

# TENNESSEE CITIZENS for WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter No. 198

April 19, 1994

1. Big South Fork protection issues ..... p. 3  
 A. Legislative amendment threatens .....  
 B. Clear Fork dam proposal .....  
 C. March for Parks .....  
 D. Trails Day .....  
 E. Water Resources Plan .....
2. Obed watershed protection ..... p. 4  
 A. An EIS for Clear Creek dam proposal? .....  
 B. Watershed planning .....
3. Champion, chip mills, and clear cuts ..... p. 6  
 A. Champion wants to clearcut HERE .....  
 B. Role of county and state government .....  
 C. The "residual chips" ploy .....
4. Pickett and other Cumberland area parks ..... p. 8  
 A. Pickett land acquisition .....  
 B. Group forms for state-park protection .....
5. Other State matters ..... p. 9  
 A. "Takings" legislation .....  
 B. State Rivers Assessment .....  
 C. Water quality issues .....  
 E. TVA and farmers .....

May 2, 7:00 pm  
 Chip-mill meeting  
 see ¶ 3A

May 9, 8:30 pm  
 Frog Walk  
 Worthington Cemetery  
 see ¶ 10A

6. Great Smoky Mountains National Park ..... p. 11  
 A. Overflights need control .....  
 B. Elkmont cabins .....  
 C. Superintendent .....
7. Cherokee National Forest ..... p. 12  
 A. Red-Cockaded Woodpecker ecosystem .....  
 B. New Regional Assessment .....
8. Environmental performance of Congress and the Administration ..... p. 12  
 A. Congress .....  
 B. The President .....  
 C. Sec. Babbitt .....
9. Oak Ridge projects ..... p. 13  
 A. Greenways .....  
 B. Worthington cemetery .....
10. TCWP news ..... p. 14  
 A. Outings, meetings .....  
 B. Membership drive .....  
 C. Volunteers .....  
 D. Newsletter .....  
 E. Erratum .....
11. Job openings, activities, and reading matter ..... p. 15
12. ACTION SUMMARY ..... p. 2

**12. ACTION SUMMARY**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>"Message!" or Action</b>
1A	BSF: O&W right-of-way	Sens.Sasser & Mathews, Rep. Cooper BSF Plan Coordinator	"Public motorized traffic must <u>not</u> be allowed on O&W right-of-way" "Include my view as comment on R&T Plan!"
1D	Natl.Trails Day - BSFNNRA	TCWP (Joan Burns)	Volunteer for one-day trail clean-up
2A	Proposed Clear Creek Dam	Sens.Sasser & Mathews, Reps. Cooper and Lloyd	"Please contact FmHA, opposing this project!"
2B	Obed watershed protection	TCWP	Volunteer to work on protection initiatives
3A	Champion: chip mills	TCWP	Attend info/strategy meeting on May 2
3B	Clearcutting close to home	State legislators	"Regulate clearcutting activities in our area!"
3C	The "residual-chips" ploy	TVA and Corps Cover letter to legislators and others (93C)	"Supplemental EIS must be generated!" "Off-site impacts of mills must be considered!"
6A	Smokies overflights	Sens.Sasser & Mathews Rep. Duncan	"Include Smokies in FAA/NPS rule-making!"
6B	Elkmont cabins	Sens.Sasser & Mathews, Rep. Duncan	"Support Gen'l Mngt Plan to remove cabins!"
7A	Red-cockaded wood pecker	Lance McCold	Comment on draft EIS for RCW management
8A	Congressional report-card	US Sens. and Reps.	Praise or deplore their environmental record
8C	"Wise Users" gun for Babbitt	Pres. Clinton	"Allow Babbitt to correct public-land abuses!"
10A	Outings and meetings	TCWP	Participate and bring friends
10B	Membership drive	TCWP	Recruit at least one new member

Senator John Doe  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

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

Governor Ned McWherter  
State Capitol  
Nashville, TN 37219

Dear Senator Doe  
Sincerely yours,

Dear Congressman/woman Doe  
Sincerely yours,

Dear Gov. McWherter  
Respectfully yours,

To call a Representative or Senator, dial Congressional switchboard, (202) 224-3121

To find out about the status of federal bills, call (202) 225-1772 .

## 1. BIG SOUTH FORK PROTECTION ISSUES

### A. Possibility of legislative amendment threatens BSF gorges

Our federal legislators have recently been exposed to considerable pressures from Scott County politicians to amend the Big South Fork NRRRA enabling legislation so as to allow development of the O&W right-of-way for motorized traffic. This right-of-way runs down the Pine Creek, up the dramatic Narrows section of the Big S. Fork itself, and up the pristine North White Oak Creek.

On April 6, representatives of TCWP and other groups (NPCA, SMHC, Sierra Club, and SAHC) met with aides to Senators Sasser and Mathews and urged them strongly *not* to make any commitments to Scott County to amend the enabling Act. Our arguments follow [for background information, see NL196 ¶1]

1. The National Park Service must be allowed to develop *alternative proposals* for the use of the O&W rail bed and to assess the *environmental impact* of each one. This will be done within the context of NPS' final Roads & Trails Management Plan, which is still in preparation.
2. The authorizing Act for the BSFNRRRA was carefully crafted, with a lot of input by diverse interests. The intent of Congress to preserve the primitive nature of the gorges -- while yet providing access -- is reflected in the provisions of the legislation that designate a limited number of specific roads *to or across* the river. The proposed O&W road, by contrast, would run right *within* the gorges for 17 miles.
3. In addition to 10 other designated accesses to the river system (some of which also permit a motorized gorge experience), a well-developed primary road already traverses the BSFNRRRA *only a short distance north* of the proposed crossing, connecting Oneida and Jamestown (i.e., the Leatherwood Ford road). Restricting the O&W to non-motorized traffic thus does *not* deny Scott county citizens motorized access to the Big South Fork.
4. Citizens of Tennessee devoted years of their life to getting the area protected (through federal designation and subsequent appropriations) so as to preserve the unique gorges in a pristine state, an environment that has all but disappeared from the eastern USA. The group that is now clamoring for motorized traffic in the O&W had no part in getting the BSFNRRRA established.

5. Not only would the road degrade the resource (i.e., the gorge environment -- the primary value for which the BSFNRRRA was established) but it would pose a major management problem.
6. Use of the O&W as a long bicycle (or mountain-bike/horse and other non-motorized multiple-use) trail would constitute a major attraction for a group of visitors that is not now using the BSFNRRRA to any great extent, and this would benefit the local economy. (The 1991 Corps of Engineers report states that "bicycling is one of the activities with the greatest unmet demand in the BSF market area.")
7. The BSFNRRRA is a *national* area, acquired with *federal* dollars, that is experiencing increasing use by people from all over the country (including all parts of Tennessee) who seek to experience an undisturbed and pristine environment. Motorized use of the O&W will destroy this type of environment.
8. A very large number of organizations and individuals throughout Tennessee, as well as several large national organizations, strongly oppose any action that would open the O&W to motorized traffic.

