



# WILDERNESS RECORD

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

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No. 1

## Wilson Plan Decimates California Wilderness

In February Senator Pete Wilson unveiled his version of a California Wilderness bill. Although Wilson came out for designating the Tuolumne a wild river, environmentalists were appalled by the rest of his plans.

"It's totally unacceptable," said California Wilderness Coalition Executive Director Jim Eaton. "Senator Wilson took a carefully crafted compromise and sliced it into pieces."

"Senator Wilson is representing

the House-passed measure as the environmentalist's 'dream' bill. It took five years for the House to work out a balance that considers the need for more wilderness along with the demands of the timber, mining, and other development interests. Senator Wilson's proposal is a sell-out to the timber industry," Eaton added.

Wilson's answer to the House of Representatives compromise bill of 2.33 million acres is a 1.68 million-acre plan. Of the 58 new wilderness areas or additions to existing wilderness in the House version, Wilson totally eliminates 21 areas and reduces in size 15 areas.

Among areas gone are proposed wilderness areas at Bucks Lake, Boundary Peak (White Mtns.), Caples Creek, Fish Canyon, Pattison Mountain, and the Santa Rosa Mountains. Also proposed additions to the existing Hoover, John Muir, Lassen Volcanic, Minarets, and Thousand Lakes wilderness areas have been dropped.

Wilson also would slice 30,000



Additions to the Hoover Wilderness have been dropped in Senator Pete Wilson's proposed wilderness bill

Photo by Tim Sherburn

acres from Carson-Iceberg, including the popular Noble Canyon area, remove 40,000 acres from the Trinity Alps, reduce Red Buttes by nearly 50 percent, and decimate 34,000-

acre Granite Chief by excising an additional 19,000 acres.

Wilson's support for a wild Tuolumne is limited to the main river

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Do  
Something  
**WILD!**



**FOR  
ENDANGERED  
SPECIES**

**SHARE YOUR  
TAX RETURN**

**Form 540 - Line 90  
Form 540A - Line 36**

## Small Hydro Projects Dry Up

By Steve Evans

Conservationists are celebrating a small, but significant, victory in their battle against the development of so-called small hydro projects in proposed wilderness areas and on critical trout streams.

Tehama County has announced the abandonment of its application for water rights for proposed small hydro projects on Mill and Antelope creeks in the Ishi roadless area. Vigorous opposition by conservationists, coupled with the poor cost-benefit ratio inherent in constructing miles of roads, flumes, and powerlines in rough, roadless terrain, apparently killed the projects.

More than fifteen organizations and individuals protested the County's water rights applications

on Mill and Antelope creeks before the State Water Resources Control Board. Impacts on the proposed Ishi wilderness, anadromous fisheries, and recreation were the primary concerns.

Tehama County also announced abandonment of its water rights application on Thomas Creek, in a roadless area in Mendocino National Forest. The county is pursuing water rights for its project on Battle Creek in Lassen National Forest.

Economic reality, as well as the vigilance of conservationists and regulatory agencies, has dashed the development dreams of more than one small hydro speculator. Some preliminary study permits granted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) have apparently been abandoned.

Some permittees are not actively carrying out studies mandated by their FERC permits. For example, the City of Rohnert Park was granted a FERC permit to study the feasibility of constructing a small hydro project at Feather Falls in Plumas National Forest. The Forest Service, which manages the area for its scenic values and currently is studying the surrounding roadless land for potential wilderness designation, has never been contacted by the city, a requirement of their FERC permit.

Considering the array of environmental groups and agencies opposing its permit, it is unlikely that Rohnert Park will ever pursue the Feather Falls project. But since developers lose nothing in

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## Coalition Report

By Jim Eaton

Senator Pete Wilson has shown us his vision of California's wilderness future. We don't like it.

Conservationists often are made to look like uncompromising fanatics who don't realize that they live in a real world. After all, isn't Wilson just balancing the need of the nation to preserve its wilderness and allowing for necessary development and other recreationists as well?

Such is the nature of compromise. Does anyone remember the first compromise, the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II)? There should have been more than seven million acres of roadless areas identified in California, but the Forest Service whittled it down to 6.2 million acres. They then recommended only 1.2 million acres for preservation -- and more than 300,000 of that previously had been proposed in the Trinity Alps and High Sierra primitive areas.

