

TENNESSEE CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter No. 108, November 24, 1980*

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1. OUTLOOK FOR THE COLUMBIA DAM HEARING

[We are grateful for Joe McCaleb's Columbia update at our recent Annual Meeting.] An attempt by the pro-dam Upper Duck River Development Association to move the water quality hearings on Columbia Dam forward (to early November) has failed. In a recent session before the Water Quality Control Board (WQCB), the conservationists' argument that the original Dec. 15 date should be adhered to, was supported by the State of Tennessee, which is still awaiting a report by its special water quality consultant Kenneth Mackenthun. Mackenthun, formerly a Division Director in EPA's Office of Water and Waste Mngt. has 34 years' experience in WQ problems of lakes and reservoirs. The State Attorney General's office has taken the position that WQ standards should apply to reservoirs as well as ^{to} their discharges, i.e., in conflict with Comm. Fowinkle's rationale for granting the 401 certification last year.

For the WQCB hearing, which starts Dec. 15, about 60 witnesses have been lined up by the four parties: TVA has ca. 20, the conservation groups ca. 25, the State ca. 5, and the Upper Duck River Devt. Agency ca. 7. Only some of these will be experts on water quality since, as we reported earlier (NL 107 ¶3B), the hearing may address other issues as well, e.g., water supply economics, agricultural losses, recreation. TVA's legal department, which has 4 or 5 of its staff of 80 well-paid attorneys working on the case, has been much less than cooperative with our 3-4 attorneys, who are working part-time for very little compensation. For example, our people had to get a court order before TVA would hand over the report of a study that indicates 400 significant archeological sites would be inundated by the dam. TVA Board members take the position that they had nothing to do with feasibility studies on the Duck River dams, which were conducted prior to their term, but that TVA is bound by a legislative mandate to proceed. This mandate, they feel, derives from the circumstance that Congress appropriated funds for the project on an annual basis.

What's the outlook? The Corps of Engineers has already decided (NL 107 ¶3A) to grant TVA the 404 permit for the dam, either (a) on Feb. 28, 1981, if no WQCB ruling has been made by that time, or (b) as soon as the WQCB rules against our appeal and thus, in effect, upholds Fowinkle's 1979 decision to grant the state 401 certification, provided this occurs before Feb. 28. If, on the other hand, the WQCB rules in our favor prior to Feb. 28, the Corps cannot grant the 404 permit; if the WQCB rules in our favor after Feb. 28, the Corps' 404 permit will be revoked. Whatever the outcome, the case will be appealed to a court by one side or the other. This is an important case with broad implications, and certainly a just cause. We must support our attorneys who are working so valiantly on it. Please send a donation (TCWP Duck River fund, 130 Tabor Rd, Oak Ridge, TN 37830)

2. BIG SOUTH FORK: IMPLEMENTATION CONTINUES, AND SO DO SOME PROBLEMS

We have learned much from NPS and Corps representatives who were invited to speak to us at recent meetings: Doyle Kline at the TCWP Annual Mtg, and Micky Sullivan at The Intergroup Conference (Lee Russell's workshop). About 75,000 of the authorized 125,000 acres are under some protection: 56,000 have been acquired, 16,000 are on USFS lands in Kentucky, and 3182 are in Scott State Forest (which is, however, subject to logging). One problem for the as yet unprotected acreage is that several people whose land lies within the authorized purchase boundary are cutting timber in advance of acquisition (a local man, out of spite for the project, has offered to pay them more for it than the Corps can), and are applying for stripmine permits (the state has denied these to date). For Fiscal Year 1981, the Corps has received an appropriation of about \$20 million, for the BSNRRA, of which \$12 million are earmarked for land acquisition. It is anticipated that the project will be complete by mid-1986. There have been some slight revisions in the Master Plan (which, as we have reported [NL 98 ¶1], is a good one), but none of them relax protection of the Area. Planning is also in progress for those roads which the authorizing Act lists to be improved (note that the Act also prohibits construction of any additional roads in the gorge areas); Leatherwood Ford road and bridge will be first to be improved, and the crossing near Rugby (TN 52) may be done soon thereafter. The wildlife management task force has met to consider what to do about endangered species (some species may be reintroduced) and about harmful exotics. The NPS field staff and administrative staff have been increased, and rangers have received white-water and mountain-rescue training.

The Youth Conservation Corps worked hard during the summer to clean up the trash dumps that are found around hunting camps. OSM has been consulted about possible repair of orphan mines within the Area under the Abandoned Mines Reclamation Program.

