

WILDERNESS RECORD

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

Vol. 1

Davis, May-June, 1976

No. 2

JOIN THE COALITION

The Coalition to protect wild places, the California Wilderness Coalition, needs you as a member.

The places you enjoy today may not be around tomorrow. Logging companies, mining companies, and snowmobile, motorcycle, and jeep clubs, all opponents of wild land protection, are organized and fighting to usurp your right to have wild lands to enjoy.

If your voice is not raised, their hollering will be all that is heard, and wild lands will continue to vanish at an alarming rate.

Groups wanting to protect specific areas are springing up all over the state. You as a Coalition member, will find out about these groups, and your voice will be added to theirs, and their voice will be added to yours.

The California Wilderness Coalition amplifies the voices and concerns of its members. This newspaper, with statewide distribution, is an example. Members will receive it, and it will spread their concern, and the concerns of groups of people in all parts of California.

The CWC needs issues to amplify. You, the individual member, and the increasing number of group and business members, must supply the facts and ideas that you wish your Coalition to support.

The Coalition will help members improve their effectiveness as wilderness advocates.

Photo by Mary DeDecker



Eureka Dunes vs. ORVs

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has withdrawn a controversial plan which would have permanently opened one-half of the botanically and geographically unique Eureka Dunes to Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) use.

By withdrawing their plan, BLM has in essence opened the entire Dunes to ORVs.

The Eureka Sand Dunes

rise high above the Eureka Valley east of Bishop. All that beautiful sand has attracted jeeps and dune buggies. Experts from the California Native Plant Society chronicled abuses and made an overwhelming case for excluding all motor vehicles from the Dunes. BLM responded in February with a plan that would have closed about one-half of the area to ORVs, but would

Members can share methods, skills, and ideas at Wilderness Workshops. The Coalition will help you learn from the experiences of others, and others to learn from your experience.

Protecting the shrinking wild areas of California as Wilderness is the singular goal of the California Wilderness Coalition. All Coalition efforts and funds are applied toward reaching this goal of full protection.

You will find a membership application on the back page of this paper.....This is your chance to be heard.

Wilderness Workshop

The California Wilderness Coalition is conducting several Wilderness Workshops this spring. One-day workshops are being held for activists in the Lake Tahoe and Redding areas. The first annual State Workshop will be held in Norden the weekend of May 22-23.

The workshops provide opportunities for discussions on the Wilderness Act and agency planning for wild lands. They also allow wilderness activists to meet one another and make plans for saving their particular areas. In order to keep the meetings to a manageable

size, the workshops normally are by invitation only.

The California Wilderness Coalition would like to conduct local workshops throughout the state. If you are interested in a workshop in your area, contact Jim Eaton, The Wilderness Society's California Field Representative, P.O. Box 891, Davis, CA 95616, or Don Morrill, Sierra Club Wilderness Coordinator, P.O. Box 3357, Chico, CA 95927.

PETTIS BILL

Joshua Tree

Representative Shirley Pettis and Senators John Tunney and Alan Cranston have introduced legislation that would place 455,150 acres of Joshua Tree National Monument in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The bills, H.R. 12061 and S. 3078, are supported by many conservation organizations and individuals. H.R. 12061 is expected to be passed out of the House Interior Committee soon. Hearings are yet to be scheduled in the Senate for S. 3078. If hearings were to be held soon in the State, the Joshua Tree Wilderness could be established this year.

In introducing his bill, Senator Tunney stated that "at the present, none of the California desert is preserved in our wilderness system." The passage of the bills sponsored by Tunney, Cranston, and Mrs. Pettis would be a good beginning to protecting portions of our fragile desert.



Mineral King Valley

Krebs: Friend of Mineral King

Congressman John Krebs and Senator Alan Cranston have introduced legislation which provides for the transfer of the Mineral King enclave from Forest Service administration to Sequoia National Park. The 15,000 acre enclave, now administered as a game refuge, is currently the site proposed for a controversial recreation development planned by the Forest Service.

H.R. 13280 and S. 3322 are similar to Congressman George Miller's H.R. 6882 (introduced last year and still awaiting action), in calling for the transfer of land to the Park Service. The new bills, however, additionally establish provisions for acquisition of inholdings and the development of a management plan for the area. Such a management plan would have to consider each possible recreational need or public use of the area. Citizen involvement in the plan's formation is also stipulated (remember Yosemite!).

It has long been argued that Mineral King basin, which is surrounded by Sequoia National Park on three sides, should rightfully be a part of the park. However, at the time of the Park's creation the area was left out due to mining activity.

The Forest Service's proposed \$60 million Mineral King high intensity

recreation development alarmed the Department of Interior (National Park Service) and conservationists. If such development was to occur not only would the surrounding proposed wilderness be threatened, but approximately 14,400 acres of potential wilderness in the enclave would be lost.

Cont. on back pg.

Kaiser Passes

The U.S. Senate has passed S. 75, the Kaiser Wilderness Study bill. The measure of Senators Cranston and Tunney would provide for a wilderness suitability study and interim protection for the 28,000 acre roadless area in Sierra National Forest. The timber industry strongly lobbied against the bill.

It now appears likely that the House Interior Committee will hold hearings on a companion measure, Congressman John Krebs' H.R. 3656. It is hoped that two other Senate-passed wilderness study bills, for Snow Mountain and Sheep Mountain, will also be heard. Early June is thought to be the most likely time for such a hearing, although fast House action would be needed for these bills to be signed into law this year.

Forum

Editor's note: This column is reserved for discussions of wilderness management, or other wilderness-related concerns. The opinions presented here do not necessarily represent the opinions of the CWC or the staff of the **Wilderness Record**. We invite all people to send their opinions.

Dear Editor:

The issue of March-April, 1976 of **Wilderness Record** contains a statement in the "Forum" column (p. 2) by Bob Schneider which I consider irresponsible: "Wilderness users should begin to buy only neutral-colored equipment--browns, greens and blues, that blend into the surroundings. One red tent across a lake can make an area seem much more crowded than it actually is." Manufacturers do not produce day-glo orange gear in order to offend Mr. Schneider's sensibilities. The bright colors are for safety.

A disabled and/or lost hiker has a much better chance of being rescued if he is visible.

We all know the hunters are out there, even in areas where hunting is illegal. I don't care to be some would-be Daniel Boone's next trophy. Perhaps a bright red tent is excessive, but people should wear something that clearly identifies them as **people**.

Finally, aside from the safety factor, I don't mind seeing that red tent across the lake. It lets me know that campsite is occupied, before I've busted my fanny at the end of the day getting there, too late to hike on. It seems to me that to protest a small

visual impact when no actual harm is being done to the environment and when there is a compelling safety reason for the impact is carrying prissiness as far as irrationality.

Sincerely yours,

Lelia Loban Lee

Falls Church, VA 22044

LOUD COLORS ALLOWED?

The following is reprinted from the March, 1974, **Viewpoint** - a feature from the catalog of Recreational Equipment, Inc.

In addition to packing out all traces of your passing, make your stay in the wilderness as unobtrusive as possible. Wear clothing that blends with nature. Consider your visual impact on others. Avoid colors that shout and offend the eye (unless you need them for safety against hunters). You have alternatives...choose them!

Consider the impact of a bright orange tent in the wilderness. It is a shocking interruption of the earth tones that surround it. We are now starting to offer colors that blend...tents and flies in more natural colors. Again, you have the alternative.

You have the right and opportunity to determine the quality of your wilderness experience. You alone can decide how much a part of the wilderness you wish to become. And in turn, how much you wish to gain from your time away from the city. But it is now time to also consider the sensitivities of others who use the wilderness. Be inaudible. Leave the noise of the city in town. Listen to what nature has to say and enjoy her message. Be invisible, leave no trace and blend with the wilderness. Consider your visual and audible impact upon the wilderness. It's all up to you whether you want to stand out or fit in.



Editorial

Where the Money Goes

Since launching the California Wilderness Coalition in January, we have been quite surprised at the number of individuals and groups who have sent money for memberships in the CWC. Many wilderness lovers joined and even sent donations, even though all they knew about the Coalition was our name and address. We have been greatly encouraged by these examples of the faith and trust that exists in the wilderness movement.

A few people, however, have asked what we do with the money. Good question!

While we appreciate the confidence you have in us (indeed, trust is very important to our efforts), we agree that our members should know that their precious dollars are put to good use.

The CWC intends to spend as high a percentage of funds as possible directly on wilderness protection. We will strive to minimize overhead, personnel, and fundraising expenses.

One dollar of your membership fee is budgeted for the **Wilderness Record**. If volunteers and money are available, we would like to make this a timely monthly newsletter.

The CWC now has an of-

fice and telephone in Davis, but is minimizing the cost of both by sharing expenses with The Wilderness Society's California Field Representative, Jim Eaton. The office is maintained to coordinate volunteers, provide for a central information headquarters, and serve as work space for projects like newsletter layout.

