

TENNESSEE CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS PLANNING
Newsletter No. 132, November 15, 1983*

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Come hike with us Dec. 3 (see p. 15)

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

1. SMOKIES AND CHEROKEE WILDERNESS BILLS INTRODUCED

This is indeed good news, and the result of years of hard work by a number of key people in the Tennessee environmental community. There is now a Smokies Wilderness bill in both House and Senate, and a Cherokee Wilderness bill in the House. We have a distance to go yet -- especially with the latter -- but this is a good start, and you can help us go the whole way.

A. Smokies Wilderness bill

After the Wilderness Act was passed in 1964, the first wilderness hearing held for any park was that for the Smokies, in June of 1966. The fight against the then proposed new transmountain road was one of the two issues that led to the formation of TCWP 17 years ago. Even after we managed to defeat the road proposal, there were continued stumbling blocks (particularly those stemming from the "1943 Agreement") in the path to wilderness designation. The long-term efforts have now received a new impetus from the circumstance that next year is the golden anniversary of the park. Following a wilderness recommendation by the State's Smoky Mtns. Parks Commission (NL 128 ¶1), Gov. Alexander in mid-July expressed his support for wilderness legislation to representatives of Tennessee's Congressional delegation (NL 131 ¶7B). About 3 months later, Sens. Baker and Sasser introduced S.1947, which would add to the National Wilderness System the 467,000 acres of the park that are currently managed as Type-I Natural Area. The bill thus differs somewhat from a 476,000-acre bill that had in the past been introduced by Sen. Sasser and that was based on the Citizens' Wilderness Proposal. After meeting several times this year with representatives of TCWP and other groups, Rep. Duncan on Nov. 1 introduced HR.4262, which is identical to S.1947. This bill is backed by North Carolina's Rep. James M. Clarke. S.1947/HR.4262 provides a \$9.5-million settlement to Swain Cy., N.C. to end the dispute over building a road on the north shore of Fontana Reservoir (which Swain Cy had claimed was due to them under the 1943 Agreement). North Carolina's Sen. Jesse Helms, on the other hand, wants to introduce a bill that would exclude 44,000 acres north of the reservoir from wilderness designation, and would specifically authorize construction of the North Shore road.

Congressional hearings on Smokies wilderness legislation may be held as early as January. We are hoping to get co-sponsorships of S.1947/HR.4262, or additional bills, from several other members of the Tennessee delegation. Rep. Gore committed himself as early as May to sponsorship of a Smokies wilderness bill and pledged his assistance to Rep. Duncan.

* WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Sens. Baker and Sasser and to Rep. Duncan to thank them for introducing S.1947 and HR.4262, respectively, and urge them to work for speedy Congressional consideration of these bills. See p. 16 for addresses.

B. Cherokee Wilderness bill

Rep. Duncan's HR.4263, introduced on Nov. 1, is a bill for the southern Cherokee N.F. only (the national forest north of the Smokies is in Rep. Quillen's district). The areas that would be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System under HR.4263 are Citico Creek, Big Frog Mountain, and Bald River Gorge. [Here's some background. Of 19 areas studied by the Forest Service (USFS) under the RARE-II process, Bald River Gorge was the only one recommended for immediate wilderness status in 1979. Congress designated Citico Creek and Big Frog as "Wilderness Study" areas under the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975. In a draft EIS, the USFS last year tentatively recommended that only half of Big Frog and none of Citico Creek be designated as wilderness (NL 121 ¶1; NL 122; NL 130 ¶3A), but there was overwhelming public support for setting aside both areas in their entirety. HR.4263 now accedes to this support.]

Like wilderness bills in other states, HR.4263 contains "release" language, that is, a provision against designating any additional areas as wilderness, once the present bill is passed. However, this language affects only the southern Cherokee, and constitutes a "soft release," in that it applies only to a limited number of years. Furthermore, two areas would not be released to multiple-use management: Little Frog Mtn. and the additions to Big Frog Mtn. that were proposed by our Wilderness Coalition. Rep. Duncan expects, and does not object to, these areas being designated as "wilderness study areas" when HR.4263 is in committee.

* WHAT YOU CAN DO: (1) Express your gratitude to Rep. John Duncan for introducing the Cherokee Wilderness bill. (2) Urge Sens. Baker and Sasser to introduce a companion measure. Send the

Senators a copy of the letter you wrote to Rep. Duncan. (3) If you live in Congr. Quillen's district, urge him to introduce a wilderness bill for the northern portion of the Cherokee Natl. Forest. This bill should include the 6 outstanding areas that are named in the Citizens' Wilderness Proposal. See p. 16 for addresses.

2. OBED VICTORY: WE GET ANOTHER \$1 MILLION FOR LAND ACQUISITION

The Senate passed the Interior Appropriations bill when it returned from the summer recess, and, as you may recall (NL 131 ¶2), the Land & Water Conservation Fund portion of that bill contained \$1 million for Obed land acquisition. The big cliffhanger was: would that money stay in the bill during conference committee negotiations, in view of the fact that the House version had no Obed item at all? It did -- thanks to the continued support of Tennessee Congressmen (7 out of 9 of whom had supported the Obed appropriation originally -- but too late to get it into the House bill), and thanks to Senator Baker's determination to stick with the whole sum. TCWP was mighty busy during that period, contacting various key offices, and we got good on-the-spot help from Chris Brown, exec. director of the American Rivers Conservation Council. What makes the achievement even more notable is that the \$1 million is in excess of the authorized amount for the Obed (this procedure being made possible by an old Burton amendment) and that the Park Service (NPS) had said they didn't need the money. Please express your thanks to Sen. Baker and the following Congressmen: Jim Cooper, Al Gore, Jr., Marilyn Lloyd, John Duncan, Harold Ford, Ed Jones, and Don Sundquist (the first 4 of these were especially active). Addresses on p. 16.

Our big task now will be to see that there is no undue delay in getting the money spent for land acquisition. To date, 1,418 acres (of the projected 5,085) are in public ownership; of these, 317 acres are state lands in the Catoosa Wildlife Mngt. Area. At least 3,667 acres of private lands remain to be acquired. Sec. Watt's henchmen invented the Land Protection Plan mechanism as a stall to the parklands acquisition process nationwide (NL 129 ¶2B; NL 130 ¶7D). At the end of September, the Obed LPP that had been drafted locally (with zoning ruled out as an option) was sent to the southeast Regional office (Atlanta) and to D.C. for review. It is likely that substantial changes in the draft will be made in Atlanta as a result of comments received from HQ in DC. The revised draft will then be sent to landowners and other interested parties for comments which will be forwarded to Atlanta; shortly thereafter the LPP will be finalized, at which time the acquisition process can resume. Complicated, isn't it! The Administration wants to minimize the proportion of land acquired in fee simple and wants to maximize cooperative agreements. It is, however, most unlikely that land-owners will want to sign such agreements which greatly restrict their use of the land without giving them any monetary compensation -- not even in terms of reduced property taxes. If an owner turns down the offered agreement, NPS can then hopefully offer to buy an easement or purchase the tract in fee simple, depending on classification (there is no \$ saving to NPS in buying an easement -- it costs as much as fee simple). Everything is made more difficult by the fact that NPS refuses to replace the land acquisition officer in Wartburg and wants to handle everything out of Atlanta. Morgan County landowners need personal contact, however.

