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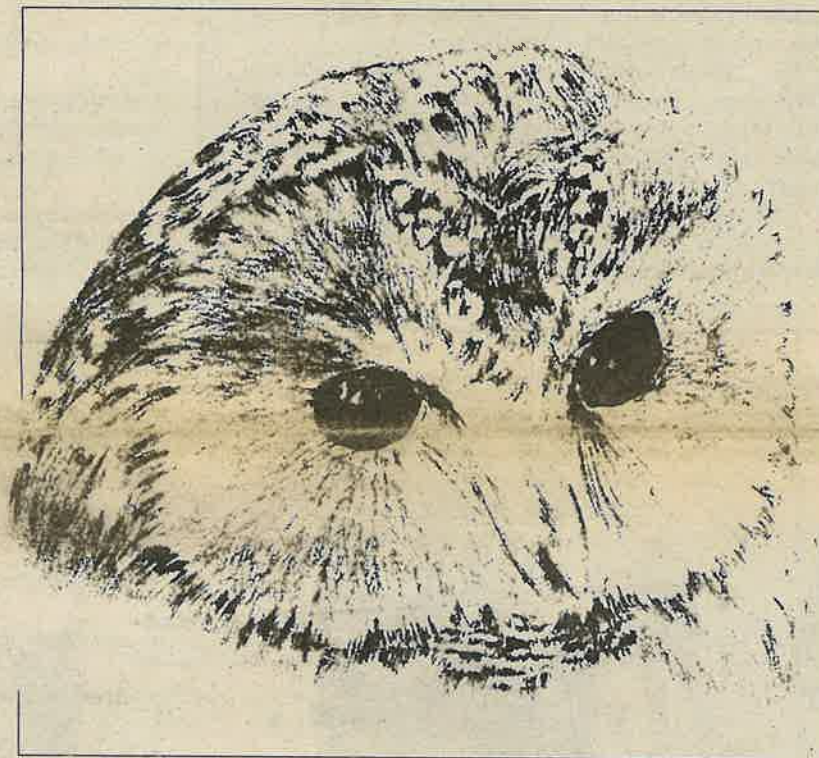
July, 1990

15

Spotted owl flying low

Days after listing the owl as a threatened species, the administration refuses to implement a scientific committee's protection strategy and aims to weaken the Endangered Species Act itself

By Stephanie Mandel



The administration says it will seek legislation to prevent legal challenges of timber sales in spotted owl habitat.

Drawing courtesy of U.S. Forest Service

Hopes and fears for the fate of the northern spotted owl were raised to new heights in late June.

The ancient forest creature was designated a threatened species, kicking into effect federal protection of its habitat. But less than a week later federal agencies refused to implement the owl conservation recommendations of their own interagency scientific committee (known as the Jack Ward Thomas Committee, after its Chair).

"Biology has taken a back seat, probably in the trunk," said Dan Taylor of the National Audubon Society. "The Administration is relying on wishful thinking for this beleaguered species."

Instead of the Thomas Committee plan, a "high level" interagency task force will develop over the next two months a management plan for owls on Forest Service lands. The task force will consult Congressional representatives and Governors of the affected states, in line with a mandate to preserve timber industry jobs as well as the owl.

The interagency task force will also propose changes in the National Forest Management Act and Endangered Species Act by September 1. The Endangered Species Act already allows a rarely used Cabinet-level appeals com-

mittee to override its protections in deference to economic and social impacts. The administration said it may seek to broaden the powers of this Endangered Species Committee, which is informally called the "God squad."

"We read this decision as a repudiation of long-standing law, sound science, and professional land management," Wilderness Society President George Frampton said in a UPI story.

Environmentalists oppose changes in the nation's environmental laws, and many believe that the agencies should adopt the Thomas plan in its entirety. Lynn Ryan of the California Ancient Forest Alliance points out that the number of owls is expected to decrease even under the Thomas plan. "Anything less is unacceptable," said Ryan.

David Edelson of the National Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is concerned that logging within the Thomas plan's recommended owl habitat conservation areas (HCAs) will go forward in the absence of an interim plan.

Chris Bowen of the Forest Service's California re-

gional office denied this intent, saying that "in the meantime, we're staying away from and protecting both spotted owl habitat areas (SOHAs) and HCAs."

However, the status of 1990 timber sales was unclear in an Interior Department press release, which read that "Yuetter [Secretary of Agriculture Clayton] and Lujan [Secretary of Interior Manual] pledged that the FS, BLM, and FWS [Fish and Wildlife Service] would expedite timber sales pursuant to the ESA [Endangered Species Act] process. This action will assist FS and BLM to minimize the delay of timber sales and be consistent in achieving the Congressionally mandated level of timber for this fiscal year."

The administration said it will seek to convene the Endangered Species Committee to review timber sale that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says is out of concordance with saving the spotted owl.

Planners with California's Shasta-Trinity and Klamath national forests, where spotted owls live, judged that if the Thomas plan were implemented the volume of timber available for cutting would be reduced to a significant degree. In fact, the Shasta-Trinity is beginning major revisions in its draft forest plan, which was released in March, in the wake of the owl listing.

