

TENNESSEE CITIZENS for WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter No. 153*

December 1, 1986



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

14. ACTION SUMMARY

No.	Issue	Contact	"Message!" or Action
3A	Smokies	Your U.S. Sens. and Rep.	"Support bill embodying proposal of Gt. Smokies Wilderness Advocate!"
4D	Grassy Ridge	Sens. Sasser, Gore	"Thanks! Stay on top of issue!"
5A	Rock Creek	Director, OSM	"Designate entire watershed unsuitable for mining!"
6B	Savage Gulf	TCWP	Offer your help in achieving buffer.
6G,11	Oak Ridge issues	TCWP	Offer your help on natural areas, greenbelts.
7	Tennesseans Outdoors	State legislators	Support your favorite recommendation from T.O. report.
11	State stripmine bill oil & gas bill	TCWP	Offer your help in writing, analyzing drafts.

Senator John Doe
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

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

A reminder from the *Defenders of Wildlife* newsletter:

"Some points to remember when writing letters to your public officials:

1. Be brief. Try to keep your letter to a single page. Focus on one issue per letter.
2. Be direct. Identify the issue (refer to a bill by bill number if possible) and say what action you want the official to take. Ask for a specific position and/or commitment.
3. Don't mention your membership in an organization. The official probably knows the organization's position. They want to know what you, a voter, think about an issue and how it affects you and your region.
4. Thank the official if they have taken a correct stand on a previous issue. You will be showing your awareness of their record, and the official will appreciate the praise in light of the letters from those constituents whose views differ from your own.
5. Follow up. By writing back, you will show your continued interest in the issue and will increase your credibility with the public official and their staff."

1. BIG SOUTH FORK: MONEY, NOW AUTHORIZED, COULD BUY "DEFERRED"

AREAS AND ROAD RIGHTS-OF-WAY

A. "Deferred" areas acquisition now within reach

The authorization ceiling for the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (BSFNRRRA) has been lifted! This Congress was the first in many years to pass an omnibus water project authorization bill; (§10H) one section of this bill allows an additional \$52.6 million dollars to be spent for the BSFNRRRA. There is thus no longer an impediment to proceed with acquisition of the originally authorized lands. (The Corps had "deferred" acquisition of several parcels when the limit in spending authority dictated a choice between completing land acquisition and building various developments.) The new \$52.6 million is not, however, money in hand, it is simply a permission for the Corps to seek appropriations from Congress. Probably, the first such appropriation would not be in hand until FY1988 or even FY1989.

As a result of all the letters you have written in response to our Action Calls (e.g., NL 150 ¶1), the Corps now "agree[s] [that land] acquisition should receive high priority, especially in the North Whiteoak Creek drainage". The North Whiteoak area is estimated to cost \$6 million, and the sum of all deferred lands, probably no more than \$10 million of the new \$53 million. Also in line for appropriations are the Kentucky Lodge at the Bear Creek overlook, and a by-pass around the town of Rugby. [Incidentally, Historic Rugby, the group working for Rugby restoration, has gone on record to urge land acquisition in the North Whiteoak Creek area.]

B. The road issue

The law that authorized creation of the BSFNRRRA decrees that the "gorge area" (in contrast to the "adjacent area", i.e., the uplands) is to be maintained with the least amount of man-made intrusion. Even so, the law permits 11 specific vehicular accesses to the river. The Scott County Board of Commissioners has recently been agitating for half as many again! They want these additional roads into the gorge -- within the BSFNRRRA -- to remain under "exclusive possession and control of Scott County" (see NL 150 ¶1 for more detail).

Senators' and Congressmen's mail has now run 20:1 against the Scotty Cy proposal (which would require a change in the law). The National Park Service SE Regional Office has also written in opposition to these extra roads, "each of [which] presents specific environmental, aesthetic, and management problems if they are to be left open". Senators Gore and Sasser, and Rep. Cooper have indicated that they do not anticipate endorsing legislation that would open up additional roads for vehicular traffic. Since the County Court thus has virtually no chance of succeeding in its aims, any additional time that is allowed to elapse can only serve to further fan fruitless antagonisms. The Corps should move rapidly to acquire the Scott County rights-of-way. Normally, counties donate such rights-of-way when parks or similar areas are involved. Scott Cy might insist on selling the road strips, or, if the county remains antagonistic, the Corps would have to go to court.

C. Capsules

[Based on remarks by Supt. Vial at TCWP Annual Meeting]

- The Office of Surface Mining has released money, through the State, to reclaim the last remaining orphan mine within the BSFNRRRA.
- For the periodical clearing beneath the powerlines traversing the BSFNRRRA, TVA agreed to use mechanical means in lieu of chemical sprays. TVA deserves our appreciation.
- There are now estimated to be at least 6000 archeological sites within the BSFNRRRA, including one or two of national significance. An archeologist has been added to the NPS staff. He will conduct education programs and monitor visitor impact (which has already been highly detrimental to some sites).

- The concessionaire for the new Bandy Creek campground went broke and has pulled out. NPS took over, lowered the rates, and made \$4,000 in the past few months. The money will go toward campground improvements.
- NPS is constructing an improved road to the Twin Arches (east of Pickett) as an alternate to a road that had archeological value.

2. TVA STUDYING ALTERNATIVES TO COLUMBIA DAM

Columbia Dam has never had a benefit/cost ratio higher than 1.0, and in the most recent analysis, with about \$160 million in costs remaining, the ratio was as low as 0.5 (NL 146). For years, dam opponents have urged using the free-flowing river and its fertile valley for the benefit of the region, instead of destroying both by completing the Columbia Dam. The idea of alternative developments was again strongly voiced by people and organizations (including TCWP) testifying at the February hearings in Columbia (NL 148 ¶9D). (TCWP subsequently wrote to senators and congressmen to point to the fine example of the Big South Fork NRR, which was originally proposed as an alternative to the Devils Jumps Dam.)

TVA has now notified OMB that it will make a study of alternative development of land acquired for the Columbia Dam project (but would retain the option of completing the dam at some later date). A meeting was held in Nashville on November 13 between TVA staff and representatives of environmental groups. Among suggested alternative developments is a "greenway" along the free-flowing river, access sites for river-oriented recreation, walking trails and campsites, water-quality, and fish-habitat enhancement, wildlife preservation, agricultural demonstrations, environmental education, and a return of prime farmland to agricultural production. TVA will work with citizen task forces in developing a plan for the best use of the river.

3. WILDERNESS FOR THE SMOKIES: NOW A POSSIBILITY?

A. Election returns improve wilderness outlook

[Based, in part, on talk by Ron Tipton, the Wilderness Soc., at our Annual Meeting.]