The late Rep. Phil Burton then introduced legislation to designate about five million acres as wilderness. His proposal led to the current House bill of around 2.3 million acres.

Wilson now implies that the 2.3 million acre package is what the environmentalists want. Hold on! We were willing to accept the House bill as a compromise, but we paid

dearly for that plan.

Both the House and Wilson bills would dissolve the State of California v. Block lawsuit which currently provides protection to roadless areas throughout the West. The bills also open the North Fork Smith River roadless area to mining. In addition, Wilson would remove a number of other roadless areas from study status and make them available for development.

Wilson is asking too high a price. He will give us some wilderness, much of what already is relatively safe, while taking away long-standing wilderness proposals, a number of further planning areas, and the State's lawsuit. That's too high a price to pay.

If a bill does not pass this year, the process may begin anew in 1983. In the meantime, get ready for RARE III.

We heap praise on John Muir for his foresight in fighting for Yosemite in the last century, on Teddy Roosevelt for bravely establishing vast forest preserves, and on Clem Miller for rescuing the Pt. Reyes Peninsula from developers. Shouldn't we be as bold in defending our dwindling wilderness resource? Or will future generations wonder at our shortsightedness in not fighting for what we believe is right?

Welcome Tulare County Audubon Society, our latest group member!

## Spotlight

### Mt. Shasta Resources Council

The Mt. Shasta Resources Council is one of the original group members of the California Wilderness Coalition. Based in the city of Mt. Shasta (at the foot of the mountain of the same name), the Council consists of individuals members and eleven organizations such as the Sierra Club and Audubon Society.

The primary purpose of the Council is to ensure the preservation of Mt. Shasta and its roadless environs, either as a unit of the national wilderness system or as a national park.

At the forefront of numerous and controversial battles to preserve Mt. Shasta, the Council has played a key role in preventing timber sales and road construction on the mountain, as well as halting the expansion of the existing downhill ski area into the proposed wilder-

ness. Their work has included extensive Congressional lobbying, monitoring and working with the U.S. Forest Service in the management of the mountain, and statewide organizing to educate the public concerning the need to preserve Mt. Shasta's wilderness resources. The Council has been well served by many volunteers who have lent their expertise in forestry and downhill ski area management.

Current efforts of the Council include working for the passage of a California Wilderness Act which preserves as much of Mt. Shasta as possible. Another major item that the Council is working on is the prevention of a timber sale on private land owned by the Southern Pacific Land Company at Red Fir Ridge. The Council is encouraging the Forest Service to acquire such

## Update

### Boom-Boom Goes Bye-Bye

Gov. Deukmejian withdrew the nomination of Fish and Game Director H. Don "Boom-Boom" Carper after concluding that Senate confirmation was doubtful.

The California Wilderness Coalition had opposed Carper's nomination because of his anti-wilderness statements and apparent bias against non-game wildlife. Later other charges resulted in the opposition of Senate President Pro Tem David Roberti.

Carper had denied and later admitted that he made negative comments about Vietnamese fishermen, had intervened in a Madera County court case on behalf of three poachers, and had issued a directive to game wardens to enforce only fish and game laws but no other statutes. He also was under investigation for illegally importing a Nile crocodile hide into the United States in violation of the federal Endangered Species Act.

## Lassen Geothermal Decision

It took the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service only 22 months to make a decision on four appeals of plans to issue geothermal leases on Lassen National Forest. Conservationists now are scratching their heads to figure out just what the decision is.

One of the appeals was filed by the Sierra Club, California Wilderness Coalition, and National Parks and Conservation Association. A number of issues were raised, including the leasing of proposed wilderness or further planning roadless areas.

The Chief's response is, "regardless of the correctness of the

decisions when made, recent legislative, judicial, and administrative actions require reconsideration of leasing such lands." Just how this "reconsideration" will be conducted is not specified.

Concern about the impact leasing would have on Lassen Volcanic National Park was ducked by the Chief. He said the responsibility for protection of non-national forest lands lies with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Conservationists are urging the Forest Service and BLM to get together on a joint Environmental Analysis and make clear just who is responsible for what.