**\* WHAT YOU CAN DO:** (1) Our senators and representatives are experiencing great local pressures to amend the Act. You can help convince them not to do this, by telling them that motorized traffic must not be allowed on the O&W railroad. Write to Senators Sasser and Mathews, and to Rep. Jim Cooper (addresses on p.2) stating this view. The eight points above may give you ideas for arguments that can be used (or make up your own, if you prefer). Your letter does not have to be elaborate as long as the simple message comes across (a postcard will do, too).

(2) Let the same message constitute your comment on the Roads and Trails Mngt Plan. Mail as soon as possible to Jeanne Richardson, Plan Coordinator, BSFNRRRA (Rt. 3, Box 401, Oneida, TN 37841), with a copy to Jim Coleman, Director, SE Regional Office, National Park Service (75 Spring Street, SW, Atlanta, GA 30303).

### B. Status of Clear Fork dam proposal

Because of political squabbles over water supply between Jamestown and the remainder of the county, the Fentress County Utility District is seeking to construct a water-supply reservoir. A permit application for a site on the North Prong of the Clear Fork, a major stem of the Big South Fork River, was submitted last July (NL195 ¶1B; NL197

urgent

¶18). In August, the application was denied by the Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation (DoEC), and the Utility District subsequently initiated an appeal of the decision. This has bounced back and forth between chancery court and the State's Water Quality Control Board (WQCB). Until recently, proceedings before the WQCB were scheduled for April 19; however, they have just been postponed until June 21.

It now appears that the Utility District may substitute a proposal for a dam on Crooked Creek and -- if the latter is approved -- withdraw the appeal of the North Prong Clear Fork decision. Crooked Creek flows into the Clear Fork at Peters Bridge; thus, an impoundment on that stream *also* would diminish the flow in the Big South Fork system. The greatest impact would be on the stretch of Clear Fork between Peters and Brewster Bridges, a gentle and scenic river segment suitable for family canoeing. A third alternative is to utilize the existing Jamestown reservoir (located on the headwaters of North White Oak Creek), the capacity of which is presently under-utilized, but which might have to be slightly enlarged. Finally, there is a way for Fentress County to get water *without* impacting the BSF watershed at all, and that is to take it out of Dale Hollow Lake.

This is yet another issue that illustrates the urgency of region-wide water-supply planning. In view of the efforts beginning to get under way in that direction (see also ¶2A and ¶2B, this NL), we urge interested TCWP members to work with the Board on this endeavor.

#### C. *March for Parks to help BSFNRRRA water-quality protection*

All of you should have received our special mailing on the March for Parks event, and we hope to see many of you there on April 23. If you were unable to walk/paddle yourself, we hope that you will nevertheless turn in your pledge sheet with donations. The money will be used by the National Park Service to control oil and chemical spills that occur at river crossings, and for other water-quality protection activities.

Joan Burns and others have spent a good deal of effort organizing this event to make it fun for all participants. We particularly want to thank Chuck Estes for planning the Paddle for Parks component. Many thanks also to Danette Salpas for her assistance with the special mailing.

#### D. *National Trails Day activities in BSFNRRRA*

On June 4, National Trails Day, the BSFNRRRA is sponsoring a trail clean-up. TCWP hopes to recruit 10-20 volunteers for this activity. Will you help? Call Joan Burns, 482-5735 for more information.



#### E. *Water Resources Management Plan*

A Water Resources Management Plan to be written for the BSFNRRRA will evaluate existing conditions and guide future management of the water resources of the park. The document will become a supplement to the BSFNRRRA's Natural & Cultural Resources Management Plan.

## 2. OBED WATERSHED PROTECTION

#### A. *Farmers Home Administration may do full EIS on Clear Creek Dam proposal*

On March 17, with virtually no notice, a public meeting was held at Crossville on the Catoosa Utility District's request to have the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) fund construction of a dam on upper Clear Creek (see NL193 ¶2A, NL195 ¶2A). The meeting was chaired by FmHA, but much of the presentation was done by representatives of the engineering firm that had carried out the self-serving feasibility study for the project, who rode rather roughshod over questions and suggestions from the audience.

Although the notice to TCWP, mailed just 2 days prior to the meeting, was not received by us until after it was all over, our Executive Director Joan Burns (who heard about it through the grapevine) managed to notify a few of the downstream landowners and other interested people who came to the meeting and expressed considerable outrage both about the project itself and about the way the process was handled.

As a follow-up to this obvious public displeasure, David Seivers, the State Director of FmHA (who had not been at the meeting), kindly arranged for a conference call with Joan Burns and Lee Russell of TCWP, and with Don Barger, the SE Director of the National Parks & Conservation Association. The following were some of the points made by us during the call.

- The dam is proposed for the watershed of the Obid River, which has the considerable distinction of being a *National Wild & Scenic River* (WSR). The Obid is Tennessee's only WSR, and one of only three for the entire Southeastern United States (and the

only one administered by the National Park Service).

- The "optimum use of federal dollars," which has been cited as an objective for FmHA, should clearly *not* be the destruction of another federally funded resource (the Obed WSR). Neither should it be the subsidizing of the private, Florida-based, development company that owns the reservoir site and adjacent lands, expecting to make a profit at tax-payer expense.
- Rather than proposing dam after dam for the Obed watershed, there is an overriding need for watershed supply planning for that whole region of the Cumberland Plateau. FmHA could play a most constructive role in this. Among factors that should enter into such planning are:
  - The total water budget
  - Coordination of utility districts to get around the artificial lines between them
  - The role of water conservation
  - The possibility of obtaining water from the TVA system which has a virtually unlimited amount.
- The need for a new impoundment within the utility district has not been credibly documented. Thus, there are 8 existing reservoirs within a small radius. Further, according to the engineering report, the option exists for buying potable water from Crossville at more than 30% less cost (even assuming donated construction costs for the dam).
- **Impacts** of the project on the Obed WSR would be in terms of
  - (a) water flow (damages to ecosystems, recreational resources, scenic resources); e.g., flow in upper Clear Creek (within the WSR boundary) would be reduced to 50% during 5 months of the year;
  - (b) water quality, due both to dam-construction impacts and to developments around the lake (including run-off, loss of forest cover, septic-field effluents, etc).
- There is very widespread and ever-growing opposition to this project -- locally, statewide, and nationally. Articles about the threat of the proposed dam have appeared in national magazines, and the Friends of the Obed (FotO) network, which was initiated less than a year ago, now has correspondents from all over the country. Very large numbers of petition signatures have been collected and keep coming in. The EPA has already come to the conclusion that a full EIS must be done.

