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WILDERNESS RECORD

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

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No. 6

Last Congress

Is the glass half empty or half full? The half argument says we accomplished lots: 35 new wilderness areas and additions to many others totalling 4.5 million acres in the lower 48 states - approximately one-third of the Forest Service RARE II (Roadless Area Review & Evaluation) agenda as well as RARE II lands in Alaska. Overall the 96th Congress enacted more **national forest** wilderness than any previous Congress. The Wilderness System including Alaska now stands at 80 million. The share for the lower 48 is now 23.8 million acres.

Beyond the obvious western biggies - Idaho, Colorado, and New Mexico - the 96th Congress took care of all or some wilderness recommendations in Missouri, Louisiana, South Dakota, and South Carolina. These gains, while small in total acreage, were often just as hard-fought as the big areas out west. (Moreover, the election put the districts in South Carolina and Missouri into the hands of anti-wilderness legislators).

The only non-Forest Service wilderness to pass in the lower 48 was the Fire Island Wilderness, 1,363 acres worth. More asymbol to the movement than its size would indicate, Fire Island is New York's first and only federal wilderness; it lies just outside New York City; and it has been raised in derision by the timber industry as an indication that if Americans thought Fire Island qualified as wilderness, then they certainly couldn't know what wilderness was. Turns out the timber industries didn't know what wilderness was.

WHAT DIDN'T GO

The half empty argument also totals 4 million acres. Three bills containing our standard California-style sufficiency language, California, West Virginia, and Florida (the latter two passed in the closing days of Congress by the House), died in the Senate during this Congress. A Senate-passed bill for Oregon wilderness, containing Senator Hatfield's first shot at release language - unacceptable in the extreme - died in House. Excluding the West Virginia bill, which contained problems with a coal exchange, the other three bills all died because of the release/sufficiency issue, the new balance of power in the lame duck Senate, and the subsequent new offensive on release by the industry.

The timber industry began backing off its position on release after House passage of the California Wilderness bill. While the big national timber industry groups never endorsed the California language per se, I felt that they used the release argument primarily as an excuse to oppose the California bill, which contained acreage which at least the major timber organizations of the northwest felt was excessive. Perhaps they were seeing whether they could tinker with the release language in trade for the large California acreage or more likely, they just didn't want a California bill, and decided that our unwillingness to deal on the release question was a good pretense for killing the thing off.

However, the new balance in place following the Repub-

lican sweep in November not only gave the industry and its champions, particularly Senator McClure, new strength to kill a California bill, it emboldened the industry to try to kill all bills in the lame duck session in hopes of giving us a decisive defeat and starting over from scratch in the next Congress, allowing no bills (except Alaska) with the sufficiency language to reach the President's desk.

Had we been able to get either a California bill or an Oregon bill, we probably would not face a nation-wide release battle this year. Unfortunately, the fact that three west coast states are still up for grabs in RARE II had led Hatfield to retrench in McClure's camp. The depth of the opposition to any more national forest bills, no matter how small, no matter how popular, and no matter how inconsequential, did not become apparent until the very last days of the session when Chairman John Seiberling stripped some controversial provisions from a Florida wilderness bill which had already passed the House once and passed it again, as a state-wide bill with sufficiency language in the closing days.

The bill, which affected only five areas, 35,000 acres, had the support of both Florida Senators and both affected Congressmen. It was the Administration's recommendation, and had been endorsed by the Governor. It had previously been cleared by the Republicans in September as an amendment to the Colorado bill, but because of some waffling by the Florida Senators, it had not been attached



Freel Peak

Photo by K. Blankenship

at that time. Now, in the closing days, Senators Chiles and Stone approached McClure about accepting the newly-passed House vehicle. We went through several days of stalling, and about five or six different illogical pretensions as to why a bill at this late date was impossible. The gist of it is, no matter what the public statement, the timber industry wanted no more wilderness, not this year. I overheard as much from timber lobbyists at the doors of the Senate. No bill was too small to block, if, unlike Colorado or New Mexico, it was blockable.

Tim Mahoney is a Washington, D.C. based lobbyist for the Sierra Club.

Environmentalists Condemn Watt

As we go to press it appears likely that President-elect Reagan's choice for Interior Secretary, James G. Watt, will not have too difficult a time in being confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

Environmental groups are strongly opposed to Watt's nomination since he has served as president and chief legal counsel to the Mountain States Legal Foundation, a group that has filed lawsuits over environmental policies, affirmative action and minority hiring practices, water rights, mining regulations, and the Equal Rights Amendment. The foundation is bankrolled by conservative brewer Joseph Coors and a long list of corporate giants like Chevron U.S.A., Shell Oil, and Boise Cascade Corp.

