

TENNESSEE CITIZENS for WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter No. 213

October 21, 1996

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This special issue brings you

- a short TCWP Newsletter (no Action Summary -- just check stars in margin)
- analyses of candidates in the Nov. 5 election.

An informed electorate is the foundation of a true democracy.

Because we hope very much that you will vote your ENVIRONMENTAL concerns,
we urge you to read the candidate analyses, and to VOTE on November 5

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**Come to TCWP's ANNUAL WEEKEND
November 1-3
Wesley Woods, Townsend**

A weekend that combines outstanding speakers, outings (hiking, cycling), slide show, being with friends and making new ones, and celebrating our 30th anniversary.

Send in registration form (if you have lost it, call us (Phone Nos. bottom of p.1))

total purchase price of \$500,000. To get further info, or make a pledge or donation, contact Foothills Land Conservancy, 307 S. Washington St., Maryville, TN 37804; 423-681-8326 (www.mindspring.com/~foothill).

C. Helms' North Shore Road bill

In view of the impending election, Sen. Helms worked fast on the Swain County/North Shore Road bill. He engineered a committee hearing for September 25 and allowed only 10 days for subsequent comment. If Sen. Helms fails to get reelected, this may all be history to be reported (for the record) after Nov. 5. If he does win another term, we will reassess the situation and inform you in the next NL of what can be done.

1. SMOKIES

A. To reconstruct Parson Branch Road

The phenomenal political pressure brought on the National Park Service (NPS) through Rep. Jimmy Duncan, Gov. Sundquist, and North Carolina people (NL212 ¶6) resulted in a FONSI (Finding of No Significant Impact) regarding the Parson Branch Road Environmental Assessment. This means that the \$500,000 from FHA that had to be obligated by the end of the fiscal year will now be used to repair the one-way gravel road to its former state.

NPS, however, states that "this decision does not convey a need, desire, or intent to provide for future upgrading of this primitive roads to a paved surface which would provide for either one-way or two-way vehicle transportation, additional visitor services, or other developments which might be proposed. Moreover, this decision does not alter the direction in the *General Management Plan* regarding "future visitor damage," namely, that park managers would then have the option of converting a portion of the road to a trail.

B. Cochran Creek acquisition campaign

As part of its continuing efforts to buffer the Gt. Smoky Mtns. National Park against the threat of encircling development, the Foothills Conservancy has embarked on a campaign to purchase the 1,516-acre Cochran Creek tract. This tract, on the SE slope of Chilhowee Mountain, adjoins the previously acquired 4,700-acre Abrams Creek tract (on the boundary closest to the Little T).

This land is relatively cheap -- \$330 buys an acre. The Conservancy has until 6/13/97 to raise the

2. SCOTTS GULF

Will this beautiful, geologically and biologically significant area be protected as a 15,000-acre Wilderness Recreation Area? Or will it be clear-cut and built up into condos? Chuck Estes, TCWP's representative on the Scotts Gulf Committee, last week presented excellent public slide shows in Oak Ridge and Knoxville, and other such shows are being presented elsewhere in the state. This is part of an effort to build public support which, in turn, could encourage state involvement in helping purchase the area from Bridgestone/Firestone, which is currently being pressured to sell to a developer (NL204 ¶4A; NL207 ¶3B; NL212 ¶2D).

The core of the 15,000-acre area is the gorge of the Caney Fork River which is fed at intervals by side creeks dropping over spectacular water falls. During parts of the year, the Caney Fork is a challenge to kayakers; during other seasons, stretches of the river bed are dry as the entire flow goes through a parallel network of large caves. Some of the tributary waterfalls (e.g., Virgin Falls) emerge from caves at the top and drop into caves at the bottom. The entire gorge and much of the uplands are covered by a mature deciduous forest.

*** WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write to (a) Gov. Don Sundquist, State Capitol, Nashville, TN 37243-9872 (615-741-2001), (b) your state legislators (see Political Guide), (c) Mr. Masatoshi Ono, Pres., Bridgestone/Firestone Inc., 50 Century Blvd, Nashville, TN 37214. Send a financial contribution (check earmarked for Scotts Gulf) to TCWP (address on p.1).

3. NATIONAL NEWS

A. Clinton saves Utah red-rock country

For three decades, Southern Utah's spectacular red-rock country has been under major threat from mining and other destructive developments. During the past two years, it was also under direct attack from the state's congressional delegation, which has been trying to pass a fake "wilderness" proposal that in fact would specifically *prohibit* most of these lands from being managed as, or ever again considered for, wilderness (NL209 ¶7C, NL210 ¶7C).