Recent election returns provide a favorable outlook for a renewed effort by us to gain wilderness protection for a major portion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The issue of GSMNP wilderness was one of two that led to TCWP's formation 20 years ago, but success seemed to be far more elusive than on most of the other issues in which we have been involved. By the end of 1984, when the Park's 50th Anniversary (and the 20th Anniversary of the Wilderness Act) had gone by without passage of a good bill, some of us were pretty discouraged (NL 135 ¶2). Now the major elements in the 1984 failure have been removed by the recent election: Jim Hendon, wilderness foe, is no longer the Congressman from North Carolina's 11th District -- he was replaced by James McClure Clark who supports the proposal of the Great Smokies Park Wilderness Advocates and whose campaign was, in turn, supported by environmentalists. The engineer of our 1984 failure, Jesse Helms, while still in the Senate, is no longer a powerful committee chairman, since the party in power has changed; and the newly elected junior senator from North Carolina, Terry Sanford, is sympathetic to Smokies wilderness.

Tennessee's Senators Sasser and Gore have, all along, been helpful, and we shall urge them to introduce an optimum bill early in the new session. Senator Sasser has introduced several such bills in the past, but we hope that this one will go on to passage. In view of the extensive hearings held less than 3 years ago, the legislation may be able to move fast. WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Senators Sasser and Gore and to your U. S. Rep (see p.2 for addresses) and urge them to introduce and/or support a bill embodying the proposal of the Great Smokies Park Wilderness Advocates.

B. Smokies' capsules

- Former GSMNP Superintendent John Cook was transferred to the SW Regional office of NPS several months ago (see NL 151 ¶4B). Until his replacement arrives, Asst. Superintendent David Mihalic is in charge of the park.

- The North Shore Cemetery Assoc. in Swain Cy., N. C., is attempting to pressure the NPS (via Senator Helms) to reconstruct two bridges on the Hazel Cr. route to two cemeteries (one of which contains but one grave). It is estimated that rebuilding the bridges would cost \$115,000, versus \$25,000 for their removal. The NPS has already opened an old school-bus route to make the cemeteries accessible without use of the disputed bridges.
- Attempts to re-introduce native species. (a) Otters were released near Abrams Creek some time ago; no reports of mating. (b) Peregrine falcon were released for the third year in a row -- four birds this year, 6, last; their whereabouts (except for one found dead) are unknown. (c) There is thought of reintroducing fisher. (d) American chestnut research is now concentrating on crossfertilization with an immune species.

4. THE CHEROKEE N.F.: PROTECTED AREAS AND TIMBERING PROJECTIONS

A. Cherokee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan: status of appeals

Appellants of the U. S. Forest Service Plan (The Wilderness Soc., TN Chapt. of the Sierra Club, TN Audubon Council, TCWP, and Smoky Mtns Hiking Club) are currently engaged in replying to the USFS response to the appeal. A negotiated settlement is looking less and less likely. Probable alternatives: either the Chief of the Forest Service will order the Plan to be done over, or there will be a law suit. Reasons for the appeal were summarized in NL 149 ¶4A. Pending some sort of settlement, appellants requested a stay of timber harvest activities. After a disappointingly tiny initial offer, the USFS eventually enlarged the area to be affected by the Stay to about 100,000 acres, and the timber volume protected to about 19% of that slated for harvest in 1987.

Another appeal of the Plan, independent of the above, was filed by the Common Sense Army on whose behalf the National Rifle Association has recently intervened. This appeal -- like that of the Wilderness Soc. et al -- objects to the Forest Service's proposal to clearcut eventually 61% of the Cherokee's 623,565 acres (that's over 380,000 acres!), and to the use of herbicides. The NRA is particularly concerned with the major disturbances to wildlife that would ensue from such practices.

B. Projected clearcuts near the Conasauga River

TCWP executive director Craig Walker recently expressed our concern about Cherokee Forest plans to clearcut timber in the vicinity of the Conasauga, a State Scenic River. Supervisor Rollins responded, enclosing a map that shows the 3 timber stands in question to be located outside the river corridor; two of them, however, border directly on the corridor.

C. Summary of protected areas in the Cherokee

Now that wilderness bills have been passed for both the northern and southern Cherokee, we can take stock of protected areas in this national forest.

	Northern	Southern	Total
Wilderness Areas: total acres(No. of areas)	25,935(4)	40,702(7)	66,637(10.7%)
Scenic Areas: total acres (No. of areas)	12,377(4)	595(2)	12,972(2.1%)
Total	38,312 = 11.7%	41,297 = 13.9%	79,609(12.8%)

While Wilderness Areas are designated by law, Scenic Areas are protected only by USFS administrative decisions. In addition to these two types of areas, others protected include 25,122 acres in trail corridors (AT and 3 other trails), 2,217 acres at Roan Mountain, 358 acres in 19 Mountain Balds, and 257 acres of Botanical Areas. For a more detailed tabulation by Will Skelton, send a self-addressed, stamped (22¢) envelope to the address shown at the bottom of p.1.

D. Status of Grassy Ridge protection

Last May, a road was bulldozed up the side of Grassy Ridge, the crown jewel of the Highlands of the Roan (NL 149 ¶1); and ever since then, there has been renewed discussion about getting this tract into the public domain in order to prevent further disruption of the scenic integrity of the area. George Dunlop, Asst. Sec. of Agriculture, outlined the chronology of

events in a July letter to Senator Jesse Helms, a summary of which follows. The USFS has tried to acquire the 200-acre Peake property over the past 16 years. The Peake heirs eventually offered to sell at a price very much above fair market value. The USFS then moved to condemn 54 acres, the minimum area needed for AT protection. The accompanying complaint was filed April 7, soon after which the Peakes proceeded to bulldoze the roads. The USFS then submitted a recommendation that a Declaration of Taking be filed, but the request was denied (presumably higher up in the Dept. of Agriculture?). The condemnation suit for the 54 acres is scheduled for December.

Both Senators Sasser and Gore have strongly urged the Chief of the USFS to issue a Declaration of Taking for the entire 200 acres. Senator Sasser, a member of the Appropriations Committee, managed to include report language to the FY1987 Interior Appropriations bill directing the USFS "to protect the 200-acre Peake tract," but allowing the agency discretion in how it chooses to acquire the property (thus assuring the family an equitable price for their land). No one connected with the case advocates condemnation except as a last resort to be utilized when development threatens. Both Senators have offered to introduce legislation if necessary.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Thank Senators Sasser and Gore (address on p.2) for their concern, and urge them to stay on top of this issue. Send copies of your letter to Sec. Richard Lyng, USDA, 14th St. and Jefferson Dr., Wash. DC 20250.

E. Administration proposes increased timbering in Nation's Forests

Two months ago, The Agriculture Department unveiled a plan, prepared under the 1974 Forest and Rangeland Planning Act, under which annual timber harvests would increase from the current 11.4 billion board feet to 20 billion b.f. by the year 2030. Forest experts have pointed out that the projected increase in timber harvest exceeds projected growth of demand for wood. Already, big spruce and hemlock trees in the Tongass National Forest (Alaska) are being sold to Japan for pulpwood, with loggers paying the USFS less than about 1/5 of what they pay in other national forests.