Coal mining outside the Area continues to be the biggest threat to the water quality (see ¶6D, this NL), although there are also erosion problems due to agricultural uses and hardwood → pine conversion in the headwaters of the rivers, and an SCS channelization project on Pine Creek. The USGS will build 4 fixed WQ monitoring stations. The state and some of the Corps staff have convinced the powers-that-be to re-evaluate a contracted study that concluded that little could be done for WQ by stripmine reclamation in the New River area. The state of Tennessee is more helpful than Kentucky with regard to putting controls on stripmine permits in the BSF watershed.

Within the authorized Area, the oil finds in the Lick Branch region pose a problem (Rep. Duncan tried to delete that area last year, as you may recall). The Corps will probably acquire that area last, so that most of the oil can be pumped out. There are some ill feelings about Scott State Forest: the State of Tennessee, which had earlier agreed to donate this 3000-acre enclave to the BSFNRRA, now shows some resistance. Finally, there may be some problems in connection with the study on what to recommend for the old O & W railbed (along Northwhiteoak Creek, BSF, and Pine Creek). There is much pressure on the Corps to restore a steam train that could haul coal as well as tourists. Local hearings will be held in April or May. Other possibilities are a rubber-tired tram, or a bicycle path. Whatever is done will require a separate appropriation; existing BSF funds will not be used for it.

* WHAT YOU CAN DO: Continue contacting your Representative and Senators in support of rapid implementation and sensitive preservation of the BSFNRRA.

3. OBED: PROGRESS, BUT SLOW

Among items reported by Superintendent Doyle Kline at our TCWP Annual Meeting: (a) Three tracts, totalling 80 acres, have been acquired or are in process of acquisition. This is only a tiny percentage of the total authorized acreage. However, 33 other offers have been made, so things are rolling. (b) NPS has given Kline authorization to hire several people in connection with administering the area. (c) A number of scientific studies are in progress, and others have been recommended, to accumulate basic data on such items as water quality, aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates, and vegetation. There are plans to reintroduce the river otter.

* WHAT YOU CAN DO: Contact Rep. Marilyn Bouquard (House Office Bldg., Wash. DC 20515) and urge her to secure funding so that land acquisition for the Obed Natl. Wild River can be rapidly carried to completion.

4. OUR SENATORS BEING URGED TO SUPPORT CANEY FORK RIVER STUDY

It is quite possible that the lame-duck session of the Congress could get around to doing something about a Wild & Scenic Rivers package that passed the House in September (NL 107 ¶2). As you may recall, 35 miles of our Caney Fork River were included among 14 proposed "study" rivers. TCWP subsequently prepared a resolution urging Senators Baker and Sasser to support Senate passage of a similar bill. This was circulated for signatures among the 88 attendees at the recent Intergroup Conference. Subsequently, the resolution was formally passed by the Tennessee Environmental Council, an umbrella organization of 35 conservation, health, and public-interest groups. Both documents have been submitted to our Senators. In a recent phone conversation with Sen. Sasser's staff we learned that the Senator had been strongly supportive of the Senate companion bill in committee.

5. THE STATE SCENE

A. More on government reorganization

The state government reorganizations we have seen so far (NL 107 ¶1 and 5Ab; and this NL, ¶6A) may be only interim measures. At least four reorganization alternatives are being considered that could involve portions of the Departments of Conservation and Health. These are (a) creation of a Dept. of Natural Resources to bring together all agencies with regulatory, permitting, and development responsibilities; (b) creation of a state Environmental Protection Agency that

would combine agencies with regulatory functions; (c) expansion of the Dept. of Health by adding Divisions of Geology, Surface Mining and Water Resources; and (d) expansion of the Dept. of Conservation by adding the regulatory agencies that are presently in Health (AQ, WQ, solid waste, radiol. health). The Administration plans to make its decisions in 1981 and take them to the Legislature in 1982. Citizens assembled at the recent Intergroup Conference felt that it would be well for the environmental community to study the matter now, and present its views to the governor while there was still some fluidity in the planning.