Brock Evans, associate executive director of the Sierra Club's Washington, D.C. office said the list of foundation donors reads like a "Who's Who of exploiters in the West."

Many of those companies and their subsidiaries and affiliates have a direct financial interest in the Interior Department leases, permits, and

regulations.

The Interior Department is the custodian of the nation's public lands. The department manages national parks, wildlife refuges, public lands of the Bureau of Land Management, and Indian reservations. In addition, the department regulates oil, gas, coal, and mineral leases on federal land and off-shore oil drilling.

According to one of its fundraising letters, the Mountain States Legal Foundation is a non-profit, public-interest law firm formed by businessmen three years ago to fight "excessive bureaucratic regulation and the stifling economic effects resulting from the action of extreme environmentalist groups and no-growth advocates."

Prior to working for the foundation, Watt was a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Interior from 1969-72, specializing in water and power issues, and from 1972-75 he served as Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

(Information obtained from The Sacramento Bee and the High Country News.)

Next Congress

H.R. 7702, the California Wilderness Bill of 1980, will have to be rewritten as the Act of 1981. The U.S. Senate failed to act on Rep. Philip Burton's proposal to designate 2.1 million acres of national forest land in California as wilderness last Dec., so the entire legislative process must begin anew.

Even though the wilderness bill did not pass, many endangered roadless areas still have temporary protection due to the State of California's lawsuit against the Forest Service. That suit will protect certain lands until a Forest Plan is completed-probably a year or two from now for most areas.

Many environmental observers think another statewide bill will not occur until a nationwide battle is settled between wilderness supporters and those who want to exploit the nation's roadless areas. The issue will probably be the "release" of roadless areas not recommended for wilderness by the Forest Service. Many of these lands are recommended for wilderness

by environmentalists, and some of these areas were in the State's lawsuit.

Such a battle in Congress will allow developmental interests to learn if they have new power in the Republican Senate to attempt a wholesale overturning of environmental laws passed during the previous decade. If the Senate is willing to dismantle conservation laws, environmentalists may be fighting defensive campaigns this year. However, if there is not a sudden anti-environmental surge, bills like the California Wilderness Act may have a chance to become law this session of Congress.

The tasks of passing wilderness bills is, no doubt, tougher in the Senate. While there are strong wilderness advocates who are Republicans, most of those on the Energy and Natural Resource Committee are not. Idaho's James McClure has been an outspoken opponent of wilderness in the past and will assume the committee chair. California's S.I. Hayakawa will have more power as a

member of the majority party and has never been friendly to most environmental issues.

But all is not easy for the timber and other developmental interests. Many roadless areas, especially those protected by the State's lawsuit, cannot be disposed of immediately. Compromise will be necessary this Congress just as it was in the last one. And Burton's H.R. 7702 was a major compromise bill worked out through long deliberations. A substantially weaker bill may not be in the offing in 1981.

Of course, not all is going to be easy for environmentalists, either. It will be a long, hard struggle to preserve wild lands with an Administration more sympathetic to energy and timber interests. Good facts, local support, grassroots organizing, and political power are now a necessity for wilderness supporters. We need to organize better than we have ever done before.

Be encouraged, however, by the fact that President Reagan did do a few good environmental deeds as gover-

nor of California. He did recommend the San Joaquin wilderness (over strong Forest Service objections) and succeed in having President Nixon remove the threat of a highway through the area. Reagan also gave Round Valley a temporary reprieve from the proposed Dos Rios Dam on the Eel River. The "new economics" facing this country may just end the tradition of building dams whatever the cost and logging lands regardless of the net return.

Jim Eaton



By Oliphant

Courtesy of Washington Star

Coalition Report

By Jim Eaton

After passing through the autumn doldrums, the California Wilderness Coalition is off and running again.

The major boost came from a \$5,000 grant received from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation. Although only a small portion of what we need for 1981, this grant enabled the Board of Directors to make a decision to hire staff and embark on a number of programs involving wilderness issues, media, and additional fundraising.

I was selected to begin working as executive director, and Archie Douglas was hired as program coordinator.

The Board moved forward on changing the Coalition's tax status to a tax deductible organization. An amazing 70% of the CWC's members returned proxies with only one person opposed to the change.

As pointed out earlier, the change in tax status will not result in a less active Coalition; the change is necessary for our economic survival. This spring postage rates will rise for the bulk mail we now use. For non-profit organizations with tax deductibility, the rates actually will decrease. Many people just cannot give large donations without being able to deduct their gift. Fortunately, newer tax laws do not prohibit groups from lobbying under this tax status, they just have to keep the amount relatively small. With all of the educational activities of the Coalition (such as the **Wilderness Record**) and administrative issues (working with the Forest Service, BLM, Park Service, etc.) not counted as lobbying, we should have no problem working on our legislative priorities without running afoul of the Internal Revenue Service.