The increased timber harvest also requires a major expansion of the road system within the national forests, the total number of miles being equivalent to a round-trip to the moon. The proposed road-construction budget totally dwarfs expenditures for watershed protection, trail maintenance, and wildlife protection in national forests. New roads would also result in the destruction of millions of acres of wilderness. See NL 151 11 for Congressional attempts (in which Senator Sasser figured) to cut 90 million from the road-construction budget.

5. STRIPMINING: "LANDS-UNSUITABLE" PETITIONS; ABANDONED MINE LANDS

A. Petition to designate Rock Creek watershed unsuitable for coal mining: the final EIS

Rock Creek forms a beautiful gorge in the Walden Ridge Area of Bledsoe County, and the 23,000-acre watershed supplies the ground water used by residents of the region. Two years ago, citizens filed a petition to designate the watershed unsuitable for surface mining under Sec. 522 of the Federal Act. The Office of Surface Mining (OSM) then proceeded to study the area, but in March issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that dismissed almost all allegations of adverse impacts.

Subsequent extensive comments by citizens as well as by EPA now appear to have had an effect. On October 3, OSM released its final EIS which is a considerable improvement over the DEIS and contains several corrections of formerly erroneous statements. Several issues are, however, not addressed even now, particularly those dealing with possible groundwater contamination.

The EIS recommends that, within the petition area, three gorges (Rock Creek, Hall Creek and Middle Creek), but not the remainder of the watershed, be declared unsuitable for all coal mining. For the remainder of the watershed, as well as adjacent ones, the EIS recommends that the Sewanee coalseam be declared unsuitable for mining that uses "conventional overburden mixing techniques;" however, mining of that seam will be allowed if an operator can develop an "appropriate" toxic material handling plan that will prevent material damage

from acid mine drainage. (OSM's judgement on what is "appropriate" will obviously be critical.) The EIS is merely the recommendation of the technical review teams to OSM Director Jed Christensen. It will be up to him whether to sign off on the EIS' "preferred alternative," make some other designation, or none at all. TCWP has written to our Senators and Representatives, asking them to urge OSM to accept the recommendations of area citizens and of EPA to declare the entire watershed unsuitable for coal mining. We have had several good responses. Senator Sasser wrote to Christensen directly, asking him to pay particular attention to maintaining the quality of ground water sources. Rep Lloyd asked Sec. Hodel to take our views into account; and both Reps. Boner and Duncan contacted OSM. In its response to Duncan, OSM (Knoxville) states that the final EIS findings regarding acid drainage and the potential for significant impact on well water "are supportive of the petitioners' allegations;" however, OSM still holds out for "applying innovative and effective mining and reclamation technologies in the watershed." WHAT YOU CAN DO: Keep letters coming to Jed Christensen, Director, OSM, 1951 Constitution Ave., NW, Wash. DC 20240; urge him to declare the entire watershed unsuitable for coal mining. If you have the expertise to evaluate toxic materials handling plans, call us.

B. North Chickamauga Creek petition

Another "lands unsuitable" petition is in a much earlier stage. The petition was filed April 30 by the Sierra Club and Guardians of North Chickamauga Creek. The NCC starts atop Walden Ridge and forms a deep gorge as it drops toward Chattanooga. OSM recently held its first public meeting in the Sec. 522 process, and the vast majority of the testimony was in favor of designating the watershed unsuitable for coal mining. Since NCC is one of the top kayak runs in the country, interest in this issue exceeds the boundaries of the State.

C. Appropriations for OSM

This year, again, Congress ran out of time to pass separate Departmental appropriations bills and had to pass an overall Continuing Resolution. In this Resolution, OSM fared quite well, obtaining a significant increase in enforcement resources for addressing certain specific problems, such as the 2-acre mining abuse in Kentucky and Virginia, and bond forfeiture. The AML (Abandoned Mine Lands) allocation levels were increased, and the Rural Abandoned Mine Lands Program (RAMP) received \$9.4 million, despite the Administration's attempt to zero-fund it. The Continuing Resolution also contains language ordering OSM to address specific enforcement problems.

D. AML Funds: problems and opportunities

- An outdoor forum was held October 23 near Wartburg to focus on reclamation funds, and particularly RAMP funds. The Rural Abandoned Mine Lands Program is administered through the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), and RAMP funds come from a portion of the AML funds. SCS was the moving force behind the recent forum, which featured Senator Jim Sasser, Rep. Jim Cooper, State Senator Anna Belle O'Brien, and representatives from SCS, TVA, OSM, etc. Concerned citizens and citizens' groups were not on the program. Since Tennessee has given up primacy in stripmine regulation, it is ineligible for the 50% state share of reclamation fees and must prove its need for the discretionary portion. This was the main focus of the Morgan Cy forum. Reclamation not only alleviates environmental problems, but also puts people to work.
- Because 50% of AML funds are dependent on state primacy, Governor-elect McWherter has promised that he will initiate efforts to regain primacy during his first 100 days in office. This is an opportunity, but also a challenge, (a) to get not only a law, but a good law (a weak state law is worse than no state law, i.e., operating under federal law only), and (b) to provide state resources adequate to good enforcement of the law.
- "OSM Using Reclamation Funds to Balance Budget" is the title of an article in the October 27 Oak Ridger, according to which OSM has collected \$1.7 billion from miners (35¢/ton of strip-mined coal, 15¢/ton of deep-mined coal) but spent only \$300 to \$400 million on reclamation. The unspent \$1.3 billion is held in non-interest-earning accounts and presumably goes toward "balancing" the budget.

E. Water quality permits for stripmining become generic

To "streamline" its regulatory activities mandated under Sec. 404 (dredge and fill permits) of the Clean Water Act, the Corps of Engineers has been issuing "general permits" that are activity-specific rather than granted individually. A prerequisite for a "404 permit" is "401 certification" by the state in which the water discharge will occur. The State of Tennessee has now issued conditional (but general) water quality certification for "structures, work and discharges associated with surface coal mining activities provided they were authorized by ...OSM". The following activities are not certified: discharges into wetlands, and any discharges exceeding 20 cubic yards.

6. LOTS OF NEWS AROUND THE STATE

A. Natural Areas update

[Based on talk delivered at TCWP Annual Meeting by Dan Eagar, Director, Div. of Ecological Services, DoC]

Hiring of a new Natural Areas Administrator is imminent (to replace Larry Smith who left many months ago). The "National Areas System Plan" (NL 145 ¶5E) is now published and will set the course for the new administrator. There are two new natural areas: Cane Creek Fossil Beds in West Tennessee, and the 693-acre Robertson tract in The Highlands of the Roan (NL 147 ¶2B), the latter added through the services of the Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy, which is also managing the area. The DoC always welcomes volunteer management in order to free up its Natural Areas funds for acquisition. The acquisition program bogged down this year due to the departure of Larry Smith (see above) and of the Nature Conservancy's Chuck Cook (TNC handles most acquisitions for the State). During the summer, a blue-ribbon review panel, chaired by Ruth Neff, reviewed the Div. of Ecological Services, and their report should serve as a transition document for the new commissioner. Among recommendations: step up efforts on education and information; work toward recognition that Natural Areas are different from State parks (road signs, etc., labeling them as "parks" set up wrong expectations in the casual visitor).