- Much remains to be desired about the process of FmHA advocacy of this Clear Creek project, and of the Otter Creek Dam before it. In neither case was the National Park Service notified. Public notice was totally inadequate.

Mr. Seivers advised us that FmHA would very probably decide to produce a complete Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the proposal -- something we have been agitating for for almost a year. We expressed our conviction that such an EIS must study not only the local but the *cumulative* impacts of the project, and must look at *watershed-wide* alternatives. We also suggested that the Catoosa Utility District apply for the appropriate permits from the State and from TVA, a process that has not yet occurred.

✱ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write to Senators Sasser and Mathews and to Representatives Cooper and Lloyd (addresses on p.2), citing one or more of the above points (or any others you wish to make) and urging them to contact FmHA in opposition to the project.

#### **B. Watershed planning may use Obed as prototype**

As an outgrowth of the multiple impoundment threats to the Obed watershed, efforts are under way to develop a watershed-protection initiative using the Obed as a prototype. Spearheaded by the National Park Service (NPS), several meetings have been held in the past few months between representatives of interested agencies (NPS, TVA, EPA, TDOEC) and citizens' groups. The latest of these meetings, which would have added representatives of several groups headquartered in Nashville, was scheduled for Feb. 10 -- the day Tennessee's road were made impassable by freezing rain; nevertheless four locally-based groups (TCWP, NFCA, TSRA, ETWWC) were represented, as well as NPS and TVA staff.

The time is ripe for this type of effort. Many federal agencies are at last thinking in terms of ecosystem protection; EPA has a watershed-protection program (but no financial resources for it); TVA has a Clean River Initiative; and NPS' Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program has a small grant for a demonstration project.

While it is clear that better data bases are needed (how many impoundments of what sizes are there in the Obed watershed? how much water was there in the system prior to the impoundments? what -- if any -- developments are sustainable?) there is also a clear problem with the regulatory

process: it is not set up for looking at cumulative effects.

At the February 10 meeting, we began to explore the role that citizens' groups can play in the process and the resources they could provide. The limitations, as well as opportunities, that the different agencies might have in interfacing were also discussed briefly.

We would like to identify TCWP members who are willing to help us think about the type of information and the protection initiatives that are needed. Get in touch with us (see bottom of page 1) if you can work either on this rather broad project or on the immediate effort directed at fighting the Clear Creek Dam proposal (§2A, this NL).

### 3. CHAMPION, CHIP MILLS, AND CLEARCUTS

#### A. *Champion International wants to move here*

[Contributed by Maureen Cunningham]

Champion Paper Company is negotiating with Beazer East Inc. to buy 90,000 to 100,000 acres of mountain forest in Anderson, Scott and Campbell Counties, Tennessee. The land is on the steep slopes of the watershed of the New River, which joins Clear Fork in forming the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River. Champion wants to buy the land to clearcut timber for sawlogs and feedstock for its paper mill in Canton, NC.

Champion's manager for Tennessee forest-products operations, Adlai Platt, met with several TCWP members recently to discuss his company's plans and TCWP's concerns. According to Mr. Platt, the following are Champion's plans. It would own the tracts long-term and manage them for hardwood production. After cutting, pine would be replanted where pine exists presently, and the hardwood areas would regenerate naturally from root sprouts and seeds in the soil. The planned rotation (time between cuts on a given area) would be 40 to 60 years, and the area would be managed as a mosaic of different-aged stands. Champion would establish a chip mill on the purchased acreage and would chip logs harvested from their own land as well as any sold by other land owners.

Many of the local residents, citizens' groups, and the Anderson County Commission have made it plain that massive clearcuts are not acceptable to area citizens. The outrage is due in part to general distaste for clearcutting, but more significantly to Champion's poor record in environmental

management of their operations and the company's historical unwillingness to make improvements without extended bitter battles (for example, consider the long-term struggle to get reductions in discharges to the Little Pigeon River from their Canton paper mill). In addition, there is a groundswell of opposition to establishing chip mills in the area because this type of operation in both the eastern and western U.S. has left virtually denuded landscapes within a considerable radius of the mills. When the resource has been depleted, the company then moves on to another exploitable area -- a "slash and burn" operation.

Champion is conducting a major campaign to convince people in the project area, including citizens interest groups, university foresters and ecologists, and scientists at ORNL, that the company is interested in changing its record on environmental management. We support all serious efforts to modify "old habits"; however, without regulation of forest harvesting in Tennessee, it is unlikely that conscientious employees, like Mr. Platt, can in the long-term prevent environmentally degrading business practices. Even assuming that Champion were to incorporate practices such as leaving an appropriate buffer strip around streams, minimizing soil erosion and water quality impacts, and leaving wildlife migration corridors, there are other potentially significant effects that could not be avoided -- primarily habitat conversion on large tracts of mountain forest. In a managed forest, trees are not allowed to grow large, die a natural death, and slowly decompose on the forest floor. Animals that require large dead standing or fallen trees would be without habitat. The forest undergrowth, which houses a wealth of lifeforms, is eliminated or depleted in a managed forest. And if the chip mill established on the tract results in much of the area outside the Champion property also being clearcut, then the effects would be even more drastic.

In summary, TCWP is concerned about Champion's planned purchase and even more concerned with the prospect of a chip mill in the area. We think it is crucial, (a) to keep up the pressure on Champion and other companies trying to establish chip mills, and (b) to put pressure on the state to regulate forest cutting and perform integrated resource planning and management to protect resources that the public values, such as habitat for migrating birds, rare species of plants and animals, and water quality.

**\* WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Come to a meeting on Monday, May 2, 7 pm. First Presbyterian Church, Oak Ridge, Room 101. We will learn more about the issues and find out what we can do. For more info, call Joan Burns, 482-5735. If you can't come to the meeting but want to help track and take action on either the Champion purchase, general chip-mill issues, or efforts to legislate regulation of forest harvesting in Tennessee, please call Maureen Cunningham, 483-8312. Your help could make a *real* difference in our future landscape.

#### **B. Role of county and state government**

The Anderson County Regional Planning Commission met on March 8 to consider an amendment to the County Zoning Resolution that would regulate clearcutting activities of the timber industry within the county. The Commission listened to a standing-room-only crowd (which included TCWP members Jenny Freeman, Joan Burns, and Calvin Wenzel) but postponed action on the proposed amendment pending further information that has been requested from various agencies.

