



WILDERNESS RECORD

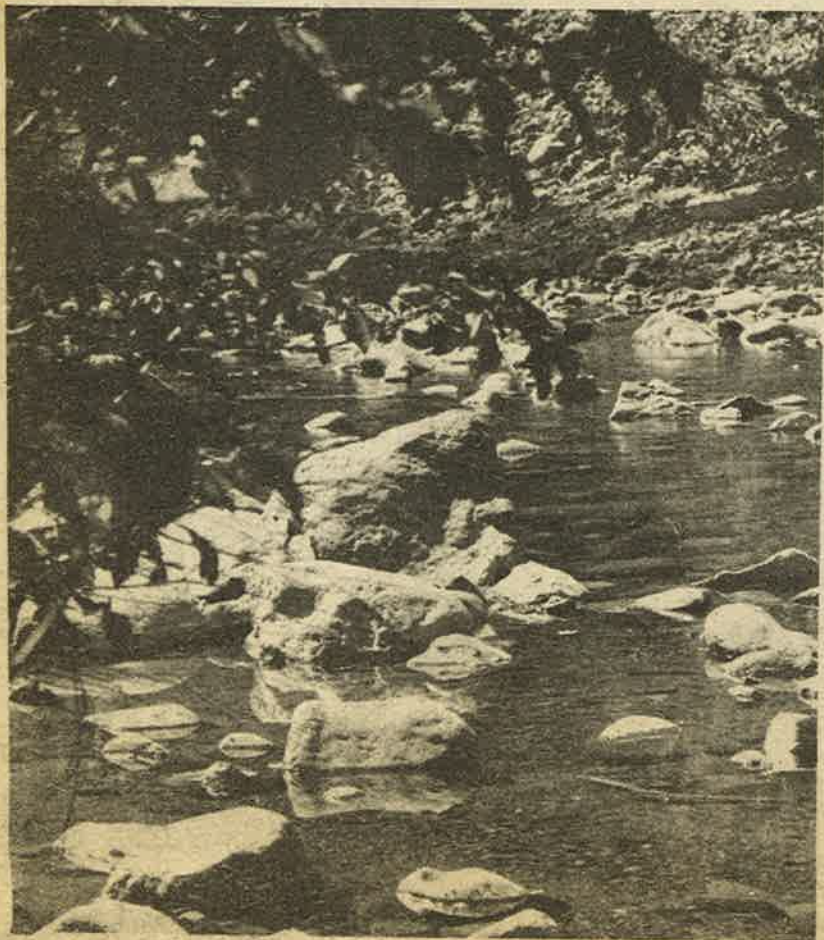
PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

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Granite Chief

Jeff Schaller

Conference Coming

Successful campaigns of the past often have resulted from winning combinations of strategic coalitions of interest groups. With that bit of wisdom, a joint wilderness and wild river conference will be held on March 2, 3, and 4 at the California State University, Sacramento (CSUS). Sponsors of the conference include the California Wilderness Coalition, Friends of the River, Friends of the River Foundation, The Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club and the Environmental Studies Department at CSUS.

Titled "Preserving California's Future: The 1979 Wild Land and Water Confluence," the conference emphasizes the fact that preservation of wild places is essential for a healthy economy. The conference will gather old and new supporters of wilderness and wild rivers together for a weekend of education, enjoyment and active involvement in preserving California's future.

Friday evening will launch the conference with exhibits, slide shows and a speaker. On Saturday, March 3, panels and speakers will emphasize the social and economic benefits derived from the environmental movement in California. Workshops will address specific issues of current importance to all the groups. Sunday, March 4, will be devoted to

their member groups. Workshops will focus on groups skills, organization and leadership. Also on Sunday, representatives from various regions of the State will address regional problems and concerns. Participants will learn how they may become actively involved in the efforts that are needed in the coming years.

Sacramento has been chosen as a central location for the conference. Registration fee will be \$10 per participant in advance, and \$12 at the door. Lunches for Saturday and Sunday and Saturday's dinner will be available at additional cost. That evening there will be a speaker, and later square dancing or slide shows. Cooperative child care will be available, and there will be work opportunities for those who cannot afford the registration fee.

Participants are urged to stay on until Monday, March 5, for a day of advocacy in the State Legislature and meetings with representatives of various state and Federal agencies. Specific strategies for certain issues also will receive attention in Monday discussions.

Member groups of the coalitions will be contacted concerning exhibits, slide shows and regional group presentations.

Further information and registration procedures will be sent to all California

RARE II

Wilderness Sell-out

FOREST SERVICE INCORRIGIBLE

After 18 months of study, the Forest Service has concluded its Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II). Their final proposal heavily favors timber and development interests and is totally unresponsive to environmental considerations and the thousands of inputs from wilderness supporters.

On January 4, the Secretary of Agriculture released the RARE II Final Environmental Statement. This document constitutes the Forest Service's final proposal for the fate of 62 million acres of undeveloped land, including 5,648,000 acres in California.

In California, 757,252 acres (13%) were recommended for "wilderness", 2,406,436 acres (43%) for "non-wilderness" and 2,484,022 acres (44%) for "further planning". Over 600,000 acres were dropped from the RARE II process altogether, with no explanation from the Forest Service during the public comment period. The boundaries of many areas were also altered without public notification.

The North Coast area fared the worst in the RARE II recommendation, with the vast majority of areas recommended for "non-wilderness". These areas will be completely open to development upon the completion of land use plans - "non-wilderness" areas will never again be considered for wilderness preservation by the Forest Service. For example, in the critical Siskiyou Mountain roadless area, perhaps the wildest area left in the state, only 68,150 acres were recommended for "wilderness" while 140,844 acres were recommended for "non-wilderness". This occurred despite the fact that of the 1,920 personal letters written to the Forest Service on the Siskiyou, 87% favored wilderness designation for the entire roadless area. Trinity County roadless areas were also overwhelmingly slated for development, despite the fact that the County Board of Supervisors submitted a carefully considered wilderness proposal to the Forest Service. Many areas in Southern California also are doomed to exploitation via non-wilderness designations, and remarkably small wilderness proposals were made for areas for which public wilderness hearings have been held - Sheep Mountain, Snow Mountain and Mount Shasta.

Conservationists' reactions to the Forest Service proposal have been mixed, ranging from great disappointment to total disgust. Wilderness Society Executive Director William Turnage said "their decision can be called neither acceptable nor balanced." Sierra Club President Ted Snyder

their hands."

Forest Service trickery concerning the method of utilizing public input has been especially criticized. Although originally stating that the "content" and "substance" of comments would bear more consideration than sheer numbers, the Forest Service gave as much weight to form letters, petitions and coupons as they did to original, personal letters in the decision process. The total number of signatures for or against wilderness designation was used as a criterion in the final decision, although many of these signatures appeared on timber industry prepared coupons on which the respondent merely checked a box stating that he preferred "non-wilderness" for all roadless areas in a particular national forest. According to Sierra Club RARE II Coordinator John McComb, "The agency went back on its promises and ignored the very real political distinction between form letters and personally written letters. If you count the letters from people who took the time to write in their own words about areas they know and care for, over 90% of the areas conservationists seek as wilderness received a very strong majority of public comments for wilderness allocation."

The total lack of opportunity for public input on the final environmental statement has also been strongly criticized. The Forest Service has made its final decision behind closed doors, without soliciting public comment on the far-ranging proposal. Forest Service critic Jim Walters has commented, "This breaks with the procedures of other federal agencies which submit their final congressional proposals for public comment. The Forest Service has again demonstrated its total contempt and disdain for the public and for environmentalists in particular."

Fortunately, the Forest Service will not have the final word on lands under their jurisdiction. Congress must act to establish wilderness areas. Although the Forest Service asserts that all areas proposed for "non-wilderness" will be open to development as of mid-April, they have solicited comments from state Governors and interested members of Congress before submitting their final proposal to the President and finally Congress. Conservationists' first priority will be wilderness legislation for the most important areas that have been proposed for "non-wilderness" by the Forest Service. Communication with Senators and Representatives favoring their introduction and support of wilderness legislation for these specific, endangered areas will be vital in the

President's Message

by Wendy Cohen

Despite claims by industry that people are getting tired of more wilderness and the so-called "environmental backlash" in recent years, 1978 has been the best year ever for the preservation of wild lands. Alaska was the biggest winner with 56 million acres of new National Monuments and over 100 million acres withdrawn from further development for several years. California gained a 306,000-acre Golden Trout Wilderness, additions to the Ventana wilderness, a Santa Lucia Wilderness, addition of Mineral King to Sequoia National Park, Wild River status for North Fork American River, a Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, as well as study of the San Francisco East Bay Ridglands for National Recreation Area status, study of the South Fork Kern River for Wild River status and much more.

Some of these victories (Golden Trout and Mineral King) represent the culmination of more than a decade of struggle on the part of conservationists while others (the study areas) represent battles yet to be waged.

Although some sweet victories have been won, several difficult battles lie ahead. The Forest Service will present its recommendations for the six million acres of roadless land in California in the RARE II program (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, II) and the Bureau of Land Management will decide which roadless areas in the 12 million-acre California Desert will be studied for wilderness. Some important decisions will be made both by Federal agencies and by Congress. Conservationists will have to be strongly united as never before to face the powerful anti-wilderness forces, both

in industry and in Congress.