Planning staff officer John Kruse estimated that 42 percent of the allowable sale program for the Shasta-T. would have to be dropped if the Thomas plan were adopted in its entirety.

The Interior Department's press release also told of the administration's intent to propose legislation that would prevent future court challenges of their logging plans. Lawmakers, however, were skeptical that such legislation would pass this fiscal year.

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COALITION PAGE

Monthly Report

A funny thing happened on my last trip to the Snow Mountain Wilderness. I didn't just drive my truck to the wilderness; I drove *inside* it.

Earlier in June a group of local CWC volunteers and staff took a weekend trip to Snow Mountain. While doing a number of things that wouldn't be allowed under the proposed Mt. Shasta Wilderness plan (we camped in sight of a meadow, built a campfire, and were accompanied by Inyo, the wonder dog; but if you can find our campsite, we'll give you a prize!), I got to thinking about the north side of the wilderness where I hadn't been since—well, since Nixon was President and some of my interns were in kindergarten.

So later in the month one of these young interns (Shelley Mountjoy, who was born after all the *really* good rock and roll was written) and I returned to the north side of the wilderness.

Our first destination was Crooked Tree Ridge, site of a timber sale in 1973. Our interest was in how the area looked today, since Congress decided to include it in the wilderness despite the roading and selective logging that had occurred.

We drove to the end of the road, where we found a flimsy barrier that predated the establishment of the wilderness in 1984. Two wilderness boundary signs were tacked on trees just beyond.

By Jim Eaton

Unlike other trailheads, there was no "Snow Mountain Wilderness" wooden sign or trailhead register.

We hiked around and looked at the decaying stumps remaining. Since it seemed to be a much smaller area than I had expected, we got out the maps to see how far this logging went into the wilderness. That's when I realized that we were parked 9/10ths of a mile inside the wilderness boundary.

We drove back to the road junction. We carefully watched the terrain as we headed back towards the trailhead. "Here it is, this is where the wilderness boundary *should* be!" No sign. No gate. Just the road continuing another mile inside the wilderness.

It has been nearly six years since Congress established the Snow Mountain Wilderness. There has been ample time for the Forest Service to comply with the law and close the road.

Is this the Forest Service game? Catch us if you can? Well, we did. Just like at the South Warner Wilderness where Luis Ireland found that timber sales had slopped into the wilderness area *five times*.

So why then do Forest Service officials act so surprised when they see that environmentalists are suspicious of their words, motives, and actions?

Wilderness primer, part IV: Dos and Don'ts

According to the Wilderness Act of 1964, lands placed by Congress in the National Wilderness Preservation System are to be used for public purposes: recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical uses. The Act also specifically prohibits and allows certain uses:

DOS

- commercial services- "...may be performed...to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas." Outfitters and guides fit in here.
- packstock: horses, mules, and llamas
- hiking and backpacking
- mining- Mining claims made before 1984 may be developed in perpetuity (see the February 1990 WR for an article on mining law and wilderness).
- livestock grazing- Grazing, where established prior to the establishment of a wilderness area, is permitted to continue "subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture."

DON'TS

- permanent roads- Except owners of private land within wilderness area boundaries are allowed access, which may mean by way of road, to their property.
- temporary roads
- use of motor vehicles or motorized equipment
- any other form of mechanical transport
- structures or installations
- landing of aircraft or motorboats- Under "Special Provisions," Section 4.(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act, use of aircraft or motorboats, "where these uses have already become established, *may* be permitted [emphasis added] to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable." In California, airstrips are found in the Golden Trout Wilderness but are being phased out.

All of these *don'ts* are subject to the *caveat*: "except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area)." Helicopters, for example, frequently are used to evacuate injured people.

The agencies differ in their interpretation of "minimum requirements" for administration. The National Park Service has allowed the use of helicopters and chainsaws more casually than has the Forest Service. While conducting an acid rain study, for example, the Forest Service required researchers to pack their equipment in on stock while the Park Service allowed the use of helicopters.



CWC members camping in the Snow Mtn. wilderness. Photo by Jim Eaton

Correction:

The photo caption on page 4 of the June *Wilderness Record* was incorrect. Instead of the view from Mt. Ericsson looking south toward the Kern headwaters, the photo showed the view from Mt. Ericsson looking north toward Deerhorn Mtn., in the Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park wilderness.

Apologies to photographer Pete Yamagata.

Uncle Jim's Wilderness Trivia Quiz Question:

The designation of which California wilderness area required the removal of ranch houses, fences, powerlines, and out-buildings when it was designated by Congress?

(Answer on page 7.)



Wilderness proposals

BLM steps up attack on proposed Soda Mtn. wilderness

By Mark Prevost

Despite its own better judgement, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has increased its attack on the Soda Mountain wilderness area. Plans have been laid to increase grazing, carry out two timber sales (scheduled for 1991), and build a road through the heart of the Soda Mountain Wilderness Council's (SMWC) proposed wilderness area. Each of these activities by themselves are a threat. Collectively they are devastating.

Some BLM resource specialists have expressed concern about these threats. Unfortunately, their concerns—and the wilderness proposal—are feeling the brunt of forces that reach beyond local control. This does not mean that local decision-makers cannot prevent or mitigate these attacks, only that they are under pressure not to do so.

