

TENNESSEE CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter No. 123, September 17, 1982

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Star in margin means "Action Needed." Don't be overwhelmed -- check the ACTION SUMMARY!

2

ACTION CALL #1

1. OPPOSE RULES CHANGE THAT OPENS OBED, BIG S. FORK, ETC, TO STRIPMINING

One of the rules changes being proposed by the Office of Surface Mining (see ¶7) could lead to stripmining in the Obed Wild & Scenic River, the Big S. Fork NRRRA, Cumberland Gap Natl. Park, and 23 other units of the National Park System. This is such an outrage that we urge you to make it a priority action item (see suggestions below).

The proposed OSM rules change would broaden the definition of "valid existing rights" in the 1977 Surface Mining Act so as to give anyone who merely owned coal in the ground at the time of passage of the Act (rather than only those who had already obtained permits) the right to mine-- even if the areas concerned are within authorized project boundaries of Park System units. This proposed change in definition would open to stripmining 1.7 million acres of as yet privately owned lands within Park System boundaries. Huge acreages adjacent to such boundaries would also be affected (in addition to 1.2 million acres in National Forests and Wildlife Refuges.) In passing the 1977 Act, Congress clearly intended that no stripmining take place in National Parks.

* WHAT YOU CAN DO: The public comment period on the change in OSM regs has closed, but OSM will continue to be very sensitive to Congressional comments. It is therefore very important that you urge your U.S. Representative and both Senators (addresses on p.12) to contact the Office of Surface Mining in order to express their outrage. They should write to: J. R. Harris, Director, OSM, Interior South Bldg, 1951 Constitution Ave, NW, Wash. DC 20240.

ACTION CALL #2

2. REINFORCE THE GOOD FROZEN HEAD DECISION

* Commissioner Howell recently announced his excellent decision to keep Frozen Head State Natural Area closed to hunting dogs and to 4-wheel vehicles (except on roads) (NL 121 ¶4). But now, the local group of hunters, which, last winter, had so violently and threateningly demanded to hunt, train hunting dogs, and run jeeps and trucks through the natural area, has renewed its pressure. Informed persons are worried about the possible effects of this campaign. All of you who love this jewel of a park in the Cumberlands, and even those of you who have not yet had the joy of visiting it, should write at least a postcard to Commissioner C. A. Howell III (Tenn. Dept. of Conservation, 701 Broadway, Nashville, TN 37203) with the simple message to stand firm in his decision to keep hunting, dogs, and ORVs out of Frozen Head. -- This beautiful natural area belongs to all the people of Tennessee, and not just to a very local group of hunters (who have other hunting opportunities nearby). The highest use of Frozen Head is the protection of its natural life communities, which afford so much enjoyment to the many people who visit the park without destroying the animals and plants that live within it.

ACTION CALL #3

3. NO DRILLING IN WILDERNESS: SENATE MUST BE URGED TO FOLLOW HOUSE LEAD

On August 12, the House voted overwhelmingly (340:58) to ban oil and gas drilling in wilderness areas immediately, rather than allowing it to continue until 12/31/84 as provided by the 1964 Wilderness Act. The ban covers all existing wildernesses plus wilderness study areas in National Forests, altogether 34.4 million acres. (Excluded from the ban are minerals other than oil and gas, leasing on acquired USFS lands in the East, and slant drilling starting from outside a wilderness area.) Passage of the bill was prompted by the industry rush to acquire leases before the 12/31/83 deadline [there are 1000 pending applications affecting 3 million acres of wilderness], and it signals a clear repudiation of Sec. Watt's obvious willingness to grant such leases (most recently, in South Carolina's Wambaw Creek Wilderness).

It is now imperative to get the Senate to pass a similar bill before the end of this session, or the legislation will die at adjournment of the Congress. Despite the tight schedule, the

lopsided House vote gives hope for Senate action on companion bill S.2801 (Jackson), but it will require much urging from all of us.

* WHAT YOU CAN DO: Because of time constraints, phone calls or wires are in order (see p.12) Sen. Sasser is among the 52 co-sponsors of S.2801; he should be thanked, encouraged to remain firm in his support, and urged to resist amendments (particularly, any addition of "release" language, which would drop from all further consideration areas not designated wilderness by a certain date). Sen. Baker needs to be encouraged to support this bill. As columnist George Will recently pointed out in NEWSWEEK (8/16/82): "Only 1.2% of the 'lower 48' states is wilderness; only 4% could ever be so designated. Surely the nation's vitality and security are not so marginal as to depend [for oil and gas] on that 4%."

4. WILDERNESS IN TENNESSEE'S NATIONAL FOREST

* Have you sent the postcards we enclosed with NL 122? Although September 25 is the deadline for the hearing record, there is no deadline for the cards to Rep. Duncan and Sen. Baker. These are the people who must be convinced to introduce the legislation which will designate wilderness in the Citico Creek and Big Frog areas (see NL 121 ¶1 and NL 122). We have plenty of cards left that we can send you on request; order some for family members and friends to sign and mail.

At the 8/24 hearing at Athens, wilderness advocates outnumbered wilderness foes 4:1, and our majority was also "overwhelming" at the Chatsworth, GA, hearing the previous night. TCWP's testimony at Athens was presented by Andy Butler. (Send a self-addressed stamped envelope if you want a copy of his excellent comments.) Other TCWP members attending (and, in some cases speaking) were Charles Klabunde, Helen and Ken Warren, Sue Fisher, Margaret Olson, and Jenny Freeman.