One way to become involved more closely with the wilderness movement in California and to help build a strong coalition of local individuals and groups, is to attend the 1979 Wild Land and Water Conference to be held on March 2-4 in Sacramento (see article in this issue for more details). The conference will be a time for pooling energy and ideas from around the State and for developing a good network of communications so that issues in various parts of the State can receive statewide publicity and support.

Everyone, whether brand new to the movement or a long-time activist, is encouraged to attend this conference which is the joint effort of several conservation groups. As Edward Abbey said, "Wilderness needs no defense, just defenders."

At a luncheon in Redding sponsored by Save Our Skiing (SOS) in December, Senator Alan Cranston gave his preliminary views on Mt. Shasta. His comments indicate that he is not currently committing himself to the SOS position, although he is in favor of downhill skiing being developed at Mt. Shasta.

Senator Cranston does support a wilderness area for Mt. Shasta. His statement also made it clear that he will thoroughly review the skiing issue, and that immediate financing should not be the factor determining the site.

He said:

"I share two interests that are important to those of you in this room in one way or another. I'm a very strong advocate of protecting the natural environment of California, and in my ten years have done a great deal to help bring into existence some new wilderness areas and some truly wonderful national parks and national recreation areas that will preserve the face of California in its present circumstances on into the future.

"I'm very proud of the part I played originally in the Redwood National Park coming into existence and the successful effort this year to expand it to protect those wonderful trees. The San Francisco Golden Gate National Recreation Area is another one that I played a major role in, and also this year we finally achieved [the] Santa Monica Mountains Park which is going to be a great park right next to our major population center, Los Angeles. We brought into existence this year the Golden Trout Wilderness Area and some others, and as I indicated achieved quite a few in other years.

"Mineral King's decision was made this year in a way that I was not totally happy with. I had hoped that while it went into the National Park System that skiing would be permitted there, and I think there should be skiing permitted under certain cir-

cumstances in certain places in national parks. Unfortunately, an amendment was adopted on the bill that passed the Congress in the closing days of the session in October that forbids skiing under present circumstances in Mineral King. I'm not happy with that decision; I'm not sure it's unalterable. I know that we very badly need more skiing opportunities close to our major population center in Los Angeles. It's far too far that people in Los Angeles have to travel presently to get decent skiing.

"I said that I have two interests, and my other interest is skiing. I have great sympathy for those who want to ski. I want to ski myself, but I don't find adequate time to do it. I've gotten pretty much more into cross-country skiing lately. But I do ski; I understand the needs and desires of those who want to ski, and I want to do all I can to help insure that there are adequate opportunities and find first class opportunities for skiing in California while we do what we can to preserve the natural beauties in their pristine state as best we can in our California.

"Now getting down to the problem we face here, as I indicated I want to understand more of the precise details before I get into any firm decisions on my own. We do need, and I'm confident that we will get, a very fine wilderness area on Mt. Shasta. It's one of the most beautiful places in our state and in our nation and in our world. It must be protected; it will be protected.

"But it is also a magnificent place for potential skiing, and I'm dedicated to do what I can to see that there is developed there a fine opportunity for excellent skiing for those who wish to do that.

"I don't think that we can make the wilderness decision first, and then make the skiing decision. I think that those decisions have to be made together. If you make one before the other you foreclose certain

opportunities and limit your options. So I'm determined to understand what needs to be done for proper skiing, and to protect that at the time we make a wilderness there.

"I also do not think that the decision should be made on the basis of whether or not financing is immediately available, and whether or not a prospective operator is immediately available, for wherever the skiing place designated finally is. We're talking about a long, long time. You have to make decisions that think of the future. And if there is not the money and not an entrepreneur available under certain circumstances at the appropriate place presently, I think we should just keep the appropriate place available for the future, and wait until perhaps a somewhat expanded population and other economic circumstances and other developments make it possible five, ten, or fifteen years from now for somebody to come along who may not be ready under all circumstances presently available to come in and develop skiing at the present time.

"This, of course, will not be a decision that I make alone, by any means. Although what I finally decide, along with what Bizz Johnson finally decides, and we will work very closely together on this, will be a strongly determining factor in the decision. The Congress will look most of all to us, along with Sam Hayakawa, for a guidance, and if we are in agreement we can get what we want, I believe. If we are in disagreement, then there could be difficulties. I look forward also to working with Governor Brown with his two assistants here, with Huey Johnson, and with others in doing our best to come to a common decision. I look forward to working with the Forest Service and with each and all of you and the organizations you represent and any others that wish to have a voice in this."

Wilderness Research

by Sari Sommarstrom

Social Differences Between Backcountry Users

Are backpackers and hikers an "elite" group while off-road vehicle users are more "average," as the ORVs often contend? Not according to a recent study by David Duncan and Ralph Maughan of Idaho State University.

In a survey of Idaho residents, the authors found few social and economic distinctions between "mechanicals" (four-wheelers, snowmobilers, and motorcyclists) and "non-mechanicals" (backpackers, hikers, mountain climbers, cross-country skiers). Their analysis shows "little support for the commonly expressed view that those who engage in non-mechanical forms of outdoor recreation are younger, wealthier, more urban, or more likely to be single."

While nonmechanicals had a considerably higher educational level than mechanicals, other relationships tended to be statistically insignificant. The only other difference was in income, which was higher for mechanicals than nonmechanicals. This last observation is opposite from the usual predictions.

The authors conclude that the elite argument is "a bit of political rhetoric."

"Any attempt to explain wilderness use solely in terms of a single socioeconomic characteristic, such as income or leisure time, can only result in erroneous conclusions. The propensity to visit wilderness seems to be a function of the complex - and admittedly little understood - preferences of the individual."

Source: "Feet vs. ORVs: Are There Social

Differences Between Backcountry Users?", by David Duncan and Ralph Maughan, *Journal of Forestry* 76 (8), August 1978, pp. 478-480.

Forest Management: Old Growth Forests

The rapid liquidation of old growth on California's national forests is a policy which has frequently brought the wrath of conservationists, wildlife managers, and fisheries biologists down upon the Forest Service.

Glenn Juday, an ecologist who researched old-growth forests in the Oregon Coast Range, presents a convincing argument for their protection in his article "Old-Growth Forests: A Necessary Element of Multiple Use and Sustained Yield National Forest Management," in a recent issue of *Environmental Law* (Vol. 8, Winter 1978, pp. 497-522).*

Since little research effort has been spent previously on the ecology of old growth, Juday focuses on the important ecological characteristics of old growth and management techniques for promoting them. He also analyzes and suggests improvements for the current national forest land allocation decision-making process and its statutory basis.

Juday explains the old-growth forest's importance in terms of function in the ecosystem, fisheries and watershed protection, and maintenance of habitat for potentially endangered species. To ensure its survival, "old growth must be actively promoted if we are to be certain that all the elements (species, processes, interrelationships) which define it are available in the future." The author also warns, "only if the planning process takes account of

these unique attributes of old growth will any value be placed on them."

Some suggestions for improving the planning process include the following:

(1) An "Old-Growth Management Plan" should be required of all national forest resource management unit plans.

(2) Congress should establish certain roadless areas as wilderness which are presently typified by old-growth cover, "as fortresses of secure (from the management standpoint) old-growth habitat."

* (This issue of *Environmental Law* is the proceedings of *A Symposium on Federal Lands Forest Policy*, and costs \$3.00 from: Env. Law, 10015 S.W. Terwilliger Blvd., Portland OR 97219).



Lower Squaw Valley meadows: excluded from the Forest Service wilderness proposal and owned by Southern

RARE II A Wilderness Bust

Contrary to this summer's public involvement pronouncements, the Forest Service played the numbers game in analyzing public comment, using total signatures rather than personal letters. The total signatures for and against each area was then used in one of the ten steps that determined the area's allocation as wilderness, non-wilderness, or further planning.

The RARE II draft environmental impact statement stated that "emphasis will be placed on the value of response content rather than on the number of signatures that support it. While the information contained in petitions and forms may be as useful as that contained in a personal

letter, multiple signatures on petitions or multiple copies of form letters will not make them more valuable than the personal letters in decision-making (p. 107)." Nonetheless, many industry groups (and some Forest Service officials) have ignored this and tried to characterize the RARE II public response as overwhelmingly anti-wilderness. They make no attempt to separate form responses from more thoughtful individual letters reflecting personal evaluation and area-specific reasons for wilderness support or opposition. These superficial, selective analyses usually give as much weight to a detailed personal letter as to just one of the many signatures on a petition.

These anti-wilderness signatures were collected from petitions, response coupons and form letters, often prepared by the timber industry and distributed with paychecks or in local newspapers of industry-dominated towns. Conservationists, by believing the Forest Service and not preparing petition campaigns, were deceived by the agency's self-serving treachery.

As in RARE I, the Forest Service is using clever methods to hide the public's true feeling towards wilderness. But Congress wasn't fooled before, and we don't think they'll be fooled again.

These charts were developed so citizens and decision makers could see

the real public comment on RARE II—personal letters. This is what the Forest Service asked for, so if they won't use the information we hope that those who make the final decision on the lands—the United States Congress—will use it.

Chart

The numbers under each column are the personal letters received in favor of wilderness, wilderness with alternative boundaries (either larger or smaller than the RARE II boundary), non-wilderness, or further planning. The numbers in (%) are the percentage of letters received supporting a position on each particular area. For every area the percentage of letters in

all four columns should total 100%.