B. Savage Gulf, our largest natural area, needs buffer zone

[Based in part on talk delivered at TCWP Annual Meeting by John Christoff, Director, South Cumberland Recreation Area]

Those of us who attended the TCWP Annual Meeting had an opportunity to experience the glories of Tennessee's largest Natural Area, Savage Gulf; and it became readily apparent to us that a major mistake was made when the boundaries for a good portion of the Natural Area were established right on the rim of the gorge. Imagine coming back on some future day, looking forward to the joy and awe of viewing the magnificent expanse of tree-filled gorge below its sand-stone bluffs, then having the entire experience ruined by finding a condominium, or hotel, or casino (or even just a house) intruding into the wilderness vista! What is badly needed is protection of a buffer zone (at least 100 yards back of the rim) within which the State would purchase conservation easements. The land would remain in private hands, but the owner would sell his right to erect buildings or to clearcut within this buffer zone. It will take some effort to bring this about, and anyone willing to help should get in touch with us (see address at bottom of p.1).

John Christoff told us about scientific research within the Gulf (botanical survey, water study, cave mapping, etc.), and about efforts to instill a conservation ethic in visitors. There is another boundary problem (in addition to the major one discussed above): most boundaries have not been surveyed or marked, and this has led to tree cutting and other incursions into the Natural Area.

C. State Scenic Rivers update

Although this program is under State Parks, we asked Dan Eagar for a brief update at our Annual Meeting. In addition, Commissioner Howell recently sent a status report on how the DoC is implementing the recommendations of the Scenic Rivers Review Committee (on which TCWP's Bill Russell and Don Todd served. See NL 144 ¶6A).

Cathy Shaw has left, and the position of Scenic Rivers administrator is open. In addition, the Parks Division has requested two Conservation Planner-II positions for the Rivers Program (for East and Middle Tennessee). Assignments have been made to begin development of a state-wide rivers inventory. A summary of laws that provide some protection for rivers and their corridors has been pulled from the Collins Plan (for which it was prepared) and is being updated. The DoC is in process of creating the recommended Statewide River Advisory Council, to be balanced as to interests and geographical location of its members.

D. Oil and gas report out; legislative changes urged

In October 1985, in response to numerous complaints, Conservation Commissioner Howell initiated an interagency task force to study oil and gas environmental policies in the state. The 35-page report by the 75-member group is now published. (Request copies from Bill Hill, State Geologist, Tennessee Department of Conservation, 701 Broadway, Nashville, TN 37219-5237.)

Problems fell into 3 categories. (a) Those that could be handled by executive action under existing rules. (b) Those that require promulgating new rules and regulations (especially to address the prevention of spills). (c) Those that require new legislative authority. In this last group are surface reclamation and revegetation at the site, access roads and other disturbed areas away from the site, and the need for changes in bonding requirements in order to cover surface as well as subsurface work. Also needing legislative attention is the funding of a major project to plug thousands of abandoned oil and gas test wells. These unplugged, or improperly plugged orphan wells seriously threaten ground-water quality. The report recommends a one-time appropriation by the General Assembly to fix the problem expeditiously.

Concerning legislation needed to alleviate environmental impacts from oil - gas exploration and extraction, the Department of Conservation is in the process of drafting a bill based on the report's recommendations. Input into this upcoming legislative process will be by the Environmental Action Fund, of which TCWP is a member.

E. Staffing to regulate water-quality impacts of bridge and road construction

The Agreed Order recently negotiated in the case of Lavender Bridge construction on White Creek (NL 150 ¶6A), among other things, requires the Department of Transportation to obtain water quality permits "for proposed construction projects appurtenant to Tennessee waters." When we learned that no new positions had been requested by The Dept. of Health and Environment to carry out these provisions, we wrote to Commissioner Word. We were pleased to be advised on October 6 that a total of \$100,000, including four positions, is currently included in the Department's FY1987/88 budget request to support the Agreed Order with DoT.

F. Water quality in the Pigeon River

The Pigeon River Action Group (PRAG), with headquarters in Waynesville, N. C., is fighting the battle of pollution of the Pigeon by the Champion Paper Fiber Co. (now Champion International)--- pollution that has been going on for almost 80 years and that causes not only environmental but also economic problems. In May 1985, the State of NC issued Champion a wastewater discharge permit that failed to take into account Tennessee's water color standards. The State of Tennessee, PRAG, and LEAF (Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation) asked EPA to veto this NC permit. EPA did so, and in January 1986, Champion sued EPA for exceeding its authority. The State of NC intervened on Champion's side, while PRAG and LEAF won the right to intervene on the side of EPA. There will soon be hearings. For more info, write to PRAG, P. O. Box 105, Waynesville, NC 28786.

G. The O segment and other Oak Ridge issues

The O segment, land across the Clinch River on which Boeing Engineering is planning to build a new facility, contains about 200 acres that the USDOE had earlier agreed to place on the State Natural Areas registry because of the presence of rare pine-barrens plant communities (NL 151 ¶4B). Craig Walker recently represented TCWP at a meeting at Boeing's existing Oak Ridge facility and reports that the company appears to be willing to set aside and protect

the areas in question.

* Other natural areas issues for Oak Ridge, as well as a cataloging of our greenbelt resources (suggested by EQAB), will need an effort on our part soon. We can't do without help from interested members if we are to work on these issues, so urge you to contact us if you can devote a little time (see address and phone no. at bottom of p. 1).

H. Another segment of the Cumberland Trail is completed.

The Cumberland County portion of the Cumberland State Scenic Trail was officially opened Sept. 20 at a TTA ceremony that honored trail construction volunteers as well as landowners who have allowed the trail to cross their land. In Cumberland Co., the trail crosses Black and Brady Mtns. When it is completed, the Cumberland State Scenic Trail will extend from Cumberland Gap in the north to Signal Point, overlooking Chattanooga.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON TENNESSEANS OUTDOORS ARE SPECIFIC

[The report of the GCTO was about to come off the press when the Commission's executive director, Doug Cameron, presented an illustrated summary at our Annual Meeting.]

The GCTO has made 41 recommendations which are quite specific--in contrast to the recommendations of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, the GCTO's national counterpart (see ¶8, this NL). The recommendations fall into five categories from which we present a few highlights:

1. Setting aside special places.

A. Corridor protection, including:

Scenic Rivers (endorsement of the Scenic Rivers Task Force recommendations); bicycling (bike lanes on new highway construction); State Trails System (expand and complete it); rails-to-trails (convert abandoned railroad rights-of-way into foot or bike trails).