Fortunately, NPS has decided to have only minimum developments in connection with the Obed WSR. Construction of some of these at river accesses is planned for 1988. Trails are being developed from Devils Breakfast Table to Nemo, and from Jett to Lily. A color brochure on the Obed is in the works.

3. BIG SOUTH FORK: OIL-LEASING STATUS AND OTHER NEWS

A. Status of oil and gas leasing

There are 22,000 acres of federally owned mineral rights in the Big South Fork Natl. River and Recreation Area (BSFNRA). All could be torn up by oilwells and roads if the government decides to lease the oil and gas it has so recently bought with taxpayers' money for the purpose of protecting natural values. It appears that the Sec. of the Army will defer to the Sec. of the Interior with regard to a decision in this matter. Ever since last fall, when TCWP strongly protested against the possible granting of federal leases (NL 125 ¶1), the whole matter has

been shrouded in secrecy. Our Freedom-of-Information request of July 25, 1983 was acknowledged and then totally ignored until Oct. 27, when the Corps despatched to us one batch of documents that had been cleared for release. Additional documents are being processed, they say. There is still no response from the Department of the Interior -- and this despite a strong reminder from us, sent Oct. 21. Almost 4 months have now passed since our initial request.

B. Other BSFNRRRA capsules (most derived from Bob Daum's talk at the TCWP Annual Mtg.)

Acquisition and development: ca. 75,000 acres acquired to date; 54 parcels to be acquired this year. By end of year all land north of Leatherwood will probably be in federal ownership.

Development: Leatherwood Ford Bridge was dedicated November 12. Bandy Creek campground will be completed in the summer of 1985; Blue Heron overlook and recreation area, summers of 1986 and 1987, respectively; river accesses at Leatherwood and Brewster Bridges in the fall of 1987. About 70 miles of trail are open. The scenic railroad in Kentucky was in operation part of this year, and the Corps has approved a spur to the Blue Heron tipple. The O & W scenic-commercial RR proposal is stalled in the Cincinnati office, were happy to report.

Threats: In addition to the 20,000 acres of federal mineral rights (see ¶3A, above), there are over 13,000 acres of owner-retained rights. A mineral specialist is now on the NPS staff to enforce Corps oil drilling regs. Stripmining in "deferred" lands (the roughly 20,000 acres that cannot be acquired until the authorized spending limit is raised) is a possibility, now that Watt has changed OSM regs so as to apply "valid existing rights" to present-day ownership. With regard to stripmining outside the authorized boundary, NPS monitors (and sometimes makes comments on) permit applications for all those that lie within a 10-mile radius.

Wilderness: The Troublesome Creek RARE-II Wilderness Study Area in the Daniel Boone Natl. Forest included about 19,000 acres within the BSFNRRRA. For the RARE-III restudy, the USFS appears to have accepted a Whitley City Chamber of Commerce proposal to include only Gorge Area lands within the wilderness, shrinking the acreage to 10,000 acres. Since the Gorge Area under the law that established the BSFNRRRA must be managed as wilderness anyway, the USFS proposal becomes pretty meaningless.

4. WHITES CREEK IS NEW TVA "SMALL WILD AREA"

At our Annual Meeting, TVA's Judith Powers announced that about 180 acres on the Whites Creek embayment of Watt's Bar Lake had been formally designated in midOctober as a TVA Wild Area. The area consists of a strip of steep hills flanking the lake and is backed by a large buffer of Bowater's land that will contain portions of the trail and will not be logged or otherwise developed. TVA is drawing up a contract to be entered into by TCWP for maintenance of the foot trail on the Whites Creek Wild Area. Bowater and TCWP will enter into an informal contract concerning the portions of the trail that traverse the Bowater buffer zone. TCWP is very pleased at having been instrumental in getting this wild area set aside. We hope our members will express their appreciation to the TVA Board (400 Commerce Ave, Knoxville, TN 37902) and to Mr. Clarence Streetman, Bowater Southern Paper Co., Calhoun, TN 37309). Indicate that you expect no answer to your letter.

In her talk, Judith provided some interesting information on the TVA Natural Areas Program. There are presently 27 such areas. In addition to Small Wild Areas, there are also Habitat Protection Areas (many of these are caves), 4 Research Natural Areas (3 of these at LBL, 1 at Cherokee), and an Environmental Study Area (Thief's Neck Island on Watts Bar). Allowed uses for Small Wild Areas are trails, picnicking, and primitive camping. Among these areas are several on Norris (River Bluff, Hemlock Bluff, Stiners Wood), a couple near Savage Gulf (Foster Falls and Fiery Gizzard), and one -- Lady Finger Bluff -- on Kentucky Res., overlooking a migratory bird preserve.

TCWP hopes to sponsor outings to acquaint some of you with these areas. Our first one will be a hike to Hemlock Bluff on Dec. 3. See elsewhere in this NL (¶15A) for a detailed announcement.

5. PROGRESS ON THE "522" PETITION TO PREVENT FROZEN HEAD STRIPMINING

Since passage of the federal Surface Mining Act in 1977, 37 petitions have been filed to declare areas unsuitable for mining under Sec. 522 of the Act; only one of these (affecting the area adjacent to Bryce Canyon Natl. Park) has had some measure of success. That is why a favorable decision on the 522 petition to protect Frozen Head State Natural Area against an almost adjacent stripmine would constitute a landmark case. Hearings will probably be held in a couple of months on the original petition, which was submitted last January by the Frozen Head State Park Assoc. TCWP will shortly be filing as an intervenor. To that end, TCWP members, under the leadership of Don Todd, have been working very hard for months. The intervenor's petition will include new arguments, as well as additional data supportive of arguments made in the original petition. Many of the data are of a scientific nature (e.g., floristic and benthic surveys) and have been accumulated by professionals within or friendly to TCWP and by the Department of Conservation. On the legal side, our petition will be handled by The Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation (LEAF). TCWP is determined to fight this case through every avenue: should our petition be turned down by DSM, we shall go to the Board of Reclamation Review (of which Dr. Ruth Neff has just been named a member -- replacing Bill Mitchum); and if we fail there, on to Davidson County Chancery Court.

6. UPCOMING STATE BILLS WOULD GREATLY WEAKEN STRIPMINE REGULATION IN TENNESSEE

The state is being criticized both by environmentalists and by the feds for inadequate regulation of stripmining. Instead of making an effort to shape up in performing its role, the state is proposing to abandon this role altogether and simply enforce federal regs, which are weaker in many respects than state regs. Details follow.

