

TENNESSEE CITIZENS for WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter No. 199

June 20, 1994

1. Big South Fork protection issues	p. 3
A. New appropriations needed	
B. Fate of O&W	
C. Crooked Fork ^{Creek} dam?	
D. March for Parks \$\$	
2. Obed watershed protection	p. 4
A. Clear Creek: interim good news	
B. Watershed planning	
C. Site manager	
3. Smokies issues	p. 5
A. Overflights	
B. Parsons Branch Road	
C. New superintendent	
4. Cherokee National Forest	p. 6
A. Lawsuit	
B. Indicator species	
C. Roan Mountain appropriation	
5. TVA seeks public input	p. 6
A. Energy plan: "Vision 2020"	
B. Shoreline policy	
C. River Action Teams	
D. Environmental leadership	
6. The threat of unregulated clearcutting	p. 8
A. County and State roles	
B. Champion	
C. Corps recalcitrant	
7. Tennessee's rivers	p. 8
A. Rivers assessment	
B. Nolichucky WSR?	
C. Clinch/Powell among "most threatened"	
8. Around the state	p. 9
A. Orphan mines	
B. Cumberland Gap stripmine?	
C. Wetlands victory	
D. TDoT planting exotics	
E. TN 3rd from bottom	
9. Primary elections August 4	p. 11
A. State Senator, Distr.5	
B. 3rd Congressional District	
C. Other federal races	
10. National news	p. 11
A. Land & Water Fund needs help	
B. Park Service "downsizing"	
C. California Desert	
D. Ancient Forest plan	
E. Concessions reform	
F. Appal. Trail acquisitions	
G. State threatens Denali NP	
H. Agency appointments	
11. TCWP news	p. 14
A. Annual meeting plans	
B. Major transitions	
C. Other mentions	
D. George Begun memorial	
E. Membership	
F. Erratum	
12. Activities and reading matter	p. 15
13. ACTION SUMMARY	p. 2

13. ACTION SUMMARY

#No.	Issue	Contact	"Message" or Action
1A	BSF land acquisition	Sen.Sasser & Mathews, Rep.Cooper, other Reps	"Support \$1.5M appropriation to acquire threatened lands!"
1B	BSF: O&W right-of-way	Sens.Sasser & Mathews Rep. Cooper	"Private motorized traffic should <u>not</u> be allowed on O&W right-of-way!"
3A	Smokies overflights	FAA (by July 15)	"Ban new overflights; phase out existing ones!"
3B	Parsons Branch Road	GSMNP Superintendent	"Include in Development Concept Plan!"
4B	Cherokee: Indicator Species	John Ramey; biologists	"Thanks!"
4C	Roan Mountain	Sen.Sasser, Rep.Quillen	"Support \$1M appropriation to acquire!"
5A	TVA energy plan	TVERC	"Inform me about hearing dates and sites!"
5B	TVA shoreline policy	TVA	"Inform me on meetings; send me form!"
6C	Chip-mill permits	Sen.Sasser; others listed	"Require Corps to consider off-site impacts!"
7A	Tenn. Rivers Assessment	D.Duhl or E.Bunting	Phone them to provide info on rivers you know
7B	Nolichucky	Sen.Sasser & Mathews, Rep.Quillen, own Rep	"Sponsor bill to designate Nolichucky a National Scenic River!"
8A	Tennessee orphan mines	Sen.Sasser & Mathews, Reps.Cooper, Lloyd	"Support funding to reclaim abandoned mines!"
8B	Cumberland Gap mining	●SM	"Designate the viewshed unsuitable for mining!"
8C	West Tennessee wetlands	Gov.McWherter & others	"Thanks!"
9	Primary Election, August 4		Cast environmental vote in important races
10A	Land & Water Conserv. Fund	US Sens. and Reps.	"Increase FY95 LWCF above Admin. request!"
10C	California Desert bill	US Rep.	"Support House bill [with features listed p.13]!"
10D	Ancient Forest protection	Pres. Clinton US Sens. and Rep	"End export of raw logs!" "Support bills ending subsidies on log exports!"
10E	National Park concessions	US Rep.	"Support Concession Policy Reform Act!"
11A	TCWP Annual Meeting		Plan to attend. Help, if you can

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. Appropriations needed for BSNRRA land acquisition

For FY94, thanks to major efforts by Sen. Jim Sasser and Rep. Jim Cooper, the Congress appropriated \$1.5 Million for BSNRRA land acquisition. This amount was half of what had been requested by Sen. Sasser. Added to money "in the bank" from prior appropriations, it brought the total to \$4.5 M -- at least \$1.5 M shy of the minimum needed to acquire just the North White Oak/Laurel Fork watershed, a project upon which NPS has embarked.

This year's National Parks & Conservation Association's (NPCA's) list of 32 land-acquisition priorities for the National Park Service (see ¶10A, this NL) includes an item for the BSNRRA. It is very important that our Congressional delegation hears from us in support of this appropriation. The NPS-acquisition funds requested by the Administration are only half the sum of the dollars needed for the NPCA list; there will be fierce competition from worthy projects all around the country.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Sen. Sasser and Rep. Jim Cooper, as well as to Sen. Mathews and your own Rep, and urge them strongly to support a \$1.5 M appropriation for BSNRRA land acquisition. Point out that the North White Oak/Laurel Fork watershed is an integral component of the BSNRRA, that it is very much threatened by logging, mining, etc., and that the existence of large tracts in that area creates the need for having available lump sums of considerable magnitude in order to make purchase offers to landowners.

B. Legislative amendment must be opposed

Scott County politicians continue to exert pressure on our federal legislators 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 would create a road running right within sensitive gorges for 17 miles (NL196 ¶1; NL198 ¶1A).

Oneida and Jamestown are already connected by a well-developed primary road that traverses the BSNRRA only a short distance north of the O&W route pushed for by Scott County politicians. Developing the O&W for bicycle or other non-motorized use would constitute a major attraction for a group of visitors that is not now using the

BSNRRRA to any great extent (and this would benefit the local economy). 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.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: 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 railbed. Write to Senators Sasser and Mathews, and to Rep. Jim Cooper (addresses on p.2) stating this view. The points above may give you ideas for arguments that you can use (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).

C. Crooked Creek dam proposal

About a year ago, the Fentress County Utility District applied for a permit to construct a water-supply reservoir on the North Prong of the Clear Fork, a major stem of the Big South Fork River (NL195 ¶1B; NL197 ¶1B). The application was denied by the Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation (DOEC), and the Utility District subsequently initiated an appeal of the decision, which bounced back and forth between chancery court and the State's Water Quality Control Board (WQCB).