For example, in September 1989 Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon managed to abuse the legislative process by attaching a timber cutting amendment, or rider, on another non-related bill. This rider mandated a fiscal year 1990 harvest level for Oregon and Washington of around 3.5 billion board feet and limited judicial review of all sales. Senator Hatfield tried to eliminate all judicial review but failed in his attempt. The rider also dictated that the Forest Service and BLM must cut the full amount. In so doing, Senator Hatfield forced local land managers to plan timber sales in areas where they should not be cutting. The two sales within the Soda Mountain wilderness are a direct result of his rider. SMWC is now working to mobilize community support to force BLM to drop these sales.

In another turn of events, SMWC found itself side by side with BLM in a fight against two ranchers who are pushing for an increase in grazing within the Soda Mountain Allotment. SMWC and BLM employees are adamantly opposed to this increase because the area already has been excessively damaged by grazing.

Originally, BLM ruled against the cattlemen's request, but the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) overturned this decision. Now BLM's Oregon State Director, Dean Bibbes, has signed an appeal to IBLA, opposing its decision. SMWC and another rancher have joined BLM in this appeal, and are currently awaiting a decision.

In the meantime, the cattlemen have raised support for their side from the National, Oregon, and California Cattlemen's Associations and the Pacific Legal Foundation of California. Additionally, they have received help from the Rocky Mountain Legal Foundation (of James Watt infamy). The ranchers feel if they win this struggle it will set a precedent for increased grazing across

"Senator Hatfield forced local land managers to plan timber sales in areas where they should not be cutting. The two sales within the Soda Mtn. wilderness are a direct result of his rider."

the entire west. In the meantime SMWC is searching for its own legal counsel.

Despite these other threats, the most immediate threat to the Soda Mtn. wilderness is BLM's proposed "improvement" of an old fire access trail into a fire access road. This road could devastate the continuity of the larger wilderness proposal. Actually, BLM is planning the

road work under pressure from the Oregon State Department of Forestry (OSDF). OSDF has responsibility for all fires on private, state, and BLM lands and wants BLM to upgrade the road or accept liability. SMWC is opposed to the road because it would have major impacts on critical big game and non-game wildlife habitats and would not aid in preventing fire damage. The trail lies at the bottom of steep drainages where it would be of little use in fighting

a catastrophic fire. Such a fire would have to be fought from ridgetops, where road access already exists. There is also a fire lookout at the top of the drainage and a fire retardant air tanker base less than 20 miles away. Besides, BLM has conducted test burns in the area and has determined that the vegetation does not tend to burn readily. BLM knows that these plants form a "fire dependent community" which would benefit from low-intensity burns.

Even though BLM employees know and agree with these facts, nonetheless they feel compelled to honor OSDF's demands. They plan to make a decision on this issue within the next month.

SMWC requests your help. You can greatly influence decisions simply by writing a letter. The letter should state that you are adamantly opposed to the planned Skoheim Road "improvement" and adamantly opposed to the Hutton Creek and Rosebud Prairie timber sales. You should mention that you support the area being managed as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and SMWC's 32,000-acre wilderness proposal. Send your letters to David Jones, District Manager, BLM, 3040 Biddle Road, Medford, Oregon, 97504.

Mark Prevost is Chair of the Soda Mountain Wilderness Council.



The Soda Mtn. Wilderness Council objects to BLM's plan to "improve" the Skoheim jeep trail, which cuts into their 32,000-acre wilderness proposal.

Photo by Mark Prevost

Salvage sale appeal stops roadless area logging—for now

Fire salvage logging in roadless ancient forests in the Eldorado National Forest was temporarily stopped on June 13 when Deputy Regional Forester David M. Jay issued a "stay" of parts of the Pacific salvage sale.

The stay, requested as part of an appeal filed by the California Wilderness Coalition, Forest Issues Task Force, Friends of the River, and California Sportfishing Protection Alliance, prevents the awarding of sale contracts until the appeal is decided. In the appeal, the environmental groups have asked the Forest Service to complete an Environmental Impact Statement on the huge sale to determine the impacts it may have on the ecology of the forest.

The roadless areas involved are the Pyramid and Poison Hole. These areas adjacent to the western boundary of Desolation Wilderness include the western flanks of the Crystal Range. The appellants are proposing they be added to the wilderness.

Jay also excluded from salvage sales areas within a quarter of a mile of potential Wild & Scenic rivers—the Upper Rubicon, South Fork of the Rubicon, and the South Fork of the American.

David Tecklin of the Forest Issues Task Force called the stay decision "reasonable," but was concerned that ancient forest stands outside the roadless areas might be logged before the appeal decision is made.

Appeal filed in defense of Rubicon roadless area

A second appeal of salvage sales in the Eldorado National Forest was filed by the same four environmental groups, who are protesting a sale that includes portions of the Rubicon roadless area. The appeal asks that the sale's environmental analysis be modified to allow use of only existing roads and skid trails and include an inventory of ancient forest, watershed analysis, and other additional documentation.