Communication is expensive. Our postage and telephone budgets are getting bigger, but both are necessary in coordinating the efforts of the Coalition.

Extra copies of the **Wilderness Record** for distribution, brochures on particular wilderness proposals, and alerts on crucial issues are all part of our publications budget.

A major part of the CWC's money will be devoted to education. Aside from the education value of the **Wilderness Record**, the Coalition is supporting wilderness workshops to inform and train wilderness activists. Exhibits and slide shows are being assembled to encourage support for California's potential wilderness. Research on wilderness issues, such as the material in the two supplements to the **Wilderness Record**, is a top priority.

Grants to local ad hoc wilderness groups is a goal

of the Coalition. A little money at the right time can do wonders for wilderness projects.

To date, all of the efforts of the California Wilderness Coalition have been the result of volunteers. As our membership grows and the volume of mail increases, we expect to find it necessary to hire a part time office coordinator. We would like to increase the amount of research information by employing someone to gather these data. Also, unless one of the national conservation groups helps out, the CWC would like to fund a full time wilderness coordinator in the southern half of the state.

To accomplish all of these grand schemes, more money will be needed. We are currently searching for a fund raiser to bring in the additional dollars required to make these needed projects more than just dreams. But it is definitely our intention to keep our fund raising expenses to a bare minimum - we want the vast majority of our money to go directly into saving our wilderness.

If you have any additional questions or suggestions, please let us know. We need your ideas, and your trust, to preserve our wild lands.

Business As Usual

Planners Nix Marbles Addition

The Klamath National Forest office has released a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on a plan to log much of the conservationists' proposed Ten Bear addition to the Marble Mountain Wilderness.

The plan for the King Planning Unit, which includes the 21,600 acre Ten Bear roadless area, contradicts an earlier Forest Service study which showed that the Marble Mountain Wilderness is being overused and needs to be expanded.

Last summer, the Forest Service completed a wilderness management plan which recognized that wilderness use, increasing at over 10% per year, will have "serious impacts on all aspects of the recreation resource."

Nonetheless, the 21,600 acre Ten Bear Roadless area, adjacent to the Wilderness, has been put on the chopping block. The roadless area includes the virtually untouched Ukonom Creek watershed which flows into the Klamath River, and provides an outstanding native trout, steelhead, and salmon fishery, as well as refuge for such rare or endangered species as the fisher, marten, pileated

woodpecker, tailed frog and mountain lion.

The proposed plan is to log approximately 70% of the Ten Bear Roadless Area. The EIS fails even to list the alternative of a Wilderness Study for the entire roadless area. As a Wilderness Study Area, Ten Bear would receive some detailed consideration of its wilderness resources - that is, the values it has in its present untouched state. The EIS gives hardly an inkling of the loss of wildlife and fishery habitat, or the possible importance of the area to the adjacent Marble Mountain Wilderness. In most ways the document is more a timber harvest plan than a statement of environmental impacts. The draft EIS is

open for comment until May 9.

WE NEED YOUR HELP TODAY!!

Write by **May 9** (if you're a few days or even a few weeks late, write anyway) to:

Dan Abraham
Forest Supervisor
Klamath National Forest
1215 So. Main
Yreka, CA 96097

Urge him, in your own words, to recommend designation of a 21,600 Ten Bear Wilderness Study Area in the King Planning Unit. You could cite the Forest Service's own Marble Mountain Wilderness Management Plan as ample justification for careful consideration of adjacent roadless lands.



Removing rock shelters and fire pit from the summit of Snow Mtn., proposed Snow Mtn. Wilderness, Mendocino County

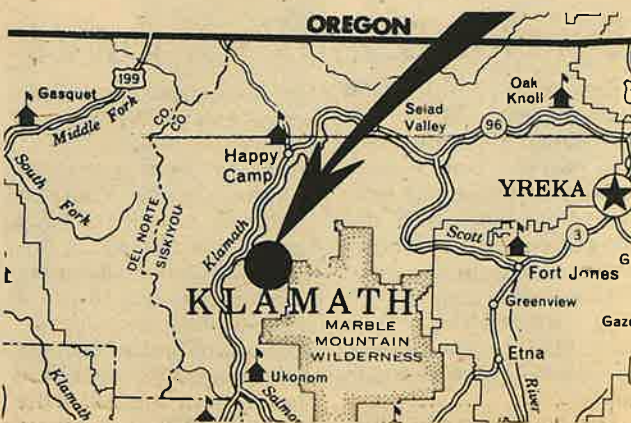
WANTED:

Accountant in the Sacramento-Davis area to supervise CWC bookkeeping. Contact Treasurer, Bob Schneider, care of the CWC or at (916) 758-4315 evenings.

WANTED: The CWC needs a usable IBM Selectric typewriter. If you can help please contact Jeff Barnickol care of the CWC or at (916) 758-7286 evenings.

San Joaquin Study

Scott Kruse of Arcata, California is studying the historical and natural resources of the 125,000 acre San Joaquin defacto wilderness area. Persons interested in assisting this study or providing information should write to Scott Kruse, 794 Patrick Court Arcata, CA 95521.



Kings River Timber Sale Dropped

Due to Sierra Club pressure, the Sierra National Forest has dropped two timber sales that are within the Rancheria Creek portions of the proposed Kings River Wilderness from its tentative sale list for next year.

The Sierra Club had appealed the sales administratively, holding that they were in roadless land within the proposed 125,000 acre Kings River Wilderness.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz agreed that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was necessary before any trees could be cut. The Sierra National Forest in Fresno went to work on the EIS, but meanwhile went ahead with cutting plans, and placed the two sales (Rancheria Creek and Three Springs

Sales) on their tentative sale list for the next year.

Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund Attorney Francia Welker protested the sales being made public before an EIS was even drafted. The Chief of the Forest Service has agreed to have the sales dropped from the list.

An EIS on the Rancheria Unit of the Kings River Wilderness is expected by early May. To receive a copy write Sotero Muniz, Sierra National Forest, 1130 "O" Street Rm. 3211, Federal Building, Fresno, Ca. 93721.

For more information on how you can help protect the 125,000 acre proposed Kings River Wilderness, contact the Tehipite Chapter, Sierra Club, P.O. Box 485, Kingsburg, Ca. 93631.



Legislative Focus: Letter Writing

We often ask our members to write letters on important wilderness and environmental matters, and we sometimes get the response - "letter writing doesn't help." Such a reaction is understandable in an age of mass communications, machines, and indifference. However, our experience in Washington has taught us an important fact of political life - **public officials watch their mail.** They might not be able to read it all but each letter is read by office personnel who advise them of its

nature, and is considered an important gauge of public opinion on a particular issue.

On a wilderness proposal, for example, a substantial volume of mail favoring enlarging the proposal will often cause the agency to change its recommendation in favor of more wilderness. For instance, partially in response to public testimony and letters, the National Park Service enlarged Point Reyes National Seashore wilderness proposal in California from 5,000 to eventually some 25,000

acres.

Also, when a particular wilderness proposal gets to Capitol Hill, congressmen look closely at the results of the public hearing. Congressmen are always interested in what constituents are saying in mail or at public hearings.

We also hear from members and cooperators who say, "I don't know enough to write on an issue." As citizens we all have a right to express our opinions on public land management whether we are "experts" or not. In fact, public officials **want** to know how concerned citizens view public issues - they hear from experts all the time.

Here are some general guidelines to remember next time you take pen in hand:

1. **Be Brief.** Generally speaking, a letter should be no longer than one page. Usually 3 or 4 paragraphs will suffice. Public officials tend to ignore long winded letters.

2. **Be Specific.** Let the public officials know specifically what you want him to do. ("Sign an order banning predator poisoning", "Withdraw Kofa Game Range from mineral entry", etc.). List briefly the points you want to make if there are more than one. Also include a

brief explanation of **why** you want him to make a particular decision.

3. Request that your letter be made part of the hearing record if there is a hearing on the issue. Also ask the hearing officer to acknowledge receipt of your letter. Remember that, as a rule, hearing records stay open to letters for a period of time after a hearing (at least 10 days) so don't hesitate to write simply because the hearings are over.

4. If the letter is to a specific public official, request a reply. This forces the official to think about the issue and draft an answer.

5. **Congratulate** public officials when they have done something you think is right. This is **very** important, and is done far too infrequently.

WANTED - one lively, amorous female bald eagle; single, attractive and available for matrimony and establishment of family in the Emerald Bay area, Lake Tahoe; established nest for qualified applicant. Contact lonely male at 1,000 feet over Lake Tahoe. (Wedding arrangements courtesy of Lake Tahoe Wedding Chapel - no blood test, no parental permission required) Rev. Love, presiding.

Managing Wilderness Yosemite Rules

The National Park Service has released their "Backcountry Plan" for Yosemite National Park. Part of this document deals with specific visitor uses and controls now in effect in the backcountry of the park. Among these controls are:

Permits: A wilderness permit is required for all overnight stays in the backcountry, but no permit is required for day use. A tentative carrying capacity for each trailhead quota has been determined.