On September 18, Pres. Clinton invoked the 90-year-old Antiquities Act to create the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (note that Zion, Bryce, Capitol Reef, Arches, and Grand Canyon National Parks all got their start as controversial national monuments). *Newsweek* pointed out that Clinton wasn't trying to make friends in the only state where he pulled fewer votes in 1992 than either Bush or Perot — this area is a *nationally* appreciated treasure. The new 1.7 million-acre National Monument will continue to be managed under BLM, and the new status does not supplant the need to include major portions of it in the National Wilderness System. However, no new oil, gas, or coal leasing, or hard-rock-mineral claims will be allowed, and any land-development proposals will have to be proved compatible with the purposes of the Monument. This means that the Dutch-owned Andalex Resources would find it near to impossible to acquire the rights-of-way it needs for getting powerlines and roads to the site of its 25,000-acre coalmine lease, and will probably opt to "trade out."



WHAT YOU CAN DO: Call the White House (202-456-1111) or email (president@whitehouse.gov) and thank President Clinton for saving the red-rock country.

B. Omnibus Parks bill passes

The Omnibus Parks bill was a huge package of over 100 small bills affecting over 40 of the 50 states. Most of the elements were of a "housekeeping" nature, such as minor boundary adjustments, but some of them were of major significance. Because the bill was originally non-controversial and seemed assured of routine passage, a few House members seized on the opportunity to attach some seriously anti-environmental amendments. At the last minute, facing the threat of a Presidential veto, the House removed 13 of these riders just before adjourning. Even though the

bill was still not 100% pure, several of us made frantic calls to get the Senate (which stayed in session one week longer) to accept the House version — or the bill would have died for the session.

The bill, which was passed Oct. 3, contains the following major good provisions.

- Establishment of the Tall Grass Prairie National Preserve in Kansas
- Establishment of a public corporation to manage the Presidio of San Francisco
- Authorization to acquire Sterling Forest land for NY and NJ
- Establishment of Shenandoah Valley Battlefield, VA
- Designation of 15 new heritage areas and historic sites (including the Tennessee Civil War Area).

Among a few bad features remaining in the bill, the worst is a halt on regulations that limit the number of cruise ships in Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska. Numerous other damaging riders were dropped, including:

- Corporate sponsorship of parks
- Shrinking the boundaries of Shenandoah National Park.

The corporate sponsorship feature was opposed by 22 environmental groups. There is major concern that (as a Doonesbury cartoon intimated) the measure would put the National Park System up for sale. NPS (though it could have used the money) is worried about commercialization of the parks and about conflicts of interest between government acceptance of the corporate money and simultaneous regulation of the corporations. Finally, it seems entirely possible that the tendering of corporate funds would simply be used as a rationale by Congress for further decreasing public funds — so we could end up with no net gain, and possibly even a net loss, in funding for the National Park System.

C. Land-acquisition funds: minimal

Appropriations under the Land & Water Conservation Fund increased barely over cost-of-living since last year.

Agency	Final approp. (in \$ millions)	
	FY 1997	FY 1996
National Park Service	52.4	47.6
Fish & Wildlife Serv.	44.5	36.9
US Forest Service	40.6	39.4
Bureau of Land Mngt.	10.4	12.8
States	1.5	1.5
TOTAL	149.4	138.2

The LWCF, which is derived from offshore oil & gas royalties paid to the government, and is earmarked for open-space land acquisition, is authorized at \$900 million. Yet, the Congress has in recent years appropriated only a small fraction of this amount (this year, <17%).

The Intl. Assoc. of Fish & Wildlife Agencies has proposed another source of revenues, "Teaming with Wildlife," which would assess \$350 million/year in taxes and fees on recreation equipment and be used for land acquisition to benefit nongame wildlife. Some organizations see this as being in potential competition with the LWCF, while others say there should be plenty of room for both sources of revenue since they draw money from different pots. (Note by editor: It isn't the size of the pot that is the limiting factor, however; thus the LWCF pot is huge but hasn't been sufficiently dipped into by the Congress.)

D. Park Service funding boosted

Just for once, the National Park Service got the increases it requested in operation and construction funds. Operating funds are up by \$70 million (65%), with \$21.3M of that amount allocated to resource stewardship, \$18.6M for visitor services, and \$19.6M for maintenance. Construction funds are up by \$21.2M (14.1%). The demonstration entrance fee program was expanded.

E. Appropriations for EPA

FY1997 appropriations for EPA are about \$6.6 billion. This amounts to an increase of about 1% above last year's level, and represents only about one-tenth of the increase requested by the Administration. However, the good news is that the appropriations bill does not include any of the highly damaging riders we saw last year, which required a great deal of effort to get removed.

 **Don't forget TCWP's
Annual Weekend
(see p.2)**

WHAT IS TCWP?

TCWP is dedicated to achieving and perpetuating protection of natural lands and waters by means of public ownership, legislation, or cooperation of the private sector. While our first focus is on the Cumberland and Appalachian regions of East Tennessee, our efforts may extend to the rest of the state and the nation.