On April 10, the utility district applied for a Corps of Engineers permit to locate a water-supply reservoir on Crooked Creek, with the idea that their prior application for North Prong Clear Fork would be withdrawn if the new location was approved. Just as the first location did, the new one also affects the watershed of the Big South Fork. The Crooked Creek joins the Clear Fork at Peters Bridge and contributes a major amount of the Clear Fork's flow between Peters and Brewster Bridges, a segment that is a favorite for family canoeing because of the absence of difficult rapids. The 3.0 MGD (million gallons of water per day) that would be removed by the Crooked Creek reservoir constitute a significant percentage of the Clear Fork's water in that segment, especially during the summer and fall seasons.

TCWP's comments on the Crooked Creek permit application made these arguments, as well as pointing out potential adverse water-quality and

ecological impacts from reservoir construction and operation. More generally, we stressed the need to bring a cumulative approach to proposals that would cause water-quantity diminution for the entire BSNRRA. All impoundments in the watershed cumulatively nibble away at the flow of rivers that form the heart of the federal area that now belongs to the people of the United States.

Our requests that the *need* for the proposed project be clearly documented and that alternative water supplies be studied soon found dramatic illustration through an action of the Jamestown City Council. On May 9, the Council voted to accept federal grants and loans to expand the water-treatment plant on the existing Jamestown reservoir. The Council made it quite clear that this would assure an adequate and accredited water supply for both Jamestown and the rest of Fentress County (as well as Pickett State Park and the BSNRRA).

In the light of these latest developments, we submitted an addendum to our comments, pointing out that there was clearly no need for an impoundment on Crooked Creek. Further, availability of Jamestown water provides considerable time in which to conduct a thorough water supply/demand planning study for the entire watershed. If water need were to be clearly proved for the distant future, then the alternatives to be considered should include taking water from Dale Hollow Reservoir, and effectively coordinating utility districts.

The Corps of Engineers is awaiting the applicant's response to the various comments and will then decide whether or not to hold a public hearing. Please get in touch with us if you are willing to attend such a hearing, or otherwise to work on this issue.

D. *March for Parks \$\$\$\$ will help with water-quality protection*

Over 30 people of all ages (preschool through 83) walked or paddled in our March for Parks event on April 23, enjoying the great spring weather and the wonderful scenery along the Clear Fork. Many additional people contributed money. Altogether, we raised over \$2,000 (including a corporate contribution of \$500 from SAIC and a check for \$250 from TSRA). Thank you to all who participated!

The Park Service is still deliberating on how to use this money. It will probably go either for the purchase of oil booms (to keep any oil and chemical

spills from spreading in affected streams), or for water-parameter studies. We'll let you know later.

2. OBED WATERSHED PROTECTION

A. *Good news on Clear Creek dam proposal*

The numerous letters written by members of TCWP and the Friends of the Obed network, and the citizen outrage expressed at the March 17 meeting, have paid off. So did our conference call with David Seivers, the State Director of FmHA (NL198 12A), which we followed up with a letter outlining our arguments. Only two weeks after the conference call, Mr. Seivers wrote as follows: "The proposed project appears to have the potential to meet the criteria for a significant impact on the Obed Wild & Scenic River system. I have therefore decided to have an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared for the proposed project."

As you recall, we have been agitating for almost a year to have a full-fledged EIS produced in lieu of a simple, meaningless FmHA Environmental Assessment, which the Otter Creek dam experience has shown to be meaningless. We have 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. There are now rumors that the FmHA may contract with TVA to do the EIS.

B. *Watershed planning for the Cumberland Plateau*

Our experience has shown that the Obed resource is being nibbled at piecemeal, and that there is no overall planning. Furthermore, all new water-supply proposals for the Crossville area would take water out of the Obed watershed and now one is looking at other possible water sources.

In mid-May, Don Barger (NPCA) and Lee Russell (TCWP) met with TVA personnel to suggest that TVA, with its regional-planning mandate, may be ideally suited to address this problem, and that the agency may have the resources to carry out regional-need and -supply studies. TVA is looking at the feasibility of our suggestion.

At the same time, the National Park Service is continuing efforts to develop a watershed-protection initiative using the Obed as a prototype. NPS has already organized several meetings between representatives of interested agencies (NPS, TVA, EPA, TDOEC) and citizens' groups (NL198 12B). Many federal agencies are now 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 demonstration projects. The Obed Wild & Scenic River administration is applying for modest NPS funds to develop a watershed-based water-resources protection strategy.

We would like to identify TCWP members who are interested in working on watershed issues. To get in touch with us, see bottom of page 1.

C. *The Obed WSR is without a site manager*

Joe Kelly, who had not too long ago replaced Don Forester as Obed Site Manager, took the NPS-offered "buy-out" for early retirement and left at the beginning of May. No appointment of a replacement has been made to date, and we hope that NPS' "downsizing" (see ¶10B, this NL) will not prevent it altogether.

3. SMOKIES ISSUES

A. *Comments needed on aircraft overflights*

The deadline has been extended for submitting comments on aircraft overflights of park system units (NL198 ¶6A). We now have until July 15 to express our views on this important issue. (TCWP's comments, composed by Patrice Cole, have been submitted, but many additional inputs are needed.)

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the National Park Service (NPS) are in the process of jointly formulating federal regulations governing park overflights by commercial tour operators, and developing a comprehensive policy on aircraft overflights in general. The problem of aircraft noise and intrusion has escalated horrendously during the past few years. At the Grand Canyon alone, 42 companies now offer air tours, and the number of sight-seeing flights has increased from 4610 in 1977 to 173,732 in 1992. At Healekela NP (Hawaii), helicopter noise is audible for 30 minutes out of every daylight hour. Aircraft noise in parks not only diminishes visitor experience, but harasses and stresses wildlife, and the vibrations are destructive to ancient cliff dwellings and fragile formations.

While the problem has reached critical proportions at the Grand Canyon and at the Hawaii national parks, it is also growing at many other park sites, including the Great Smoky Mountains. It is very important that the Smokies

be included in any specific rule making that may emerge from the current joint FAA-NPS activities. Park advocates need to be heard from to blunt the airport industry's attempt to promote and further expand aviation over the parks.