Also at the Intergroup Conference, growing concerns were expressed about both of the reorganizations that have already taken place: that the stripmine reorganization (16A, this NL) may have been made primarily to please the stripmine industry; and that the shift of the Natural Resource Areas Unit to the Parks Division (NL 107 11) will deemphasize the rivers, trails, and natural areas programs or cause undesirable changes in their direction. For example, the Parks Division's emphasis on recreation will hurt the Natural Areas Program, which was originally conceived to protect fragile areas of scenic or ecological significance. In the Rivers Program, the previous interest in watersheds (e.g., with regard to pollution sources) will now be shrunk down to the small authorized segment itself. There also appears to be a bad morale problem in the staff of the former Unit. They were not consulted about the move until the decision had already been made. They had previously worked in an autonomous, well-coordinated group that had recently achieved considerable momentum in several programs. Now they are without direction, not sure with whom they are working, and afflicted with inertia. The Administration has its work cut out to prove to us that the move was in fact for the good of the Natural Resource Areas!

B. Let's do something for the State Scenic Rivers Program!

Until the State has demonstrated by actual implementation that the State Scenic Rivers (SSR) Program would work to the benefit, rather than the detriment, of landowners, selfish interests will always be able to exploit the local ignorance of what the Program is all about. For example, dissatisfaction over the requirements of a totally unrelated law (the federal 404 permit program) was utilized by would-be hardwood loggers to agitate against SSR status of the Hatchie. This almost led to deletion of the Hatchie, last year, in a bill that would also have deleted the Roaring River System (where someone wanted to mine gravel), and which was listed on the legislative agenda as an "environmental preservation bill." Undoubtedly the bill will be reintroduced in 1981. Implementation of at least one SSR (perhaps the Collins, where landowners are friendly), to show what the Program means for the landowner, would mean state acquisition of scenic (or conservation) easements. Portions of State government, particularly the State Building Commission, are opposed to this type of land acquisition -- partly because of landowner opposition which, in turn, is based on ignorance: it's a vicious circle. At the Intergroup Conference, the Tennessee Environmental Council, an umbrella group of 35 member organizations, adopted a resolution (drafted by TCWP) urging the government to acquire "some scenic easements from willing landowners, thus demonstrating to others how the program benefits the state, the locality, and the landowners;" and asking that the Governor meet with representatives of concerned organizations to discuss the entire program.

C. State water quality in trouble

Two reports on water problems were recently issued, a couple of days apart. One, by the TVA Division of Water Resources ("Is the Water Getting Any Cleaner?"), looks at 10 areas in the Tennessee Valley (some of them outside Tennessee) that have been identified as facing critical problems, including public-health dangers in some cases. Concrete measures of one sort or another have been taken in only 4 of the 10 areas. The question posed by the title of the TVA report cannot be answered with an unqualified "yes." The other study, by the state Water Quality Control Division (WQCD), looked for 10 highly toxic chemicals in fish at 23 sampling stations, and found four of these chemicals to be present at many stations, as follows: PCB at 19 of 23, DDT at 8, hexachlorobenzene at 9, Chlordane at 6. The PCB levels found at 6 of the stations, including Ft. Loudon Lake and the Clinch below Oak Ridge, were alarming. A hot spot for PCB's and DDT (The North Fork of the Holston), identified by an earlier TWRA study, was not sampled in the recent WQCD study.

D. Oil and gas plans developed for Catoosa Wildlife Management Area

Two TWRA staffers were detailed to write guidelines for exploration and possible extraction of

oil and gas in the 80,000-acre Catoosa WMA, which borders the Obed. TWRA director Gary Myers has stated that (a) there will be no coal mining, and (b) that oil and gas operations will be considered only if TWRA can dictate how, when, and where the drilling will take place (as to where, TWRA envisions areas of poor wildlife habitat), and if the revenue is returned to TWRA, to be used for wildlife operations.

6. PROBLEMS OF COAL AND RELATED FUELS

A. Repercussions of Stripmine Division reorganization

The recent reorganization of the State's Division of Surface Mining (DSM) and its move to Knoxville (NL 107 ¶5Ab) has resulted in mass resignations (9 of 11 people), including that by Director C. C. McCall, who subsequently charged the Alexander Administration with being weak in enforcing the Tennessee law. As we pointed out earlier, the reorganization gives the stripmine industry just what they've been clamoring for for years -- virtual elimination of the important checks-and-balances inherent in having to get a water-quality permit prior to the stripmine permit, and physical separation of DSM from other programs concerned with resource area protection (e.g., the Heritage Program). C. C. McCall also charges the state with "selective enforcement." For instance, a cease order imposed on the Longwa Co. for mining without a permit was lifted by special order of Commissioner Tuck, who issued Longwa a back-dated permit. This encouraged the Hatmaker Coal Co., a notorious wildcatter which had finally been shut down by inspectors, to appeal to the State Board of Reclamation Review, a heavily industry-oriented body (NL 107 ¶5Aa). Coal operators won't worry about the law until the state takes it seriously, says C. C. McCall. McCall has not yet been replaced. The Surface Mine Division will report to a newly appointed Asst. Commissioner of Conservation, Austin Gaines, whose prior state government experience is with the Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