Ancient Forests

Ancient forest reserves proposed for 100 species

"The spotted owl is almost certainly just the tip of the iceberg. There are probably dozens of other [old-growth forest] species just as threatened as the owl." — Dr. Jerry Franklin, Forest Service scientist

The spotted owl is not the only creature that relies on ancient forests for its home. More than 100 species find their best habitat there. For this reason, the California Ancient Forest Alliance is working to create an Ancient Forest Reserve System on public lands in California, Oregon, and Washington.

Support for the Ancient Forest Protection Act, H.R. 4492, is building. This legislation introduced by Representative Jim Jontz is cosponsored by 100 House members. The bill, developed with a great deal of input from conservation groups, offers the first attempt to define a process

for permanently protecting ancient forests. Congress would determine areas of ancient forest deserving protection and these stands would be protected while the process is underway.

Ancient forest protection is also being promoted within Congress by a "Dear Colleague" letter being circulated by Rep. David Bonior (D-MI) and Rep. Claudine Schneider (R-RI). The letter calls for substantial reductions in logging levels, permanent protection for ancient forests, curbs on log exports, and protection of habitat for rare old-growth-dependent wildlife.



Initiating better forestry

Privately-owned old growth forests will probably never be protected as wilderness. In fact, most of them have already been logged. Why are they important to wilderness?

Approximately 11,000 square miles of private forest lands in California are neighbors to public wilderness and roadless areas. As CWC President Steve Evans puts it, they "protect the integrity of the forest ecosystem on both public and private lands."

The Ancient Forest and Wildlife Protection initiative, also known as the Forests Forever initiative, would reform forestry practices on the state's private lands, which are now regulated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Also on the November ballot is an initiative sponsored by the Timber Association of California, known by environmentalists as "Big Stump." Lucy Blake of the California League of Conservation Voters opposes this measure, saying: "Big Stump represents an underhanded move by the timber industry to confuse California voters. The proposal is a special interest smoke screen designed to fool the electorate into believing that the timber industry is capable of regulating itself."

Confusion may be created by Big Stump's title—the "Global Warming and Clearcutting Reduction, Wildlife Protection and Reforestation Act," unless voters pay close attention to names at the ballot.

For more information, write to the Forests Forever headquarters at 106 West Stanley, Ukiah, CA 95982 or call (707) 462-2370.

Wilderness and Roadless Areas that overlap proposed northern spotted owl Habitat Conservation Areas*:

Mendocino	Klamath	Shasta-Trinity	Six Rivers	BLM
Yolla Bolly W	Marble Mtn. W	Chanceuilla W.	Siskiyou W.	King Range WSA
Elk Creek RA	Red Buttes W.	Trinity Alps W.	Yolla Bolly W.	Eden WSA
Thatcher RA	Trinity Alps W.	Chanceuilla RA	Smith River RA	Thatcher WSA
Snow Mtn. RA	Indian Creek RA	Dog Creek RA	Siskiyou RA	Red Mtn. WSA
Skeleton Glade RA	Kangaroo RA	Pattison RA	Mt. Lassic RA	South Fork Eel WSA
Black Butte RA	Siskiyou RA	Mt. Shasta RA		Cahto WSA
Thomes Creek RA	Tom Martin RA	South Fork Mt. RA	NPS	State
	Orleans Mtn. RA	East Girard RA		
W = Wilderness Area	plus 7 RAs adjacent to	West Girard RA	Point Reyes	Sinkyone
RA = Roadless Area	the Marble Mtn. W	plus 4 RAs adjacent to	Redwood	Humboldt
WSA = Wilderness Study Area		Trinity Alps W		Prairie Creek

* as drawn by the Interagency Scientific Committee to Address the Conservation of the Northern Spotted Owl

COMPARE: Forests Forever initiative

CLEARCUTTING

Provides a straightforward definition of clearcutting and bans the practice (with few exceptions) in California.

LONG TERM TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Requires the Board of Forestry to enforce specified sustained yield standards. Sustained yield is the practice of selectively harvesting trees to ensure that a forest has a constant cover of young and maturing trees. The sustained yield program is designed to protect the environment while achieving a stable, long-term timber economy.

ACQUISITION

Requires purchase of the "Headwaters Forest" in Humboldt County, the world's largest unprotected redwood forest, and other ancient forests throughout California. Also provides \$710 million in bonds for the acquisition of ancient forests.

WILDLIFE

In addition to providing funds for the acquisition and protection of ancient forests which are critical habitat for numerous endangered wildlife species, the FF initiative also requires all state approved Timber Management Plans to include any environmental protection measures recommended by the Department of Fish and Game.

Big Stump Initiative

Restricts clearcutting in California but establishes an ambiguous definition of the practice which creates a loophole that will be exploited by the timber industry.

Does not contain any provisions requiring sustained yield forestry.

Does not require the purchase of any forest lands. Provides no money for the acquisition of ancient forest land.

Requires only a "study" of wildlife impacts. Sets no standards for wildlife protection. Re-enacts old laws allowing lumber companies to "explain and justify" any violations of existing standards, a procedure which the lumber companies have consistently abused in the past.

Courtesy of the California League of Conservation Voters.

Wilderness Management

CWC challenges Forest Service's solitude stance

By Jim Eaton

The Backpackers' Prayer:

"We thank thee, Lord, that by your grace thou brought us to this lovely place, and now, dear Lord, we humbly pray thou wilt all others kept away."