The following points need to be made:

- Natural quiet and natural sounds (water flowing, bird songs) are fundamental resources in our national parks - as worthy of protection as other park resources that NPS is bound to protect under its Organic Act. If possible, give examples from your own experience of how overflights have disturbed you.
- There should be an absolute ban on allowing commercial park-overflight tours where none now exist. Presently existing operations over wilderness or proposed wilderness areas should be phased out as quickly as possible.
- For all other areas, the NPS should make the determination of where and when natural quiet and natural sounds are to be preserved. FAA should enforce the NPS' determinations.
- Hard and fast regulation must be promulgated -- "voluntary actions" will not work.

✱ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Your comments should be sent (in triplicate) to Federal Aviation Administration, Office of General Counsel, Attn.: Rules Docket (AGC-200), Docket No. 27643, 800 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20591. The words "Docket No. 27643" must also appear on the sheet on which your comments are written. In addition, send your comments to your US senators and representative and urge them to address the problem by legislative means. These are more permanent than are administrative regs, which could be overturned by another administration.

B. *Alternative uses for Parsons Branch Road*

The unpaved Parsons Branch Road, which is seasonally open for one-way traffic from the Cades Cove area to US 129, bisects what could be a large wilderness area. This road recently sustained flood damage and is currently closed. Conservationists feel that the temporary impassability of the road provides an opportunity to study alternative uses under the Development Concept Plan for the Cades Cove area that is currently in progress. Therefore, the use of emergency construction funds to rebuild the Parsons Branch Road appears premature.

✱ To comment on this issue, write to Superintendent, Gt. Smoky Mountains National

Park, 107 Park Headquarters Road, Gatlinburg, TN 37738



thanks. (Address: Cherokee NF, POBox 2010, Cleveland, TN 37320)

C. Karen Wade, new superintendent for Smokies

Superintendent Randall Pope, who recently retired from the National Park Service, was replaced by Acting Superintendent Frank Pridemore. On July 11, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park will have a new superintendent. She is Karen Wade, Superintendent of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska, and currently the Acting Regional Deputy Director of NPS' Mid-Atlantic Region in Philadelphia. TCWP welcomes Ms. Wade.

4. CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST

A. Court challenge of Cherokee Management Plan

[Based on an article by Hugh Irwin, Tennes-Sierran]

TCWP is one of 6 organizations in a coalition -- Cherokee Forest Voices --formed in 1988/89 to monitor and influence management of the Cherokee National Forest. These groups had appealed the Cherokee NF Management Plan, and when the appeal was only partially settled by the US Forest Service, the groups brought a court challenge to address the important issues of biodiversity protection, logging and road construction in roadless area, protection of visual quality, etc.

The lawsuit was filed by the Southern Environmental Law Center, SELC (TCWP has contributed to the cost of this suit -- NL185 ¶7A). Since the time of filing, the climate has theoretically changed in our favor because of new scientific evidence pertaining to biodiversity, and because the Clinton Administration has changed many of the policies on which the original forest plan was based. SELC has filed final briefs, and we are awaiting a decision.

B. Management Indicator Species

Following our appeal of the Cherokee NF Management Plan, the USFS agreed in 1988 to add additional species to the list of Management Indicator Species (MIS) that are used to monitor the effects of management actions. A succession of inadequate/inappropriate MIS lists proposed by the USFS have required inputs by members of Cherokee Forest Voices. The Forest Service has now issued a new decision to amend the Cherokee Plan with a new set of MIS that represents a vast improvement. Cherokee NF Supervisor John Ramey, and the Forests biologists deserve our

C. Roan Mtn. land acquisition opportunities

The Administration's FY95 budget includes \$1 million for USFS land acquisition for the Highlands of Roan. This appropriation would be used to buy environmentally important tracts from willing sellers. Whether this budget request gets translated into an actual appropriation will depend on the Congress.



To support an appropriation, you can write to Sen. Sasser and Rep. Quillen (addresses on p2), as well as to the Hon. Sidney R. Yates, Chairman Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, Room B-308 Rayburn House Office Bldg, Washington, DC 20515. Point out that the Roan Highlands are exceptionally scenic lands of national significance, and that their rich and unusual ecosystem is seriously threatened unless protected.

5. TVA SEEKS PUBLIC INPUTS

A. "Energy Vision 2020"

TVA produces enough power to serve three cities the size of New York. For over 60 years, the agency's energy decisions have been autonomous and unilateral. Now, the 1992 Energy Act requires TVA to prepare a comprehensive energy plan that considers not only economic costs but also environmental costs, energy efficiency, and other matters. The 25-year energy plan now in preparation by TVA is called "Energy Vision 2020."

Quite a few things have been wrong with the TVA energy program in the recent past. Among these are the incredibly costly nuclear boondoggles, and the air pollution generated by the coal-fired plants. Of all utilities in the country, TVA has the largest coal-derived capacity (11 plants in operation), and it was only through concerted effort by citizens' groups (TCWP prominent among them) and under the enlightened chairmanship of David Freeman in the late 1970s that TVA took some steps to curb its air pollution. Even so, continuing emissions have significantly contributed to acid rain, visibility impairment, and high ozone levels. Atmospheric deposition of nitrogen and sulfur is higher in the Gt. Smoky Mtns. National Park than at any other site in the USA, and the average visual range from the park has been reduced from 80-90 miles to 24 miles.

Under David Freeman's chairmanship in the late 1970s, TVA instituted enlightened energy-efficiency and energy-conservation programs, but most of these were canceled in the 1980s. The agency now spends only 0.1% of its revenues on conservation, as compared with 1% for the average of other utilities.

TVA has created a 15-member review group to address the energy plan (TCWP director Eric Hirst is a member, see ¶11C, this NL). Even more important, citizens at large now have an opportunity to remedy some of the agency's serious failings. During the next 6 months, we can have inputs into numerous aspects of the energy plan, particularly into matters related to energy efficiency and environmental impacts of energy production and distribution.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Twelve scoping meetings will be held throughout the TVA service area during the next 6 months (dates have yet to be announced). To receive a postcard two weeks prior to the hearing nearest you, register your name with the Tennessee Valley Energy Reform Coalition by calling 615-637-6055. The Coalition will also provide you with information on how to participate in the comment process.

B. How should TVA shorelines be managed?

TVA has announced that it is changing the way it manages lake shorelines so as to do a better job of responding to the public and protecting the environment. As a first step, public input is being solicited.