Through the wonder of modern electronics you can now reach the California Wilderness Coalition 24 hours a day. Of course, part of that time you'll have to communicate with a machine, but we promise to call you back as soon as we can. And if you really object to this mechanical world and don't want to talk to a tape recorder, we can work that out, too. Our main number (916) 758-0380 will be answered by a human when one is available, else the answering device will take over. Our second number, 758-0384, will just keep ringing if no one is around. You have a choice.

Our thanks again to Jock and Molly Hooper for another large donation to help get the Coalition rolling this new year and to Bob Schneider for signing up his solar home construction business as a sponsor member.

EDITORIAL

By Bob Barnes

Now that the results of the November, 1980 election are fact and not speculation, where do we find ourselves in the environmental movement in general, and on wilderness issues in particular? Jimmy Carter, a good environmentalist, is out and Ronald Reagan, perceived as a poor environmentalist, is in. Active friends, such as Senator Culver of Iowa, are out while perceived enemies, Senator Symms of Idaho, for example, are in. The political balance appears to have shifted away from environmental sympathy toward a more evident pro-development position. The results are reality—they cannot be changed. Clearly, however, we should not dry up in a fit of despair.

As I see it, we need to take the reality that is and attempt to shape it to the reality we desire. We must start to educate those whom we feel are insensitive and move them toward our position as soon as possible. We should communicate our thoughts and wishes even more often and more diligently than with previous Congresses and Administrations. We need to see

an unprecedented growth of membership in the environmental movement. We must continually support bills that we wish to see passed in order to constantly remind Washington of its environmental responsibilities. We cannot fall into a defensive posture. In short, we must take the environmental climate as it is, recognize and evaluate its realities, and move it toward our desired goal.

In order to preserve more wilderness, we will have to increase the membership of environmental organizations. This will pay off rich dividends when the political pendulum swings back our way.

In order to preserve more wilderness, we will have to educate more people in the political process (letter-writing, telephoning, lobbying, dining with politicians, election fundraising, election participation, grooming environmentally sensitive candidates, etc.).

In order to preserve more wilderness, we will have to collect more data supporting the caring theories of the environmental movement (preservation of gene pools,

definition and clarification of the terms "progress" and "quality of life," assertion of our responsibilities to future generations, etc.).

In order to preserve more wilderness, we must regard the wilderness movement as a part of the whole environmental movement and continually identify the thousands of people and organizations working toward a quality, earthly existence.

Mark Dubois, of Friends of the River, has pointed out to me that working in the environmental movement must be rewarding and fun. I have found the responsibility just that—enjoyable and rewarding. I plan to try and share that joy and reward with an ever-widening circle of friends over the next several months. I invite readers of the **Wilderness Record** to use the energy that has caused you to take an interest in the environmental movement and transmit it to your circle of friends now, as well as your friends to be.

The reality of the recent elections is apparent. Let's take it as it is and do what we can to put it where we want it.

Coalition in Action

Last fall was a relatively slow period for the California Wilderness Coalition as a temporary lack of staff kept our attention to major issues. Nevertheless, there were a number of activities accomplished by volunteers:

- **Forest Wilderness.** Coalition volunteers and member groups worked up to adjournment day of Congress trying to pass the California Wilderness Bill (H.R. 7702). Earlier, CWC President Bob Barnes lobbied for the bill in Washington, D.C.

- **Calif. Desert.** Dennis Coules carried the ball on the Desert Plan by coordinating with other wilderness activists and groups, testifying at the Sacramento public hearing, and preparing extensive Coalition comments.

- **Wild Rivers.** Many volunteers testified at public meetings for placing Calif.'s wild rivers into the Federal system. Jim Eaton spoke on behalf of the Coalition, and a Wilderness Alert was prepared and sent to CWC activists.

- **AWA Conf.** Jim Eaton represented the Coalition at the Wilderness and Rivers Conference in Denver, sponsored by the American Wilderness Alliance (AWA). He spoke on a RARE II panel and participated in strategy sessions with other groups from around the West.

- **Our mailbox.** In September, the CWC mailed out 526 pieces of first class mail and 451 bulk mail; Oct. 650 1st class; Nov. 636 1st class and 1,569 bulk; and Dec. 154 1st class and 289 bulk.

