



WILDERNESS RECORD

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

Vol. 3

P.O. Box 429, Davis, Ca. 95616

May-June, 1978

No. 3

Crucial Desert Wilderness Review

Things move fast in California, and the Bureau of Land Management Wilderness review is no exception. While in the rest of the Nation the BLM intends to make wilderness recommendations by 1991, in the California desert the deadline is Sept. 30, 1980. As a result, 1978 is the year of decision for millions of wild acres in the California Desert.

The accelerated wilderness review in California is in response to a special provision in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that required a plan to be developed for the California Desert Conservation Area. The BLM wisely determined that they could develop a plan for 16 million acres of desert without conducting a wilderness review. In order to meet their 1980 deadline the BLM hopes to designate wilderness study areas by Jan. 31, 1979.

At a Wilderness Society sponsored workshop last month, citizen leaders identified nearly 100 separate areas as high priority for wilderness study. A few of these areas are huge, like the half million acre Eureka Saline Valleys area, and the total for these prime roadless lands probably exceeds 6 million acres.

The BLM will have three periods of public involvement this year. The first period, ending June 30, is already underway. 17 workshops are scheduled for May (all but one in the southern half of the state). Through these workshops and information packet mailings the public will have an opportunity to review the preliminary BLM inventory and recommend adding, subtracting or adjusting roads and wilderness study areas.

Additional opportunities for public comment will occur in late summer and fall. The first period will be updating the preliminary inventory while the second will be a formal review of the recommended wilderness study areas. The study areas will be evaluated during 1979. Suitable wilderness areas will then be selected by BLM for recommendation to Congress. Conservationists should get involved in this process by attending a workshop during May or by writing to BLM for a "preliminary Inventory Packet". The California Wilderness Coalition would like to know of your interest so we may contact you during the next phase of this wilderness review.

To obtain a preliminary Inventory Packet or learn the date and locations of workshops, write or visit the BLM's Riverside District Office, 1695 Spruce Street, Riverside, CA. 92507, or call 714 787-1462, or the Bakersfield District Office, U.S. Federal Building, Room 311, 800 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA. 93301 or call 805 861 4191.

The following schedule outlines the Wilderness Inventory and Study Programs for the California Desert. A program schedule has not been prepared at this time for submission of Reports.

CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA

march-April 30, 1978

Bureau of Land management preparation of the first preliminary inventory of roads and areas that do and do not possess wilderness characteristics.

March 8, 1978

Wilderness Review Notice in the Federal Register requesting public comments and suggestions on proposed policies.

cont. on pg. 2



South Providence Mountains, East Mojave, potential BLM Wilderness.

R.A.R.E. Wars

created and produced by the Forest Service

R.A.R.E. II is developing into an epic process which will include a cast of thousands. While there are humorous and fantasy like aspects to it (such as the forest service's actual creation and use of the Wilderness Attribute Rating System-W.A.R.S.), RARE II can either result in much needed formal protection for our remnant wild lands, or a final exploitive assault upon them.

Simply put, the success of RARE II-including success in recommending wilderness for Congressional designation - will rest ultimately on the

level of public support we build locally, statewide, and across the country.

RARE II is now entering phase II: evaluation of all roadless areas. Data has been collected about each of the 343 inventoried roadless areas in California. Using the information in a computerized analysis, the forest service is developing a series of RARE II alternatives.

These will provide the framework for a nationwide RARE II draft environmental impact statement, scheduled for release in mid June. That draft, supplemented with a more detailed supplement covering

the areas in each region or state, will provide the information and vehicle for our critical public involvement leading to a final RARE II EIS and recommendations to Congress in early 1979.

Document all such questions or disagreements in writing, by carefully dated letters, submitted to the Regional Forester. (Forest Service, 630 Sansome St, S.F. Ca.; Be sure to retain a copy and send a second copy to Jim Eaton (see address below)

AVOID PRE-JUDGING ANY AREA. By its inclusion in the basic inventory, cont. on pg. 4



David Brower, President; Friends of the Earth, featured speaker of Wilderness Conference, April 28-30.

Conference April 28-30

Brower Featured Speaker

"David Brower-charismatic leader of the crusades for the liberation of the temple of nature from its oppressors, archbishop of the church of the wilderness; archdeacon of the cathedral of the environment; archenemy of all who would sell our heritage in nature for a mess of pottage; and by universal and unchallenged acclaim, the first, the greatest, and indeed the only archdruid."

So wrote Garrett Hardin when Brower received a Doctor of Humane Letters from Starr King in 1971. On Saturday, April 28 at Merritt College, David Brower

will highlight the first major conference to focus on the wilderness movement in California.

Involved in the conservation movement for 38 years, David Brower founded Friends of the Earth in 1969, has been involved internationally in conservation groups, and is co-founder of the John Muir Institute for Environmental Studies. He also founded Friends of the Earth Foundation, a tax-deductible organization devoted to environmental research and education.

His career began as a volunteer in the Sierra Club

in 1933. In 1941 he was elected to its Board and in 1952 became its first Executive Director, a position he held until 1969. During that time the club membership grew from 7,000 to 77,000. He was active in several major national park campaigns; establishing Kings Canyon National Park, preventing relinquishment of timberlands from Olympic National Park, and the establishing of Redwood National Park and the Point Reyes National Seashore. He was one of the two principal citizen activists in establishing the National Wilder-

ness Preservation System and originated and was chief promoter of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review.

Mountaineer, skier, editor, author, and publisher of many works in conservation David Brower has travelled world-wide to contribute his wisdom on conservation efforts. The California Wilderness Coalition and the Bay Area Chapter of the Sierra Club, sponsors of the conference, welcome his timely talk on California wilderness in a time when many decisions are about to be made.

Interview on Conference with President Bob Schneider

(The following is an interview with Bob Schneider, current President of the California Wilderness Coalition and primary program planner for the April 27-29 conference.)

Editor: Bob, you have been in the planning stages of this conference for many months now. Could you give us an idea of how the conference fits in with the goals of the California Wilderness Coalition?

Bob: We are a clearing-house for groups throughout the state and one of the functions we have is to provide an opportunity for local groups to get statewide coverage of their issues and people to meet each other. The conference provides a concentrated time for this same function.

Editor: What are some of the important events that will take place during the weekend?

Bob: I look forward to hearing David Brower talk. He is the modern John Muir and has done alot for the wilderness movement. I always feel David Brower's work in the environmental movement centers on his

basic commitment to wilderness. Huey Johnson will talk about some of the major shifts made by the State of California on wilderness. For example, they wrote a letter supporting the inclusion of Golden Trout and a letter supporting legislation on Mineral King. I look forward to hearing about Johnson's efforts in his re-forestation projects, plans for urban parks and how they relate to wilderness. The slide shows should be great!

Editor: How is the weekend structured so both new people to wilderness issues and old experienced folks will both benefit from the conference?

Bob: Exhibits and slide shows are the best introduction for the new people, and then the panels are structured so that specific and general information are running concurrently. The RARE II panel gives a good overview of the movement in California. Question and answer times will give individuals a chance to question experts in the field.

Editor: You seem to want to get more people involved in the wilderness movement. Could you relate something about how you got involved?

Bob: Much of the grassroots wilderness started in the Free Speech Movement in 1964. People began to realize they needed to take more control over their destiny. One of the first activities of the Berkeley Active Conservation Tactics was to pick up tires from the mud flats. Going to school at Davis, I got involved with Active Conservation Tactics and the effort to classify Snow Mountain as wilderness. I studied geology, worked for an environmental firm for two years and have climbed and hiked for years. Recently, I have felt the need for a statewide communication system to increase the effectiveness of the wilderness movement.

Editor: Who are the people you would like to involve?

Bob: Thousands of people backpack in California and each should be concerned about the areas they use and love. Retail and manufacturing people should make equipment that backpackers use should be more involved. The assistance Recreation Equipment in Washington gave to save Alpine Lakes is an example of what businesses can do.

Editor: At what level of wilderness efforts would



Celia Hunter, Executive Director of the Wilderness Society will speak at Wilderness Conference, April 28-30.

you recommend people get involved?