In commenting on the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Mt. Shasta Wilderness Plan, the California Wilderness Coalition questioned the use of visitor solitude as the driving force behind the Forest Service's management strategy for the mountain. The following are excerpts from the Coalition's 19-page statement (with 38 references):

The California Wilderness Coalition recognizes the wilderness management problems and issues faced by the U.S. Forest Service at Mt. Shasta. We believe that a number

of the proposed actions have merit and should be implemented immediately.

The basic concern of the California Wilderness Coalition with this document is the institution of a mandatory quota system based on a requirement for visitor solitude. A second concern is that indirect methods of reducing visitor impacts to the Mt. Shasta Wilderness are not being implemented prior to the installation of any quota system (in violation of Forest Service policy). Since most of the EIS depends upon the selection of an alternative which is tied to a quota system based on visitor solitude, we find that this document inadequately considers the environmental impacts of visitor use and fails to offer reasonable alternatives for the management of the Mt. Shasta Wilderness.

This does not imply that the California Wilderness

Coalition is opposed to mandatory entry quotas in wilderness areas. It is our position that such quotas should be implemented only after it is shown that indirect management methods cannot protect the wilderness and when such quotas are based on impacts to the wilderness resource, not sociological impacts to recreationists. While solitude should not be ignored in the management of a wilderness, it should not be the driving force behind a management strategy.

On page S-1 [also pages I-3 and II-1] of the EIS the Forest Service states that the prescribed objective in managing wilderness is to provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude and a primitive quality of recreation experience. This is a misinterpretation of the Wilderness Act of 1964 which includes as part of the definition of wilderness that an area "has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type recreation [emphasis added]."

"There is no question that overuse in certain spots is an emerging characteristic of wilderness use. Trailhead entrances, major trail corridors, scenic spots, and logical campsites are particularly susceptible to impact. Controlling the impact of localized overuse is a major challenge for wilderness management. However, some managers seem too quick to seize on the idea of restricting use, turning people away, when there are other management measures at their disposal.

continued on page 7

Aircraft flights over wilderness prompt study of noise problem

It's a bird. It's a plane. Yes, it's a plane—a noisy commercial jet, followed by another one, and another, and another for six to eight hours a day over the San Mateo Canyon Wilderness Area in the Cleveland National Forest. Needless to say, the continual mechanical noise overwhelms the natural quiet of the wilderness.

Bob Fraser, of the Mountain Trails Preservation Society in San Juan Capistrano, has been trying to work on the problems of airplane flights over the San Mateo Wilderness. But he says trying to get information from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), which determines commercial flight paths, is like dealing with a "blank wall." Furthermore, there is nothing to prohibit the weekend reservists from Los Alamitos Army Air Station, near Long Beach, from using the wilderness to practice helicopter flights.

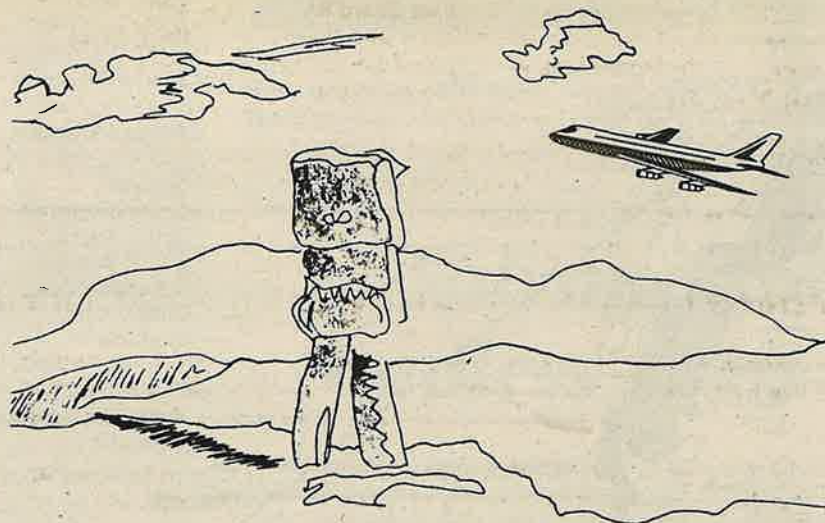
The San Mateo Wilderness is particularly impacted, because east-bound flights from Los Angeles International Airport (the second largest in the world), and John Wayne Airport (soon to be the third largest, located in Orange County), plus Long Beach Municipal and El Toro Marine Corps Air Station are all routed right over the wilderness area. The jets are usually throttling up to gain altitude and are anywhere from 5,000 to 15,000 feet.

According to James Shiro, a Forest Service recreation officer in the California regional office, the FAA has an advisory that planes not fly below the 2,000 foot elevation in the wilderness. However, this is not a regulation or a prohibition.

Apparently it would take an act of Congress to strengthen the advisory in any way, as well as to get any handle on military training use of air space over public lands.