Reader's Opinion

To the Editor,

Yes—I accept the challenge—here are three new members, plus a one-year extension of my membership. I agree that with Reagan it is going to be "hardball" again. I am currently a fulltime graduate student and totally broke, but feel that this \$40 is being spent on the most important aspect of civilization—**wilderness preservation.**

Martin G. Rigby
Palos Verdes Estates

To the Editor,

Hi folks—here's a donation, or Christmas present, small though it be. Here's hoping for success this coming year on wilderness (in spite of the odds). Maybe we'll all dig in and work a little bit harder to beat Ronnie and the Gang.

Greg Blomstrom
Arcata

Notice to Readers

The **Wilderness Record** encourages reader response and comment. We hope you will feel free to express yourself concerning wilderness issues of interest to you or in response to articles and options appearing in the **Record**. The Editor reserves the right to condense or edit any letter received.

To Err Is Human . . .

HI. I'M THE CWC MEMBERSHIP COMPUTER. SOME HUMANS WILL PROBABLY BLAME ME FOR VARIOUS AND SUNDRY MISTAKES - ERRORS IN YOUR ADDRESS LABELS, BILLING YOU FOR DUES TWICE, ETC. FIRST, LET ME POINT OUT THAT HUMANS, NOT COMPUTERS, MAKE ERRORS. WE ARE NOW CHANGING MEMBERSHIP PROGRAMS TO BECOME MORE EFFICIENT IN OUR ABILITY TO INSTANTLY GET LABELS FOR WILDERNESS ALERTS, NEWSLETTERS, PRESS RELEASES, ETC. IN THE PROCESS, MY HUMANS MADE AN ERROR OR TWO.

IF YOU WOULD BE SO KIND AS TO DROP US A NOTE IF YOU SHOULD FIND AN ERROR, I WILL SEE TO IT PERSONALLY THAT THE CHANGES ARE MADE. PLEASE TRUST US COMPUTERS. WE NEVER MAKE MISTAKES. WE NEVER MAKE MISTAKES. WE NEVER MAKE MISTAKES.



Dardanelles Lake

Photo by K. Blankenship

Dubois Receives Award

Mark Dubois, executive director of Friends of the River, Sacramento, was named the winner of the American River Conservation Award at the Annual Western Wilderness and Rivers Conference in Denver, Colorado, Nov. 22. The award consisted of a wildlife bronze and plaque with citation.

The award program is sponsored by the American Wilderness Alliance, a Western-based national non-profit conservation organization whose members are working to promote wise use of the nation's dwindling wilderness, wildlife habitat and wild river resources.

The weekend conference brought conservation leaders and natural resource managers from across the West together to discuss wildland protection and management and the effects of energy development.

The Alliance recognized Dubois for his "outstanding efforts in the protection of wild rivers." It praised him for "mounting a major campaign to prevent the destruction of the recreationally famous Stanislaus River in California" which is threatened by raising the New Melones Dam.

Said the award citation, in part: "Because five state-designated Wild and Scenic Rivers in California do not have protection from federal

dams and timber production, Mark and his friends got the Governor of California to recommend the rivers for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

"Mark is working to reform basic water policy in California and elsewhere in the West, in order to eliminate flagrant waste of water and protect critically important watersheds.

"Mark is a spiritual symbol of wild rivers, as well as a very effective organizer, motivator and strategist.

"Others deserve recognition for their river protective work but, to those who know him, Mark Dubois has no peer."

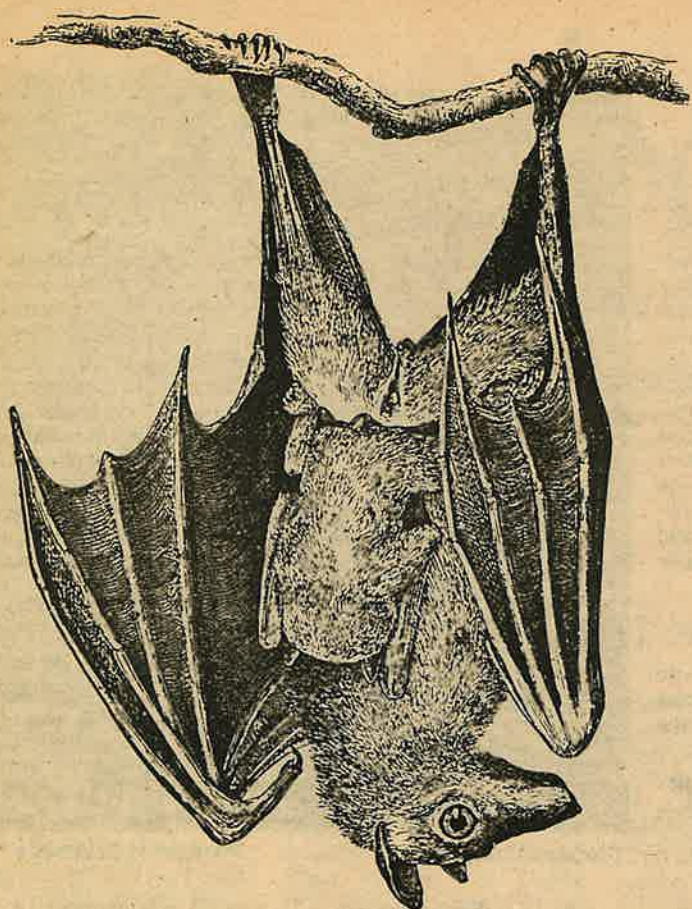
The award was one of six given to natural resource leaders and organizations in the West to encourage outstanding conservation work, Cliff Merritt, executive director of the Alliance, said.