In a subsequent letter to Commissioner Charlotte Hayes, TCWP Exec. Dir. Joan Burns supported certain specific features of the proposed amendment, including a 10-acre limit on clearcuts, a requirement to file and implement a reclamation plan and to post bond that would cover the cost of soil erosion and roads damage, and a requirement that the reforestation plan include hardwoods. Regarding this last item, TCWP urged that at least 50% of the replanting be in diverse hardwoods. We also suggested inclusion of a requirement to leave a buffer zone of at least 25 ft between logged areas and residential areas and roads.

The majority of people who attended the Planning Commission meeting, including many residents of the New River area (who have already been the victims of years of strip mining) expressed strong opposition to clearcutting. It was also pointed out that Champion, over the past 20 years, has effectively deforested 1,000 square miles of timberland near Missoula, Montana (see a *New York Times* article of 10/19/93), as well as balding the Gulf Tract in Cocke Co., TN. Gone with the trees are long-term forestry-industry and furniture-industry jobs. Ironically, hardwoods cut from the Beazer tract would feed Champion's massive paper-mill operation in Canton, NC, with the resulting poisonous effluents adding even more pollution to the dead Pigeon River across the state line in Tennessee.

The Anderson County Court met in the morning of April 18 and determined that, since the Champion activities would be "agricultural" rather than "industrial" (how about those chip mills on the property?), the County was not empowered to regulate them. The Court passed a unanimous resolution urging the State to promulgate strong timber-harvest regulations for private lands. In practice, this means that it will be at least another year until regulations could be forthcoming, since this year's General Assembly has wound up its business. We are investigating whether a "private Act" (pertaining to one or a few specified counties) could be passed earlier. In any case, it is important to start contacting our state legislators NOW.

**\* WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Urge your State legislators (addresses below) to pass legislation (if necessary, a "private Act") that would regulate timber harvest - and specifically clearcutting - activities. Such legislation should include at a minimum the provisions summarized in §38, above. Also write to the Anderson County Regional Planning Commission (c/o Commissioner Charlotte Hayes, 103 Stanton Lane, Oak Ridge, TN 37830), in case they find that they can pass an amendment to the County Zoning Resolution that would regulate clearcutting. In all letters, point out that we are not opposed to sustainable use of forests; chip-mill-related clearcuts are not such a use.

All State legislators can be reached at the Legislative Plaza, Nashville, TN 37243. Extended zip codes for Anderson County legislators are as follows (see Political Guide for other counties): Sen. Randy McNally, 37243-0205; Rep. Dave Coffey, 37243-0133; Rep. Michael Williams, 37243-0134.

#### **C. Show-down on "residual chips" ploy**

An upcoming hearing provides us with a welcome opportunity to have input into a new industry ploy to by-pass previous regulations.

Because requests for permits to give chip mills access to taxpayer-subsidized river transportation ran into considerable opposition, and eventually to denial by TVA of three permits for chip-mill sites on the Tennessee River, the industry is now cloaking chip-mill activities in various disguises. One of these is "residual chips," supposedly the by-products of existing saw-mill operations. For one of the previously disallowed chip-mill sites on Nickajack Reservoir, the Parker Towing Co. is now requesting a permit to use a conveyor for handling 150,000 tons of "residual chips" annually. Because this large a volume of chips is not generated as a by-

product of existing wood-industry operations (e.g., furniture making) in the area, there is a realistic suspicion that *de novo* generated "green" chips would, in fact, constitute a major part of the operation. Parker Towing already uses the previously-denied chip-mill site for shipping whole logs that are barged to a downstream site where they are made into chips for export to Japan.

A hearing on the "residual-chips" permit request (Public Notice #93-137 and CoE application 47,352B) will be held Thursday, April 28, 5:30 CDT at the South Pittsburgh High School, and the hearing record stays open for written comments until May 20 (see below for information on where to send comments).

There are at least two important points we need to make about the specific subject of this hearing:

- A "Supplemental" EIS must be generated by TVA and the Corps of Engineers (CoE) on the matter of "residual chips." Are 150,000 tons annually actually being produced as by-products of existing industry? What markets are there for such chips? Who would monitor that no "green" chips were included in the operation?
- The existing permit for whole-log shipping must be re-evaluated in the light of the new information that the Parker Towing port merely ships to a downstream chip-mill site from which our hardwood product is transported to Japan.

On the broader question of what chip mills bring about: huge areas of hardwood forests clear-cut in a relatively brief time; resulting massive soil erosions; either no re-growth of the forests or the planting of sterile monocultures (with associated herbicide and pesticide sprayings) and thus the loss of biodiversity; destruction of the forest resources needed by the existing hardwood (saw-timber) industry (cabinet making, pallets, etc) and associated job losses; export of the chips to Pacific-rim countries which then re-sell the products to us. "We are turning our treasured woodlands into toilet paper and computer spreadsheets" (M. Dalen). As pointed out in a recent letter to us from TVA Chairman Craven Crowell, the TVA/CoE/FWS Environmental Impact Statement that led to the denial of the original three permit requests "should continue to educate decisionmakers about the impacts associated with approving [chip-mill] requests."

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- (1) If it's too late for you to attend the hearing, send your comments (by May 20) to Craven Crowell,

Chairman, TVA (400 W. Summit Hill, Knoxville 37902-1499) and to Col. Norwood, District Engineer, US Army Corps of Engineers (PO Box 1070, Nashville, TN 37202-1070).

(2) Send copies to Sens. Jim Sasser and Harlan Mathews, Reps. Jim Cooper and Marilyn Lloyd, and Governor MacWherter (addresses on p.2).

(3) Also send copies to Ms. Katie McGinty, White House Office of Environmental Policy (360 Old Executive Office Bldg., Washington, DC 20501) and to Ms. Mollie Beatty, Director, US Fish & Wildlife Service (1849 C Street, Arlington Square Bldg., Washington, DC 20240).

(4) For addressees suggested in (2) and (3), above, send a cover letter along with your copy to let them know why we worry about chip mills (see above) and why the Corps of Engineers must consider off-site as well as local impacts when ruling on a permit. (Sen. Sasser, who chairs the Senate Military Construction Appropriations subcommittee should have a special interest in CoE actions.)

#### 4. PICKETT AND OTHER CUMBERLAND AREA PARKS

##### A. *Pickett Land Acquisition: a State process gets under way*

[Contributed by Jenny Freeman]

After three months of intense lobbying by TOWP members and hundreds of others throughout the state to get about 8,000 acres added to Pickett State Park and Forest (NL196 ¶3; NL197 ¶2), the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (DoEC) committed to fund an appraisal of the so-called Patton tract (5,000 acres) in February. The appraisal, which has now been completed, was the first step in placing the Pickett addition into the State's Lands Acquisition Process.