A. Criticisms of the state's performance

Two official letters have been sent by the federal Office of Surface Mining (OSM) to the state's Division of Surface Mining (DSM) to point out major deficiencies in issuance of permits (only 4 out of 160 were correctly issued), bonding, inspection, penalty assessment, etc., etc. The first letter was sent in April, the second late in August. After the first letter, time tables for correcting the deficiencies were debated (NL 130 ¶4A), the stripmine lobby FACT sued DSM, charging that the timetables were too strict (NL 131 ¶5A), and DSM apparently made enough concessions for FACT to drop the case. Following publication 10/24/83 of OSM's annual report, which again criticized the state, the Sierra Club sent a letter to both DSM and OSM warning that it would file suit unless violation of coal surface mining laws are corrected within 60 days. The letter cites the many non-discretionary duties violated by DSM, but it puts equal blame on OSM for failing to oversee and enforce permit procedures, inspections and enforcement, civil penalties, etc. etc. OSM seems to have taken no action except to give the state extensions for correcting its violations. -- Other groups, too, are trying to get things moving. One of the recommendations adopted by the 1983 Environmental Summit on Oct. 1 (¶10F, this NL) was to "seek a policy statement from the Governor that the Tennessee Surface Mining Law of 1980 will be strongly and consistently enforced ...". SOCM and TCWP sent a joint letter to Gov. Alexander that expresses the same sentiment, gives some background, and asks "What specific actions will you take to ensure that DSM will enforce the law?"

B. DSM wants to abandon state law

Commissioner Jim Word of the Dept. of Public Health and Environment (within which DSM is located) has announced the Administration's intention to support legislation that would dissolve much of Tennessee's surface mine law and would allow DSM employees to be agents of the federal program, enforcing OSM regs. For some time now, FACT, the stripmine lobby, has been complaining about "conflicting" state and federal regs, and about the fact that, while the latter have been relaxed (under Watt), the former have not. Part of Comm. Word's statement almost sounds like an echo of FACT's. There are several respects in which the Tennessee law and regs are presently stronger than their federal counterparts. The State requires monthly inspections, the feds quarterly. The State does not permit mining through streams. There is no cap on State-levied fines (\$750 per day of violation), while the federal law has a \$22,500 maximum. Federal law -- but not Tennessee law -- exempts mines less than 2 acres in size from

permit requirements, and this has resulted in long chains of 2-acre mines going around Kentucky mountain tops, like "strings of pearls." Commissioner Word does not want to adopt this last-named loophole, but he is unlikely to retain that much control over the bill once it's sent to the Legislature with other weakening provisions. This danger is all the greater in view of the fact that an even more extreme bill has already been filed by Rep. Mike Robertson (R-Tazewell). Robertson's bill would rescind Tennessee's 1980 Act altogether ("If the coal industry goes down the tube, I want it to be the federal government's fault," says he). The bill would also abolish the present coal severance tax of 35¢/ton.

X WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Gov. Alexander (address on p. 16), urging him not to abandon Tennessee's surface mining law and regs. Instead, the State should continue to improve its performance in enforcing this law.

C. Other stripmine news

- U.T. sociologists Neal Shover and Donald Clelland recently completed an in-depth study on the impact of OSM during its first 5 years (OSM was created in 1977). Their report finds that, during the Carter administration, OSM clearly alleviated environmental problems of strip mining. Deterioration of the regulatory process and lax enforcement during the Reagan administration are now causing the problems to return.
- A coal company has at least partly failed in its attempt to intimidate citizens who communicate with public officials. The company filed a lawsuit against two individuals and against Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth groups for requesting a public hearing regarding the issuance of a water quality permit for the company's mining operation. Recently, a Circuit Court Judge in Chattanooga ruled that citizens have an absolute right to request public hearings. Another part of the lawsuit -- one dealing with Tenne-Sierran articles concerning the coal company's operations -- has not yet been dismissed.
- OSM has a new Deputy Director. J. Steven Griles was moved up in USDI to become Deputy Asst. Sec. for Land & Water Resources. His replacement is J. Roy Spradley, Jr., who was a utility companies counsel prior to becoming Assoc. Solicitor for USDI's Conservation & Wildlife Division in 1981.

7. RIVER PROTECTION IN TENNESSEE AND THE NATION

A. The Tennessee Scenic Rivers System: present status and future directions

The Tennessee Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, the first comprehensive state law in the nation, was written and pushed through the legislature by Bill and Lee Russell and Bob Miller. Since then, some weakening amendments have been passed, and there has been little implementation of the Act. What is the present status of the program and prospects for the future? From an extremely thorough and scholarly talk by TEC Exec. Director Dr. Ruth Neff at the TCWP Annual Meeting, we extract a few highlights.

Of 11 designated rivers in the system (the Buffalo was deleted in 1969), 4 are considered "managed" (the Hatchie, Hiwassee, Harpeth, and Collins). On these, 13 access sites (average size, 5 acres) have been acquired, and another dozen or so sites are on the drawing board. The Department of Conservation (DoC) has 8 people working full- or part-time on scenic rivers -- a total of 5.5 person-years; another 2 are employed seasonally (Hiwassee, Harpeth). Since 1968, an average of only \$70,000 per year in capital outlay has been spent on the program (and this includes federal as well as state funds). In the past 3 years, there have been some positive signs, however: a more aggressive posture on the part of DoC in defending river-bank easements against infringements, stronger stands on project reviews affecting water quality, etc., and funding for the Collins River Protection Plan (see ¶7B, this NL). Several initiatives are underway: (a) Proposed amendments to the Act that would provide more legal protection and broaden the list of options for acquiring interest in land. However, unless these amendments are introduced as an Administration package (and, presently, the indications are to the contrary) it may be hazardous to open the Act to the possibility of unplanned weakening moves. (b) A DoC inventory of all rivers in the state to identify future candidates for inclusion in the system. Any TCWP member wishing to propose a river should get in touch with us, so that we can transmit a list to the DoC. (c) A DoC monitoring program to get baseline data for all rivers in the system in order to be able to document adverse influences, etc. (d) Volunteerism: Adopt-A-River program by some groups, clean-up floats etc.

B. The Collins River Study

The Collins River Protection Plan being carried out by TEC under contract to the State's Safe Growth Team may become a model for implementing other rivers in the state system. The study consists of the following. (a) An inventory of resources along 42 miles of river, 1/4 mile on each side (land use, water quality, endangered species, archeological sites, etc). (b) Identification of all riparian landowners. They are being asked: "What are the values of the river to you?" (c) Identification of protection options and recommendations of a range of options for each individual tract (depending on facts turned up in the inventory). (d) Spin-offs, such as a handbook (describing the approaches used) that will be applicable to other rivers, a photographic record of the entire river for historical reference, and a slide show of interest to local as well as more distant groups.

C. TVA will work to preserve remaining free-flowing rivers

On October 19, TVA Director Dave Freeman made this announcement: "Last night the TVA Board formally adopted a policy that reflects a historic turning point in TVA's mission. TVA has decided that on the remaining rivers and streams that flow freely the environmental damage of additional dams -- or any so-called stream channelization projects -- generally outweigh the benefits, and that from now on TVA will be working to preserve the remaining stretches of the Valley's free-flowing rivers and streams." Hurrah for this Board! The contrast with earlier Boards, which authorized and pushed Tellico Dam and the Duck River project, is very obvious and again underscores the necessity for our having an input into the D. Freeman replacement (see NL 131 16A). A copy of the policy statement may be requested from TVA.