He reported that the Alliance plans to make the conservation award program an annual event.

Annual Meeting

As provided for in the by-laws of the California Wilderness Coalition, the annual meeting of the corporation will be held at 10:00 a.m. on February 7, 1981, in Davis. Due to the small size of the Coalition office, the meeting will be at the home of Wendy Cohen and Jim Eaton, 2325 Shire Lane, Davis.

Although there is no specific agenda set for the meeting, a board of directors meeting will follow to discuss Coalition plans and activities. Members are invited to attend both meetings and may obtain more information calling the Coalition office (916) 758-0380.



Wilderness Wildlife

BATS

By Dennis Coules

Bats are an often neglected element of California's wildlife fauna. Although they may be locally very abundant and play an important ecological role, their nocturnal activity, daytime reclusion and relative quietness make bats inconspicuous to many observers.

BAT DISTRIBUTION

Bats are found throughout the eastern and western hemispheres to the northern and southern limits of tree growth. However, of the 846 species described by 1970, most are tropical. All families of bats but one contain species in the tropics and many are confined to the tropics. Only a few families penetrate the cool temperate zones.

About 25 species of bats are known to occur in California. Several of these are found only at the extreme southern or southeastern edges of the state at the fringes of populations that are centered in Mexico or the southwestern desert states.

Of the three families of bats found in California, 2 species belong to the family of leafnose bats (Phyllostomidae), 4 species belong to the freetail bat family (Molossidae), which includes the highly colonial Mexican freetail bat of Carlsbad Cavern fame, and the rest are classified as plainnose or common bats (Family Vespertilionidae).

FEEDING HABITS

Throughout the order of bats, there are species which consume blood, fish, birds, reptiles, other bats, insects and fruit. In California, all species are insectivorous except the leafnose and hog-nose bats (found only in the extreme south) which may eat pollen, nectar or fruit in addition to insects.

Prey are usually detected by echolocation. Other senses may come into play in the lo-

cation of stationary food; vision may be well-developed in fruit-eating forms. Insects are usually captured in flight, not seized by the mouth, but rather by the wingtip, often using the digits like normal fingers. Fish eating bats also find their prey by echolocation, however the fish themselves are not detected, but the ripples caused by fish swimming just below the surface. These bats have greatly elongated legs and feet with needle-sharp claws and gaff their food by dragging their feet in the water during flight.

BAT BEHAVIOR

All bats are primarily nocturnal; most spend the day in secluded retreats. Under natural conditions, bats can be classified as either cave-roosting or tree-roosting. In temperate regions, most cave dwellers live in large colonies while tree dwellers live singly or in small groups. This rule does not hold true in tropical regions where large colonies may hang from trees. Some species prefer narrow crevices and this is reflected by flattening of the body. Human structures such as buildings, mine shafts, tombs, wells, drain pipes or highway overpasses may also be utilized as roosting sites. Old swallow nests are often used by one species of *Myotis*.

The most common bat genus in California, *Myotis*, prefers darkened retreats such as caves, hollow trees and mines. Most species of this genus are gregarious. Within the roosts, several different species may be found in association.

HIBERNATION/MIGRATION

Response to bats to winter cold and scarcity of insects or fruit in the temperate zones

may include hibernation, migration, or both. Populations of the little brown bat which breed in the north may migrate south in the fall and go into hibernation in caves. Other California bats — the red bat, hoary bat, and silver-haired bat — are known to be migratory in at least parts of their ranges. In California, these three species are solitary foliage roosters, and thus are exposed directly to changes in temperature. Some species migrate over oceanic routes and have been seen far out at sea. Migrations of Mexican freetailed bats commonly extend at least 800 miles from southwestern states to Mexico.