Prior to the Pickett-addition issue, this process had not been adequately explained to the public. In response to our intense interest in the workings of this process, Commissioner Luna arranged for a public workshop on the subject on March 17 in Nashville. The process is based on the Lands Acquisition Fund, created pursuant to Public Chapter 256 of 1991, the "State and Local Parks and Recreation Partnership Act of 1991." This Act allocated one and one-half cents of the real estate transfer tax (per \$100 valuation) to the fund to be used "for the acquisition of land for state parks, state forests, state natural areas, boundary areas along scenic rivers, the state trails system, and for the acquisition of easements to protect any of the foregoing state areas" (NL182 ¶2A). The statute





prohibits the monies to be used for eminent-domain acquisitions, and it requires the Commissioners of Environment and Conservation and of Agriculture and the Executive Director of the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency to jointly establish and approve priorities for expenditure of the monies. The Lands Committee was set up as the vehicle to establish such land-acquisition priorities.

Serving on the Lands Committee are various representatives of state agencies such as State Parks, Forestry, Archaeology, the Historical Commission, Recreation Services, and Ecological Services. We learned at the very informative workshop that, as of January 31, 1994, an uncommitted \$1 M had accumulated in the Lands Acquisition Fund. No money has actually been spent from the Fund; however, the mineral rights underlying Pickett State Park and Forest will be purchased from the Stearns Coal Co. using Lands Acquisition Fund monies. This is the first expenditure from the Fund to date.

We decided to trust the bureaucracy and watch the Pickett addition move through the Lands Acquisition process. According to procedure, the three tracts comprising the Pickett addition were formally presented to the Lands Committee where they were ranked according to defined criteria (significance of the site, endangerment, state's use of the site, user benefits, and community benefits). Several other properties were also formally presented, and the entire list of acquisitions, with their rankings, was sent to Commissioner Luna who consulted with the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Executive Director of TWRA for their concurrence. Once all agree to the priorities, they are forwarded to the State Building Commission for approval to purchase.

The Lands Acquisition process is an evolving one. It has been in place for only two years, and DoEC is looking for ways to improve it. Possibly the most important thing to come from participating in the workshop is an appreciation of the change that will come to the process. Instead of presenting the State Building Commission with a prioritized list of projects that require acquisition according to a sequence, DoEC may devise a pool of projects all of which are available for acquisition. This means that if a property is about to be lost to development but is not #1 or #2 on the approved list for acquisition, it will still qualify for immediate acquisition by virtue of being in the pool of desired projects. This will give the state more flexibility in acquiring properties.

We have been told that the Pickett addition has moved through the process successfully and that progress is being made to ensure that the land is acquired. We look forward to hearing the good news that an acquisition package has been devised and that the Building Commission has authorized the immediate purchase of at least two of the tracts that comprise the 8,000 acres. Following the Pickett addition through the Lands Acquisition process has been instructional, and the whole lands-acquisition issue in Tennessee is one that merits further investigation and education.

#### **B. *Friends of the Cumberlands formed for state parks protection***

Separate support groups for seven state parks and natural areas will now be encompassed by a new umbrella organization, Friends of the Cumberlands. This networking has grown out of the recognition that state parks have been woefully underfunded and understaffed for years, and that many of their valuable resources are deteriorating. Friends of the Cumberlands will provide opportunities for concerned Tennesseans to get involved in supporting these resources.

The seven existing "friends groups" now joined by the umbrella organization have been striving to give support to the following areas: Fall Creek Falls, Cumberland Mountain, Standing Stone, Rock Island, Norris Dam, and Edgar Evins State Parks, and Burgess Falls State Natural Area. Each group will help their area with educational programs and with projects to protect plant and animal habitats or cultural resources.

Those interested in joining the Friends of the Cumberlands or an individual park's "friends group" will meet May 23, 7 pm. Oak Ridge Public Library Auditorium. Following presentation of a program, "Cumberland Wonderlands," by State Naturalist Mack Prichard, there will be a discussion of the group's goals, projects, field trips, and other benefits.

#### **5. OTHER STATE MATTERS**

##### **A. *The "takings" bill SB.2643/HB.2647***

[Contributed by Meg Robertson, via Jeny Freeman]

A movement at work in the Tennessee General Assembly that would take away the public's fundamental right to health and safety -- the "takings" or "property rights" movement -- is fueled and largely funded by developers, realtors, agri-

business, mining, clearcut foresters, and oil industry. It is linked to the national movement known as the "wise use" movement (NL194 ¶7F; NL197 ¶7C), which grew out of the resource policies of the Reagan administration.

In our State, the leader of the movement is the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation. Long an opponent of wetlands protection, pesticide and herbicide regulation, scenic-rivers and trails protection, and even the Water Quality Control Act (although farming operations are exempt from this Act), the Farm Bureau is now trying to stifle such regulations by promoting "takings" legislation. SB 2643/HB 2647, which would require that "compensation" be awarded in every case where private property rights are limited in any way, would have a "chilling" impact on all such regulations.

The bill, as introduced, required the Attorney General to develop guidelines to assist in the identification and evaluation of potential takings, and required government agencies to assess all existing and proposed regulations. Agencies, further, had to identify "potential" takings, estimate the potential cost if a taking was determined, and allow for the potential cost within their budgets. The bill also provided that any affected property owner could institute legal proceedings and, if successful, be awarded costs and attorney's fees. These provisions would institute a major new layer of bureaucracy in state government and would cost millions of dollars (derived from tax revenues) to implement.

The Takings Bill passed the Senate floor on Wednesday, April 13. Thanks to months of hard work by environmental lobbyists on the Hill, the bill was reduced to little more than what is already in the law. The Farm Bureau went along with the watered-down version that passed because it wanted to declare that it had passed a takings bill this session. The current bill does the following:

- It requires the Attorney General to review annually all state and federal case law regulating takings and to update the guidelines for agencies so that they know what constitutes a taking.
- It codifies that a private property owner who goes to court and establishes that a takings has occurred will receive attorney's fees. It establishes a "clause of action" under state law, something that is already in federal law.
- If a piece of property is declared a taking, the property tax will be adjusted so the owner does not have to pay tax on the higher value of the property.

- It allows the Government Operations committee or the Attorney General to refuse to approve agency rules that would constitute a taking. (The AG's office will interpret a taking very conservatively).

So, what could have been a terrible bill for us washed out in the end. The original bill included municipal and county governments. The watered-down version now exempts those bodies and only applies to state takings. Although this bill became virtually harmless, we must continue to be vigilant. The version that passed will not expand or decrease a taking as now defined, but we must watch to ensure that other, more harmful, bills are not devised and introduced in future sessions of the General Assembly. Bear this in mind: property rights are not the only rights protected by the Constitution, and government must balance competing rights. For example, private property may not be used in ways that endanger the health, safety, or well-being of neighbors or of the public at large.