These figures indicate only those letters received on a particular roadless area. The hundreds of letters in support of the citizen's "Alternative W" or the Trinity County Alternative have not been added in. Unlike Forest Service tabulations, this chart shows personal letters written about each individual area.

The letters in the last column indicate the allocation proposed by the Forest Service. W is wilderness, NW is non-wilderness, and FP is further planning. Areas with more than one letter have been divided into different units—the new boundaries are available from the Forest Service.



Bob Schneider

Number	Area Name	Wilderness	Wilderness Boun. Mod.	Non-Wilderness	Further Planning	Alloc.
5001	San Dimas	36 (54%)	0	27 (40%)	4 (6%)	out ✓
5002	Sespe-Frazier	520 (87%)	11 (2%)	62 (10%)	4 (1%)	FP ✓
5003	Salt Creek	36 (63%)	0	15 (26%)	6 (11%)	NW ✓
5004	Fish Canyon	89 (90%)	0	7 (7%)	3 (3%)	W ✓
5005	Tule	32 (70%)	0	9 (20%)	5 (10%)	NW ✓
5006	Magic Mountain	44 (70%)	1 (1%)	15 (24%)	3 (5%)	NW ✓
5007	Red Mountain	32 (68%)	0	11 (23%)	4 (9%)	NW ✓
5008	Pleasant View	182 (91%)	2 (1%)	11 (6%)	5 (2%)	NW ✓
5009	Strawberry Peak	40 (66%)	0	14 (23%)	7 (11%)	NW ✓
5010	Ladd	37 (74%)	0	9 (18%)	4 (8%)	out ✓
5011	Coldwater	37 (72%)	0	10 (20%)	4 (8%)	out ✓
5012	Arroyo Seco	95 (88%)	6 (5%)	6 (5%)	1 (1%)	FP ✓
5013	Trabuco-Hotsprings	182 (94%)	1 (-)	7 (4%)	4 (2%)	out ✓
5014	Wildhorse	196 (93%)	3 (2%)	7 (3%)	4 (2%)	out ✓
5015	San Mateo	219 (93%)	3 (1%)	8 (3%)	6 (3%)	out ✓
5017	Caliente	44 (76%)	0	9 (15%)	5 (9%)	FP ✓
5019	Eagle Peak	44 (71%)	0	11 (18%)	7 (11%)	NW ✓
5020	No Name	38 (76%)	0	8 (16%)	4 (8%)	NW ✓
5021	Hauser	43 (72%)	0	7 (12%)	10 (16%)	FP ✓
5022	Pine Creek	69 (82%)	0	9 (11%)	6 (7%)	W ✓
5023	Pyramid	186 (54%)	4 (1%)	153 (44%)	4 (1%)	FP ✓
5024	Salt Springs	357 (74%)	3 (1%)	118 (25%)	1 (-)	W NW ✓
5025	Poison Hole	106 (46%)	1 (-)	118 (52%)	4 (2%)	NW ✓
5026	Rubicon	164 (49%)	4 (1%)	164 (49%)	5 (1%)	FP ✓
5027	Caples Creek	193 (58%)	4 (1%)	126 (38%)	8 (3%)	FP ✓
5028	Fawn Lake	108 (46%)	2 (1%)	121 (52%)	3 (1%)	NW ✓
5029	South Sierra	602 (91%)	4 (2%)	46 (7%)	12 (2%)	NW ✓
5030	Wonoga Peak	143 (91%)	2 (1%)	6 (4%)	7 (4%)	W ✓
5031	Independence Creek	140 (91%)	1 (1%)	6 (4%)	6 (4%)	W ✓
5032	Tinemaha	130 (89%)	1 (1%)	7 (5%)	8 (5%)	W ✓
5033	Coyote - Southeast	144 (82%)	1 (1%)	11 (6%)	20 (11%)	FP ✓
5034	Coyote - North	121 (77%)	2 (1%)	30 (19%)	5 (3%)	NW ✓
5035	Table Mtn	118 (89%)	2 (2%)	7 (5%)	5 (4%)	FP ✓
5036	North Lake	120 (90%)	2 (2%)	7 (5%)	4 (3%)	W ✓
5038	Buttermilk	114 (90%)	2 (1%)	6 (5%)	5 (4%)	FP ✓
5039	Horton Creek	121 (91%)	1 (1%)	5 (4%)	5 (4%)	NW ✓
5040	Wheeler Ridge	134 (90%)	1 (1%)	8 (5%)	6 (4%)	FP ✓
5041	Nessie	125 (92%)	1 (1%)	6 (4%)	4 (3%)	W ✓
5042	Rock Creek West	128 (92%)	1 (1%)	7 (5%)	3 (2%)	W ✓
5043	Whiskey Creek	126 (89%)	1 (1%)	8 (6%)	6 (4%)	W ✓
5044	Nevahbe Ridge	122 (90%)	1 (1%)	7 (5%)	5 (4%)	W ✓
5045	Laurel - McGee	126 (83%)	1 (1%)	16 (11%)	8 (5%)	FP ✓
5046	Sherwin	150 (76%)	3 (1%)	30 (15%)	15 (9%)	NW ✓
5047	San Joaquin	712 (85%)	32 (4%)	86 (10%)	4 (-)	W NW ✓
5048	Grant Lake	69 (88%)	0	7 (9%)	2 (3%)	W ✓
5049	Horse Mdw	61 (84%)	0	6 (8%)	6 (8%)	FP ✓
5050	Tioga Lake	70 (86%)	0	7 (9%)	4 (5%)	FP ✓
5051	Hall Natural Area	87 (85%)	0	9 (9%)	6 (6%)	FP ✓
5052	Log Cabin Saddlebag	96 (86%)	0	10 (9%)	6 (5%)	FP ✓
5053	Dexter Cyn	88 (72%)	0	27 (22%)	7 (6%)	W ✓
5054	Glass Mtn	118 (78%)	1 (1%)	28 (18%)	5 (3%)	NW ✓
5055	Watterson	34 (51%)	0	27 (40%)	6 (9%)	NW ✓
5056	Benton Range	48 (74%)	0	11 (17%)	6 (9%)	FP ✓
5057	Deep Wells	74 (83%)	0	11 (12%)	4 (5%)	W ✓
5058	White Mtns	561 (90%)	5 (1%)	30 (5%)	25 (4%)	FP ✓
5059	Blanco Mtn	256 (89%)	0	26 (9%)	5 (2%)	FP ✓
5060	Birch Creek	256 (94%)	0	11 (4%)	6 (2%)	FP ✓
5061	Black Canyon	253 (93%)	0	10 (4%)	9 (3%)	FP ✓
5062	Soldier Canyon	90 (86%)	0	9 (8%)	6 (6%)	NW ✓
5063	Andrews Mtn	210 (92%)	1 (-)	9 (4%)	8 (4%)	FP ✓
5064	Paiute	279 (92%)	2 (1%)	9 (3%)	10 (4%)	FP ✓
5065	Callahan Flow	84 (33%)	1 (1%)	160 (64%)	6 (2%)	out ✓
5066	Mt Hoffman	71 (30%)	0	164 (68%)	5 (2%)	out ✓
5067	Grider	477 (72%)	11 (2%)	166 (25%)	8 (11%)	NW ✓
5068	Johnson	466 (72%)	10 (1%)	167 (26%)	7 (1%)	NW ✓
5069	Tom Martin	56 (24%)	1 (1%)	168 (72%)	8 (3%)	NW ✓
5070	Kelsey	463 (72%)	9 (1%)	166 (26%)	9 (1%)	W NW ✓
5071	Box Camp	451 (72%)	9 (1%)	161 (26%)	7 (1%)	NW ✓
5072	Muse	438 (72%)	9 (2%)	154 (25%)	8 (1%)	NW ✓
5073	Boulder	440 (71%)	9 (2%)	164 (26%)	7 (1%)	NW ✓