Hibernating bats may choose a wide variety of locations such as caves, buildings, hollows of trees or beneath bark, which provide varying degrees of protection from climatic fluctuations. Bats enter lethargy more readily than most other mammalian hibernators and also arouse more easily than other mammals. This may be an adaptation to survival in the hibernation sites they choose, which are more open to disturbance than the typical well-protected burrows of other mammals. Many species of bats are known to awaken frequently and move to a new site. Drinking water and high humidity during hibernation are essential to the survival of a few species that have been studied.

ENEMIES AND DISEASES

Bats in banding studies have been known to live over 20 years in the wild. Causes of mortality include predation by mammals, which is heaviest during the birth and nursery season when young bats may fall from the roosts. Squirrels, pack rats and other rodents eat bats which have fallen from winter hibernacula.

Owls, hawks and falcons are the most common bird predators on bats. Rat snakes (genus *Elaphe*) are extremely heavy predators on bats due to their climbing abilities. The California lyre snake feeds on bats which frequent its rocky habitat. Rainbow trout are occasional predators on bats which skim over the surface of water bodies.

Human fears of bats have often led to wanton destruction such as shooting and cruel burning of colonies in caves.

Bats, like all animals, are subject to a variety of diseases and parasites. Some extremely specialized parasites are bat flies and bat bugs.

The most important fatal disease of bats is rabies, which may cause frenzied mass mortality (observed in Carlsbad Caverns). Some

ECHOLOCATION/COMMUNICATION

The fact that bats use echolocation ("sonar") to find prey and avoid obstacles is well known. As they fly, bats emit a series of high frequency sounds that bounce back from other objects and are perceived by the bat.

The extent to which echolocation is used for communication is not well known, but "take-off," alarm and collision avoidance signals have been distinguished. It is hypothesized that echolocation signals might serve to space feeding bats in a manner similar to the way bird songs are involved in territorial behavior. A wide variety of bat communications are also audible to humans, such as squeaks and screeches (distress), chirps and buzzes (aggression

sumes at least 24 pounds of insects between June and September. They are voracious consumers of nocturnal insects, including disease-transmitting mosquitoes. One researcher suggested the erection of bat roosts where mosquitoes are prevalent, the costs of such structures to be defrayed by the collection of guano for fertilizer. In Polish forests, special bat houses have been constructed to encourage the animals.

Bats are most vulnerable to human disturbance in the caves and other shelters used for winter hibernation and when summer breeding colonies roost in occupied human structures. Spelunkers should be careful not to disturb bat colonies. Screening of all entrances to bat-occupied buildings in the evenings when bats are out (except when young are present) is an effective way to remove them without poisoning or trapping. Snags and dead trees should be saved during logging operations for treehole dwelling bats and other wildlife. And certainly, abandoned mine shafts in the desert should not be filled to protect careless off-road motorcycle riders if they are being used as roosting sites for bats and other creatures!

The effect of pesticides on bats is an unresearched but potentially very serious mortality factor. Considering their insect-eating habits, bats would appear highly prone to bioaccumulation of toxic substances present in the tissues of poisoned insects.



Bats are crawlers not walkers.

bats may remain persistently infected with rabies virus without exhibiting signs of disease; other intolerant species may die within nine days of infection. Bats have been known to transmit the disease to man. The respiratory fungus disease histoplasmosis may be transmitted by bat feces and presents a danger to spelunkers and guano miners.

However, in a historical perspective, it is likely that the control of disease-transmitting insects by bats has more than compensated on their danger as transmitters of human disease.

or arousal from hibernation or sleep) and infant-mother recognition sounds.

BAT CONSERVATION

The insect-control activities of bats are little appreciated. An average colony of 100 small insectivorous bats con-

Late News

Andrus Saves Rivers

Only hours before leaving office, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus added segments of five California rivers to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system.

While not extending protection to all 4,006 miles of river recommended by Governor Jerry Brown, Andrus selected 1,235 miles of free-flowing streams. Of that total, 195 miles were designated as wild, 88 as scenic, and 952 as recreational.

Most of the difference between that requested by Governor Brown and that chosen by Secretary Andrus is in the Smith River watershed. Andrus opted to go with just the main forks of the Smith River rather than all the tributaries that are included in the State system.

The other rivers in which

portions were protected are the Klamath, Trinity, Eel, and Lower American.

Timber and Southern California water interests earlier blocked Andrus with court orders from San Jose and Oregon. The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco then dissolved the two lower-court rulings enjoining him from acting on the rivers. Andrus acted within hours of receiving this ruling.

Brown applauded the action by Andrus. "By assuring the continued health and vitality of these rivers and the natural systems they support, the Carter administration has taken an historic action that will preserve this important resource base for the enjoyment and wise use of Californians as well as visitors from other states," Brown said.