Once this capacity is reached, no new permits for that day will be issued for that trailhead. Maximum group size is 25.

Reservations:

Reservations for backcountry trips may be made between February 1 and May 31 by writing to Backcountry Office, Yosemite National Park, California 95389. Up to fifty percent of the capacity of each trailhead for any one night will be available for reservation. The remaining unreserved capacity of each trailhead will be issued on a first come, first served basis no more than 24 hours prior to trailhead departure. Groups larger than 15 must use the reservation system or apply for a permit at least 10 days prior to their planned departure date. Reservations for backcountry trips will be validated at either Tuolumne Meadows or Yosemite Valley permit issuing stations. Reservations will be held until 12 noon on trailhead departure dates. Those reservations that are "no shows" will then be released on a first come, first served basis.

Camping Sites:

In order to disperse use, camping is permitted

anywhere in the backcountry, except within four trail miles of Tuolumne Meadows, Glacier Point, Wawona and the rim of Yosemite Valley, or within one mile of any road. Camping is not permitted within 25 feet of any body of water or trail; where possible, camping 100 feet from any body of water or trail is recommended. No permanent camp structures are to be built. The cutting of branches from standing trees, dead or alive, is prohibited (use of wood that is dead and down is permitted).

Fires and Wood Utilization:

Due to the adverse effects of fuel wood gathering in the higher elevations of the Park, wood fires are not permitted above 9,600 feet. Areas closed to wood fires will be posted in high use areas. Each party obtaining a Wilderness Permit will be informed of the no wood fire areas. Parties that use stoves may camp anywhere in the backcountry unit. Those parties building wood fires may do so only below 9,600 feet. The construction of new rock fire rings is prohibited. Only dead and down wood may be used as fuel.

Solid Waste and Drinking Water:

Everything that is packed in must be packed out. All trash, including paper, cans, bottles, metal foil, orange peelings, and unused foodstuffs, must be packed out. Drinking water taken from lakes and streams must be disinfected by either boiling or chemical treatment. Soaps, biodegradable or otherwise, are prohibited in lakes and streams, as is dishwashing and the washing of clothes.

Forest Bills

License to Clearcut

Legislation affecting the future management of National Forest land is moving rapidly through Congress. The protection or destruction of your National Forests can be decided with the choice Congress makes.

The **National Forest Timber Management Reform Act**, introduced by Senator Jennings Randolph (S. 2926) and California Congressman George Brown (H.R. 11894) will protect your National Forests. The timber industry is supporting legislation introduced by Senator Hubert Humphrey (S. 3091) and California Congressman Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson (H.R. 12503).

The Randolph/Brown National Forest Timber Management Reform Act limits the size of destructive clearcuts, protects wildlife and fishery resources, prohibits the massive cutting of immature trees, discourages even-aged management and tree farming practices closely associated with clear cutting,

and prevents the transfer of valuable eastern hardwood forests to pulpwood tree species.

The Humphrey/Johnson legislation would allow the trees in your National Forests to be cut with no firm safeguards to protect fragile resources. The timber industry is lobbying for these bills.

Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney, as well as your own congressperson, need to know of your interest in forest management and wilderness preservation. Write a letter urging them to co-sponsor and support the Randolph/Brown National Forest Timber Management Reform Act and urging them to oppose the Humphrey/Johnson legislation. Don't let them be fooled into thinking the Humphrey/Johnson bills are a "compromise;" these bills offer **no** protection for environmental values but do permit the past abuses of overcutting and loss of wilderness to continue.

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The **Wilderness Record** is the bi-monthly publication of the California Wilderness Coalition. Articles may be reprinted. Credit would be appreciated.

Photos by:

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Officers of CWC
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Vice-Pres. - Phil Farrell
Treasurer - Bob Schneider
Secretary - Jeff Barnickol
Fifth Director - Don Morrill

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.



One letter will do it

Nor Cal Planning Guide

You can help protect 55 **de-facto** wilderness areas in northern California with one letter.

The 55 areas are the remaining unprotected wilderness lands in the ten national forests of northern California (Eldorado National Forest northward). The one letter is your response to an overall management plan for those ten national forests, called the Northern California Planning Area Guide, which will be released in draft form by the Forest Service in early or mid May.

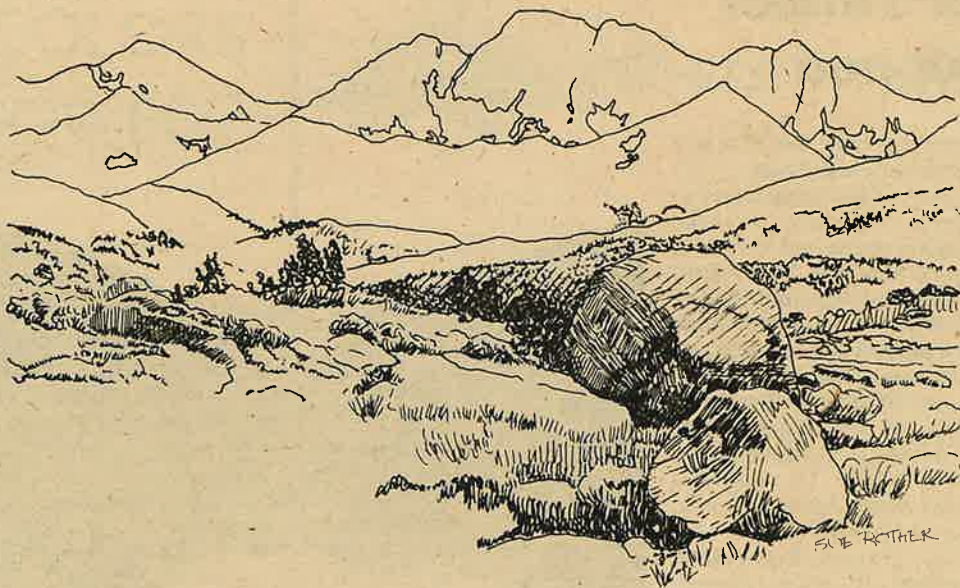
The Planning Area Guide will set basic goals and policies for the management of national forest lands in northern California. These goals and policies will guide local Forest Service planners when they determine the specific uses for local areas in the national forests. Timber, wildlife habitat, range, recreation, wilderness and environmental quality will all be affected.

This is an occasion when one letter now might eliminate the need for a lot of letters later. In the absence of strong public support for wilderness, an anti-wilderness position

could be taken in the Planning Area Guide. This would make it very difficult for us to convince local Forest Service planners to preserve any of those 55 **de-facto** wilderness areas.

Your letter is needed in support of preservation of the **de-facto** wilderness on northern California's national forests. Write to Regional Forester Douglas Leisz, U.S. Forest Service, 630 Sansome St., San Francisco, CA 94111 before June 15 if possible (comments will be accepted at least until this date). Tell him that you are commenting upon the "Northern California Planning Area Guide." Urge him to include the preservation of a large portion of the remaining **de-facto** wilderness lands in the northern California national forests as an important goal in the Planning Area Guide.

Point out to Mr. Leisz that wilderness is a unique resource which is rapidly diminishing, and that in northern California, only the Forest Service is in a position to preserve large amounts of wilderness because the vast majority of wilderness in northern California is in the national forests. Other public and



private land-holders in northern California have little wilderness.

If you wish to review the specific management options which the Forest Service has put together and comment in depth on the Planning Area Guide, you can request a complete copy or summary of the "draft Northern California Planning Area Guide with Environmental Analysis Report" from the Regional Forester. But it is most important that you write a simple letter in support of wilderness.

Spend a little bit of effort, plus a 13 cent stamp, for a valuable ounce of prevention.

Feather River

Forest Heads Say No

The Forest Supervisors of Lassen and Plumas National Forests have denied environmentalists' request to place the Feather River proposed Wilderness Study Area within an entire planning unit to insure an adequate study. The request was submitted by the American Land Conservation Council, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth, Altacal Audobon, and several smaller, local conservation groups.

Environmentalists contend the 75,500 acre wilderness proposal can not be adequately studied because the area is split into four different planning units in two National Forests.

In his reply, Supervisor Lloyd Britton of Plumas National Forest explained that the Forest Service is charged with objectively studying a range of alternative uses. He added that he felt the wilderness alternative would be fully measured and made visible for public assessment without rearrangement of planning unit boundaries.

Acting Supervisor Paul Rielsing, in replying for absent Supervisor James Berlin of Lassen National Forest, stated that the request to place the proposal within one planning unit offered few advantages to the cause of good land use planning. He felt that to designate a special

wilderness study area would be discriminatory to others in the planning process.

Environmentalists plan to continue their participation in the Forest planning process. The two planning units which contain the majority of the Feather River proposed Wilderness Study Area are the Almanor Unit in Lassen National Forest and the Feather River Unit in Plumas National Forest. Currently, public commentary is still being solicited on the Feather River Unit and a draft Environmental Impact Statement is due to be published by this summer for the Almanor Unit.