Bob: A basic approach is to adopt a wilderness area. Join already existing groups. Form new groups. There are national groups like the Wilderness Society all the way down to local groups like the Mt. Shasta Resource Council.

Editor: If people don't live in Davis where your group meets, how can they relate to it?

Bob: Much of the nittygritty work is done in Davis, but we would like to develop a network throughout the state involving contact people in each member organ-

ization. The wilderness alert system we have is very important, and needs many individuals. We mail out a notice when there is a decision coming up on a particular area or issue, and warn individuals who have expressed interest in that area warning so they can write letters or testify.

Editor: Over the next five years what changes do you foresee in the wilderness movement and groups working together?

Bob: The two big things that will happen are the RARE II process and the Bureau of Land Management Review. The decisions made in these

two review processes will be major and may determine much of the status of remaining wilderness land. Increased statewide communication has to happen simply to increase the effectiveness of preservation. Northcoast people must provide support for desert wilderness area and desert people must provide support for Siskiyou wilderness proposals. Decisions made in Congress need statewide support. Instead of looking like we are going for a piece of the pie, we must present the image of wanting the best wilderness system for the people of California.

BLM National Wilderness Review

Public Involvement the Key

The Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA), commonly known as the "BLM Organic Act", was signed into law on October 21, 1976. This Act established basic policies and procedures for the administration, management, and protection of the 446 million acres of public lands now under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency of the Department of the Interior.

One of the requirements of this law, spelled out in Section 603, is that the Secretary of the Interior (through the BLM) is to review all "roadless areas of five thousand acres or more and roadless islands of the public lands...having wilderness characteristics described in the Wilderness Act". This requirement was strongly supported by wilderness conservationists. Implementing this very broad mandate will soon become a major and probably controversial program of the BLM. Millions of acres of roadless BLM Public Lands will be affected by the requirements of Section 603.

Citizen support is essential to assure that a sound Wilderness Review Process is devised, and then to help make it work. On March 13, the agency issued a draft "Wilderness Policy and Review Procedure" for public comment. Written responses will be received until May 17, 1978. Informed comments in writing are needed.

THE STEPS IN THE BLM WILDERNESS REVIEW

The following outline describes the various steps in the BLM Wilderness Review process as now conceived. Since a final policy has not been adopted, there may be some minor changes.

1. Circulate draft Wilderness Review Policy for public comment until May 17, 1978; this policy will establish the process by which all of the hundreds of millions of acres under the jurisdiction of the BLM shall be reviewed for wilderness consideration.
2. Have the final Wilderness Review Process fully approved and operational by July 30, 1978;
3. Complete inventory of roadless areas with wilderness characteristics;
4. do wilderness studies on each of the above areas;
5. Report to the President on the suitability or non-suitability for preservation as wilderness of all formally identified primitive and natural areas by July 1980; and
6. Complete wilderness studies of all areas identified in the inventory and report to the President on their suitability or non-suitability for preservation as wilderness by October 21, 1991.

The responsibilities of the BLM end with these reports to the President. The President in turn is required to make recommendations to Congress. The final step is the designation by the Congress of individual wilderness areas on BLM lands or the determination, again by Congress, that other areas in the inventory

should not be wilderness. There is no deadline for either the actions by the President or by the Congress. There will be many opportunities for the public to have input throughout this process.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT AND SOME SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Section 603 directs that BLM Public Lands subject to the wilderness review requirement be managed "in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness". Until the wilderness inventory is completed, this requirement is being met by a directive that all environmental reviews of projects or proposals that might impair the wilderness potential of any roadless area shall consider those wilderness values.

In practice, what this means is that there may be an accelerated wilderness inventory for those locations where specific proposed projects might impact an area's wilderness character. If that inventory identifies land that should be studied, then those wilderness studies and Congressional consideration of them must be completed before permitting any project to go ahead.

Section 603 should not be used to merely delay or harass projects that may be objectionable for reasons that have nothing to do with wilderness values. Local groups and individuals who are concerned about such projects or proposals should closely coordinate their activities with the Club's

National Coordinator for BLM Wilderness, John McComb, 330 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E., Washington D.C. 20003 (202) 547-1144 and Jim Eaton, C.W.C., P.O. Box 429, Davis, CA. 95616

WHAT YOU CAN DO NOW!

The Bureau of Land Management has prepared and released for public comment a draft "Wilderness Policy and Review Procedure", which will be the BLM's and the public's basic guide for the implementation of the Section 603 BLM Wilderness Review Process. Copies of the document may be obtained from any BLM office (see list). Comments may be submitted in writing until May 17, 1978. They should be sent to the:

Director
Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

It is important that the BLM get off to the right start on this very important program. Hopefully, they will learn from the experiences of the Forest Service and other agencies and thus will avoid some of their mistakes. Your input at this time is crucial. Please write a letter to the Director.

Here are our general thoughts concerning issues which you may wish to comment on:

-We support for the requirements of Section 603 and a fair, unbiased procedure for implementing that requirement. There will be many who don't want any BLM Wilderness Review at

all, and we need to develop strong support for that review.

-Remember that we are commenting on the "process" at this point. The goal should be to develop a process that fairly evaluates the wilderness potential of qualifying BLM administered lands and balances those wilderness values against the uses that would be precluded if the area were designated as wilderness.

-Now is **not** the time to support (or oppose) wilderness designation for any specific area or even to comment on whether any specific area should be studied. Nor is it appropriate to express opinions about the total amount of BLM land that should be designated as wilderness. There will be numerous opportunities later in the process to express such opinions.

-The BLM should make their procedure and terminology conform to the maximum extent possible with those of other agencies that have wilderness review programs, particularly the Forest Service. A high degree of consistency and uniformity between agencies will benefit everyone.

-The BLM should follow carefully the general policies already carefully established by the Congress. The now discredited and abandoned "purity" and "sights and sounds" policies which formerly plagued the Forest Service, should have no place in the BLM Wilderness Review Process.

-The BLM should be more specific in this important policy document about how both the inventory and the wilderness studies will be carried out.

-The BLM currently proposes that a full environmental impact statement be required to accompany any agency recommendation for wilderness; but proposes no such requirement for recommendations to open an area to non-wilderness use. This is both absurd and inequitable. Clearly, and EIS should be required for wither action.

-Upon the official definition of "road", millions of acres shall either be reviewed for their wilderness value, or dismissed as already roaded. The definition contained in the draft has a sound basis in law and in Congressional application.

-The confusing notions of "intrusions" and "contrast" which are found throughout the draft should be dropped in favor of the concepts of "imprint of man's work" and "substantially unnoticeably", found in the Wilderness Act itself, and used by citizens, other agencies, and the Congress.

-The BLM should coordinate their wilderness reviews with the studies and existing proposals of other agencies where a single potential wilderness affects the contiguous lands of several agencies.

-Lastly, no review will ever be perfect. The BLM should continue to consider the wilderness potential of all qualifying lands in their on-going land management planning process. Only in this fashion can the proposals and recommendations resulting from this mandated process be corrected and updated in the light of new information and changing public attitudes.

NEWS BRIEFS

Sinkyone Coast Wilderness

The State park Commission took no action concerning official wilderness designation of land with the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park during its April 14 meeting in Eureka. This may not be a defeat, however, as the commission encouraged Director Russ Cahill to begin research on removing Mendocino County's legal right of way on road 431 in the park, thus allowing a much larger and more meaningful acreage

available for wilderness. Besides dissecting the most desirable lands, the traffic can not be controlled and visitor use is heading toward a de facto recreational vehicle park.

The southern Usal Beach acquisition also suffered a major setback due to a lack of acquisition funds it was announced. The total acreage will now fall way short of the original 11,600 acres probably about half of that.

Letters from groups or individuals to Director Cahill, Box 2390, Sacramento, CA. 95811 would be a big help. Support the Park Department's prompt control of the county road and encourage a re-evaluation of priorities in favor of the original acquisition plan. This will provide a very spectacular 14 mile coastal wilderness, rather than the bare skeleton of land now being negotiated for.

Channel Islands M.P.