B. Land acquisition.

Urban open space (set aside flood plains, urban riverfronts, etc.); natural areas acquisition (continue current funding levels); purchase inholdings in state parks, forests, WMA's from willing sellers' purchase farmlands adjacent to Reelfoot Lake; Carter Mountain in Franklin Co. (make it a purchase unit of the Cherokee Nat'l Forest); Roan Mtn. (finish acquisition by the various concerned parties).

2. Making the most of what we have.

Recreation Liability Act to protect landowners who open their land to recreation; school-parks cooperation in facilities and programs; a continuing state recreation planning process; an Act to enhance use of volunteers; opportunities for more dispersed recreation on state lands.

3. Ensuring a quality environment.

Water quality enhancement through a variety of means, including reclamation funding for abandoned mines, control of nonpoint-source pollution, and designation of certain lands as unsuitable for mining; protective zoning surrounding state outdoor resources; billboard control; documentation of the acid deposition problem; continuation of the Safe Growth Council.

4. Spreading the word.

A comprehensive outdoor education plan; an outdoor education resources center for the state's teachers.

5. Providing stable funding.

Endowing the Natural Resources Trust Fund, which was created last year.

* WHAT YOU CAN DO: Tell your Tennessee legislators about the report, and especially about those recommendations you feel need implementation. The Legislature needs to know that Tennesseans value their outdoor resources.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON AMERICANS OUTDOORS MAY FAIL TO ADDRESS IMPORTANT NEEDS

With the PCAO's reporting deadline less than a month away, it looks as if the recommendations will be a mixed bag. Consensus has apparently been reached on the issue of funding; the recommendations will be for an endowed trust fund (as successor to the Land & Water Conservation Fund) that will provide a minimum of \$1 billion annually for land acquisition at various levels of government and for development and rehabilitation. The money would come from offshore oil/gas lease revenues, an excise tax on certain outdoor equipment, a summer gas tax, and possibly other sources, according to PCAO Counsel Tom Garland, who spoke at TCWP's Annual Meeting.

Unfortunately, there are signs that the PCAO will make only general, instead of substantive and specific recommendations on many other issues. Faced with this prospect, 27 organizations recently wrote: "Vague language about the value of stewardship, the need for an ethic...will not be enough...." Particularly disturbing is the indication that the PCAO will more or less ignore the issue of federal lands (focusing instead primarily on actions needed at the state and local level) despite the huge body of testimony and information that the Commission received on the problem of external threats to federal lands, the need to acquire lands that have been authorized but not purchased, etc. Nor is this omission accidental. The NPCA magazine *National Parks* reports indications that the Reagan Administration is pressuring the PCAO to minimize recognition of the federal sector's role in conserving lands. The National Inholders Assoc., an anti-public-lands group, is also agitating against certain recommendations and for a public comment period in order to delay Congressional action. They claim to have distributed 92,000 Alerts to inholders.

If the Commission, in fact, fails to come up with substantive recommendations, this will be the more galling in view of the new Congressional opportunities for follow-up. Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA), who is a member of the PCAO, will chair the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in the new Congress; he is a long-time defender of the Land & Water Conservation Fund, and has stated that implementing the PCAO recommendations will be among his highest priorities for next year.

9. WHAT THE CONGRESS DID: Part I -- Parks, etc.

A. Congress creates new National Park and improves existing ones.

Within hours of adjournment, Congress created America's 49th national park, Great Basin NP in Nevada. Behind this victory lie 60 years of effort to preserve this piece of intermountain ecosystem. The new park contains a major portion of the Humboldt National Forest, and encompasses the former Lehman Caves National Monument. Contained within its boundaries are the 13,063 ft. Wheeler Peak, the world's largest "mahogany trees," and 4,000 year-old bristlecone pines. The House-passed bill (sponsored by Harry Reid who will now replace Laxalt in the Senate) would have established a 129,000-acre park with an adjacent 45,000-acre national preserve; the Senate-passed bill (supported by Laxalt and the Administration), a 44,000-acre park. The compromise was a 76,800-acre park.

Congress also passed legislation designed to define good boundaries for Acadia NP and to allow NPS to buy designated parkland, rather than only accepting land donations. Another bill effected a significant land exchange that adds 5,650 acres to Hawaii Volcanoes NP, protecting a rainforest and geothermal features.

B. Land and Water Conservation Fund: Congress comes through.

The LWCF appropriation, like all the other FY 1987 spending bills, was incorporated into the Continuing Resolution. Figures below are in millions of dollars:

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Final appropriation	153	35	188
Administration request	20	0	20

The Federal portion includes \$52 M for NPS units, the remainder for forest lands and wildlife refuges.

As on every occasion during the past 5 years, it is quite apparent from the above figures that, if it weren't for the Congress, there would be no funds at all for acquiring parklands and similar areas. The "administration, while breaking the bank on weapons, keeps trying to zero land acquisition....For the moment, [it] has deflected attention from its antipark policies by creating the Commission on Americans Outdoors...to develop a new federal policy on outdoor recreation." [The AMICUS J., 8(2):2-3] As we note elsewhere (¶8, this NL), the PCAO has heard nothing but intense support for a high and steady level of funding for acquisition and is, in fact, proposing a trust fund that will yield \$1 billion/year. Hopefully, this fund can be insulated from the whims of politics.

C. Park entrance fees increased for 1 year.

Congress voted a temporary, one-year increase in park entrance fees, then advanced \$15 million of the anticipated extra money in the form of an increase in the NPS operating budget (which comes to \$650 M for FY 1987). The \$15 M has been earmarked for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance that is related to resource protection, and it represents the first time that the parks will be able to directly benefit from the money they collect (the rest just goes into the Treasury). NPS intends to increase the number of park units where fees are collected, but 38 units will remain free of fees, including the Great Smoky Mtns NP.

D. Endangered Species Act not yet reauthorized.

Congress adjourned without resolving some of the conflicts that prevented S.725 from reaching the Senate floor. A House bill had been passed in 1985. The whole effort toward ESA reauthorization must now start anew in 1987, but there is hope that new committee chairships will provide opportunities to seek strengthening amendments and prevent weakening ones. (Sen. Gore recently wrote to say that he opposes any weakening amendments.) Though the ESA was not reauthorized, funding for continuation of the programs was provided in the Continuing Resolution. The Fish & Wildlife Service, BLM Wildlife Program, and Forest Service Wildlife Program all received essentially small cost-of-living increases over this year's levels.

E. Nongame Act is reauthorized.

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act (the Nongame Act), first passed in 1980, is intended to monitor and manage wildlife species that are not hunted, trapped, or fished. A 2-year extension of this Act was passed in August, with a \$5 million appropriation ceiling annually. Unfortunately, no grants for state nongame programs have to date been approved under the Act, and an effort may be mounted to find revenue sources other than appropriations.