We challenged the Draft EIS' assertion that "need [for wilderness] cannot be clearly established," even though the study areas are admittedly suitable, available, and manageable as wilderness. Andy pointed out that even using the low-growth demand projection in the EIS, and even assuming that the Forest Service's (USFS) recommendation for Big Frog is enacted, the number of visitor days (per acre, per year) will exceed even the USFS-formulated carrying capacity by 33% in another 8 years (and by a lot more thereafter). In this region (250-mile radius), there would be only 0.01 acre of wilderness per person. Even the USFS has recommended 50 to 100x as much in Western states. A recent Carson Brewer column has compared USFS wilderness recommendations for N.C. and Tennessee: in N.C., 97,158 wilderness acres (= 8% of the National Forest area in that state); in Tennessee, only 14,329 acres (= 2.3% of Forest area).

5. OUR TENNESSEE RIVERS

A. Obed: the land-acquisition struggle

* As this NL goes to press, the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee is marking up the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) appropriation for FY 1983. As you may recall (NL 121 ¶3A), Reps. Bouquard and Duncan responded to TCWP's request and urged the Subcommittee to include acquisition funds for the Obed corridor. Since then, Sen. Sasser has done likewise, and has, in addition, written to Sens. McClure and R. Byrd with a similar request on the Senate side. We hope you will thank Reps. Bouquard and Duncan, and Sen. Sasser (see p.12 for addresses). Sec. Watt's henchmen, in the meantime, are doing what they can to frustrate the land-acquisition program for as yet incomplete units of the National Park System. In keeping with the Administration's fox-in-charge-of-the-chicken-coop policy, the person named to chair Interior's LWCF Policy Group was Ric Davidge, a former official in the National Inholders' organization. This private group has, for some years, been militantly engaged in fighting parkland acquisition. It thus comes as no surprise that, in his new capacity, Mr. Davidge issued a USDI policy under which land acquisition plans must be revised to include "alternatives to direct Federal purchase of private lands" and to "acquire or retain only the minimum interests." The Obed plan was already rewritten once in the past to reflect some such objectives, and we are therefore hopeful it won't have to go through yet another major revision.

B. Duck River: no dam construction funds requested by TVA

TVA's 1983 appropriations request for Columbia Dam includes only funding needed for a program to transplant endangered mussels. Since TVA is taking it for granted that the dam will eventually be completed, the agency's Office of Natural Resources is developing a land-use plan for the project area. Anyone interested in receiving a copy of the draft statement and in commenting on it should contact John R. Paulk, Dir., Div. of Land and Forest Resources, TVA, Norris TN 37828.

Early in August, Frank Fly, on behalf of the environmental coalition, filed an appeal against the Davidson County court decision which upheld the Tenn. Water Quality Control Board ruling in favor of a WQ permit for the dam [NL 121 ¶5B). Fly's appeal asked for an injunction against further dam construction until a hearing is held. Court action can delay this dam, but only political pressure can stop it. Write your US Rep and Senator protesting against this unjustifiable waste of scarce money (see p.12).

C. Ocoee: TVA hardens its attitude

TVA Chairman Chili Dean recently said that Ocoee waters are "for sale." If the river is to be allowed to flow 82 days per year for whitewater recreationists, each user would have to pay a fee of \$3.75. If it is to flow for 110 days (instead of 82), as requested by the Ocoee River Council, the user fee will be raised. On the other hand, if rafters refuse to pay the \$3.75, TVA will drop even the 82 days. TVA claims the user fee is needed as a reimbursement for lost power revenues. In July, Rep. Beard introduced a non-binding House resolution urging TVA to keep the river flowing 100 days/year and to charge no user fees.

6. THE SMOKIES AND OTHER NATIONAL PARK MATTERS

On September 2, the 42nd anniversary of the dedication of the Gt. Smoky Mountains Natl. Park (GSMNP), about 500,000 acres in the Park were placed on the Tennessee and N.C. Natural Areas Registries by the Natural Heritage Programs of the two states. This designation recognizes the Park area that is presently being managed as wilderness as "unique and worthy of preservation."

The GSMNP will be the site of a brief drive to educate the public on the value of our Parks and on the need to protect them against various threats. TCWP is one of 20 organizations across the country which was chosen by the National Parks & Conservation Assoc. to participate in this drive, which was funded by an anonymous donor. We shall need volunteers to handle petitions. Please get in touch with the editor, if you can help in even a small way.

The Park Protection bill (see NL 121 ¶3B) is undergoing subcommittee markup in the House. The section which prevents other federal agencies from taking actions that would impair national park resources is unfortunately getting some of its teeth pulled, but the bill remains worthy of your support.

TCWP's comments concerning the Administration's proposal to change park management regs (NL 121 ¶3C) were sent to our Senators and Reps. Sen. Sasser subsequently recommended our comments to the appropriate officials. As a result, NPS has promised to provide Sasser with an analysis of the almost 2000 comments it received.