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Number	Area Name	Wilderness	Wilderness Boun. Mod.	Non-Wilderness	Further Planning	Alloc.	Number	Area Name	Wilderness
5074	Portuguese	529 (73%)	17 (3%)	169 (23%)	9 (1%)	W NW	5190	Spitler Peak	117 (93%)
5076	Crapo	447 (70%)	11 (2%)	167 (26%)	10 (2%)	NW	5191	South Ridge	145 (95%)
5077	Snoozer	487 (72%)	11 (2%)	167 (25%)	8 (1%)	W NW	5192	Black Mountain	163 (97%)
5078	Shackleford	462 (71%)	9 (1%)	166 (26%)	10 (2%)	NW	5193	Cabazon Peak	151 (96%)
5079	Orleans Mtn	1,190 (79%)	23 (1%)	281 (19%)	17 (1%)	W NW-FP	5194	Cahuilla Mountain	37 (77%)
5080	Black	55 (24%)	0	164 (72%)	8 (4%)	NW	5195	Rouse Hill	35 (73%)
5081	Russian	245 (58%)	0	168 (40%)	9 (2%)	NW	5196	Horse Creek Ridge	31 (76%)
5083	Timbered Crater	30 (57%)	2 (4%)	15 (29%)	5 (10%)	W	5197	Oat Mtn	233 (89%)
5084	Lava	30 (61%)	2 (4%)	14 (29%)	3 (6%)	NW	5198	Kings River	574 (90%)
5085	Mayfield	29 (63%)	2 (4%)	13 (29%)	2 (4%)	NW	5199	Agnew	239 (84%)
5086	Prospect	111 (85%)	4 (3%)	12 (9%)	4 (3%)	W	5200	Jennie Lakes	128 (79%)
5087	Devil's Garden	72 (78%)	4 (4%)	12 (13%)	5 (5%)	W	5201	Kings Canyon	52 (63%)
5088	Cypress	67 (78%)	3 (3%)	12 (14%)	4 (5%)	W	5202	Dennison Peak	49 (65%)
5089	Lost Creek	36 (63%)	2 (4%)	14 (24%)	5 (9%)	FP	5203	Moses	463 (90%)
5090	Cinder Butte	43 (68%)	2 (3%)	13 (21%)	5 (8%)	W	5204	Black Mtn	48 (63%)
5091	Black Cinder	116 (87%)	3 (2%)	14 (10%)	1 (1%)	W	5205	Slate Mtn	57 (49%)
5092	Mt Harkness	97 (82%)	4 (4%)	12 (10%)	5 (4%)	W	5206	Woodpecker	530 (92%)
5093	Wild Cattle Mtn	110 (78%)	4 (3%)	22 (16%)	5 (3%)	FP	5207	Domeland Addition	107 (79%)
5094	Cub Creek	127 (85%)	4 (3%)	15 (10%)	3 (2%)	NW	5208	Rincon	491 (88%)
5095	Trail Lake	180 (90%)	6 (3%)	13 (6%)	1 (1%)	W FP	5209	Cannell	111 (69%)
5096	Heart Lake	152 (83%)	4 (2%)	23 (13%)	3 (2%)	FP	5210	Chico	60 (58%)
5097	Polk Springs	429 (93%)	7 (2%)	20 (4%)	4 (1%)	FP	5211	Lyon Ridge	40 (50%)
5098	Ishi	562 (88%)	45 (7%)	26 (4%)	4 (1%)	W FP	5212	Scodies	478 (93%)
5099	Chips Creek	594 (92%)	13 (2%)	29 (5%)	9 (1%)	FP	5213	Woolstaff	86 (68%)
5100	Butt Mtn	127 (78%)	5 (3%)	21 (13%)	9 (6%)	FP	5214	Mill Creek	70 (67%)
5101	Botchers	74 (81%)	0	15 (16%)	3 (3%)	out	5215	Greenhorn Creek	58 (62%)
5102	Black Butte	75 (77%)	1 (1%)	19 (19%)	3 (3%)	FP	5216	Backbone	34 (56%)
5103	Bear Mountain	76 (84%)	0	13 (14%)	2 (2%)	FP	5217	Bonanza King	53 (50%)
5104	Bear Canyon	74 (78%)	0	15 (16%)	6 (6%)	FP	5218	Bell-Quimby	743 (88%)
5105	Chalk Peak	69 (78%)	0	14 (16%)	5 (6%)	NW	5219	Castle Crags	194 (82%)
5106	Silver-Three Peaks	81 (79%)	0	19 (18%)	3 (3%)	out	5220	Chanchelulla	159 (84%)
5107	Garcia Mountain	183 (70%)	1 (-)	71 (27%)	8 (3%)	FP	5221	Chinquapin	203 (82%)
5108	Black Mountain	62 (44%)	1 (1%)	65 (47%)	11 (8%)	FP	5222	Cow Creek	316 (72%)
5109	La Panza	54 (43%)	1 (1%)	65 (51%)	6 (5%)	FP	5223	Devils Rock	48 (62%)
5110	Machesna Mountain	238 (77%)	2 (1%)	65 (21%)	5 (1%)	FP	5224	Dog Creek	34 (56%)
5111	Los Machos Hills	58 (47%)	1 (1%)	57 (46%)	8 (6%)	FP	5225	East Beegum	132 (87%)
5112	Big Rocks	58 (46%)	1 (1%)	58 (46%)	8 (7%)	FP	5226	East Fork	572 (96%)
5113	Stanley Mountain	59 (45%)	1 (1%)	60 (46%)	10 (8%)	FP	5227	East Girard	76 (72%)
5114	Miranda Pine	51 (65%)	0	23 (29%)	5 (6%)	FP	5228	Little French Creek	887 (88%)
5115	Horseshoe Springs	50 (64%)	0	22 (28%)	6 (8%)	FP	5229	Mt. Eddy	356 (77%)
5116	Tepusquet Peak	49 (71%)	0	17 (25%)	3 (4%)	FP	5230	Kettle Mountain	33 (59%)
5117	La Brea	108 (85%)	0	17 (13%)	2 (2%)	FP	5231	Mt. Shasta	525 (83%)
5118	Spoor Canyon	51 (68%)	0	19 (25%)	5 (7%)	FP	5232	Panther	88 (47%)
5119	Manzana	60 (77%)	0	15 (19%)	3 (4%)	W	5233	Pattison	200 (68%)
5120	Fox Mountain	70 (75%)	1 (1%)	18 (19%)	5 (5%)	FP	5234	Penney Ridge	329 (91%)
5121	Santa Cruz	71 (78%)	0	16 (18%)	4 (4%)	NW	5235	Slate Creek	35 (56%)
5122	Condor Point	51 (72%)	0	15 (21%)	5 (7%)	NW	5236	South Fork	133 (69%)
5123	Camuesa	46 (68%)	0	19 (28%)	3 (4%)	NW	5237	Underwood	101 (42%)
5124	Madulce-Buckhorn	315 (87%)	6 (2%)	38 (10%)	2 (1%)	W NW	5238	West Girard	62 (68%)
5125	Mono	67 (78%)	1 (1%)	14 (16%)	4 (5%)	NW	5239	West Beegum	29 (50%)
5127	Diablo	56 (75%)	0	16 (21%)	3 (4%)	FP	5240	Ferguson Ridge	33 (41%)
5128	Juncal	51 (73%)	0	16 (23%)	3 (4%)	NW	5241	Devil Gulch	97 (66%)
5129	Matilija	131 (84%)	0	18 (12%)	6 (4%)	FP	5242	Mount Raymond	85 (59%)
5130	White Ledge	65 (72%)	0	20 (22%)	5 (6%)	NW	5243	Shuteye	77 (62%)
5131	Dry Lakes	61 (71%)	0	21 (24%)	4 (5%)	FP	5244	Dinkey Lakes	476 (78%)
5132	Nordhoff	56 (69%)	0	21 (26%)	4 (5%)	NW	5245	Woodchuck	318 (85%)
5133	Wells Mountain	58 (62%)	2 (2%)	28 (30%)	6 (6%)	out	5246	Sycamore Springs	36 (42%)
5134	Sawmill-Badlands	184 (78%)	2 (1%)	43 (13%)	8 (3%)	FP	5247	Kelly	117 (71%)
5135	Cuyama	52 (68%)	0	18 (24%)	6 (8%)	FP	5248	Monkey	129 (72%)
5136	Antimony	73 (56%)	4 (3%)	46 (35%)	8 (6%)	NW	5250	North Fork	160 (78%)
5137	Wilderness Contiguous	730 (94%)	8 (1%)	33 (4%)	9 (1%)	FP			
5138	Deer Mountain	74 (63%)	1 (1%)	36 (31%)	6 (5%)	NW			
5139	Thomes Creek	82 (64%)	1 (1%)	39 (30%)	7 (5%)	NW			
5140	Elk Creek	152 (74%)	1 (1%)	45 (22%)	7 (3%)	FP			
5141	Thatcher	143 (78%)	1 (1%)	32 (17%)	7 (4%)	NW			
5142	Grindstone	82 (63%)	1 (1%)	41 (31%)	7 (5%)	NW			
5143	Reister Canyon	69 (58%)	1 (1%)	45 (38%)	4 (3%)	NW			
5144	Snow Mountain	728 (90%)	20 (2%)	53 (7%)	5 (1%)	W NW			
5145	Big Butte-Shinbone	904 (91%)	12 (1%)	64 (7%)	11 (1%)	FP			
5146	Knox Mountain	14 (48%)	0	10 (35%)	5 (17%)	NW			
5147	Sears Flat	17 (55%)	0	10 (32%)	4 (13%)	NW			
5148	Lavas	53 (77%)	1 (2%)	12 (17%)	3 (4%)	out			
5149	Damon Butte	23 (66%)	0	11 (31%)	1 (3%)	NW			
5150	Dobie Flat	23 (52%)	0	19 (43%)	2 (5%)	out			
5151	Burnt Lava Flow	71 (81%)	1 (1%)	14 (16%)	2 (2%)	out			
5152	Hat Mountain	31 (72%)	0	11 (26%)	1 (2%)	NW			
5153	Mt Vida	21 (58%)	0	11 (31%)	4 (11%)	NW			
5154	Bear Camp Flat	40 (71%)	2 (4%)	12 (21%)	2 (4%)	NW			
5155	Soldier	20 (54%)	0	14 (38%)	3 (8%)	NW			
5156	Powley	14 (41%)	0	15 (44%)	5 (15%)	NW			
5157	Granger	52 (84%)	2 (3%)	6 (10%)	2 (3%)	W			
5158	Pepperdine	54 (85%)	2 (3%)	6 (9%)	2 (3%)	W			
5159	Parker	58 (85%)	2 (3%)	7 (10%)	1 (2%)	W			
5160	Mill	57 (83%)	3 (4%)	8 (12%)	1 (1%)	W NW			
5161	Jess	52 (79%)	4 (5%)	7 (11%)	3 (5%)	W			
5162	Parsnip	17 (55%)	0	10 (32%)	4 (13%)	NW			
5163	Dry	13 (43%)	0	11 (37%)	6 (20%)	NW			
5165	Steele Swamp	25 (67%)	0	8 (22%)	4 (11%)	NW			
5166	Big Canyon	27 (66%)	0	10 (24%)	4 (10%)	NW			
5167	Middle Fork	361 (93%)	3 (1%)	17 (4%)	6 (2%)	FP			
5168	Bucks Lake	496 (91%)	7 (1%)	38 (7%)	4 (1%)	FP			
5169	Bald Rock	183 (91%)	1 (1%)	13 (6%)	4 (2%)	FP			
5170	Grizzly Peak	52 (73%)	0	13 (18%)	6 (9%)	NW			
5171	Adams Peak	35 (71%)	0	11 (23%)	3 (6%)	NW			
5172	West Yuba	112 (50%)	3 (1%)	103 (46%)	7 (3%)	FP			
5174	Cucamonga	274 (94%)	8 (3%)	10 (3%)	1 (-)	W FP			
5175	San Sevaime	43 (77%)	2 (3%)	6 (11%)	5 (9%)	NW			
5176	Circle Mountain	35 (72%)	1 (2%)	9 (18%)	4 (8%)	NW			
5177	Cajon	31 (69%)	1 (2%)	10 (22%)	3 (7%)	NW			
5178	Deep Creek	133 (88%)	2 (1%)	13 (9%)	3 (2%)	NW			
5180	Granite Peak	154 (87%)	1 (-)	19 (11%)	3 (2%)	W			
5181	Mill Peak	32 (68%)	1 (2%)	11 (24%)	3 (6%)	NW			
5182	Crystal Creek	35 (66%)	1 (2%)	11 (21%)	6 (11%)	NW			
5183	City Creek	31 (67%)	1 (2%)	10 (22%)	4 (9%)	NW			
5184	Forsee Creek	174 (88%)	2 (1%)	18 (9%)	4 (2%)	W			
5185	Fish Creek	168 (87%)	2 (1%)	22 (11%)	2 (1%)	W			
5186	Sugarloaf	117 (81%)	1 (1%)	19 (13%)	7 (5%)	FP			
5187	Raywood Flats	185 (87%)	4 (2%)	21 (10%)	2 (1%)	W FP			
5188	Cactus Springs	211 (95%)	3 (1%)	7 (3%)	3 (1%)	FP NW			
5189	Pyramid Peak	213 (94%)	2 (1%)	7 (3%)	4 (2%)	W NW			