In 1987, partly in response to a plane crash in the Grand Canyon, Congress passed the National Parks Over-

flights Act. The Act requires the National Park Service and the Forest Service to conduct studies of problems with overflights. The Forest Service part of the studies is expected to be completed by May 1991, while Park Service studies will continue for at least two years beyond that. According to an information update on the study dated Sep-



tember 1989, 49 percent of the Forest Service wilderness managers had "identified a concern in one or more categories of aircraft overflights." However, the update also said that "specifically excluded from study are overflights associated with airports adjacent to parks and wilderness."

So, it is recognized that aircraft are a widespread problem in wilderness. But where the problem is acute, such as in the San Mateo Wilderness, solutions might be a long time coming.

Bob Fraser lists some possible solutions, such as having the planes fly higher, "throttling up" elsewhere, or re-routing as the planes did when there was a forest fire in the summer of 1989. The Mountain Trails Preservation Society is forming a people's task force to protect wilderness from overflights. They can be contacted at 31878 Del Obispo, Suite 110, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675.

Legislation

Clean Air Act may clear up wilderness vistas

When a would-be broad and breathtaking wilderness view that you got blisters hiking to is obscured by man-made haze, it's disappointing.

But the haze situation in national parks and wilderness areas may be improved by the Clean Air Act, which is expected to emerge from Congress this year, perhaps even this summer.

A House-Senate conference committee is currently forming to iron out the differences in bills passed by the two legislative bodies. The Sierra Club supports the House version, and hopes that Western Senators Alan Simpson (R-WY) and Max Baucus (D-MT) can be persuaded to support its stronger language.

The version of the Act passed by the House would require the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to issue regulations to reduce the haze in national parks and wilderness areas in the western U.S. The regulations would be due within two years, and a perceptible improvement would be required every five years. The House bill also requires a study of large uncontrolled SO₂ producers within 100 miles of these areas in the western states and gives EPA the authority to control these polluters if they contribute to visibility problems.

The Senate bill would require a study of the visibility problem and establish transport regions and commissions to recommend control measures. It also requires reasonable further progress towards better visibility in the Grand Canyon.

Wilderness visitor regulations

Specific wilderness regulations vary widely from national forest to national forest, between individual wildernesses within each national forest, and even between different trailheads leading into the same wilderness.

We recommend that you contact the managing agency for more information.

Throughout California, however, campfire permits are required and wilderness areas may be closed when there is extreme fire danger.

In most wilderness areas the allowed size of a group is 25, 20, or 15 people.

p=permit required

q=quota

f=restrictions on wood fires (Restrictions may be seasonal or year-round, apply to wood fires or all fires and stoves, or apply to specific areas only. Call for more information.)

Wilderness
Agua Tibia
Ansel Adams

Bucks Lake
Caribou
Carson-Iceberg
Castle Crag

Chancelulla
Cucamonga
Desolation

Dick Smith

Dinkey Lakes
Dome Land
Emigrant
Golden Trout
Granite Chief
Hauser

Phone no.

619-557-5050

619-934-2505

time of year

916-534-6500

916-258-2141

209-965-3434 p; f

916-926-4511 f-wood fires in

campgrounds only

916-352-4211

714-887-2576 p; q; f-varies by area

916-573-2600 p; q; f-no wood fires,

year-round

805-967-3481 now closed due to

fire danger

209-841-3404 p-overnight

619-376-3781

209-532-3671 p

619-376-3781 p

916-367-2224

619-445-6235 p; f-no fires year-

round

Restrictions on use

p; f

p; q; f-varies by area,

Hoover

Ishi

Jennie Lakes

John Muir

Joshua Tree

Kaiser

Lassen Volcanic

Lava Beds

Machesna Mtn.

Marble Mtn.

Mokelumne

Monarch

Mount Shasta

North Fork

Pine Creek

Pinnacles

Point Reyes

Red Buttes

Russian

San Gabriel

San Geronio

San Jacinto

San Mateo

San Rafael

Santa Lucia

Santa Rosa

Sequoia/Kings

Sheep Mountain

Siskiyou

Snow Mountain

South Sierra

South Warner

Thousand Lakes

Trinity Alps

Ventana

Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel

Yosemite

619-932-7070 p; q, \$3 reservation
fee, 1/2 first come/first served; f-in
existing fire rings only

916-258-2141 p; f

209-338-2251

209-841-3311 p; q, \$3 reservation
fee, 1/3 first come/first served

619-367-7511 p; f-no fires, stoves, etc.

209-841-3311 p-overnight; q for some

trailheads

916-595-4444 p-overnight; f-no fires

year-round

916-667-2282 p; f-no fires year round

805-925-9538 f-no fires, stoves, etc.