7. STRIPMINING: WHILE ONSLAUGHT ON FEDERAL REGS CONTINUES, TENNESSEE GETS PRIMACY

On 8/3/82, the fifth anniversary of the signing of the surface Mining and Reclamation Act, Tennessee and Ohio became the last two of 24 coal states to have their programs approved by the federal Office of Surface Mining (OSM). State primacy brings with it about \$3.1 million for inspection costs and small-operator assistance, and \$1.1 million for abandoned-mine reclamation. The latter money comes out of the 35¢/ton fee paid by current stripmine operators. Tennessee last year produced 10.6 million tons of coal from 175 surface and 75 underground mines employing a total of 4000 people. [Note: A recent Natl. Academy of Sciences study finds that the safety of underground mining could be improved at least 4-fold.]

From now on, all enforcement will be in the hands of the States, with OSM performing only an oversight role, and probably only a weak one at that, since their staff has been severely reduced. The new OSM director for Tennessee is James A. (Al) Curry, formerly in charge of TVA's stripmine reclamation program.

Sec. of the Interior, James Watt, used the occasion of the Tennessee-Ohio approval ceremony to boast about the fact that OSM is in process of changing 60% of its 400 regulations. Watt considers this one of the major successes of his tenure. Prior to becoming part of the Reagan Administration, Watt, OSM director James Harris, and Deputy Director Steve Griles had all tried to get the 1977 Act declared unconstitutional. When the Supreme Court ruled last year that this was not the case, the trio decided to concentrate on weakening the regs instead. Their first attempt to do so without an environmental impact statement (EIS) was successfully challenged in court. The subsequently drafted EIS, while it can't help but admit that there would be environmental problems from the far-reaching revisions in the regs, is still considered quite deficient in content.

One of the most dangerous revisions of the regs -- which would allow stripmining in National Park System units -- is discussed in #1 of this NL.

8. TRAIL NEWS

A. Appalachian Trail funding

Senators Baker and Sasser were among 25 Trail-state senators who wrote to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations (Sen. McClure) in support of A. T. funding for 1983. This funding is needed for acquisition of right-of-ways and buffer zones. The letter from the senators points out that the current year's funding level (FY 1982) was already only half of the Senate recommendation, and that any further delays would very significantly increase project costs.

* We hope you will thank Sens. Baker and Sasser for being co-signators (see p.12 for address).

B. Cumberland Trail section opening

The second section of the Cumberland State Scenic Trail is being officially dedicated on September 18. This 30-mile segment extends from Oliver Springs along Walden's Ridge to Cove Lake. The first section, open since 1976, begins near Signal Mountain and proceeds northward to the rim of the Sequatchie Valley, about 10 miles. The entire trail, when finished, will be 225 miles long, and will connect Signal Point to Cumberland Gap. Some of you may remember TCWP's involvement in drafting and supporting the Tennessee Trails Act of 1971 which provides for several long State Scenic Trails and shorter State Recreation Trails. Cumberland Trail is in the former category. Tennessee's first Scenic Trail ranger, Bobby Harbin (615, 566-1327), is responsible for management of the Cumberland Trail.

C. Negative recommendation on Daniel Boone Trail

A 1976 amendment to the National Trails System Act authorized a study on whether this trail should be added to the National System. The corridor studied extends from Statesville, NC, to Fort Boonesborough, KY. The National Park Service, in a draft report issued mid-July, recommends taking no action, primarily because of the high cost of acquiring the corridor, some of which now has highways along it. The NPS may also have been swayed by the usual local opposition.

9. AMERICAN RIVERS AND WATER PROJECTS

A. Rio Grande deauthorization must be opposed

* A bill has been introduced into the House which would repeal designation of the Rio Grande as a component of the Natl. Wild & Scenic Rivers System. Not only would such a repeal be a tragedy in its own right (the Rio Grande is a great example of a true desert river), but it would form a dangerous precedent. Urge your Rep. (see p.12) to oppose the repeal and to support the Natl. Rivers System.

B. Help restore funding for National W&S Rivers and Trails

Funding for Rivers and Trails programs is about to disappear as evidenced by the following figures (in thousands of \$) for FY's 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 (Admin. proposal): \$2571, 2863, 1809, 923(!), respectively. Among the highly important projects slated for extinction are the Nationwide Rivers Inventory (see ¶9C, below) and the NPS's scrutiny of proposed federal actions (e.g., dams) for the purpose of determining whether these would adversely affect the "study rivers" in the System. As we go to press the Interior Appropriation is probably being "marked up" in subcommittee, but there is still time to contact your own Representative and Senators (see p.12) prior to the floor vote to express your strong support for Wild & Scenic Rivers.

C. The Nationwide Rivers Inventory is in jeopardy

This inventory compiles data on the Nation's significant free-flowing streams for the purposes of: (1) collecting baseline info for future monitoring; (2) making possible informed decisions by other agencies when conflicting uses (e.g., dams or diversions) are being considered; (3) encouraging state and local efforts to preserve rivers; (4) identifying rivers which would round out the NWS Rivers System, particularly with respect to diversity. There are about 3,250,000 river and stream miles in the "lower 48" states. The inventory process has identified about 2% of this mileage (in 1524 segments) as possessing sufficient attributes to qualify for possible addition to the National System (which currently contains only 61 segments, on 52 rivers). For Tennessee, the inventory lists 91 river segments varying in length from 2 to 163 miles. -- The NPS Division in charge of the inventory process is now slated for zero funding, and its elimination would endanger all these remaining free-flowing rivers. See B., above, for what to do.

D. Attacks on wetlands continue

Marshes, prairie potholes, bottomland hardwood swamps -- all are examples of wetlands whose continued existence is in jeopardy. In the "lower 48" states, we have already lost almost half the wetlands we ever had, and we are continuing to lose them at the rate of 300,000 acres/year. But another 350,000 acres/year are being saved as a result of Sec. 404 of the 1972 Clean Water Act, which requires Corps of Engineers' "dredge-and-fill" permits for any activity that could affect wetlands.)

Virtually all of the saving is the result of project modification, rather than denial (fewer than 2% permits are denied). -- Now there is a two-pronged attack on Sec. 404: (1) The President's Task Force on Regulatory Reform, under V. P. Bush, has proposed major weakening changes; and (2) the Corps itself has modified several 404-related regs and is proposing to modify even more. Some of the modifications would allow unregulated development for prairie potholes, lakes, and bogs of any size, and would grant generic permits (rather than those based on the specific site) for certain activities, e.g., stripmining, small-hydro construction. If you are concerned about the danger to wetlands and their rich ecosystems, write to Clean Water Action Project, 1341 G Street NW, Wash. DC 20005.

E. The Energy and Water Appropriation Bill: still in committee

House Appropriations Committee markup may be occurring as we go to press. This bill is sure to spark controversy because of Tenn-Tom, the Clinch R. Breeder Reactor, and (probably) 9 new water projects requested by the Administration. (Congress has not authorized any water-project starts for the past 3 years.) An amendment will be offered in committee to delete any Tenn-Tom funds -- a move which almost succeeded on the floor last year. The waterway would flood 100,000 acres of forest, farmland and wildlife habitat. Opponents had succeeded last year in winning a work stoppage because parts of the project were not covered by an EIS; but, in July, the court accepted the Corps' supplemental EIS and ordered resumption of work.

10. WITH ENCOURAGEMENT, SENATE MAY PASS CLEAN AIR ACT

On August 19, the Senate Environment & Public Works Committee voted 15:1 in favor of a moderate Clean Air Act amendment which preserves the original Act's basic programs and adds measures to control acid rain and toxic-chemical emissions. The problem now is to beat the adjournment clock: (a) the full Senate must pass this bill, and (b) Clean-Air forces in the House must take encouragement from such Senate passage and move the House bill out of its presently dead-locked position.

* WHAT YOU CAN DO: Urge both of your Senators by immediate letter, or by phone (see p. 12) to become co-sponsors of the Environment Committee's Clean Air Act amendment. As a result of past Clean Air legislation, AQ in cities improved by 39% between 1974 and 1980. These gains must not be jeopardized now.

For those of you who are interested in more details, here are a few. The new acid-rain provision in the Senate Committee bill would reduce sulfur emissions in 31 eastern states by 8 million tons/yr by 1995. The toxic-chemicals provision would be implemented by new EPA regulation of emissions. The bill makes concessions to industry by easing permit requirements for new plants in clean-air areas, but maintains the clean-air protection for national parks etc. The House bill is presently stalled in committee by Chairman Dingell because he lacks the votes to achieve the weakening provisions (particularly on auto emissions) that he is advocating.

11. ENVIRONMENTALIST CANDIDATES NEED SUPPORT BEFORE NOVEMBER

* What has saved environmental laws from whole-sale slaughter by the Administration are the courage and determination of several key members of Congress, both Democrats and Republicans. Think what might have happened to wilderness without Udall or Seiberling, or to the Clean Air Act without Stafford, or to forests without Weaver, or to parkland acquisition funds without Yates! There are many others we could mention, and quite a few of them are facing tough races against challengers heavily supported by big-business money. To help ward off these challenges, we all need to contribute financially -- soon enough to make a difference -- to any of the several groups which evaluate the environmental performance of candidates and support chosen ones with cash and/or campaign help. The best established of these groups is the League of Conservation Voters (317 Penn. Ave SE, Wash. DC 20003); and there is also SCCOPE (Sierra Club Comm. on Political Education) and FOEPAC (Friends of the Earth Political Action Comm.). A candidate who receives help through one of these groups knows that it was because of his environmental efforts; in turn, this encourages him/her to work for environmental causes. Remember, too, that political contributions (up to a certain level) are tax-deductible.

The pollsters have been saying for some time that the majority of people favor environmental protection. But politicians, while conceding this, have believed the issue to be a low-priority one, overshadowed by issues like the economy, foreign affairs etc. Now a Harris poll finds that the environment isn't such a low-priority issue after all. About 45% of the people said that a candidate's stance on air quality would probably or certainly affect their vote, even if they agreed with the candidate on other issues. Based on only those people (among the 45%) who say the issue is certain to determine their vote, it can be calculated that 13-14% of the total sample would vote against any anti-Clean-Air candidate, and only 2% against a pro-Clean-Air candidate. The 11-12% difference is large enough to affect election results in 100 districts. [Is that maybe the reason Congress has been delaying the Clean Air vote?]

Here's another interesting trend. In the 1980 election, Natl. Wildlife Fed. members voted 2:1 for Reagan. But in a poll earlier this year, NWF members disapprove of Reagan's environmental record by a 7:1 margin. To start with, Watt and Gorsuch were blamed; now, NWF is placing responsibility directly on the President.

12. NATIONAL NEWS

A. Federal property may be sold at "fire-sale" prices

At the end of June, the President's Property Review Board announced the first 307 parcels of "surplus" federal lands (including several, totalling 2455 acres, in the Oak Ridge reservation) to be sold under the Reagan "privatization" policy. The Administration's stated reason for the big drive to sell federal lands (NL 118 ¶9, NL 121 ¶10A) is to reduce the national debt. However, using even Administration projections of what land sales would bring in, it can be figured that the debt would be reduced by only 0.3% per year, and, chances are, sales would fetch even less than that, since the intent seems to be to flood the market during a recession (Watt wants to sell 35,000,000 acres during the next few years!).

Obviously, "reduction of the national debt" is a rationale that is being used only for public-relations purposes. -- At a recent "privatization" conference, someone in all seriousness proposed that the nation's wilderness areas be sold to environmental groups, who would undoubtedly bid first on those areas most threatened by development. Having to own these lands would soften the environmentalists' stand against mineral leasing in wilderness, claimed the author of this scheme, since, as owners, they would have to consider the opportunity costs of non-development.

B. The Administration's rush to dispose of our energy resources

In late July, Sec. Watt offered for offshore oil leasing an area equal to half the land mass of the USA. No area of the outer continental shelf was excluded. In addition to the environmental objections to this action (some of the world's greatest fisheries, marine-mammal habitats, and seabird colonies will be jeopardized), some interesting economic and energy-policy arguments have been raised. (a) Sec. Watt is virtually giving away the nation's resources in an effort to stimulate the languid oil and gas industry. His rush to dispose of our energy riches in a glutted market will result in a minimum return to the U.S. Treasury. (In addition to leasing all of the offshore oil, Watt has gone in for massive coal leasing and has reduced the royalties that miners have to pay the government for extracting federal coal.) (b) The rush to extract all that we have, rather than planning for the future, underscores the realization that the Administration has done nothing to improve the nation's energy security.

C. Development pressures on our Wildlife Refuges

The US Fish & Wildlife Service, a USDI agency, for the second time in a year has asked managers of the nation's 401 Wildlife Refuges to "reassess the potential to expand economic and public uses," e.g., to consider increasing timber harvesting and hydroelectric generation. Managers' responses to a similar memo last fall were deemed "not satisfactory" by USDI, and there is reason to think that the managers may again be resisting pressures that could doom their animal sanctuaries. -- In the meantime, Sec. Watt has failed to appeal a court ruling which would give ranch cattle equal status with wildlife in a Montana Refuge where overgrazing is already a bad problem.

D. The "New Federalism's" dire arithmetic

In a nutshell: The states are supposed to do more with less. Federal moneys have been providing almost one-half of the state budgets for air- and water-quality programs, and over two-thirds for hazardous waste programs. The Administration's FY 1983 budget would, however, cut 20% (on top of last year's 10% cut) in environmental protection grants to the states -- at the very time when states are asked to accept primary responsibility for enforcement of federal environmental laws. EPA Administrator Ann Gorsuch, appearing at the SE Governor's Conference in New Orleans, was asked her opinion on the ideal level of base-line federal support for state environmental programs. She responded, "Zero."

E. Reagan's Alaska policy challenged

Ten Senators have written to the President, expressing concern that, in implementing the Alaska Lands Act, the Administration is focusing on exploitation rather than protection. Examples: (a) Though national parkland acreage increased by over 700%, NPS requested only a 50% increase to manage these lands. (b) The USFS has requested funds only for timbering; none for wilderness and river studies mandated under the Act. (c) USDI's single largest budget request was for mineral resource assessment. (d) Oil-exploration regs are being written by the USGS instead of by the Fish & Wildlife Service, as mandated by a court rule. The Alaska Lands Act was a "carefully balanced compromise," and the Senators are concerned that the intent of Congress is not being followed.

F. Award to Jimmy Carter

On 8/20/82, Pres. Carter received the Wilderness Society's highest honor, the Ansel Adams Conservation Award "in recognition of his commitment and leadership toward the successful passage of the greatest conservation achievement in American history, The Alaska Lands Act (of 1980)."

G. Whaling outlawed

On 7/23/82, the Intl. Whaling Commission voted 25:7 to outlaw commercial whaling as of 1986. To secure a pivotal vote from Spain, the non-whaling countries had to agree to let Spanish whalers kill 400 fin whales over the next 3 years. Also, Japan was allowed to kill 850 sperm whales over the next 2 years. Despite these concessions, there is still the danger that the whaling countries (Japan, USSR, Norway, Brazil, Iceland, S. Korea, Peru, Spain) may ignore the 1986 ban.

H. Endangered Species Act reauthorization: we covered this in NL 121 ¶9, but would like to remind you to thank Sen. Baker for his important role in cosponsoring the reauthorization bill, S.2309.

J. Watt fun!

You have probably heard about the Dept. of the Interior's buffalo emblem. Since 1849, the buffalo has faced left. Now, Sec. Watt has approved a personal seal on which the buffalo faces right. Natl. Wildlife Federation's Exec. VP, Jay Hair said, "the fact that he didn't replace the buffalo with a bulldozer indicates that ... he may be moderating his view toward wildlife." And how about this Watt recollection by Roy Wood, whom several of you may remember as a friend of the Big S. Fork when he was prominent in the USDI's SE Regional Office. When Watt headed the Bureau of Outdoor Recr. (under Nixon) and wanted to get rid of Wood, who was then his special assistant, Watt summoned Wood and said, "Let's pray about it;" and down on their knees they went. Later, Watt called Wood's wife to say that he had talked with the Lord, and the Lord felt that the Woods should return to Georgia. (Source: the new Nader book, "Reagan's Ruling Class").

13. KOPPERS' OAK RIDGE SYN-FUEL PROPOSAL

To strike a balance between our Oak Ridge members (who read lengthy articles on the subject almost nightly in the local paper) and our other members (who may want to be kept up to date), here is an exceedingly brief summary. (For more info, contact Tony Pleasonton, 111 Pleasant Rd, Oak Ridge 37830.)

The Dept. of Energy issued an Environmental Impact Statement on this project early in August. A thorough study by the Oak Ridge Environmental Quality Advisory Board (EQAB) has found the EIS to be flawed, and the Board is suggesting revisions. EQAB chairman Charles Coutant presented these findings as the city's position at hearings on the EIS held 9/16 and 9/17/82.

On the 1200-acre site which the city of O.R. would sell to Koppers, archeologists recently found remains of a 2000-year old Indian Village. The Tenn. Historical Commission has ruled that, before Koppers could build, the village would have to be excavated and the artifacts recovered. If the Koppers deal falls through, the village would remain in situ and would be listed in the Natl Register of Historical Places.

As we go to press, the Synthetic Fuels Corp. is making another round of cuts among the candidates for loan and purchase guarantees. Koppers was turned down in mid-March, because it had just lost its partner, Cities Service Corp. Koppers re-applied on May 31 and survived a round of eliminations on June 17. No partner yet, in spite of strenuous Kopper efforts.

14. TCWP CAPSULES

- We have great plans for our Annual Meeting at Pickett, Oct. 29-31. Please see the enclosed announcement (colored sheet). Send in your reservation TODAY!
- TCWP has an office again. We are renting a nice sunny room from Rural Legal Services in Jackson Square, Oak Ridge. Soon (we hope) we'll get all our piles of papers moved in. Phone number later.
- We are in process of earning a grant from NPCA for collecting Park-protection petition signatures (see ¶6). Any offer of help would be greatly appreciated.

- The Green Thumb Garden Club recently disbanded and turned over its remaining treasury (\$43) to us in recognition of our "good projects."
- A brand-new Tennessee Hiking Guide (see Publications, ¶ 15) is dedicated "To Lee and Bill Russell of Oak Ridge who have led the effort to protect and nurture Tennessee's scenic resources." Thank you, Sierra Club, and editor Bob Brandt! It's a great booklet.

15. PUBLICATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

- The "Tennessee Hiking Guide" by the Tenn. Chapter of the Sierra Club, edited by Robert S. Brandt describes 40 hiking areas throughout the state (map with key Nos. in fold-out). The guide gives travel directions to the trailheads, and addresses from which additional info can be obtained. Trail descriptions include length, difficulty, and any camping or backpacking restrictions. (\$1.95, U.T. Press, Knoxville. The book is carried in many local bookstores.) Royalties will be used by the Sierra Club for conservation and protection of hiking areas in Tenn.
- For the summer of 1983, the Student Conservation Assoc. is offering 1500 volunteer jobs. Students will work for the Natl Park Service or US Forest Service. For application info, write Box 550H (for high-school students) or 550C (for college students), Charleston, N.H. 03603. Hurry -- openings fill up fast.
- It's a myth that you can't have both jobs and a healthy environment. The book "Fear at Work: Job Blackmail, Labor and the Environment" challenges these false choices and shows that environmental protection is good for the economy. Order from Environmentalists for Full Employment (1536-16th St., NW, Wash. DC 20036. \$10.95 P.P.; quantity discounts).
- Boomer Winfrey this week started his 1800-mile "canoe-a-thon" from Norris Dam to the Everglades (where he'll arrive late January). You can sponsor Boomer at a chosen sum of money per mile. (Write SOCM, P. O. Box 457, Jacksboro 37757). The money will be very well used by SOCM.
- The 1982 Annual Conf. of the Tenn. Environmental Education Assoc., held Sept. 24 and 25, has at its theme "Environmental Issues: Classroom Translation." Though this NL probably reaches you too late to participate, you may be interested in obtaining conference materials. If so, write Sandy Kurtz, TEEA, Chattanooga Nature Center, Rt. 4, Garden Rd., Chattanooga, TN 37409.
- U.T. offers a non-credit evening course in backpacking and wilderness survival: Oct. 7-Dec. 2 (weekly). For more info, inquire U.T., 2016 Lake Ave, Knoxville 37996.
- TVA has three items relating to citizen participation: (1) "TVA Keynotes" are periodic mailings to inform interested persons of upcoming public involvement activities, such as meetings, conferences, publications. You can get on the mailing list. (2) The "Citizen's Guide to TVA" provides information on the various TVA Offices, Administrators, etc., and how to contact them. (3) "Citizen Participation: a Case in Point" is a summary of the events surrounding the decision to defer three nuclear units. TVA believes that this was the most extensive public involvement process ever conducted by TVA.
To obtain any or all of these 3 items, contact the TVA Citizen Action Office, 400 W. Summit Hill Drive EPB6, Knoxville 37902; or call the toll-free line -- 1-800-362-9250 (TN), 1-800-251-9242 (other states), 632-4100 (Knoxville).
- "Citizen's Action Guide to the National Park System" (1979, \$2.00) and "Citizen's Action Guide to Over-Sand Vehicles in the National Seashores" (1982, \$2.50), are both published by the Natl. Parks & Conservation Assoc (1701-18th St. NW, Wash. DC 20009). Both have useful suggestions for citizen action.
- "Enhancement of Wildlife Habitat on Private Lands" is available for \$3.95 P.P. from Cornell Univ. Distribution Center WM (7 Research Park, Ithaca, NY 14850).
- A "Primer on Acid Rain" is available, free, from the National Wildlife Federation (Dept. 40, 1412-16th Street, NW, Wash. DC 20036).

TCWP CANDIDATES FOR 1983

Submitted by Nominating Committee: (Charlie Klabunde, Hal Smith, Fred Sweeton)

PRESIDENT: William L. (Bill) Russell, Oak Ridge, Geneticist at ORNL; amateur photographer. A TCWP founder, Pres, 1971-73, 1981-82, director 1969-70, 1974-80. Active in formulation and passage of Tennessee Scenic Rivers Act, preservation of Obed, and trying to save Duck River and Little Tennessee.

VICE PRESIDENT: Miriam Guthrie, Oak Ridge, Masters in Physics, Dir. of Information Center at ORNL. TCWP Board 1982, stripmine comm. Past member of City of Oak Ridge Planning Commission; member Sierra Club, SMHC, Wilderness Society. Interested in wilderness preservation.

TREASURER: Charlie Klabunde, Oak Ridge, Solid State physicist at ORNL. TCWP Treasurer for 10 years, in charge of membership records. Board member and Past Pres. of SMHC; member of TTA; active in folk dancing. Interested in wilderness preservation.

SECRETARY: Ruth Young, Oak Ridge, Secretary at Y-12 Engineering. TCWP Secretary 1967, 1969, greenbelt trail comm. 1980-. Active hiker and folkdancer. Interested in Northridge Trail, whale protection.

DIRECTORS:

Chuck Coutant, Oak Ridge, Senior Research Ecologist at ORNL. TCWP Board 1982. Past Pres. of Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Chapt, Richland, Wash.; Chm. of coalition opposing Ben Franklin Dam in Wash.; Pres. of Citizens Council for Clinch River Planning (opposed barge terminal); Chm. EQAB. Interested in preserving undamaged ecosystems.

Ronald Foresta, Knoxville, Asst. Prof of Geography at UT, specializing in land-use planning. Has written book on the Green Acres Program used by N.J. to acquire public lands, and (on a fellowship from Resources for the Future) is writing one on the Natl. Park Service.

Ray Payne, Knoxville, mechanical engineer at Y-12. Past Pres. SMHC; past chmn. of Sierra Club's Tenn. Chapter and Appal. Region Conservation Committee; former regional VP of Sierra Club; member SOCM, Wilderness Soc. Has worked on Cherokee Natl. Forest Mngt. Plan. Special interests: wilderness in Smokies and the Cherokee; clean air.

Liane (Lee) Russell, Oak Ridge, Geneticist at ORNL. A TCWP founder, V.P. 1966, Pres. 1967-70, Dir. 1971-82; has written TCWP's newsletter 1966-present, and carried out exec. business of TCWP; coordinator of the Big S. Fork Preservation Coalition. Active on stripmine, Obed, Big S. Fork, Duck R. issues, intergroup liaison, politics of envt.

Don Todd, Wartburg, teacher. TCWP board 1971-73, 1978-80, Vice Pres. 1981-82, Pres. 1974-76. Pres. TTA 1971-72; Chmn., Morgan County Court Comm. on Recr. and Tourism 1975-. Instrumental in securing passage of Tenn. Trails Systems Act, Natl. Wild River status for Obed, control of stripmining.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE:

Red Gryder, Oak Ridge, computer systems analyst, UCND. TCWP Vice Pres 1974, chaired stripmine comm. 1974, helped organize TCWP Water Qual. Workshop. Past Pres. ETWWC.

Ken Warren, Oak Ridge, chemist. Has served as TCWP Sec., director. Past editor Tennes-Sierran, SMHC Handbook (many years). Active on clean air, Cherokee wilderness.

Lynn Dye Wright, Kingston, Aquatic Ecologist at ORNL. TCWP Sec. 1978, Pres. 1979-80, phone comm. chm. 1978. Concerned about Obed, Duck, TCWP membership growth.

17. ACTION SUMMARY

¶ No.	Issue	Contact	"Message" or Action
* 1	Obed stripmining	US Rep and Sens.	Ask them to contact OSM
* 2	Frozen Head	Comm. Howell	"Stand firm on hunting and ORVs!"
* 3	Drilling in wilderness	Sens. Sasser & Baker	"Support S.2801!"
4	Cherokee wilderness	Rep. Duncan, Sen. Baker	Send the postcards
5A	Obed acquis. funds	Reps. Bouquard, Duncan Sen. Sasser	"Thank you for support!"
5B	Columbia Dam	US Rep and Sens	"Oppose this wasteful project!"
8	Appal. Trail funding	Sens. Baker, Sasser	"Thank you for support!"
9A	W&S River de- authorization	US Rep	"Oppose this!"
9B,C	Rivers & Trails fund- ing	US Rep and Sens	"Do not cut!"
9D	Wetlands	Clean Water Action Project	Offer your help
10	Clean Air	Both Senators	"Support committee bill!"
11	Candidate support	League of Conserv. Voters, etc.	Send contribution
12H	Endangered Spp. Act	Sen. Baker	"Thank you!"
14,18	TCWP Annual Mtg.	TCWP	Send in registration

* Priority items

HOW TO ADDRESS YOUR LETTERS

o Honorable (Rep's name)
House Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congress^{man} Smith:
Sincerely yours,
Phone: 202, 224-3121 (switchboard)

o Honorable (Senator's name)
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jones:
Sincerely yours,
Phone: 202, 224-3121 (switchboard)

o President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:
Respectfully yours,
Phone: 202, 456-1414 (Ask for Comments
Office and register your message)

To wire, call Western Union, toll free, 1-800-325-5100. Ask for Public Opinion or Mailgram rates.

TCWP ANNUAL MEETING

Oct. 29-31, Pickett State Park

Come join us at one of Tennessee's most scenic state parks for a weekend that combines fun, learning, and companionship. Accommodations are comfortable, the food should be delicious, and we'll have Galapagos movies, excellent speakers, hikes, folk dancing, slides, and a huge fireplace to relax in front of. By all means bring your family and interested friends. Return your reservation form (below) before you forget.

PROGRAM: It's a good one (turn the page)

SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS: The Pickett group camp has 6 very comfortable bunkhouses, each with two 12-bunk rooms (with washbasins) and a sitting room with fireplace. Bathhouses (with showers and toilets) are close by. The bunks have comfortable mattresses. Bring your own bed linens and blankets or sleeping bags, pillows, towels, and soap. Families can stay together in the same bunkhouse. Camp sites are also available (pay Park directly).

EATING ARRANGEMENTS: All meals on Saturday and breakfast on Sunday will be provided in the large dining hall. We expect to have enough leftovers for a snack before you depart on Sunday. If you plan to come early on Friday, please eat before you arrive, or cook your own meal in the camp kitchen. Pickett does not have a restaurant.

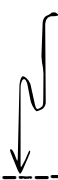
FEES: The amounts below are per adult and child over 12 (under 12, free).
Friday evening to Sunday noon (2 nights, 4 meals, 1 snack) \$15.00
Saturday morning to Sunday noon (1 night, 3 meals, 1 snack) \$10.00
Saturday only (2 meals) \$ 8.00

RESERVATIONS AND REGISTRATION: Please return your registration form and check not later than October 21, so we can complete meal planning and food buying. Register when you arrive (see over). At that time, we hope you will sign up for kitchen or clean-up duty. Everything must be clean before we leave, or we lose our deposit.

DIRECTIONS: Pickett State Park is northeast of Jamestown on Highway 154. The Group Camp is one mile beyond the Park office, on the right. You can take the scenic route on Highway 27 through Wartburg, left on 52, right on 127, right on 154. Faster (but maybe longer) route: I-40 to Jamestown exit, 127 north, right on 154. Estimated driving time: 2 hours from Oak Ridge.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Call Miriam Guthrie, 615, 482-2111 (H), 574-7763(W); or Lee Russell 482-2153 (H), 574-0860 (W).

TEAR OFF AND MAIL WITH PAYMENT



See you at Pickett!

Send your reservation to: Miriam Guthrie, 112 Wendover Circle, Oak Ridge, TN 37830

Name Expected arrival day & time

Address Expected departure

..... Zip.....

Phone: Home Work

Number in party: adults and children 12 & over: Children under 12

Do you plan to stay in a bunkhouse?..... Or in a tent?.....

Total amount enclosed

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PROGRAM, TCWP 1982 ANNUAL MEETING

Please note that Pickett is on Central Time

October 29 (Friday)*

- 7:00-9:00 p.m. Registration in the group-camp dining hall
- 8:00 p.m. Welcome: Executive Director
- 8:15 p.m. Movie on the Russells' Galapagos Islands trip (iguanas, tortoises, turtles, boobies, lots of sealions, swimming with the furseals, flamingoes, penguins, a shark, etc. etc.)

October 30 (Saturday)

- 7:00 a.m. Breakfast in the dining hall
- 8:30 a.m. Day Lohmann, Asst. Director, Tennessee's Safe Growth Team.
Day will speak about activities of the Team, especially with regard to river preservation and natural areas. She is a former exec. director of the Tenn. Nature Conservancy
- 9:15 a.m. Michael Duwe, Resource Management Specialist, Natl. Park Service, will speak about resource management in the Obed Wild & Scenic River and the Big S. Fork NRRRA
- 10:00 a.m. Tea and coffee break
- 10:15 a.m. J. A. Curry, Director, Tenn. Field Office of OSM, will speak about oversight responsibilities of the fed. Office of Surface Mining, now that Tenn. has a primacy role in enforcement; and about the Abandoned Mine Program.
- 11:00 a.m. TCWP business meeting. Elections, financial report, etc.
- 11:30 a.m. Lunch
- 12:30-5:30 p.m. Hikes (at least two alternatives)
- 6:00-7:00 p.m. Board meeting (old and new board members)
- 7:00-8:00 p.m. Dinner
- 8:00 p.m. S. David Freeman, Director and former Chairman, TVA.
TVA's environmental concerns
- 9:00-11:00 p.m. Folk dancing for novices (and experts?)
Slides for the tired folks

October 31 (Sunday)

- 7:00 a.m. Breakfast
- 8:30 a.m. Camp clean-up
- 9:00 a.m. Workshops or hikes

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

"Some assets, such as wilderness areas, cannot survive if unprotected from the morals of the marketplace." (George F. Will, NEWSWEEK, 8/16/82)

Check the ACTION SUMMARY (p.12) --

respond to action calls!