection: "to provide for rapid acquisition of the most significant and endangered areas and examples of natural ecosystems; to protect areas already within Federal jurisdiction; and to coordinate Federal programs with states and private citizens more effectively." For more specific info, write National Heritage Trust Task Force, USDI, Interior South Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20240, phone 202, 343-4243.

C. Potential progress in habitat protection

President Carter has initiated a 5-year program for repair and rehabilitation of 100 National Wildlife Refuges. The program is to start in 1978, with \$38 million appropriated for the first year. -- Habitat protection will receive a boost in 1978 with \$22 million for the Fish & Wildlife Service, and \$27 million under the Land & Water Conservation Fund for purchases of special wildlife habitat, including endangered species habitat. -- Under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, state endangered species programs finally got federal matching funds appropriated to the extent of \$4 million. Another \$2.9 million was appropriated for listing and identification of endangered plant habitats. -- A bill sponsored by Sen. Gary Hart (D., Colo.), S 1140, would provide \$20, 30, and 40 million in 1978, 1979, and 1980, respectively, to fund state programs directed at the preservation of non-game wildlife. Federal funds would be matched by 25% of the total expended in each state, and would be distributed to the states in relation to land areas and populations. It is not too early to tell our own Senators about our support for such a bill.

D. New administrators in our regional offices

At the Region IV (Atlanta) office of EPA, Jack E. Ravan will be replaced by John C. White as Administrator. White, a native Georgian and formerly Deputy Regional Administrator in Region IV, was most recently Administrator of the Dallas Regional Office. The EPA Region IV Enforcement Div. is headed by Paul J. Traina (Phone 404, 881-2211). -- The Regional Office of the USDI's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will again be headed by Roy K. Wood, who returns after a stint with the Georgia Heritage Trust. -- Joe Brown has replaced David D. Thompson, Jr. as Regional Director of the National Park Service's SE Region, headquartered in Atlanta. Brown, 59, has been with the NPS since 1965, and has been superintendent of Virgin Islands, Everglades National Park, and (most recently) of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

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12. PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

- "Ground Water: An Overview," a report by the U. S. General Accounting Office on the serious groundwater shortages the country will soon be facing and on the management questions that should be addressed. (\$1 from USGAO, Distribution Section, P. O. Box 1020, Washington, D.C. 20013.)
- A summary of all energy-related bills introduced in the Tennessee 90th General Assembly (and their current status) is available on request from the Tennessee Energy Authority (250 Capitol Hill Bldg, Nashville 37219). Among categories included are solar energy, water and air pollution, mining, utilities, oil and natural gas, transportation.
- Report No. 44 (summer 1977) of "Outdoor Recreation Action" (the publication of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation) is devoted to America's wilderness heritage. This very informative number contains much tabular material on how the present Wilderness Preservation System is distributed, what units were added since the 1964 Act, what proposals are pending; items on action by citizens' organizations, states and federal agencies; and short profiles on BOR staff. This publication is a good indicator of the USDI's new philosophy (\$1.10 from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, DC 20402).
- "Resource Recovery: Truth and Consequences" (80 pp), and "Talking Trash: Proc. of the Meeting of the Natl. Coalition on Solid Waste" (100 pp) are two books on solid waste problems published by the Environmental Action Foundation (\$3.50 each from EAF, 724 Dupont Circle Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20036. Bulk discounts available.)
- "Enforcement Actions - July 1977" tells the story of EPA's actions to get compliance with air, water, pesticide, and toxic substances legislation in Region IV (which includes Tennessee) during 1976. The publication also contains a useful 4-page list of personnel in various branches of the Enforcement Division. (On request from EPA, Region IV, 345 Courtland St., Atlanta, GA 30308.)
- "The Community Nature Center: a sanctuary for wildlife and people" is a booklet explaining the basic what, why, and how of nature centers (\$2 from National Audubon Soc., 950 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022).