916-468-5351

916-295-4251 p-overnight; 15-

member party max.; f-no fires

around lakes

209-338-2251 p-overnight

916-246-5222

707-574-6233

619-445-6235 p; f-no open fires

408-389-4485 no camping overnight;

f-no fires year-round

415-663-1092 p-overnight; q, all by

reservation; f-no open fires

503-899-1812 groups limited to 8

members, 12 stock

916-468-5351

818-335-1251 f-no wood fires

714-794-1123 p; q-varies by trailhead,

reservations by mail, 20% first come/

first served; f

714-659-2117 p; q; f-yellow post sites

only

714-736-1811 p-overnight

805-925-9538 f-occasional summer

fire closure

805-925-9538 f-occasional summer

fire closure;

714-659-2117 p; q-reservations, 20%

saved for first-come/first served; f-no

wood fires

209-565-3341 p-overnight; q-reserva-

tions by mail; f-varies by area

818-335-1251 p-for East Fork

trailhead; f-no wood fires

707-457-3131 f-seasonal closure

916-963-3128

209-376-3781

916-279-6116

916-257-2151

916-623-2131 p

805-683-6711 f-no open fires, gas

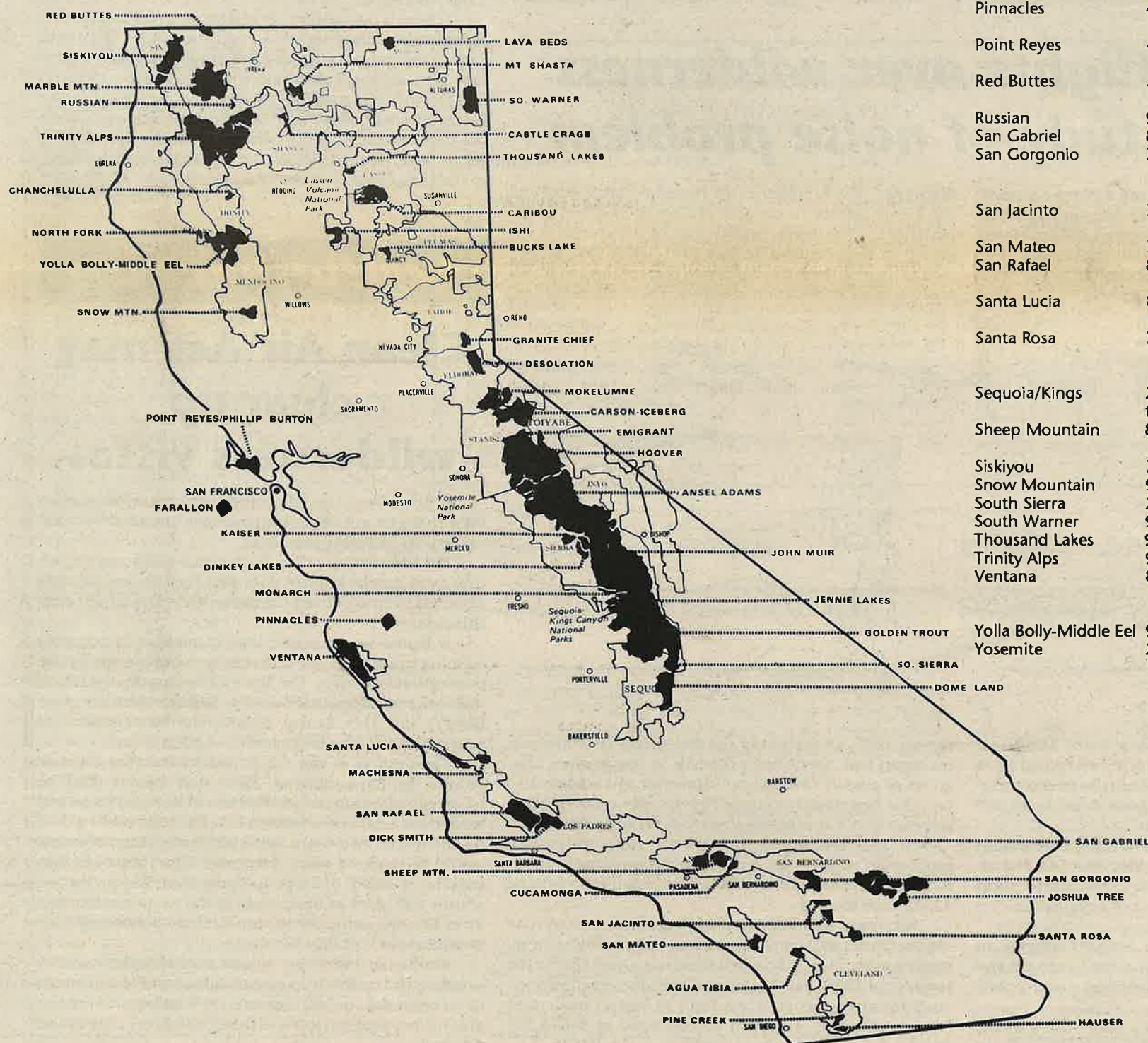
stoves, or cigarettes & occasional fire

closure

916-983-6118

209-372-0200 p-for overnight; q-

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Book Review

Exploring a lost art

How to Shit in the Woods: An environmentally sound approach to a lost art
by Kathleen Meyer; Ten Speed Press: Berkeley, 1989, 77 pages

In this slight (77 pages), whimsical volume, Kathleen Meyer faces openly what in "civilized" society is usually dealt with behind closed doors—shitting and pissing. The freedom one feels while wilderness trekking or river running brings with it the responsibility to answer nature's calls in a respectful and sensible manner.

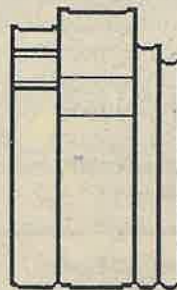
Meyer offers guidance while using wordplay and humor to ease the reader into sensitive subjects. In fact, some of the anecdotes in the book are probably as funny as hell around a campfire, but to a reader at home they are warnings to prepare oneself to avoid the same pitfalls.