The need for soliciting such input for a series of specific questions comes from the results of a recent Gallup poll. About 61% of respondents said that TVA's first priority should be preserving the environment. However, only 31% felt that this was what TVA was actually doing in making decisions about shoreline use. In the same poll, 69% said that TVA should preserve land in an undeveloped condition, and 76% said that stronger regulations are needed to control shoreline use. Users interviewed expressed a strong preference for environmental protection over other considerations, such as economic development or recreation, while TVA's current policy favors a more "balanced" approach.

You may contribute your opinion in two ways: (a) attend one of 13 public meetings TVA will be holding in the next few weeks (see below), and/or (b) by August 31, respond to questions on a form or in

a letter (details below). TVA's new comprehensive policy (which is expected to replace present case-by-case decision-making process on individual requests for docks, boathouses, retaining walls, vegetation clearing, etc.) will be published in November 1995.

In the public-input process, TVA is interested in responses to 4 questions:

- What is most important to you about TVA shorelines?
- What environmental issues or other aspects of shoreline use associated with residential development should TVA include in this policy analysis?
- What changes should be made in the way TVA shorelines are protected, used, or developed?
- Any other points?

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Call 1-800-TVA-LAND, or 615-632-1669, (a) to find out what meeting is set for your area, or to get the complete meeting schedule (examples are Anderson Cy. High School, Clinton, on June 23, and Farragut High School on July 11); and (b) to get a copy of the form. Or, you can write a letter addressing the above questions to TVA, Shoreline Management Initiative, 17 Ridgeway Rd, Norris, TN 37888.

C. River Action Teams

River Action Teams are groups of TVA experts charged with building partnerships for watershed protection and improvement. The teams collect data for a biological assessment index that is used to rate the health of each stream based on what the stream would be like if it were in an undisturbed, pristine, condition. To date, teams are working in the Hiwassee, Holston, Clinch/Powell, and Elk River watersheds. A major aim is to build local partnerships for watershed protection.

D. Chairman promotes environmental leadership

Shortly after being appointed Chairman by Pres. Clinton in July 1993, Craven Crowell met with the Board and top executives and adopted environmental leadership as one of the agency's three strategic goals. One major area in which TVA is working is water-quality improvement (see ¶5C). The agency has won several recent recognitions, such as the Council of Environmental Quality's "Federal Environmental Quality Award," and OMB's designation of TVA's Water Management program as a "pilot national program" under the new Government Performance and Results Act.

6. THE THREAT OF UNREGULATED CLEARCUTTING

A. *Role of county and state government*

Starting with an Anderson County Regional Planning Commission meeting on March 8 (NL198 138), county government has been wrestling with the issue of regulating the widespread clearcutting likely to result if Champion Paper Co. proceeds with plans to purchase 100,000 acres in this area to supply hardwood chips for its paper plant in Canton, NC (whence floweth the polluted Pigeon River into Tennessee). On April 19, the County Commission voted unanimously to ask the state legislature to regulate and enforce strong timbering-control laws. It was, however, too late in the session to do pass anything -- even a "private act." Our local legislators also pointed out that a study committee that was created by the General Assembly last year is to report on the clearcutting question in January 1995. This may provide an excuse for county governments and state agencies to delay any pertinent actions until after the report of the committee.

In various actions in May, the Anderson County Planning Commission, and then the full County Commission ducked the issue of a resolution to amend the county's zoning ordinance to include some regulation of clearcutting. The County Commission created an *ad hoc* committee charged with looking into this issue. This committee has met a couple of times, with TCWP's Joan Burns and Jenny Freeman in attendance. Most of the time was spent in discussing the legality of the matter (does the County have the authority to institute such zoning?). It is clear that the Tennessee Division of Forestry (in the Dept. of Agriculture) does not wish to have any enforcement function either. And the Tennessee Farm Bureau is, of course, lobbying against the whole idea, labeling it "bureaucracy" (a good way to kill anything, nowadays!).

On June 20, the night this Newsletter goes to the printer, there will be a public hearing at the Anderson County Courthouse to again air the matter. State legislators and other officials have been invited. Several TCWP members and SOCM members are going, as are residents of the New River community, who would be most directly affected by the large-scale clearcutting. But someone is also bound to bring a busload of loggers, and a Champion representative is bound to stand up and talk about what good conservationists the Champion folks are.

B. *Champion spreads its domain*

The following account comes from TCWP member George Mayfield of Columbia, TN. George owns property on the Natchez Trace in Lewis County. His tract borders on Champion Paper Co. lands all of which, he reports, have been clearcut. George also reports that a permit for a chip mill and docking facility near Lunden, on the Tennessee River, was issued to a Mr. Tommy Graham, who had committed himself to not clearcut the land he owned and from which the facility would be supplied. However, Champion has now bought out Mr. Graham.

C. *The Corps remains recalcitrant*

In April, the US Fish & Wildlife Service expressed to the Corps their strong concern about the major increases in timber-harvesting activities that are occurring in Tennessee, Kentucky, and N. Alabama to feed the ever-increasing demand for paper products. This threat to the environment, USFWS states, "clearly deserves thorough evaluation of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of each facility [including modification of already permitted facilities] under both NEPA and ESA."

This letter seems to have had no effect on the Corps, which has decided to ignore the devastating off-site impacts of chip mills and associated loading docks. Our communications still continue to bring the same response -- a long letter, with the bottom line being: "the Corps' most likely involvement will be in the form of a minor regulatory action."

✱ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** We must demand accountability for the Corps. Write to the following: (1) Sen. Sasser, who chairs the Senate Military Construction Appropriations subcommittee (address on p.2); (2) Ms. Katie McGinty, White House Office of Environmental Policy (360 Old Executive Office Bldg., Washington, DC 20501); (3) Ms. Mollie Beatty, Director, US Fish & Wildlife Service (1849 C Street, Arlington Square Bldg., Washington, DC 20240); (4) Al Gore, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20501

7. TENNESSEE'S RIVERS

A. *Tennessee State Rivers Assessment*

David Duhl of the Tenn. Dept. of Environment and Conservation has just sent us a succinct summary

of the current status of the Tennessee Rivers Assessment. TCWP has a special interest in this Assessment because, together with TSRA, it was instrumental in establishing and funding the program three years ago (NL186 ¶4B). The Assessment tabulates and describes two types of resources for the rivers of our State: (a) recreational boating, and (b) scenic qualities. Info collected to date breaks down as follows:

	River miles assessed	No. records in database
(a) Boating	1525	521
(b) Scenic	1589	524

The number of total participants is 85, so far.