#### **B. Tennessee State Rivers Assessment** [Contributed by Jenny Freeman]

Three years ago, TCWP and TSRA worked hard to establish and fund a Rivers Assessment for Tennessee (NL186 ¶4B). This program has now achieved a new level of focus and intensity, as we were gratified to learn at a recent Steering Committee meeting in Nashville. In turn, this development has sparked excitement among several "partners" participating in the study - TVA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the US Army Corps of Engineers, the US EPA, and state agencies. These partners are actively pushing for the continuation of the Assessment and for the "institutionalization" of the Assessment process, i.e., for more defined ways in which the study results will be used.

The State Rivers Assessment has created an informative slide presentation which details the progress of the Assessment, describes initial findings, and plots the future of the processing the Geographic Information System (GIS). It is an excellent presentation of a complicated study. The slide show has served as a catalyst in creating a new excitement in the potential of the Assessment, potential that we believed existed from the very beginning. The use of GIS has had the effect of making project data more accessible to the partnering agencies, so the results of the Assessment will be very useful to them.

If you are interested in having the slide show made available to an interested audience, contact

Betsy Buntig, Rivers Assessment Coordinator, at (615) 532-0435.

#### C. *Water Quality issues*

Two potentially damaging water-quality bills "went away," according to Meg Robertson. Senator Buck withdrew his bill that would have allowed landowners to appeal a decision by the Water Quality Control Board (or any other state agency) in local county courts rather than in Chancery Court in Nashville. -- The Springer/Collier bill (NL197 14A), which would have eliminated the requirement to secure State permits for stream alterations that affect aquatic resources, died in subcommittee.

As part of the State's triennial review of its Water Quality Standards (NL197 14C), information meetings were held about proposed revisions. TCWP's Executive Director Joan Burns attended one such session and subsequently met with Division of Water Pollution Control staff to state TCWP's support for the adoption of the proposed three-tiered protection strategy for high-quality waters under the Antidegradation Statement. The proposed classification provides a higher level of protection to Tier III ("Outstanding National Resource Waters" -- waters in National Wild & Scenic Rivers, National Parks, and other federal designations) than was formerly possible in the absence of a tier system. Joan also stated the need for protecting whole watersheds by strictly regulating upstream discharges.

#### D. *TVA and farmers*

Under a new process for licensing the use of TVA lands by farmers, rental fees are waived if farmers build fences to keep livestock out of the water and allow wildlife travel lanes to become established across fields. Fees are reduced for farmers that make specific improvements, such as switching to crops that enhance the soil and provide food for wildlife. Participation in these two programs has involved, respectively, 25 and 55 farmers to date, with a total of 1,700 acres affected.

### 6. GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

#### A. *Aircraft overflight significantly detract from park experience*

Hikers on the boulevard trail have encountered sightseeing helicopters hovering 20 ft above them; and elsewhere in the Smokies, visitors have been

disturbed by the noise of frequent low helicopter overflights.

Recently, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the National Park Service (NPS) announced a proposed rulemaking to initiate the process of regulating park overflights, with Interior Secretary Babbitt stating: "(w)hile Americans may choose different ways of experiencing the parks, we cannot permit one set of activities to diminish the others." Not only the park experience, but physical resources, too, can fall victim to the overflight activities.

Because of the magnitude of the problem at the Grand Canyon and Hawai'i Volcanoes National Parks, much of the attention of the agencies (NPS and FAA) has focused on these two areas (at Grand Canyon sight-seeing flights over the canyon increased from 4,610 in 1977 to 173,732 in 1992). It is important that the Gt. Smoky Mtns. National Park (GSMNP) also be included in any rulemaking.

To bring this matter to the attention of our Senators, representatives of several groups (NPCA, SMHC, Sierra Club, TCWP, and SAHC) met on April 6 in Knoxville with aides to Senators Sasser and Mathews, and briefly with Rep. John Duncan, Jr. TCWP was represented by Patrice Cole and Lee Russell. The group asked our legislators to urge NPS and FAA to include the Smokies in their consideration as the rulemaking process moves forward.



It certainly would not hurt if you were to reinforce this message by dropping a short note to these legislators (addresses on p. 2).

#### B. *Elkmont cabins should go*

A majority of the former cabin lease-holders in the Elkmont enclave of the Park have succeeded in having their buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These cabins are, in fact, of relatively recent origin (the house you live in may very well be older!) Register listing does not entail a requirement for preservation.

We remain consistent in our endorsement of the GSMNP's General Management Plan (GMP), which specifies the removal of these structures (NL195 15B) that have been described as "rotting reminders of days of privilege, power, and politics." Our legislators (addresses on p. 2) should support the Park Service's GMP in this regard, as in all others.



### C. *New superintendent for Smokies*

Superintendent Randall Pope recently retired from the National Park Service and will be greatly missed. He has been replaced by Acting Superintendent Frank Pridemore.

## 7. CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST

### A. *The Red-Cockaded Woodpecker represents an endangered ecosystem*

Several years ago, the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund sued the US Forest Service for maintaining (contrary to the findings) that clearcutting was good for management of the endangered red cockaded woodpecker (RCW). As part of the settlement of this case, the USFS has been working for the past five years to revise the RCW management rules, and in December issued a draft EIS for the proposed new rules.

The management rules that will be adopted are of considerable importance because they will serve as a model for other agencies. The main point is that the RCW, far from liking clearcuts, require mature pine forests, and such forests house not only the RCW but an entire ecosystem. The draft EIS identifies 117 sensitive, threatened, and endangered plant species and 49 sensitive animal species that are found in areas inhabited by the RCW.

\* If you can comment on the draft EIS, contact Lance McCold (130 Cogdill Rd., Knoxville 37922) for information, and send your comments to Mr. J. M. Dabney, RCW EIS Team Leader, USFS (1720 Peachtree Rd, NW, Room 718N, Atlanta, GA 30367).

TCWP recently contacted Sen. Sasser to urge an increased endangered-species-program appropriation for the Cherokee NF. Currently, the Forest has only \$190,000 to manage 31 threatened or endangered (T or E) species, and about 1/3 of this sum is used merely to prevent the Forest Service's own detrimental activities (e.g., timbering) from adversely affecting T or E species.

### B. *New regional assessment by Forest Service*

Acting Regional Forester Marvin C. Meier has informed us of his recent decision to conduct a sub-regional assessment of the Southern Appalachian Area within the Southern Region. The Cherokee is one of the 5 Forests that will be affected.