For more information about the Feather River proposal, contact the Northstate Wilderness Committee, 218 Chestnut St., Chico, Ca 95926.

Mt. Shasta Group

A band of Mt. Shasta lovers has organized the Mt. Shasta Resource Council to work to protect the mountain from further encroachment.

Threats to the 46,000 acre potential wilderness around the Mountain include proposed expansion of Shasta Ski Bowl and harvest of virgin stands of Shasta Red Fir. In addition, more than thirty companies are awaiting the outcome of a Forest Service Wilderness Study of the Mountain to see if they will be able to intensively explore for geothermal resources.

Presently, as a designated "Wilderness Study Area," Mt. Shasta is being surveyed for mineral resources by the U.S. Geological Survey. In late '77 or early 1978, public hearings will be held on a Forest Service proposal for the fate of the Mountain.

The new organization has its work cut out, and could use your help. Write Mt. Shasta Resource Council, P.O. Box 829, Mt. Shasta, Ca. 96067.

El Dorado ORV Plan

A proposed Off-Road Vehicle Plan for the Eldorado National Forest has been made public. Under the proposed plan, the only areas on the Forest totally closed to ORVs would be Desolation and Mokelumne Wilderness.

You can get a copy by writing Eldorado, NF, 100 Forni Road, Placerville, Ca. 95667. A public meeting on the plan was held May 5 at Ponderosa High School Auditorium in Placerville.

Written comments are accepted until June 5

Mineral King

Cont. from front pg.

A Wilderness in and near Mineral King would shelter the rare wolverine, the pine marten, two species of rare plants, and include high alpine scenery, lakes and streams. Under a rating system to identify wilderness quality devised by the Forest Service for the RARE program, the Mineral King area was rated at 155. This compares very favorably with nearby designated roadless study areas, and is much in excess of the rating 108 for the existing Domelands Wilderness to the south.

The political prospects for H.R. 13280 and S. 3322 are better than with earlier actions to transfer Mineral King which were not supported by the local congressman, Congressman Krebs. It is, however, not expected that either bill will get action until the next congressional session due to time constraints during this election year.

USFS Plans

- A Mineral King Scenario

MF-Scenario 431 B: A youth group at Mineral King, 1985

(The leader of the youth group is speaking)

"Kids, welcome to Mineral King - I'll bet you all are glad to be here after that hot drive through the valley yesterday afternoon.

Now I know most of you have spent your life in the city and only a few of you have ever been to the mountains like here in Mineral King. But today I have a special treat...today we are going into the "wilderness"!

(Applause follows, mixed with booing, hissing, wolf howls, and hunky-jive)

(The leader continues) "Kids, probably your only exposure to wilderness has been through Disney

movies and TV programs. Well, today all 117 of us are going into the wilderness for a picnic. We will be going to remote Ansel Lake at 10,900 feet in elevation in Sequoia National Park. Now don't expect to see any grizzly bears - for they are all gone now. But be prepared...wilderness will abound...use the buddy system.

Now when I dismiss you - go get your deerskin packs, jack-knives, hatchets, frisbees, aerial rescue flares, bear mace, etc....go by the buses that came in this morning and pick up your McDonald sack lunches and go to the boarding area of the Eagle Crest Tramway. Oh - and one more thing - you needn't bring your canteens, your leaders will be bringing in 5 cases of pop."

CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION P.O. Box 891, Davis, CA. 95616

I wish to become a member of the California Wilderness Coalition. Enclosed is \$ _____ for membership.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

ZIP _____

Note: One dollar of annual membership dues supports the Wilderness Record

Individual	\$6
(low income)	\$3
Organization	\$25
Patron	\$500

Sponsor memberships (businesses) will be individually negotiated.



Proposed Ishi Wilderness

FOREST SERVICE PLANNING

A Guide to Citizen Involvement

A supplement to the Wilderness Record May, 1976

Prepared by Phil Farrell



Public Involvement Crucial

WILDERNESS DECISIONS BEING MADE NOW

Nearly half of California's remaining wilderness land - 6.3 million acres - is federally-owned land located within National Forests. Crucial decisions about the fate of these wild lands will be made by the U.S. Forest Service in the next few years. Your involvement, and that of other concerned citizens, is necessary to counteract pressures to open these lands to timber-cutting, roadbuilding, and other developments which are incompatible with wilderness. 4.3 million acres of de-

facto wilderness is still up for grabs. It too could be added to the Wilderness System as part of a permanent wilderness resource.

Who will decide the fate of these **de-facto** wilderness areas? None can be added to the Wilderness System without express approval from Congress. Unfortunately, however, no specific authorization is needed from Congress to the Forest Service for it to go ahead and destroy their wilderness qualities through resource

is biased in favor of development, not preservation.

Wilderness supporters must first convince the Forest Service either to support preservation of these **de-facto** wilderness areas, or at least to delay development plans, in order to gain enough time for studies of wilderness values and then Congressional consideration. Our pleas to the Congress to add specific areas to the Wilderness system will be wasted if the Forest Service, proceeding according to its own plans, is busy selling off timber-cutting rights and building roads in the meantime.

The Forest Service has already agreed to study a few areas for possible Wilderness classification by Congress - these are known as "new study areas." Decisions to study and preserve - or develop - the remaining **de-facto** wilderness areas will come primarily through its land use planning process, the

subject of this supplement.

Public involvement is a crucial part of the land use planning process and can greatly influence Forest Service decisions. Public involvement is especially important now because the Forest Service is now preparing new land use plans for all the national forests and for the most part is looking first at those areas with **de-facto** wilderness lands.

Momentous decisions are being made quickly. The next year will see the completion or near-completion of three regional plans (called Area Guides) and an overall plan for each national forest in California. Together these will define the overall attitude of the Forest Service toward **de-facto** wilderness in California. Final commitments for development or preservation will then come in detailed plans for small portions of a national forest (called Planning Units). These plans are being done quickly, too.

National Forest Land Use Planning

The Forest Service land use planning system is a hierarchy of four levels: Nationwide plans; regional plans for several National Forests called Planning Area Guides; plans for a single National Forest, called the Forest Land Use Plan; and plans for subdivisions of a National Forest, called Unit Plans.

A land use plan designates how land will be allocated to various uses. That is, it decides **what** resource use takes place **where**.

Each level of planning is designed to be subordinate to the more general one above it and to give direction to the more detailed one below. Governing all these levels are the basic policies established by the Congress and the President.

The **National** level of planning includes Departmental goals and policies, instructions from the Chief of the Forest Service, and most importantly, the long range National Forest program required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. This act directs the Forest Service to assess present and potential future demands for goods and services from the nation's forests and rangelands as well as the productive capabilities of these lands. The Forest Service must then prepare a long-range program to guide overall management of the National Forests.

The program will be implemented through the Congressional budgeting process. First, however, the

Congress will consider alternative programs emphasizing different resources. The first of these assessments and programs was submitted to Congress by the Forest Service in February.

A Planning Area is a multi-county or multi-state area encompassing several National Forests. The land use plan at this level is called the **Planning Area Guide**. The Guide serves both as an overall plan for the National Forests within the Planning Area, and as a guide to planners at the local National Forest to help them see their job in a regional perspective.

Goals and targets for production from National Forest lands within the Planning Area are established in the Guide. These goals and targets must be compatible with overall National goals and targets and responsive to regional conditions. Specific management policies which will help achieve these goals and

targets are also adopted.

The **National Forest Land Use Plan** is similar to the Planning Area Guide, but applies to only one National Forest. The overall production targets established for the Planning Area within the Planning Area Guide are apportioned among the National Forests within that area by the Regional Forester. These targets, plus the National and Planning Area goals, then become the basic goals and targets for the National Forest.

Additional detailed management policies, called "co-ordinating requirements", are developed in the Forest Land Use plan. These specify how resources and uses of the land are to be managed to achieve the Forest goals and targets.

The **Unit Plan** is a land use plan for a Planning Unit, a sub-unit of a National Forest or adjoining Forests. The Unit Plan develops the most detailed information about the land's resources and the

current and projected future demands for the goods and services produced by those resources. Based upon this information, and the goals, targets, and policies in the Forest Land Use Plan, the Unit Plan determines the specific uses to be made of specific tracts of land.

Making Your Views Known

The articles in this supplement explain how the Forest Service is deciding the fate of **de-facto** wilderness on the national forests through its land use planning program. Information is presented telling you, the reader, who you need to contact and when such contact would be appropriate in order to provide input to the Forest Service. But what is this "input" that you are asked to provide?

Basically, four types of "input" are needed from citizens like you: firstly, your **expression of interest** in what the Forest Service is doing, so that they know there are people who care about the **de-facto** wilderness; secondly, any **information** about resources, uses, and values of the **de-facto** wilderness; and finally, your **response** to planning documents distributed by the Forest Service to the public.