Wilderness Boun. Mod.	Non- Wilderness	Further Planning	Alloc.
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Number	Area Name	Wilderness	Wilderness Boun. Mod.	Non- Wilderness	Further Planning	Alloc.
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3 (2%)	3 (2%)	4 (3%)	W			
1 (1%)	4 (3%)	2 (1%)	W			
1 (1%)	3 (1%)	1 (1%)	W			
1 (1%)	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	W			
2 (4%)	6 (13%)	3 (6%)	NW			
1 (2%)	7 (15%)	5 (10%)	NW			
1 (2%)	6 (15%)	3 (7%)	NW			
3 (1%)	19 (7%)	7 (3%)	FP			
7 (1%)	51 (8%)	3 (1%)	W FP			
3 (1%)	36 (13%)	7 (2%)	FP			

5251	Soldier	74 (57%)	0	50 (38%)	6 (5%)	NW
5252	Salt Creek	68 (59%)	0	44 (38%)	3 (3%)	NW
5253	Yolla Bolly Ext.	527 (93%)	9 (2%)	25 (4%)	4 (1%)	W
5255	Mt. Reba	284 (78%)	0	76 (21%)	3 (1%)	NW
5256	North Mountain	419 (87%)	1 (-)	58 (12%)	5 (1%)	NW
5257	Trumbull Peak	47 (45%)	0	53 (51%)	4 (4%)	NW
5258	Tuolumne River	794 (92%)	4 (5%)	60 (7%)	4 (5%)	FP
5259	Duncan Canyon	78 (41%)	0	104 (55%)	6 (3%)	NW
5260	Grouse Lakes	166 (57%)	2 (-)	119 (41%)	5 (2%)	NW
5261	Granite Chief	626 (78%)	41 (5%)	126 (16%)	13 (1%)	FP NW

1 (-)	27 (17%)	6 (4%)	NW			
1 (1%)	25 (30%)	5 (6%)	out			
1 (1%)	20 (27%)	5 (7%)	FP			
3 (1%)	41 (8%)	4 (1%)	FP			
1 (1%)	24 (31%)	4 (5%)	NW			
1 (1%)	48 (42%)	9 (8%)	NW			
3 (-)	40 (7%)	4 (1%)	FP			
2 (1%)	24 (18%)	2 (1%)	FP			
2 (-)	60 (11%)	5 (1%)	NW			
2 (1%)	42 (26%)	5 (4%)	NW			

5262	North Fork American	527 (83%)	3 (-)	104 (16%)	4 (1%)	FP
5263	Tequepis	43 (66%)	0	16 (25%)	6 (9%)	NW
5264	East Yuba	144 (60%)	5 (2%)	90 (37%)	2 (1%)	FP
5265	N F Mid Fork American	92 (45%)	0	112 (54%)	2 (1%)	NW
5267	San Gabriel	47 (78%)	0	7 (12%)	6 (10%)	out
5268	Quatal	113 (71%)	0	44 (27%)	3 (2%)	FP
5269	Black Butte	156 (79%)	1 (-)	32 (16%)	9 (5%)	FP
5270	West Fork	35 (74%)	0	8 (17%)	4 (9%)	out
5271	Freel	141 (78%)	2 (1%)	30 (17%)	7 (4%)	FP
5272	Cub (FS)	431 (71%)	10 (2%)	162 (26%)	7 (1%)	NW

1 (1%)	36 (35%)	6 (6%)	NW			
2 (2%)	34 (43%)	4 (5%)	NW			
3 (1%)	28 (5%)	5 (1%)	FP			
3 (2%)	34 (27%)	4 (3%)	FP NW			
1 (1%)	28 (26%)	6 (6%)	NW			
1 (1%)	28 (30%)	6 (7%)	NW			
7 (11%)	12 (20%)	8 (13%)	NW			
10 (9%)	24 (23%)	19 (18%)	NW			
12 (1%)	80 (10%)	7 (1%)	W NW			
8 (3%)	29 (12%)	7 (3%)	W NW			

5273	Flem (FS)	429 (70%)	15 (3%)	162 (26%)	7 (1%)	NW
5274	Jacobs (FS)	432 (70%)	15 (3%)	162 (26%)	7 (1%)	NW
5275	Midway Canyon	72 (82%)	0	13 (15%)	3 (3%)	out
5276	Logwood	71 (83%)	0	12 (14%)	3 (3%)	out
5277	Church Creek	73 (84%)	0	12 (14%)	2 (2%)	W
5278	Little Pine	58 (80%)	0	12 (17%)	2 (3%)	FP
5279	De La Guerra	40 (64%)	0	19 (31%)	3 (5%)	NW
5280	Skeleton Glade	88 (65%)	1 (-)	43 (32%)	4 (3%)	NW
5281	Briscoe	87 (71%)	1 (1%)	31 (25%)	4 (3%)	NW
5283	Titus	43 (20%)	1 (1%)	165 (76%)	7 (3%)	out

12 (6%)	12 (6%)	7 (4%)	FP			
9 (3%)	29 (12%)	7 (3%)	NW			
2 (1%)	103 (23%)	20 (4%)	NW			
7 (9%)	15 (19%)	8 (10%)	NW			
7 (11%)	13 (22%)	7 (11%)	NW			
1 (1%)	14 (9%)	5 (3%)	NW			
6 (1%)	10 (2%)	8 (1%)	FP			
2 (2%)	20 (19%)	7 (7%)	NW			
17 (2%)	88 (9%)	9 (1%)	W NW			
31 (7%)	62 (14%)	11 (2%)	FP			

5284	Mill Creek	408 (94%)	4 (1%)	22 (5%)	2 (-)	FP
5286	Salt Gulch	40 (50%)	7 (9%)	24 (30%)	9 (11%)	NW
5288	Mono Craters	69 (81%)	0	12 (14%)	4 (5%)	NW
5296	Sugarloaf	217 (91%)	1 (-)	17 (7%)	5 (2%)	FP
5298	Murphy Glade	483 (94%)	12 (2%)	10 (2%)	8 (2%)	FP
5299	Fisher Gulch	757 (95%)	11 (1%)	23 (3%)	7 (1%)	FP NW
5300	Eagle	48 (52%)	7 (7%)	29 (31%)	9 (10%)	NW
5302	Hixon Flat	24 (65%)	2 (5%)	6 (16%)	5 (14%)	NW
5303	Heartbreak Ridge	25 (63%)	1 (2%)	10 (25%)	4 (10%)	NW
5304	Sill Hill	44 (80%)	0	8 (15%)	3 (5%)	FP