TCWP's strength lies in researching information pertinent to an issue, informing and educating our membership and the public, interacting with groups having similar objectives, and working through the legislative, administrative, and judicial branches of government on the federal, state, and local levels.

TCWP, 130 Tabor Rd., Oak Ridge, TN 37830
Pres. Jenny Freeman, 423-482-3980
Exec. Dir., Karen Peterson, 423-481-0286 or
966-2885

L THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE

A. Introduction

The League of Conservation Voters is a non-partisan organization that has since 1970 compiled detailed information on the environmental record of office-holders in the Congress and in the Administration. LCV has recently summarized the records compiled by Bob Dole and Jack Kemp during, respectively, 35 and 18 years in the Congress, the record of the 4-year Clinton/Gore Administration, and Clinton's and Gore's environmental records prior to 1992. All candidates have had numerous "tangible opportunities to demonstrate leadership and results on environmental issues," and on the basis of this extensive and clear evidence LCV endorses the Clinton/Gore ticket. The following is extracted from LCV's recently published *Special Presidential Issue* (with actual quotes so indicated). Scores we present in tables are from LCV's *National Environmental Scorecard*, and are given in percent, %.

B. Dole

During his time in the Senate, Dole scored consistently (12 out of 13 times) below not only the Senate average (both parties) but his own party's Senate average. Subsequent to 1990 his scores have actually been in the single digits, falling to zero at the end (1994 and 1995).

Year	Dole's score	GOP avg.	Senate avg.
1971-72	11		
1973-74	38	41	49
1975-76	11	30	44
1977-78	20	32	52
1979-80	49	40	46
1981-82	18	29	40
1983-84	22	36	52
1985-86	35	39	51
1987-88	20	37	47
1989-90	22	32	51
1991-92	6	24	47
1993-94	3	18	49
1995	0	11	47
Lifetime	19		

"During three decades in Congress, Dole had rarely taken a lead role for or against environmental legislation until the current Congress, when he was the prime sponsor of two of the most sweeping anti-environmental initiatives ever introduced" [S.343, and S.22 (later, S.605), see below]. Over the years, while Dole did not take a chief-sponsor role in environmental legislation, he

did, however, lead an effort to weaken the Clean Water Act on behalf of the Reagan administration. Further, he was a co-sponsor on several instances of anti-environmental legislation, e.g.,

- 1991, '93 '95: Wetlands Simplification Act to weaken definition of wetlands, thus limiting areas eligible for protection
- 1991: a bill by Murkowski to lease the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil & gas development
- 1979: a Clean Air Act amendment to weaken visibility standards applicable to western national parks
- 1979: a bill that would turn over to the states federal lands managed by BLM.

During the Congress just past, Dole sponsored and championed two major anti-environmental initiatives, each "skillfully crafted to cripple environmental law enforcement across the board: clean water, clean air, pesticides, wetlands protection, endangered species."

- S.343, Dole's Comprehensive Regulatory Reform Act of 1995 would have undercut the effectiveness of existing environmental safeguards, and made it exceedingly difficult (and expensive) for EPA and other agencies to adopt new regulations required by environmental laws. [Dole was forced to withdraw the bill in 7/95].
 - S.605, Dole's "takings" bill, would entitle property owners to federal compensation if they could claim reduction in the value of their property as a result of federal laws on pollution, wildlife protection, land use, etc. The "takings" bill has been described as a giant entitlement program for mining, land-development, and chemical corporations. [No floor action was taken in 1996].
- While neither of these initiatives came to fruition in the last Congress, Dole continues to champion them as central goals of his campaign.

Other anti-environment positions:

- For drilling in ANWR
- Against efforts to reform the 1872 Mining Law
- For weakening the Endangered Species Act (by applying "common-sense science")
- For continuing sugar price supports which contribute to the problems faced by the Everglades -- water pollution and water diversion
- Against Sen. Bruce Babbitt's efforts to reform public-land management (e.g., mining or grazing on public land), which he refers to as "Clinton's War on the West"
- For repealing the 1993 gasoline tax boost
- Against additional federal standards for automobile fuel efficiency.

Pro-environment actions by Dole:

- In 1980, he voted for a key amendment that helped secure passage of the Alaska Lands Act
- In 1996, he secured \$200 million in the Farm bill to acquire and protect lands in the Everglades ecosystem (however, he helped defeat an effort to curb harmful sugar subsidies, see above)

C. Kemp

During his time in Congress, Kemp's environmental scores dropped precipitously after an initial high.