It is very important that you express your interest in what the Forest Service is doing as early as possible, so that you won't be "left out" of any formal public comment opportunities. You do this by writing to the

Forest Supervisor who is in charge of the national forest in which the **de-facto** wilderness of your concern is located. Tell him that you are interested in the management of this **de-facto** wilderness and that you would like to be placed on the mailing list for information about any plans or projects which involve this area.

Whenever you have any information about resources, uses, and values of the **de-facto** wilderness area which might affect the Forest Service's judgement about it, you should also send that in a letter to the Forest Supervisor.

Most importantly, you need to tell the Forest Service, and probably remind it every time you correspond or talk to a Forest Service official, of your strong feeling that the **de-facto** wilderness area, or certain portions of it, should be preserved in a wilderness condition. Be sure to tell the Forest Service why you feel so: because the area has unique values, because it should be preserved for wildlife, because other wilderness areas are overcrowded with

recreation users, because the land is too fragile for development, or whatever.

Specifically, you should ask that the **de-facto** wilderness area of your concern be established as a "new study area" if it has not yet been so designated.

Finally, you should respond to the planning documents published by the Forest Service. If you have expressed your strong interest in the area to the Forest Service, you will be getting these documents automatically in the mail. If not, you may hear about them in newspapers and magazines such as the **Wilderness Record**.

It is very important that we respond to these formal documents, even if it is only a very short letter saying "I like plan X because it best protects the wilderness values". The Forest Service, especially where it is antagonistic to wilderness, often plays a "numbers" game with public involvement, pointing out how many "votes" (i.e., signatures on letters and petitions) it has received for or against wilderness. Let us make sure that the "votes" are on our side.

Burning their ears

Influencing the Plans

There is no formula which tells you exactly what you have to do in order to influence the Forest Service to protect wilderness. Each case is different and will require different methods, some of which you will probably have to think up yourself. But there are some general guidelines which will help you be successful.

1. **Be friendly, honest, and as open as possible.** Try not to be combative or overly secretive. You are dealing with human beings, and successful relationships

are the major part of any effort.

2. **Get on the mailing list early.** The articles and charts in this supplement will help you establish which Forest Service planning efforts will affect the wilderness areas of your concern. As soon as possible, request (by mail or in person or both) the appropriate Forest Service offices to put you on mailing lists for information about these planning efforts. This way you will be able to keep track of what they are doing

Cont. on S-4

IDENTIFICATION OF PLANS

If you want to get involved in the Forest Service land use planning efforts in order to support preservation of some **de-facto** wilderness area, you first have to know which

plans will affect it. Plans at all three levels can have an impact: Planning Area Guides, National Forest Land Use Plans, and Unit Plans.

The first step in identifying the plans which affect a particular **de-facto** wilderness area is to find the planning unit or units in which that **de-facto** wilderness is located from the chart below. The **de-facto** wilderness areas listed here are those which have been identified by the California Wilderness Coalition. They were depicted on a map in a supplement to the March-April issue of the **Wilderness Record**.

The national forest(s) in which each planning unit(s) is located can then be found on the chart labeled "Status of Plans". A separate national forest land use plan is prepared for each national forest.

National forests have been grouped into planning areas, for which a planning area guide is prepared. In some cases, a national forest is split between two adjoining planning areas, with some of its planning units in one planning area and the rest in the other planning area. Here are the groupings of national forests which make up each planning area in California:

Basin and Range Planning Area (also extends into Nevada): Inyo except western part of Upper Kern planning unit; and Toiyabe. Mission Planning Area: Angeles; Cleveland; Los

Padres; and San Bernardino.

Northern California Planning Area: Eldorado except Tiger Bear and Upper Mokelumne planning units; Klamath; Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit; Lassen; Mendocino; Modoc; Plumas; Shasta-Trinity; Six Rivers; Tahoe; Rogue River - California portion only; and Siskiyou - California portion only.

San Joaquin Planning Area: Eldorado - Tiger Bear and Upper Mokelumne planning units only; Inyo - western part of Upper Kern planning unit only; Sequoia; Sierra; and Stanislaus.

This chart also shows the Forest Service inventoried roadless areas which are included within each **de-facto** wilderness area. Knowing the Forest Service names may help when communicating with Forest Service officials.

The Forest Service roadless area boundaries do not correspond exactly with the CWC **de-facto** wilderness boundaries. In some areas, the Forest Service split a single **de-facto** wilderness into several roadless areas for administrative convenience. In other cases, the Forest Service overlooked all or part of a **de-facto** wilderness when identifying roadless areas.