The Assessment's government "partners" (TVA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the US Army Corps of Engineers, the US EPA, and state agencies) are pushing for the continuation of the Assessment and for the "institutionalization" of the Assessment process.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: The Assessment is now focusing on rivers and streams of the Cumberland Plateau and East Tennessee. The help of TCWP members is definitely needed. If you are knowledgeable about a river and would like to participate by answering a few simple questions, call David Duhl (615-532-0438) or Elizabeth Bunting (615-532-0435).

You should also call these contacts if you could use (or know of someone who could use) the program's excellent slideshow. This presentation details the progress of the Assessment, describes initial findings, and plots the future of the process using the Geographic Information System (GIS).

B. *Nolichucky could be National Scenic River*

A study has been under way to determine the suitability of the Nolichucky River (Tennessee and North Carolina) for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System. The study, conducted by a private firm under contract with the US Forest Service (USFS), took approximately three years. The study document has gone through various review processes by government agencies and the public, was recently approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and has been transmitted to the Congress for legislative action.

The study recommends designation of the Nolichucky as a National Wild & Scenic River with "Scenic" classification. This would protect the free-flowing character of the stream and allow the USFS to provide for the continued recreational use of the river and adjacent lands. Operation and maintenance of the Southern Railroad through the Nolichucky River Gorge would continue.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Because designation of the river now requires an Act of Congress, it is up to those of us who favor this action to contact our senators and representative (Rep. Quillen will be a key player). If you are interested in details, TCWP has a copy of the study report and final EIS that can be borrowed by our members. Alternatively, call the USFS (615-476-9700) for further information.

C. *Clinch and Powell Rivers among the continent's "most threatened"*

American Rivers (202-547-6900) recently issued its annual listing of "North America's Most Endangered and Threatened Rivers." This is a fascinating document that contains a general section on the state of America's rivers, as well as detailed, informed analyses for each of the 10 endangered and 20 threatened rivers. Among the listed rivers are some very long ones, e.g., the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Rio Grande.

The Clinch/Powell system is among the five Eastern rivers listed as threatened. Along with the Holston, the Clinch and Powell Rivers represent the last free-flowing, ecologically intact sections of the headwaters of the once wild Tennessee River system. The rivers are threatened by poorly implemented livestock pasturing and timber production, coal mining (sediment and acid), urban development, and commercial discharges.

Recognizing the unique nature of the ecosystem, with its tremendous biological diversity, the Nature Conservancy, US Fish & Wildlife Service, and EPA are implementing restoration and assessment projects on the Clinch. For further information, contact Bill Kittrell Clinch Valley Bioreserve, The Nature Conservancy, 703-676-2209.

8. AROUND THE STATE

A. *Orphan-mine reclamation funds should be restored*

About 46,000 acres in 20 East Tennessee counties remain devastated by coal mining that took place

prior to passage of the 1977 federal surface minelaw (SMCRA), and over 2,000 miles of streams continue to be polluted by run-off from these unreclaimed lands. SMCRA provided for modest fees, collected from the active mining industry, to go into a trust fund which covers appropriations made for the reclamation of orphan mines. One mechanism for such reclamation is through the Rural Abandoned Mines Program (RAMP), administered by the Soil Conservation Service (US Dept. of Agriculture).

It now appears that RAMP has been zeroed out of the FY95 federal budget, even though reclamation accomplished to date represents only about 10% of the devastated lands. Congress, of course, has the power to restore some of the funding.

Forked Deer Rivers and the large-scale drainage of wetlands.

The Mission Plan, which is now the official position of the State of Tennessee, clearly states that "stream channelization shall not be used in the WTTP." A major goal is to restore more natural functions to the river floodplains. Wetland restoration will be emphasized, and the old natural meanders of the stream channels will be restored, wherever possible; where channel rehabilitation must be done, this will be accomplished via the environmentally sensitive Stream Obstruction Removal Guidelines.

✱ WHAT YOU CAN DO: Gov. McWherter, Sen. Sasser, and Rep. Tanner cooperated in bringing about this dramatic reversal of the State of Tennessee's former position. Please write to these people (especially Gov. McWherter) to express your appreciation and your hope that the Plan will be effectively implemented. The citizen activist who kept the good fight going for 24 years is Chester McConnell (Wildlife Mngt. Inst., 110 Wildwoods Lane, Lawrenceburg, TN 38464). He, above all, deserves our thanks too!

D. *TDOT planting exotics*

To celebrate Tennessee's 200th birthday in 1996, the Tenn. Dept. of Transportation is planting wild flowers along interstate highways. The big trouble is that the agency is seeding not Tennessee wild flowers but such plants as California poppies and natives even of other countries (Mexico) and other continents (Africa). Quite apart from violating the spirit of the state anniversary, this action also carries the grave danger that the exotic plants will run rampant and crowd out native species.

TDOT's excuse is that it is difficult to purchase native seeds in large enough quantities. If that's in fact, the case, TDOT could accomplish a lot by encouraging the spread of native plants that are already on the roadside, such as the brilliant orange butterfly weed (plants that are currently being mowed down before they can bloom).

E. *Tennessee is 3rd from the bottom*

Data recently published by EPA put Tennessee in third place for the amount of toxic pollutants emitted in 1992. In millions of pounds, the scores were: Louisiana 464.5, Texas 419.6, and Tennessee 194.2. While the Tennessee figures represent a 21% decrease from the 1987-92 level, the sad truth is that far larger and more heavily industrialized

✱ WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Senators Sasser and Mathews, and to Reps. Cooper and Lloyd, urging their support for abandoned-mine-reclamation funding. We have had continuing problems with getting abandoned-mine lands moneys into Tennessee because we do not have a State-regulated stripmine program. Also contact the chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on the Interior, Sen. Robert C. Byrd and Rep. Sidney R. Yates, respectively. Addresses are on p.2.

B. *Stripmine views from Cumberland Gap?*

Early this year, Appolo Fuels, Inc., applied for a permit to stripmine a large acreage above scenic Fern Lake, which is an integral part of the view from Pinnacle Overlook in Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. The National Parks & Conservation Association and the city of Middlesboro shortly thereafter filed a petition under Sec 522 of the federal surface mining law to declare the Fern Lake watershed (which also supplies drinking water for Middlesboro) unsuitable for coal mining. A scoping hearing held in April revealed a great deal of support for the petition.