Year	Kemp's score
1971-72 (his first term)	85
1987-88 (his last term)	0
Lifetime	27

Kemp was "one of the few members of Congress whose environmental voting records ... declined over time [during the 1971-88 period]. ... Early in his congressional career, Rep. Kemp voted in support of clean water bills, important to his Buffalo constituents for the restoration of Lake Erie. On issues other than water pollution, his record was abysmal, and unlike some of his fiscally conservative colleagues, he rarely voted to cut spending for environmentally damaging pork-barrel public works projects. Since his departure from Congress, Kemp has had no discernible interest in or profile on environmental issues."

During Kemp's run for the presidency in 1988, LCV rated him "F," actually worse than his fellow presidential candidate, Bob Dole, who at that time was rated "D-".

D. Clinton and Gore: pre-1992

As Governor of Arkansas, Clinton had a mixed environmental record, which, however, improved over time and, in 1992, was characterized by LCV as "better late than never." His record was bad on clean water (permitting the dumping of chicken wastes at Tyson processing plants), and bad on certain critical appointments, which tilted toward industrial development at the expense of environmental representation. His record was much better on land conservation: additions to the Arkansas Natural Areas System and state park system, establishment of a permanent fund for land preservation and of a substantial reforestation program. Finally, in 1991, he and the Arkansas legislature passed a wide-ranging program of important environmental initiatives, which were vigorously implemented

By selecting Al Gore as his running mate, Clinton established environmental issues as a top priority for his administration. While in the Senate, Gore received a lifetime LCV score of 73%, well above national and regional averages. During the 1988 presidential primary, Gore made environmental protection a cornerstone of his platform. Prior to his selection to the 1992 ticket, Gore published the best-seller *Earth in the Balance*, which called protection of the environment "the central organizing principle for civilization."

E. Clinton/Gore administration

1. To start with, the President made numerous outstanding appointments in the environmental area, such as
 - Bruce Babbitt, Sec. of the Interior,
 - Carol Browner, EPA Administrator,
 - Mollie Beattie, head of Fish & Wildlife Service,
 - Jim Baccus, head of BLM,
 - Tim Wirth, Undersecretary of State (helping to elevate international environmental concerns), and
 - a host of subcabinet and agency positions, which added environmental commitment and expertise not only in Interior, but also Commerce, Justice, Agriculture, Defense and even OMB. A few appointments were "subpar," such as the Director of the Office of Surface Mining.
2. In the first half of his term, Clinton's inexperienced legislative tactics (not lining up congressional support, compromising too early) doomed several of his environmental initiatives, such as mining and grazing reform, an energy tax, improvements to the Clean Water and Superfund laws, and elevation of EPA to cabinet status. There were however, some accomplishments during that period, such as
 - repeal of the "Mexico City policy," which had hampered the funding of providers of international family planning,
 - restoring the US contribution to the UN Population Fund,
 - success of the California desert protection initiative, which he supported.
3. In the second half of his term, when the new Republican Congress put Clinton in a defensive position, he staunchly defended the nation's environmental laws against an unprecedented onslaught. There was one tragic exception, the timber salvage rider ("logging without laws") that Congress had attached to the 1995 rescission bill. Clinton vetoed the bill, urging Congress to delete the rider; but, when the revised bill (which also

provided funds for victims of the Mississippi floods and the Oklahoma City bombing) came back to his desk (with some of its offensive provisions fixed), he signed it, hoping to temper the worst features of the timber rider by presidential orders. Unfortunately a court subsequently ruled that the language of the rider precluded such directives.

Clinton did manage to stand up to the 104th Congress on a number of other vital issues. Most important, he vetoed spending bills on the basis of the disastrous environmental-policy riders they contained. Because of his refusal to back down, even in the face of two government shut-downs, the following threats (and others) did not materialize NL211 ¶6A):

- oil & gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge,
- extension (beyond 12/31/96) of the timber salvage rider,
- increased logging in an ancient rain forest (the Tongass NFI in Alaska),
- transfer of the Mojave National Preserve from Park Service to BLM,
- moratorium on listing new endangered species and designating critical habitat,
- removal of EPA authority to veto harmful wetlands-development permits,
- deep cuts in resource-protection and energy-conservation funds.

4. Numerous executive initiatives add to an outstanding environmental record. These include:

- creation of the 1,700,000-acre Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in SE Utah's spectacular red-rock country that has been severely threatened (NL113 ¶3A);
- halting of the New World Mine that could have polluted Yellowstone with toxic mine waste (NL212 ¶8A);
- mandating of federal recycling;
- signing the Rio de Janeiro Treaty on Biodiversity that had been held up by the Bush Administration;
- implementation of USFWS plans to restore wolf populations to Yellowstone and central Idaho wilderness areas;
- change in the mission of BuRec to de-emphasize dam construction;
- reforming Glen Canyon Dam management to increase protection of the Grand Canyon's river ecosystem.