1 (2%)	13 (23%)	9 (16%)	NW			
51 (8%)	51 (8%)	3 (1%)	W NW FP			
2 (1%)	76 (41%)	21 (11%)	NW			
23 (8%)	64 (22%)	6 (2%)	NW			
13 (4%)	16 (4%)	5 (1%)	NW			
7 (11%)	14 (23%)	6 (10%)	NW			
1 (1%)	31 (16%)	28 (14%)	NW			
7 (3%)	105 (44%)	25 (11%)	NW			
2 (2%)	19 (21%)	8 (9%)	NW			
7 (12%)	15 (26%)	7 (12%)	NW			

5305	Domeland Additions II	102 (82%)	2 (2%)	17 (14%)	3 (2%)	NW
5307	Sheep Mountain (CDWSA)	310 (90%)	7 (2%)	26 (8%)	1 (-)	W NW
5308	Board Camp	51 (49%)	0	47 (46%)	5 (5%)	NW
5309	Mt Lassic	150 (71%)	0	39 (18%)	23 (11%)	NW
5310	Pilot Creek	61 (46%)	0	48 (36%)	23 (18%)	NW
4656	Wildhorse	111 (77%)	0	15 (10%)	19 (13%)	NW
4657	Sweetwater	224 (86%)	1 (-)	27 (10%)	9 (4%)	FP
4658	Devils Gate	34 (57%)	0	19 (32%)	7 (11%)	NW
4660	Long	27 (55%)	0	16 (33%)	6 (12%)	NW
4662	Hoover Extension	412 (94%)	7 (1%)	17 (4%)	4 (1%)	W FP

1 (1%)	44 (54%)	3 (4%)	NW			
1 (1%)	45 (30%)	5 (3%)	NW			
1 (1%)	52 (36%)	5 (4%)	FP			
0	45 (36%)	2 (2%)	NW			
10 (2%)	116 (19%)	5 (1%)	FP			
2 (1%)	51 (13%)	2 (1%)	W			
0	43 (51%)	6 (7%)	NW			
1 (1%)	40 (24%)	6 (4%)	NW			
1 (-)	41 (23%)	9 (5%)	NW			
1 (-)	37 (18%)	8 (4%)	NW			

5662	Cherry Cr Additions	319 (85%)	5 (1%)	47 (13%)	4 (1%)	W
4666	Leavitt Lake	266 (91%)	5 (2%)	18 (6%)	3 (1%)	W
5701	Siskiyou	1,671 (85%)	38 (2%)	249 (13%)	11 (-)	W NW
5702	Indian Creek	72 (29%)	1 (-)	169 (68%)	8 (3%)	NW
5703	Kangaroo	362 (66%)	5 (1%)	172 (32%)	5 (1%)	NW
5704	Condrey Mtn	75 (30%)	0	171 (67%)	7 (3%)	FP
5705	Crane Mountain	32 (65%)	1 (2%)	11 (23%)	5 (10%)	NW
5706	Mt Bidwell	37 (65%)	1 (2%)	16 (28%)	3 (5%)	NW
5707	North Fork Smith	202 (80%)	1 (-)	41 (16%)	10 (4%)	FP
5708	Packsaddle	61 (62%)	0	31 (31%)	7 (7%)	NW

5709	So. Kalmiopsis Admin.	64 (68%)	0	26 (28%)	4 (4%)	NW
5800	Bakeoven Ridge	756 (95%)	10 (1%)	21 (3%)	6 (1%)	W NW
5801	Stoveleg Gap	765 (95%)	12 (1%)	21 (3%)	7 (1%)	W
5802	Hobo Gulch	796 (95%)	5 (1%)	26 (3%)	6 (1%)	W
5803	China Springs	768 (95%)	11 (1%)	21 (3%)	8 (1%)	W NW
5804	Weaver Bally	819 (95%)	13 (1%)	23 (3%)	10 (1%)	NW
5805	Cherry Flat	765 (96%)	4 (1%)	19 (2%)	8 (1%)	NW
5806	Granite Peak	787 (93%)	9 (1%)	38 (5%)	8 (1%)	FP
5807	Lake Eleanor	851 (93%)	17 (2%)	35 (4%)	6 (1%)	FP
5810	Cherry Lake	75 (59%)	1 (1%)	49 (39%)	1 (1%)	NW

5811	Bell Meadow	118 (60%)	1 (-)	72 (36%)	7 (4%)	NW
5812	Water House	107 (62%)	1 (1%)	58 (34%)	6 (3%)	NW
5813	Eagle	99 (59%)	0	65 (38%)	5 (3%)	NW
5814	Dome	68 (50%)	0	62 (45%)	7 (5%)	NW
5815	Night	64 (48%)	0	66 (49%)	4 (3%)	NW
5981	Bald Mtn	43 (31%)	2 (2%)	91 (66%)	1 (1%)	NW
5982	Dardanelles	252 (66%)	3 (1%)	122 (32%)	5 (1%)	FP
5984	Tragedy-Elephants Back	300 (66%)	7 (1%)	145 (32%)	5 (1%)	FP
5985	Raymond Peak	481 (75%)	6 (1%)	144 (23%)	6 (1%)	FP
5986	Carson-Iceberg	755 (86%)	17 (2%)	92 (11%)	11 (1%)	W NW FP

5988	Mt Olsen	64 (79%)	1 (1%)	11 (14%)	5 (6%)	NW
5989	Excelsior	118 (85%)	0	12 (9%)	8 (6%)	W

Dropped Areas

If you have a RARE II summary and can't find your favorite area, it may have been dropped out of RARE II by the Forest Service. The following areas have been removed from the RARE II inventory:

Angeles NF:
5001 San Dimas
5267 San Gabriel
5270 West Fork
(Reflects allocation to non-wilderness uses in the San Gabriel unit plan)
Cleveland NF:
5010 Ladd

5011 Coldwater
5013 Trabuco-Hotsprings
5014 Wildhorse
5015 San Mateo
(Reflects allocation to non-wilderness uses in the Trabuco unit plan)
Klamath NF:
5283 Titus
(Reflects allocation to non-wilderness uses in the King unit plan)
Los Padres NF:
5101 Bottchers
5106 Silver-Three Peaks
5275 Midway Canyon
5276 Logwood

(Reflects allocation to non-wilderness uses in the Big Sur Coastal unit plan)
Modoc NF and Shasta-Trinity NF:
5065 Callahan Flow
5066 Mt. Hoffman
5148 Lavas
5150 Dobie Flat
5151 Burnt Lava Flow
(Reflects allocation to non-wilderness use in the Medicine Lake unit plan)
Sequoia NF:
5201 Kings Canyon
(Area found not to meet inventory criteria)

187,000
gross
acres

RARE II

SINCE OCTOBER 1

The Forest Service and the Secretary of Agriculture have allocated all of the roadless areas into the wilderness, non-wilderness, and further planning categories. These allocations were announced in Washington, D.C., and at each Regional Forester's headquarters on January 4th, when the final EIS was released.

After analyzing the record-setting volume of public comments received, the Forest Service Chief's office in Washington, D.C., issued "National Direction" instructions providing detailed guidance for completing the RARE II process. The Chief's staff developed initial tentative allocations to wilderness, non-wilderness, and further planning categories. These were then substantially modified and adjusted by the Regional Foresters, following the instructions in the "National Direction." In many cases, roadless

areas were subdivided into wilderness and non-wilderness portions after the end of the public comment period, resulting in new boundary lines with no public input at all.

During the third week of November, the Regional Foresters, the Chief and his staff met in Washington, D.C., to "negotiate" their final decisions. Assistant Secretary Rupert Cutler took part in the final two days of this process. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland was briefed on all this in mid-December. Subsequent work has focused on fine-tuning the recommendation and on preparing the final EIS for printing.

The final EIS on RARE II will be a single, thick document, and it will not be accompanied by the 20 state supplements which were issued with the draft EIS. This full final EIS will be available in limited quantities only, and will not be

sent to all who commented on the draft. Instead, a summary and a tabular, area-by-area listing of the decisions on all the roadless areas (formally called the "Summary and Record of Decision") will be sent to each person who commented.

There have been major changes in the inventory since the draft EIS was printed (the *Federal Register* of Dec. 13 at p. 58208 contains the latest of deletions from the RARE II inventory) and there will be many new boundaries recommended for roadless areas that are subdivided in the final recommendations.

These will be shown on maps which should be available in all Forest Service offices (for those lands within the jurisdiction of each office). State maps will also be printed, but are not expected to be available until late February, at the earliest.

THE MESSAGE FOR CONGRESS

There are approaches that Congress might take that would mask or divert attention away from the real problems. ***The message that these forms of action are not desirable should be given to representatives and senators immediately:***

- (1) **No single, omnibus nationwide or statewide RARE-II implementation bill, encompassing all or most of the areas.** A huge package will simply hide the problems in a massive and unmanageable bill. This is why wilderness opponents want the "quickie" package approach.
- (2) **No legislation packaging together wilderness designations and confirmation of the recommendations for non-wilderness.** This, too, hides problems. It also results in complex referral of bills to two or more congressional committees, including committees relatively hostile to wilderness. Such an approach is superficially attractive to some politicians, who hope to "balance off" wilderness supporters and opponents with a kind of "some for you and some for you, too" approach.
- (3) **No "non-wilderness legislation."** Those areas recommended for non-wilderness allocation that conservationists do not object to can be released by the secretarial decision at the time the final EIS takes effect. These require no legislative approval, and legislation will merely distract from the real issue. It is not desirable for Congress to legislate the management of individual areas of the national forests, and doing so will simply result in a complex welter of special legal provisions greatly complicating the framework for land management.