You gotta feelin' they know something we don't ?

Cartoon by Pat Rigley

private inholdings to prevent development of the proposed wilderness.

Proposed expansion of the existing ski facility, a long and sometimes bitter battle, has been a dormant issue lately. The Council's vigilance coupled with the proposal of alternatives which protect the wilderness area but allow for the relocation and expansion of the downhill ski area may have perma-

nently lain this issue to rest.

The Council currently is conducting a membership drive to raise funds and expand their support base. For five dollars or more you will become a member and receive a newsletter and periodic alerts. Contact Phil Rhodes at (916) 926-3900 or write:

Mount Shasta Resources Council  
P.O. Box 829  
Mt. Shasta, CA 96967

# RARE III: Third Time is the Charm?

By Pat O'Brien

If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. The U.S. Forest Service is now trying for the third time to complete a nationwide roadless area review and evaluation (RARE) program. The previous two have been thrown out by courts.

This "RARE III" program is proceeding rapidly in California. This time, however, each of the 20 different national forest units in the state is incorporating the review into its ongoing forest planning process. Citizens interested in specific wild areas will have to follow the progress of each "Forest Plan" that contains their favorite areas.

In 1982 the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in California v. Block that the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) environmental impact statement (EIS) did not adequately meet the

requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. As a result of this decision, Assistant Agriculture Secretary John Crowell announced that all roadless areas would be evaluated by individual forests as they complete their Forest Plans.

The EIS on RARE II was released in 1979. The State of California subsequently challenged the validity of the EIS on forty-six roadless areas in California designated as "non-wilderness" by the Forest Service.

A district court agreed that the EIS did not contain site-specific data to support the non-wilderness designations, lacked an adequate range of alternatives, and did not give the public an adequate opportunity to comment on the RARE II program. The court stated that all development activities in the 46

## RPA: What's That?

In 1973 Congress enacted the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (known as RPA) establishing a process for developing a national renewable resources policy for our national forests. The RPA requires the Forest Service to prepare both an assessment of supplies and demands and a program of management for our renewable resources.

In accordance with the RPA, every ten years the Forest Service prepares assessments of supplies of resources, and projects the demands for the use of these resources. "Resources" are defined to include: timber, range, minerals, fish and wildlife, recreation, and wilderness. In addition, the Forest Service is required to develop a multiple-use management plan every five years. The management plan, or RPA program, is designed to describe broad policy statements about the future use of our renew-

able resources.

In a draft environmental impact statement on the RPA program, several alternative management strategies are mapped out and then compared. The alternative programs represent differing mixes of resource emphases. For example, one might emphasize the production of "market" products such as minerals, timber, or range, while another may emphasize the protection of wilderness and fish and wildlife. The alternatives are compared to determine the environmental, social, and economic effects of each plan on specific resources.

Ultimately the Secretary of Agriculture chooses an alternative which is then reviewed by the public. The final alternative chosen becomes the national policy directive concerning renewable resources. Interested parties are asked to comment on the selection before a final decision is made.

areas should cease pending an adequate reconsideration of development impacts.

The Forest Service appealed this decision, arguing that the degree of detail required by the district court was unwarranted. The circuit judges did not agree and upheld the district court ruling.

Crowell then announced that all roadless areas would be evaluated in a new review, but that development activities scheduled in non-wilderness areas would proceed. He also stated that proposed wilderness areas also would be reviewed, despite the court's specific ruling that these recommendations were in compliance with the law.

This reevaluation, known to environmentalists as "RARE III", began in the summer of 1983. Public meetings and workshops were held to gather public comment along with

written responses. Forest Service employees are now evaluating public responses regarding wild areas and new data on management alternatives for the forests.

The next step for the Forest Service is to incorporate this roadless area review into the existing forest planning process. Forest Service planning task forces are now beginning their formulation of alternative management plans for each national forest. Draft plans for the Angeles, Cleveland, and Shasta-Trinity national forests are due late in 1984; most other California forests will issue their plans in 1985. The two draft plans already issued for the Sierra and Klamath forests also are being reissued in 1985.