II. CONGRESSIONAL RACES

A. Introduction

- We provide three sets of information
- Results from the LCV Scorecard, 1993-96
- Responses to a TCWP questionnaire sent to all Democratic and Republican candidates for Senate and House seats
- Special mentions (from TCWP Newsletters) and information that amplifies or differs from questionnaire responses.

B. Environmental Scorecard, 1993-96

The League of Conservation Voters (LCV), a bipartisan organization, was founded 26 years ago with the mission of protecting the environment through political action. LCV's *National Environmental Scorecard* has been published annually since 1970. This year's scorecard on the 104th Congress represents the consensus of experts from 27 respected environmental groups who have selected key votes on which Members of Congress should be graded. The Scorecard includes only votes on which Members were faced with a real choice; it excludes some environmental accomplishments that were approved with broad consensus, because these do not help distinguish pro- and anti-environmental legislators. We show scores for the 103rd Congress as well as for the 104th.

Name (Dist - Party)	'95/'96	'96	'95	'93/'94	C*
SENATE					
Frist	7	15	0	--	< #
Thompson	19	31	7	--	<
HOUSE					
Quillen (1-R)	0	0	0	15	< #
Duncan (2-R)	15	31	0	20	< #
Wamp (3-R)	15	23	8	--	< #
Hilleary (4-R)	12	15	8	--	< #
Clement (5-D)	65	69	62	52	#
Gordon (6-D)	62	69	54	61	#
Bryant (7-R)	0	0	0	--	< #
Tanner (8-D)	31	31	31	35	#
Ford (9-D)	69	62	77	65	#

* Comparison of '95/'96 score with averages:

< = less than regional average (both parties);

= less than party average (all regions)

Key votes for the 104th Congress ('95/'96) on which Senators were judged include: endangered species, logging without laws, grazing, Utah wilderness, public lands sell-off, sugar subsidy, international family planning, pork-barrel water projects, and others. Key votes on which Representatives were judged include: anti-environment riders attached to

spending and revenue bills, wildlife refuges, federal land acquisition (Land & Water Conservation Fund), endangered species, logging without laws, logging roads, sugar subsidy, pork-barrel water projects, renewable energy research, and others. If you want a description of the specific vote, write us. (Many of these issues have been covered in TCWP Newsletters over the past several years, e.g., see D., below.)

C. Questionnaire responses

The questionnaire. Our questionnaires were mailed Sept. 24, together with a self-addressed, stamped envelope. During the second week of October, TCWP's VP, Eric Hirst, called all those who had not yet responded and urged them to do so.

Obviously, the questionnaires sampled only a few important issues, and for a more complete picture on incumbents you should consult the LCV score (B., above). Additionally, after reading the questionnaire responses, we urge you to look at the section following it (D., below), where amplifying (and, in some cases, differing) information is presented.

The full text of the questionnaire included a considerable amount of background material for each question or set of questions. Here, in the interest of conserving space, we omit this material and list only the 12 questions themselves (in a few cases, paraphrased so as to include sufficient background material).

1. Would you actively seek appropriations for acquiring, as quickly as possible, the remaining lands authorized for inclusion in the Obed Wild & Scenic River, the Big South Fork NRRRA, and other units of the National Park and National Forest Systems in Tennessee?
2. Would you support or oppose a bill similar to the 1995 park-closure commission bill?
- 3a. What is your position on increased appropriations for the National Park Service operating funds?
- 3b. What is your position on having park entrance fees earmarked entirely to the National Park Service (currently, the bulk goes to the general treasury)?
- 3c. Would you vote for or against a concessions reform bill that requires competitive bidding (as opposed to preferential rights for incumbents) and a higher share of the profits going to the Park Service?
4. How would you vote on a bill to extend the provisions of the "timber-salvage" rider?
- 5a. How would you vote on a bill to reform the 1872 mining law?
- 5b. What would be your position on below-cost timber sales in national forests, including the Cherokee?
- 5c. Would you vote to increase grazing fees on public lands and to lower allowable grazing levels?
- 6a. How would you vote on the issue of selling federal assets (e.g., oil from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR]) to offset the deficit?
- 6b. Would you support a bill to designate the ANWR Coastal Plain a wilderness?
7. Would you support FAA rulings that would restrict helicopter overflights of the Gt. Smoky Mtns. Natl. Park?