13. CALENDAR

- Sept. 7 thru Sept. 24, in several stages: Little T Heritage Hike from Cherokee to Ft. Loudon. See ¶6B. (Call Knoxville 693-7229 or 584-1784).
- Sept. 15 - Tenn. Water Quality Control Division hearing on regulations to implement law changes that permit state to administer NPDES permits. 9:30 a.m., Room 14, Legislative Plaza, Nashville. (Call Elmo Lunn, Nashville 741-2275.)
- Sept. 17-18; Oct. 1-2, 8, 22-23, 23 - SMHC hikes. (Call Ken Warren, Oak Ridge 482-2145.)
- Sept. 17 - TTA hike on Moonbow Trail, Cumberland Falls, Ky. (Call David Stidham, Nashville 298-5735.)
- Sept. 23-25 - River Day at Fort Loudon, Little T -- see ¶6B. (Call Knoxville 693-7229 or 584-1784.)
- Sept. 24, 25 - TVCC Duck River canoe camping trip on a very scenic section of the river that would be destroyed by the Columbia Dam. This is an easy Class-I float -- paddlers without any experience are welcome. (Call Don Bodley, Hixson 831-1157 or Chattanooga 755-2972.)
- Sept. 28 - The APPALACHIAN LEGAL SERVICES COALITION is presenting a discussion on the new federal stripmine legislation and its implications for Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. LaFollette Recreation Center, 109 South 9th St., LaFollette, 10 a.m.-1 p.m. (Call Mary Herr, Knoxville 688-5603)
- Sept. 28 - TCWP showing of "In Memory of the Land and People." (See p. 1).
- Oct. 1, 2 - TVCC Canoe and Kayak training school, Hiwassee River (contact Tony Crabrett, 305 Dunlap Ave., Chattanooga 37412).
- Oct. 21-23 - TCWP Annual Meeting. See colored insert to this Newsletter.

14. NOMINEES FOR TCWP ELECTION; BYLAWS CHANGE

- A. The nominating committee, consisting of Dee Jared (chairperson), Jessie Dempster, and Don Wilkes, presents the following slate.

PRESIDENT: Edward E. C. Clebsch, Knoxville, Prof. of Botany, U.T., and on the staff of its Graduate Program in Ecology. TCWP charter member, Pres. 1977, V.P. 1972, member of Board 1969-74. Past member, Big S. Fork committee; past chmn., natural areas comm. In 1977 has devoted special attention to the Smokies.

VICE PRESIDENT: Kenneth S. Warren, Oak Ridge, retired chemist. TCWP Secretary 1977. Served on stripmine committee in the early days of TCWP. 1972-74 taught school in Germany. After his return was active in several environmental battles affecting Oak Ridge, particularly the threat to the greenbelt.

SECRETARY: Lynn Dye, Oak Ridge, Research Associate in the Environmental Sciences Division, ORNL, specializing in Aquatic Ecology. She joined TCWP because she wanted to work actively in the environmental area after several years of merely contributing dues to various groups. In 1976 she served on the Annual Meeting committee; and in 1977, she organized TCWP's phone committee statewide.

TREASURER: Charles Klabunde, Oak Ridge, physicist, Solid State Div., ORNL. TCWP Treasurer 1972- ; Outings Chmn 1970, 1971; Harvey Broome Film Comm., 1973- . An active folk dancer, hiker, backpacker. In charge of TCWP's computerized membership records and mailing labels. Special interests: wilderness, and trail systems.

DIRECTORS: (vote for 5)

Patrick J. Doyle, Murfreesboro, Assoc. Prof. of Biology, MTSU. A seminar in environmental problems is among the courses he teaches. He was the founder of TCWP's Murfreesboro chapter. Special interests: water quality, a decent environment for everyone, recruiting new TCWP members.

Kirk Johnson, Chattanooga, Design Engineer at the Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant ICC, U.S. One of the founders of the Little Tennessee River Preservation Assn and active in Trout Unlimited. Special interests: Little T, Eastern Wilderness.

Liane B. (Lee) Russell, Oak Ridge, geneticist, Biol. Div., ORNL. TCWP founder; V.P. 1966; Pres. 1967-70; dir. 1971- . Has written TCWP's NEWSLETTER 1966-present, and carried out executive business of TCWP. Coordinator of the victorious Big S. Fork Preservation Coalition. Active on stripmine, Obed, Big S. Fork, Duck R. committees, intergroup liaison, political contacts, evaluation of environmental positions of political candidates. Wants to continue perfecting TCWP's effectiveness.

William L. (Bill) Russell, Oak Ridge, geneticist, ORNL. TCWP founder, Pres. 1971-73; director 1969, 1970, 1974- . Winner, 1969 HOLIDAY "Award for a Beautiful America." Active in formulation and passage of Tennessee Scenic Rivers Act, preservation of Obed, and trying to save the Duck River and Little T.

Harold G. (Hal) Smith, Oak Ridge, physicist, Solid State Div., ORNL. TCWP Treasurer 1968; V.P. 1973; director 1969, 1977. Chairman of Big S. Fork Comm. during the period TCWP helped gather information to buck up the interagency study. Researched and organized the TCWP fund-raising effort in 1977.