The objective of the assessment is to "apply an ecological approach in [USFS] management across a broad area." Information gathered for the assessment will be available for use in future planning and decision making. Those Forests that were considering revisions in their Forest Plans will adjust their schedules to take advantage of the assessment, which is anticipated to be completed by January 1996.

TCWP will be contacted by the USFS as more details about the process develop. For questions, call Gary Pierson in the Southern Regional Office, Atlanta, 404-347-3183.

## B. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION

### A. *Environmental report card for Congress*

The non-partisan League of Conservation Voters (LCV) recently issued its scorecard for the first session of the 103rd Congress. Scores are based on 20 and 16 key House and Senate votes, respectively, on key issues in a variety of subject areas that may be grouped under biodiversity and natural resources; energy and global warming; pollution and human health; and population. The scores for the Tennessee Congressional delegation follow:

	1993	'91/'92	'89/'90
Quillen (R-1)	20	3	6
Duncan (R-2)	30	7	28
Lloyd (D-3)	45	32	50
Cooper (D-4)	80	70	78
Clement (D-5)	60	46	61
Gordon (D-6)	60	35	83
Sundquist (R-7)	10	7	28
Tanner (D-8)	30	28	56
Ford (D-9)	65	70	72
Sasser	50	52	68
Mathews	56		

\* Write to your Representative and Senators and tell them that you are pleased/displeased by their score. Note that the consistently highest scorer, Cooper, will be running for Senator this year; and that the lowest scorer, Sundquist, is running for governor.

It is interesting to see how the Tennessee delegation, on average, compares with other groupings.

	Senate	House
Tennessee	53	47
Southeast	36	47
National, all	46	55
National, Demos	70	71
National, Repubs	16	32

We should also mention the honor roll of those who scored 100% -- all, incidentally, are Democrats: Senators Lieberman (CT), Kerry (MA), Lautenberg (NJ), Metzenbaum (OH), Leahy (VT); Representatives Woolsey, Lantos, Eshoo, and Beccera (all of CA); Andrews (ME), Vento (MN), Nadler (NY), Shepherd (UT), and Byrne (VA).

Scoring 0-6% were 22 senators, all Republicans; and scoring 0-10% were 20 representatives, all Republicans.

#### B. *Presidential report card*

President Clinton's first year was issued in January. It represents the results of the League of Conservation Voters' survey of over 100 leading environmentalists. Clinton's overall grade was C+ for "not working up to potential."

When broken up into different components of performance, the grades look like this:

President's APPOINTMENTS	A
President's BUDGET	D+
Administration INITIATIVES	B
White House DELIVERY	C-

ICV President Jim Maddy, in analyzing the grades, says: "Perhaps we in the environmental community should have been more aggressive about warning him just how determined the opposition to change would be. It appears to have caught him off guard, including career bureaucrats' opposition to funding environmental protection that was waiting for him at OMB. If anything, he underestimated the effort and the amount of political capital that must be invested to overcome the commodity interests and industry's efforts to enforce the status quo. He underestimated the resistance to change outside and inside the administration. ... a more realistic appraisal of the resistance from special interests and their allies, and a greater investment of presidential power, could lead to a much greater future."

#### C. *The "Wise Use" movement got Baca; now it's gunning for Babbitt*

"The white hat slips off Mr. Conservation" is the subtitle of an article in the latest Sierra Club

magazine that describes the firing of Jim Baca, director of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Only 3 months ago, overjoyed with the new leadership brought to BLM by Jim Baca, we wrote (NL19718C): "The Bureau of Land Management, which oversees 1/8 of the nation's land, has traditionally succumbed to political pressures that sought to undermine the Bureau's efforts to enforce environmental laws. Director Jim Baca has promised that this era is over."

But Baca incurred the fiercest opposition from certain western interests and from the Wise Use movement. He ordered a crackdown on potentially dangerous Alaska pipeline operations, blocked a proposed copper mine in Nevada, and opposed the expansion of an Air Force bombing range in big-horn-sheep habitat in Idaho. Western governors met with Sec. Babbitt (once a western governor himself) and in February Baca got the boot.

Ironically, the ouster of Baca did not appease the western resource-extraction interests. They are now engaged in a major campaign to get Sec. Babbitt ousted, and are flooding the White House with mail and calls. Regardless of the fact that he has not completely lived up to his promise to end the public-land abuses by extractive industries, Babbitt still has a lot of potential to do so (if he didn't, the Wise Use movement would not be gunning for him!).



**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** The White House needs to hear from those of us who want to give Babbitt a chance as Sec. for the Interior. (Send a postcard to Pres. Clinton, The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave, Washington, DC 20500, or call 202-456-1111).

### 9. OAK RIDGE PROJECTS

#### A. *Greenways Oak Ridge*

(Contributed by Jimmy Groton)

Greenways Oak Ridge is making a great deal of progress in establishing greenways. The group's report to City Council last fall identified several potential corridors within the city. This winter the group began planning the first greenway loop linking Jackson Square, Blankenship Field, Cedar Hill Park, and the Pine Ridge School Administration Building by using two greenbelts and a couple of roadways. Greenways Oak Ridge is working closely with the City Parks and Recreation Department to plan the trail's route. Because the

trail would pass through greenbelt, it is intended for foot traffic only. As Greenways Oak Ridge grows, they will need more help with all aspects of this and future projects. If you would like to participate, please contact Jimmy Groton (482-1254 [h] or 481-8732 [w]) for more information. Greenways Oak Ridge can use your help!

#### B. Worthington Cemetery

The process of cleaning up and securing this TVA/City of Oak Ridge Ecological Study Area is continuing (NL196/18). A footpath connection from the Elza Gate Park is being developed as an Eagle Scout project. TCWP is sponsoring a Frog Walk on May 9 to show off some of the potential of the area for nature study (see ¶10A, below).

### 10. TCWP NEWS

#### A. Outings and meetings

Chip Mill information/strategy meeting, Monday, May 2, 7 pm, First Presbyterian Church, Oak Ridge, Room 101. See ¶3A for particulars.

Worthington Cemetery Frog Walk (also billed as "First Annual Mother's Day Frog Walk"). Monday, May 9, 8:30 p.m. Meet in the parking area of Elza Gate Park (the picnic area on the right at the far eastern end of the Oak Ridge Turnpike) from where Fred Holtzclaw will lead us to the natural area and the frog sites. Bring a flashlight. [If you arrive after the group has departed, drive east, past the picnic area pull-off, and turn right onto the old Elza Drive road, which will take you to the Worthington gate.]

Friends of the Cumberlands will meet Monday, May 23, 7 pm, Oak Ridge Public Library Auditorium on state-park protection issues (see ¶4B).