Senatorial race -- Bill Thompson (R)

1. I strongly support making our national parks and forests available to as many people as possible -- both inside and outside Tennessee. I would review the need for future appropriations to acquire land with this goal in mind, while also being mindful of the need to balance the federal budget.
2. I do not support the closure of our treasured national parks. However, if Congress should discover that any individual area categorized as a park is without national significance, that area should be removed from the National Park System.
- 3a. I would seek additional appropriations for the Park System while continuing the effort to balance the budget.
- 3b. I would support the earmarking of fees to the parks, should that proposal come before Congress.
- 3c. I would support a revamped park concessions process that generates more revenue for the Park System, should that proposal come before the Congress.
4. I would have to assess the situation in our national forests at the time of a vote on this issue. I do not support clear-cutting. I do support the protection of old-growth forests.
- 5a. I believe that the 1872 mining laws are outdated and in need of reform. I supported changes in the law that would have ended the practice of awarding patents to public lands for as little as \$250 an acre, and would have instead required mining companies to pay fair market value for the land. The proposed changes also included a first-ever 2.5% net royalty on any minerals recovered from patented lands.
- 5b. I cosponsored an amendment to require contractors to pay for timber access roads in our national forests, and I continue to support the

public receiving a fair return on the timber that is cut on public land. This price should take into account the cost of making the timber accessible by road, the quality of the timber, and the value to the public of reducing the threat of wildfire.

- 5c. The issue of increasing fees for cattle grazing on federal lands was addressed in S.1459, the Rangeland Management Act. This legislation would have simplified grazing fee schedules, raised the fee charged for grazing on federal land by 37%, and made needed reforms in grazing policy. I supported this legislation when it was considered on the Senate floor, but unfortunately it was not enacted into law before Congress adjourned for the year.
- 6a. In general, I believe that Congress should have the flexibility to consider various options as we work to balance the budget. I do not support the random or haphazard sale of federal assets, and I believe that we must always carefully consider the ramifications of selling a particular asset, including the impact on the environment. For example, as noted below, I voted against allowing oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Alaska. However, if Congress determines that it is no longer appropriate for a particular asset to be owned by the federal government, we should be able to use any proceeds from its sale to help reduce the deficit.
- 6b. In last year's balanced budget Act, I opposed drilling in ANWR. I would need to review the specific details of any proposal to make ANWR a wilderness area.
7. I am a co-sponsor of legislation that would allow visitors to the Smokies and other National Parks to enjoy the peace and quiet of those parks by putting some reasonable restrictions on noisy overflights. The legislation would put the National Park Service on equal footing with the Federal Aviation Administration in regulating tourist flights over National Parks.

Senatorial race -- Houston Gordon (D)

No answer received

1st District -- Kay C. Smith (D)

1. Yes
2. Undecided (need to know more)
- 3a. Would support
- 3b. If money is charged for park entrance, this should go to the Park Service for maintaining quality enjoyment for all.
- 3c. Yes

4. Undecided. How are "logging" rights awarded?

5a. I would definitely vote to reform this

5b. I disagree with this unfair practice -- the taxpayers pay.

5c. Yes

6a. I disagree

6b. Yes

7. Yes

1st District -- Bill Jenkins (R). No response

3rd District -- Chuck Jolly (D)

1. Yes

2. Oppose

3a. Favor increase -- see (3b)

3b. I favor earmarking entrance fees for local maintenance & operations

3c. Favor

4. I oppose extension of "timber-salvage."

5a. I believe that the repeal of the 1872 Act is now appropriate

5b. I am opposed to below-cost timber sales *unless* there are compelling management issues, e.g. [illegible] or disease control

5c. I am in favor of increasing grazing fees to market levels

6a. I am opposed to the development of ANWR in the interest of deficit reduction or otherwise

6b. Yes

7. [question was overlooked]

3rd District -- Zach Wamp (R)

Wamp sent a letter in lieu of returning questionnaire. His entire letter is quoted, broken into parts that apply to the specific questions.

1. I have contacted the Appropriations Committee in the past to support funding for pending land acquisitions in the Obed and Big South Fork. After visiting these areas personally, along with the Cherokee National Forest and other treasures in East Tennessee, I have asked Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell, who chairs the Parks subcommittee, to hold a field hearing in our district to discuss adding Moccasin bend to the National Park System. I am also looking into sponsoring legislation to create a National Recreation Area in the Ocoee region.

2. I opposed HR 260, the parks commission bill

3a. I voted to increase funding for operations of our national parks in the appropriations bill.

3b, c. I will not blindly support any bill that simply raises revenues without looking at the overall effects -- including whether there are pref-

ences for current concessions or new fees that don't meet our goal of true reform.

4. I trust U.S. Forest Service professionals to manage salvage operations, with periodic reviews, consistent with Congress's intent not to over-harvest but to clear out dead and dying timber only.
- 5a, b, c. On the issue of fees, concessions, and royalties on public lands, I have consistently supported efforts to end corporate welfare and give the taxpayer a fair market value for mining rights, timber, grazing, and other fees.
- 5b. I supported Rep. Kennedy's amendment to stop the subsidy for logging roads.
- 6a. I will not blindly support "asset sales." I actively opposed opening up ANWR to oil drilling and the wholesale auctioning of public lands, lakes, and dams to reduced the deficit. When it comes to natural resources, we can find a balance that preserves our heritage and reduces the budget deficit.
- 6b. [question was not addressed in letter]
7. [question was not addressed in letter]

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th Districts: No response from any candidates.