B. Will the State get primacy in enforcing the federal Act?

Will all these recent doings have any effect on OSM decisions in this regard? (OSM is the federal Office of Surface Mining). How about the fact that the state has lost most of its stripmine staff just at a time when state regulations are having to be submitted for OSM review (deadline Dec. 9)? What will be the effect of a careful SOCM study, now being updated, that analyzes the State's record in enforcement? There will be a 30-day review period on the new State Submission to OSM, including a hearing. We hope some of you can attend (get in touch with the editor). Also, don't forget to send in the petition we enclosed with NL 107 -- even if it has few signatures on it.

C. Stripminers hope for Reagan sympathy in their attacks on OSM

Bill Vaughan, exec. director of the stripmine lobby FACT (Facts about Coal in Tenn.), has written to President-elect Reagan asking him to dismantle the federal Office of Surface Mining (OSM), which he calls a "nest of eco-nuts." He labeled most OSM citations against stripminers as "nitpicking and irrelevant," and charged that OSM had caused "hundreds" of Tennessee miners to lose their jobs. His letter asked for immediate resignation of six officials (all of whom TCWP knows personally and knows to have impeccable records).

D. TVA identifies streams polluted by coal mining

Ten problem areas, where Valley streams are adversely affected by silt and acid from coal mining, have been identified. Three of these are classified as critical, and are among the 10 most critical areas on the broader list (¶5C, this NEWSLETTER). They are on the Clinch and Powell Rivers and their Virginia tributaries, the Emory and its tributaries in Morgan County, and the Big S. Fork of the Cumberland and its tributaries (see ¶2, this NL). In addition to the 3 "critical" areas, TVA identified 4 as "significant" (none in Tennessee) and 3 "intermittent" (2 in Tennessee). The report says that about 3,000 miles of streams in 60 Valley counties are affected to some degree by coal mining, both current and past. There are about 100,000 unreclaimed acres in these counties. The report, "Coal Mining and Water Quality," may be requested through TVA's Citizen Action Office, 400 Commerce Ave, Knoxville 37902.

E. Acid rain damage could become irreversible

Acid rain that has already been produced by coal-fired steamplants may be costing the nation \$5 billion annually in damages, according to evidence presented at a recent Senate hearing.

Use of coal-related synfuels could increase this figure in the future. Not only have thousands of lakes been rendered sterile, but the acid rain is causing corrosion of stone and metal structures, groundwater contamination, and soil damage that leads to loss of agricultural and forest productivity. Attempts to control this problem will be made in the form of amendments to the Clean Air Act, which is up for reauthorization in 1981. In the light of the cast of the new Congress and Administration, we are pessimistic about their outcome. In fact, we'll be lucky if the Clean Air Act survives at all. Business Roundtable, an association of 200 big corporations, has just published a \$600,000 study urging Congress to "loosen" Clean Air requirements. And Reagan has invited coal and steel industry representatives to rewrite the Act.

F. Direct coal liquefaction tops list of potentially harmful synfuel technologies

In looking at possible toxic exposure to the general public, one of a series of EPA-contracted studies on synthetic-fuel use concludes that direct-liquefaction products are of greatest concern in terms of combustion products, followed (in descending order) by shale oil, indirect-liquefaction products, and petroleum substitutes such as alcohol. The study also concludes that the major exposure concern should be combustion, rather than handling (e.g. at the plant site) and/or transportation. The report cites a serious lack of actual data on health effects surrounding synthetic-fuels use. Neither have the environmental impacts been addressed. In view of this, it is tragic that, through the Energy Security Act of 1980, the government has already made an irrevocable commitment of financial resources (§ 12, this NL) to the construction and operation of numerous synfuel facilities. Undoubtedly several of these will be located in Tennessee.

7. POLITICS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Election post mortem

We sincerely hope that the next 4 years will not be in line with certain Reagan statements from the past, such as these direct quotes: "I'd invite the coal and steel industry in to rewrite the Clean Air regulations." "We should be cutting a lot more timber in the National Forests, since we have permitted a lot of dead trees to accumulate which are a pure waste and harmful to the woodland ecology." "Trains are not any more energy-efficient than the average automobile" (he advocated elimination of federal aid to mass transit). Environmentalists are "a tiny minority opposed to economic growth, which often finds friendly ears in regulatory agencies for its obstructionist campaigns." -- We are not a tiny minority (§15, this NL), and we must work hard to make this known. It is also well to remember that the Reagan mandate was not as huge as some would have us believe: only 51% of those who went to the polls (only about one-half of those eligible) voted for him -- that is, about one-quarter of the total electorate. Yet, the outcome will be translated into much more than the Presidency itself: Supreme Court appointments, federal judges, staffing of the executive branch way down past the cabinet level.