Pat O'Brien is the California Wilderness Coalition's intern for forest planning issues.

	FOREST PLANNING SCHEDULE					
	1st Rev. Pt.	2nd Rev. Pt.	Doc Due-RO	DEIS Issued	Comment Ends	FEIS Issued
Angeles	12/12/83	2/20/84	4/13/84	10/84	1/85	4/85
Cleveland	12/12/83	2/20/84	4/13/84	10/84	1/85	4/85
Shasta-Trinity	1/9/84	3/5/84	5/25/84	10/84-12/84	1/85-3/85	4/85-6/85
Stanislaus	1/9/84	3/5/84	5/25/84	10/84-12/84	1/85-3/85	4/85-6/85
Eldorado	1/9/84	3/5/84	5/25/84	10/84-12/84	1/85-3/85	4/85-6/85
Klamath	1/30/84	3/26/84	7/27/84	1/85-3/85	4/85-6/85	7/85-9/85
Tahoe	1/30/84	3/26/84	7/27/84	1/85-3/85	4/85-6/85	7/85-9/85
Sierra	1/30/84	3/26/84	7/27/84	1/85-3/85	4/85-6/85	7/85-9/85
Los Padres	4/30/84	7/16/84	11/2/84	4/85-7/85	7/85-10/85	10/85-1/86
Plumas	4/30/84	7/16/84	11/2/84	4/85-7/85	7/85-10/85	10/85-1/86
Sequoia	4/30/84	7/16/84	11/2/84	4/85-7/85	7/85-10/85	10/85-1/86
Six Rivers	4/30/84	7/16/84	11/2/84	4/85-7/85	7/85-10/85	10/85-1/86
LTBMU	5/28/84	8/13/84	1/25/85	7/85-10/85	10/85-1/86	1/86-4/86
San Bernardino	5/28/84	8/13/84	1/25/85	7/85-10/85	10/85-1/86	1/86-4/86
Lassen	5/28/84	8/13/84	1/25/85	7/85-10/85	10/85-1/86	1/86-4/86
Inyo	6/18/84	9/10/84	3/8/85	8/85-11/85	11/85-2/86	2/86-5/86
Mendocino	6/18/84	9/10/84	3/8/85	8/85-11/85	11/85-2/86	2/86-5/86
Modoc	6/18/84	9/10/84	3/8/85	8/85-11/85	11/85-2/86	2/86-5/86

## RPA Update Released

Direction for U.S. Forest Service activities for at least the next four decades is the subject of a recently released report. The Forest Service has issued for public comment the National 1985 Resources Planning Act Program (RPA) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). [See accompanying article on RPA] Comments are due by April 9, 1984.

The DEIS which is part of the five-year management program provided for in RPA, delineates nine alternatives for management.

Alternative 5 would reduce the current amount of timber offered for sale (it assumes a 25 percent budget cut) while the others all increase logging. Alternative 9 would stress high productivity of market outputs with an emphasis on timber production, doubling the current allowable harvest with disastrous effects on fish and wildlife.

As yet Assistant Secretary John Crowell has not announced his choice from among the nine alternatives. However, he previously outlined a program which closely resembles Alternative 9. It is likely that Crowell's choice will reflect his prodevelopment orientation towards management of our natural resources.

The Forest Service now is soliciting comments from the public concerning the DEIS. Interested parties should review the document and tell the Forest Service their choice of policy direction. The deadline for public comment is April 9, 1984. Copies of the Resources Planning Program Draft Environmental Statement may be obtained from and comments addressed to:

Zane Smith, Regional Forester  
Pacific Southwest Region  
630 Sansome Street  
San Francisco, CA 94111



# RARE III: California's Forest Roadless Areas

Chart Prepared by Pat O'Brien

## Angeles

MAP #	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
Salt Creek	5003 NW	11700	11700	0
Fish Canyon	5004 NW	26400	32900	6500
Tule	5005 NW	10300	10300	0
Magic Mountain	5006 NW	15500	15000	-500
Red Mountain	5007 NW	8600	8600	0
Strawberry	5009 NW	7900	7900	0
Cucamonga Adds	A5174 W	5100	4400	-700
Sheep Mount.	L/Z5307 W/NW	60100	57800	-2300
West Fork	5270 NW	4000	4000	0
San Gabriel Add	5267 NW	4200	4200	0
San Dimas	5001 NW	6100	6100	0
Arroyo Seco	5012 FP	5000	5000	0
Sespe-Frazier	0270 FP	15200	15200	0
Pleasant View	0008 FP	26700	26700	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>206800</b>	<b>219800</b>	<b>3000</b>