8th District -- John Tanner (D)

Sent a letter in lieu of returning questionnaire.

"... The questions that you address are important to our country. Unfortunately, however, because of the large number of questionnaires ... that our office has received this year, we have not been able to respond to them all. ... We work very hard ... to stay in touch with the people of Tennessee ... so that we can represent their wide and varied interests. ... I hope you will encourage [your members] to contact our office on issues of concern."

8th District -- Tom Watson (R) No response

9th District -- Harold Ford, Jr. (D)

Sent a letter in lieu of returning questionnaire.

"... As a matter of policy, I do not answer candidate questionnaires, however I assure you that I am committed to protecting America's national forests and parks, which are a vital part of our national heritage. I oppose proposals to turn sole responsibility for these national treasure over to states or private entities. As a member of Congress, I will strive for the restoration and preservation of our vital wilderness areas, including those as close to home as the Wolf River and those as far away as the Everglades or the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. ... My father has been a friend over the

years [Editor's note: he consistently had the highest LCV score of the entire Tennessee delegation.] I will be one too."

9th District -- Rod DeBerry (R)

1. Yes
2. Oppose
- 3a. Increase for state of Tennessee
- 3b. I agree with entrance fees being earmarked for National Park Service
- 3c. Vote for
4. Against
- 5a. For Reform
- 5b. Should be gold at market price
- 5c. Yes
- 6a. Against
- 6b. Yes
7. No, but maybe they should fly at a higher level.

D. Special mentions and information

Some of the questionnaire responses, above, may not present the whole picture and can become more useful through the addition of amplifying (and, in some cases, differing) information. Further, TCWP Newsletters, in reporting issues not included in the questionnaires, occasionally mentioned incumbents. This section attempts to provide this type of information. References to TCWP Newsletters are shown in parens (NL No. / ¶ No); references to the vote analyses in the LCV Scorecards are also indicated in parens.

Thompson:

- Re response to 4.: In letter to TCWP, was non-committal when asked whether he would vote to repeal timber rider (212/9B). Subsequently voted against repeal (LCV).
- Re response to 5a.: Voted against an amendment to put a hold on issuing new mining patents (until a time when 1872 law could be truly reformed) (LCV). The "reform" bill on which he voted was, in fact, sham reform.
- Re response to 5c.: Voted for amendment (which failed) to raise grazing fees. Subsequently voted for status quo grazing bill without this amendment (LCV).
- Re response to 6a.: Voted for amendment to strike ANWR oil & gas drilling from budget reconciliation bill (208/6A).
- failed to vote against bill that would have opened much Utah's red-rock country to exploitation and would have set dangerous precedent for wilderness definitions nationwide (210/7C);

Duncan

- In committee, cast anti-environment vote on each major amendment of the Dirty Water bill (204/8A).
- Voted for parks closure commission (207/7A), and favors closing "questionable parks" (212/6C).
- Co-sponsored bill that would gravely weaken Endangered Species Act (208/6B).
- Failed to vote for amendment to stop issuing mining patents until a time when 1872 law could be truly reformed (208/6F).
- Exerted major pressure to reconstruct Parson Branch Road through Smokies potential wilderness area (209/5A, 212/6B).
- In his newsletter, erroneously stated that Smokies received funding at double rate of inflation over 10 years, when actual increase was only ~1% per year (212/6C).

Wang:

- Re response to 1: Visited Obed on 8/31/95 (207/1A).
- Re response to 2: Voted against the park-closure bill, HR.260, and also joined effort to get HR.260 removed from budget reconciliation package (208/5A).
- Re response to 3a: Voted for \$10 million increase in Park Service operating funds (207/1A).
- Re response to 4: Voted against repeal of timber rider (LCV). Earlier, in replying to TCWP letter on the subject, he wrote that timber rider "allows for the removal of only dead and dying timber" and that "a buildup of dead wood may fuel fires." (210/7A)
- Re response to 5a: Failed to vote for amendment to stop issuing mining patents until a time when 1872 law could be truly reformed (208/6F).
- In committee, cast anti-environment vote on each major amendment of the Dirty Water bill (204/8A).
- Fought floor amendment that would have zeroed TVA resource budget.
- Unlike other Tennessee Republicans, did not co-sponsor bill that would gravely weaken Endangered Species Act (208/6B); but failed to sign Rep. Morella letter to repeal species-listing moratorium (210/7B).