D. National River studies funded

The Interior Appropriations bill (see 111A, this NL) contains a \$1.5 million "technical assistance" item, of which \$760,000 is to be used by the National Park Service's regional offices to provide "assistance to state and local governments for river conservation and to continue review and approval of rivers submitted to states for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System."

E. State and Local River Conservation Act needs support

This bill, S.1756, which was introduced on August 3 by Sen. Durenberger (R-MN), is based on extensive studies by the American Rivers Conservation Council and the Rivers Conservation Fund. Its aim is to bolster state-river programs and to encourage private-public cooperation on river conservation at the local level. To date, 27 states have programs which -- on paper -- protect altogether 14,000 miles of rivers. Only 9 of these states have any real authority to protect their rivers. Among the features of S.1756 are the following: (a) Grants to states (up to \$5 million/year with state-matching to be used in establishing and administering state river programs, conserving streamside lands, river inventories, etc. (b) Encouragement of volunteer activities in river conservation and management. (c) Protection of state-designated rivers from federally licensed water projects. (d) Clarification of ambiguities in tax laws so that donations of land in river corridors will be tax deductible.

* WHAT YOU CAN DO: Ask both of your Senators to co-sponsor S.1756.

F. The National Wild & Scenic Rivers System is threatened whenever any one of its components is threatened. The Alaska Senate unanimously passed a resolution requesting Congress to de-designate 2 rivers (Birch and Beaver Creeks) in order to increase economic benefits from gold-mining. Before this resolution can be transmitted to the U.S. Congress, it must also pass the Alaska House, which has already adjourned for 1983. (From River Conservation Update, Oct. 1983).

8. BEATING COLUMBIA DAM: NOW IS THE TIME TO WORK ON CONGRESS


The Columbia Dam construction has been stalled for some time pending successful transplantation of endangered mussels. The mussels don't seem to respond to transplantation. And, even in the City of Columbia, anti-dam sentiment is growing as more facts are allowed to come to light by the new owners of the local paper. "This fight is one we can win," says Frank Fly, the Murfreesboro attorney who has for years led the opposition against Columbia Dam. TVA has again

not asked for a Columbia appropriation, and is budgeting \$4 million of leftover funds for "continued conservation/mitigation work with mussels, water quality, and archeology" in FY 1984. Meanwhile, the mussel transplants aren't going well: survival rates at four sites were 10, 20, 40, and 70% -- much less than the 50% required by the Fish & Wildlife Service.

Frank, who spoke at the TCWP Annual Meeting, feels that now is a good time to beat the project on the political front. Senators Sasser and Baker and your Rep. must be made to realize that most people aren't for this dam -- for surely facts aren't! Here are some of the latter.

(a) Jobs: no more than 6 permanent full-time jobs would be provided by the dam, but 715 farm-related jobs would be lost by the impoundment. As for industrial development: take a look at the record at Tim's Ford, Normandy, Tellico! (b) Benefit/cost ratio: earlier this year, TVA released information that this ratio was 0.7/1.0 in 1977; it would be even lower now [see below] (c) Flood control: the impoundment would destroy 260 homes to protect 43 structures downstream; 12,600 acres would be inundated to protect 3,700 acres downstream. (d) Shoreline: about 6 months of the year, the 27-foot drawdown would leave 8,300 acres of mudflats -- two-thirds of the 12,600-acre reservoir. For more info write Steve Gilliam, Pres., Duck River Preservation Assn., Rt. 5, Box 269-A, Columbia, TN 38401.

P.S. on benefit/cost ratio. In a July letter from TVA Chairman C. H. Dean to the Environment Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, there appears the statement that the "remaining benefit/remaining cost ratio" for Columbia Dam would probably be "significantly lower than 0.7 to 1.0". This conclusion is based on the facts that remaining costs are now over 30% higher, and that some of the benefits originally counted are now disallowed under the new U.S. Water Resources Council Guidelines, offsetting an increase in benefits due to inflation.

 We can win this one in the Congress. Write today to Sens. Sasser, Baker, and your Rep! (Addresses on p. 16).

9. DAMS AND OTHER WATER PROJECTS IN TENNESSEE AND THE NATION

A. Appropriation to keep Ocoee open

A Sasser-sponsored amendment to the Continuing Appropriations Resolution provides that water be allowed to flow in the Ocoee during most spring and fall weekends, as well as on most days during the summer, and appropriates \$6.4 million to TVA and \$1 million to the state of Tennessee to compensate for electric-power losses incurred when the water is not diverted through the flume and powerhouse. The amendment does not either require or prohibit user fees. Keeping the Ocoee open has our strong support. However, we wonder whether such a large appropriation is really justified in this connection, especially in view of the questionable benefit/cost ratio for Ocoee power generation. Thus, according to a tentative GAO (General Accounting Office) estimate, the Ocoee hydroelectric renovation will cost \$36 million, or 180% of the 1979 estimate. It is interesting to contemplate that the \$6.4 million in the current amendment would pay for almost half of the cost overrun. It is also interesting to note that this sum is quite high relative to Land & Water Fund appropriations for protecting free-flowing rivers (see ¶2 and ¶11A, this NL). -- During the past several weeks, changes and repairs were being made in the 4.5-mile-long flume, following the discovery of leaks that caused major erosion problems. Unless it is stopped, this erosion will eventually wash away the flume foundation.

B. Tellico Reservoir: after 4 years, one small factory

Industrial development was one of the major justifications for Tellico Dam. Now, four (!) years after the gates were closed, there may finally be one little industry locating on the reservoir -- a firm that will construct small motorboats. There are also negotiations underway with an Arkansas developer who wants to build a bedroom community on the reservoir. The Tellico Reservoir Devt. Agency, to which TVA turned over 11,000 acres of the shoreline land at bargain prices, may sell 4,800 acres for this purpose for about \$2300 to \$3000 per acre. It should be noted that this price is 5 to 7 times as high as that which TVA paid to the farmers who were evicted from their land, including land that was not inundated.

C. New water projects may get funded; first time in 7 years

On October 6, the House adopted by voice vote a supplemental appropriations bill (HR.3958) that would fund 43 new water projects, 39 of them to be built by the Corps of Engineers. No new federal water projects have been started since 1976. About half of the ones in the present bill are not even authorized yet, and Rep. Bob Edgar (D-Pa) attempted to delete these; his amendment failed 133:271. While the projects would cost "only" about \$120 million in FY1984, their eventual cost would be almost \$5 billion. In the Senate, the companion bill that emerged from committee would spend \$78 million to fund 27 new projects that would eventually cost over \$3 billion. Environmental groups and a few Senators strongly object to passing an appropriations bill prior to passage of the authorization bill (the "omnibus" bill, HR.3678) that also contains new local cost-sharing and user-fee provisions. Action on the latter is not expected soon.

D. Dam Safety bill may provide excuse for new dams

The Reclamation Safety of Dams bill, S.672, would authorize \$650 million for dam safety work by the Bureau of Reclamation. The bill allows BuRec to build replacement dams instead of repairing old ones, but if any such dam were to cost over \$10 million it would have to be specifically authorized by Congress. An amendment that would have required local governments to share in costs of a project was defeated in committee, despite conservationist support.