Three public workshops were held late in April as the first step toward development of a General Management Plan for Channel Islands National Monument. The General Management Plan is the document that guides the long-range management and development of a unit of the national park system.

A wilderness review of the

monument was never conducted by the Park Service. The California Wilderness Coalition hopes that the management plan will consider potential wilderness areas in the Channel Islands.

Southern California citizens also are asking for the creation of a Channel Islands National park that would include islands cur-

rently in the monument as well as islands in private or military ownership.

Anyone wishing additional information or who wants to submit comments about the monument should write the Superintendent, Channel Islands National Monument, 1699 Alvarado Way Drive, Ventura, CA 93003.

Emigrant M.P.

The Stanislaus National Forest is in the process of developing a management plan for the Emigrant Wil-

derness. If you are interested in receiving information on how you may participate in developing the

Emigrant Management Plan, contact the Stanislaus National Forest, 175 South Fairview Lane, Sonora, CA. 95370.

Mineral King

The battle to save Mineral King is still on. A bill to move Mineral King from the status of U.S. Forest Service Land to National Park Service jurisdiction would forestall the present problems, authored by Congressman John Krebs (HR 1771). It is moving through the committee. Senator Alan Cranston has a similar bill (S 88), due to enter subcommittee hearing soon.

Because of these bills,

opposition has mounted. The downhill ski industry attempts to add amendments that would weaken the bills. The worst of these amendments would require the National Park Service to permit a downhill ski development. Skiers are also pushing for a study of all federal lands to locate potential downhill ski areas. Either of these proposals would be disastrous; our parks have been considered natural reserves which are

to be preserved unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. Opening the parks to downhill skiing developments would threaten the very premises and concepts on which our National Park System was founded.

Those of the two particular congressman's districts can be particularly influential in the process of this important decision making time for Mineral King.

Desert Trail Progress Report

The National Park Service has assumed responsibility for conducting a feasibility study for the Desert National Scenic Trail. The proposed trail would run from Mexico to Idaho.

In California, all the alignments considered basically connect three major existing natural reservations: Anza-Borrego State Park, Joshua

Tree National Monument, and Death Valley National Monument. Segments through the proposed East Mojave National Park also have been suggested.

The Desert Trail planners are always in the market for ideas and suggestions both on the location and design of the trail and on the conduct of the feasibility

study itself. While there will be public meetings scheduled later in the planning process, you need not wait for these to express your views. Contact the Regional Director, National Park Service, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, P.O. Box 36030, San Francisco, CA. 94102.

Sheep Mountain

The Forest Service is proposing for wilderness designation, only 28,000 acres of the 68,500 acre Sheep Mt. wilderness study area. (See last issue; March-April for details.)

A public hearing held at 2

p.m., May 22, in La Feta Hall, La Verne College, La Verne, CA., will be for oral testimony on the proposal. To be included, notify Forest Supervisor, Angeles National Forest, 150 S. Los Robles Ave., #300, Pasadena, CA. 91101 prior to May 15.

Until June 13, written comments or requests to review the Draft statement and report should be sent to the same address above.

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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 be best 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.

Officers of CWC

President- Bob Schneider
Treasurer- Jeff Barnickol
Secretary-
Director- Steve Evans
Director- Jim Eaton

USFS APPEALS

Sierra Ski Ranch

The proposal by the Eldorado National Forest to expand onto a portion of the proposed Upper Truckee Wilderness has been appealed to Forest Service Chief John McGuire. An earlier appeal to Regional forester Douglas R. Leisz was turned down.

The appeal was filed by the Wilderness Society, California Wilderness Coalition, and Ms. Sari Sommarstrom. The Mother Lode Chapter of the Sierra Club does not oppose the expansion plans.

At stake is the future of the 250 acre Hanson Canyon portion of the Upper Truckee area. The appellants believe that the Forest Service ignored their own regulations by committing

this area to development without considering the wilderness potential of the entire roadless area, the appellants state:

"The Regional Forester would have appellants believe that any area not inventoried in RARE I would remain uninventoried forever. The fact that an area has gone into and out of the RARE II inventory in a 'now you see it, now you don't' fashion does not mean it is non-inventoried - it has been inventoried.

A master logician would have trouble in the tangled jungle of semantics upon which this judgement is based. Region 5 claims to have all things all ways at all times. To the appellants, it appears as if a team of lawyers examined every di-

rective on the roadless subject in an effort to find loopholes so as to avoid the substance of the directives. Appellants and members of appellant groups are often led to believe that the agency is playing semantic games and is avoiding the substance of their missions to protect and objectively evaluate roadless land.

The importance of a 250 acre parcel of land is overwhelmed by the implication that regional policies such as those mentioned in this response could be applied elsewhere. Appellants must presume that these statements apply regionwide and could affect thousands of acres. Indeed, appellants have evidence that such policies do affect other areas."

Rancheria Creek

The continuing battle over the 13,780 acres of roadless lands in the Rancheria Management Unit is now before the Secretary of Agriculture. The Sierra National Forest wants to log much of the area and has justified their proposal in a recent Environmental Impact Statement. Wilderness supporters are fighting to have the area protected as part of a proposed Kings River Wilderness.

The current issue is an appeal filed by the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, Natural Resources Defense Council, and Larry E. Moss. The appellants are asking the Secretary of Agriculture to hold in abeyance all management activities inconsistent with maintenance of the existing wilderness character of the Rancheria Lands, pending Presidential and Congressional action establishing

the final boundaries of the proposed Monarch (Kings River) wilderness. They also ask that the RARE II inventory be corrected to show a single roadless area instead of the separate Kings River and Woodchuck Roadless Areas (Rancheria was not inventoried as being roadless).

The Appellants have three main contentions in their appeal:

1. The Wilderness Act requires that the Rancheria Lands be preserved, pending a determination by the President and Congress of what undeveloped territory, contiguous to the High Sierra Primitive Area, will be included in the final form of the Monarch (Kings River) Wilderness. Both the original 1972 management scheme and Alternative F of the EIS are in violation of the Wilderness Act.

2. The Forest Service has failed to properly add the

Rancheria Lands to the RARE II Inventory as an integral part of the larger scalesingle roadless area of which the Rancheria lands are but a part.

3. The EIS for the land management plan is legally deficient because it fails to adequately identify and assess the roadless and undeveloped character of the Rancheria lands and is so biased in favor of non wilderness uses as to imperil an objective comparison of the various management alternatives presented.

Joining the fray are the American Forest Products Corporation and the Western Timber Association who have filed a brief in support of the Forest Service's actions.

Wilderness supporters are hopeful that the Secretary of Agriculture will agree with their appeal.

Negit Island

— Saving Its Wilderness Potential

In wilderness jargon becoming "natural" area means high priority for being designated as wilderness later. That's what happened to Negit Island, but unless Mono Lake which surrounds it ceases to be drained, the island may have no wilderness value. Other areas given the status of "natural" by BLM while they review the potential for wilderness are Baker Cypress and Lava Rock (1,148) Bitterbrush (640 acres) and San Benito (1,900 acres). By October 1979, they hope to determine the suitability for wilderness. Chemise Mt. fell into their "primitive" area category, another holding status.

Negit Island has come into the public eye because of the value it holds for birds.

Mono Lake Committee of the Santa Monica Bay Audubon Society put together a position paper from which this information was excerpted.

"East of Yosemite National Park, a landscape of volcanoes, glacier-scoured canyons and snow laden peaks is dominated by the blue expanse of Mono Lake. Its visual grandeur, spectacular bird concentrations and bizarre geological features are an irreplaceable part of our natural heritage.

Tragically, the Mono Lake environment is being jeopardized by the unrestricted diversions of water from its major tributary streams for use by the city of Los Angeles. Unless this diversion is curtailed, the lake will shrink to approximately 30 percent of its present volume by the middle of the next century. Shrinkage means the island will be connected to the mainland, endangering migrating birds to predators. Its water will become too salty for birds and other life forms. Thousands of acres of white barren shoreline will be exposed. On windy days clouds of alkali dust will obscure Sierran peaks and pose a definite threat, not only to vegetation, but to human health."