✱ WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to OSM asking that the Fern Lake watershed be declared unsuitable for mining. (Address: Willis L. Gainer, US Office of Surface Mining, 530 Gay Street, SW, Suite 500, Knoxville, TN 37902)

C. *Victory in West Tennessee wetlands struggle*

A 22-member steering committee appointed by Gov. McWherter, and chaired by Ben Smith of the State Planning Office, has issued "A Mission Plan for Reformulation of the West Tennessee Tributaries Project" (WTTP) that calls for a complete redesign of this long-term project. The WTTP included Corps of Engineers channelization plans for the Obion and

states (e.g., California, New Jersey, and Massachusetts) produce less pollution because they have stronger health-protection policies. In fact, the Tennessee figures probably underestimate the amount of toxic pollutants generated in the state, because some polluting facilities are exempt from reporting requirement.

9. PRIMARY ELECTIONS, AUGUST 4

The turnout for primary elections is often not very good. Certain primary contests can, however, be of major importance. Please make an effort to inform yourself and vote in the August 4 primary.

A. Statesenator for District 5

Following the recent redistricting, the State's 5th senatorial district now includes Anderson, Campbell, and North Knox Counties. The candidate on the Democratic side will be chosen in the August 4 primary (and will face Randy McNally in November).

The Democratic primary contenders are Charles "Boomer" Winfrey and "Bear" Stephenson. In early June, we asked both for campaign literature, but have failed to receive any from "Bear."

Winfrey, a native of Lake City, with a U.T. degree in geology, worked for 10 years for Saveour Cumberland Mountains, SOCM. He has subsequently worked as editor, reporter, and publisher with several local newspapers, and is a commentator with WLAF (LaFollette) Radio/Channel-4 TV. In the 1980s, he founded and ran Clinch River: Outdoors, which provided rafting services for several rivers, including Obed and Big S. Fork.

The following is a partial quote from his platform.

"Charles Winfrey believes . . .

- In strong environmental protection, and would introduce or support legislation to regulate clearcutting of timber.
- In universal health care ... would improve the TennCare program rather than destroy it.
- In education ... must commit ourselves to supporting and funding betterschools.
- That the key to economic prosperity in the 5th District lies with economic diversity, with manufacturing, tourism, and resource development having equal weight. ...

- In ... requiring tighter reporting of lobbyists' spending, caps on political campaign contributions ...
- In a government that ... encourages citizen participation, not a government which responds only to moneyed interest."

B. U.S. House of Representatives, District 3

There is a crowded field for 3rd District Congressman (successor to Marilyn Lloyd) -- 13 contestants in the primary. We hope (but can't promise) to get you information on all, or most, of the candidates prior to the election.

One Democratic candidate, Ram Uppuluri, worked as an aide to Congressman Cooper and to Sen. Gore. While in Nashville, studying for his law degree from Vanderbilt, he was TCWP's representative on the Environmental Action Fund.

C. Other federal candidates

We repeat here (from NL198) the recently issued scorecard compiled by the non-partisan League of Conservation Voters (LCV) on the basis of 20 and 16 key House and Senate votes, respectively, during the first session of the 103rd Congress. Scores for earlier years are shown for comparison.

	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	55	83
Sundquist (R-7)	10	7	28
Tanner (D-8)	50	28	56
Ford (D-9)	65	70	72
Sasser	50	52	68
Mathews	56		

Cooper, the top scorer, is running for the Senate seat to be vacated by Harlan Mathews (Al Gore's former seat). Lloyd is retiring. Sundquist, the lowest scorer, is running for governor. All others are running as incumbents for their present seats.

10. NATIONAL NEWS

A. Appropriations under Land & Water Conservation Fund need increasing

The Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) authorizes \$900 million per year to be spent for

acquisition of park, forest, and refuge land; thus, the National Park Service (NPS) could conceivably receive over \$200 million as its annual share. As we have noted in earlier Newsletters (e.g., NL197 ¶6B), the actual money that has, however, been appropriated in the past decade or so is drastically lower, leaving a total of \$9 billion *unspent* in the LWCF (somehow this gets shown in calculations as offsetting the budget deficit).

For FY95, the Administration's budget includes less than \$47 million for national park acquisitions (i.e., only about 1/5 of what should be the NPS' annual share). The National Parks & Conservation Association has proposed the fiscally responsible figure of \$93 million for purchase of 32 NPS units (including inholdings and lands necessary to complete parks -- e.g., see ¶1 A, this NL). These are only the top priority sites, estimated to include only 25,000 acres out of the NPS' backlog of 350,000 acres (valued at \$1 billion).

There is some possibility that George Miller and Bruce Vento, chairmen, respectively, of the House Committee on Natural Resources and of the subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, will introduce legislation affecting the LWCF. This would be a follow-up on the December-17 workshop on federal funding, which was attended by Lee Russell (NL197 ¶6A).

spending. The latter will hopefully eliminate "pork" projects that some legislators write in for their districts. The budget also includes \$24 million to increase pay scales for NPS employees and to move long-term temporary workers to full-time status.

The projected downsizing of federal employees under last year's Budget Agreement (227,000 must go) is, however, a cause for considerable concern for an agency already as understaffed and well-run as the Park Service. NPS could lose over 2,000 people, and has chosen to make the personnel cuts not in the parks themselves but at Washington headquarters, regional offices, and service centers, which in aggregate could lose 25% of their staffs. The parks cannot help but feel the impact of reduced services that are now being performed from them at these other offices.

Perhaps the NPS function most seriously affected by personnel downsizing is park-land acquisition. Cumulatively, almost 80% of the positions within the division are affected by already-existing vacancies, by a "buyout" (retirement-incentives program), and by upcoming retirement eligibilities. The buyout allowed no time to tie up loose ends or to train successors. From now on, staffing and processing backlogs will rival funding shortfalls as impediments to land protection.

When our national debt was being run up during the 1980s, could we have predicted this particular consequence?

C. **California Desert Protection**

On April 13, under the able leadership of Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) and with the help of Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-CA), the Senate passed the largest land-protection measure in the lower 48 states -- the California Desert Protection Act (S.21). Conservationists have battled for a decade to protect this fragile desert region, plagued by mining, grazing, ORVs, and urban sprawl, but their efforts were blocked by former California senators. S.21 which passed the Senate 69-29, protects 7.75 million acres (representing about 1/3 of the California Desert) by creating the Mojave National Park, upgrading Death Valley and Joshua Tree national monuments to national parks, and designating 74 wilderness areas. About half of the total protected acreage is in the three new national parks, and the remaining half in BLM (Bureau of Land Management) lands.