Donald E. Todd, Wartburg, teacher. TCWP Board 1971-73; Pres. 1974-76; stripmine committee, Obed Comm. Pres. TTA 1971, 1972. Chmn., Morgan County Court Comm. on Recreation and Tourism 1975- . Instrumental in securing passage of Tennessee Trails System Act, park status for Frozen Head. Developed major portions of Cumberland Trail. Active in achieving National Wild River status for Obed, control of stripmining. Has directed Wilderness Soc. Regional leader-training sessions.

Don Wilkes, Knoxville. As Director of the Environmental Resource Center, ORNL, he is involved in information analysis and in responses to queries on environmental problems. Has served on TCWP stripmine committee 1976.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE (vote for 3)

Jim Azzi, Oak Ridge, Asst. to the Director of the U.T. Biomedical Graduate School at Oak Ridge, and Research Assoc., Biol. Div., ORNL. Was active in Environmental Action Council of Oak Ridge, and has been candidate for Oak Ridge City Council. Interested in defeating coal barge proposal, promoting bikeways.

Dian Canright, Knoxville. Before resigning last spring to have a baby, she worked with disturbed teenagers for the Knoxville Mental Health Assoc. A TCWP member for 3 years, she is particularly interested in air and water quality.

Jim Cape, Oak Ridge, Technical Asst. to the Manager, Tech. Info. Center, ERDA. Thinks TCWP is an excellent countervailing influence to those who would destroy the landscape. Wants Tennessee's beauty preserved. Has been active in O.R. Playhouse, Mental Health Assn.

Debbie Shonka, Oak Ridge, Information Specialist with the Transportation Energy Conservation Data Book Project, Energy Div., ORNL. Having been active in river running, she now wants to devote some effort to protecting rivers. Interested in conserving natural resources in terms of energy.

Ruth Slusher, Oak Ridge, Computer Analyst, Computer Div., ORNL. Served on a TCWP nominating committee years ago. Interested in hiking, boating, preserving trails and streams.

B. PROPOSED BYLAWS CHANGE

The TCWP Board recommends the following dues changes to take care of increased operating expenses: (a) Regular member, individual, from \$6 to \$10, except for members 65 years old or older, who will remain at the former rate of \$6. (b) Regular member, family, from \$10 to \$15, with the added charge for each child under 18 to be dropped; couples 65 or older will remain at \$10. (c) Sustaining member, from \$15 to \$25. (d) Supporting member, from \$25 to \$50. (e) New life member, from \$75 to \$100. The last 3 classes of membership include spouse. Student members and corresponding members remain at \$3 each.

According to the TCWP Constitution, bylaws may be amended at the annual meeting by a majority vote of members present.

Remember to send in your Annual Meeting registration!

Have you bought your canoe raffle tickets? T-shirts?

TCWP CANOE RAFFLE and T-SHIRT SALE

Here is a fun way in which each member can help TCWP sustain, and increase, its effectiveness. Two fund-raising activities recently approved by the Board are described below.

(1) We are raffling a Blue Hole canoe, worth nearly \$500 in retail price. A donation of \$1 will get you a ticket, and each ticket gives you one chance in 2000 to win. We ask our members to volunteer to sell at least 10 tickets each.

(2) We are selling art T-shirts (hand-printed silk screen). Three designs are available, two being photographs and one an ink drawing -- all originals by Bill Russell. (a) Photo of Obed with canoe, and text: "Save our Rivers, Join TCWP." (b) Photo of girl lying on a rock, overlooking wooded mountains and valley in Fall Creek Falls, with text "Save our Wilderness, Join TCWP." (c) Drawing of the extinct dodo, with text "Remember the Dodo, Join TCWP." White shirts are all cotton; colored shirts are cotton-polyester blend (except child size, cotton). For details on colors, prices and available sizes see table, below.

Please use this sheet as an order blank. Fold as shown on reverse, add your complete return address, including zip, add stamp, insert your check or money order, and scotch tape or staple the sides. Thank you.

ORDER BLANK

1. Canoe raffle tickets

\$1 for each ticket you buy for yourself or for resale to others. Filled-in stubs must be returned by Oct. 19 to be eligible for drawing.

No. ordered	Total price

2. T-shirts

Design	Color of shirt print		Price each	Size available	No. ordered and size*	Total price
Save our Rivers	white	black	3.50	S,M,L,XL		
	white	blue	3.50	"		
	blue	black	4.50	"		
	blue	black	3.50	Boys 10-12		
Save our Wilderness	white	black	3.50	S,M,L,XL		
	white	green	3.50	"		
Remember the Dodo	white	black	3.50	S,M,L,XL		
	white	vermillion	3.50	"		
	yellow	black	4.50	"		
	yellow	black	3.50	Boys 10-12		

* e.g., 2L, 3M

Total for shirts

3. Postage:

Raffle tickets: 13¢ for each 20 (or fewer)

T-shirts: 50¢ for first, 35¢ for each subsequent.