F. Superfund: increased funding and increased scope.

With the death of Superfund imminent (the taxing authority had expired a year ago and the program was operating on emergency money), Senate and House conferees finally agreed on a bill just before Congress adjourned. Superfund is now reauthorized, with amendments. During the period 1987-1991, \$9 B will be available (as compared to \$1.6 B during 1980-1985). The money comes from an increased tax on petroleum (\$2.75 B), existing taxes on chemical feedstocks (\$1.4 B), a broad-based corporate income tax (\$2.5 B--this was very controversial), general revenues (\$1.25 B), and interest on money in the fund (\$0.6 B). In addition, a 0.1¢/gallon gasoline tax will provide \$0.5 B designated to clean up leaking underground petroleum storage tanks. The timetable requires cleanup to begin on 175 sites within 3 years, 200 more with 5 years. Among the amendments, the most significant is a "Community Right-to-Know" section that calls for facility-specific reporting of hazardous substances and emergency planning.

G. Congressional scorecard.

This and the following segment of the NEWSLETTER, as well as earlier issues, describe quite a number of achievements of the 99th Congress: creation of Gt. Basin NP, and

boundary improvements in other parks (§9A, this NL), establishment of the Columbia Gorge Natl Scenic Area (§10B, this NL), designation of national forest wilderness areas in 4 states, including Tennessee (NL152, ¶1), designation of a number of wild & scenic rivers (§10A, this NL), reauthorization and expansion of the Superfund (§9F, this NL), reform of the hydroelectric licensing process (§10D, this NL), strengthening of the Safe Drinking Water Act, and passage of an omnibus water project authorization that features cost sharing (§10H, this NL). Congress also reauthorized the Clean Water Act, but this bill was pocket-vetoed by Reagan (§10G, this NL). Some major bills died. They will have to be added to the environmental agenda of the 100th Congress. These include: Endangered Species Act reauthorization (§9D, this NL), acid rain control (NL149, ¶8J), creation of a Tall Grass Prairie National Preserve, pesticide reform under FIFRA, groundwater protection, Toxic Substances Control Act reauthorization, and billboard reform. (Opposition to billboard control, incidentally, prevented passage of the 1986 Highway Bill, postponing \$43 M-worth of highway construction projects in Tennessee alone. Voting for billboard control were Congressmen Cooper and Duncan; against: Quillen, Lloyd, Sundquist, Jones; absent: Boner, Gordon, Ford.)

10. WHAT THE CONGRESS DID: Part II -- Rivers and Water Projects

A. Now there are 72 rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Three bills, passed in the final days of the Congressional session, have contributed 6 new river segments totaling 140 miles to the Natl WSR System. An omnibus WSR bill designated 77 mi. of the Cache La Poudre (the first federally protected river in Colorado), 19 mi. of Bayou the Saline in Louisiana, and 21 mi. of the Black Creek in Mississippi. The last two are souther blackwater streams. A separate bill designates a 4-mi. segment of the Horsepasture River in North Carolina; and part of the Columbia Gorge legislation (see §10B, below) designates 10 mi. of the Klickitat R. and 9 mi. of the White Salmon R., both in Washington state, as Wild & Scenic rivers. The total number of WSR's is now 72. Four river segments will be studied for future inclusion in the WSR System: 18 mi. of the Farmington in Connecticut, 56 mi. of the Great Egg Harbor in New Jersey (both, part of the omnibus bill); and 30 mi. of the Klickitat and 20 mi. of the White Salmon Rivers in Washington (both, part of the Columbia Gorge bill). These rivers are protected from water projects and other damaging developments during the study period.

B. Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area created.

After 10 years of effort by national and local environmental groups, Congress finally crafted a law for management of this 277,000-acre area along the borders of Washington and Oregon. The area encompasses 85 miles of the Columbia R. and several tributaries that are protected to various degrees by the legislation. Major portions of the Klickitat and White Salmon River are designated either as WSR's or for WSR study (see §10A, above). For 29 mi. of the Wind R. and 18 mi. of the Little White Salmon R. in Washington, and for 67 mi. of the Hood R. in Oregon, the bill institutes a hydro ban. In addition to providing for river and gorge protection, the bill designates 13 "growth areas" to benefit local economic interests. Management of the area is split between the U.S. Forest Service and a bi-state commission.

C. Rivers funding.

Rivers fared quite well in the FY 1987 appropriations. Under the Land & Water Conservation Fund (§9B, this NL), \$6 M were designated for land acquisition along the Manistee and AuSable Rivers in Michigan, \$0.5 M for the Upper Missouri in Montana, and lesser amounts for Cisco Branch of the Ontonagon (MI) and the Owyhee (OR). An important achievement is \$1 M for restoration of the NPS's State and Local Technical Assistance Program, which is currently involved in 58 projects in 26 states. The American Rivers Conservation Council played a major part in this effort, as well as in the WSR designations described in §10A, above.

D. New hydro law gives consideration to environment.

For 66 years, hydro-dam licensing has proceeded with a power-first environment-last approach. This Congress, in its final weeks, passed the Electric Consumer Protection Act which mandates that "equal consideration" be given by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to environmental protection, natural and recreational values, and energy conservation. The new law greatly enhances the stature of state and federal fish & wildlife, natural resource, and regional planning agencies in setting the terms under which hydro projects are built and operated. The act also contains a special prohibition against hydro development on 61 mi. of the Henrys Fork in Idaho (NL150, ¶10A). This provision will allow continuation of a Wild & Scenic River study now in progress for this river.

E. Prohibition of new dams in parks: unfinished agenda.

There are already 108 water projects in the national park system. The House in September passed a bill which would prohibit construction of new dams in national parks and monuments and would mandate congressional approval of plans to expand existing ones. Representatives Lloyd and Duncan wrote to say they had supported the measure. Time ran out for the issue to be considered by the Senate. The bill may be reintroduced.

F. And how about dams outside, but directly impacting upon, parks?

The Colorado River Water Conservation District wants to build two large dams upstream from Dinosaur National Park. These dams would reduce the Yampa to 1/20 (!) of its natural and historic flow and forever damage the riverine ecosystem of the area, to say nothing of putting an end to magnificent float trips. The state "water court" bowed to political pressure and ruled in favor of the dams. Then, unbelievable as it may seem, the Reagan administration (i.e., the Dept. of Interior, which supposedly safeguards our parks) declined to appeal the decision of the state court. The National Parks Conservation Assoc., trying to jump into the breach, was denied the right to appeal. Unfortunately, this is where the matter stands now.

G. Reagan pocket-vetoes Clean Water Bill

After Congress was out of session, and--significantly--after the election, Reagan vetoed an extension of the Clean Water Act that had passed both Houses of Congress unanimously (408:0 and 96:0). It was supported by environmentalists, state water pollution control administrators, the construction industry, and building-trade unions. Mike McCloskey, Sierra Club chairman, said, "The President has rejected legislation that was unanimously passed when his own team of Republicans controlled the Senate. If he can't agree even with them, he clearly will oppose environmental legislation, regardless of who has endorsed it." The bill's sponsors have promised to reintroduce the bill on the first day of the new Congress. Sen. Moynihan (D-NY) will be the new chair of the water pollution subcommittee.