✱ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** We must push for Congress to appropriate a higher amount than that requested in the Administration's FY95 budget. You are hopefully already writing to your senators and representative (addresses on p.2) to support an appropriation for the Big South Fork NRRRA (see ¶1A, this NL). When you do so, add your hope that the LWCF *in general* can also be increased for FY95 -- with the NPS share to be \$93 million. Write also to Rep. Sidney Yates, Chair, House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, B-305 Rayburn HOB, Wash., DC 20515, and to Sen. Robert Byrd, Chair, Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, 127 Dirksen SOB, Wash., DC 20510.

B. **"Downsizing" of the National Park Service**

The President's budget request would boost NPS funding by only 0.4%. Apart from what's happening to land acquisition funds (for which see ¶10A), this is not entirely bad news because it represents a re-distribution of spending. Thus, there would be a 6% increase for basic NPS operations (conservation, research, preservation, visitor services) but a 26% drop in construction

There was a major attempt, orchestrated by the National Rifle Association, to prevent national park status for the Mojave by giving the area some designation (such as preserve, scenic area, or monument) that would have permitted hunting. A floor amendment to this effect fortunately failed 35-62. On the other hand, considerable damage was done to the bill through a floor amendment by Sen. Wallop (R-WY) that deleted 276,000 acres (the Lanfair Valley and its environs) from the heart of the new Mojave NP.

There is a chance to repair this damage by restoring the Lanfair area when the bill goes to the House. Additionally, the House bill may be able to prohibit grazing in Death Valley and Mojave National Parks and to regulate military flights over protected desert areas -- practices unfortunately permitted under the Senate-passed bill. House members must also be urged strongly to resist renewed attempts that will probably be made to permit hunting in the Mojave.

✱ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** (1) Express your thanks to Sen. Saxton, who was a consistent supporter of the California Desert Protection bill. (2) Write your Representative urging her/him to support the House bill, with the provisions outlined in the preceding paragraph. Address as on p.2.

D. *Ancient Forest Plan found lacking*

In April, the Administration accepted "option 9" for its plan to protect the federal forests in Washington, Oregon, and Northern California, which contain the last remaining 10% of the ancient rainforests of the northwestern USA. The plan is a significant improvement over the grim days of the Reagan and Bush administrations. However, knowledgeable analysts are afraid that adequate levels of protection have not been achieved. "Whether the Clinton plan brings the ancient forests just a slower death or the beginnings of recovery will depend on implementation of watershed analysis and full funding for watershed restoration," according to a Sierra Club spokesman. The plan leaves about 1/3 of the remaining ancient forest open to logging and could allow higher levels of logging in California's national forests.

Bleeding our precious ancient forests is not the only way to supply timber for domestic mills and save mill jobs. A very real alternative would be to stop the export of raw (unmilled) logs derived from private lands. Annually, 2,000,000,000 board feet of such raw logs leave the country -- equivalent to twice the anticipated volume to be gained from

old-growth forests. Both the President and the Congress have the power to end the export of raw logs and must be urged to do so.

✱ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** (1) Urge President Clinton (The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20500) to end the export of raw logs from private lands, using his authority under the "short supply provisions" of the Export Administration Act. (2) Urge your senators and representative to support legislation that would end subsidies for log exports, create incentives for private timber growers to sell logs domestically, and require greater processing of federal timber before export.

E. *Concession Reform bill clears Senate*

Late in March, by an overwhelming vote (90-9), the Senate passed S.208, the National Park Concessions Policy Reform Act, which would change the law that has been in effect since 1965. Under this existing law, concessionaires can make a fortune from the captive audience of almost 300 million annual park visitors without benefiting the park system. In 1992, e.g., the concession companies had revenues of \$650 million and paid an average of only 2.6% back to the tax payer in franchise fees. Even this amount went into the general treasury.

S.208 would increase the fee paid by concessionaires, have this money returned to the parks rather than the general treasury, open concession contracts to competition, and repeal concessionaire subsidies (such as costly taxpayer buyouts of building improvements when a concessionaire leaves a park).

✱ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** The reform bill must still pass the House to become law. Contact your representative (address on p.2) and urge him/her to support the National Park Concessions Policy Reform Act.

F. *Acquisition status for the Appalachian Trail*

Considerable progress has been made in purchasing land required for protection of the 2,000-mile-long AT, though the job is far from done. In 1978, over 800 miles of the AT were in private ownership; today, about 48 miles remain to be protected. Since 1978, the National Park Service has acquired 2,170 parcels totaling 93,800 acres; and the US Forest Service has acquired over 40,000 acres in the 8 national forests crossed by the trail. The Appalachian Trail Conference's privately supported Trust for Appalachian Trail Lands,

founded in 1982, has to date protected over 13,000 acres in all 14 AT states.

G. **The State of Alaska threatens Denali National Park**

The grand and wildlife-rich Denali National Park has been a model for managed transportation. The single road through the park is closed to individual motorized vehicles. Most visitors see the park from Park-Service-operated buses that make *ad hoc* stops for wildlife viewing, as well as request-stops to drop or pick up hikers. Because the animals are not disturbed by unregulated traffic and visitation, they come close to the road, providing super viewing opportunities from the buses.

The administration of Governor Walter Hickel and his Independence Party now allege that the state of Alaska, rather than the National Park Service, owns the Denali Park road. They wish to open the road to commercial and tourist traffic and to encourage resort development at Kantishna, an inhaling at the road's terminus. An additional road to Kantishna is also proposed by the state.

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt in April created a special 15-member committee of the National Park Advisory Board, charged with recommending answers to long-standing problems facing the park. Management of the Kantishna area, and transportation in Denali NP will be the first topic taken up by the committee.

H. **New agency appointments**

Despite opposition from numerous citizens' groups working on coal issues, Bob Uram was appointed as National Director of the Office of Surface Mining. To his credit, Mr. Uram has made a point of meeting with members of these groups, including Save Our Cumberland Mountains. SOCM members presented Mr. Uram with extensive data on continuing stripmine-related problems, the lack of leadership in OSM's Knoxville Field Office, and suggested remedies.

Ron Pulliam is the first director of the new National Biological Survey, created in November 1993 as the research arm of the US Dept. of the Interior (USDI). The NBS has 1,800 employees, most of whom were, however, transferred from the US Fish & Wildlife Service. Thus, there is some criticism that USFWS, with its species-protecting functions, was weakened to provide service for USDI as a whole. Pulliam is a professor of ecology at the University of Georgia.