De-facto Wilderness CWC - CWC Name	Included Forest Service Inventoried Roadless Area(s)	Planning Unit(s) (in order of decreasing share)			
1 Red Buttes	Seiad, Thompson, and Butte Fork	North Siskiyou	89 Mokelumne Add.	Ladeaux, Mokelumne Ext., and Raymond Peak	Upper Mokelumne, Alpine, and Calaveras
2 Condrey	Condrey	Ashland and North Siskiyou	91 Carson-Iceberg	Carson-Iceberg	Alpine, Summit, Calaveras, and Walker River
3 Siskiyou	Siskiyou, Blue Cr., Slide Cr., Eightmile, Dillon, and Five-mile	Siskiyou, Blue Creek, Eightmile, Greyback - Chetco, and Happy Camp	92 Sweetwater Mtns.	Sweetwater Mtns.	Walker River
4 Fox	Fox	Fox	94 Hoover Add.	Hoover Ext.	Walker River and Summit
8 Grider	Grider	Grider	97 Merced River	---	Groveland
9 Johnson	Johnson	Marble Mtn. and King	98 S. Fk. Merced	S. Fk. Merced	Mariposa
10 Ten Bear	Ten Bear	King	Star Lakes	---	Chiquito - Bass Lake
11 Portuguese	Portuguese	Marble Mtn.	100 Shuteye Peaks	---	Chiquito - Bass Lake
12 Snoozer/Etna	snoozer and Etna	Marble Mtn.	102 San Joaquin	N. Fk. San Joaquin, S. Fk. San Joaquin, San Joaquin, and Jackass Lakes	Upper San Joaquin, Mammoth, and Chiquito - Bass Lake
13 Shackelford	Shackelford	Marble Mtn.	103 Glass Mtn.	Glass Mtn.	White Mtn. and Mammoth
14 Russian Peak	Russian Peak	Salmon - Scott	105 Kaiser Ridge	Kaiser Ridge	Pineridge - Kaiser
15 Trinity Alps adm. & citizen proposals	Trinity Alps Primitive Area, Trinity Alps Primitive Area Addition, Somes Mtn., and Orleans Mtn.	Alps, South Fork (Klamath), Orleans, Trinity River, Tish Tang, Ishi - Pishi, Salmon-Scott, Upper Trinity, and E-W Watershed	106 Dinkey Lakes	Dinkey Lakes	Kings River, Pineridge - Kaiser, and Upper San Joaquin
17 Sherer Ridge	Sherer Ridge	Upper Trinity	107 Oat Mtn.	---	Kings River and Hume
18 Mt. Eddy	Mt. Eddy	Upper Trinity and Parks-Castle	108 Kings River/Rancheria Cr.	Kings River, Verplank High Sierra Add. (part)	Kings River and Hume
Mt. Shasta	Mt. Shasta	Mt. Shasta	109 Monarch Wild. Proposal	High Sierra Primitive Area and High Sierra Additions (part)	---
20 Castle Crags	Castle Crags	Parks - Castle	111 Agnew	Agnew	Hume
21 E. Fk. Trinity	E. Fk. Trinity	E-W Watershed	112 Jennie Lakes	Jennie Lakes	Hume
22 Slate Creek	Slate Creek	Flume - Bohemotash	115 Upper Kern/Golden Trout/Sierra Escarpment	Upper Kern (Inyo), Upper Kern (Sequoia), Grey, Moses, Rincon, Wildrose, Sierra Escarpment	Upper Kern, Little Kern, Kern Plateau, Kern River, Independence, Tule, Mineral King, and Western Divide
23 McCloud	Shoehorn, Squaw Creek, Squaw Valley, Chatterdown, High Mtn., and Salt Cr.	Girard - McCloud	116 Slick Rock	Slick Rock	Tule
24 Kettle Mtn.	Kettle Mtn.	Pit	117 Black Mtn.	Black Mtn.	Tule
25 Devils Rock	Devils Rock	Pit, NRA, and Girard - McCloud	118 Slate Mtn.	Slate Mtn.	Western Divide and Tule
26 Town Mtn.	Town Mtn.	NRA and Girard-McCloud	119 Chico	Chico	Kern River and Western Divide
27 Dog Cr./Backbone	Dog Cr. and Backbone	Flume - Bohemotash	120 Cannell	Cannell	Kern River and Kern Plateau
28 Pattison	Pattison	Hyampom	122 Domelands Add.	Woodpecker	---
29 South Fork	South Fork	Hayfork	125 Scodie	Scodie	Desert Mtns.
30 Chancellula	Chancellula	Hayfork and Wildwood	126 Woolstaff	Woolstaff	Desert Mtns.
31 Middle Cottonwood Cr.	---	Cottonwood	127 Mill Creek	Mill Creek	Kern River
32 Chinquapin/Smokey basin	Chinquapin	So. Fork Mtn. and Wildwood	141 Miller Canyon	---	Arroyo Seco
33 Beegum	Beegum	Cottonwood	142 Piney/Rocky Cr.	---	Arroyo Seco
34 East Fork/Cold Fork	East Fork	Cottonwood and So. Fork Mtn.	143 Cone Peak	---	Big Sur and Arroyo Seco
37 South Cottonwood Cr.	---	Thomes Creek	144 Pinyon Peak	Pinyon Peak	---
38 Yolla Bolly Add.	Red Mtn., Shinbone, and Castle Peak	Middle Eel and Van Duzen-Eel	145 Salmon Creek	---	---
44 Thatcher Creek	---	Middle Eel	146 Lopez Canyon	---	Cuyama
45 Elk Creek	---	Middle Eel and Main Eel	147 La Brea	La Brea	Sisquoc
46 Snow Mtn.	Snow Mtn.	Stoney Creek and Main Eel	149 Madulce	Madulce	Cuyama, Santa Inez, and Sisquoc
52 Mt. Bidwell	---	Warner Mtns.	150 Matilja	Matilja	Topa Topa and Santa Inez
54 Burnt Lava	Burnt Lava	Medicine Lake	151 Sawmill	Sawmill	Mt. Pinos
60 Indian Mtn.	---	Eagle Lake	152 Pine Mtn/Sespe	Pine Mtn., Bear Canyon, Santa Paula, Cobblestone, and Sespe	Topa Topa and Mt. Pinos
63 Cinder Butte	Cinder Butte	Hat Creek	153 Salt Creek	Salt Creek	Valencia
64 Lost Creek	Lost Creek	Hat Creek	154 Fish Canyon	Fish Canyon	Valencia
68 Ishi	Mill Cr. and Deer Cr.	Mill-Deer Creeks	155 Tule Canyon	Tule Canyon	Valencia
69 Cub Creek	---	Mill-Deer Creeks	156 Magic Mtn.	Magic Mtn.	Valencia
70 Butt Mtn.	Butt Mtn.	Almanor	157 W. Fk. San Gabriel	W. Fk. San Gabriel	San Gabriel
71 Chips Creek	Chips Creek, Soda Creek and Ben Lomond	Almanor and Mill Deer Creeks	158 Sheep Mtn.	Sheep Mtn., Bear Gulch, So. Mt. Hawkins, Allison Gulch, Coldwater, Dawson Peak, and Upper San Antonio Can. (part)	San Gabriel
72 Plumas	Bucks Lake	Feather River and Bucks Lake	159 San Dimas	San Dimas	San Gabriel
73 M. Fk. Feather	M. Fk. Feather River	Feather River	161 Cucamonga Add.	Cucamonga Add., and Upper San Antonio Can. (part)	San Gabriel
74 Dixon Creek	Dixon Creek	Mohawk	163 White Mtns.	White Mtns. and Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest	White Mtn.
75 Beartrap	Beartrap	Mohawk	169 Paiute	Paiute	White Mtn.
76 Lavezzola Cr.	---	Downville	219 Rattlesnake Cyn.	---	Santa Ana
77 Lakes Basin	Lakes Basin	Mohawk	222 White water	---	Santa Ana
78 Mid. Fork Yuba	Mid. Fork Yuba River	Nevada City	235 Ladd	Ladd	Trabuco
79 Grouse Lakes	Grouse Lakes	Nevada City	236 Coldwater	Coldwater	Trabuco
80 Castle Peak	Castle Peak	Truckee - Little Truckee Rivers	237 Hot Spring	Hot Spring	Trabuco
81 N. Fk. American River	N. Fk. American River	Foresthill - Hell Hole and Nevada City	238 Wildhorse	Wildhorse	Trabuco
82 Granite Chief	Granite Chief	Foresthill - Hell Hole, Crystal Basin, and Truckee - Little Truckee Rivers	239 San Mateo	San Mateo	Trabuco
83 Lower Rubicon R.	Rubicon River	Foresthill - Hell Hole and Lake Edison	240 Palm Canyon	---	Santa Rosa
84 Upper Rubicon R.	---	Crystal Basin and Foresthill - Hell Hole	244 Cactus Springs	Cactus Springs	Santa Rosa
86 Horsethief	Horsethief	Alpine	248 Cutca	Cutca	Palomar Mtn.
87 Upper Truckee	Dardanelles	Tahoe Basin and South Fork (Eldorado)	249 Barker Valley	Barker Valley	Palomar Mtn.
88 Caples Creek	Caples Creek	South Fork (Eldorado)	251 Caliente	Caliente	Shotgun
			252 Eagle Peak	Eagle Peak	Descanso
			253 Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Descanso

The Planning Process

How does the Forest Service make a land use plan? There are several important steps: defining objectives, inventorying data sources, designing management alternatives, assessing effects, and selecting the plan. Opportunities for public review and comment are usually provided at each step.

The planning process begins with the definition of goals and objectives. Why do the plan? What standards should be used to decide between different possible management proposals?

General goals come from a higher plan or authority. Specific goals and objectives, including perhaps targets for production of various goods and services, must then be developed by the planners. Citizens can often offer suitable goals and objectives, and this is one of the types of input sought from the public at the beginning of land use planning.

Information about resources, uses, and values of the planning area is also sought early from the public by the Forest Service. The inventory of such data to determine the capabilities of the land and to assess present and probable future demands for use of the land is the second step in land use planning.

Thus, when it begins work on a new land use plan, especially a Unit Plan which deals in detail with a specific

area, the Forest Service often makes a special effort to solicit information on resources, uses, and values of the land, and goals and objectives for management.

Letters are sent to individuals and groups who are known to be interested in that area, asking either for written comments or attendance at a public meeting or both.

The third step in the planning process is to design a series of management alternatives. Generally, one to three years elapse from the start of the plan process to completion of the management alternatives. A management alternative consists of a consistent set of possible decisions about the use of the land and its resources which will result in the production of a certain mix of goods and services.

The design of management alternatives is the creative aspect of planning. It is subject to the creative input of the public in several ways. Often, the Forest Service planners will put together a booklet, usually called a "Management Alternatives" booklet describes the range of management alternatives felt to be feasible by the Forest Service.

Such a booklet is again mailed to the list of interested parties for written comment. A meeting to get verbal comment may also be held.

Forest Service Addresses

National:

Chief, U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Department of
Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

California Region:

Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Angeles National Forest
150 South Los Robles
Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101

Cleveland National Forest
3211 Fifth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92103

Eldorado National Forest
100 Forni Road
Placerville, CA 95667

Inyo National Forest
2957 Birch Street
Bishop, CA 93514

Klamath National Forest
1215 South Main
Yreka, CA 96097

Lake Tahoe Basin
Management Unit
P.O. Box 8465
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95731

Lassen National Forest
707 Nevada Street
Susanville, CA 96130

Los Padres National Forest
42 Aero Camino
Goleta, CA 93017

Mendocino National Forest
420 East Laurel Street
Willows, CA 95988

Modoc National Forest
441 North Main Street
Alturas, CA 96101

Plumas National Forest
159 Lawrence Street
Quincy, CA 95971

San Bernardino National
Forest
144 N. Mountain View Ave.
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sequoia National Forest
900 West Grand Avenue
Porterville, CA 93257

Shasta-Trinity National
Forest
1615 Continental Street
Redding, CA 96001

Sierra National Forest
1130 "O" Street
Fresno, CA 93721

Six Rivers National Forest
710 "E" Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Stanislaus National Forest
175 South Fairview Lane
Sonora, CA 95370

Tahoe National Forest
Highway 49 & Coyote Street
Nevada City, CA 95959

Intermountain Region:
Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service
Federal Building
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401

Toiyabe National Forest
111 North Virginia Street
Reno, NV 89503

Pacific Northwest Region:
Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208

Rogue River National Forest
P.O. Box 520
Medford, Oregon 97501

Siskiyou National Forest
P.O. Box 440
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

THE STATUS OF UNIT PLANS

This chart shows the present status of land use plans for the Forest Service planning units in California. The dates, past or scheduled, for four major planning steps are shown for each planning unit to the nearest month and year. These steps are: the beginning of planning work; the publication of a "Management Alternatives" booklet (this step is sometimes skipped); the publication of the draft Environmental Impact Statement, and the publication of the final Environmental Impact Statement.

Steps which have already occurred are

shown in light-face type. Steps yet to occur but which have been scheduled are shown in bold-face type. In some cases, this date has already passed; that step is overdue.