## Cleveland

RARE I	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
Cutca Valley	RARE I NW	8000	14800	6800
Barker Valley	RARE I NW	6500	11400	4900
Sawtooth Mtns.	New NA	NA	1600	1600
Eagle Peak	5019 NW	6800	6800	0
No Name	5020 NW	5200	5200	0
Pine Creek	5022 W	13500	13100	-400
Coldwater	5011 NW	9000	9000	0
Trabuco-Hot Sp.	5013 NW	23500	22800	-700
Wildhorse	5014 NW	10800	10800	0
Ladd	5010 NW	5700	5700	0
San Mateo	5015 NW	25900	24700	-1200
Caliente	5017 FP	5900	5900	0
Sill Hill	5304 FP	5200	5200	0
Hauser Ca	5021 FP	8000	7840	-160
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>134000</b>	<b>144840</b>	<b>10840</b>

## El Dorado

MAP #	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
Salt Springs	A5024 W	700	700	0
Salt Springs	B5024 NW	1200	1200	0
Poison Hole	5025 NW	1700	1700	0
Fawn Lake	5028 NW	1100	1100	0
Pyramid	5023 FP	24300	24300	0
Rubicon	5026 FP	5100	5100	0
Caples Creek	5027 FP	17900	17900	0
Dardanelles	5982 FP	8000	8000	0
Tragedy-Eleph.	5984 FP	28800	28800	0
Raymond Peak	5985 FP	14500	14500	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>103300</b>	<b>103300</b>	<b>0</b>

## Inyo

MAP #	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
South Sierra	5029 NW	33880	107500	73620
Wonoga Peak	5030 W	9700	11380	1680
Independence	5031 W	14700	14400	-300
Tinemaha	5032 W	25600	29380	3780
Coyote North	5034 NW	11500	11500	0
North Lake	5036 W	3100	2730	-370
Horton Creek	5039 NW	7800	7800	0

MAP #	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
Nessie	5204 W	1500	1310	-190
Rock Creek West	5042 W	3000	3040	40
Whiskey Creek	5043 W	1100	1210	110
Nevahbe	5044 W	500	650	150
Sherwin	5046 NW	3800	3800	0
San Joaquin	A/B5047 W/NW	33500	35600	2100
Grant Lake	5048 NW	2500	1830	-670
Mt. Olsen	5988 NW	2800	2800	0
Mono Craters	5288 NW	6900	6900	0
Dexter Canyon	5053 NW	18100	18100	0
Glass Mountain	5054 NW	59200	59200	0
Watterson	5055 NW	7700	7700	0
Deep Wells	5057 W	10800	7600	-3200
Excelsior	5989 W	47300	46270	-1030
Soldier Canyon	5062 NW	38400	38400	0
Boundary Peak	B5058 W	66200	59200	-7000
White Mtns. A	A5058 FP	155800	162800	7000
Mazourka	A5064 FP	82200	82200	0
Paiute	B5064 FP	138100	138100	0
Coyote S.E.	5033 FP	53800	53800	0
Table Mountain	5035 FP	4500	4500	0
Buttermilk	5038 FP	1000	1000	0
Wheeler Ridge	5040 FP	16300	16300	0
Laurel-McGee	5045 FP	5700	5700	0
Horse Meadow	5049 FP	5700	5700	0
Tioga Lake	5050 FP	800	800	0
Hall Natural Ar	5051 FP	5700	5700	0
Log Cabin Sadlb	5052 FP	14700	14700	0
Benton Range	5056 FP	11400	11400	0
Blanco Mtn.	5059 FP	17400	17400	0
Birch Creek	5060 FP	28500	28500	0
Black Canyon	5061 FP	30700	30700	0
Andrews Mtn.	5063 FP	11800	11800	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>993680</b>	<b>1069400</b>	<b>75720</b>