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The **Wilderness Record** is the bi-monthly publication of the California Wilderness Coalition. Address all correspondence to: P.O. Box 429, Davis, CA 95616 (916) 758-0380. Articles may be reprinted. Credit would be appreciated.

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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 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.

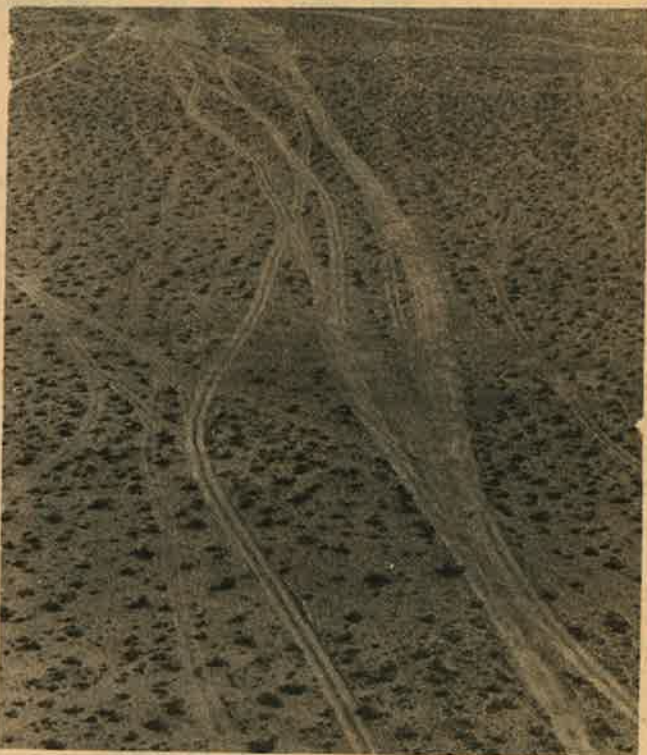
Bill to Control ORV's Introduced

Last October, Congressman Kent Hance of Texas introduced H.R. 8292, a bill that would limit the use of off-road vehicles (ORV's) on public lands. The bill would require agencies to adopt the policy that all lands not specifically designated and posted open were closed, would establish a registration requirement for ORV's, and would use the funds generated by that registration to enforce the ORV regulations, repair lands damaged by ORV's,

and maintain ORV trails and areas. In introducing his bill, Rep. Hance spoke of the failure of Presidential directive to control damage caused by ORV's. His remarks follow: "Despite these directives from the Office of the President, the Federal land management agencies have failed to control adequately off-road vehicle use. This has resulted in the continued degradation of the soil, vegetation, wildlife, watershed, and historical

and cultural values of our public lands. This failure has been particularly evident in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) approach to ORV management. This past Monday, the BLM released a proposed plan for the management of the 12.5 million acre California Desert Conservation Area. This plan, however, leaves tremendous amounts of this fragile area open to the continued devastation of off-road vehicles. This proposal, which was

supposed to be a model for sound multiple use land planning, would continue to allow motorcycle and dunebuggy use in delicate sand dune areas and in critical habitat for important wildlife species. I believe it is now clearly evident that strong legislation is necessary if we are to insure that uncontrolled ORV use does not permanently degrade the diverse natural and cultural values of our public lands."



Stoddard Valley

Photo by H.G. Wilshire

Wilderness Quotas Imposed

A quota system is being initiated in 1981 in the John Muir, Minarets, and Kaiser Wildernesses within the Sierra National Forest. The Sierra National Forest will be joining adjacent national parks and forests that have been on an entry quota system for a number of years.

Both physical and social carrying capacities were used to determine trailheads limits. The physical carrying capacity is based on impacts the resource can tolerate and remain acceptable in terms of long-range effects. The social carrying capacity is based on a quality experience that the user should be able to obtain

while using the wilderness. The quotas may change over the next few years until it is felt that a proper level of use has been reached in the wilderness.

Trailhead quotas will be in effect from June 15 to September 15. Advance reservations may be made for two-thirds of the trailhead quota. The remainder of the quota will be on a "first-come-first served" basis. Reservations may be made by mail or phone from February 1 thru September 15. Mail-in reservations should be made at least 3 weeks in advance of the trip. They will be confirmed by letter. Phone-in

reservations can be made up to one day in advance. Permits will be issued no sooner than 48 hours before departure and must be picked up in person no later than noon on departure day if other arrangements have not been made at the ranger station nearest your take-off point. Requests should be sent to or phoned to the ranger station nearest your departure point. Individuals or groups utilizing commercial packer services will be required to secure their own permits or make arrangements with the packer to secure them through the Forest Service. Pack stations will not issue permits.