Empty slots generally mean that information was not available. In the case of the "Management Alternatives" step, the absence of a date may mean that this step is being skipped for that planning unit.

The national forest in which each planning unit is located is also given in the chart. Requests for further information or requests to be

put on the mailing list should be sent to the Supervisor of that national forest. Where a planning unit is split among two or more national forests, the national forest which is taking the lead in planning for the unit is listed first.

Planning work is also proceeding on all national forest land use plans and planning area guides. These plans do not follow the same steps as the planning units consistently, and are thus not shown in this chart. They are all scheduled to be completed in the next year or two, however.

Planning Unit	National Forest(s) (lead Forest first)	Timing of Planning Steps				Planning Unit	National Forest(s) (lead Forest first)	Timing of Planning Steps			
		Plan Begins	Mgt. Altern.	Draft EIS	Final EIS			Plan Begins	Mgt. Altern.	Draft EIS	Final EIS
Almanor	Lassen and Plumas	1-74		5-76	7-76	Mill-Deer Creeks	Lassen	7-75		7-76	
Apine	Toiyabe	7-74	10-75	6-76		Mineral ing	Sequoia			12-74	2-76
Alps	Shasta - Trinity					Mohawk	Plumas and Tahoe	5-73	4-75	4-76	
Arroyo Seco	Los Padres	6-79				Mt. Pinos	Los Padres	8-74		12-76	3-77
Ashland	Rogue River	78		79		Mt. Shasta	Shasta - Trinity	7-73	1-74	12-76	6-77
Big Sur	Los Padres	6-73	7-75	1-76	3-76	NRA	Shasta - Trinity	7-73	10-74	8-75	3-76
Blue Creek	Six Rivers	7-73		12-74	5-75	Nevada City	Tahoe	3-75		1-79	7-79
Bucks Lake	Plumas	5-71		5-74	12-74	North Siskiyou	Klamath, Rogue River, and Siskiyou	6-75			
Calaveras	Stanislaus	9-76				Orleans	Six Rivers	8-75			
Chiquito-Bass Lake	Sierra	12-73	8-76	10-76	6-77	Palomar Mtn.	Cleveland	73		2-75	1-76
Cottonwood	Shasta - Trinity					Parks-Castle	Shasta - Trinity				
Crystal Basin	Eldorado	1-77				Pineridge - Kaiser	Sierra	12-73	8-76	10-76	6-77
Cuyama	Los Padres	12-78				Pit	Shasta - Trinity				
Descanso	Cleveland	6-76				Salmon - Scott	Klamath				
Desert Mtns.	Sequoia	5-75	2-78	11-78	2-79	San Gabriel	Angeles and San Bernardino	1-74	3-76		9-76
Downieville	Tahoe	6-76		1-80	7-80	Santa Ana	San Bernardino	8-81			
Eagle Lake	Lassen	1-78				Santa Inez	Los Padres	6-77			
Eighmile	Six Rivers	7-73		12-74	5-75	Santa Rosa	San Bernardino	10-79			
E-W Watershed	Shasta - Trinity					Shotgun	Cleveland	1-77		1-78	12-78
Feather River	Plumas	7-74		9-76	3-78	Siskiyou	Klamath and Six Rivers	3-74		1-77	5-77
Flume - Bohemotash	Shasta - Trinity					Sisquoc	Los Padres				
Foresthill - Hell Hole	Tahoe and Eldorado	1-74	10-76	1-78	7-78	South Fork (Eldorado)	Eldorado	1-76			
Fox	Six rivers	1-73		8-73	4-74	South Fork (Klamath)	Klamath				
Fox Supplement	Six Rivers			5-76	12-76	South Fork Mm.	Shasta - Trinity	7-74		2-76	7-76
Girard - McCloud	Shasta - Trinity	7-74		7-76	6-77	Stoney Creek	Mendocino				
Greyback - Chetco	Siskiyou	2-76		12-76	10-76	Smit	Stanislaus	9-76			
Griider	Klamath	7-73		5-76		Tahoe Basin	Lake Tahoe Bwsin Management Unit	70		8-73	5-76
Groveland	Stanislaus	9-76				Thomes Creek	Medocino and Shasta - Trinity	1-77			
Happy Camp	Klamath	77				Tish Tang	Six rivers	8-74			
Hat Creek	Lassen	7-76				Topa Topa	Los Padres				
Hayfork	Shasta - Trinity	7-76				Trabuco	Cleveland	9-74		6-76	12-76
Hume	Sequoia and Sierra	3-74	9-75	9-76	12-76	Trinity River	Shasta - Trinity	7-76			
Hyampom	Shasta - Trinity					Truckee-Little Truckee Rivers	Tahoe	5-73	9-75	1-76	5-76
Ishi - Pishi	Klamath	76				Tule	Sequoia	3-75	10-76	7-77	10-77
Independence	Inyo	6-79				Upper Kern	Inyo	6-77			
Kern Plateau	Sequoia and Inyo	7-74	6-75	7-76	10-76	Upper Mokelumne	Eldorado	1-78			
Kern River	Sequoia	5-75	10-76	7-77	10-77	Upper San Joaquin	Sierra	12-73	8-76	10-76	6-77
King	Klamath	7-73		3-76	7-76	Upper Trinity	Shasta - Trinity	1-73		11-74	2-76
Kings River	Sierra and Sequoia	12-73	8-76	10-76	6-77	Valencia	Angeles	5-74		6-77	12-77
Lake Edson	Eldorado	78				Van Duzen-Eel	Six Rivers	4-77			
Little Kern	Sequoia	6-73	11-74	2-76	7-76	Walker River	Toiyabe	11-75			
Main Eel	Mendocino	6-75		9-76		Warner Mtns.	Modoc	73		12-77	5-78
Mammoth	Inyo and Sierra	3-72		3-76	7-76	Western Divide	Sequoia	3-75	2-78	11-78	2-79
Marble Mtn.	Klamath					White Mtn.	Inyo	6-78			
Mariposa	Sierra	12-73	8-76	10-76	6-77	Wildwood	Shasta - Trinity				
Medicine Lake	Modoc	72		10-76	12-76						
Middle Eel	Mendocino	73	1-76	6-76	11-76						

s and Public Input

Such distribution of the booklet serves two different purposes. First, the Forest Service is interested in seeing if there are any feasible alternatives which it has overlooked. Secondly, the Forest Service is looking for public expressions of a preferred alternative. The general tone of public opinion here helps the Forest Service to determine its preference among the various alternatives.

In other cases, this "Management Alternatives" booklet is bypassed and management alternatives are not formally presented to the public until distribution of the Environmental Analysis Report or Environmental Impact Statement.

Assessment and evaluation of the management alternatives is the fourth step in land use planning. This takes 3 to 12 months after development of management alternatives. The beneficial and adverse impacts of each alternative upon the social, economic, and natural environments must be predicted. The extent to which each alternative would meet the goals and objectives set up for the plan earlier must also be forecast.

This assessment is documented in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in the case of Unit Plans, and in an Environmental Analysis Report (EAR) for Planning

Area Guides and Forest Land Use Plans. The EAR is an administratively authorized document not required by law which is similar to an EIS but not subject to such rigid standards of adequacy as an EIS.

The EIS or EAR is sent in draft form to interested groups, individuals, and other governmental agencies for written comment. A public meeting may also be held. The EIS or EAR tends to be the focus of public response to the planning effort, because it contains the most information about the effects of various management alternatives and because it almost always puts forth a Forest Service preference.

However, it is often easier to significantly influence the Forest Service earlier in the planning process when it has not yet become "set in its ways." Waiting until the EIS or EAR comes out to send any ideas to the Forest Service is a mistake.

After revising the EIS or EAR to take public comments into account, which usually takes 2 to 6 months, it is issued in final form. The information to make the decision should now be at hand. The Forest Supervisor, Regional Forester, or Chief, as the case may be, must now select and implement one management alternatives or a combination of the good points from more than one alternative as the adopted land use plan.

Who do I write?

UNRAVELING THE BUREAUCRACY

The Forest Service is organized according to geographical areas of responsibility at several different levels. At the top is the Chief of the Forest Service, who is responsible for all the operations of the Forest Service. His superior is the Secretary of Agriculture.

The next level is that of a multi- or single-stage region. There are ten of these throughout the country. A regional forester is in charge of each and has to watch over several national forests. Most of California is within the California Region (#5), headquartered in San Francisco. The Toiyabe National Forest, which includes part of the east slope of the Sierra Nevada, is part of the Intermountain Region (#4), headquartered in Ogden, Utah. The Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests both dip down slightly into California from Oregon. They are part of the Pacific Northwest Region (#6), headquartered in Portland, Oregon.

The basic management

unit is the National Forest, headed by a Forest Supervisor. California's borders include all or part of 20 National Forests. Each National Forest is in turn broken down into several ranger districts, with a District Ranger in charge. The Forest Supervisor makes most of the decisions concerning management direction for his Forest, subject to review by his superiors. District Rangers make most of the on-the-ground decisions to implement those policies.