## Klamath

MAP #	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
Snoozer	A/B5077 W/NW	30500	30162	-338
Callahan Flow	5065 NW	2000	2000	0
Orleans Mtn.	A-C5079 W/FP	100700	98812	-1888
Grider	5067 NW	11000	11296	296
Portuguese	A/B5074 W/NW	39100	40424	1324
Crapo	5076 NW	1500	1500	0
Shackleford	5078 NW	4500	4685	185
Mt. Hoffman	5066 NW	500	500	0
Tom Martin	5069 NW	9400	5170	-4230
Box Camp	5071 NW	900	900	0
Muse	5072 NW	200	200	0
Boulder	5073 NW	500	500	0
Black	5080 NW	8200	8100	-100
Russian	5081 NW	34400	33200	-1200
Johnson	5068 NW	9300	9776	476
Cub	5272 NW	200	200	0
Flem	5273 NW	200	200	0
Jacobs	5274 NW	500	500	0
Ten Bear	NA NW	22400	13280	-9120
Siskiyou A/B	A/B5701 W/NW	128400	131957	3557
Kangaroo	5703 NW	40500	42111	1611
Kelsey	A/B5070 W/NW	4400	4506	106
Indian Creek	5702 NW	6200	0	-6200
Condrey Mtn.	5704 FP	3100	3100	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>458600</b>	<b>443079</b>	<b>-15521</b>

## Lake Tahoe Basin Man Unit

MAP #	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
Granite Chief	B5621 NW	1200	1243	43
Dardanelles	A/B5982 NW/FP	14500	14500	0
Freel	5271 FP	15600	15600	0
Pyramid	5023 FP	8400	8400	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39700</b>	<b>39743</b>	<b>43</b>

## Lassen

MAP #	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
Black Cinder	5091 W	1400	888	-512
Cinder Butte	5090 W	16000	15605	-395
Cub Creek	5094 NW	9100	8874	-226
Cypress	5088 W	3400	3528	128
Devil's Garden	5087 W	3500	3352	-148
Ishi	A5098 W	51500	42229	-9271
Lava	5084 NW	7500	8479	979
Mayfield	5085 NW	14700	17292	2592
Mt. Harkness	5092 W	300	268	-32
Prospect	5086 W	4200	3307	-893
Timbered Crater	5083 W	4400	4476	76
Trail Lake	A5095 W	800	775	-25
Lost Creek	5089 FP	8300	8300	0
Heart Lake	5096 FP	9900	9900	0
Wild Cattle Mt.	5093 FP	5100	5100	0
Trail Lake	B5095 FP	1300	1300	0
Ishi	B5098 FP	20100	20100	0
Mill Creek	5284 FP	9800	9800	0
Butt Mountain	5100 FP	8600	8600	0
Polk Springs	5097 FP	9400	9400	0
Chips Creek	5099 FP	31100	31100	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>220400</b>	<b>212673</b>	<b>-7727</b>

## Los Padres

MAP #	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
Chalk Peak	5105 NW	7100	7100	0
Silver Peak	5106 NW	15500	14600	-900
Santa Cruz	5121 NW	21200	21100	-100
Condor Point	5122 NW	17200	13800	-3400
Camuesa	5123 NW	6400	7200	800
Malduce-Buck A	A5124 W	64200	73400	9200
Malduce-Buck B	B5124 NW	10500	14000	3500
Mono	5125 NW	25600	29200	3600
Juncal	5128 NW	10200	11500	1300
White Ledge	5130 NW	18400	18700	300
Nordhoff	5132 NW	12000	11400	-600
De La Guerra	5279 NW	5700	5400	-300
Church Creek	5277 PW	2500	2750	250
Manzana	5119 PW	1900	1900	0
Tequipis	5263 NW	8700	8100	-600
Sespe-Frazier	5002 FP	320700	320700	0
Black Butte	5102 FP	20500	20500	0
Bear Mountain	5103 FP	21400	21400	0
Bear Canyon	5104 FP	12600	12600	0
Garcia Mountain	5107 FP	25200	25200	0
Black Mountain	5108 FP	16300	16300	0
La Panza	5109 FP	5500	5500	0
Machesna Mtn.	5110 FP	31700	31700	0
Los Machgs	5111 FP	11700	11700	0
Big Rocks	5112 FP	11900	11900	0
Stanley Mtn.	5113 FP	15900	15900	0
Miranda Pine	5114 FP	12800	12800	0
Horseshoe Spr.	5115 FP	13300	13300	0
Tepusquet Pk.	5116 FP	5400	5400	0
La Brea	5117 FP	61100	61100	0
Spoor Canyon	5118 FP	12300	12300	0
Fox Mountain	5120 FP	51300	51300	0
Diablo	5127 FP	19200	19200	0
Matilija	5129 FP	32000	32000	0
Dry Lakes	5131 FP	16600	16600	0
Sawmill Badlnds	5134 FP	90000	90000	0
Cuyama	5135 FP	19000	19000	0
Quatal	5268 FP	6900	6900	0
Little Pine	5278 FP	1000	1000	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1061400</b>	<b>1074450</b>	<b>13050</b>