Bob Joslin is the new head of the Southern Region of the US Forest Service. This regional office, headquartered in Atlanta, administers 34 national forests (including the Cherokee), 2 national grasslands, and a large segment of the Appalachian Trail.

11. TCWP NEWS

A. **Annual Meeting plans**

TCWP's Annual Meeting is scheduled for November 4-6 at Wesley Woods, near Townsend. A committee is being set up to plan for the program and work on other features of the meeting. Patrice Cole, Eric Hirst, and Peter Salpas have already agreed to serve, and others will be asked. Would you like to help?



The rest of you: please put the meeting dates on your calendar NOW, and really try to attend. Our annual meetings have been characterized by outstanding programs, lots of good times, but relatively poor attendance.

B. **Major transitions for some TCWP members**

Martha Ketelle, a long-term and activist TCWP member who has repeatedly served on the Board -- most recently as President 1988-91 -- has made it into the big time with the US Forest Service. In March of this year she became supervisor of the 960,000-acre Six Rivers National Forest in northern California -- the eighth supervisor since this Forest was designated in 1944. All of her predecessors were -- naturally -- males. Martha originally joined the USFS in 1992 as deputy to the Six Rivers' previous supervisor. In January 1993, when he retired, she became acting supervisor. An now, she is all the way to the top! She oversees 215 employees.

Joe McCaleb, an attorney in the Nashville area, who has been an incredibly effective advocate (both in and out of court) for natural-resource protection in Tennessee, has decided to devote the remainder of his career to environmental law exclusively. To this end he will be starting work in August toward a Masters Degree (M.S.L.) from the Vermont School of Law, and will be gone from Tennessee for at least a year. There is no guarantee that he'll return to live and practice here after graduation.

While we are thoroughly thrilled for Joe, we are also crushed when we think of the major gaps in

departure will leave in the Tennessee conservation community. Not only did Joe help with legal matters, but he was always highly informed by numerous sources. (For example, it was he who uncovered that there were plans afoot for a Clear Creek dam.) We could think of nothing nicer than having Joe return here for his permanent new practice.

Helen Lewis, a loyal TCWP member for decades, died on May 25 at 88. Helen's sense of commitment, her intelligence, and her high level of efficiency made her a most effective ally in the defense of wilderness and natural areas.

C. Other special mentions for TCWP members

TCWP Director Eric Hirst has been appointed to the 15-member review group for TVA's "Energy Vision 2020" (see ¶5A, this NL). Eric, an internationally-renowned expert on energy use and conservation, is a corporate fellow at Oak Ridge National Lab.

Executive director Joan Burns attended the Appalachian Rivers and Watershed Symposium at Morgantown, WV, June 3-5 and found it highly informative, as well as useful for making important contacts.

Lee Russell recently presented a slide show on TCWP's activities to the First Presbyterian Church Supper Club.

D. Memorial fund for George Begun

TCWP has received about \$400 from contributions given in memory of George M. Begun by the following: B. Annis, W. Arnold, C. Bamberger, D. Beach, P. Becher, J. and C.V. Braunstein, J. Brynestad, A. Compere, J. Gibson, W.L. Griffith, P. Hall, D. Heatherly, C. Higgins, E. and M. Hudson, J. Johnson, G. Kelly, F. Keith, M. Krause, H. Levy, M. Limburg, C. and M. McCurdy, B. Moyer, J. Peterson, M. Poutsma, C. Ray, F. Smith, T. Summers, C. Steele, E. Taylor, R. Violet, D. Wesolowski.

E. TCWP Membership Drive

[by Jimmy Groton, membership convn.]

TCWP is actively involved with numerous major land-use issues in Tennessee -- just look through this Newsletter for examples! We are proud of the progress we have made, but to remain effective we must have more active members. Your help is crucial! We encourage every one of our members to recruit at least one new member this year! Please encourage a colleague, friend or

neighbor to join us and do something to ensure that Tennessee remains a great place to live and play.

F. Erratum

The Political Guide mailed with our last NL196 was erroneously headed "1993" instead of "1994." Please make the correction so you won't get mixed up with last year's Guide.

12. ACTIVITIES and READING MATTER

- 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.
- June 20 through July 26, a series of 13 publicscoping meetings to solicit public input into management of TVA shorelines (see ¶5B, this NL)
- June through August, Zookids Camp. Various week-long sessions for preschool through 8th-grade children sponsored by the Knoxville Zoo. The Zoo also has family sessions and Saturday seminars. (Contact Education Dept., Knoxville Zoo, 615-637-5331, Ext.350.)
- 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).
- Oct. 28-30, Banner Elk, NC, Transportation Workshop sponsored by the Southern Appalachian Highlands Ecoregion of the Sierra Club. (Contact Arthur Smith, Kingsport, 615-247-7895.)
- The 1994-95 edition of *The Complete Guide to America's National Parks*, edited by Jane Bangley McQueen, covers all 367 units of the National Park System. Profits help support the parks (536 pp., \$17.95 postpaid from the National Park Foundation, 1-800-533-6478)
- *Takings Law in Plain English*, by C.J. Duerksen and R.J. Roddewig, is a highly readable, 47-page, analysis of an issue increasingly being used by the Wise Use movement in attempts to castrate environmental policy. Published by the American

Resources Information Network (POBox 33048, Washington, DC 20033; or call 1-800-846-2746

- *World Resources 1994-95*, is a 400-page compendium of essential economic, population, environmental, and natural resource information for nearly every country. Includes in-depth looks at the role of women in the developing world, global trends for numerous key issue areas, etc. (\$23.95 from World Resources Inst. Publications. A Teacher's Guide and a data-base diskette are also available. Call 1-800-822-0504)
- *New Policy Directions to Sustain the Nation's Water Resources*, addresses watershed-based management and protection, interrelationships between quantity and quality, ecological integrity, nonpoint sources of pollution, etc. (\$25, postpaid, from the Environmental and Energy Study Institute, 122 C Street NW, #700, Wash., DC 20001.)
- *1994 River Conservation Directory, Spring 1994*, published jointly by the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program and American Rivers, contains listings of federal agencies, national organizations, state agencies and organizations, etc. (Contact NPS Recreation Resources Assistance Div., POBox 37127, Wash. DC 20013-7127.)
- Maps of most of the TVA lakes are available at \$1.50 each from TVA Maps and Surveys, 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402. Ph. 615-751-MAPS.