Losses of some of the most environmentally concerned Senators (Culver, Nelson, Durkin, Church, Bayh, McGovern, Holtzman) could have catastrophic results. At the same time, we should remember that their defeats were not the result of their environmental positions -- the defeats were engineered by groups concerned with other issues. In other words, the election results do not represent an anti-environmental backlash, and there is no reason at all for us to slink off, cowed. On the contrary, in those races where environmental groups made an extra effort to work for a candidate by door-to-door canvassing, organizing, and other direct means, that candidate won in most cases in spite of heavy odds. This was true for Mo Udall (bulwark against gutting of the Stripmine Act, champion of Alaska wilderness), Bob Edgar (courageous fighter against pork-barrel water projects -- a Democrat in a district in which Republicans outnumber others 3:1), and Hart (leader in strengthening Clean Air legislation, champion of Colorado wilderness); Sen. Culver (Endangered Species Act stalwart) was the exception. In House races, the League of Conservation Voters (LCV) backed altogether 28 candidates; 17 of these (61%) won.

B. Political statistics: ratings; finances

The LCV 1979-80 ratings for the Senate show Tennesseans (a) below the midpoint, and (b) worse than they were during the previous rating period

	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1979-80</u>
Sen. Baker	32	25
Sen. Sasser	47	23

It may be of interest to look at the scores (for the same 2 periods) of those whose defeats we mourn: Culver (96,85), Nelson (84,87), Durkin (78,72), Bayh (75,63), McGovern (83,65), Church (64,45).

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION has compiled information on contributions by the "Filthy Five" (the most polluting industries) to Congressional candidates. Three Tennesseans are on the list: Rep. Beard (\$700), Rep. Quillen (\$500), Rep. Duncan (\$250). The figures for other states may be of interest: Udall's opponent got \$1000; Sen. Church's opponent, \$9000, Sen. Bayh's opponent, \$8,500; Sen. Culver's opponent, \$17,850 (!); Sen. Durkin's opponent, \$5,500, Sen. McGovern's opponent, \$5,600. None of the incumbent Senators here listed received a penny. Corporate political action committees in general (not limited to the Filthy Five) gave Church's opponent \$222,281, as against \$35,276 to Church. In the Udall race, Alaska mining and Appalachian stripping interests raised well over \$100,000 for his opponent.

C. Tennessee races

Of the five candidates supported by the fledgling Conservation Voters of Tennessee (NL 106 ¶13A), four won: Sens. James White and Carl Moore, and Reps. Brad Martin and Michael Murphy. The tragic loss was Rep. Bill Nolan of Knoxville's Dist. 14, who lost by less than 300 votes. However, Nolan has discovered major irregularities in his opponent's actions, (e.g., he was registered to vote -- and actually voted -- in Chattanooga as well as in Knoxville) and is contesting the election.

8. WE LEARN MORE ABOUT HYDROPOWER STUDIES

Our interest in recently initiated hydropower studies led to a meeting of TCWP members Dabney Johnson and Lee Russell with TVA Water Resources staff on Nov. 19. The TVA people (Cal Swanson, Ely Driver and two others) were informative and helpful. Here is some of what we learned.

A. TVA's relation to the Corps' National Hydropower Study

(See NL 107 ¶10A, NL 102 ¶12A.) On invitation from the Corps, TVA submitted data on 54 unused sites having certain minimum characteristics. After eliminating sites at which dams are estimated to have a benefit/cost ratio below 1.0/1.0 or other possible drawbacks, the Corps list retains 12 of the 54, 6 of these in Tennessee (Clinch, French Broad [2], Holston, Nolichucky, Elk). This preliminary study will be transmitted to Congress, and no further study or development will occur unless directed by Congress. The danger, of course, is that, once a site has been identified -- in however preliminary a manner, this presents an opening for local political pressures for a dam. Whether or not such a dam is justifiable then has little relation to whether it gets built ... as we have learnt from bitter experience.