10. AROUND THE STATE

A. Bays Mountain Park update

This 3000-acre area, owned by the City of Kingsport, was eyed by Atlantic Richfield for oil and gas exploration (NL 130 ¶5B). During the summer, ARCO withdrew from talks with the City, which had imposed certain restrictions on the negotiations. A local group, Friends of Bays Mountain, finds that the incident has served to mobilize the community into expressing its desire to keep the Park in its present state. Friends of Bays Mtn. has now adopted a list of long-term goals for protection of the Park and for acquisition of adjacent lands.

B. Fate of the Eastern State Wildlife Management Area

In response to TCWP's letters protesting the sale of this 350-acre undeveloped tract near Knoxville (NL 131 ¶4A), the Exec. Director of the Tenn. Wildlife Resources Agency wrote on 9/27/83: "We have been told that this tract is being withdrawn from the State Surplus list and that we may retain the lease which we have, at least for the present time ... We feel that ... support [by TCWP and others] was the turning point in keeping this parcel from being declared surplus." On 10/7/83, the Director of the State's Office of Real Property Mngt writes: "At the present time, no decision has been made as to the disposition of the subject property. It is anticipated a decision will be forthcoming in approximately 60 days..."

C. The Oak Ridge Turnpike Green (NL 130 ¶11A, NL 131 ¶4B) appears to be no longer for sale - the General Services Administration removed the For Sale signs early in October. There is a possibility that GSA may sue the City of Oak Ridge for rezoning the 12.5-acre park-like tract just before the federal land sale was conducted. This rezoning resulted in a top bid of only \$168,000, too low to be acceptable to GSA.

D. DOE sued on Oak Ridge cleanup

The Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation (LEAF) and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) have followed up on their earlier warning (NL 130 ¶11B) and have sued the Dept. of Energy. The suit states that DOE has violated the Clean Water Act and the Resource and Recovery Act at the Y12 plant, and it would require DOE to comply with these laws by specific dates. Plaintiffs also ask the court to order DOE to provide to them information on the progress of compliance, and to order DOE to pay civil penalties for the violations.

E. Rare-Plant Protection in Tennessee will be the subject of a conference on Dec 7-8 at Montgomery Bell State Park. The meeting, hosted by the Natural Heritage Division of the Tenn. DoC, will feature presentations on (a) plant species and threats to them, (b) current protection activities, and (c) federal, state, and private conservation programs. The sponsors hope that

the conference will help in developing a strategy for the protection of Tennessee's rare plant habitats. For info, contact Paul Somers, Tenn Natural Heritage Program, 701 Broadway, Nashville 37203, Tel. 615, 742-6549.

F. Tennessee Environmental Summit Conference

The theme of this year's intergroup conference, held Oct. 1-2, was "Clean Water." TCWP was represented by Jim Doncaster. The conference developed lists of recommendations on a number of subjects related to the overall theme, namely Clean Water, Wetlands, "Free Rivers," Acid Rain, Surface Mining, Ground Water/Hazardous Waste. You will find some of these recommendations scattered throughout this NL (16A, 7A, 13). For a copy of the complete list, contact TEC (1720 West End Ave., Suite 300, Nashville 37203).

G. Trails in the South Cumberland Recreation Area, which includes Savage Gulf, are now complete.

Formal dedication ceremonies for the 100-mile trail system were held October 9.

H. State Recreation Plan progressing

The 5 regional workshops (NL 131, 14G) have been completed and statements made by participants have been prioritized for each workshop. At Knoxville, the statement receiving by far the largest number of votes (out of 31 that were voted on) was "Ecological integrity of land, water, and/or air needs to be maintained in order to assure quality (recreational?) experience." The No. 2 votegetter was "Rarest and most threatened natural features need to be identified and protected." The irreversible disappearance of natural areas due to unplanned development and pollution was rated the third most important problem. Top-rating statements from all 5 workshops will be used to develop a prioritized list of issues to be addressed in the State Recreation Plan.

11. FEDERAL PARKLANDS AND OTHER FEDERAL LANDS

A. Parklands acquisition funding for 1984 greatly exceeds Reagan requests

Elsewhere in this NEWSLETTER (12), we report on our great victory in getting the maximum possible Obed appropriation as part of the Land & Water Conservation Fund. You may be interested in the total picture with regard to the LWCF, which, by and large, represents parklands acquisition money. Figures in the table represent millions of \$.

	FY 1983	FY 1984			
		Reagan request	House	Senate	Conference
Federal programs:					
Bureau of Land Mngt.	0.3	0.1	2	0.8	1
Forest Service	57	10	36	32	39
Fish & Wildlife Serv.	27	-	42	30	42
Natl. Park Service	63	55	80	69	67
	<u>147.3</u>	<u>65.1</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>149</u>
Grants to States (incl. admin. exp.)	115*	-	75	75	75

* includes 40 from the 1983 jobs bill

You may note that the final 1984 figures (last column) are not too different from the 1983 figures (first column), except for the USFS - FWS reversal. It is illuminating to compare the Reagan requests with the Congressional outcome. The Administration tried to zero-fund the FWS and the State programs, but didn't get away with this. The total LWCF appropriation (including Pinelands, not shown in table) was \$230 million -- about 3.5 times the Reagan request of \$65 million. Among NPS projects, the one receiving the largest sum (\$15 million) was Santa Monica Mountains NRA, which Watt had tried to kill altogether. The Appalachian Trail, with \$8.5 million, was next highest. Wild & Scenic River acquisitions (under 3 agencies) got a total of \$6.4 million. Other items of interest in the Interior Appropriation (other than LWCF): \$22 million for endangered species (29% more than Reagan request); \$431 for energy conservation

(5.8x the Reagan request). -- Another bill, the Supplemental FY1984 Appropriation, is probably providing \$25 million for land acquisition in Congaree Swamp Natl. Monument, S.C.

B. Attack on our national parks: Alaska

S.49, the bill that would allow hunting in several of Alaska's national parks by downgrading them to "national preserves," was reduced in scope in committee and was sent to the Senate floor "without recommendation" (NL 131 ¶10A). No floor vote yet. Despite having some teeth pulled, S.49 remains a major threat to the integrity of our national park system. Downgrading any national park is unacceptable (and almost 5 million acres in 4 parks would be downgraded, even under the present version of the bill), and Sen. Stevens indicated in hearings that his efforts to allow hunting might be followed by moves to allow mining, oil extraction, and logging. Almost 92% of Alaskan lands are presently open to hunting, about half of these being federal lands.

X WHAT YOU CAN DO: (a) Write both your Senators to tell them that, even in its "milder" form, S.49 is still unacceptable, because it removes lands from national parks, threatens to unravel the balanced Alaska Lands Act, and would serve only a few extra-wealthy sportsmen (0.0007% of the country's hunters -- those who can pay \$10,000 to 30,000 for an Alaska safari). (b) Write a similar letter to your U.S. Rep. opposing HR.1493, which is identical to S.49. (c) Write a letter-to-the-editor of your paper. See p. 16 for Congressional addresses.