Reservations for trips into the following Wildernesses should be made through the following offices:

JOHN MUIR WILDERNESS

1. Via Courtright/Wishon Reservoir Area

February 1 to May 31

Kings River RD
Trimmer Route
Sanger, CA 93657
(209) 855-8321

June 1 to September 14

Kings River RD
Dinkey Route
Shaver Lake, CA 93664
(209) 841-3404

2. Via Florence/Edison Lakes Area

February 1 to June 15
Pineridge RD
Shaver Lake, CA 93664*
(209) 841-3311

June 16 to September 14
High Sierra Station*
(209) 841-3294

*All mail reservations for No. 2 above will be through the Shaver Lake Office. Phone reservations will be through the High Sierra Station after June 15 dependent upon road opening over Kaiser Pass.

KAISER WILDERNESS

February 1 to June 15

Pineridge Rd
Shaver Lake, CA 93664**
(209) 841-3311

June 16 to September 14
Eastwood Information Station
at Huntington Lake**
(209) 893-6611

**All mail reservations will be through the Shaver Lake Office. Phone reservations will be through Eastwood after June 15.

MINARETS WILDERNESS

February 1 to September 14

Minarets RD
North Fork, CA 93643
(209) 877-2218

CWC Business Sponsors

Like any citizen organization, California Wilderness Coalition depends on sponsorship and support. The organization is grateful to the following businesses that have been able to see beyond just selling their products to the great need to preserve the wilderness in which their products are used.

The Smilie Company
575 Howard St.
San Francisco, CA 94105
415-421-2459

Echo, The Wilderness Company
6505 Telegraph Ave.
Oakland, CA 94609
(415) 658-5075

Wilderness Press
2440 Bancroft Way
Berkeley, CA 94704
(415) 843-8080

Mammoth Maintenance Service
P.O. Box 155
Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546
(714) 934-8616

The Naturalist
219 E Street
Davis, CA 95616
(916) 758-2323

Ski Hut
1615 University Ave.
Berkeley, CA 94704

Wildflower Farms Native Plant Nursery
1831 Terrace Place
Delano, CA 93215

The North Face
1234 Fifth Street
Berkeley, CA 94710

Antelope Camping Equipment Mfg. Co.
21740 Granada Ave.
Cupertino, CA 95014
(408) 253-1913

Solano Ski Sport
1215 Tabor Ave.
Fairfield, CA 94533
(707) 422-1705

New World Outfitters
1055 Market St.
San Francisco, CA 94103

Bob Schneider, Contractor
Solar Homes
2402 Westemesse Road
Davis, CA 95616

The Alpine Supply Co.
130 G. Street
Davis, CA 95616
(916) 756-2241

The Mountain Shop, Inc.
228 Grant Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94108
(415) 362-8477

Four Seasons Sports
410 Redwood
Oakland, CA 94619

San Francisco Travel Service
728 Montgomery St.
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 991-6640

Daybell Nursery & Florist
55 N.E. Street
Porterville, CA 93257

Ace Family Hardware
4018 Rice St.
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Zoo-Ink Screen Print
2415 Third St., No. 270
San Francisco, CA 94107

CWC Member Groups

CWC Member Groups:

American Alpine Club

Bay Chapter, Sierra Club

Butte Environmental Council

California Native Plant Society

Citizens to Save Our Public Lands

Citizens for Mojave National Park

Desert Protective Council

Earth Ecology Club

Ecology Center of So. California

Friends of the Earth

Friends of the River

Friends of the River Foundation

Golden Gate Environmental Law Society

Granite Chief Task Force

Greenpeace

Ishi Task Force

Island Foundation

Kern Plateau Association

Knapsack Section, Bay Chapter, Sierra Club

Lake Tahoe Audubon Society

Loma Prieta Chapter, Sierra Club

Mono Lake Committee

Mt. Shasta Resources Council

NCRCC Sierra Club

Northcoast Environmental Center

Northeast Californians for Wilderness

Northstate Wilderness Committee

The Red Mountain Association

Salmon Trollers Marketing Association

San Joaquin Institute for Environmental Action

San Joaquin Wilderness Association

Sinkyone Council

Siskiyou Mountains Resource Council

Sonoma County Ecology Center

South Fork Fish and Game

South Fork Trinity Watershed Association

South Fork Watershed Association

Trinity Alps Group

The Wilderness Group of Mendocino County

The Wilderness Society

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.

☐ Here is a special contribution of \$ to help with the Coalition's work.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP _____

ANNUAL DUES:
Note: two dollars of annual dues supports the Wilderness Record

Individual	\$ 10
Low-income individual	5
Patron	500
Non-profit organization	30
Sponsor (business)	30

not tax deductible