## Mendocino

Thomes Creek	5139 NW	17100	17280	180
Thatcher	5141 NW	12900	12804	-96

## Legend

- Name:** name assigned by Forest Service - conservationists may have a different name for area
- Map #:** number assigned by Forest Service during the RARE II process
- P.D.:** "Past Designation" given to the area by the Forest Service; Wilderness, Non-Wilderness, or Further Planning
- RARE II:** number of acres when evaluated during RARE II process -- RARE I acreage may be used if not evaluated during RARE II
- RARE III:** number of acres identified during the "RARE III" stage of Forest Planning
- Change:** Difference between the RARE II and RARE III acreages

	MAP #	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
Grindstone	5142	NW	26200	26089	-111
Deer Mountain	5138	NW	11900	12003	103
Skeleton	5280	NW	9700	9436	-264
Briscoe	5281	NW	6700	7283	583
Reister Canyon	5143	NW	6100	6331	231
Snow Mountain A/B5144	W/NW	52500	52054	-446	
Wilderness Cont	5137	FP	10700	10700	0
Elk Creek	5140	FP	18900	18900	0
Black Butte	5269	FP	17800	17800	0
Big Butte-Shinb.	5145	FP	22900	22900	0
SUBTOTAL	12		213400	213580	180

## Modoc

Callahan Flow	5065	NW	6000	6000	0
Mr. Hoffman	5066	NW	10300	10350	50
Knox	5146	NW	5900	5900	0
Sears Flat	5147	NW	12500	12500	0
Lavas	5148	NW	25400	25400	0
Damon Butte	5149	NW	24700	24700	0
Dobie Flat	5150	NW	12900	12900	0
Burnt Lava Flow	5151	NW	8500	8500	0
Hat Mountain	5152	NW	9900	9900	0
Mount Vida	5153	NW	9100	9100	0
Soldier	5155	NW	9400	9400	0
Powley	5156	NW	6200	6200	0
Granger	5157	W	400	400	0
Pepperdine	5158	W	370	500	130
Parker	5159	W	200	200	0
Mill	5160	W	670	1000	330
Jess	5161	W	300	300	0
Bear Camp Flat	5154	NW	2300	2300	0
Parsnip	5162	NW	8200	8200	0
Dry	5163	NW	7100	7100	0
Steele Swamp	5165	NW	20000	20000	0
Big Canyon	5166	NW	6400	6400	0
Crane Mountain	5705	NW	2400	2400	0
Mt. Bidwell	5706	NW	11760	11760	0
SUBTOTAL	24		200900	201410	510

## Plumas

Grizzly Peak	5170	NW	6700	6700	0
Adams Peak	5171	NW	5500	5500	0
Lakes Basin	RARE I	NW	9349	6050	-3299
Dixon Creek	MUP	NW	5000	5000	0
SUBTOTAL	4		26549	23250	-3299