C. Parks Protection bill passes House again

After beating back a weakening amendment, the House passed the Park Protection Act, HR.2379, by a wide margin (321:82) on October 4. The amendment (which was defeated 160:245) would have eliminated the Interior Secretary's obligation to evaluate the impact of the action of any USDI agency on national park resources. The following Tennessee Congressman, who helped defeat this harmful amendment, deserve your thanks: Gore, Cooper, Boner, Jones. Voting for the amendment were Duncan, Lloyd, Quillen, and Sundquist. Ford did not vote. HR.2379 is virtually identical to the Park Protection Bill passed by the House last year; we have summarized its contents in earlier NEWSLETTERS (NL 125 ¶6A, NL 129 ¶8B, NL 130 ¶7A). The main features of the bill are to require that proposed federal actions be reviewed by the Sec. of the Interior regarding their potential impacts on park resources, and to encourage the development of voluntary land-use plans for areas surrounding parks. So far, no companion bill has been introduced in the Senate.

D. Threat to our park system: Cape Hatteras

X North Carolina's Senators Jesse Helms and John East, and Representative Walter Jones want to transfer portions of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore and Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge to the Corps so jetties can be built for the local fishing industry (a project that would cost \$350 to 600 million). Rep. Jones has now attached the transfer proposal, which environmental groups oppose, to a bill environmental groups support -- the wetlands acquisition bill. Urge your Representative to oppose this amendment.

E. U.S. Congress rescues Wildlife Refuges from Watt-permitted oil leasing

Ever since 1958, regulations have been in place that protect Wildlife Refuges against oil leasing (except in the case of privately owned mineral rights). In July of this year, former Sec. Watt reinterpreted these regs so as to apply them only to lands that had always been in federal ownership. Refuge tracts that the government had originally acquired from private owners were thus opened to oil and gas leasing. This ruling affected 4,000,000 acres scattered over 200 refuges. Now, the Congress is trying to undo this damage. We have not yet been able to get detailed info on the Supplemental FY1984 Appropriation that passed last week, but it is very likely that this bill contained an amendment by Sen. Leahy that prohibits oil and gas leasing in the continental Natl. Wildlife Refuge System (except for privately owned mineral rights). The prohibition holds until the Fish & Wildlife Service promulgates new refs that explicitly authorize leasing, holds public hearings on the subject, and prepares an EIS. -- Even without leasing, the Refuge System has enough troubles. Responses from Refuge managers to a recent survey indicate major problems from poaching (in 260 of the 400 Refuges), vandalism, encroaching urban and agricultural developments, off-road vehicles oil spills, grazing, timbering, animal overcrowding, etc., etc. The results of the survey have been kept from the public because they fly in the face of Administration efforts to increase development on the Refuges.

F. Congress halts Administration's disastrous give-away of federal coal

Selling federal coal, far from bringing money into federal coffers, is actually a money-losing venture. Things were already bad enough in 1982 when the Powder River coalfields auction fetched \$100 million less than the coal was worth, according to a GAO report (see NL 129 19D). Watt was determined to run another big (1/2-billion ton) federal coal sale this year -- in fact he planned to lease as much in a single year as had been leased in the past 63. To slow him down, the House Interior Committee in August invoked a 1976 law to hold up the sale. Watt then claimed that, in view of the recent Supreme Court ruling that had struck down the "legislative veto," Congress could not interfere. The sale, held in mid-September, was a debacle. About 80% of the coal received no bid at all; the remainder was sold for 0.7¢ per ton. The government won't even recover the administrative cost of conducting the sale, and it receives no money at all until the coal is actually mined. A few weeks after the bidding, a federal judge ruled that Watt had violated the law in defying the Interior Committee and that the leases could not be issued.

Congress got so fed up with USDI's massive give-aways of publicly-owned coal that it added an amendment to the Interior Appropriations Act to impose a 6-months ban on federal coal leasing. Even the Republican-controlled Senate voted overwhelmingly (63:33) for this measure, which halts leasing until at least 90 days after an independent commission has made its report on USDI's bidding procedures. That's the commission ("a black, a woman, two Jews and a cripple") that cost Watt his job.

12. WATT → CLARK: A POEM AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS

INTERIOR DIALOGUE
by W. L. Russell

Said James G. Watt to Ronald R.,
"Perhaps at last I've gone too far.
I've hated liberals, Indians, and
That sin-provoking Beach Boys Band.
At top of all my hating lists
I've put environmentalists,
And now my list no longer lacks
Cripples, women, Jews and blacks."

Said Ronald R. to James G. Watt,
"Dear Boy, you've put me on the spot,
But guts to fire you I've not got,
And though your hate list is immense,
So far you've shown the great good sense
To leave out any reference
That might insult or give offense
To movie stars and Presidents."

Since the historic date (10/9/83) on which James Gaius Watt resigned as Secretary of the Interior, you have undoubtedly read much about the matter in the papers. But perhaps you have missed some of the following quotes that make it clear Watt's policies had indeed been Reagan's. Reagan said that Watt "feels that he has completed the principal objectives that he and I agreed upon when he became Sec. of the Interior." Watt (sometime before his resignation): "The President and I have a soul brother relationship. We are from the same philosophical cut." Meese about Watt: "I don't think any Cabinet member has done more than he had toward achieving the President's goals." Rafe Pomerance, president of Friends of the Earth: "The general in charge of Ronald Reagan's war on the environment may be gone, but the Commander-in-Chief and just about all the officers remain."

And here are some tidbits about Watt's chosen successor, William Clark. Chief of Staff James Baker said that the first criterion for choosing Watt's successor was to find someone who would

"carry out the President's policies without drawing the fire Watt did." In the 7-year period during which Clark served on the California supreme court, the court issued 17 opinions involving environmental laws. Clark came down on the pro-development side in each of the 17 cases. A UCLA Law Review article in 1980 rated Clark the lowest of the 7 justices in protecting land against harmful development. A couple of years ago, when Reagan nominated Clark as deputy secretary of state, Clark displayed much ignorance of foreign-policy issues in his confirmation hearings (e.g., he didn't know who were heads of state in some important countries). He is said to be even more ignorant about natural resources issues.

Clark managed to remain quite noncommittal during the present confirmation hearings. He refused to criticize Watt and did not reveal any change he might make in Watt's policies. There were 4 dissenting voices when the Senate Energy Committee last week voted to send the Clark nomination to the Senate floor. [In the meantime, Watt left the Department quietly on Nov. 8, saying, "It's nice to be liberated."] The full Senate is expected to vote on Clark Nov. 16, 17, or 18. Just prior to the confirmation vote, Sens. Johnston and Packwood plan to offer a bipartisan resolution that calls for an end to specific Watt-instituted policies, such as sale of public lands, blockage of the parklands acquisition process, etc., etc. It is felt that unless Clark makes reforms in his first few weeks in office, he won't make them at all. Most important: will he replace Watt's major henchmen, Ray Arnett, Garrey Carruthers, Robt. Burford, Wm. Coldiron? "Sec. Watt was a great interpreter of Ronald Reagan," says Carruthers. "We'll just continue to carry on ... the team is in place and continuing to operate."