B. TVA's Small Hydro Program

This program is concerned with the possibility of installing power-generating capacity in existing non-federal dams. From an initial inventory of about 2500 existing dams in the TVA watershed and power-sale areas, TVA has arrived at a list of 10 for which the Board has authorized feasibility and environmental studies. We were shown slides of the 10 existing dams, 8 of which are in Tennessee. Almost all had possessed generating capacity at some time in the past. Different amounts of construction would be required for renovation -- in some cases very little -- or for new building. Dredging of the reservoir above the dam might need to be done in a few cases. A couple of the existing dams are just upstream from attractive waterfalls (including Burgess Falls); the drop of the fall itself may be considered for inclusion in the power generation, and this would of course affect the esthetics of the area. Apart from that, the program does not seem to hold major environmental threats. -- The results of the feasibility studies will be turned over to the TVA Board (by Dec. 1981) for decision on how TVA would be involved in further action -- if at all. Installation of generating capacity could be done by private interests.

9. TVA NEWS

- A. Chairman Dave Freeman is under attack by a group of people in Lenoir City who believe TVA's only job is power production, and who blame rise in electric rates on TVA's involvement in "social programs." Another group attacking the Chairman consists of homebuilders who are mad at TVA energy-conservation requirements (attic insulation), stating that there are "enough regulations already." These groups are circulating petitions asking for Freeman's ouster by Reagan. [Can a chairman be ousted? If so, this should have been tried 10 years ago, not now!] Perhaps related to the upcoming change in Administration and Congress is the fact that Sen. Baker has delayed holding oversight hearings on TVA (especially related to power rates) until about February. He has asked the TVA Board not to make any major policy decisions until then. (Baker and the Freemans have had a good working relationship.) In the meantime, Sen. Sasser is continuing with plans to hold a December hearing on power-plant construction. Studies by Sasser's staff and by the GAO indicate that TVA is over-constructing new generating capacity. Following a September meeting between Freeman and TN Valley Congresspeople, Rep. Gore indicated that, in order to justify TVA's projected power-plant construction, the Valley would have to have more industrial growth than is projected for the entire nation.
- B. Major water-quality improvement for dam discharges
TVA has achieved what appears to be a genuine breakthrough toward solving the problem of low dissolved oxygen (DO) in water released from high dams. The near-zero DO levels in summertime tailwaters have a severe impact on biota and on the waste-assimilating capacity of downstream water. The experimental remedy involved modification of one of the generating units at Norris Dam by adding turbine baffles. The DO improvement was greater than anticipated and the cost of the modification lower. TCWP received an invitation to go to a briefing and a field trip on the subject, and Dabney Johnson attended as our representative. During fiscal 1981, TVA will modify 19 generating units at 9 other dams at a cost of only \$15,000 per unit.
- C. The Tennessee Valley Citizens Forum at its second meeting in October, began working on plans for an April conference, which will be held in some rural area. Task forces will focus on Accountability, Limits and Dimensions of Growth, TVA's Power Economics, and New Directions for TVA. The Forum feels that (a) TVA's history underlies the hopes we have for a change in TVA; (b) Greater citizen participation is necessary regarding TVA policies; (c) New forms of public participation within TVA must be created. For more info, write Richard Couto (Center for Health Services, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville 37232).
- D. New TVA Division Director has background in environmental education. John R. Paulk has this month succeeded Richard L. Morgan (see NL 107 19D) as director of the Division of Land and Forest Resources. Paulk's earlier work with TVA was concerned with environmental education, particularly at Land Between The Lakes, and he has helped develop a network of environmental/energy education centers at universities within the TVA region.

10. REPORT ON THE TCWP ANNUAL MEETING

If you were not one of the nearly 50 people who spent part or all of the weekend of October 24-26 with TCWP at the Cumberland Campground, you missed a lovely time. The two buildings are luxurious -- thick wall-to-wall carpeting throughout, even into the roomy bedrooms (which have formica-topped counters under long mirrors, and superb mattresses on the bunks), tiled showers, efficient central heating. The food was gourmet -- each meal provided by a different volunteer (How about 2 kinds of quiche for breakfast [Dabney Johnson], mousaka, salad and homebaked cakes for supper [Ruth Slusher], superstew for lunch [Ortrud Hoffman], to mention just a few of the items!). Saturday afternoon, there was a choice of 2 good hikes -- Bradey Mountain or along the Obed. And on the two evenings, we had three fine slideshows: Lynn Wright on her Africa sojourn, Andy Butler on his recent Escalante backpack, Tom and Dabney Johnson on their summer trip to Alaska. Doyle Kline also showed some good slides during his Obed and Big. S. Fork talk. Best of all was the fellowship of good people.