Likewise, there are some things we **do** want Congress and its individual members to do, on a priority basis:

- (1) **Your representative and senators should be asked to permit time for public review of the final EIS and recommendations, and to undertake direct consultation with conservation leaders "back home" before they commit themselves one way or the other on any specific proposal.** Nothing will be served by hasty action, or by hasty commitments.
- (2) **Give first priority to review of those non-wilderness lands sought for wilderness by conservationist constituents.** These are the most endangered lands emerging from RARE-II.
- (3) **Give individual areas "due process."**

RARE II Wilderness Petition

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We can get signatures too! A National Wilderness Petition has been prepared for presentation to the President and Congress before April. For a copy that you can xerox, distribute and collect signatures for, write National Wilderness Petition, c/o SMRC, P.O. Box

4376, Arcata, CA 95521
But remember, by far the most important thing that you can do for endangered RARE II areas is write personal letters to your Senators and Representatives in Congress and the President **now!**

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Photo by Phil Farrell

More on RARE II

Los Angeles Times—"Deep" within the cavernous building that houses the U.S. Forest Service, a blend of environmental politics and computer technology has launched this agency on one of its most monumental and—some say—baffling projects in its history... "Ironically, the Sierra Club and other conservation groups have criticized the Forest Service's approach to RARE II far more bitterly than their industrial opponents. The project is so large and decisions are being made so quickly, they said, that many outstanding

wilderness areas may be lost in the fast shuffle...

"...Never before, the government said, have computers been relied upon so heavily to complete an environmental review...

"...a Forest Service memorandum concerning the RARE II project chose to support the environmentalist argument. The memorandum, written by a government timber economist, stated that if a benefit-cost analysis of timber operations on RARE lands were carried out, we anticipate that we would

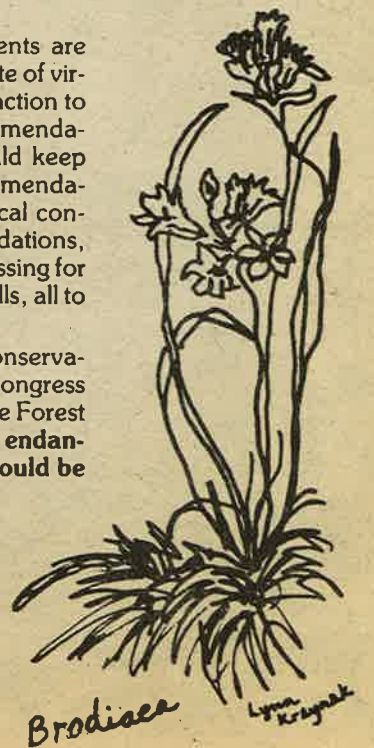
find as many as 80 percent of the outputs of the national forests have less than a 1 to 1 ratio. A ratio of less than 1 to 1 means that total cost exceeds total revenues.

"The memorandum concludes that timber harvesting nonetheless should continue because it returns certain 'societal' values such as reducing population migration from rural areas to already overcrowded urban centers." (Source: "Roadless-area project: Is it too big to work?" reprinted in **Record-Searchlight**, November 9, 1978)

SORTING OUT THE PRIORITIES FOR CONGRESS

The timber industry and other wilderness opponents are eager for Congress to rush to final judgement on the fate of virtually all the roadless areas. They seek congressional action to implement and "lock-in" the non-wilderness recommendations through "non-wilderness legislation." This would keep conservationists from even questioning these recommendations. These groups appear to be pressing for uncritical congressional acquiescence in the RARE-II recommendations, particularly for the non-wilderness areas. They are pressing for this action in large, nationwide or statewide package bills, all to be completed in 1979.

Under this approach, these groups seem to hope conservationists will devote their time and energies to having Congress enact the limited acreage of wilderness proposed by the Forest Service and the Secretary. **So long as there is more endangered land conservationists seek as wilderness it would be unwise to focus first on saving "safe" acres.**



Brodiaea

Wilderness Wildlife

Desert Reptiles

by Dennis Coules

The reptile fauna of the California desert is extremely rich, with several endemic species that are found nowhere else. Reptiles have successfully adapted to the desert environment via physiological, morphological and behavioral adaptations. Most species are carnivorous and obtain moisture from their prey. When temperatures become too hot, reptiles retreat to shade or burrows. The lethal body temperature of desert dwelling snakes is usually lower than that for lizards, thus the nocturnal activity of most of the snakes. Desert reptiles may enter stages of dormancy either during prolonged cold periods (hibernation) or prolonged hot periods (estivation).

Some species have evolved adaptations to particular habitats or substrates. The three California species of fringe-toed lizards are found only on dunes and other windblown sand areas. The lizard's toes are fringed with pointed scales that project out and provide a snowshoe effect, allowing very rapid movement over loose sand. They can bury themselves within a few seconds, allowing escape from heat or predators.

The sidewinder rattlesnake, found in both the Sonoran and Mojave deserts, has also evolved a means of locomotion on loose sand. The snake

throws its body forward diagonally in a series of loops that makes it appear to be crawling sideways. This minimizes slippage and also reduces body contact with the blazing sand.

The desert night lizard (*Xantusia vigilis*) was once considered extremely rare. This species is closely dependent on the dominant plant in its habitat - the Joshua tree. Living under fallen branches and litter, the lizard receives shade, moisture and food (insects and arachnids also attracted to the debris) all within this microcosm. Where Joshua trees are absent, a similar association exists with other Yucca species. After discovery of the habitat of this secretive species, it was found that this is one of the most abundant of the desert lizards.

The Gila Monster is the only venomous lizard in the United States; the Mexican beaded lizard is the only other in the world. The Gila Monster is extremely rare in California, with sightings in the Clark Mountain area of the East Mojave. This includes areas 225, 226 and 227 of the current Bureau of Land Management (BLM) draft wilderness inventory. The Gila Monster prefers canyon bottoms and arroyos with permanent or intermittent water. It eats reptile and bird eggs, young birds and rodents, quite an unusual diet for a lizard. The bulk of its habitat is in Arizona and Sonora, Mexico.

Several species of rattlesnakes are found in the California desert, including the western diamondback, speckled sidewinder, red diamondback and Mojave rattlesnakes. The venom of the Mojave rattlesnake, a greenish-tinted species, is more neurotoxic than that of the other species, whose venom chiefly attacks the blood and vascular system. Thus identification of the species that bit you can be important if the situation ever arises. Rattlesnakes are not dangerous if care is taken to avoid them, and are important predators of rodents. They have often been the victim of idiotic "roundups" and other attempts at eradication, and suffer along with other snakes from the mad passions of snakeophobic drivers on desert roads.

Other snakes of the California desert that are only slightly venomous include the desert night snake, two species of lyre snake, and the western black-headed snake. These species are "rear-fanged" and must chew the venom into their prey. The bite is not dangerous to man, and may produce slight swelling as in a wasp sting or no reaction at all. Lyre snakes have been known to eat bats, which are captured at the roost and immobilized with venom.

Reptile populations of the California desert have suffered along with other wildlife species from the encroachment of man.

Direct removal of habitat and displacement of reptiles occurs with urbanization and other land use changes. Millions of snakes are smashed yearly when they seek out the warmth of paved roads at night. The effect of these losses on a species' population is hard to evaluate, but could be serious for localized populations found near roads. The overutilization of the desert for off-road vehicle (ORV) recreation damages the habitat and causes direct mortality of individuals in the path of machines. Overcollecting by scientists, amateur herpetologists and the pet trade is an extremely serious problem for some species.

The plight has become so severe for some species that the possibility of endangered classification is now being considered. The status of the desert tortoise is being reviewed throughout its range by the federal Office of Endangered Species. The tortoise (*Gopherus agassizi*) occurs in both the Mojave and Sonoran deserts in a variety of habitats in California. It feeds on grass, cacti, creosote bush, and other plants. Up to six months a year are spent in dormancy in long horizontal burrows. The tortoise may require 15 to 20 years to reach sexual maturity, giving the population little chance to recover if serious losses occur. ORV use, overgrazing and past overcollecting have been identified as the factors contributing to the decline of the tortoise.

In 1974, the BLM established a Desert Tortoise Preserve and closed it to



Sonoran Desert Gopher Snake

by Dennis Coules

ORV use. However, the closure was not enforced and even a 700-motorcycle "Hare and Hound" race has been run illegally through the "Preserve."

The Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard (*Uma inornata*) is also proposed for threatened classification. Its range has been severely reduced by urban and agricultural growth in the Valley, and the remaining habitat is often subjected to heavy ORV use. This has led to changes in the vegetation, with the introduced Russian thistle predominating in some of the disturbed sites.