13. CLEAN AIR: GRASSROOTS SUPPORT NEEDED

- Because there will apparently be no acid-rain program forthcoming from the Administration (see below), and because it has taken Congress a long time to develop a set of complicated bills, there is a danger that Clean Air legislation may go by the wayside unless grassroots support is expressed. The National Clean Air Coalition (NCAC) asks interested citizens to do the following: (a) Push for Clean Air Act reauthorization in this Congress, (b) Ask your Congressman to support HR.3400, the Waxman-Sikorski-Gregg bill, which mandates a 10-million-ton gross reduction in SO₂ emission. NCAC believes that this bill, while not perfect, is the only viable vehicle for beginning the reauthorization process. (c) Urge your Senators to cosponsor either S.145 (Mitchell) or S.769 (Stafford) and to work for strengthening amendments to these bills. (For addresses, see p. 16)
- The Reagan Administration appears to have shelved Mr. Ruckelshaus' acid-rain-control proposal. Ruckelshaus was ready to go public with his rather modest position on reducing SO₂ emissions (by 3-4 million tons), but failed to get the endorsement of the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment. The greatest opposition to his plan came from Secretaries Watt and Hodel, and from Budget Director Stockman, all of whom are still wedded to the "more research needed before anything can be done" stance. This means that the Administration will not sponsor any Acid Rain legislation this year.
- In a Congressional hearing on Sept. 20, TVA made a strong statement on behalf of acid rain control. TVA pointed to its successful experience in this area of concern, the agency having reduced annual SO₂ emission by 50% (a million tons) since 1978. If all other utilities were required to comply with existing law, at least another million ton reduction would be achieved nationwide. Coal washing can easily remove 1/3 of the sulfur from high-sulfur coal at reasonable cost. Conservation is another low-cost means of controlling sulfur emissions. TVA can meet its fair share of a nationwide 12-million-ton reduction at a reasonable cost if permitted to use the most cost-effective approach. TVA estimates the rate impacts (in the TVA System) in the year 1995 to be as follows: for an 8-, 10-, and 12-million ton reduction, respectively, the impacts would be 0-2.6, 2.5-4.2, and 4.5-6.0%.
- An EPA study has estimated the economic cost of time and wages lost due to chronic illness brought about by air pollution. The study concludes that a 60% reduction in pollution would save \$36 billion of such disability-related costs.
- The 1977 Clean Air Act creates a difference between national parklands established before and after 1977: the former are Class I (virtually no new pollution allowed), the latter, Class II (25% new pollution allowed). Many of the newer parklands, which -- like the older ones -- deserve the most stringent protection of air quality, do not now receive it. Attempts may be made to remedy this situation when the Act is reauthorized.

- The Tennessee Environmental Summit (110F, this NL) supports the passage of federal legislation that will dramatically reduce acid precipitation. It points out that an SO₂ reduction by 50% is a realistic goal, based on 1980 levels.
- ACID RAIN '84: A Citizen's Conference to Stop Acid Rain will be held January 6-8 in Manchester, N.H. A citizens' platform on the issue will be developed. Jenny Freeman (1702 E 5th Ave, Knoxville 37917, Ph. 615, 546-1575), is the Tennessee representative and may be contacted for more info.
- Audio-visual materials available through Jenny (address above) are "Acid Rain: Requiem or Recovery" (the Canadian film which the State Dept. labeled "political propaganda" until a federal judge recently ruled this label unconstitutional), and "To Live and Let Breathe," a slide/tape program. These are good for showing to civic groups.

14. OTHER FEDERAL CAPSULES

A. Public needs education on environmental politics

The public still does not associate Ronald Reagan with the environmentally disastrous policies of his cabinet members. A 1983 CBS-N.Y. Times poll shows that, while a majority does not trust Administration officials to make the right decisions on the environment, people do (by a margin of 48% to 38%) trust Reagan to do so. Yet there is almost universal, bipartisan, support for such environmental issues as clean air, and an unusually high frequency of people (14%) who refuse to vote for a candidate with a bad environmental record regardless of his/her stand on other issues. All this adds up to the importance of environmental issues in next year's election, if they can be made known to the American public. It is very important that we support one or more of the political campaign arms of the environmental movement (e.g., the League of Conservation Voters, 317 Penn. Ave, S.E., Wash. DC 20003). Such groups are planning media campaigns, field organizing, canvassing, volunteer support, and (in selected cases) direct financial support for environmental candidates, regardless of party. All this requires money, and there is hardly a better place than an environmental PAC to put your money if you are concerned about the well-being of our country. (As LCV says, "Every time you fill up your tank with gas, you are unwittingly giving to an oil company PAC [political action committee]. Don't you think it's time you gave to an environmental PAC?")

B. Wetlands protection needs your support

The wetlands protection provision, Sec. 404 of the Clean Water Act, is greatly in danger of being weakened when the bill comes to the Senate floor soon. It is important for you to let your Senator know the urgent need for protecting wetlands, 458,000 acres of which are being lost per year. Wetlands help control flooding, recharge groundwater supplies, filter pollutants, and provide essential habitat for waterfowl and hundreds of other types of animals. Sec. 404 does not prohibit development (fewer than 3% of permit applications have been denied); it merely ensures that projects be conducted so as to minimize environmental damage. Contact your senators today (see p. 16 for phone Nos.) and ask him not to allow any weakening of Sec. 404. In the meantime, a bill that would provide ca. \$100 million annually for wetlands acquisition and enhancement may be close to passage. The Senate version (S.1329) may have passed by the time you read this; the House version (HR.3082) passed earlier, with a controversial jetty authorization attached to the bill.

C. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service allows killing of threatened wolves

Only about 1% of the original habitat of timber wolves remains in the contiguous U.S., almost all of it in northern Minnesota. Although fewer than 1250 timber wolves are left, and the species was classified as "endangered" (subsequently changed to "threatened" under pressure from hunters and ranchers), the USFWS last month issued a regulation permitting sportsmen to kill up to 160 per year, and allowing increased trapping of wolves suspected of preying on livestock (actually less than 0.1% of northern Minnesota livestock is lost to wolves each year). A number of wildlife conservation groups have filed suit against the USFWS.

D. Senator Jackson will be sorely missed

Sen. Scoop Jackson's death on September 1 left a huge hole in the environmental ranks in the Senate. He was helping to lead the fights against the Alaska sports hunting (anti-park) bill and against massive coal leasing on federal lands when he died. His efforts on the latter

issue have since then born fruit (¶11F, this NL). Most of the major natural-resource legislation of the past 3 decades was in large measure the result of his leadership, including the Wilderness Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Nat'l Wild & Scenic Rivers System and Trails System Acts, the Eastern Wilderness Act, the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, to mention just a few.

15. TCWP NEWS

A. Hike planned Dec. 3

We're going to Hemlock Bluff, one of TVA's Small Wild Areas in a scenic part of Norris Reservoir ("Point 19"). The hike is about 4 miles long (one way, with possibility of return by road), is easy-to-moderate in difficulty and will take 3-4 hours. Meet at 12:30 p.m. at Stuckey's at the Norris-Clinton exit off I-75. Bring water and trailfood; wear sturdy shoes. Hike leaders: Jim Doncaster (TCWP) and Judith Powers (TVA). This is a good outing for families. Bring friends, too!