WHERE TO WRITE

The Chief, Regional Foresters, and Forest Supervisors each have responsibility for different levels in the land use plan hierarchy.

The Chief's office prepares the national assessment and program required by the Resources Planning Act.

Each Regional Forester is responsible for preparation of a Planning Area Guide for the Planning Areas in his Region. In California, the National Forest Supervisors

and their staffs are developing the Area Guides for Regional Forester approval.

Information about the Area Guides can be obtained from the Regional Forester's office or from the planning team leader for a particular Area: Bill Covey from Klamath National Forest for the Northern California Area; Klaus Barber from Stanislaus National Forest for the San Joaquin Area; Don Renton from Los Padres National Forest for the Mission Area; and Wayne Marnard from Inyo National Forest for the Basin Ranges Area.

The Forest Supervisor for each National Forest is responsible for preparation of the Forest Land Use Plan and Unit Plans. He must also obtain the approval of the Regional Forester for his Forest Land Use Plan. The chart showing planning units elsewhere in this supplement also shows the National Forest in which that planning unit is located.

Information about the Forest Land Use Plans and Unit Plans can be obtained from the Forest Supervisors.

See the list below for addresses of the Chief, Regional Foresters, and National Forest Supervisors.

List of California New Study Areas

New Study Area	CWC de-facto wilderness which includes this new study area (name and number)	National Forest in which new study area is located
Johnson	Johnson - *9	Klamath
Portuguese	Portuguese - *11	Klamath
Snoozer	Snoozer/Etna - *12	Klamath
Etna	Snoozer/Etna - *12	Klamath
Shackleford	Shackleford - *13	Klamath
Mt. Shasta	Mt. Shasta - *19	Shasta-Trinity
N. Fk. American River	N. Fk. American River - *81	Tahoe
Ladeaux	Mokelumne Add. - *89	Eldorado
Mokelumne Add.	Mokelumne Add. - *09	Stanislaus
Carson-Iceberg	Carson-Iceberg - *91	Stanislaus and Toiyabe
Hoover Extension	Hoover Extension - *94	Toiyabe
N. Fk. San Joaquin	San Joaquin - *102	Sierra
San Joaquin	San Joaquin - *102	Inyo
Upper Kern (Inyo)	Upper Kern/Golden Trout/Sierra Escarpment - *115	Inyo and Sequoia
Madulce	Madulce - *149	Los Padres
Sheep Mtn.	Sheep Mtn. - *158	Angeles
Cucamonga Add.	Cucamonga Add. - *161	Angeles
White Mtns.	White Mtns. - *163	Inyo
Paiute	Paiute - *169	Inyo

New Study Areas Under Review

In October 1973, as part of the Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation program, the Chief of the Forest Service selected 21 roadless areas in California as "new study areas". These new study areas are to be given intensive study as potential additions to the National

Wilderness Preservation System. Additional study areas may be selected in the land use planning process.

While they are being studied, the new study areas will be preserved in a wilderness condition. The study process will include a mineral survey by the U.S. Geological Survey, the preparation of a Forest Service proposal and Environmental Impact Statement, and public hearings on that proposal. After the study is completed, the Forest Service

will then decide whether or not to support Wilderness classification for that roadless area.

If the Forest Service decision favors Wilderness classification, it will then recommend such classification to Congress (which must make the final decision) and hold the roadless areas in a wilderness condition until Congressional action is complete. However, if the Forest Service decides against Wilderness classification, it will then immediately make the roadless area available for other non-wilderness uses to be determined through its land use planning process.

The Forest Service position will depend in large part, as it has in the past, upon the degree of public support or opposition to Wilderness classification for specific areas expressed at the public hearings.

The first public hearings will probably be for the Mt. Shasta, Sheep Mountain, and Cucamonga Additions new study areas in 1977. No definite schedule has yet been adopted, however, and it may take a decade or two to finish all the studies. To get on a mailing list for notification of public hearings for new study areas, you should write the Forest Supervisor of the national forest in which the new study area of your concern is located.

Additional new study areas or expansion of the boundaries of existing new study areas, may be designated in land use plans for the national forests. A major goal of wilderness supporters must be to convince the Forest Service to designate as many de-facto wilderness areas as new study areas as is possible, through involvement in the Forest Service planning process. Such designation will be a big step forward in our efforts to gain permanent protection for these areas.



EIS Protection for Roadless Areas

Conservationists have a powerful ally in their effort to get the Forest Service to consider protection of wilderness. That ally is the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Under the National Environmental Policy Act, passed in 1969, all federal agencies must consider and attempt to mitigate the adverse effects of their programs on the environment. To insure such consideration, they must prepare a public document which sets forth the environmental impacts, proposed mitigation measures, and possible alternative programs for "major federal actions" which significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. This document is called an Environmental Impact Statement.

The Forest Service has agreed that proposed developments of certain de-facto wilderness areas are "major federal actions" for which an EIS must be prepared. The de-facto wilderness areas which are covered are the so-called "inventoried roadless areas". These are roadless and undeveloped areas on the national forests which were delineated as part of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) program conducted in 1971-73 (for the relationship between the inventoried

roadless areas and the de-facto wilderness areas identified by the California Wilderness Coalition, see the charts in the center of this supplement).

One of the major sections of an EIS must describe the feasible alternatives to the proposed federal action or program. For the roadless areas, this means that any Forest Service proposal to develop a roadless area must also give serious consideration to the benefits and effects of preserving it instead.

This consideration must be documented in the EIS, which is then published and distributed in both draft and final forms. Public scrutiny and comments, especially on the draft, can force the Forest Service to consider factors they may have overlooked. Whether the conclusions and supporting data about environmental impacts of alternative programs are correct, whether all feasible alternatives have been considered, and the relative merits of each alternative in light of social goals and public values are examples of items open to public questioning.

In this way, the EIS requirement puts the public spotlight on decisions about the future use and management of the roadless areas and gives an access point to the public to put

pressure on the Forest Service through public response to the EIS.

The EIS requirement has also given citizens some extra time to study the roadless areas and provide input to the Forest Service concerning their best future use. That extra time is now rapidly disappearing, however, as the Forest Service has institutionalized the EIS requirement into its expanding land use planning program.

One of the major purposes of the new Forest Service land use planning program which is described in this supplement is to determine the future use of the roadless areas. Land use plans will adopt a future use and management program for included roadless areas which can range from complete preservation to complete development for non-wilderness uses and values. The EIS requirement for this program will be satisfied by a comprehensive EIS for the entire land use plan.

As reported elsewhere in this supplement, the Forest Service is now geared up to turn out land use plans and accompanying EIS's at a rapid rate and has fixed its attention first on the plans which include roadless areas. Citizens will have to get involved quickly in the planning efforts for the areas of their concern if we are going to make effective use of our ally, the EIS.

Influence: Cont. from S-1

and respond to requests for public input.

3. **Know your facts.** The Forest Service, as a group of technically-oriented professionals, finds questions of fact much easier to deal with than questions of values or sentiments.

Decisions to protect or develop wilderness will remain, for the most part, choices between competing values. However, the more facts you can gather to support preservation, the easier it becomes for the Forest Service to accept your value judgements as well. In particular, you want to demonstrate that a wide range of resources and uses of the land depend upon its maintenance in a wilderness state.

4. **Get your wilderness proposal and supporting data to the Forest Service as early as possible in the planning process.** It is vitally important to clearly state to the Forest Service the area which you think should be protected as wilderness, preferably outlined on a good map, plus the reasons and supporting data for your position. Development plans are drawn up years in advance and are much easier to modify in their early stages. In addition, the sooner your proposals are sent in, the more detailed attention and consideration they will receive.

5. **Don't start compromising before you begin.** Always seek the highest form of protection - usually classification under the Wilderness Act - for the entire area of your concern. Decisions which are made by the Forest Service - and eventually by the Congress -

are usually a compromise between competing interests. This is the nature of politics. However, this political system cannot work properly if the competing interests are not correctly represented.

6. **Be persistent.** Don't just present your ideas to the Forest Service and then disappear into the woodwork. Keep reminding them of the wilderness values and the need for their protection in the area of your concern. Send them new information and arguments whenever you can. Follow up on any replies you receive, especially if they are ambiguous or unclear. Make sure that you get the information you requested when asking them for data.

7. **Keep your congressional representatives informed with copies of your letters to the Forest Service.** To gain permanent protection of wilderness, we will eventually want congressional action to classify the area as part of the Wilderness System. Local Representatives and Senators play a pivotal role in congressional consideration of wilderness issues. It is important both to educate them and to show them that there has been early and continuing support for wilderness by their constituents.

8. **Most important of all, constantly build a political base of support for wilderness.** Get friends, wilderness users, conservation, civic, and social groups, businesses, and labor groups to help pressure the Forest Service for protection of wilderness.