For reptile populations in the more remote areas of the desert, away from the fringes of urbanization, ORV destruction is the most imminent threat. This is particularly true for dune-inhabiting species such as the desert banded gecko, Colorado desert fringe-toed lizard, and Colorado desert shovel-nosed snake of the Algodones Dunes and similar habitats. Extremely heavy ORV use at these dunes has destroyed the natural vegetative cover of mesquite, palo verde and other plants in many places.

Reduced vegetation means reduced habitat for protection from the elements and reduced availability of insects, rodents and other food items. As R.B. Bury, a scientist studying the problem, has commented, desert vegetation and wildlife are "depauperate, if not obliterated" in areas of intensive ORV use.

With the BLM's lack of management of its extensive desert holdings and its inability or unwillingness to control ORV damage, the outlook for desert reptiles and other wildlife may appear dim. However, the wilderness review program currently underway by the agency may result in the designation of substantial areas where ORV abuse and urbanization are excluded. This action may be the only way of assuring survival for some reptile species, especially those with isolated or localized populations that could be totally obliterated without adequate protection. Of course, the success of this program will depend upon adequate support and participation from conservationists and the general public.



Snowmobiles

A draft policy statement covering the use of snowmobiles in National Park System areas in the lower 48 states was published in the December 7th Federal Register by the National Park Service (NPS).

The new policy was written in response to Executive Orders issued by President Carter on the use of off-road vehicles on public lands.

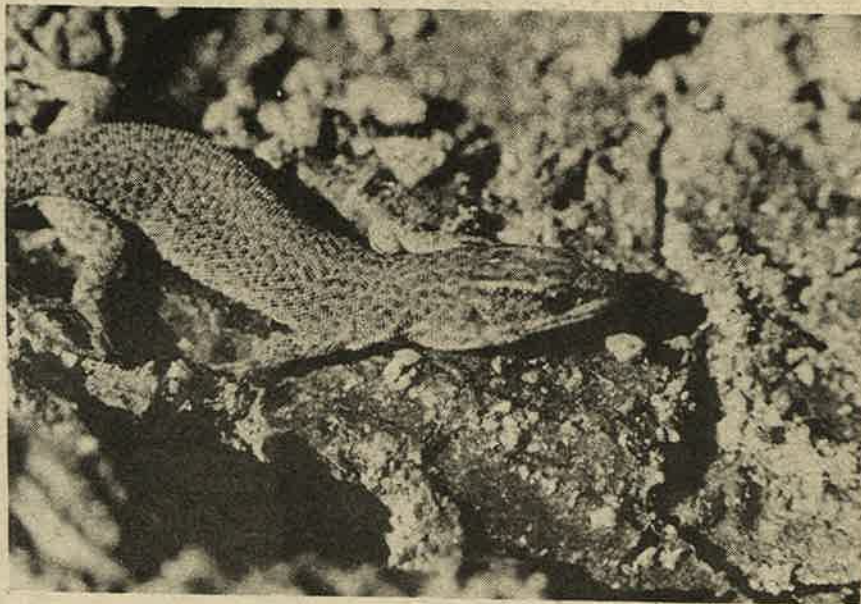
Written comments may be mailed to the NPS up to March 1, 1979. The Service intends to have the final policy in effect for the 1979-80 winter season.

The proposed policy is available from the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Attention: Office of Management Policy, Washington, D.C. 20240. Written comments should be sent to the same address.

New Wilderness Show

A new U.S. Forest Service slide-tape program, "Islands in Time," provides an overview of the history of the wilderness concept in America, the evolution of the conservation-preservation philosophy, the enactment of the Wilderness Act, and the agency's wilderness management philosophy.

The 28-minute program has 250 slides with a music/voice cassette tape. Copies are available on loan from the Forest Service's Northern Region (Recreation and Lands), Federal Building, Missoula, Montana 59807 (phone 406/329-3587).



Desert Night Lizard in Woods - Hackberry Roadless Area

by Dennis Coules

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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 best be preserved in the public interest by making and encouraging scientific studies concerning wilderness, and by enlisting public interest and cooperation in protecting existing or

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the members and Board of Directors of the California Wilderness Coalition will be February 3 at the CWC office. All members, representatives from member groups and sponsors are invited to attend the meeting.

A major topic of discussion will be the March 24

wilderness and wild rivers conference in Sacramento. Specific details and tasks will be explained and assigned to those who wish to participate. Group representatives will be able to define their organization's role in the conference.

The meeting will begin at 10:00 AM at 1707 Baywood

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act was reauthorized for 18 months, during the last days of the 95th Congress. However, the legislation did not escape without some weakening amendments. The major change is authority for exempting projects from provisions of the act.

Section 7 of the 1973 Act requires all Federal agencies to insure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species, or result in the adverse modification of their officially designated critical habitats. Fueled by the recent Supreme Court ruling upholding the applicability of the act to the nearly completed Tellico Dam in Tennessee, several Congressmen pushed vigorously to weaken Section 7.

The resulting amendments that were signed into law on November 10 establish a three-member review board and a cabinet-level Endangered Species Committee to consider exemptions for specific projects. The federal agency involved, the governor of the project state, or the permit or license applicants can apply for an exemption. Then, the review board, composed of an Interior Secretary's appointee, a Governor-nominated Presidential appointee and an Administrative Law Judge, will determine whether the federal agency involved had indeed consulted in good faith with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to resolve the endangered species conflict.

If they make a positive determination, the next step is a formal adjudicatory hearing on the merits of an

exemption. This is reported to the Endangered Species Committee, which is composed of the Secretaries of the Army, Agriculture and Interior, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and a governor-nominated presidential appointee. An exemption to the Endangered Species Act can be granted if five of the members decide that (1) the benefits of the action (project) outweigh the benefits of alternative courses of action consistent with conserving the species or its critical habitat, and (2) the action is of national or regional significance. The net result is that a species could be exterminated by federal action on the basis of economic expediency alone.

Other amendments now require public hearings in areas affected by a designation of critical habitat and require that economic impact be considered when specifying critical habitat. Section 4(b) now states that areas may be excluded from critical habitat if the "benefits of such exclusion outweigh the benefits of specifying the area as part of the critical habitat." The method of determining the relative value of monetary factors versus a portion of an endangered species' critical habitat is not explained in the new legislation.

A more positive amendment now allows the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire critical habitat with Land and Water Conservation funds.

Two specific projects, the Tellico Dam and Grayrocks



Sweetwater Mountains

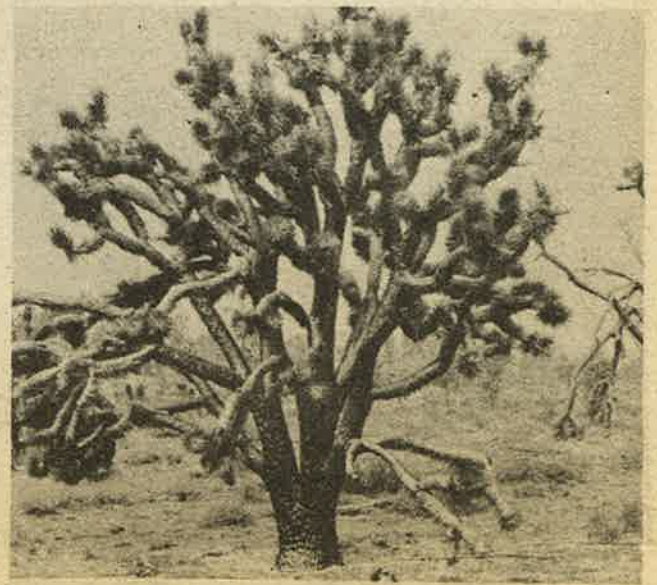
Dam and Reservoir Project, are slated for accelerated review under the new legislation. The projects are to be reviewed directly by the Endangered Species Committee and an exemption decision is to be made within 90 days of enactment of the 1978 Act. If the Committee takes no action, the projects will be automatically exempted.

Endangered species supporters in Congress, such as Senator Alan Cranston, felt it premature and unnecessary to amend the act, pointing out that of the 5,200 potential or actual conflicts that have arisen between federal projects and endangered species under the act, all but one have been resolved through negotiation, modification and compromise, which was the intent of the original Act.

Senator Cranston co-sponsored an unsuccessful amendment to delete the new review committee altogether.

When signing the new legislation, President Carter remarked that "while I believe that this new exemption process is not necessary, I hope that as the committee carries out its responsibilities, it will make the utmost efforts to protect the existence of the species inhabiting this planet . . . Destruction of the life of an endangered or threatened species should never be undertaken lightly, no matter how insignificant the species may appear today."

Photo by Phil Farrell



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Ski Mojave



The Far West Ski Association is joining forces with the mining, grazing, and energy interests in fighting wilderness. Their new target is . . . the California Desert?

The following article titled "BLM Wilderness Plans" appeared in the Far West Ski News:

"...Skiers need to get involved in this issue, which affects members of the coalition formed this summer regarding RARE II. It is important that we support our friends in this matter as it is yet another example of the preservationist attempt to destroy the multiple use concept..."

"The members of NOC (National Outdoor Coalition) rose to our defense in the Mineral King battle, and are working closely with us on RARE II. Alone we have insufficient impact, but by joining forces and assisting in all problems, not just mutual ones, we can best promote our cause."

California Wilderness Coalition, P.O. Box 429, Davis, CA 95616

☐ Yes I wish to become a member of the California Wilderness Coalition. Enclosed is \$ _____ for first-year membership dues.

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