B. TCWP election returns

The following people will serve TCWP in 1983

President:	Bill Russell (Oak Ridge)	Directors:	Chuck Coutant (Oak Ridge)
Vice President:	Ron Foresta (Knoxville)		Miriam Guthrie (Oak Ridge)
Treasurer:	Charlie Klabunde (Oak Ridge)		Eric Morgan* (Cookville)
Secretary:	Eileen Neiler* (Oak Ridge)		Lee Russell (Oak Ridge)
			Don Todd (Wartburg)

*Newcomer to Board

Nominating committee: Jenny Freeman (chair), Owen Hoffman, Bob Kernohan

It was decided to raise dues for corresponding members and student members from \$3 to \$5, starting 1/1/84.

C. Annual Meeting

Our annual meeting, Oct. 28-30, was an unqualified success. The talks were highly informative and stimulating. You'll find many of them summarized in this NL (¶4, 7A, 3, 2, 8). In addition to the scheduled speakers, Mike Frome, the well-known conservation author, was a special and most welcome guest, and Frank Fly dropped in for a bonus presentation on Columbia Dam. About 45 people altogether enjoyed not only the stimulating intellectual fare but also the delicious meals catered by Martha Freeman (Jenny's sister) and Richard Friedman. The accommodations at the Group Lodge were warm, comfy, clean, and conducive to good fellowship. And the superb shirtsleeves weather made it possible for us to meet outdoors in the sunshine, and to enjoy the spectacular gorges of Fall Creek Falls State Park to the fullest on our hikes. Those of you who couldn't make it missed a lot, and will hopefully join us for next year's annual meeting.

D. Delinquent members

A special first-class mailing we did a few weeks ago brought about 40 dues-delinquent members back into the fold. Those of you who again forgot to respond, please don't let the year go by without paying up!

E. Anne Broome, our long-time friend, died October 13 at the age of 79. Her husband Harvey was one of our inspirations when we founded TCWP in 1966. When Harvey died two years later, Anne began to edit his journals and turned them into three books. She donated some of the royalties from these books to TCWP, and we used them to purchase the Harvey Broome Memorial Film Series, environmentally oriented films that we make available to schools, etc. Anne had a very deep feeling for wilderness. She was idealistic but never sentimental. We have lost a very great friend.

17. ACTION SUMMARY

¶ No.	Issue	Contact	"Message!" or Action
1A	Smokies wilderness	Rep. Duncan; both Sens.	Thank them for bill and urge speedy passage
1B	Cherokee wilderness	Rep. Duncan Sens. Baker, Sasser	"Thank you!" Urge them to introduce same bill
2	Obed	Sen. Baker, Reps. Cooper, Gore, Lloyd, Duncan	"Thanks for \$1 million appropriation!"
4	New TVA Wild Area	TVA; Bowater	"Thanks for Whites Creek!"
6B	Stripmining	Gov. Alexander	"Don't abandon Tenn. stripmine law!"
7A	Tenn. rivers	TCWP	Propose rivers for inventory
7E	River Conserv. Act	Sens. Baker, Sasser	"Please co-sponsor S.1756!"
8	Columbia Dam	US Rep and Sens	"Stop this wasteful project!"
11B	Alaska parks bill	US Senators	"S.49 is antiparks, not pro-hunting"
13	Clean Air	US Rep US Senators	"Support HR.3400!" "Co-sponsor S.145 or S.769!"
14A	Envntl. politics	LCV, etc.	Financial support for good candidates
14B	Wetlands	US Senators	"Allow no weakening in Sec. 404!"
15D	Delinquent dues	TCWP	Last chance to pay 1983 dues

Senator John Doe
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

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

Governor Lamar Alexander
State Capitol
Nashville, TN 37219

Dear Senator Doe
Sincerely yours,

Dear Congressman/woman Doe
Sincerely yours,

Dear Gov. Alexander
Respectfully yours,

To call, dial Congressional switchboard, 202, 224-3121

16. THINGS TO DO AND THINGS TO READ

- "Scenic and Recreational Streams in the Tennessee Valley" is a 14-page tabular listing of a large number of streams: distance, difficulty, minimum flow, scenery, fish. Also, some photos and a map. Published by TVA in 1983. (Address in following paragraph)
- "TVA Trails" presents trail maps as well as road-approach maps for 20 TVA areas. Also available are individual brochures for several TVA natural areas. Write Recreation Resources Program TVA (Forestry Bldg., Norris, TN 37828)
- "Discover Tennessee's Rivers" is the title of the Sept/Oct issue of the Tennessee Conservationist. It has breathtaking photos of the Obed and other lovely streams. The annual subscription rate for the Conservationist is \$5 (Tenn. Dept. of Conservation, 701 Broadway, Nashville 37203).
- "The Long-Term Biological Consequences of Nuclear War" and "Global Atmospheric Consequences of Nuclear War" are background papers for a recent conference of scientists who concluded that the ecosystem effects alone resulting from a nuclear war would be enough to destroy civilization, at least in the Northern Hemisphere. (Order from Faith Thompson Campbell, NRDC, 1725-I Street NW, Suite 600, Wash. DC 20006).
- "Current Democratic Presidential Candidates for 1984: their Records and Positions to Date on Energy and the Environment" is a 47-page analysis by the League of Conservation Voters. This is the first edition of "Presidential Profiles," to be updated in 1984 (\$5 from LCV, 317 Pennsylvania Ave SE, Wash. DC 20003).
- "National Wilderness Preservation System" is an 8-page brochure that presents information on the System in tabular form (for each state, names of areas, acreage, responsible agency, etc.). Also, addresses of National and Regional Offices, general wilderness info, and a map. For 50-99 copies, 24¢ each. For other quantities, inquire Info Services, Sierra Club (530 Bush St., San Francisco, CA 94108).

* * * * * **ACTION ALERT** * * * * *

Short deadline

Gov. Alexander will decide in the next two weeks on the administration's surface-mining legislative package (see item 6B in NEWSLETTER). It is imperative that you write/call the governor immediately to strongly oppose an "enabling legislation" proposal -- a move that would result in the gutting of the existing law -- and any other attempt to weaken the state's 1980 Surface Mining Law. Cut off and send the letter below, or write your own.

.....

Governor Lamar Alexander
State Capitol
Nashville, TN 37219

Dear Governor Alexander:

I strongly oppose any attempt to weaken the Tennessee Surface Mining Act of 1980. The "enabling legislation" proposal currently under consideration would open up the existing law for a probable gutting in the General Assembly. OSM gave "primary authority" for stripmine enforcement to the state, based on the strong provisions in the 1980 law. This year for the first time, DSM, under the Tenn. Dept. of Health and Environment, is making strides toward consistent enforcement of the law. To change the law at this point would undermine the gains made by DSM. Furthermore, it would send the message that the state still doesn't know what it is doing in the realm of surface mining.

Please do your utmost to uphold and support the law as it now stands.

Respectfully yours,

My address:

