

WILDERNESS *Record*

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION
FALL 2002

**CALIFORNIA'S NEW WILDERNESS
BILL: WHAT'S NEXT**

**BUSH'S FIRE PLAN: ANOTHER
SALVAGE LOGGING RIDER?**

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

**FOUR SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA FORESTS**

DUNCAN CANYON: WILL IT BE LOGGED OR PROTECTED AS WILDERNESS?



CALIFORNIA
WILDERNESS
COALITION
A Voice for Wild California

2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5
Davis, CA 95616
(530) 758-0380
Fax (530) 758-0382
e-mail info@calwild.org
www.calwild.org

Staff

Interim Executive Director

Bob Schneider, bobs@calwild.org

Administrative Assistant

Amanda Dranginis,
amanda@calwild.org

Communications Director

Keith Hammond, keith@calwild.org

Conservation Associates

Tina Andolina, tina@calwild.org

Pat Flanagan, paflanagan@earthlink.net

Ryan Henson, ryan@calwild.org

Alison Sterling Nichols,
alison@calwild.org

Pete Nichols, pnichols@calwild.org

Jason Swartz, jasons@calwild.org

Ben Wallace, ben@calwild.org

Editor

Laura Kindsvater, laura@calwild.org

Bookkeeper

Janice Stafford

**Membership and Development
Associate**

Michael Gelardi,
michaelg@calwild.org

WILDERNESS
Record

Fall 2002 - Volume 27, Issue 4
ISSN 0194-3030

The Wilderness Record is published quarterly by the California Wilderness Coalition. Articles may be reprinted with permission from the editor. Articles, photographs and artwork on California wilderness, wildlife and related subjects are welcome. We reserve the right to edit all work.

Printed by Fox Print Specialists

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Dear friends lost

On Sunday, August 11, Galen and Barbara Rowell died in a small plane crash as they approached the Bishop airport. Tom Reid, the pilot, and Carol McAfee also died. They were returning from a trip to Alaska.

The California Wilderness Coalition lost dear friends. Galen and Barbara were strong supporters, lending the use of the Mountain Light Gallery for our events, and helping with their words and photographs to protect California's wild places.

Those close to wilderness perhaps feel deepest the power of Galen's images. His use of light evokes visceral feelings of place. Barbara, though less well known, was equally talented.

You will read more about Galen in the papers and on the Mountain Light (www.mountainlight.com) web page. I would like to share with you part of a letter he wrote a few years back when I asked for his help for the California Wilderness Coalition.

"For many years I have enjoyed the California wilderness. I have traveled to the seven continents and both poles only to know with more certitude that some of the Earth's greatest beauty and diversity exists within the borders of my home state.

"But it does need our care. Over the years, I have seen wildlands logged, mined, and crossed with roads. These pristine areas are now lost. And wildlands continue to be lost.

"The California Wilderness Coalition has stepped forward with its many coalition partners to lead the effort to protect our remaining public wildlands. You have joined with them in that effort and it is appreciated.

"As a token of that appreciation, I hope that you enjoy this bristlecone pine forest image taken in the White Mountains potential wilderness area east of the High Sierra. The White Mountains are one of my favorite alpine areas. The bristlecone pines are the Earth's oldest living things, up to 4600 years old. For me, this image represents the enduring quality of wild places and the reverence I feel for all things living.

"The White Mountains, home to these heritage pines, deserves official protection as wilderness. In addition, there are many other wildlands throughout the state which provide habitat for its unique biodiversity. They, too, need to be set aside as wilderness."

Galen and Barbara were our friends, and they will be missed.

But, Galen's dream will live. With your help, the White Mountains and the bristlecone pine forests will be permanently protected by the California Wild Heritage Act.

I choose to believe that Galen and Barbara are still out there, helping us all to protect all of California's wild places. And, through my sorrow, I feel a great joy and celebration of life. That is what the Rowells were all about.

We send our love, best wishes, and condolences to family and friends.

On another note, I would like to say how much I have enjoyed working as CWC's Interim Executive Director during the past months. It has been challenging and rewarding. The CWC staff are exemplary and their dedication to protecting California's wild places is all encompassing. And, our members, member groups and donors make the CWC a strong, effective partnership effort. Thank you all.

I look forward to working with Mary Wells, our new Executive Director. She brings new ideas and energy to the Coalition and her campaign style will ensure the continued success of the CWC in protecting the wild.

—Bob Schneider



CONTENTS

Features

The California Wild Heritage Act of 2002:
Learning from the Past, Building on our Conservation Heritage4

The Big Picture: Wilderness Legislation across the Nation5

A Look at California's Wilderness Champions in 20026

Testifying for California Wilderness6

Debunking the Top Five Myths about Wilderness8

The Economic Benefits of Wilderness Protection10

New York Canyon: a Walk on the Wild Side22

Conservation Reports

Roadless Area Conservation Rule to be Saved by Legislation?11

President Bush's Fire Plan: Logging the Forests to Save Them12

Managing Wildfires Ecologically: CWC's First-of-its-Kind Report13

California's New National Monuments: Great Opportunities14

Southern California's Forests: The Conservation Alternative15

Roads and Routes in Desert Wilderness16

RS 2477: Assessing its Threats to Public Lands17

California Wildlands Project: Creating a Vision for the Central Valley18

Duncan Canyon: Will it be Logged or Protected as Wilderness?19

New Coalition Drafts Innovative Proposal to USDA20

Wild Harvest Report Receives Accolades20

Trouble in Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges24

Departments

The Activist Files: Ileene Anderson25

Updates26

Proposed Wilderness Profile & Coalition News29



Photo: courtesy Hilda Solis



Photo: Susan Nolan



Photo: Joyce Burk

Our Mission

The California Wilderness Coalition's mission is to protect and restore California's wild places. CWC works toward a healthy future for Californians and our wild mountains and rivers, coasts and deserts, a future where wilderness, wild lands, and biodiversity are core values. For people who believe that wilderness holds a special place in the human spirit and has intrinsic value, the California Wilderness Coalition is the only statewide organization that brings together individuals and organizations in the vigorous defense of California's remaining wildlands.

The California Wild Heritage Act of 2002: Learning from the past and building on our conservation heritage

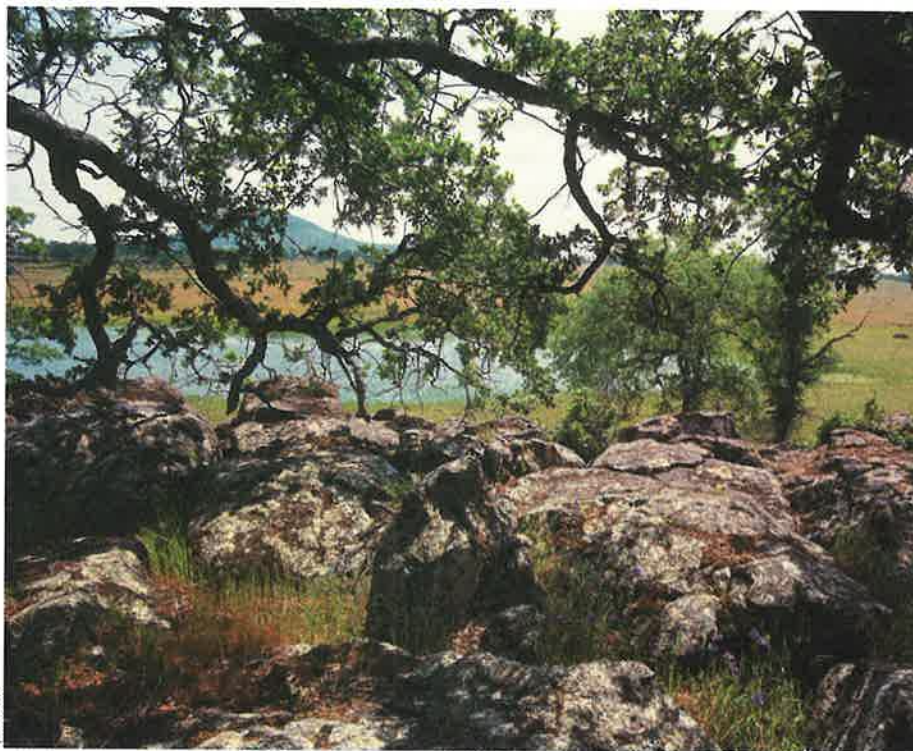
by Ryan Henson

Senator Barbara Boxer, Representative Hilda Solis (D-El Monte), Representative Mike Thompson (D-Napa), and Representative Sam Farr (D-Monterey) recently introduced House and Senate versions of the California Wild Heritage Act of 2002. In August, the California State Senate and Assembly both passed resolutions endorsing the California Wild Heritage Act. This legislation proposes to designate:

- 43 new wilderness areas comprising 1,204,819 acres.
- Additions to 38 existing wilderness areas comprising 1,363,012 acres.
- 22 wild and scenic rivers covering 473 miles of stream.
- 2 wild and scenic study rivers covering 78 miles of stream (one of these streams is not included in the House version).
- 3 salmon restoration areas covering 74,667 acres.
- 2 wilderness study areas comprising 83,000 acres.
- 2 potential wilderness areas



The bill also includes three salmon restoration areas: Pattison (shown here), Chinquapin, and South Fork Trinity.



The California Wild Heritage Act will protect more ecologically diverse areas than any previous statewide bill, including oak woodlands, wetlands, grasslands, chaparral, old-growth forest, and even beaches. Pictured here: the proposed Sacramento River National Conservation Area.

- covering 20,806 acres.
- 1 national conservation area comprising 17,000 acres.
- 1 ancient bristlecone pine forest comprising 28,991 acres.

All of this adds up to a stunning 2,792,295 acres of protected land and 551 miles of stream, and includes some of our state's most wonderful wild places such as the White Mountains, Trinity Alps Wilderness Additions, and the Clavey River.

How does this proposed legislation compare to the 13 other California wilderness bills that have been passed by Congress between 1964 and 1999?

1. More research regarding appropriate proposed boundaries: Conservationists spent four years identifying wilderness-quality lands and developing appropriate boundaries, working with local landowners, recreation groups,

and other interests, in the most thorough effort ever in California to resolve potential boundary conflicts. This careful proposal development could not have occurred if we had not learned from previous wilderness bills. This is not to say that the mapping behind previous wilderness bills was sloppy. We simply had more time, resources, and improved tools and methods this time around.

2. More cooperation and coordination among advocates: Another advantage we had over previous efforts is the unprecedented level of cooperation we enjoy among the many grassroots, statewide, and national conservation groups involved in advancing this wilderness legislation. These groups came together in 2000 to form the California Wild Heritage Campaign (CWHC), a cooperative effort of many organizations to develop and build

support for the legislation until it eventually passes. The CWHC provides information sharing, cooperative decision-making, a substantial number of paid staff and volunteers, and a large degree of coordination that did not exist in the past.

3. Unprecedented size: The California Wild Heritage Act is the largest statewide wilderness and wild and scenic rivers bill in California history, and the second largest such bill in the state overall after the California Desert Protection Act of 1994, which protected far more areas but only covered the southeastern part of the state. The Wild Heritage Act also proposes to protect more additions to existing wilderness areas than any other bill in our state's history.

4. More ecological diversity: The wilderness legislation does not focus on deserts or high-elevation areas, but rather on a multitude of ecosystems throughout the state. As a result, the legislation proposes to protect more old-growth forest, chaparral, oak woodland, grassland and even beaches and wetland areas than any other wilderness bill in our state's history. This may make it tougher to pass. After all, it is one thing to propose an expanse of granite as wilderness, and entirely another to propose an area dominated by large trees as wilderness (though many such areas did make it into previous bills, but not at this scale). One of the reasons for this increased diversity is that the average elevation of the proposed wilderness areas is much lower than in other statewide wilderness bills. An ecological rule of thumb is that the lower an area's elevation, the more diversity of life, both in terms of ecosystem types and number of species.

Some day, after the California Wild Heritage Act is signed into law, we will have learned even more lessons that will benefit future protection efforts. We hope that these future bills will be even more ambitious and offer even more superlative firsts.

Ryan Henson is a Conservation Associate for the California Wilderness Coalition.

The Big Picture: Wilderness legislation across the nation

by Amanda Dranginis

The recent introduction of California wilderness legislation has been a product of individual efforts and grassroots campaigns fueled by volunteers, activists, environmental organizations, and legislators throughout the state. Yet, California's wilderness bills are just a few of the many wilderness bills currently before the 107th Congress. Nationwide, proposed legislation seeks to protect a vast and diverse array of wildlands and waterways from Alaska to Puerto Rico.

Legislation currently before Congress proposes to add over 40 million additional acres to our existing 105-million acre National Wilderness Preservation System. Legislative campaigns are active today in 16 states and have produced several pieces of legislation, some of which are summarized here:

The *Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act*, introduced by Representative Shays in 2001, is the largest wilderness proposal currently before Congress. HR 488 would designate 18.4 million acres of wilderness in five states and includes the only region in the lower 48 states that still contains all species that were living there at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

The *Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Act of 2001* proposes the protection of 1.5 million acres of Alaska's Coastal Plain. This is an area considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be the biological heart of the 19-million acre Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

The *Alaska Rainforest Conservation Act* covers areas of the Tongass and Chugach National Forests, the largest and second largest forests in the National Forest System, respectively.

Colorado legislators have recently introduced three bills covering a total of 1.9 million acres of proposed wilderness in Colorado Canyon and other BLM lands, Rocky Mountain National Park, and James Peak. In addition, a measure to designate the Deep Creek Wilderness was introduced, but includes some flawed provisions that the conservation community has opposed.

America's Red Rock Wilderness Act proposes 9.2 million acres of Utah wilderness. This bill has received record bipartisan support in both the House and the Senate as well as the support of national environmental groups including the Sierra Club and the Natural Resources Defense Council. In contrast, conservationists have opposed Rep. Jim Hansen's (R-UT) *Pilot Range Wilderness Act* because it would designate only 22,000 acres of the Pilot Range's 49,000-acre potential wilderness and contains numerous harmful provisions.

In Nevada, the *Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act* would designate approximately 440,000 acres of wilderness on lands managed by all four federal public land management agencies. Conservationists have called the Senate version a good first step, but also a "bottom line compromise." The House version of the bill contains several anti-wilderness provisions, so conservationists have opposed it.

The *Caribbean National Forest Wilderness Act* would designate the El Toro Wilderness in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, while the *Wild Sky Wilderness Act* would protect more than 101,000 acres in Washington state's Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, including lower elevation lands.

Amanda Dranginis is the Administrative Assistant for the California Wilderness Coalition.

A look at California's wilderness champions in 2002

by Tina Andolina

Since the Wilderness Act of 1964 was passed, California has boasted some of the nation's best and most dynamic wilderness champions. Notable examples included the mercurial and powerful Rep. Phil Burton and the determined Senators Alan Cranston and Dianne Feinstein. Today's leading advocates in Congress are carrying this proud tradition forward.

Four members of the California Congressional delegation have introduced separate wilderness and wild rivers bill this year. All four of these champions have incredible track records when it comes to environmental votes and have worked very hard to make California a better place. These new wilderness bills are a continuation of that commitment.

Senator Barbara Boxer, our leading Senate champion, carries the California Wild Heritage Act (S. 2535), a bill covering the entire state. A member of the Senate since 1993 and of the House for ten years prior, Senator Boxer currently serves on the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee and chairs the Superfund, Toxics, Risk, and Waste Management Subcommittee. In these roles, she has been able to spearhead significant new environmental legislation. Two notable items include amending the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure standards protect America's most vulnerable citizens, including children, pregnant women, and the elderly, and leading the fight to stop offshore oil drilling.

Congresswoman Hilda Solis, a Democrat from California's 31st district, has introduced HR 4947. That legislation includes all the elements in Senator Boxer's bill from Mariposa County south and including the Inyo Forest on the Sierra's east side. Congresswoman Solis was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1994 and currently sits on the House Resources Committee, which has jurisdiction over new wilderness bills. Even before

coming to Congress, Representative Solis was a solid champion for the environment. In the California State Senate, she passed first-of-its-kind legislation designed to improve conditions for low-income and minority communities most affected by waste and pollution. She was the first woman ever awarded the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award for her work on environmental justice issues.

Congressman Mike Thompson, a Democrat representing California's north coast, has introduced two wilderness and



Senator Barbara Boxer

What's next: Testifying for California wilderness

Now that Senator Boxer has officially introduced the California Wild Heritage Act of 2002, supporters are anxiously awaiting the next steps. In order to move through Congress, the bill must first go to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. That committee has the task of reviewing and possibly altering any legislation dealing with new wilderness areas or wild and scenic rivers. The initial step in the review process is for the committee to hold a hearing to discuss the legislation. This is the time when local experts, agency personnel, and others are asked to speak before the committee and answer questions about the proposals.

Senator Dianne Feinstein is California's only voice on this critical committee. Senator Feinstein will play a crucial role in not only getting this legislation on the committee's calendar, but also shaping how the hearing proceeds. Oftentimes, bills are heard in the order they are submitted, so the sooner a bill is introduced, the sooner it receives a hearing. However, it is up to the discretion of the Committee Chair whether and when to hold a hearing. In this case, the Committee Chair is Senator Jeff Bingaman of New Mexico.

Since the committee hearing is the first step in moving this bill forward, getting a hearing early on is important. Senator Feinstein's position on the committee gives her a great opportunity to be a champion for





Representative Hilda Solis

wild rivers bills. The largest bill, HR 4948, covers the northern portion of Senator Boxer's legislation with the exception of the Cache Creek wild and scenic river study area. His other bill, HR 4949, seeks to protect lands within his 1st Congressional District. Prior to his 1998 election to Congress, Thompson served the north coast for 8 years in

our State Senate. He used his chairmanship of the powerful Budget Committee to improve water and air quality, restore stream habitat, protect endangered wetlands, and safeguard our coast against oil drilling. He also authored California's Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Act, which has funded over \$43 million in local habitat improvement projects. In Washington, Rep. Thompson has authored a national



Representative Sam Farr



Representative Mike Thompson

salmon restoration act as well as the nation's first computer recycling bill, which will prevent the hazardous materials from 61 million discarded computers a year from exhausting landfills and polluting watersheds.

Congressman Sam Farr represents California's 17th Congressional District along the central coast. Since Representative Farr first came to Congress in 1993, he has made environmental issues a top priority. Some of his major environmental accomplishments include adding nearly 8,000 acres to the Pinnacles National Monument, saving fish habitat and increasing funding for national marine sanctuaries, and authoring the original Oceans Act. Congressman Farr also earned an "Environmental Hero" award for a perfect voting record from the League of Conservation Voters in 1996 and 1998. While in the State Assembly, Sam Farr passed laws to expand the State Park system, stop offshore oil drilling, and hold polluters responsible for damage caused by oil spills.

These four champions are leading today's fight to protect some of our last remaining wild places. In a state blessed with such beautiful landscapes and rich natural heritage, we are extremely proud to have members of Congress who are dedicated to protecting that heritage and who understand the importance of wilderness in that effort.

Tina Andolina is a Conservation Associate for the California Wilderness Coalition.

California's wild places and ensure this bill progresses. Congress will likely adjourn for the year in early October unless vital budget matters are not yet finished. If the bill does not have a hearing by then, it will wait until next year, when it and every other bill must be re-introduced and get in line all over again for a hearing.

We will be ahead of the game if this bill is heard in committee before the Senate goes home for the year. As you read this article in early October, several things may have already taken place. We might be in the process of preparing for a hearing; if that is the case, you might have already received an alert regarding the hearing and the need to contact Senator Feinstein (send your email address to info@calwild.org!). Or you will receive an alert by mail. Please take a minute to contact Senator Feinstein as soon as you receive the alert. Her support is absolutely vital!

If we were not able to get a hearing scheduled before Congress adjourns, we will continue to generate support for one, targeting Senator Feinstein and preparing for a committee hearing in January.

However, there is one other possibility. If Congressmembers are unable to finish their work before they go home to run for re-election in November, they may come back for what is called a "lame duck session" after the election. If that is the case, we will have another opportunity for a hearing in November or possibly early December. Stay tuned. We will need quick action in the way of phone calls and faxes to Feinstein as soon as we know when a hearing is scheduled!



Debunking the top five myths about wilderness

by Keith Hammond

The opponents of wilderness have been dipping into the same old bag of untruths for the past 35 years, and now they're at it again. As we campaign for new wilderness areas in California, we hear the same whoppers over and over. Here we set the record straight:

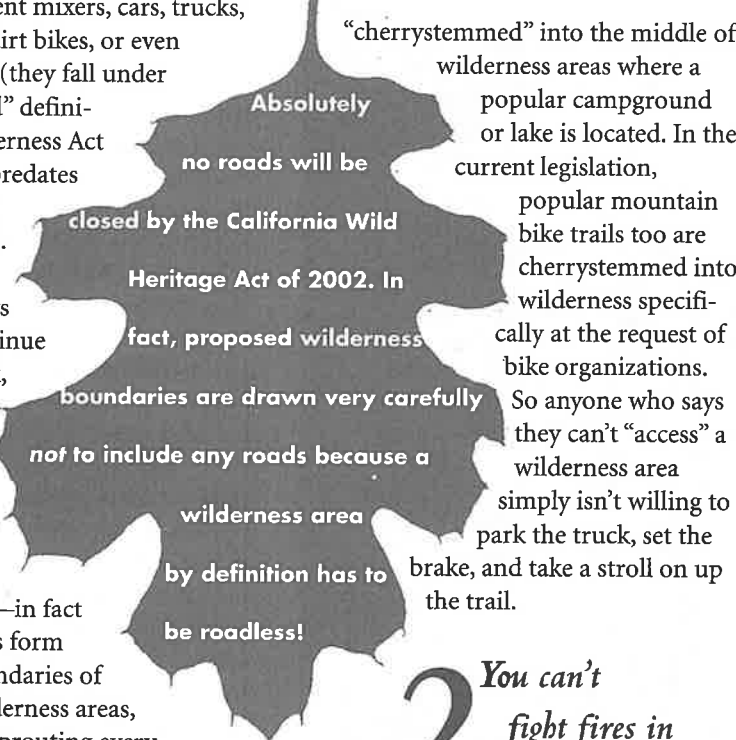
L *Wilderness shuts people out, it's off limits, we'll lose access to our public*

land! Not even close. Wilderness designation invites people in—to enjoy all kinds of outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, backpacking, canoeing and kayaking and rafting, rock climbing, skinny dipping, stargazing, and all that other good stuff we like to do out there in nature's perfection. What wilderness shuts out are machines and development: no dams, power lines, bulldozers, cement mixers, cars, trucks, motorboats or dirt bikes, or even mountain bikes (they fall under the “mechanized” definition in the Wilderness Act of 1964, which predates the invention of mountain bikes). In addition, wilderness allows ranchers to continue grazing livestock, and allows miners to develop valid claims.

Road access to wilderness is extremely good—in fact roads themselves form most of the boundaries of our nation's wilderness areas, with trailheads sprouting every couple of miles, and many roads are



Horseback riding, fishing, hunting, camping, backpacking, canoeing, kayaking, rafting, and rock climbing are all allowed in designated wilderness.



“cherrystemmed” into the middle of wilderness areas where a popular campground or lake is located. In the current legislation, popular mountain bike trails too are cherrystemmed into wilderness specifically at the request of bike organizations. So anyone who says they can't “access” a wilderness area simply isn't willing to park the truck, set the brake, and take a stroll on up the trail.

wilderness areas with any actions necessary. Under federal law, all tools are available in wilderness, including bulldozers, air tankers, helicopters, and chainsaws. Pre-suppression activities are also allowed, including prescribed fire and the thinning of small trees and brush with chainsaws to create fire-breaks.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 flatly states that “such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the Secretary [of Agriculture] deems desirable.” Congress affirmed this in 1977, saying, “This includes the use of mechanized equipment, the building of fire roads, fire towers, fire breaks or fire pre-suppression facilities where necessary, and other techniques for fire control. In short, anything necessary for the protection of public health or safety is clearly permissible” (House Report 95-

2 *You can't fight fires in wilderness!*

Totally false. Fires may be fought in

540, July 27, 1977), and again in 1983, directing the Forest Service to build fire roads and fuel breaks in wilderness areas, using such equipment as it finds necessary (House Report 98-40, March 18, 1983).

The new California Wild Heritage Act of 2002 incorporates both the Wilderness Act language and the 1983 language, and further directs that “such measures may include the use of mechanized and motorized equipment where necessary to protect public health and safety and private property.”

economies *benefit* from wilderness designation. Counties with more designated wilderness and parklands enjoy greater income growth and job growth, according to numerous economic studies. For example, from 1969 to 1997, counties with more than 10 percent of their land in National Parks, monuments, or wilderness saw their income grow 1.43 times faster than the average county, and jobs grew 1.85 times faster.¹ Wilderness areas generate an additional \$44 per acre per year of spending in nearby communi-

are drawn very carefully *not* to include any roads because a wilderness area by definition has to be roadless! That’s why roads usually form the boundaries of a wilderness area—wilderness is literally at the end of the road. Sometimes old jeep routes, logging trails, or faded two-tracks to nowhere are included in a wilderness area, but these are your basic abandoned, unused, eroded, naturally revegetating type of tracks—not constructed, maintained roads. The handful of folks who believe they’re entitled to drive all these remote tracks probably also believe they’re entitled to drive right to the top of Mount Shasta, get out with the motor running, snap a photo and drive on back down. That’s not wilderness.



John Smiley

When the Kirk Complex Fire burned part of the Ventana Wilderness in 1999, firefighters used bulldozers, air tankers, helicopters, and chainsaws and portable pumps within the wilderness in order to put it out. Pictured here: the bulldozer line left after bulldozers entered the Ventana Wilderness.

In practice, the local Forest Supervisor simply has to decide that bulldozers, for instance, are needed, and fax a request to her boss, the Regional Forester—normally the approval comes back faster than the bulldozers and crews can even be assembled for the job. And BLM field offices may decide without a higher-level signoff.

3 *This will hurt the local economy!* No again—in fact the evidence shows that local

ties, generating nearly one job for every 550 acres of wilderness.² And in Mono and Inyo counties in California’s eastern Sierra Nevada region, wildlands support more than 2,800 jobs and contribute between \$125 million and \$171 million in local revenues.³

4 *You are closing roads!* No again. Absolutely no roads will be closed by the California Wild Heritage Act of 2002. In fact, proposed wilderness boundaries

5 *Grazing and mining will be eliminated!*

Absolutely not. The Wilderness Act specifically protects grazing allotments and mining claims inside wilderness areas. Ranchers who graze their livestock on public lands can keep right on doing so after those lands are designated wilderness, and their grazing allotments will be renewed in the usual way—that’s the law. Similarly, any miner with a valid mining claim retains the right to develop that claim even after the land is designated wilderness—and can even build a road into wilderness to develop a claim if it proves viable.

Sources:

¹ Power, T.M. 2001. *The Economics of Wildland Preservation*, University of Montana.

² Loomis, J.B. and R. Richardson. 2001. *Economic Values of Wilderness in the United States*.

³ Richardson, R.B. 2002. *The Economic Benefits of Wildlands in the Eastern Sierra Nevada Region of California*, Colorado State University.

Keith Hammond is the Communications Director for the California Wilderness Coalition.

The economic benefits of wilderness protection

by Ryan Henson

Wild landscapes provide immense values, both tangible and intangible.

Conservationists have had to battle for decades to demonstrate that wild landscapes, especially designated wilderness, are also priceless and are worth far more than the crude economic value of their rock for construction or landscaping, or of their trees for lumber. Pete Morton of The Wilderness Society and other pioneering economists have recently divided the values of wilderness into the following direct and indirect benefits:

Direct benefits of wildlands

1. Direct use (recreation and its multiple fringe benefits such as physical fitness and spiritual renewal).
2. Community (recreation jobs, the sale of supplies, etc.).
3. Scientific (opportunities for research and education).
4. Off-site (views, increased property values, inspiration and material for art and books, etc.).
5. Biodiversity conservation.
6. Ecological services (clean water, clean air, carbon storage, abundant plants and wildlife, etc.).

Indirect benefits of wildlands

1. Option value: The amount of money people would pay to maintain a wild place so that the option of enjoying it remains available to them.
2. Existence value: The value derived from merely knowing that wild places continue to exist, whether or not one visits them.
3. Bequest value: The value derived from knowing that wild places can be shared with future generations.

Of these benefits, many economists

and policymakers agree that the indirect values are treasured even more by society than the more tangible direct values.

When promoting the designation of new wilderness areas, groups like the California Wilderness Coalition are sometimes confronted by local business groups that usually care about direct economic benefits to the community far



Visitors to the Trinity Alps Wilderness, pictured here, spent \$566,058 in one year just to travel to the eastern part of the wilderness, in addition to money spent on food, clothing, and supplies.

more than any other direct or indirect wildland value. Fortunately, there are several studies demonstrating that wilderness areas provide substantial direct economic benefits. For example, studies have found that:

- Counties around the country containing a higher than average percentage of wilderness have higher total income, employment and per capita income growth rates than counties without wilderness.
- Total employment in wilderness counties nationwide grew six times faster than total employment in other non-urban counties and nearly twice as fast as other non-urban counties in the western United States.

- A survey funded by the National Science Foundation of people who live in counties with wilderness found that 72 percent cited wilderness as a major factor in their decision to move to the county, and 55 percent an important reason for living in the area.

- The economic value of private land near Vermont's Green Mountain National Forest decreased with distance from wilderness areas.

- Visitors to western wilderness areas spent roughly \$44 per acre per year in nearby communities. According to economists with The Wilderness Society, that translates into one job for every 550 acres of wilderness.

In California, studies by Humboldt State University and The Wilderness Society respectively found that:

- There were 7,455 visitors to the eastern portion of the Trinity Alps Wilderness in 1999. These visitors spent \$566,058 in direct travel costs alone to get to the eastern portion of the Trinity Alps Wilderness, not counting money spent on food, clothing and other supplies, much of which was almost certainly spent in nearby communities.

- The wilderness areas of the eastern Sierra Nevada contribute \$700 million per year to the local economy and support 2,800 jobs in Inyo and Mono counties.

The tremendous advantage of these benefits of wilderness, whether they are direct or indirect, tangible or intangible, is that they continue to flow over the long-term so long as the area remains protected. Heavy-handed industrial logging and other kinds of development have yet to prove themselves either as beneficial or sustainable over the long-term.

Ryan Henson is a Conservation Associate for the California Wilderness Coalition.

Congress may legislate the Roadless Rule, while the Bush Administration continues to dismantle it

by Jason Swartz

In the year and a half that has passed since the Roadless Area Conservation Rule was adopted, the Bush Administration has failed miserably in upholding one of the most popular conservation policies in our history. The public has continually voiced loud and clear that it desires strong protections for our wildest forest lands.

The Roadless Area Conservation Rule would do just that by shielding 58.5 million acres of national forests from road construction and most logging, the exception being in times of extreme fire risk. These pristine forests would also ensure clean drinking water for close to 60 million Americans. Roadless areas provide for the preservation of habitats for threatened and endangered species, while acting as a barrier against invasive plants and animals. These undisturbed forests also provide some of the best opportunities for solitude and backcountry recreation.

The rule allows the Forest Service to more effectively funnel its scarce resources toward protecting communities from fire, and restoring ecosystem health. With a \$5.3 billion backlog of costs in maintaining the existing road system, protecting these last remaining roadless areas is both economically and ecologically justified.

Instead of realizing the tremendous benefits of the Roadless Area Conservation Rule, the Bush Administration produced an interim set of directives for the rule while they were deciding how to permanently dismantle it without the public noticing. These directives, first, allow the Forest Service Chief Dale Bosworth to decide on a case-by-case basis whether to approve logging in each roadless area. Second, they allow road building in roadless areas and additional exceptions for road building on all national forest lands. Third, the directives eliminate the



Jim Rose

requirement of forest supervisors to show a "compelling need" for new road construction in unroaded areas. As a result, most small-scale road projects would not require an analysis of environmental impacts or the public's review. Needless to say, the public has voiced its opposition to these guidelines and has finally been able to persuade members of Congress to act on behalf of the roadless rule.

On June 5, 2002, Reps. Jay Inslee (D-WA), and Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) introduced the National Forest Roadless Area Conservation Act of 2002 in the U.S. House of Representatives. Meanwhile, in the Senate, Senator Maria Cantwell (D-WA) and Senator John Warner (R-VA) introduced the same bill on July 25, 2002. With over 175 sponsors and co-sponsors in the House so far (218 are needed to pass it), this bill would ensure that the will of the people and needs of our forests come ahead of the special interest politics of the Administration. Prior to the August Congressional recess, no movement had occurred to bring the bill to the floor for a debate and vote.

What you can do

We need to keep the pressure on our

If Congress can muster enough support to pass the National Forest Roadless Area Conservation Act, roadless areas like Sycamore Springs (left) and Monarch (right) will be protected even if the Bush Administration continues to dismantle the Roadless Area Conservation Rule.

members of Congress to support the National Forest Roadless Area Conservation Act of 2002. While you are reading this, it will have been almost 21 months since the Forest Service adopted this groundbreaking rule. As the Bush Administration continues to claw away at the protections it outlines, we must remain diligent in its defense.

In California, the implementation of the roadless rule would protect 4.4 million acres of National Forest land. (For a local perspective on how the interim directives are allowing the Tahoe National Forest to advocate logging an inventoried roadless area and proposed wilderness, see the article on Duncan Canyon, page 19.)

Please contact your representatives today, and tell them that you want them to vote for the National Forest Roadless Area Conservation Act of 2002. To find the address for your U.S. Representative, go to <http://clerk.house.gov/members/index.php>. Addresses for California's Senators are:

The Honorable Barbara Boxer
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Jason Swartz is a Conservation Associate for the California Wilderness Coalition.



California forests threatened by Bush logging plan: 1 million acres of roadless areas at risk

Bush plan worse than '95 Salvage Rider, eliminates environmental review

by Ryan Henson

On August 22, 2002, while touring recently burned areas in an Oregon national forest, President Bush unveiled his own fire plan, misleadingly named the "Healthy Forests Initiative." The president proposed to remove current environmental review requirements and the right of citizens to challenge proposed logging projects, ask Congress to pass legislation allowing timber companies to do fuel reduction work in exchange for commercially valuable trees, and increase logging on federal public lands in the Pacific Northwest.

Two weeks later, on September 5, President Bush sent logging legislation to Congress. Bush's bill would open nearly 1 million acres of roadless forests in California to logging without laws.

Nationwide, the Bush Administration proposal would eliminate all environmental review of fuels-reduction logging projects on millions of acres of fuel-loaded lands in the National Forests — opening them for a logging free-for-all similar to the 1995 salvage rider debacle.

The Bush bill would spare only Congressionally designated wilderness areas — all other "condition class 3" lands would be fair game, including roadless National Forests, public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management,



U.S. Forest Service

Wildlife such as the Pacific fisher require forests with high ecological integrity. Logging the forests of their largest trees destroys habitat they need.

even National Parks. The plan would:

- Open about 1 million acres of Inventoried Roadless Areas on California's National Forests to logging with no environmental review, no public comment, and no court injunctions — timber companies could illegally log wild forests before any court could stop them.
- Allow logging of any forest area including remote backcountry, rather than focus on threatened communities. The bill "prioritizes" areas in the wildland-urban interface but also—here's the catch—any "forested or rangeland areas affected by disease, insect activity, or wind throw." This extremely broad language, reminiscent of the 1995 salvage rider, would allow the logging of virtually any tree made of wood, anywhere.
- Suspend the National Environmental Policy Act entirely, eliminating



all environmental review of logging projects conducted in the name of fuels reduction. (The 1995 salvage rider at least required brief Environmental Assessments under NEPA).

- Repeal the Appeals Reform Act of 1992, which would allow the Forest Service to eliminate its public appeals process entirely—shutting the public out of all timber sales, not just fuels related projects.

- Direct the courts to defer to agencies' judgment on whether the long-term benefits of logging outweigh the short-term costs to water quality, wildlife, and other important resources.

- Allow timber companies to perform restoration and fuels reduction on federal land in exchange for commercially valuable trees instead of appropriated funds. Essentially, Congress would pay timber companies with trees in exchange for work.

In addition, President Bush promised to add to the proposed legislation in the next few weeks; the addendum would increase logging in the National Forests and Bureau of Land Management holdings in western Oregon, western Washington, and northwestern California.

Ryan Henson is a Conservation Associate for the California Wilderness Coalition.



Fire report: restoring forests and protecting communities

by Keith Hammond

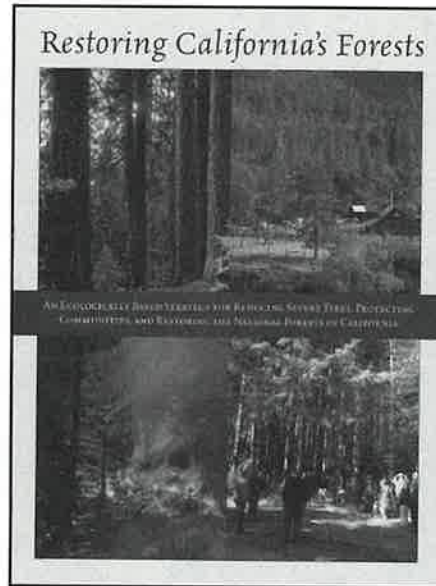
As wildfires scorched the West and rightwing politicians blamed it on conservationists, the California Wilderness Coalition released a first-of-its-kind report, *Restoring California's Forests: An Ecologically Based Strategy for Preventing Severe Fires, Protecting Communities, and Restoring the National Forests of California*.

While conservationists have done a good job pointing out the Forest Service's misguided fire policy (i.e. that their logging actually increases fire danger), this is the first time we have set out our proactive vision for managing fire and restoring ecosystems in California's National Forests. California's forests have been damaged by decades of harmful logging, road building, fire suppression, and other practices that have hugely increased the buildup of small fuels and the danger of severe fires. In order to reduce this fire danger, we must restore the overall ecological integrity of our forests by curbing these harmful impacts, while we direct emergency fuels reduction projects to homes and communities where people are threatened.



John Buckley

Prescribed burns are the best method for restoring fire-adapted ecosystems while reducing severe fire risk.



CWC released a first-of-its-kind report that describes a proactive vision for managing fire and restoring ecosystems in California's National Forests.

For the basis of our strategy, the California Wilderness Coalition used a new set of Forest Restoration Principles developed by a coalition of conservation groups—then we adapted them specifically for California. Some of our key recommendations:

- The Forest Service must focus hazardous fuels reduction on protecting communities, where people are at risk—not waste time and resources logging remote wilderness under the guise of “restoration.” (Duncan Canyon springs to mind. See related article on page 19.)
- Congress must direct that the vast majority of fuels reduction work be performed in this “community zone”—and must pay for it.
- The Forest Service should use its existing authority (Categorical Exclusions) to fast-track appropriate thinning projects: removing brush and

small trees up to 12” diameter within 1/4 mile of communities.

- Features of the Sierra Nevada Framework should be duplicated on California's other National Forests—specifically, strict tree size limits on logging and thinning, and strictly defined “community zones” where fuels reduction work is focused.
- California's National Forests must complete Fire Management Plans required by the 1995 federal fire policy. Still lacking these plans are the Mendocino, Sequoia, Cleveland, Angeles, Tahoe, San Bernardino, Lassen, Plumas, Modoc, and Lake Tahoe Basin National Forests.

- Congress must fund block grants to California state and local governments to reduce dangerous fuels—because most of the wildland-urban interface is not on federal lands.
- Congress and the Forest Service must conserve all roadless and wilderness areas—they have the highest ecological integrity and the lowest risk of human-caused fire ignition, which starts the vast majority of fires.

As this issue goes to press, President Bush has declared that we need to log our last wilderness in order to pay for reducing fuels near towns. The U.S. Senate is debating whether to declare another “salvage rider” fire logging holiday for the timber companies, or to uphold our environmental laws and find smarter ways to restore our forests and protect towns from wildfire. We hope this report will help inform the debate.

Keith Hammond is the Communications Director for the California Wilderness Coalition.



New management for our new monuments

by Jason Swartz

Atremendous opportunity has arisen for those of us interested in the future management of our recently designated national monuments. The Carrizo Plain, Santa Rosa/San Jacinto, and Giant Sequoia National Monuments, as well as the Headwaters Forest Reserve, are all currently designing their very first management plans. (While not a monument, Headwaters will also be addressed here due to its unique designation, management plan timeline, and old-growth wilderness.) These plans will dictate whether logging, mining, off-road vehicle use, grazing, and other damaging activities will be allowed inside these national treasures over the next several decades. Once these plans have been finalized, it is very difficult to alter their management guidelines. This is why we need to ensure that these lands are protected and managed as their designation intended right from the start.

The California Wilderness Coalition is closely monitoring the drafting of these management strategies in order to ensure that the monument planning teams recognize and protect their ecosystem health and biological integrity. Just last year, CWC volunteers and staff completed a statewide Citizen Wilderness Inventory that identified 7.4 million acres of unprotected wilderness on federal public land in California. CWC staff will now utilize this inventory to identify, for each of California's new national monuments, all roadless areas with wilderness character, potential Research Natural Areas, and areas of special interest, and make recommendations about them to the public land agencies. Following is a description of the new monuments, their planning timelines, and how the agencies' inventories of roadless areas (which were conducted several decades ago) compares to our Citizen Wilderness Inventory.



Bureau of Land Management

At least 4,400 acres of the Headwaters Reserve qualify as wilderness. CWC is recommending that the remaining acres be restored to wilderness character and be added to the Wilderness Study Area immediately.

Carrizo Plain National Monument

Carrizo Plain National Monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management and encompasses approximately 204,000 acres, 45 miles west of Bakersfield. The BLM gathered initial comments from the public until Sept. 15, after which they will spend several months writing a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), a first version of the monument's management plan. Based on field work, the CWC has been able to identify nearly 60,000 acres of roadless areas in the monument—none of which the BLM included in their original wilderness inventory. Some of this area is viable wilderness today, while the rest will need the assistance of road closures and active restoration to enhance and protect its wildness. The agency's inventory does include a Wilderness Study Area (WSA) of approximately 19,000 acres surrounding Caliente Mountain, and an expanded, 24,680-acre version of this WSA is currently a proposed wilderness in the California Wild Heritage Act of 2002.

Santa Rosa / San Jacinto National Monument

This national monument is managed jointly by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service and comprises approximately 150,000 acres, five miles southwest of Palm Springs. The planning team is gathering the public's initial comments until October 1, after which they will begin writing a draft management plan. On BLM land, there are currently 21,000 acres of roadless areas that the Citizen Wilderness Inventory has identified within the monument that are without protection. CWC will recommend that these areas be designated as Wilderness Study Areas. (Wilderness Study Areas are temporarily managed as wilderness until Congress can decide whether to designate them as wilderness. A WSA designation is a good, interim form of protection for these lands.) The Forest Service identified nearly 24,000 acres of roadless areas in their 1979 inventory, but close to half of that acreage has been lost to development since then.



Giant Sequoia National

Monument

The Giant Sequoia National Monument is managed by the Forest Service and encompasses an impressive 327,769 acres bordering the southern end of Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks. At press time, the monument's draft plan was expected to be released within a matter of weeks. The Citizen Wilderness Inventory discovered nearly 100,000 acres of roadless areas within the monument. About 50,000 acres of these are proposed as additions to already designated wilderness areas in the California Wild Heritage Act. The Forest Service identified 81,000 roadless acres in 1979 that now fall within the monument, but between 1979 and 2000, when the monument was designated, about 16,000 of these were lost to development.

Headwaters Forest Reserve

The Headwaters Reserve is managed by the Bureau of Land Management and comprises 7,472 acres approximately five miles southeast of Eureka. The Draft Resource Management Plan was released in May 2002, and the public's comments were due on September 6. The reserve contains approximately 5,885 acres of wilderness, of which 4,400 acres can be managed as such immediately. CWC is recommending that the remaining acres be restored to wilderness character and then added to the initial 4,400-acre wilderness. The management plan calls for the 4,400 acres to be protected as a Wilderness Study Area and the remaining acres to be restored, without however, the recommendation that they then be included in the existing WSA. The plan also fails to designate three eligible and suitable streams as Wild and Scenic Rivers. CWC believes that the South Fork Elk River, Little South Fork Elk River, and Salmon Creek should be given this important designation, ensuring healthy watersheds for the 17 miles located within the reserve.

Jason Swartz is a Conservation Associate for the California Wilderness Coalition.

Southern California's National Forests: An opportunity to put conservation first

by Jason Swartz

Once every 15 years or so, national forests are required to revise and update their forest-wide management plans. This year a rare event is taking place. All four southern California National Forests (Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino) are combining their management revisions into one broad plan. This creates both a great opportunity for influencing management of a vast amount of public land as well as a need for active involvement in monitoring possible threats not addressed by this long-term plan.

The first draft of the plan was originally to be finished by September 2002, but is now expected to be completed in March 2003. This gives conservationists extra time to prepare recommendations, but also delays implementation of a plan that could stop active threats to the forests.

If we can help mold the new management plan with our ideals of biological diversity protection, habitat restoration, and wilderness protection, the future of these forests will be bright indeed. This potential relies on an open and cooperative forest planning team and a reasonable and well-defined alternative. After months of hard work, a team of dedicated activists has written a Conservation Alternative for the Management of the Four Southern California National Forests. Sponsored by the Center for Biological Diversity, the California Native Plant Society, and the California Wilderness Coalition, this alternative will be presented to the Forest Service in the fall of 2002.

In a legal settlement with the Center for Biological Diversity, the Forest Service agreed to revise its plans so that they would better protect endangered species. The conservation alternative makes recommendations about how to best protect endangered species, wilderness areas, roadless areas, wildlife corridors and linkages, wild and scenic rivers, rare forest habitats, and stream corridors. It also suggests how to prioritize low-impact recreation, re-evaluate mineral entry areas, eradicate invasive species, and re-establish natural fire regimes.

Whether it is oil and gas leasing, urban sprawl, off-road vehicle abuse, overgrazing, critical habitat losses, or destruction of roadless areas, these four forests are inundated with pressures. Responses to some of these threats are prescribed in the conservation alternative. It is in fact quite remarkable that large portions of these national forests have remained wild and roadless, while resting on the edge of the West's largest population center.

With 20 million Californians within a short drive of these national forests, the need to ensure their responsible management for the next 15 years is crucial. A genuine opportunity lies before us and we must make the most of it. Over the next few years, many more national forests in the state will be revising their management plans, and our effectiveness in the southern forests will go a long way in guiding those plans. Please stay tuned, as we will need your help next spring in submitting comments highlighting the values we all share.



Wildlands like Pleasant View will be managed based on the plan for the next 10 to 15 years.

Roads and routes in California desert wilderness

by Pat Flanagan

When is a road a road, and when is it a route? What is all the fuss about? The fuss reflects the perception that closing roads in proposed wilderness areas is “fencing” people out of public lands. The definition of when a road is a road dictates where wilderness boundaries can be drawn. In addition, routes of travel that access remote regions are now being analyzed and debated throughout the desert as part of long overdue management plans to protect the 12 million acres of public lands in the 25-million acre California desert.

A wilderness in contrast with those areas where man and his works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain...an area of Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements of human habitation....

—The Wilderness Act of 1964

Over the years, federal land managers have interpreted the Wilderness Act conservatively, but Congress and the courts have always determined that the definition does not require a pristine appearance without any evidence of human activities. Rather, it states that an area must appear to be substantially natural and that human imprints cannot dominate.

Wilderness areas are closed to automobiles and mountain bikes. But there are no fences around wilderness areas, metaphorical or otherwise, just no roads in them. Wilderness protects wild places and preserves access for people on foot or horseback, in wheel chairs, or those using fire-fighting equipment. A 1998 California State Parks survey found that hiking, picnicking, bird-watching, camping, and horseback riding all ranked considerably higher in the public's view than



Elden Hughes

No roads will be closed in the five wild areas (including the Soda Mountains, pictured here) proposed as wilderness in the California Wild Heritage Act.

motorized recreation. In fact, off-road recreation is actually one of the least important priorities to the public.

For purposes of the wilderness discussion, a **“road” is defined as both constructed and maintained.** Constructed roads are a bright scar, a very evident work of humankind that impacts the appearance and functioning of a natural landscape. Roads are not permitted in wilderness areas and boundaries are drawn to exclude them.

“Routes” are the existing two tracks, greater than two feet wide, including navigable wash bottoms, that have been made by vehicle passage. Routes may be included within wilderness boundaries because of their tenuous nature; namely, if untraveled they can be reclaimed. Off-road enthusiasts believe “roads” can be made and are maintained by continuous passage of a vehicle over an area. This is a stretch of the legal definition.

According to Daniel Patterson of the Center for Biological Diversity, California's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) desert lands have tens of thousands of miles of routes and tracks (narrower paths made by motorcycles and mountain bikes) in wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, and other designated land. Because the BLM is 20 years late in designating routes of travel as ordered in the California Desert Conservation Area Plan of 1980, many people contend that thousands of miles of these routes are illegal and should be closed. In March of 2000, the Center for

Biological Diversity won a lawsuit against the BLM for this tardiness.

No desert roads will be closed by the California Wild Heritage Act. However, about 103 miles of existing routes will be closed in five proposed Mojave Desert wilderness areas. Approximately 18 miles of routes have been excluded from wilderness designation by boundary adjustments, and ranchers with grazing allotments are guaranteed access via existing routes.

Recently the Blue Ribbon Coalition, calling itself the protector of the recreation industry, rallied off-road vehicle users to protest their continuing exclusion from public lands in the new wilderness act. They planned demonstrations in Sacramento at the state capitol, in Los Angeles, and in San Bernardino. As demonstrations go, these weren't much, sparking only two press articles.

The Blue Ribbon Coalition claims to be a recreation group. However, its founders and most active members include logging corporations, the oil and gas industries, and the mining industry—all have a huge interest in invading wildlands for the purpose of exploitation. It is unclear how much they actually care about the recreation industry, but they pitch a good hard luck story—and we can expect that pitch to continue long after the California Wild Heritage Act is passed.

Pat Flanagan is a Conservation Associate for the California Wilderness Coalition.

Bogus road claims: Assessing RS 2477 threats to California public lands and wilderness

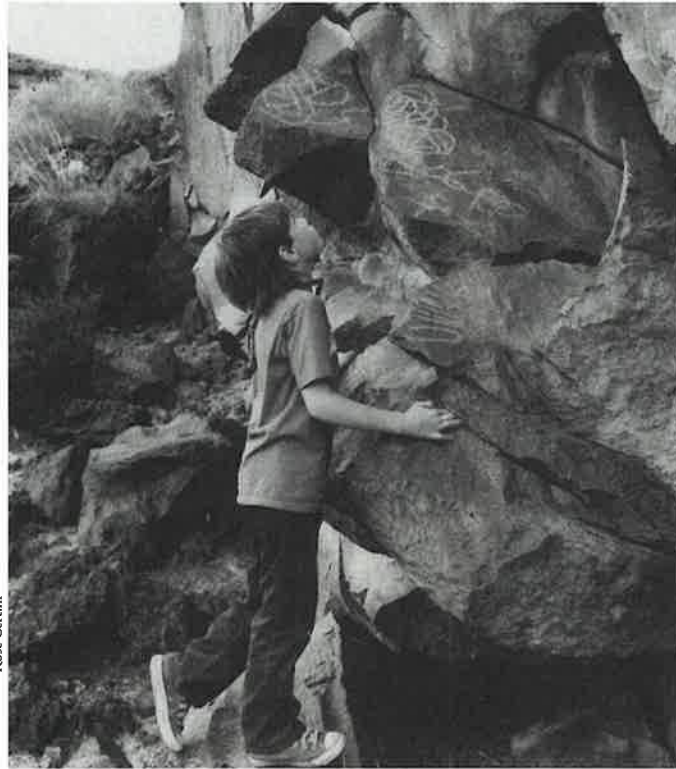
by Amanda Dranginis

In our summer 2002 issue of the *Wilderness Record*, Conservation Associate Pat Flanagan introduced the controversy currently surrounding RS 2477, an archaic statute enacted as part of an 1866 mining law to encourage economic development and settlement in the West. In several Western states, notably Alaska, Utah, and more recently, California, RS 2477 assertions have been used aggressively by rural counties and off-road vehicle groups as a tool to claim "rights-of-way" and disqualify lands proposed for wilderness designation. Far from claiming legitimate "highways," these groups have attempted to claim jeep trails, two-tracks, wash bottoms, and even cow paths and rivers as rights-of-way for new roads across public lands. Now the Bush Administration is trying to pave the way for these bogus road claims.

A new rule proposed by the BLM would make it easier for claimants to assert jurisdiction over federal lands, including wilderness areas, National Park and National Forest lands, National Wildlife Refuges, military bases, and even private property that was once federally owned.

An increasing number of RS 2477 claims have been made in California recently, many of them in environmentally sensitive areas such as the Mojave National Preserve and BLM wilderness areas. In response to this trend, and with the knowledge that the Bush Administration may soon begin granting these RS 2477 rights of way, the California Wilderness Coalition has taken on the task of identifying the full scope and origin of RS 2477 claims in California and assessing the threat they now pose to existing wilderness, proposed and potential wilderness areas, and other protected and environmentally sensitive areas.

The preliminary goal of this project



Rose Cerini

is to assess the BLM's inventory of RS 2477 claims. The BLM has not begun processing these claims due to a Congressional moratorium imposed in 1995. Because the Bush Administration's new rulemaking is imminent, however, we feel we should be prepared to intervene should invalid claims approach fruition. Currently, our primary concern is the propagation of claims made in desert counties such as Inyo, Imperial, Riverside, Kern, San Diego, and San Bernardino.

Today we have documentation and maps of asserted claims in seven counties and Several Wilderness Study Areas, some of which are proposed for permanent wilderness protection in the California Wild Heritage Act. Six counties in southern California have passed resolutions asserting rights-of-way claims pursuant to RS 2477 since September 2001. At this writing, San Bernardino is the only county that has actively begun surveying specific routes and mapping claims. The process is 80

San Bernardino County has claimed 2,567 miles of "roads" in the Mojave National Preserve using the archaic RS 2477. Pictured here: enjoying pictographs in the Mojave National Preserve.

percent complete and the county has thus far claimed 4,986 miles, 2,567 of which are in the Mojave National

Preserve. The California Desert District BLM offices have received claims from 75 individuals and interest groups. The BLM California state office in Sacramento has received 18 individual assertions, some on behalf of organizations such as the California Off Road Vehicle Association.

CWC plans to follow this issue closely. If the threat to wildlands posed by RS 2477 claims indicates impending abuse or illegal disposal of public lands, we will expand our objectives to include an inventory of all RS 2477 claims in the state; this will require a large-scale, volunteer fieldwork effort to document and photograph the conditions of claimed routes. Such an inventory will demonstrate the invalid nature of many of these RS 2477 claims and ensure our preparedness to participate in future public comment opportunities and litigation should the need arise.

Amanda Dranginis is the Administrative Assistant for the California Wilderness Coalition.

Creating a vision for the San Joaquin Valley

by Pete Nichols

Imagine a valley, roughly the size of the state of Vermont, with vast prairies, woodlands, marshes, an immense river delta, and deserts. Pronghorn antelope, elk, mule deer, kangaroo rats, coyotes, mountain lion, bobcat, ringtails, kit fox and even grizzly bears all resided in what we now call the San Joaquin Valley. California's breadbasket was once one of the most biologically diverse places in North America.

Today, however, time and the presence of humans have severely altered the San Joaquin Valley landscape. Industrial agriculture, exotic species, urbanization, logging, pollution, channeling of rivers, dams, and the conversion of habitat to pasture for grazing have all had a negative impact on the wildlands in the region. In fact, the introduction of exotic plant species alone has had such an enormous impact on Central Valley habitats that native species comprise less than one percent of the plants in the valley today.

In addition, urbanization has detrimentally affected the valley. Between 1992 and 1998, nearly 40,000 acres of the San Joaquin Valley were urbanized¹ and that number continues to increase. And at nearly 20 percent of the landmass of California², the San Joaquin Valley has a dramatic influence upon the rest of the state.

The vision

In the past several years, the California Wildlands Project has released regional conservation guides for the south coast, Sierra Nevada and central coast ecoregions. These Wildland Conservation Plans provide a regional vision based on the habitat requirements of specific species. The goal of these plans is to provide land managers, planners, and local conservation organizations with the information necessary to protect biodiversity.

In the San Joaquin Valley, agencies



Jim Rose

Streamside forests, which travelers once marveled at, are now rare in the Central Valley. A conservation vision will help preserve those that still remain and begin the restoration process.

and conservation organizations have completed numerous habitat studies, identifying important priorities for the region. CWC hopes to build on these previous efforts and provide a venue for land managers, planners, biologists, and other interested stakeholders to gather, share information and develop a common conservation vision for the ecologically significant habitats, species of plants, and wildlife remaining in the San Joaquin Valley.

The San Joaquin Valley Wildlands Symposium

The San Joaquin Valley Wildlands Symposium will be a two-day intensive conference. Participants will network, share information, and help create a unified blueprint for habitat protection for the future of the valley.

The California Wildlands Project staff will work in the months preceding the symposium to gather pertinent data on species and habitats throughout the region. In addition, interviews with symposium participants will be conducted to assist in the development of the symposium, which will ensure that the event is productive and useful to all participants.

In early August 2002, an initial steering committee meeting was held in Fresno to develop a list of preliminary

steps that will culminate in the San Joaquin Valley Wildlands Symposium. Members of the steering committee include representatives from the California Bureau of Land Management, the Endangered Species Recovery Program, the California Department of Fish and Game, the Great Valley Center, and local conservation organizations.

The primary goal of this committee is to ensure that the San Joaquin Valley Wildlands Symposium includes the interests of a broad spectrum of stakeholders, from local county planners and elected officials, to biologists and activists. In addition, the steering committee will guide the development of the scientific information necessary to make the symposium productive and successful, and the resulting proceedings a tool that can be utilized by many for years to come.

Sources:

¹ *The State of the Great Central Valley of California*, The Great Valley Center.

² *USFWS Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley*, 1998.

The San Joaquin Valley Wildlands Symposium is currently scheduled for the summer of 2003. For more information, please contact Pete Nichols, Science Coordinator of the California Wildlands Project, at pnichols@calwild.org.

Duncan Canyon proposed wilderness is threatened by logging: Tahoe National Forest releases an unbelievably bad plan

by Jason Swartz

In July, the Tahoe National Forest released its draft plan for the so-called Red Star Restoration Project. The project is named after the Star Fire, which burned the area in August 2001. The deadline for public comments on the plan was August 26. A final plan is expected by November 2002.

The stated goals of the plan are: remove fire-killed trees, reduce fuels, reconstruct and decommission roads, and conduct forest restoration. Unfortunately, the actual effect of the proposed action would be to keep fuel levels extremely high, remove the largest, most fire-resistant trees, and threaten the designation of the Duncan Canyon Wilderness Area.

This kind of harmful logging, masked as "restoration," is the basis for the nationwide fight currently brewing over fire management, between the logging industry and its friends in government, and the conservation community: the plan does not outline how the project will reduce the amount of small fuels in the forest, either by manual means or prescribed burns. The only step that will be taken is to remove the large, financially valuable trees.

The project is important on several fronts. It is the first true test of the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (also known as the Framework); the restoration plan appears to violate the letter and intent of the Framework in several ways. The plan also forces a discussion of the most effective way to manage fuels after a

forest fire.

Furthermore, the plan shows that the roadless rule interim directives of the Bush Administration, which allow logging in roadless areas, are going to be abused. This means that the only way to provide protection for all roadless areas is to push for the passage of the National Forest Roadless Area Conservation Act of 2002. Otherwise, roadless areas will be increasingly threatened by salvage logging operations under the guise of fire management.

The plan also shows that the Forest Service has no interest in protecting proposed wilderness areas. Duncan Canyon is a proposed wilderness in the California Wild Heritage Act of 2002, introduced into Congress by Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) on May 21. Yet the Forest Service makes no mention of the impact of leaving thousands of large stumps left over from massive helicopter logging.

The most effective way to restore the Duncan Canyon area is to follow the guidelines of the Roadless Area Conservation Rule (RACR), and the Sierra Framework. The RACR clearly states that roadless areas are to be entered only in an emergency. Once we begin to allow the entry into roadless areas for commercial activities, a green light will appear to all extractive industries seeking to profit from these wild places.

Meanwhile, the Framework maintains responsible guidelines for areas outside the roadless area. But in the Red Star project, the Forest Service has stretched the parameters set in the Framework to the maximum limits in order to log the most acreage and remove the most trees. The Forest Service is ignoring the



Jim Rose

Duncan Creek and its tributaries provide pure, clean water. Sixty percent of California's water comes from the Sierra Nevada.

Framework, the Roadless Area Conservation Rule guidelines, and the ecological and fire management needs of the area.

What this project *should* be is much more than a commercial harvest and replanting operation that will destroy the wilderness character of the entire roadless area. The project should truly enhance the ecological health of the area, while responsibly addressing fuel levels through prescribed burns and limited hand removal of brush and the smallest trees.

The Duncan Canyon area is one of the last old-growth mixed conifer forests left in the entire central Sierra Nevada, home to several threatened species including the northern goshawk, marten, and California spotted owl. Please help defend the soon-to-be Duncan Canyon Wilderness Area and adjacent lands by commenting on the Final Environmental Impact Statement, to be released later this year.

Jason Swartz is a Conservation Associate for the California Wilderness Coalition.

New coalition drafts innovative proposal to USDA

by Ben Wallace

With the passage of the federal farm bill, California has a whole new set of options to conserve habitat on private lands. The final farm bill authorized an 80 percent increase in funding for conservation incentives to landowners and agricultural producers. In contrast to subsidies—which bail out farmers for growing unprofitable crops—conservation incentives reward farmers for being good stewards of the land. These incentives will start small, then ramp up year by year until 2007.

Stepping up habitat conservation on private lands will help us clean up the rivers that we rely on for drinking water, reduce air pollution, and preserve California's extraordinarily diverse landscapes. If we do it right, we can keep producing food and fiber for our families even as we rescue species like the San Joaquin kit fox and the riparian brush rabbit from the brink of extinction. For example, we can develop comprehensive farmland stewardship agreements that deliver proven results and provide fair compensation for farmers.

Incentive-based support of agriculture is imperative. California is home to both the greatest diversity of species and the most productive agricultural lands—and both are threatened by the rapid expansion of urban areas. Yet in the past, the farm bill has overlooked California's needs. In fact, the state rarely gets even 5 percent of its fair share of conservation funds. Statewide, many strong organizations and agencies are working to restore habitat and preserve farmland. However, it can be difficult to speak with a common voice in a state of such vast

Agencies welcome *Wild Harvest* report

by Ben Wallace

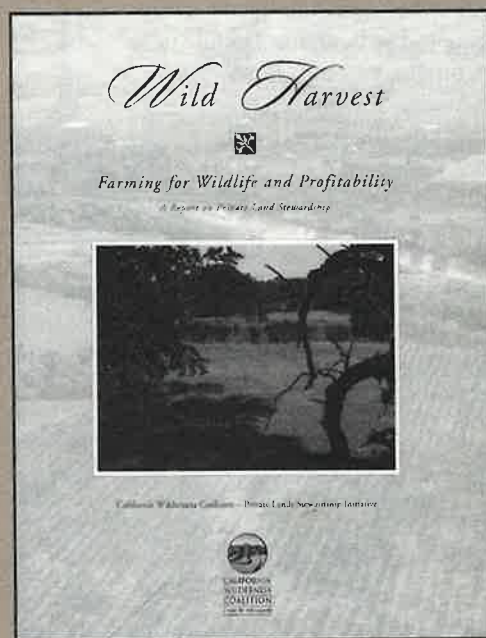
On July 9, the California Wilderness Coalition released its long-awaited report, *Wild Harvest – Farming for Wildlife and Profitability*. This report takes a comprehensive look at opportunities for conservation incentives available in California and recommends 28 ways the state can maximize new resources.

The release of the report garnered high-profile recognition for the Private Land Stewardship Initiative in Central Valley newspapers, and radio outlets and periodicals around the state. Perhaps more significantly, the report was sent to every county Farm Bureau and Resource Conservation District in the state—raising the profile of conservation incentives among the groups who can do the most to conserve resources. Moreover, the report is helping to raise awareness among the leaders in California who are in a position to support these groups.

The report—endorsed by the California Sustainable Agriculture Working Group, the Community Alliance with Family Farmers, Defenders of Wildlife, and the Wild Farm Alliance—heralds the arrival of a strong new coalition of organizations seeking proactive solutions to the problems threatening agricultural land and native ecosystems in California.

The report has enabled the Private Land Stewardship Initiative to focus attention on private lands and habitat conservation among state decision-makers. For example, the report was featured in the first meeting of CALFED's new "Working Landscapes Subcommittee," where its recommendations will help to shape the way conservation incentives are delivered. It is also helping to build partnerships with agencies such as the Wildlife Conservation Board, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Charlie Rominger, a farmer and conservationist in Yolo County, said of the report: "I think it is a huge step in the right direction. Everyone who is concerned about the environment and our future needs to recognize that part of the solution needs to be engaging in a constructive way with the people who are managing the land."



size and complexity.

California has an historic opportunity to turn this trend around, and unleash a new spirit of partnership for habitat conservation on private lands. A new partnership has launched an ambitious initiative to develop land-owner-friendly stewardship agreements on private lands.

Since January, the Private Land Stewardship Initiative has coordinated a working group, bringing together key environmental and agricultural stakeholders to identify common opportunities. The group first worked to build support for AB 1398, a bill in the state legislature that would have created a new program to support wildlife-friendly management on working lands. Although this bill did not pass this year, the partnership is now carrying the concept to a new level.

On June 26, the group formed a steering committee to draft a joint concept paper that may position California as a leader in conservation innovation on private lands. The concept paper proposes that we form effective local partnerships benefiting imperiled species and agricultural producers alike. At the time of this writing, seven organizations—American Farmland Trust, California Association of Resource Conservation Districts, California Association of Winegrape Growers, California Cattlemen's Association, California Futures Network, California Wilderness Coalition, and Institute for Ecological Health—had formed a powerful coalition to develop and promote the concept.

Presently, farmers, ranchers and timberland managers must negotiate a confusing array of conservation programs available through numerous state and federal agencies, often with little technical assistance. Private landowners frequently raise issues concerning liability, government paperwork, financial uncertainty, and regulations in relation to conservation on private lands.

The joint concept paper considers the delivery of conservation incentives from the perspective of landowners and

Artwork: Heron Dance



Waterfowl and other species can be protected by conservation incentives on private farmland. The American Farmland Trust, California Association of Resource Conservation Districts, California Association of Winegrape Growers, California Cattlemen's Association, California Futures Network, California Wilderness Coalition, and Institute for Ecological Health have formed a powerful coalition to develop and promote the delivery of conservation incentives from the perspective of landowners and producers. Technical assistance and increased program capacity at the local level are badly needed in California to make this possible.

producers. It outlines a strategy to address these kinds of concerns through comprehensive stewardship agreements for effective habitat conservation. Technical assistance and increased program capacity at the local level are badly needed in California to make this possible.

The steering committee will develop the concept paper into a formal proposal. Once consensus is reached on the final proposal, the group will submit it to the USDA and other sources to fund special partnerships that will conserve habitat for species like the kit fox, preserve threatened ecosystems such as oak woodlands, and keep local agricultural economies healthy and strong. If successful, these

new partnerships will help build trust and cooperation among local producers and conservationists, and create a powerful new force to preserve California's unique agricultural and ecological heritage.

Ben Wallace coordinates the Private Land Stewardship Initiative at the California Wilderness Coalition.

In search of North Fork American's biggest waterfall

by Russell Towle

On Tuesday, April 2, I drove up to Big Bend early in the morning and set out for New York Canyon. I was hoping that the low temperatures at night would have frozen the snow pack into a monolithic mass, so that I could just take my skis off and walk up the steeper slopes.

In years past I had often skied up to the Loch Leven Lakes, where there was an open, unforested slope above the railroad which was good for telemark skiing on the way back. However, it had been fully 15 years since I had made this ski tour, and I veered off the road and began my climb too soon. I was almost immediately confronted by a raging torrent of water, and looked in vain for a snow bridge on which to cross it.

I retreated down to the little road, and continued west. I found a Forest Service sign reading "Big Granite Trail. Huysink Lake, 2.4. Horse Flat, 6. Big Granite Creek, 12. North Fork American, 13."

I decided to ski to Huysink Lake, and as I climbed higher above the South Yuba, my fears of increased slushiness were confirmed. It was like skiing in glue. I was sinking six inches into the snow. This was how I had envisioned the snow pack would behave at four in the afternoon, not nine in the morning. I reached Huysink, where the snow firmed up, as flat terrain traps cold air at night. Eventually I could see portions of the south (north-facing) wall of the North Fork canyon, and noted that only a few patches of snow remained below about the 5,000-foot level.

Retracing my steps, I was back at my battered old Toyota truck at Big Bend in short order, although the snow-glue was annoying and not good for skiing. For having skied all of a paltry five or six miles, with less than a thousand feet of elevation gain, I was feeling pretty well thrashed.

I had paid close attention to the condition of the snow pack as I'd passed

Blue Canyon and Nyack, since the conditions at the Mumford Bar trailhead, elevation 5,400 feet, ought to be similar. I deduced that the snow cover at the trailhead ought to be patchy. I even entertained hopes of driving to the trailhead.

The weather looked to hold warm and dry, with a chance of thunderstorms in the high country farther south. I was up at 5:30 a.m. Wednesday packing my pack. At 9:20 I reached the China Wall off-road vehicle staging area on the Foresthill/Soda Springs road. The road was snowbound beyond that

point. I parked, the lone vehicle in the huge paved lot, and set off up the road. I estimated a distance of about two miles to the trailhead. I was a little worried by the snow depth; would the trail itself be buried? I had provided for that possibility by storing "waypoints" along the upper trail in my GPS unit.

On and on and on I skied until at last I reached the trailhead, at 10:35. I left my skis beside the road and continued down with my ski poles, one of which I would take along for the whole trip: my all-around bear prod and mountain lion spear. A nice, white, fiberglass pole which would scarcely stop a fox. Considering that the snow might be super-slushy in places, a ski pole in each hand seemed a good thing.



A waterfall in New York Canyon (not the biggest).

A view of Snow Mountain and Devils Peak suddenly opened up, and I took some photographs.

As I continued down the road, large bowl-like depressions were visible and I stepped in these where possible. Had some hiker already visited Mumford Bar this season? That seemed unlikely. However, in some shadier areas where the snow had not been too severely re-melted, I saw that the footprints were those of a bear. Oh well. I always seem to end up on bear trails. Even stepping in the hollows of the bear's prints, I would sometimes sink a foot. Snow coverage was nearly complete, and the pack looked to be four to six feet deep. The road ended in half a mile and a sign marked the beginning

of the trail proper. Here the snow suddenly became patchy.

Crossing occasional patches of snow, I continued down for another half a mile or so to a point where the snow almost ended entirely. Here I took off my heavy ski boots and put on my light hiking shoes. The boots were a little waterlogged and I jammed them over the tops of some small trees to dry, tying the laces to the trunk to keep critters from making off with the salty treasures.

The Mumford Bar Trail descends from an elevation of 5,400 feet to the North Fork of the American River at 2,600 feet, yet the trail is gently graded, switching back and forth. There are some genuine, monstrous, ancient Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and incense cedar along the trail, some over four feet in diameter.

I reached the river at 12:10 p.m., but did not feel like resting or eating lunch. The scenery was dramatic, with the cliffs on the north wall of the canyon, across the river, rising 3,000 feet above me, with quite a few oddly-shaped pinnacles near the top, and a scattering of cumulus clouds gracing the sky. The river was high and wild and pretty much flowed bank-to-bank. At various places small inner gorges were incised in the rock, with thundering cascades announcing their presence long before they came into view, and white spray being lofted up in the afternoon breezes. There were clouds of hundreds of butterflies fluttering in the sun above the river.

I decided to continue until the trail dropped lower again, and look for a side trail to a camping spot near the river. I scouted some high rocky benches, fully 300 feet above the river, for camps, but found none which suited me as to proximity of springs. So I continued east. Two streams broke over the tops of the cliffs below Sugar Pine Point and descended to the river in a long series of 50- and 100-foot waterfalls. I had visited the tops of these falls in the late summer, when they were dry, and had always wanted to see them in their glory. Here they were, and they were wonderful. The more easterly fall literally leaps straight out from the cliff-top. It fell free for about 100 feet and

was small enough that the up-canyon breeze frayed it into clouds of mist before it hit the cliff again.

I began to indulge in worries. The side trails I had expected to find did not materialize, and I tired myself unduly by scouting some game trails, without seeing any signs of good camping areas below. Finally I gained a view of a gravel bar about a quarter-mile ahead. Reaching the bar, I found myself at the confluence of Big Granite Creek. Although the bar was made of boulders over 99.9% of its area, I found one tiny patch of sand and small gravel and set down my pack.

Here I was, alone, in a bear-infested canyon, my sleeping area a scant two feet above the level of the raging North Fork, which must continue to rise during the night.

Nevertheless, for a couple of hours I amused myself by taking photographs and wandering up and down the bar, about 300 feet long. I got my camp ready, and set up a line to hang my food up, from a high branch of an alder tree. I still wasn't hungry. Extreme exertion has that effect. The sun lowered behind Big Valley Bluff.

I forced myself to eat a little and at 6:30 got into my sleeping bag. I thought of my children, and of how my 10-year-old son, Greg, had given me a warm, left-handed handshake just before I got into my truck, that morning. Was that a sign? An omen? What was I doing here, enmeshed in the violent thundering hiss of the river and the falls on Big Granite Creek, when I could be snug and warm at home?

So it went for two hours or so. Then I got up and built up my fire. I felt a lot better and congratulated myself upon pushing so far east and up the canyon. It could only be another mile to New York Canyon. I was in good shape to climb the knoll and get back to Mumford Bar before mid-afternoon. I had an appetite and made a sandwich. Around 10 p.m. I got back into my sleeping bag and, waking many times

through the night, slept the kind of restless sleep I often sleep the first night out on a backpack trip. The Pole Star was visible within the gap in the canyon wall formed by Big Granite Creek, and I watched the Big Dipper wheel around it, like the hand of a giant clock, through the night. At 4:30 I rose and

built up the fire. At 5:45 I shouldered my pack and began climbing up mossy cliffs towards the main trail.

I hit some descents, some ascents, and at a certain point decided to just leave my pack. I was too impatient to tie my food up, but stuck a power bar in my back pocket and put the food bag twenty feet away.

Hopefully, if a bear or some hungry critter came along, they would leave the pack alone.

I was sure I should be at New York Canyon already, but when I reached a point with a view up-river, there was no sign of it. However, the sun was shining right through the Royal Gorge and hitting the heaving masses of white water at a very low angle, with many rays flaring out into beams, filtered by the tall trees ahead. It was glorious. The river was like molten silver.

Passing a lovely meadowy area on one of the outwash terraces, I arrived at New York Canyon. An opening in the forest cover allowed use of the GPS unit. I had set a waypoint on top of the knoll, and the GPS showed me to be 0.6 mile away. That was nothing, except, the point was high above me. I climbed and climbed, pausing often to rest. I had estimated, from a too-casual look at my contour map, a climb of 800 feet.

Yet I seemed to have climbed my 800 feet, and no knoll appeared. A rock outcrop stood clear of the small oaks and I made for it, hoping to get GPS coverage. I did. I was still .3 miles from the knoll. So up and up I went. I was beginning to think I might have unwittingly passed the knoll, for I was certainly fully 1000 feet above the river. However, the GPS showed me at .2

continued on next page

continued from previous page

miles from the knoll, so I continued. Soon I was within 500 feet. It was a lovely knoll, with a forest of black oak, canyon live oak, and a scattering of old-growth ponderosa pine. Suddenly I could hear the waterfall itself. I hurried toward a pair of giant pines and glimpsed a streak of white water through the live oaks.

It took a little scouting around, but soon enough I found a good vantage point. Here, at long last, was the highest waterfall in the North Fork American basin. The rock architecture in that part of New York Canyon is especially dramatic. I could see up into the headwaters region of New York Canyon, which retained good snow cover.

It was 8:10 when I started back down, taking a different route, bearing more to the west, so as to intersect the main trail as far west as possible, without overshooting my pack. This worked out admirably well, and I saw a black oak on the way down with an enormous burl at its base.

All was well at my pack, the food was still there, and after a snack and some water I started down the trail. I was worried, still, about soft snow at the top of the Mumford Bar Trail. I reached Mumford Bar at 11:30 a.m., made the long slow climb, found my boots intact after passing the 26th switchback from the bottom, and continued up through the snowy section. I reached the top at 2:30 p.m. and snapped on my skis. The downward slant of the road made for pretty good time, but by this time I was once again a wreck of my former self.

Then I began thinking about how, really, I had been so blessed on this adventure. I had gone too far east on the first day, which made things easier on the second day; I had climbed the knoll without incident and finally seen this very, very beautiful waterfall, satisfying the desire of years.

Just then a small building appeared through the trees, and then a familiar glint of blue, and, finally, my Toyota.

Russell Towle lives in Dutch Flat, California. North Fork American is a roadless area that is proposed for wilderness designation.

Water shortages, pesticides and now even logging plague Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges

by Wendell Wood

This summer, the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges signed a decision rescinding their prior 1999 policy, which had held commercial agriculture would not take precedence over wildlife in the consumption of the refuges' scarce water supplies.

Instead, the refuge manager deemed commercial agriculture to be consistent with wildlife, even when it meant crops instead of wildlife would receive scant available water first. This move essentially abandons the agency's mission to protect endangered fish, migratory birds, bald eagles, and other wildlife that need the ecologically rich habitat in the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges.

Twenty-two thousand acres of Tule Lake and Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) are leased to local farmers who use the refuges to grow crops such as onions, alfalfa and potatoes, which allegedly require the use of 56 different pesticides. By maintaining farming instead of wetlands, the refuges further contribute to the basin's poor water quality, which ultimately drains into and pollutes the Klamath River.

Also in June, the refuges released a logging plan to remove trees on the Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge under the guise of protecting "refuge structures and neighboring residences." There are few, if any, residences in the area where logging is proposed, around the Klamath Marsh's minimally forested periphery.

Incredibly, this plan would log in all of the Klamath Marsh NWR's 3,400 acres of forest holdings, which make up only 8 percent of the entire refuge. The logging would impact: 1) riparian meadow/forest edges; 2) an adjacent Research Natural Area; and 3) portions of three uninventoried roadless areas, by cutting trees up to 14 inches in diameter, to be spaced 20 feet apart.

While conservationists support fire hazard reduction through prescribed burning and thinning of small diameter trees, the refuges' proposal is a poorly defined logging plan that is being advanced without reasonable consideration for the loss of wildlife habitat. Fuel accumulations are far greater on adjacent Forest Service lands, where highly flammable bitterbrush has come to dominate the landscape, but for which no treatment is proposed.

The proposed refuge logging project was never reviewed by the Interagency Selection Committee created to prioritize such projects depending on need. Additionally, the fuel reduction project significantly contradicts forest prescriptions in the Klamath Marsh Refuge's 1991 management plan, which were to "protect and enhance snags, and dead and down woody debris components" for wildlife habitat purposes.

By misusing these funds to log a National Wildlife Refuge, the agency is depriving communities truly at risk of public funds for critical fuel treatment projects in the places they are most needed.

Wendell Wood works for the Oregon Natural Resources Council.



Artwork: Heron Dance



Ileene Anderson

by Pat Flanagan

In the southern California deserts, if you are interested in plants, you will want to meet Ileene Anderson.

Senior sitting member of the contentious Bureau of Land Management Desert Advisory Council (DAC), she represents the California Native Plant Society, and is one of three members on the Council who can be counted on to support the environment. This December, Ileene retires from the DAC after six years in the hot seat.

Ileene received her degrees in biology and went to work as a field biologist for an environmental consulting firm. During her time with the firm, she came to understand the politics of development and its lack of scientific methodology. Discouraged, she decided to strike out on her own.

How did you get started doing desert advocacy work?

After I opened my own consulting business, I also began doing volunteer work in the desert for the California Native Plant Society. They interested me because they are a science-based organization. As things go, my relationship with CNPS went in two directions. I was hired by CNPS as their Southern California Regional Botanist to advocate for the implementation of CNPS policy so, in that capacity, I attend planning meetings and prepare the organization's comments on the various management plans. But, while I represent CNPS on the DAC, that is a volunteer position.

What are some of your more frustrating moments?

For three years I have been attending meetings for the West Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. My main concern is the inaccu-



Ileene enjoying coastal prairie wildflowers

racy of the plant data. For instance Munz's onion, a west Riverside County endemic (only found there on the planet) is identified with certain clay soils. The plan extrapolates their habitat to include other soil types and plant communities than is known. So the plan has them down for 40,000 acres of available habitat when only 2,500 is known. The frustration is double because I am eager for the process of Habitat Conservation Planning to work, but the inaccuracies are discouraging.

Does this frustration have an overlap with the wilderness movement?

Only that past wilderness boundaries were drawn in mostly roadless areas that may or may not have the most unique plant habitats. Then, when I go to the BLM looking for protection of botanically unique areas, they often respond that there is already so much area designated as wilderness that they have no choice. Of course they have a choice.

What are the benefits of wilderness to plant conservation?

Wilderness designation is an act of Congress and is less likely to be changed than other land management planning

tools. In the current bill, I have been fortunate to be involved in identifying rare plant locations where they can complement proposed wilderness areas.

What aspects of your work give you the most satisfaction?

The opportunity to network with other conservation groups and raise awareness about rare plants and communities.

Your work is very scientific; tell us about an emotional moment that helps tie together what you do?

A friend of mine that does work on the international level for CNPS tells the story of the gentleman from Africa, who, while in The Hague to sign a policy statement protecting native plants worldwide, commented, "Of course we protect native plants, they grow in our watersheds where they clean the water, provide food and building materials, and prevent floods. We can't afford to build sewage plants and dams. Without native plants our people will die!" That is really true for all of us; we don't recognize it, but we live because of native plants.

Pat Flanagan is a Conservation Associate for the California Wilderness Coalition.

Sacred sites may be protected in California

A cyanide heap-leach, open-pit gold mine in Imperial County has been in the permit stage for a number of years. This is the Glamis Gold project on Quechan Indian sacred lands. The Clinton Administration denied the permit request (one of the very few gold mines ever rejected by the federal government). The Bush Administration reversed the denial. Glamis is low-grade ore and would create a huge pit and huge waste-rock and leach-rock piles.

Similarly, Timbisha Shoshone sacred sites in the Panamint Valley of southeastern California are threatened because Canyon Resources Inc. is looking to expand its existing Briggs (open-pit, heap-leach) gold mine. The mining has already torn a huge, permanent hole in the area. The BLM released a draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed expansion in June.

California Senate Bill 1828, which had passed the state legislature but had not yet been approved by Gov. Gray Davis as of press time, may give Native Americans substantial rights to prevent destruction of their sacred lands by projects such as these. Originally the bill gave tribes veto power. This was changed to require backfilling pits and recontouring to the approximate original topography.

Mojave water pipeline gets BLM go-ahead

On August 29, Bureau of Land Management officials approved a 35-mile pipeline that might one day deliver water from the Mojave Desert to southern California.

However, Senator Dianne Feinstein has opposed the proposal, as it could dry up lakes in the desert and cause dust storms. The project also endangers five existing wilderness areas and several proposed wilderness areas, as it may strip them of their groundwater.

Cadiz Corporation, the builder of

the pipeline, has yet to negotiate a final contract with the Metropolitan Water District of southern California and its 45-member board. The board may be reluctant to approve a plan opposed by Feinstein, who sits on the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee.

Condors to go to Mexico

For the first time in 50 years, California condors are returning to south of the border, the southernmost extension of a range that stretched from Mexico to Canada. In an international expansion of the recovery program, six California condors are being flown by private airplane to Mexico, where they will be transferred to a mountaintop pen in the rugged Sierra de San Pedro Martir for acclimation and eventual release. Up to 20 condors are slated for release at the Baja California site as part of an effort to establish two wild populations and one captive population of condors, each with 150 birds, including a minimum of 15 breeding pairs apiece.

Courtesy of the Endangered Species Coalition.

Desert wildlife in Surprise Canyon to get a break?

The BLM is now preparing an Environmental Impact Statement to decide future vehicle use in Surprise Canyon.

Surprise Canyon contains an amazing perennial stream in the Panamint Range of Inyo County, flowing gracefully from Death Valley National Park down to the BLM Surprise Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern within the California Desert Conservation Area. This desert stream is home to many rare and endangered species, including the least Bell's vireo and Panamint alligator lizard.

It also draws extreme off-roading, which is extremely harmful to the streamside environment and wilderness experience. Since spring of 2001, Surprise Canyon has been closed to off-roading—highly modified 4x4's winching up waterfalls, chainsawing big

riparian trees, spilling oil and gas into the stream, scarring the slickrock with black tire skid marks, etc.—as a result of a Center for Biological Diversity lawsuit settlement. CWC has submitted comments urging BLM to keep this canyon closed.

Measure to gut Antiquities Act stalls in House

The Antiquities Act gives the President the authority to protect areas that have significant historical, cultural, scenic and scientific values. It's been used by 14 of the last 17 presidents to protect special places like the Grand Canyon and the Grand Tetons. President Clinton used the Antiquities Act to set aside 19 new National Monuments.

Last year, Representative Mike Simpson (R-ID) introduced HR 2114, the "National Monuments Fairness Act." The measure was approved by the House Resources Committee in March, 2002.

The bill would remove the protective status from any new National Monument of over 50,000 acres within two years of designation unless the Congress approves its designation. This would essentially gut the Act and prevent timely presidential actions to protect wild places and wildlife habitat.

This measure is only one of several bills introduced in this Congress that aim to weaken the Antiquities Act.

Reports suggest that HR 2114 did not have enough support to pass on the House floor and was therefore pulled from the voting schedule. Monument activists are hopeful that this victory and the growing momentum for protecting our National Monuments and the Antiquities Act will help kill other attacks on the monuments currently pending before Congress.

Courtesy of the Wilderness Support Center.

Grizzlies moving south

Grizzly bears have expanded their range outside of the Greater Yellowstone ecosystem into the Wyoming range, the

furthest south the species has been documented for over 50 years. The latest evidence of the expansion was provided when a grizzly was killed for raiding a sheep herd on a Bridger-Teton National Forest grazing allotment in August. Biologists estimate that the grizzly bear population is expanding about 3 to 4 percent a year, mostly to the south and southeast of Yellowstone into the Wind River, Wyoming and Salt River ranges.

Courtesy of the Endangered Species Coalition.

Yosemite to allow commercial logging?

Yosemite National Park recently released a draft plan for fire management in which it proposed to log trees up to 31.5" in diameter and allow timber companies to sell them. The park accepted comments on the draft plan until the end of August, and will release the next version of their plan sometime in the coming months.

Wildlife Conservation Board earmarks protection for 6,350 acres in Mono County

In August, the Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB) approved the allocation of a grant to the American Land Conservancy (ALC) to provide protection for more than 6,350 acres of wildlife habitat in Mono County. The Board agreed to fund the \$3.21 million cooperative Bridgeport Valley Conservation Easement project with the ALC, the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), and the California Rangeland Trust.

The effort is designed to protect wildlife habitat while encouraging compatible agricultural practices on property located immediately west of Bridgeport. The property is a combination of wet and dry irrigated pasture, and upland scrub that includes woody riparian and scattered forest habitat types. It hosts a diversity of animal species and allows nesting and foraging by thousands of migrating waterfowl. Special status forest carnivores, includ-

ing the threatened wolverine and Sierra Nevada red fox, have been documented on and adjacent to the property.

The Wildlife Conservation Board also granted monies for similar projects at Petaluma Marsh in Marin County, Point St. George Wetlands in Del Norte County, and a project in Plumas and Sierra counties. The latter project will acquire a conservation easement over approximately 13,110 acres, for the purpose of protecting wildlife habitat while encouraging compatible agricultural practices. The land is located in the eastern portion of Sierra Valley, approximately two miles north of the town of Loyalton. Sierra Valley supports unusually rich flora and fauna, and is located near two biogeographic regions, the Great Basin to the east, and the Cascade Mountains to the northwest.

Habitat loss is costly

A study in the journal *Science* has shown that the economic value of wild ecosystems far outweighs the value of converting these areas to cropland, housing or other human uses. Preserving a network of global nature reserves would provide at least \$400 trillion more each year than the goods and services from their converted counterparts, a cost-benefit ratio of more than 100 to one in favor of conservation, and a real bargain given that current habitat loss costs the world the equivalent of about \$250 billion each year.

Courtesy of the Endangered Species Coalition.

NECO plan would degrade wilderness

Ten environmental organizations, including the California Wilderness Coalition, have filed a legal protest with the Bureau of Land Management's Director, Kathleen Clark, against the BLM's Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Plan, which was released in early September.

In the plan, the BLM proposes to degrade six wilderness areas with 22 "guzzlers" (artificial water tanks). Guzzlers throw the desert ecosystem out of balance by favoring game species, while killing birds and other wildlife,

and unnaturally provisioning ravens and other desert tortoise predators. Big trucks and backhoes, usually prohibited in wilderness, are used to install guzzlers. Roads to guzzlers are created—and the California Department of Fish and Game will want to use trucks to maintain the tanks, so wilderness values will be constantly threatened.

Neither the BLM nor the Department of Fish and Game have any study that demonstrates that guzzlers improve bighorn herd health or increase herd numbers, but there is absolute proof that guzzlers have killed bighorn, either by trapping them or poisoning them.

Good year for plovers, so far

Surveys of endangered Western snowy plovers breeding at California's Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area indicate that at least 50 plover chicks were hatched this year and 20 have reached fledgling age, when they are capable of flying. Last year, predators such as loggerhead shrikes kept all but two plover chicks from reaching the fledgling stage. Modifications to fence posts on enclosures around the plover nests that the shrikes were using as perches seem to have been effective in reducing predation. *Courtesy of the Endangered Species Coalition.*

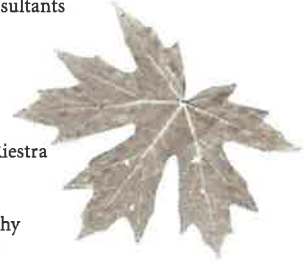
Interested in hearing the latest wilderness and wild lands news for California? Send an email to info@calwild.org and we'll add you to our California Wilderness Alert email list-serve!

BUSINESS SPONSORS

100Fires Book Company
Acme Bread
Acorn Naturalists
Ascent Technologies
Mark Bagley
Knut Barde
Berry & Associates,
Marketing Productivity Consulting
Bogey's Books
Bonny Doon Vineyards
Bonterra Vineyards
Bored Feet Publications
Camp Lotus
Chaco Sandals
Columbia Sportswear
Conservation Land Group, Inc.
H. Coturri & Sons Vineyards
Davis Food Co-op
Eagle Creek Travel Gear
Echo: The Wilderness Company, Inc.
Ellison & Schneider
Environmental Photography
Frey Vineyards
Genny Smith Books
Giselle's Travel

Greg Fox, Fox Print Specialists
Gregory Mountain Products
William Gustafson
Hadsell and Stormer
Instant Replay Communications
Verna Jigour Associates, Conserv. Ecology Services
Juniper Ridge
David B. Kelley
KiaTech, Inc.
Lolonis Winery
Lotus Designs, Inc.
William M. Kier Associates
Madison Landscaping
David Merion
Mill Valley Plumbing
Mountain Hardwear
Mountain Light Photography
Mountain Safety Research
Neurohealth NLP Counseling
North Face
Overland Equipment
James P. Pacht
Patagonia, Inc.
The Petervin Press
Pinnacle Fundraising Services

Planet Dog
Pre-Paid Legal Services
Raven Maps
REI
Bob Rutemoeller
Drs. Helene and Rob Schaeffer, Psychological Corp.
Shasta Mountain Guides
Sierra Designs
Siskiyou Forestry Consultants
Solano Press Books
Sorensen's Resort
Sudwerk Brewery
Talon Associates
TDC Environmental
Christopher P. Valle-Riestra
Water Wise
Weidert Biological
Eric White Photography
Whole Foods Market
Wild Iris Studio
Wilderness Press
Wilson's Eastside Sports
Yolla Bolly Llamas
Zoo-Ink Screen Print



COALITION MEMBER GROUPS

Alta Peak Chapter, California Native Plant Society; Springville
American Lands Alliance; Washington, D.C.
Animal Protection Institute; Sacramento
Ancient Forest International; Redway
Angeles Chapter, Sierra Club; Los Angeles
Bay Chapter, Sierra Club; Oakland
Bay Chapter Wilderness Subcommittee; S.F.
Big Bear Group, Sierra Club; Big Bear Lake
California Alpine Club; San Francisco
California League of Conservation Voters; Oakland
California Mule Deer Association; Lincoln
California Native Plant Society; Sacramento
California Oak Foundation; Oakland
Calif. Technology Enabling Group; Santa Cruz
Californians for Western Wilderness; San Francisco
Center for Biological Diversity; Tucson, AZ
Center for Sierra Nevada Conserv.; Georgetown
Central Sierra Env. Resource Center; Twain Hart
Citizens for Better Forestry; Arcata
Citizens for a Vehicle Free Nipomo Dunes
Coast Range Ecosystem Alliance; Santa Clara
Committee to Save the Kings River; Fresno
Communication Works; San Francisco
Desert Protective Council; San Diego
Desert Subcommittee, Sierra Club; San Diego
Desert Survivors; Oakland
Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund; San Francisco
Eastern Sierra Audubon Society; Bishop
Ecology Center; Berkeley
Ecology Center of Southern California; Los Angeles
El Dorado Audubon Society; Long Beach
Forests Forever; San Francisco
Fresno Audubon Society; Fresno
Friends of China Camp; San Rafael
Friends of Chinquapin; Oakland
Friends of Plumas Wilderness; Quincy
Friends of the Garcia (FROG); Point Arena
Friends of the Inyo; Lee Vining
Friends of Kirkwood; Santa Rosa
Friends of the River; Sacramento
Fund for Animals; San Francisco
Golden Gate Audubon Society; Berkeley
Great Old Broads for Wilderness; Cedar City, UT