The book is a journey of mental attitude, from awkwardness to acceptance. Along the way, Meyer offers basic information on *Giardia* and various water purifiers, tips for travellers in strange lands, and a chapter just for women that men can peek at.

At times, it sounds as though the author would rather shit in the woods than in a bathroom. Meyer extols the grand views of the outdoors and the feeling of being part of the natural cycle. On the other hand, she points out that being so directly a part of the cycle might not be ideal:

"Our wild lands shrink, our urban lifestyles manufacture more madness, and our need to touch nature increases. More overuse is directly ahead of us. It's easy to see in the simple arithmetic of numbers...that packing it out will expand the limits of visitation in high use areas."

Any rebuttals? — Vince Haughey



Solitude challenge

continued from page 5

"It is not the number of users but their *impact* on the wilderness environment that must be controlled. Those uses causing the greatest impacts can be restricted or redistributed to make way for those that are less destructive of wilderness values." (John C. Hendee, 1974.)

"Thus, actions are frequently taken on the basis of preconceived notions about what things are problems or how a forest should be managed—like the presumption that everyone who visits a national forest is searching for wilderness or that everyone who floats any river dislikes meeting other people." (George L. Peterson and David W. Lime, 1979.)

"Wilderness regulations sometimes may be adopted without enough analysis of their necessity or of alternatives. Area managers are conscientious and concerned and they want to do something rather than stand by passively. Sometimes certain regulations become popular, almost like fashions, spread from area to area, and are adopted in places where they may not fit. Adoption sometimes is on a largely intuitive basis. Effectiveness is often assumed." (Robert C. Lucas, 1982.)

CWC T-Shirts!

Not one, but two CWC t-shirts! The animal design that Lynn (right) is wearing is by Bay Area cartoonist Phil Frank; it comes in beige and light gray for \$12. Stephanie (left) is wearing our official conference shirt; it has no less than six colors and comes in yellow, light green (small only), and peach (xlarge, large, & small only) for \$15. All the shirts are 100 percent double knit cotton. To order, use the form on page 8. Please add \$1.50 postage and 75 cents for each additional shirt.



CALENDAR

July 7 DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest's draft EIS and LMP. Send to: Forest Supervisor, ATTN.: Forest Planning, 2400 Washington Ave., Redding, CA 96001.

August 6 DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS on the Black Panther Fire Salvage final EIS. Send to: Barbara Holder, Forest Supervisor, Klamath National Forest, 1312 Fairlane Road, Yreka, CA 96097. For further information, contact Anne Goines at (916) 842-6131 or Mo Tebbe at (916) 627-3291.

August 7 DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS on the King-Titus Fire Recovery Project final EIS. Send to: Barbara Holder, Forest Supervisor, Klamath National Forest, 1312 Fairlane Road, Yreka, CA 96097. For further information, contact Carmine Lockwood, Project Coordinator, 63822 Highway 96, P.O. Box 377, Happy Camp, CA 96039.

September 1 Proposals for the management of the northern spotted owl to be announced by an interagency task force chaired by Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yuetter.



Wilderness

Trivia

Quiz

Answer:

The Phillip Burton
Wilderness at
Point Reyes
National
Seashore.

from page 2



**California
Wilderness
Coalition**

Purposes of the California Wilderness Coalition

...to promote throughout the State of California the preservation of wild lands as legally designated wilderness areas by carrying on an educational program concerning the value of wilderness and how it may best be used and preserved in the public interest, by making and encouraging scientific studies concerning wilderness, and by enlisting public interest and cooperation in protecting existing or potential wilderness areas.

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The *Wilderness Record* is the monthly publication of the California Wilderness Coalition. Articles may be reprinted; credit would be appreciated. Subscription is free with membership.

The *Record* welcomes letters-to-the-editor, articles, black & white photos, drawings, book reviews, poetry, etc. on California wilderness and related subjects. We reserve the right to edit all work. Please address all correspondence to:

California Wilderness Coalition
2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5
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(916) 758-038

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Coalition Member Groups

Focus: American Alpine Club

The American Alpine Club, dubbed the "voice of America's mountaineers," has been interested in preserving wilderness since the early 1900s, when John Muir was one of its first presidents. In pursuit of their goal to "promote mountain craft," the group supports and hosts international climbing events and works to protect prime climbing areas and keep them open to climbers.

Recently the club's Access Committee filed lengthy comments on the Mt. Shasta wilderness plan. Committee Chair Armando Menocal says one of the group's problems with the plan is that it reduces by two-thirds the number of people allowed to hike Mt. Shasta via Avalanche Gulch. Avalanche Gulch is currently the safest and most used route to the summit.

The club also has a Conservation Committee, which has just produced a "code of climber conduct" brochure for the National Park Service. Emphasizing low-impact climbing, including

carrying out human waste, the brochure will be distributed to climbers at Yosemite this summer. Similar brochures eventually will be distributed all over the country.

To be an "active" member of the club, you must have at least two years of sustained interest in climbing. To contact the club, write to the American Alpine Club Access Committee, 1535 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94103.

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