4. Total amount enclosed (Make checks payable to TCWP, Inc.)

Would you accept substitutes for print color? _____
 shirt color? _____ design? _____

.....

Sender

13¢ stamp

Dr. Harold G. Smith
103 Walton Lane
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

.....

TCWP ANNUAL MEETING

Oct. 21-23, Pickett State Park

We are meeting in one of Tennessee's most beautiful state parks at its most beautiful season for a weekend that combines fun, learning, policy setting, companionship, and fun. We must, however, have your registration very soon, because this year we're cooking communally, and food must be bought: so be sure to tear off and send in the form below.

PROGRAM: turn the page

COST: \$15 is the total cost per person per weekend. This covers 2 nights' lodging; Saturday breakfast, lunch, and dinner; Sunday breakfast and a lunch-snack; all entertainment, speakers, etc.

SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS: The Pickett group camp has 6 dormitories: two groups of three, with each group clustered around a bathhouse. Each dorm has two 12-bunk rooms connected by an entry hall and sitting room. You must bring your own bed linens, blankets (or sleeping bag), towels, and toilet articles (incl. soap). Attendees will be assigned to bunk rooms on arrival at the registration desk, but vacant bunk rooms may possibly be available for families wishing to stay together (first-come-first-served).

EATING ARRANGEMENTS: The dining hall and well-equipped kitchen (complete with dishwasher) are in a separate building at the top of the compound. You will not need to bring any utensils or food, other than your favorite midnight snack. [However, if you plan to come early Friday night, make your own dinner arrangements: there will be no communal cooking then, and the park has no restaurant.] Different groups of TCWP members will be preparing each meal, with planning and some shopping already in progress.

REGISTRATION: The registration desk will open 6 p.m. Friday in the dining hall. As you arrive, you will be assigned to sleeping space and kitchen duty. We must, however, have your form, below, ahead of time so that we can complete the menu planning and food purchases. All members in attendance will be eligible for door prizes, to be awarded after the canoe raffle (see over). If you have any questions, call Dee Jared, 483-6789.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU AT PICKETT

tear off
↓

TO: Dee Jared
107 Fulton Lane
Oak Ridge, TN 37830

Name

Address

. Zip

Phone: Home Work

Number in party: adult males adult females
children (age and sex)

Total amount enclosed : \$

PROGRAM, TCWP 1977 ANNUAL MEETING

October 21 (Friday)*

6:00-9:00 p.m. Registration in the group camp dining hall
9:00- ? Film and slide shows

October 22 (Saturday)

8:00 a.m. Breakfast in the dining hall
9:00 a.m. Program on the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area.
What progress has been achieved? What's being planned? What
are the problems? Speakers from the Corps of Engineers, National
Park Service, Big South Fork Coalition.
10:30 a.m. Tea and coffee break
11:00 a.m. TCWP business meeting. Operation, finances, priorities; election
of 1978 officers, board, nominating committee
12:30 p.m. Buffet lunch, prepared by the Norris chapter
1:30 p.m. Outings. Conducted hike to double-arch. Other hikes and a float
will be arranged and conducted according to demand.
7:00 p.m. Dinner, prepared by the Oak Ridge chapter
8:30 p.m. Speaker: Dr. Brent Blackwelder, Environmental Policy Center,
Washington, D.C. and founder of the American Rivers Conservation
Council, will talk about the big Water Projects fight this year
and in the future.
9:15 p.m. Drawings in the canoe raffle, to be followed by drawings for door
prizes (see below)^Δ
9:30 p.m. Folk dancing

October 23 (Sunday)

8:00 a.m. Breakfast in the dining hall
9:00 a.m. Meeting of issues committees and planning for 1978
11:00 a.m. Snack, camp cleanup
12:00 noon Check-out time
Afternoon Enjoy the park on your own or with friends

* Make your own dinner arrangements for Friday (see over for eating arrangements)

^Δ DOOR PRIZES

The following contributed prizes will be raffled after the canoe raffle. You must be present to be eligible (note: you do not have to be present to be eligible for the canoe).

1. One set Quick-and-Easy Canoe Carrier Clamps, for car-top carrying (contributed by Warren Grunst)
- 2 and 3. Blue Hole canoe paddles (contributed by Blue Hole Canoe Co.)
4. A matted photographic enlargement (contributed by Bill Russell).