The 6 good talks contributed immeasurably to the weekend. All of the speakers did an excellent job in summarizing background, as well as hitting what was important

now in terms of needed actions on our part. Instead of reporting on the talks separately, we have incorporated the information gleaned from them into our issues reports throughout the NEWSLETTER. The following item references will help you locate the material. Doyle Kline, ¶2 and 3; John Burris (who substituted for J. W. Bradley), ¶6A and B; Dennis Lovell, ¶5B; Joe McCaleb, ¶1; Bill Baird, ¶11, Bill Chandler ¶12.

In our Sunday workshop, we made plans on how to address some of the issues raised in the talks. (You can help by following the action suggestions in the pertinent reports in this NEWSLETTER.) We also decided to resurrect a limited outing program: while we don't want to compete with various outing clubs, certain field trips will give our members a better feel for the issues we are concerned about, and they'll make for more interactions among people. TCWP will also have several public meetings next year.

Finally, here are the results of the election:

President: Bill Russell
 Vice President: Don Todd
 Secretary: Jenny Freeman*
 Treasurer: Lynn Dye Wright

Directors: Andy Butler
 Eric Hirst*
 Owen Hoffman*
 Lee Russell
 Ken Warren*

* Denotes people who were not on last year's Board.

Nominating committee: Ralph Deaderick, Will Skelton (chmn), Grimes Slaughter

The constitutional amendments passed: the number of nominees need not exceed the number of openings.

All of us will want to express our tremendous gratitude to Charley Klabunde, who retires as treasurer after 9 years, and who has done a fabulous job, not only in keeping our finances healthy, but in using the computer to best advantage in keeping up with our members and mailing lists.

11. LITTER IS NOT THE MAJOR PROBLEM: CONTAINER-DEPOSIT LEGISLATION ACCOMPLISHES MORE

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	House version (Millions of acres)		Senate version (Millions of acres)	
	Total	Wilderness	Total	Wilderness
Parks	44.0	34.1	43.0	32.4
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Wild & Scenic Rivers	1.5		1.2	
Conservation areas	0		2.2	
Other	2.5		3.9	
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now in terms of needed actions on our part. Instead of reporting on the talks separately, we have incorporated the information gleaned from them into our issues reports throughout the NEWSLETTER. The following item references will help you locate the material. Doyle Kline, ¶2 and 3; John Burris (who substituted for J. W. Bradley), ¶6A and B; Dennis Lovell, ¶5B; Joe McCaleb, ¶1; Bill Baird, ¶11, Bill Chandler ¶12.

In our Sunday workshop, we made plans on how to address some of the issues raised in the talks. (You can help by following the action suggestions in the pertinent reports in this NEWSLETTER.) We also decided to resurrect a limited outings program: while we don't want to compete with various outing clubs, certain field trips will give our members a better feel for the issues we are concerned about, and they'll make for more interactions among people. TCWP will also have several public meetings next year.

Finally, here are the results of the election:

President:	Bill Russell	Directors:	Andy Butler
Vice President:	Don Todd		Eric Hirst*
Secretary:	Jenny Freeman*		Owen Hoffman*
Treasurer:	Lynn Dye Wright		Lee Russell
			Ken Warren*

* Denotes people who were not on last year's Board.

Nominating committee: Ralph Deaderick, Will Skelton (chmn), Grimes Slaughter

The constitutional amendments passed: the number of nominees need not exceed the number of openings.

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this issue. Here in Tennessee, TCWP Board member Andy Butler deserves special credit for mobilizing an effective grass-roots effort.

15. A LOOK AT PUBLIC OPINION RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) on Oct. 9 released the results of an unusually comprehensive national public opinion poll, commissioned from Resources For The Future. In summary, "environmental protection enjoys continued strong backing." Nationwide, 7% said they were active in the environmental movement, 55% were sympathetic toward it, 34% were neutral or not sure, and only 4% were unsympathetic. That is, 15.5 times as many Americans are active or sympathetic than are unsympathetic toward the environmental movement. Even within our own region (East South Central), which is lower on the positive side than the 8 other regions (we knew it!), the ratio is still (3 + 42)% to 4% or 11.3 to 1. About 42% of respondents agreed with the statement "Protecting the environment is so important that ... standards cannot be too high, and continuing improvements must be made regardless of cost." Only 13% agreed with the statement "Pollution control requirements ... have gone too far." Interestingly, both percentages are down from the responses in a 1977 poll (when they were 55% and 19%, respectively), with a corresponding growth (20 + 34%) in the middle ground -- "We have made enough progress ..." -- Only 20% thought "we must relax environmental standards in order to achieve economic growth," and 27% felt the opposite way (slower the growth to protect the environment). About 73% of the respondents said "an endangered species must be protected, even at the expense of commercial activity"; and 65% thought marshes and swamps should be preserved, rather than drained for development. There are many other interesting findings in the 49-page survey, which can be obtained by sending a self-addressed mailing label to Council on Env'tl. Qual., 722 Jackson Place NW, Wash. DC 20006. The Title is "Public Opinion on Environmental Issues."