Bart Gordon

- Voted against park-closure commission (207/7A).
- Co-sponsored Hinchey's real Utah wilderness bill (210/7C).

Harold Ford, Sr.

- Only Tennessee Congressman to vote against Dirty Water bill (205/6).
- Voted against park-closure commission (207/7A).
- Only Tennessee Congressman to sign Rep. Morella letter to repeal species-listing moratorium (210/7B).

III. TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE**A. Introduction**

Because of the very large number of races, and our limited resources of time, we decided to limit ourselves to Anderson and Roane County candidates (our apologies to the many TCWP members who reside elsewhere!). We personally distributed the 10-question General Assembly questionnaire to the candidates who appeared in person (or sent a representative to) the League of Women Voters candidate rally on October 9, and mailed one to a candidate (Lincoln Davis) who was absent.

B. Questionnaire responsesThe questionnaire

- 1a. In the annual budget, would you support funds for the protection of state-park boundaries from encroaching developments (e.g., by purchase of buffer zones)?
- 1b. Would you support or sponsor funding for natural areas, state scenic rivers, and/or state trails?
- 1c. Would you support or sponsor legislation to protect state-park lands from off-site impacts (e.g., by specific air-quality or water-quality controls)?
- 2a. What is your position on allowing clear cutting in state forests?
- 2b. Would you favor legislation that would regulate the practice by which logging can be done on private land?
- 2c. Do you believe that proliferation of chip mills and massive clear cutting (e.g., Champion) will have an impact on the state's hardwood industry?
- 2d. What is your position on finding legislative means for limiting chip mills?
- 3a. Currently forestry and agricultural activities are exempt from water-pollution control laws. Would you support or oppose legislation to remove this exemption?
- 3b. Would you support or oppose special air-quality regulations designed to improve and maintain the quality of air of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park?
4. What environmental issues are of greatest concern to you, and how would you address them as a member of the Tennessee General Assembly?

33rd Representative District - Dr. Gene Caldwell

(D)

- 1a. Yes
- 1b. Yes
- 1c. Yes

- 2a. It would need to depend on the area involved. BMP (Best Management Practices) need to cover forests as well as farmlands.
 - 2b. In general, no for small acreage, but same as 2a for large acreage, especially as it affects water quality
 - 2c. Yes
 - 2d. I am open for a politically acceptable solution!!
 - 3a. Support, but recognize a huge difference between a corporate pig farm with 15,000 pigs and a family farm.
 - 3b. Yes, with some economic guidelines
 4. (1) Clean water; (2) Sustainable development as we encourage industry to move in; (3) Parks that are dedicated to natural areas and not development of hotels and golf courses.
- Additional. I look forward to working with you on these issues. I will rely on your guidance in a lot of this area.

33rd Representative District -- Tony Cappiello (R)

Did not return questionnaire.

Rome County Representative

Neither Bruce Cantrell nor Dennis Ferguson returned the questionnaire.

12th Senatorial District -- Shirley Duer (R)

- 1a. The situation at each park needs to be evaluated. I am very familiar with Fall Creek Falls and the negative impacts from strip mining. We must protect our parks.
- 1b. We need to continue to encourage private landowners and corporations to support natural areas, trails. My priority is to preserve Scotts Gulf -- an expensive project if accomplished without cooperation.
- 1c. Would like to study proposed legislation. It is a challenge to protect the rights of property owners (especially farmers) while protecting our parks.
- 2a. I have served on the Forestry Study Committee. I understand that "experts" consider clear cutting the best management tool. Clear cutting is a visual assault and I have not been convinced this is acceptable except in areas where all timber is low-grade, poor quality. This should not be the case at our state forests.
- 2b. I would prefer to work with the timber owners -- encourage the State Forestry Assoc. to set guidelines. Legislation for the flat lands of West TN and the mountains of East TN would be difficult to achieve. Private landowners

need to be educated as to the value of protecting their investment.

- 2c. Timber is a renewable resource -- a valuable resource for farmers. Any practice (such as chip-mills) that doesn't allow the resource to be replenished is a public policy concern.
- 2d. We need to be realistic -- we can limit chip mills in TN -- but they can locate down-river in Alabama and still impact our hardwood forests! I am receptive to suggestions and recommendations.
- 3a. I would have to see the proposed legislation. Forestry and agriculture are important industries in the 12th District and in TN. We must find ways to work together for the economy and the environment.
- 3b. No legislation on the state level -- this issue must be a cooperative effort by all surrounding states.
4. I have served on the TN Conservation Commission before my election to the General Assembly. Because tourism and our state parks are so closely linked in this Senate district, I will work to enhance both. The natural beauty of the mountains of East Tennessee should be enhanced and preserved.

12th Senatorial District

Lincoln Davis and Steve Goldston did not return the questionnaire.

VOTE
November 5