High Sierra Hikers Association; South Lake Tahoe
Idylwild Earth Fair; Idylwild
International Center for Earth Concerns; Ojai
Jackson Forest Restoration Campaign; Fort Bragg
John Muir Project; Pasadena
Jumping Frog Research Institute; Angels Camp
Kaweah Flyfishers; Visalia
Keep the Sespe Wild Committee; Ojai
Kern Audubon Society; Bakersfield
Kern-Kaweah Chapter, Sierra Club; Bakersfield
Klamath Forest Alliance; Etna
Laguna Hills Audubon Society; Laguna Hills
LandWatch Monterey County; Salinas
League to Save Lake Tahoe; South Lake Tahoe
LEGACY-The Landscape Connection; Arcata
Loma Prieta Chapter, Sierra Club; Palo Alto
Los Angeles Audubon Society; West Hollywood
Los Padres Chapter, Sierra Club; Santa Barbara
Maidu Group, Sierra Club; Placerville
Marin Conservation League; San Rafael
Mariposa Democratic Club; Mariposa
Mendocino Environmental Center; Ukiah
Mendocino-Lake Group, Sierra Club; Fort Bragg
Mojave Group, Sierra Club; Victorville
Mono Lake Committee; Lee Vining
Monterey Bay Chapter, Calif. Native Plant Society
Monterey Peninsula Audubon Society; Monterey
Mother Lode Chapter, Sierra Club; Sacramento
Mt. Shasta Area Audubon Society; Mount Shasta
Mountain Lion Foundation; Sacramento
National Wildlife Federation; San Diego
Native Habitats; Woodside
Natural Heritage Institute; San Francisco
Natural Resources Defense Council; San Francisco
NCRCC Sierra Club; Santa Rosa
North Coast Chapter, CNPS; Arcata
Northcoast Environmental Center; Arcata
People for Nipomo Dunes Nat'l Seashore; Nipomo
Pew Wilderness Center; Boulder, CO
Placer County Conservation Task Force; Newcastle
Planning & Conservation League; Sacramento
Range of Light Group, Toiyabe Chapter,
Sierra Club; Mammoth Lakes
Redwood Chapter, Sierra Club; Santa Rosa

The Red Mountain Association; Leggett
Resource Renewal Institute; San Francisco
Sacramento Audubon Society; Sacramento
Sacramento Valley Chapter, CNPS; Woodland
San Bernadino Mountains Group, Sierra
Club; Blue Jay
San Diego Audubon Society; San Diego
San Diego Chapter, Sierra Club; San Diego
San Fernando Valley Audubon; Van Nuys
San Geronio Chapter, Sierra Club; Riverside
Santa Clara Valley Audubon; Cupertino
Save Our Ancient Forest Ecology; Modesto
Sequoia Forest Alliance; Kernville
Seven Generations Land Trust; Berkeley
Seventh Generation Fund; Arcata
Sierra Club California; San Francisco
Sierra Nevada Alliance; South Lake Tahoe
Sierra Treks; Ashland, OR
Siskiyou Project; Cave Junction, OR
Sisters of Saint Dominic, Congregation of the Most
Holy Name, San Rafael
Smith River Alliance; Trinidad
Snowlands Network; Livermore
Soda Mountain Wilderness Council; Ashland, OR
South Fork Mountain Defense; Weaverville
South Yuba River Citizens League; Nevada City
Southern California Forests Committee; Barstow
Tehipite Chapter, Sierra Club; Fresno
Tulare County Audubon Society; Visalia
Tule River Conservancy; Porterville
UC Davis Environmental Law Society; Davis
Ventana Wilderness Alliance; Santa Cruz
Ventana Wildlands Project; Santa Clara
Western States Endurance Run; San Francisco
Wild Farm Alliance; Watsonville
Wilderness Land Trust; Carbondale, CO
The Wilderness Society; San Francisco
The Wildlands Project; Tucson, AZ
Willits Environmental Center; Willits
Wintu Audubon Society; Redding
Yahi Group, Sierra Club; Chico
Yolano Group, Sierra Club; Davis
Yolo Audubon Society; Davis
Yosemite Regional Conservation Trust; Oakland



PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY AREA



Girard Ridge

Management Agency: Shasta-Trinity National Forests.

Location: Approximately 25 miles northeast of Redding, Shasta County.

Size: Approximately 35,000 acres.

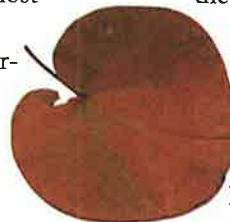
The Girard Ridge area, proposed as a Wilderness Study Area in the California Wild Heritage Act, shelters the most abundant groves of unprotected ancient forest in northern California. The McCloud River, which borders it on the east and passes through a small portion of Girard, is one of the world's premiere trout fishing streams.

Limestone rock formations in the Girard region contain many caves of

immense importance to scientists. The area's limestone rock creates soil conditions favored by rare and unusual plants, some of which are found nowhere else in the world.

The famous Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and the popular Squaw Valley Creek Trail provide visitors with outstanding scenery and swimming and fishing opportunities galore. The rest of the Girard area is largely trackless, and thus is a suitable refuge for the reclusive wolverine and other species known to eschew humans.

Local Native American legend has it that the area is guarded by a half-man, half-wolf. We hope it will soon be guarded by Congress as a Wilderness Study Area!



COALITION NEWS



CWC's new Executive Director, Mary Wells

A warm welcome to Mary Wells

CWC staff are thrilled to welcome our new Executive Director, Mary Wells, who joined us at the beginning of September. Mary's training in law and her skills in non-profit management, environmental advocacy, and fundraising will prove extremely valuable to CWC. She has worked for organizations such as Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund and the U.S. Public Interest Research Group. As Executive Director for the Council for Responsible Public Investment, she organized the Tobacco Divestment Project, a campaign that successfully divested California from 1 billion dollars in tobacco stock.



Jason at Duncan Canyon

Jason Swartz to defend California

Much to our delight and relief, CWC's newest Conservation Associate has finally arrived to defend roadless areas and wilderness in California. Jason graduated in physical geography and environmental studies from the State University of New York at Buffalo in 1998. He has directed volunteers and helped research for the Sky Islands Wildlands Network Conservation Plan for the Sky Island Alliance in Tucson, Arizona. Welcome, Jason!

Michael Gelardi joins the CWC team

CWC is proud to welcome our new Membership and Development Associate, Michael Gelardi. A recent graduate in political science and environmental studies from Macalester College in Minnesota, Mike has worked on membership tasks for Minnesotans for an Energy-Efficient Economy, and on several political campaigns. We know he'll do an excellent job for CWC too.

Mike enjoying California's redwoods





**CALIFORNIA
WILDERNESS
COALITION**

A Voice for Wild California

Board of Directors

President

Don Morrill

Vice President

Sarah Davies

Treasurer

John Sterling

Secretary

Alan Carlton

Directors

Dana Harmon Charron

Jim Eaton

Ed Grumbine, Ph.D.

Julie McDonald

Trent Orr

Joan Reinhardt Reiss

Advisory Committee

Harriet Allen

Bob Barnes

Joseph Fontaine

Frannie Hoover

Phillip Hyde

Sally Kabisch

Martin Litton

Norman B. Livermore, Jr.

Michael McCloskey

Tim McKay

Sally Miller

Nancy Pearlman

Lynn Ryan

Bob Schneider

Bernard Shanks

Bill Waid

Jay Watson

Thomas Winnett

This bristlecone pine forest in the White Mountains proposed wilderness area has existed for over 4000 years. With care and stewardship, our children and their children will continue to enjoy their company. Photograph by Galen Rowell, courtesy of Mountain Light Photography.

M E M B E R S H I P

Contributing to the Cause

The California Wilderness Coalition is, first and foremost, a community of people with common dreams. Whether our dreams are of scaling pristine peaks or waiting for the fish to bite on a glassy lake, knowing our grandchildren will have the chance to behold wildlife in its natural habitat or knowing simply that the habitat exists, we are bonded together by our passion for wilderness.

The CWC provides the outlet to make our common dreams a reality, thanks to our community of members, activists, and supporters. As we step up our efforts to pass the California Wild Heritage Act, build partnerships with private landowners to protect habitat, design a conservation blueprint for California, and defend our public lands from unwise uses, we need our network to be as wide and as deep as possible. Whether you're already a member of the CWC, or are just learning about our coalition for the first time, there are many opportunities to strengthen your ties to our community.

Volunteer

As a grassroots advocacy group, the activism of our supporters is essential to our success. Writing letters to public officials and local newspapers, attending public meetings, and leading hikes into potential wilderness areas are three ways to show your support for wilderness. In addition, our staff is always looking for volunteers and interns to lend a hand to our various programs and activities around the state. If you would like to receive information via email about volunteer opportunities in your neck of the woods, phone us at (530) 758-0380 or send a message to info@calwild.org including your name and zip code.

Join the CWC

The generosity of our members makes possible the protection of our state's last remaining wild places. Equally important, our membership demonstrates support for wilderness to those with the power to decide the future of our public lands. The more people we represent, the stronger our voice in California and in our nation's capitol.

The CWC offers many levels of membership to serve the financial needs of our supporters. Members receive a subscription to the quarterly *Wilderness Record* and periodic wilderness alerts.

Become a Wildland Advocate

Membership in our Wildland Advocates program represents the most significant opportunity to contribute to the protection of California wilderness. This committed group empowers the staff and volunteers at CWC to be effective in our efforts to safeguard these lands. Giving levels for Wildland Advocates start at \$250 per year. Please contact Bob Schneider at (530) 304-6215 if you have questions or suggestions about giving to protect our wild heritage.



S U P P O R T Y O U R C A U S E



Shirts: 100% organic cotton. White on a cobalt blue shirt, or in full color on a natural shirt. Warning: Even after washing and drying, these shirts tend to run a size larger than most t-shirts. Sizes S-XL.

Caps: Our full-color logo is embroidered on the front and "A Voice for Wild California" is embroidered on the back. Caps are 100% cotton, navy blue, and adjustable to all sizes.

Order Form

Item	Color	Size	No.	Price	Subtotal
T-shirt(s)				\$10 each	
Hat(s)	blue			\$15 each	

Subtotal _____
 Shipping* _____
 Total _____

* Shipping: \$2.00 for first hat, \$0.75 for each additional hat. \$2.50 for first shirt, \$1.50 for each additional shirt.

Method of payment:

Check enclosed.
 Bill my Visa; MasterCard; American Express.

Credit card number _____

Expiration date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Gift from: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip _____

Please mail to: California Wilderness Coalition, 2655 Portage Bay East #5, Davis, California 95616.

Join the California Wilderness Coalition TODAY!

Your membership includes a subscription to our quarterly journal, the *Wilderness Record*, action alerts to keep you informed, and the opportunity for direct participation in our campaigns.

Enroll me as a new member of CWC. Enclosed is \$_____ for my first year membership dues.

I am already a member. Here is a special contribution of \$_____ to help the Coalition's work.

Contact me about volunteer opportunities.

I would like to pledge \$_____ per month.

Method of payment:

Check enclosed.
 Bill my Visa; MasterCard; American Express.

Credit card number _____

Expiration date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Gift from: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip _____

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 Wilderness Defender | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 Sustaining |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 Wilderness Supporter | <input type="checkbox"/> \$30 Non-profit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 Benefactor | <input type="checkbox"/> \$30 Individual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 Business Sponsor | <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 Low-income |

Please mail to: California Wilderness Coalition, 2655 Portage Bay East #5, Davis, California 95616.

www.calwild.org. Email: info@calwild.org

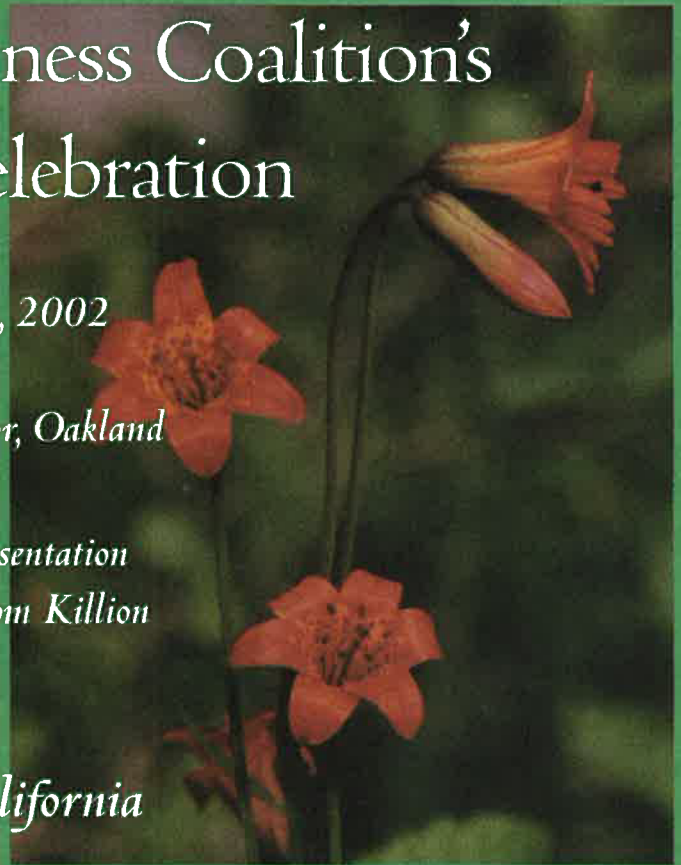
f/02/wr

California Wilderness Coalition's Autumn Celebration

*Thursday, November 14, 2002
at Earthjustice
426 17th Street, Sixth Floor, Oakland*

*Reception and Special Presentation
by renowned printmaker Tom Killion
7:00 - 9:00 pm*

Celebrating Wild California



Despite enormous challenges both ahead and behind us, it has been a landmark year for wilderness in California. Senator Barbara Boxer has introduced the California Wild Heritage Act, which will protect an unprecedented diversity of California's last wild places. Three Representatives have championed this legislation in the House.

Suggested donation is \$75.00, but all contributions are welcome.
Please join us in celebrating our progress on this historic campaign.



**CALIFORNIA
WILDERNESS
COALITION**

A Voice for Wild California

*California Wilderness Coalition
2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5
Davis, California 95616
CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED*

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Davis, CA
Permit No. 34

Mr. Phil Farrell