16. FEDERAL ACTIONS OF INTEREST TO TENNESSEE

- The John Muir Trail, authorized in 1971 as one of Tennessee's State Scenic Trails, was this year designated as a National Recreation Trail.
- The existing transmountain road (25W) in Cumberland Gap National Historic Park will be eliminated when an FHA-funded tunnel under the park is completed, probably by 1988. The Park Service is planning to restore The Wilderness Trail across the Gap to its 1790 condition.
- White-water recreation on the Ocoee River, which has recently been commercially developed (50,000 visits projected for 1980), may be curtailed when TVA completes rehabilitation of the Ocoee No. 2 Hydro Plant. The Ocoee River Council is seeking Congressional pressure on TVA to assure a minimum of 82 days/yr of water releases.
- An attempt to halt the Tennessee-Tombigbee pork-barrel through court action was squashed when the Supreme Court on Oct. 21 refused to overturn an Appeals Court ruling against environmental groups. The groups had challenged the Corps' construction of a 300-ft wide canal when the Congress had authorized one only 170 ft wide.

17. PUBLICATIONS, RECORDS, SERVICES

- "Recreation Resources: 10-Year Action Plan" has just been published by TVA, 24 pp.
- "Equilibrium: Songs of Nature and Humanity" is an LP album with songs by Pete Seeger, Woody Guthrie, David Laing, and Tom Wisner. The mood is set by quotations from Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, and the album is dedicated to Douglas. Printed lyrics are included, as well as a study guide for school use. Proceeds from the sale of this record will go to the scholarship fund of Audubon's Expedition Institute. (Send \$10.50, which includes postage, to Natl. Audubon Soc. Expedition Inst., 950-3rd Ave, NYC, NY 10022)
- The Energy Information Administration of the USDOE will give immediate responses to energy questions over the phone (202, 252-8800), and can furnish in-depth publications as well as computerized energy data. (Write DOE, Off. of Energy Info Services EI-62, Forrestal Bldg., MS 2F-063, 1000 Independence Ave SW, Wash. DC 20585)
- "The Toxic Substances Dilemma: A Plan for Citizen Action," a 123-page manual, can be ordered free from Natl. Wildlife Federation, 1412-16th Street, Wash. DC 20036.

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- "Environmental Ethics" is a quarterly journal dedicated to philosophical aspects of environmental problems (\$15 annually for individuals; order from Dept. of Philosophy, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131)
- "The Solar Greenhouse: A Guide to the Design, Construction and Use ..." includes construction plans. (Free from North Carolina Energy Division, P. O. Box 25249, Raleigh, NC 27611)
- "Bioengineering for land reclamation and conservation," by Hugo Schiechl (\$30 from Univ. of Alberta Press, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E8)

18. CALENDAR

- Dec. 11-13, 1980 Conference on Local Alternative Energy Futures will focus on ways for State and local governments to support conservation and solar. Austin, Texas (Phone Becky Glass, Washington, 202, 387-6030).
- Jan. 22-23, 1981 Conference on "Leadership in Population, Resources, and Development, Washington, sponsored by National Audubon and 28 other groups (Write Frances Breed, 950-3rd Ave, NYC, NY 10022)

19. ACTION SUMMARY

¶ No.	Issue	Contact	"Message" or Action
1	Columbia Dam	TCWP	Send contribution for attorney fees
2	Big S. Fork	U.S. Reps. & Sens.	"Support sensitive preservation"
3	Obed	Rep. Bouquard	"Secure funding to complete land acquisition"
4A	Govt reorganization	TCWP	Help scrutinize plans
6B	Stripmining	TCWP	Offer to attend hearings
14	Alaska	Pres. Carter, Andrus, Udall, Tsongas, etc. Sen. Sasser; your Rep.	"Thank you!"

Happy Holidays!