The Mono lake Committee,

headed by David Gaines proposes leaving the lake at the 1976 level. Negit Island the black one in one of North America's oldest lakes, was formed by volcanoes. Here, and on Paoha, the white island formed from sediments, 50,000 gulls come to breed each year. The island comprises over 95 percent of the breeding population of gulls that feed on brine shrimp and flies, unique life forms that would be destroyed by lake shrinkage. Negit Island also has the grebe, a duck-like diving bird and Wilson's phalarope a colorful relative to sandpipers. Shovelers and American avocets make rest stops there as well.

Four of the five major streams that feed Mono Lake have been diverted for Los Angeles water supply. In 1941, Mono lake began dropping 2 feet per year because of diversions. Salinity doubled. Negit Island became connected to the mainland then disconnected by blasted channel, engineered by BLM and Fish and Game, but not totally successful.

To support maintaining the 1976 level of 6,378 feet and Negit Island, write the Mono Lake Committee at P.O. Box 2764, Oakland, CA. 94602.

Desert Planning Schedule

continued from page 1

April 19, 1978

General Wilderness State Meeting- Sacramento.

Location: Sacramento Community Center, 14th and K Streets.

Time: 2 sessions, 1:00-4:00 p.m. and 7:00-10:00 p.m.

Purpose: Review Bureau's Draft Wilderness Review Procedures and Review Wilderness Program for California Desert.

May 2, 1978

California Desert Wilderness Anaheim.

Location: Anaheim High School Auditorium, 811 W. Lincoln

Time: 7:00-10:30 p.m.

Purpose: Review wilderness program for California desert and review Bureau's draft wilderness review procedures.

May 3, 1978

California Desert Wilderness Meeting Barstow.

Location: Kennedy Junior High School Auditorium, 1000 Armory Road.

Time: 7:00-10:30 p.m.

Purpose: Review wilderness program for California desert and review Bureau's draft wilderness review procedures.

May 4-Dec. 31, 1978

Public Information The California Desert Conservation Area Public Information Program will provide information, status reports and program coordination for interested members of the public. Information contact: phone 714 787-1462, Riverside District Office or 805 861-4191, Bakersfield District Office

May 4-June 30, 1978

Initial Public Participation Period

Through information packet mailings and the workshops the public will have an opportunity to review the preliminary BLM inventory and recommend adding, subtracting or adjusting roads and Wilderness Study Areas using applicable criteria.

The preliminary Inventory Packets will be available at each workshop or may be obtained by writing or visiting the Riverside District Office, 1695 Spruce Street, Riverside CA. 92507, or calling 714 787-1462, or the Bakersfield District Office, U.S. Federal Building, Room 311, 800 Truxton Ave, Bakersfield, CA. 93301 or calling 805 861 4191.

(Note: This Preliminary Inventory information will not cover the entire desert. Initially it will cover only those areas of public lands which appear to have characteristics which readily qualifies them or disqualifies them as potential study areas. The purpose of this preliminary analysis is to quickly identify wherever possible those areas that will not require indepth analysis thereby permitting special attention to the remaining roadless areas. All areas however are subject to public comment and review and will be inventoried in the field.)

May 4-31, 1978

Workshops

The public will have an opportunity to review and discuss the preliminary BLM inventory at each workshop, however public comments or inputs on roads of qualified and non-qualified study area need not be submitted during the workshops. Each workshop listed will consist of two parts-the first day: Evening session-general program and policy review, public questions and answer period, and a workshop session involving the Preliminary Inventory maps with personal assistance in preparing written input and comment of roads, potential wilderness study area and non-qualified roadless area. The Second Day: Afternoon and Evening Session-BLM personnel will be available to further answer individual questions regarding this program on an individual basis as public interest permits.

May 3-Oct. 1, 1978

California desert conservation area advisory committee Meeting-Bishop.

Wilderness Program Review-Procedures to be used in the California desert

May 17, 1978

Tentative end of public comment period on the Bureau's draft wilderness review procedures. All written comments on this subject are to be mailed to: Director (370), Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C. 20240

Information on the current status of the policy comment period may be obtained by calling Mr. Robert Lund, Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C. (202) 343-9353 or the public information number shown above.

May 4-5, 1978

Workshops-Bakersfield

May 8-9, 1978

Workshops-Lone Pine and Victor Valley.

May 10-11, 1978

Workshop-Bishop

May 11-12, 1978

Workshops-Indio and El Centro

May 15-16, 1978

Workshops-San Fernando Valley

May 17-18, 1978

Workshops-Ridgecrest and San Diego

May 22-23, 1978

Workshops-Baker

May 23-24, 1978

Workshops-Yucca Valley

May 24-25, 1978

Workshops-Needles and Blythe

May 25-26, 1978

Workshop-Bay Area

May 30-31, 1978

Workshops-Riverside

Eureka Dunes

Proposed Plan for Medicine Lake Area

The U.S. Forest Service has issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Medicine Lake Planning Unit in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties. The proposed plan does not recommend wilderness for any of the 68,100 acres of roadless land found in the unit. Public comment will be accepted until May 23, 1978.

The planning unit wraps around Lava Beds National Monument and is located in three national forests: Modoc, Shasta-Trinity, and Klamath. Terrain varies from the relatively flat areas along the eastern portions of the unit to mountainous. Elevations range from 4,500 feet to 7,913 feet at Mount Hoffman.

Five roadless areas have been identified, including two adjacent to the existing Lava Beds Wilderness Area.

The proposed plan of management, Alternative F, calls for no wilderness study for any of the five roadless areas.

The 8,000 acre Callahan Flow Roadless Area includes a portion of the Callahan Lava Flow. A straight section-line boundary separates this roadless area from an existing wilderness in Lava Beds National Monument. The Forest Service proposes to designate a portion of the roadless area as a "geological area".

The Lavas and Dobie Flat Roadless Areas are not recommended for study because wilderness designation "would preclude the use of equipment for wildlife habitat maintenance and improvement on approximately 38,300 acres of 'key' winter deer range".

The 25,400 acre Lavas area is immediately adjacent (by a straight line boundary) to part of the Lava Beds Wilderness and is separated from the 12,900 acre Dobie Flat area by a railroad track.

The National Park Service apparently has no problem managing key winter deer range on their adjacent wilderness lands.

The 8,552 acre Burnt Lava Flow Virgin Area is not recommended for wilderness even though the primary effect of such classification...would be the continued protection and preservation of this area in its natural state mandated by legislation, rather than by regulation under the authority of the Chief of the Forest Service". The Forest Services suggest "geological area" designation for this roadless area.

The only area of the five with any commercial timber, the 12,500 acre Mount Hoffman Roadless Area, will not remain roadless under the Forest Service plan. "A reduction of the available commercial forest land base by approximately 6,000 acres and a decrease in the unit's potential annual timber yield by approximately one million board feet would be expected to result" should this area become wilderness. That part of the roadless area without trees, the Medicine Lake Glass Flow, would be recommended as a

"geological area". The Mount Hoffman area contains less than 5 percent of the unit's annual programmed harvest of timber.

The proposed plan also considers the use of off-road vehicles. Alternative F would close 8 percent of the 266,778 acres of public land to summer ORV's. Four percent of the unit would be entirely open, subject only to seasonal restrictions. 92.5 percent of the unit would remain open to snowmobiles.

The only decent alternative in the plan is Alternative B. This proposal calls for wilderness studies for all 68,100 acres of roadless lands, and no open use of ORV's. Even with the restrictions on development in this alternative, 90 percent of the timber to be cut under Alternative F would still be available. As far as the jobs vs. wilderness argument, the plan reports "since employment opportunities are affected only slightly under each of the alternatives, the impact on population characteristics within the affected counties is expected to be negligible.

The Forest Service will accept comments on their Draft Environmental Impact Statement until May 23, 1978. Write: Kenneth C. Scoggin, Forest Supervisor, Modoc National Forest, 441 North Main Street, Alturas, CA. 96101

Mining the Wilderness

Do you know of any active mining in designated wilderness areas? The California Wilderness Coalition is updating its files and would appreciate any knowledge you have on mining in wilderness.

We know of mining in just two of California's wilderness areas:

JOHN MUIR WILDERNESS: Union Carbide has tungsten/molybdenum/copper localities at the Hard Point Claim Group and at Brownstone Mine (Pine Creek). Also, we have been informed of mapping, mill planning, and metallurgical testing for silver and gold but not who is doing this or where.

HOOVER WILDERNESS: We know of two small gold mining operations at the Gorilla Mine and the Virginia Lakes Arm. There is also underground sampling and drilling for gold (site unknown) and surface exploration for tungsten near Emigrant Basin.

Wilderness Water Quality

POTENTIAL PROBLEMS

Are you aware of any location where water quality could become a problem in the future as the result of any activity on national forest lands?

The 208 Non-designated Area Planning Program hopes to eliminate water quality problems there by identifying problems from public input. Expertise is not necessary. Simply use answers to these questions

and mail to:

State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA. 95801

EXISTING PROBLEMS

1. Describe any existing water quality problem of which you are aware.

2. Where is the problem located?

3. When does the problem occur?

4. What do you think is the cause of the problem?

5. Is this a problem that is occurring in more than one place in the forest? If so, how widespread do you think the problem is?

6. Can you suggest any possible solutions?

RARE Wars

cont. from pg. 1

each roadless area has been judged to meet the minimum criteria for suitability as defined in the Wilderness Act. It would be a mistake for conservationists to "pick and choose" now. RARE II is not making "final" decisions on every roadless area-neither should we. We must insist that each be fully considered all the way through.

Citizen focus must be on assuring that the "release" category includes only those areas we are confident we

can agree to see released at this time. When in doubt or where such consensus does not emerge, the process should hold areas in the "further evaluation" category for later decisions.

4. PLAN AND BEGIN FIELD CHECKING Plans should be made for necessary field checking to document disagreements with data, to assess important boundary issues, and to familiarize more and more people with areas which will need strong public support.

If wilderness opponents try to use phoney economic and job impact arguments, conservationists must be ready to refute these with well-researched facts. California state-wide RARE II coordinators are:

Jim Eaton
The Wilderness Society
P.O. Box 891
Davis, CA. 95616

Mary Ann Ericksen
Sierra Club
2410 Beverly Blvd. #2
Los Angeles, CA. 90057

Yosemite

The WORKBOOK, the latest information on the general plan for Yosemite National Park will soon be available for public input.

To be placed on the list to receive the WORKBOOK, write Yosemite Planning Team, N.P.S. Fort Mason, S.F., CA. 94123.

Legislative Guide

by Harriot Manly

In your home, there are two simple tools to help you save beautiful wilderness areas throughout America. Combined with your personal opinions, suggestions and arguments on legislative proposals, those tools can influence preservation of wilderness areas. These two tools: a pencil and paper.

Although you might have written a legislator before, you might also have questioned the effectiveness of your letter. Or if you have never written a legislator or governmental representative, the reasons are shared by many other people. It takes time, and it is a bother to keep up on who to write. "Who is my congressman anyway?" you might ask. Probably the foremost reason is you do not believe that your opinion matters or will make a difference on how a legislator votes.

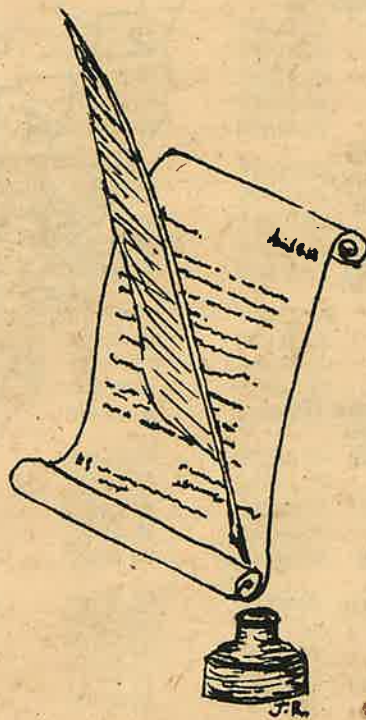
History has proven differently, and that is why the California Wilderness Coalition presents a section on letterwriting, one of the many tools to the politics of wilderness preservation.

By knowing the basics of what to include in a letter, the process can become very simple and habit-like. Knowing your congressman's stands and voting record helps tremendously. Another section presented here should help you see your

congressman's voting record on past wilderness bills, what committees he or she sits on that concern wilderness, and the status of current important congressional bills. The material here is limited to the federal level (e.g. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate) just to keep the confusion down. In later newsletters, you will find similar information about the State of California level.

Aside from knowing the information to make it possible to write an effective letter, you must believe in the strength of your participation and opinions. Your single opinion **does** matter. By writing intelligently concisely and honestly how you feel about a wilderness issue, you can influence the attitudes of your representative. They do listen. The power of the vote keeps them in office or removes them, and you can vote.

Representatives listed here will end their terms in November, as well as bills will be terminated then also. It is important to keep current. And don't forget to vote! This insert should educate you, if not inspire you to continue or start writing your congressman. Remember: it's easy, inexpensive and most importantly, it works.



Technique of Letterwriting

Letters are the key way to let a congressman know how you personally feel about an issue. As population increases, legislators are less able and willing to be involved with their constituents on a personal level. For many, it is humanly impossible. A well written letter serves the function of public expression, and begins a dialogue that must happen for change to take place. A poorly written letter can cause harm because it becomes associated with the issue.

There are several key points to remember when writing your congressman. These fundamentals guide you in writing the most effective letter:

1. **Address the envelope properly**, making sure to include a return address.

2. **Remember to sign your letter.**

3. **Identify the bill by a**

number, or use the proper name for the issue. With some 20,000 bills in each session of Congress, the number is very important to a congressman.

4. **Keep your letter legible.** Even if it is not typed, make it neat. No crayons or greasy paper bags.

5. **Be brief and to the point.** State your opinions in one page or less.

6. **Write only to your own congressman.** If a congressman receives a letter from someone who is not in his district, he will not read or react to it, but will merely forward the letter on to the right congressman who does represent that district.

7. **Timing is essential.** Keep tabs on where a bill is in Congress (see the flow chart of Congress elsewhere in this insert). Don't send your letter if it's too late. The key times are at three points. First, if you want to

see the particular issue or wilderness area developed into a legislative bill, send your letter early in the session. Second, if your congressman sits on an important committee for a wilderness bill, send your letter at the beginning of the committee's hearing on that bill. Thirdly, if your congressman is not the committee hearing the bill, send a letter just before a full vote or debate on the House or Senate floor.

There are do's and don'ts about the content of a letter that you may wish to keep in mind. **DO** write your own personal viewpoint, including personal experiences and observations of the topic. Make your congressman aware of the bill's impact on his constituents. **DO** indicate a familiarity with the bill, and what the congressional status is. Show them you are serious.

DO write as if you are addressing someone of equal sensitivity and intelligence, but with a mind toward informing that person. **DO** share expert knowledge if you have it. Your congressman cannot be an expert on everything. If your letter has evidence in support of the issue, it could become a valuable tool and educational device for him or her. **DO** thank congress folks for past assistance in passing wilderness bills if they have done so. Remember, they are human and like to think they have and like to think they are doing good.

DON'T be hostile. Your congressman does not like to be belittled any more than you do. A congressman can see through shallow or exaggerated arguments, particularly those involving threats and accusations. **DON'T** follow a form letter

format set up by an organization. Personal opinions are the key to your letter, and will more often influence a legislator than the standard form letter. **DON'T** send quantity, but quality. This applies to the number you send and the length. Your representative does not need a pen pal; when you write, have something solid and constructive to say.

About receiving a reply from a congressman, don't be offended by a returned form letter even though you have just been encouraged not to send form letters. Realize how impossible it could be for their staff to respond with personal letters. You may want to follow-up their response with another letter. This procedure separates the casual letterwriter from the serious one.

Consider the three choices for a legislator's responses,

and how then you can respond to it.

1. If he or she **agrees** compliment him and request a public announcement of his support for the bill, and to co-sponsor it (have his name on the bill). If possible, ask him to talk to committee members who do not hold his viewpoint.

2. If he is **noncommittal**, ask him to take a stand. Remember that he may be waiting for more information or pressure to take a stand. Add any additional arguments to support your viewpoint.

3. If he **disagrees**, send a rebuttal but be pleasant about it. With these basic rules for letterwriting, you can now formulate your ideas about an issue and put them on paper. Take a stand, educate representatives of the government and participate in the history of wilderness preservation.

A Congressman Comments on Letters

by Congressman Clem Miller

"During and after meetings in the district, I was asked, 'What influence do I have?' 'What can I do to help?' 'Do you read your correspondence?' Certainly, in the round, public opinion is decisive. How decisive varies with the congressman and the legislation, and the nature of the appeal. MY counsel to everyone

who asked was to write. One letter might spark an entirely new line of thought or endeavor. I can think of several times last session upon which particular letters gave me a fresh or definitive focus.

"Letters in aggregate may help to resolve congressional thinking. Every vote must be consensus. There-

fore, it must be a resolution of many stimuli. Sometimes a volume of mail seems to force an issue to a conclusion without seeming to have any particular effect on the actual result. The Labor Bill (1960) is a good case in point. The agitation for a labor bill pushed the House Committee on Education and Labor to take some sort

of action. Our mail was not much help in deciding exactly what should be done. The congressional mail bore a doubtful relationship to the bill which actually resulted. Because of the parliamentary ins and outs, the complexities of the field, and the emotional involvement of the experts on both sides, most of the mail gave us little help. Most useful

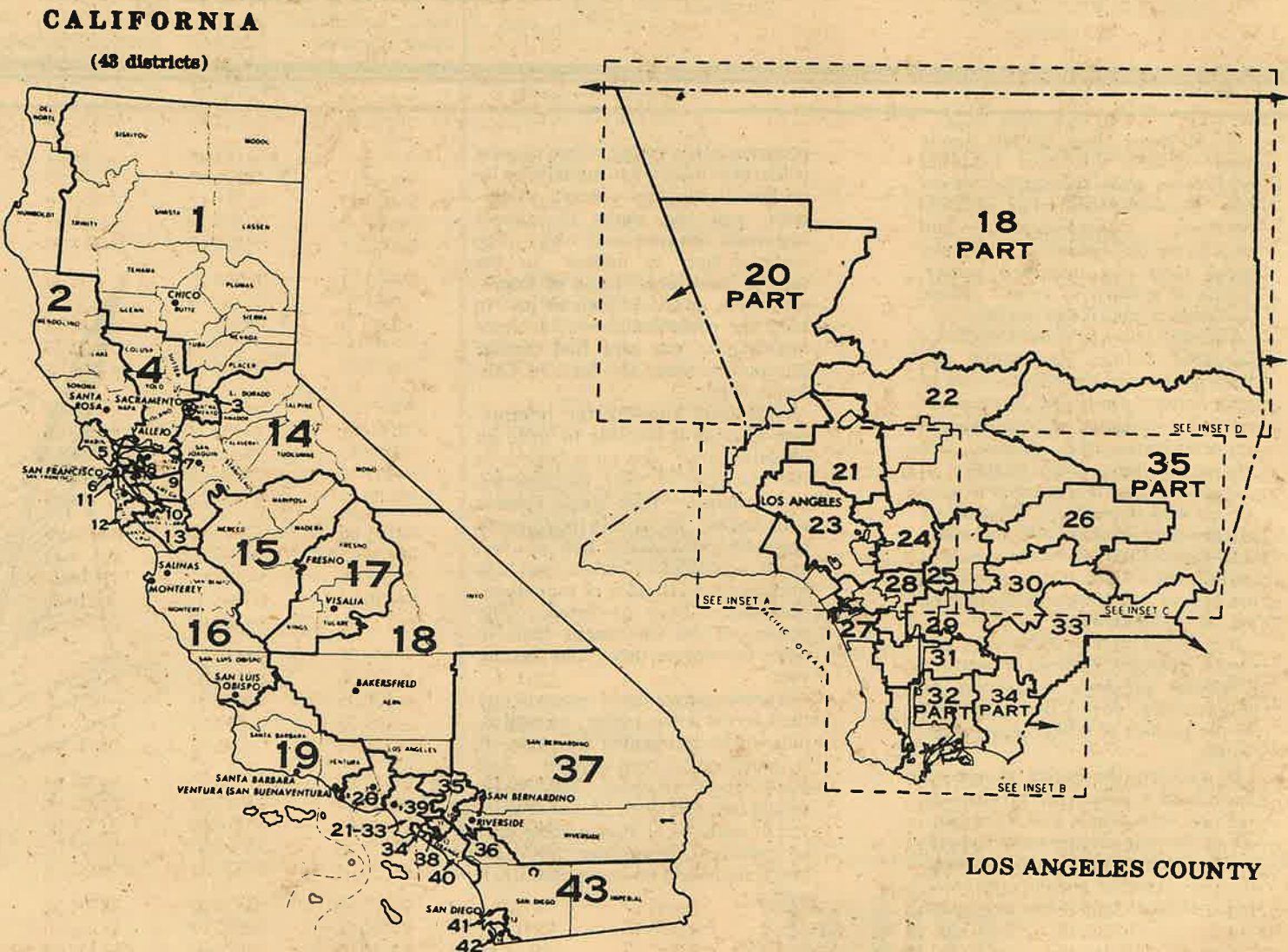
are such times are direct, first-person factual accounts of constituents' own personal experiences. This is the most difficult letter to write, because the hum drum of our lives cannot be seen as pulse and excitement for the nonparticipant. On other types of legislation, heavy mail in aggregate seems to exert some influence. On the bill to

permit self-employed persons to defer taxes on certain retirement funds, the sudden volume of mail, descending all at once, with no adverse mail, seemed to make passage a certainty. It tended to resolve any doubts one might have. And, indeed, the bill did pass with a thumping majority."

ZIP-CODE CHART

A Way to Identify Your Congressional District

1. Harold T. Johnson (D)
2. Don H. Clausen (R)
3. John E. Moss (D)
4. Robert L. Leggett (D)
5. John Burton (D)
6. Phillip Burton (D)
7. George Miller (D)
8. Ronald V. Dellums (D)
9. Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D)
10. Don Edwards (D)
11. Leo J. Ryan (D)
12. Paul N. (Pete) McClosky (R)
13. Norman Y. Mineta (D)
14. John J. McFall (D)
15. B.F. Sisk
16. Leon E. Panetta (D)
17. John Krebs (D)
18. William M. Ketchum (R)
19. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)
20. Barry Goldwater, Jr. (R)
21. James C. Corman (D)
22. Carlos J. Moorhead (R)
23. Anthony C. Beilenson (D)
24. Henry A. Waxman (D)
25. Edward R. Roybal (D)
26. John Rousselot (R)
27. Robert K. Dornan (R)
28. Yvonne Braithwaite Burke (D)
29. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
30. George E. Danielson (D)
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)
32. Glenn M. Anderson (D)
33. Del Clawson (R)
34. Mark W. Hannaford (D)
35. Jim Lloyd (D)
36. George E. Brown, Jr. (D)
37. Shirley N. Pettis (R)
38. Jerry M. Patterson (D)
39. Charles E. Wiggins (R)
40. Robert E. Badham (R)
41. Bob Wilson (R)
42. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
43. Clair W. Burgener (R)



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92675 40	93060 20	93261 18	93452 16	93622 15	93907 16	94070 11	94308 12	94608 08	94928 02	95044 13	95140 13
92675 40	93063 13	93262 17	93453 16	93625 17	93908 16	94074 12	94401 11	94609 08	94929 05	95045 16	95141 13
92676 39	93065 20	93262 17	93453 16	93626 17	93920 16	94080 11	94402 11	94610 08	94930 05	95046 10	95142 13
92677 40	93067 13	93263 18	93454 19	93630 15	93921 15	94085 12	94403 11	94611 08	94933 05	95050 10	95143 13
92678 40	93101 19	93265 18	93460 13	93631 17	93924 16	94087 12	94404 11	94612 08	94934 06	95051 12	95150 10
92680 40	93102 19	93266 17	93461 16	93633 17	93926 16	94088 12	94414 11	92613 09	94937 06	95052 12	95153 13
92683 39	93103 19	93267 17	93463 19	93635 15	93927 16	94101 06	94501 09	94612 09	94938 05	95053 12	95155 16
92683 39	93104 19	93268 18	93465 16	93637 15	93928 12	94102 05	94502 09	94613 09	94939 05	95054 12	95192 10
92686 06	93105 19	93270 18	93501 18	93637 15	93930 16	94103 06	94507 07	94614 09	94940 05	95060 16	95201 14
92701 38	93106 19	93271 17	93505 18	93638 15	93932 12	94104 04	94508 02	94618 08	94941 05	95061 16	95202 14
92702 38	93107 19	93272 18	93510 18	93640 15	93933 16	94105 06	94509 07	94619 08	94943 21	95062 16	95203 14
92703 38	93108 19	93274 17	93512 14	93641 17	93940 16	94106 06	94510 04	94621 09	94946 05	95063 16	95205 14
92704 38	93109 19	93277 17	93513 27	93643 15	93941 16	94107 06	94511 07	94623 04	94947 05	95064 16	95206 14
92705 38	93110 19	93280 18	93514 18	93644 15	93950 16	94108 06	94513 07	94625 08	94950 05	95065 16	95207 14
92706 38	93111 19	93283 18	93516 18	93645 15	93953 16	94109 06	94514 07	94626 08	94951 01	95066 16	95208 14
92707 38	93120 19	93285 36	93517 14	93646 17	93955 16	94110 06	94515 02	94627 09	94952 02	95070 13	95209 14
92708 40	93202 36	93286 17	93518 18	93647 17	93960 16	94111 06	94516 07	94701 08	94956 05	95073 16	95210 14
92709 38	93203 18	93301 18	93523 18	93648 17	93962 16	94112 06	94517 07	94702 08	94957 05	95076 16	95211 14
92710 38	93204 17	93302 18	93526 18	93649 17	94002 11	94114 06	94518 07	94703 08	94960 05	95103 10	95212 14
92711 38	93205 18	93303 18	93527 18	93650 17	94005 11	94115 05	94519 07	94704 08	94963 05	95106 10	95220 14
92712 38	93206 18	93304 18	93529 14	93651 17	94010 11	94116 06	94520 07	94705 08	94964 05	95108 13	95221 14
92713 40	93207 18	93305 18	93530 18	93654 17	94010 11	94117 05	94521 07	94706 08	94965 06	95109 10	95222 14
92714 40	93208 18	93306 18	93531 18	93656 15	94914 11	94118 05	94522 07	94707 08	94970 05	95111 13	95223 18
92715 40	93210 15	93307 18	93532 18	93657 17	94014 11	94119 06	94523 07	94708 08	94971 05	95112 10	95224 18
92716 40	93212 17	93308 18	93534 18	93660 15	94015 11	94120 06	94524 07	94709 08	94972 05	95113 10	95227 15
92717 40	93215 18	93309 18	93541 14	93662 17	94016 11	94121 05	94525 14	94710 08	94973 06	95114 10	95231 14

95232 14	95353 15	95431 01	95501 02	95631 12	95701 01	95826 03	95949 01	96030 01	96114 01	96274 89	96386 89
95233 14	95354 15	95432 02	95504 02	95632 14	95702 14	94827 03	95951 01	96031 01	96117 01	96286 89	96393 89
95236 15	95355 15	95433 02	95521 02	95633 14	95703 01	95828 03	95952 01	96032 01	96118 01	96288 89	
95237 14	95360 14	95436 02	95524 01	95634 14	95705 14	95829 03		96033 01	96120 14	96290 89	
95240 14	95361 14	95437 02	95525 02	95636 14	95709 02	95830 03	95953 04	96034 01	96121 01	96293 89	
95245 14	95363 14	95439 02	95526 01	95637 04	95711 12	95831 03	95954 01	96035 01	96122 01	96301 89	96525 89
95246 12	95364 14	95440 01	95528 02	95638 03	95712 02	95832 03	95955 04	96036 01	96124 01	96304 89	96528 89
95247 14	95365 15	95441 02	95531 02	95639 14	95713 01	95833 04	95956 01	96037 01	96125 01	96310 89	96553 89
95248 14	95366 14	95442 02	95534 02	95640 14	95714 01	95835 04	95957 04	96039 01	96126 01	96311 89	96555 89
95249 14	95367 14	95444 01	95536 02	95641 04	95716 14	95836 04	95959 01	96041 01	96128 01	96319 89	96557 89
95250 14	95368 14	95445 02	95537 02	95642 14	95718 01	95837 04	95960 02	96042 01	96129 01	96323 89	96558 89
95251 14	95369 18	95446 01	95538 02	95643 14	95719 01	95838 04	95961 01	96046 01	96130 01	96328 89	96601 89
95252 14	95370 14	95448 02	95540 02	95645 04	95720 02	95841 03	95962 01	96050 01	96134 01	96337 89	96602 89
95255 14	95372 14	95449 02	95543 02	95646 14	95721 14	95842 04	95963 01	96051 01	96136 01	96343 89	96610 89
95258 14	95374 15	95450 02	95546 01	95648 01	95722 01	95860 04	95965 01	96052 01	96137 01	96346 89	96620 89
95301 15	95375 14	95451 02	95548 04	95650 01	95724 01	95901 01	95968 01	96055 01	96139 14	96352 89	96630 89
95303 15	95376 14	95452 01	95549 01	95652 04	95725 02	95902 01	95969 01	96056 01	96203 89	96356 89	96651 89
95304 15	95379 14	95453 02	95551 02	95655 03	95726 02	95903 01	95971 01	96057 01	96209 89	96358 89	96659 89
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95307 15	95383 14	95455 02	95553 01	95658 01	95729 14	95911 01	95975 05	96061 01	96225 89	96367 89	
95309 14	95386 14	95456 02	95555 01	95659 04	95730 02	95912 04	95977 04	96063 01	96230 89		
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95311 15	95388 15	95458 02	95558 02	95662 01	95733 01	95915 01	95980 01	96065 01	96243 89		
95313 15	95389 15	95460 02	95560 01	95663 01	95734 08	95916 01	95982 04	96067 01	96263 89		
95314 14	95401 02	95461 02	95562 02	95665 14	95736 13	95917 01	95983 01	96069 01	96264 89		
95315 15	95402 02	95462 02	95563 01	95666 14	95801 03	95918 01	95984 01	96071 01			
95316 15	95403 02	95464 02	95567 01	95667 14	95802 03	95919 04	95986 01	96072 01			
95318 15	95404 02	95463 02	95568 01	95669 14	95803 03	95922 01	95987 04	96073 01			
95319 14	95405 02	95465 01	95570 01	95670 03	95804 03	95923 01	95988 01	96076 01			
95320 14	95406 02	95466 02	95601 14	95671 15	95805 03	95924 20	95990 04	96079 02			
95321 14	95410 01	95468 02	95603 01	95672 14	95806 03	95925 04	95991 04	96080 01			
95322 15	95411 02	95469 01	95604 01	95673 04	95807 03	95926 01	96001 01	96084 01			
95323 14	95412 02	95470 02	95605 04	95674 04	95808 03	95927 01	96006 01	96085 01			
95324 15	95413 02	95471 02	95606 04	95677 01	95809 03	95929 01	96007 01	96087 01			
95326 14	95415 02	95472 02	95607 04	95678 01	95810 03	95930 01	96008 02	96088 01			
95327 14	95416 02	95476 02	95608 03	95682 02	95811 03	95931 04	96009 01	96089 01			
95328 14	95417 02	95477 02	95610 03	95683 14	95812 03	95932 04	96013 01	96091 01			
95329 14	95418 02	95479 02	95612 04	95684 14	95813 03	95934 01	96016 02	96092 01			
95330 14	95419 01	95482 01	95613 14	95685 14	95814 03	95935 01	96017 01	96093 01			
95333 15	95420 02	95481 01	95614 02	95686 14	95815 04	95936 01	96018 01	96094 01			
95334 15	95421 02	95482 02	95615 14	95688 04	95816 03	95937 04	96019 01	96095 01			
95335 14	95422 02	95485 02	95616 04	95689 14	95817 03	95938 01	96020 01	96096 01			
95336 14	95423 02	95486 01	95618 04	95690 04	95818 03	95940 01	96021 01	96097 01			
95338 15	95424 02	95487 02	95619 02	95691 04	95819 03	95941 01	96022 02	96101 01			
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95342 15	95426 02	95489 02	95623 14	95693 14	95821 04	95943 01	96024 01	96104 02			
95346 14	95427 02	95490 02	95624 03	95694 04	95822 02	95945 01	96025 01	96106 01			
95350 15	95428 10	95492 02	95626 04	95695 04	95823 03	95946 01	96027 02	96107 14			
95351 15	95429 02	95493 02	95628 03	95698 04	95824 03	95947 02	96028 01	96111 01			
95352 15	95430 02	95497 02	95630 01	95699 14	94825 03	95948 01	96029 01	96113 01			

Voting Record Chart

The following chart will give you an indication on how your congressman has voted on some recent wilderness legislation. The three bills listed here are SB 393, HR 3454, and HR 3813, which have all passed both the House and the Senate and have been signed into law. SB 393, the Montana

Wilderness Study Act of 1977 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to study nine areas of land within certain National Forest in Montana and to advise the President as to their suitability of being designated as wilderness areas. HR 3813 facilitated the addition of a

48,000 acre buffer region to the Redwood National Park in northwestern California. Locate your congressman by your district number. A "+" indicates a vote in favor of wilderness preservation, "-" means a negative vote, due to abstention or absence.

	S 393	HR 3454	HR 3813
CONGRESSMAN			
SB 393 (two votes)			
HR 3454			
HR 3813			
1. Johnson, H.	+		-
2. Clausen, D.	-	+	-
3. Moss, J.	+		+
4. Leggett, R.	+	+	+
5. Burton, J.	+	+	+
6. Burton, P.	+	+	+
7. Miller, G.	+	+	+
8. Dellums, R.	+	+	+
9. Stark, F.	+	+	+
10. Edwards, D.	+	+	+
11. Ryan, L.	+	+	+
12. McCloskey, P.	-		+
13. Mineta, N.	+	+	+
14. McFall, J.	+	+	
15. Sisk, B.	+		-
16. Panetta, L.	+	+	+
17. Krebs, J.	+	+	+
18. Ketchum, W.	-	+	-
19. Logomarsino, R.	+	+	+
20. Goldwater, B.	-		+
21. Corman, J.	+	+	+
22. Moorhead, C.	+	+	-
23. Beilenson, A.	+	+	+
24. Waxman, H.	+	+	+
25. Roybal, E.	+	+	+
26. Rousselet, J.	-	-	-
27. Dornan, R.	-	+	-
28. Burke, Y.	+		
29. Hawkins, A.	+	+	+
30. Danielson, G.	+	+	+
31. Wilson, C.	-	+	+
32. Andeson, G.	+	+	+
33. Clawson, D.	-	+	
34. Hannaford, M.	+	+	+
35. Lloyd, J.	+	+	+
36. Brown, G.	+	+	
37. Pettis, S.	+	+	-
38. Patterson, J.	+	+	+
39. Wiggins, C.	-	+	
40. Badham, R.	-	+	-
41. Wilson, B.		+	-
42. Van Deerlin, L.	+	+	+
43. Bergener, C.	-	+	+

Important Committees

House of Representatives

Interior and Insular Affairs committee

Phillip Burton (D)
George Miller (D)
John Krebs (D)
Don H. Clausen (R)
Robert Logamarsino (R)

National Parks and Insular Affairs

Phillip Burton (D) Chairman
John Krebs (D)
Robert Logamarsino (R)

Agriculture committee

George E. Brown, Jr. (D)
John Krebs (D)
Leon E. Panetta (D)

Forests sub-committee

George E. Brown (D)
John Krebs (D)

Merchant Marine and Fisheries committee

Robert K. Dornan (R)
Robert Leggett (D)
Jerry M. Patterson (R)
Glenn M. Anderson (D)
Paul N. McClosky

Fisheries and Wildlife conservation and the environment sub-committee

Robert Leggett-chairman
Glenn M. Anderson (D)
Paul N. McClosky (R)
Robert K. Dornan (R)

Senate

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry committee

S.I. Hayakawa (R)

Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry sub-committee

S.I. Hayakawa (R)

Active Wilderness Groups

ISLAND FOUNDATION

Purpose: wilderness and environmental advocacy.
Contact: B. Alexander, R. Chavez, or J. Kreger at 707 983-6212.
Currently: supporting the work of Citizens Committee to Save Our Public Lands; Freestone Wilderness Institute; Warner Chabot, Meca Wawona and Gail Lucas.
Ellen & David Drell
Citizens Committee to Save Our Public Lands
Star Rt. 1, Box 22
Willits, CA. 95490

Warner Chabot
P.O. Box 17
Caspar, CA. 95420

Freestone Wilderness Institute
Robert Greenway
Box 575
Covelo, CA. 95428
Gail Lucas
Box 397
Albion, CA. 95410
Meca Wawona
P.O. Box 61
Ukiah, CA. 95482

S.F. CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Purpose: Passage of legislation to protect rare and endangered plants.
Contact: Jim Roof, Botanical Garden, Tilden Regional Park, Berkeley, CA. 94708
Newsletter: Mailed to members \$8/\$5
Editor: R. Mitchel Beuchamp 714 474 7219
Recent Victory: Obligated developers in areas of vernal pools to incur liability of \$70,000. Also helped write and get passed SB 308, the "State Rare Plant Bill"

FRIENDS OF THE RIVER

Purpose: protection of our remaining beautiful free-flowing rivers and creeks, and conservation of water and energy resources.
Contact: 401 San Miguel Way, Sacto, CA. 95819 916 451-9955.
Alexander Gaguine and Mark Dubois
Newsletter: Headwaters, bi-monthly, \$10/year.
Recently: battling flooding of the Stanislaus above Panotts Ferry; pressing for inclusion of Tuolumne River in National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; opposing S.F. dam plans.
Victories: holding off Auburn Dam and knocked out SMUD (Sacramento Municipal Utility District) plans for hydroelectric dams on north fork of the Stanislaus.

AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB

Purpose: encouragement of mountain climbing and exploration; cultivation of mountain craft; promotion of good fellowship among climbers; the dissemination of knowledge concerning mountains and mountaineering.
Contact: Bruce McCubbre 415 981-8008 (days) or 388-8576 (eve.)
Newsletter: no cost.
Recently: participated actively in Yosemite Master Plan.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

Purpose: Lobbying and publishing on environmental issues
Contact: Connie Parrish 415 495-4770
Newsletter: Regular \$25/- STUDENT AND RETIRED 1/2. Subscription \$12 into "Not Man Apart".
Recent Victory: Helped get Yosemite Master Plan rejected; expansion of Redwood National Park; helped stop surface mining in Death Valley; and helped pass the Endangered American Wilderness Act.
Recommends: Organizing at the grass roots level.

MT. SHASTA RESOURCE COUNCIL

Purpose: to explore and enjoy Mt. Shasta; educate the public about its natural resources worth retaining and to work towards legislative protection of the mountain.
Contact: Phil Rhoades 415 456-6076.
Newsletter: \$3/year.
Recently: lobbying against Ski Shasta Corp. relocation and preparing for upcoming Mt. Shasta wilderness review.
Recommends: letterwriting as an effective political technique.
SEA
(STUDENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION)
Purpose: UC Davis group attempting to raise environmental awareness.
Contact: Rm. 223 Pierce Coop, U.C. Davis, Bill De-Jager 916 752-5316.

KEY Addresses

House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20215

Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510