H. Cost-sharing is part of new water projects authorization.

The first omnibus water projects authorization bill in 10 years was the last bill passed by the 99th Congress. The 10-year impasse was due largely to a long-standing debate over cost-sharing and user-fee provisions, and, in that it has now instituted such a policy, the new law is landmark legislation. Beneficiaries of Corps of Engineers flood-control projects, for example, will have to pay 25-50% of construction costs (with at least 5% in cash during construction), in addition to project lands, rights-of-way, and utility relocations. The sharing formula is different for harbor projects, and there are taxes for the use of ports and waterways. The bill authorizes 262 Corps of Engineers projects throughout the country, and a total of \$16.3 B in new spending, of which \$12 B would come from the federal government. The measure itself does not provide any money, it only makes projects eligible for funding in appropriations bills. [This bill, incidentally, includes an additional \$52.6 M authorization for the BSFNRRRA--see ¶1, this NL.]

11. TCWP ISSUES AND REPORTS

A. Issues we need help with; issues we're involved in.

- ▶ As one of the member organizations of the Environmental Action Fund (the state legislation lobbying arm of Tennessee's environmental movement), we have voted our priorities among issues EAF might be working on. They are: a good state stripmining bill (see ¶5D, this NL), legislative regulation of oil and gas activities (see ¶6D, this NL) and funding for the Natural Areas System. The first (and possibly the first two) will require helping write or comment on draft bills. We really need volunteers for this, and the work is interesting. Most of the effort would come in the next 3-4 months. Please contact us at the address on page 1.
- ▶ There are several areas in or near Oak Ridge that deserve to be protected, and such protection will require our help: the Freels Bend area, some ridge lands, pine barrens in the 0-segment and elsewhere, etc. (see ¶6G, this NL). Please offer your help on these issues! (address on p.1)
- ▶ Among recent activities of our executive directors, Craig Walker and Liz Wilkinson-Singley (besides writing letters on many issues): Craig testified at the House Mtn natural area hearing, met with Boeing concerning the 0-segment, attended the November Protection Planning meeting at Cumberland Mtn SP; Liz got out a mailing to members appealing for year-end contributions. In case you have not already responded, let us remind you herewith to do so, if you can. Liz will shortly be contacting members who have not paid their dues for the past two years -- please rejoin TCWP; we need your help and support, and we don't want to lose you!

B. New Board and Officers:

The Nominating Committee's slate (NL152, ¶3) was accepted by acclamation at the TCWP Annual Meeting. The following will serve in 1987:

PRESIDENT:	Liane (Lee) Russell (O.R.)	DIRECTORS:	
VICE PRES.:	Martha Ketelle (Knoxville)	Dick Ambrose (O.R.)	
TREASURER:	Charles Klabunde (O.R.)	Chuck Coutant (O.R.)	
SECRETARY:	*Flossie Starling (O.R.)	*Ronald Foresta (Knoxville)	
		Eric Morgan (Cookeville)	
		Lynn Wright (Kingston)	
		Bill Russell, past Pres. (O.R.)	

* New this year

NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Don Jared, Fred Sweeton (chair), Don Todd

The President expresses her sincerest gratitude to those going off the Board--Don Todd (whose night-driving problems prevent him from attending board meetings, but who'll continue working just as hard as ever on TCWP issues) and Eileen Neiler (who is putting all her energies into the Haw Ridge Nature Center proposal).

C. Newsletter gets ISSN Number.

The TCWP NEWSLETTER now has an International Standard Serial Numbering code, assigned by The Library of Congress: ISSN 0890-8842. The ISSN is used in libraries for identifying titles, ordering, and checking in. It results in accurate citing by researchers, abstracters, and librarians. All ISSN registrations are maintained in an international data base and are made available in the ISDS Register.

D. Trail-maintenance, Walk-a-thon, and other volunteers: we thank them!

On Oct. 18, Chuck Coutant led a highly successful (and hardworking) trail-maintenance hike in TVA's Whites Creek Small Wild Area on Watts Bar. One steep portion of the trail was re-routed, a trail connection was built to the Bowaters area, and confusing segments (many!) were blazed with white paint. The willing workers were: Jean Bangham, Chuck Coutant, Don Davis, Jon Nyquist, Lee Russell, Bill Russell, Ed Sonder, and Laura Toren.

Five people walked for TCWP in the SOCM-organized 10-mile Walk In the Country on November 1 -- M. Kato, E.M. Rinchik, Bill and Lee Russell, and I. Yoshikawa. We signed up about \$600 in pledges, the highest amount for participating organizations; this will earn us a 75% (instead of the usual 50%) share, if all the money is collected.

The following assembled NL151: Dick Ambrose, Don DeAngelis, Betty Levy, Henri Levy, Fred Sweeton, Phillis Sweeton, and Lynn Wright. NL152 was assembled by: Dick Ambrose, Waldo Cohn, Carolyn Hunsaker, Catherine Pensworth, Don Powers, Marion Roesel, Ed Sonder, and Flossie Starling.

E. Annual meeting report.

Our 20th Anniversary celebration at Beersheba Springs was an unqualified success. Even the weather was OK for the times when it counted--the hikes on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. We had a total of 69 registrants (though not all were there the whole time), good meals (which we didn't have to cook), a fine program (talks summarized in ¶1C, 3A, 6A, 6B, 7, and 8 of this NL) in the old hotel's wood-paneled lobby, international folk dancing on the outdoor, covered tennis court, all sorts of slide and movie shows, and hikes that sampled the magnificent Savage Gulf Natural Area and nearby. Doug Cameron led 18 over the top and to the bottom of Greeter Falls; Bill Russell took about 30 around the Gt. Stone Door rim path; and Randy Hedgepath took 17 into Fiery Gizzard on Sunday. We also raffled a fruit cake, kindly donated by Herman Baggenstoss (from his Tracy City bakery), raising over \$50 right on the spot, even though Herman's idea was a last-minute surprise to us.