By the time you read this, our March for Parks on April 23 will be over -- but it is not too late to send in your pledges or other contributions. Remember that the money collected will help the National Park Service to protect water quality in the Big South Fork NRR.

#### B. TCWP Membership Drive

[by Jimmy Groton, membership comm.]

TCWP is looking for new members. We are actively involved with major land-use issues in Tennessee. Current examples (see this Newsletter) are protection of the Big South Fork NRR, Obed WSR, Smokies, and Cherokee; promoting an addition to Pickett State Forest; fighting the Clear

Creek Dam; and battling proposed chip mills and resulting deforestation. More members are needed to help with these efforts. We encourage every one of our members to recruit at least one new member this year! We especially need people who will get involved with these and other important land-use and environmental issues that affect the lives of each of us, our families, friends and neighbors. We are proud of the progress we have made, but to remain effective we must have more active members. Your help is crucial! Please encourage a friend or neighbor to join us and do something to ensure that Tennessee remains a great place to live and play.

#### C. We thank our volunteers

Our sincerest thanks to Lynn Wright who this year again prepared the important Political Guide that was mailed with NL 197. This is a big job and a very important one, and Lynn has now done it for several years. If any of you need another copy, call Joan Burns (482-5735) or send us a postcard (address on p.1).

We are grateful to the following people who helped assemble Newsletter 197 on January 28: Joan Burns (hostess, with enthusiastic help from her kids Erin and Charlie), Howard and Marty Adler, Jim and Eileen Cunningham, Oddy Curtis, and Charlie Klabunde.

Sincerest thanks to those who contributed to this Newsletter: Jenny Freeman, Maureen Cunningham, Meg Robertson, Jimmy Groton.

We thank Chuck Estes for organizing the "Paddle for Parks" portion of the April-23 March for Parks event, and Danette Salpas for helping prepare the special March for Parks mailing.

Several members took part in recent meetings/encounters concerning current issues. Jenny Freeman, Calvin Wenzel and Joan Burns attended the Anderson County Planning Commission meeting on Champion (¶3B, and Maureen Cunningham, Dave Adler, Jenny Freeman and Joan Burns met with Mr. Platt (¶3A); Neil McBride arranged a conference call between the State Director of F&HA and Lee Russell, Don Barger and Joan Burns (¶2A), Patrice Cole, Don Barger, Ray Payne, Will Skelton, Leroy Fox, and Lee Russell met with staffs of Senators Sasser and Mathews concerning Smokies overflights (¶6A) and the O&W controversy (¶1A).

#### D. *An atypical Newsletter*

You may have noticed a number of atypical features of this Newsletter: (a) it is late; (b) it is short on National News; (c) it has a number of articles contributed by others. Explanations: Lee Russell was away on vacation for almost 4 weeks (it was great!) and subsequently went crazy with work that had piled up in her regular job and with special job requirements. On the TCWP front, so many Tennessee issues became "hot" during the past two or three months that we felt our readers would become overwhelmed if we added national ones as well.

#### E. *Buratum*

The Training Guide mailed with our last Newsletter was erroneously headed "1993" instead of "1994." Please make the correction so you won't get mixed up with last year's Guide.

### 11. JOB OPENINGS; ACTIVITIES; and READING MATTER

- Job opening: Treasurer for Nantahala Outdoor Center. Should have education and/or experience in business or finance; paddler or other "outdoors person" preferred. Write Treasurer Search, NOC, 13077 Hwy 19 West, Bryson City, NC 28713
- Job openings: (1) Staff Attorney for public interest litigation; (2) Associate/Project attorney for legal research etc. for the SIERRA CLUB LEGAL DEFENSE FUND's Hawai'i office. Contact Denise Antolini, Esq., SCLDF, 223 South King Street, 4th Floor, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813.
- April 27-29, Clean Water Conference, Chattanooga, sponsored by Land & Water 201, an interagency organization (contact Vanessa Loven, TVA, 615-751-7479).
- May 2, 7 pm, TCWP chip mill information/strategy meeting, First Presbyterian Church, Oak Ridge, Room 101 (see ¶3A).
- May 4, 2-4 pm, National Town Meeting video-conference on Groundwater Protection, sponsored by League of Women Voters. To find out about sites in your area, or to arrange free satellite hookup, contact Chris Mueller or Lucilla Tan (LWV Education Fund, 202-429-1965).
- May 9, 8:30 pm TCWP Worthington Cemetery Frog Walk (see ¶10A)
- May 14-15, Historic Rugby's 20th Annual Spring Festival (call 615-628-2441 for info).

• May 18-21, 1994, San Francisco, Conference on "Citizens Protecting America's Parks: Joining Forces for the Future." Sponsored, in honor of its 75th birthday, by the National Parks & Conservation Association, with cooperation by the National Park Service. The goal of the conference is to bring together grassroots citizen activists, NPS staff, and others to learn ways to resolve the threats and problems that confront our parks. (Call Athan Manuel at NPCA, 202-223-6722.)

- May 23, 7 pm, Friends of the Cumberland's information meeting, Oak Ridge Public Library Auditorium (see ¶4B)
- June 3-5, Morgantown, WV, Appalachian Rivers and Watersheds Symposium (contact Deb Wise, WVU Division of Forestry, PO Box 6125, Morgantown, WV 26506-6125).
- June 4, National Trails Day cleanup in BSNRRA. To volunteer, call Joan Burns, 482-5735.
- June 20-24, Environmental Education Day Camp, Cross Creeks Natl Wildlife Refuge, Dover, TN, sponsored by US Fish & Wildlife Service and National Park Service. If you can donate materials (posters, coloring books, publications, etc), contact Jim Wigginton, Refuge Manager, 615-232-7477.
- August 10-13, naturalist-led backpacks in the Smokies, arranged by Gt Smoky Mountains Inst at Tremont. \$135 cost includes backpacks, food, utensils, ground pads, canteens (contact Nancy Condon, Townsend, 615-448-6709; the Institute also has numerous other programs).
- *Helping Out in the Outdoors*, is a 128-page directory listing over 2,000 volunteer positions related to public-land needs throughout the country; some positions provide housing, food, or travel. Contact American Hiking Society (PO Box 20160 Washington, DC 20041-2160).
- *Tennessee Government: How it Works*, a publication by the League of Women Voters, is available for \$3 (\$2 for LWV members) from LWV-Nashville Office (1701--21st Avenue South, Suite 425, Nashville 37212).
- *Ecological Integrity and the Management of Ecosystems*, with numerous contributors, defines ecosystem integrity from several perspectives and shows how to establish a regional and national monitoring system. (\$59.95 + \$9.50 shipping from St. Lucie Press, 100 E. Linton Blvd, Suite 4038, Delray Beach, FL 33483).