Saturday night is not soon to be forgotten. After recounting some of TCWP's history, we honored Mack Prichard with a plaque "For his courageous and inspiring role in the preservation of Tennessee's natural lands and waters." He turned right around and presented a plaque to Bill and Lee Russell "from the membership, in appreciation of your energetic wilderness preservation efforts and inspirational leadership, 1966-1986." And that wasn't all. Bill and Lee were presented with the greatest book of testimonials, which Lynn Wright had been quietly collecting over the past few months. There were wonderful letters from longtime TCWP activists (alphabetically) Bill Chandler, (our first exec. director), Ed Clebsch, Ernie Dickerman, Frank Fly, Jack Gibbons (now director of OTA), Will Skelton, Don Todd; from author Mike Frome; and from people who are (or were) in public office: Gov. Alexander, Sen. Sasser, Reps. Cooper, Duncan, and Lloyd, NPS Director Wm. Penn Mott, Jr., former State Sen. (and now PCAO exec. director) Victor Ashe, former TVA chairman Dave Freeman, Conservation Commissioner Charles Howell, former Big S. Fork and Obed Supt. Doyle Kline, and the former head of the Div. of Ecol. Svcs., Sam Pearsall. The letters are great, and we wish we had space to share excerpts with you. The book also included some photographs. Then Don Todd made a wonderful little speech thanking Lee for producing the NEWSLETTER and presented her with an artistic wooden pendant made by Bill. What a celebration! I was so touched, I had to run right out and do some folkdancing.

12. YEAR-END SUMMARY OF TCWP ACTIVITIES

As the end of the year approaches and we feel it's just shot by, a listing of the issues we have worked on makes us realize that it was quite a full year after all. (You'll find details in recent NL's.)

- ▶ Big South Fork NRRRA: agitated for acquisition of "deferred" areas (the Corps now considers this a high priority), and against proposal to open 5 more roads into the gorge (we convinced the politicians).
- ▶ Obed watershed: formal complaint against pollution caused by Lavender Bridge construction ended in negotiated settlement of broader significance.

- ▶ Cherokee National Forest: member of coalition that won 38,000 acres of wilderness in upper Cherokee; participant in appeal of Land Resource Management Plan; urged Grassy Ridge Acquisition; urged cut in USFS road-building budget (unsuccessful).
- ▶ State legislation: helped win natural areas funding, wetlands acquisition funds, State AML funds.
- ▶ Stripmine reclamation: worked for release of discretionary portion of AML funds; met with Griles.
- ▶ Frozen Head: refiled "lands-unsuitable" petition with OSM.
- ▶ Columbia Dam: stimulated comments on new benefit/cost study; testified at Columbia; urged alternative developments, using free-flowing river.
- ▶ TVA: commented on Watts Bar draft Plan; commented on proposed appointees to Board; (worked with TVA Board Appointment Coalition).
- ▶ Tennesseans Outdoors: presented several testimonies (Nashville and Knoxville hearings), written and oral.
- ▶ Knoxville and Oak Ridge Open Space: testified for House Mtn natural area; asked that Eastern State WMA be permanently transferred to TWRA; met with Boeing on O-segment.
- ▶ Pickett: requested permanent withdrawal from timber management of 3 watersheds.
- ▶ Spencer Range: continued opposition until proposal died.
- ▶ Smokies: commented on exotic hog policy; houseboats in Eagle Creek embay ment.
- ▶ Trails: maintained Northridge Trail, Oak Ridge, and trail in Whites Creek Small Wild Area.
- ▶ National issues: contacted Sens. and Reps. on Endangered Species Act, dams in parks, acid rain, technical assistance to states (rivers) and many other issues.
- ▶ Membership in coalitions: TEC, EAF, Cherokee and Smokies Wilderness, TVA Board Appointment.
- ▶ Political: formulated and mailed candidate questionnaire, published extensive pre-election NL on responses and on past performance; met with candidates Garrett, Jernigan, Coffey, Caldwell, McNally; published Political Guide.

13. THINGS TO DO AND THINGS TO READ

- ▶ Job openings:
 - (a) BLM is seeking botanist or wildlife biologist with computer skills to compile endangered species info. GS-7 level or above. Contact Bill Radtkey, 909PRE, Bureau of Land Mgmt., 18th & C Streets, N.W., Wash. DC 20240; (202) 653-9202.
 - (b) Sierra Club seeks Associate Regional Rep., Kissimmee River Restoration Project, \$24,000 + benefits. Bachelor's degree + 3-5 yrs. experience. Write (by Dec. 10) to Sierra Club, P.O. Box 11248, Knoxville, TN 37939-1248; (615) 588-1892.
- ▶ March 17-18, 1987, Washington: NPCA conference "Beyond the President's Commission: Preparing for the Future of Parks and Conservation." Response to the PCAO. Contact Ellen Barclay, NPCA, 1-800-362-3682.

- ▶ Two internships to assist with the National Wildlife Federation's 1987 Conservation Summits are available, with stipends. Duration: early Feb. to late Aug. (ca. 30 weeks @ \$185). Apply by Dec. 12 to S. Douglas Miller, NWF, 1412-16th Str., N.W., Wash. DC 20036-2266. For info, call (703) 790-4363.
- ▶ Feb 19-21, 1987: "Environmental Law." Registration, \$375, but a few tuition assistance scholarships will be available. Apply by January 20 to J. Wm. Futtrell, Pres., Env'tl Law Inst., Suite 200, 1616 P. St., N.W., Wash. DC 20036.
- ▶ The exec. summary of the public opinion poll conducted for PCAO is available from PCAO, P.O. Box 18547, 1111-20th St., N.W., Wash. DC 20036.
- ▶ "The Changing Role of the Market in National Economies," Worldwatch Paper No. 72, is authored by Wm. U. Chandler, TCWP's first exec. director (\$4 from Worldwatch Inst., 1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Wash. DC 20036).
- ▶ "The Status of Water Quality in Tennessee, 305(b) Report, August 1986," is available from TN Dept. of Health & Environment, Ofc. of Water Mgmt., 150-9th Ave., N., Nashville, TN 37219-5404.
- ▶ "Private Ownership vs. The Public Interest," is an interesting article by Marge McCormick in the Sept./Oct. Tennessee Conservationist (701 Broadway, Nashville TN 37203).
- ▶ The Island Press, a Division of the Center for Resource Economics, publishes a large selection of books on environmental subjects (For catalog, write 1718 Connecticut Ave., Suite 300, Wash. DC 20009.)
- ▶ The Fund for Renewable Energy and the Environment, FREE, (a nonprofit organization that replaced Solar Lobby) has published the "FREE Market" catalog of energy-efficient and resource-conserving products. (1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 638, Wash. DC 20036.)
- ▶ "The Audubon Wildlife Report 1986" is a comprehensive guide to wildlife management in the USA. (\$34.95 + \$2.50 postage from Natl Audubon Soc., 950 Third Ave., NY, NY 10022.)
- ▶ "Environmental Directions" is a weekly half-hour interview-format radio program covering a range of problems affecting the earth's ecosystem. In our area, it airs bi-weekly on Tuesdays, 1:00 a.m. on WUOT (91.9 FM) and WUTC (88.1 FM).
- ▶ "Sedimentation Studies of Reelfoot Lake, 1982-1986" have been published by the Ofc. of Water Mgmt. (TN Dept. of Health & Environment. TERRA Bldg., 150 Ninth Ave. N., Nashville TN 37219-5404).
- ▶ The Acid Rain Foundation, Inc., (1630 Blackhawk Hill, St. Paul, MN 55122) publishes educational materials, supports research, and provides services.