## San Bernardino

Sheep Mountain	5307	NW	7700	7700	0
Circle Mountain	5176	NW	6600	6600	0
Cajon	5177	NW	7500	7500	0
San Sevaine	5175	NW	8000	8000	0
City Creek	5183	NW	10900	10900	0
Deep Creek	5178	NW	23400	23400	0
Granite Peak	5180	NW	11700	11700	0
Heartbreak Rdg.	5303	NW	6200	6200	0
Fish Creek	5185	W	700	700	0
Forsee Creek	5184	W	700	700	0
Crystal Creek	5182	NW	7500	7500	0
Mill Peak	5181	NW	9500	9500	0
Raywood A	A5187	W	22320	22320	0
Cabazon Peak	5193	W	5300	5300	0
Black Mountain	5192	W	300	300	0
South Ridge	5191	W	1100	1100	0
Spitler Peak	5190	W	7100	7100	0
Pyramid A	A5189	W	19500	19500	0
Pyramid B	B5189	NW	8800	8800	0
Horse Creek	5196	NW	10100	10100	0
Hixon Flat	5302	NW	7300	7300	0
Cahuilla	5194	NW	7100	7100	0
Rouse	5195	NW	13700	13700	0
Cactus B	B5188	NW	5200	5200	0
Cactus A	A5188	FP	19200	19200	0
Cucamonga B	B5174	FP	14900	14900	0
Cucamonga C	C5174	FP	4000	4000	0
Sugarloaf	5186	FP	8800	8800	0
Raywood B	B5187	FP	18615	18615	0
SUBTOTAL	29		273735	273735	0

## Sequoia

Staff	B5213	NW	42351	44300	1949
Black Mountain	5204	NW	15800	15800	0

	MAP #	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
Slate Mountain	5205	NW	13100	13100	0
Cannell	5209	NW	47300	47300	0
South Sierra	5029	NW	86510	34499	-52011
Jennie Lake	5200	NW	13700	13700	0
Rincon	5208	NW	59700	59700	0
Domeland Add.	5305	NW	1100	1100	0
Chico	5210	NW	43700	43700	0
Mill	5214	NW	29900	29900	0
Lyon Ridge	5211	NW	5200	5200	0
Greenhorn Crk.	5215	NW	29600	29600	0
Oat Mountain	5197	FP	12400	12400	0
Kings River	B5198	FP	24300	24300	0
Agnew	5199	FP	18200	18200	0
Kings Canyon	RARE I	FP	3200	3200	0
Dennison Pk.	5202	FP	6700	6700	0
Moses	5203	FP	24359	24359	0
Woodpecker	5206	FP	44400	44400	0
Domeland Adds.	5207	FP	3100	3100	0
Woolstaff	NA	FP	44300	44300	0
Scodies	5212	FP	48000	48000	0
Cypress	RARE I	FP	1949	1949	0
SUBTOTAL	23		618869	568807	-50062

## Shasta-Trinity

Backbone	5216	NW	14700	14029	-671
Bake-Oven A	A5800	W	700	893	193
Bake-Oven B	B5800	NW	900	1434	534
Bell-Quimby A	A5218	W	2800	3184	384
Bell-Quimby B	B5218	NW	10900	13031	2131
Bonanza King	5217	NW	19600	20136	536
Castle Crags A	A5219	W	9700	11211	1511
Cherry Flat	5805	NW	100	136	36
China Spr. A	W5803	W	400	481	81
China Spr. B	N5803	NW	900	886	-14
Chinquapin	5221	NW	21500	22454	954
Cow Creek	5222	NW	21300	23963	2663
Devils Rock	5223	NW	17300	17516	216
Dog Creek	5224	NW	5500	5899	399
Eagle	5300	NW	6900	7373	473
East Beegum	5225	NW	8600	8019	-581
East Girard	5227	NW	43100	43758	658
Fisher Gulch B	B5299	NW	7800	4684	-3116
Hobo Gulch	5802	W	1300	467	-833
Kettle Mountain	5230	NW	9300	9079	-221
Little French A	A5228	W	11200	11988	788
Little French B	B5228	NW	2600	2436	-164
Little French C	C5228	NW	34400	35669	1269
Mt. Shasta A	A5231	W	26610	26830	220
Mt. Shasta B	B5231	NW	9691	10272	581
Orleans Mtn.	F/N5079	NW/FP	62900	49909	-12991
Panther	5232	NW	12700	11160	-1540
Pattison	5233	NW	28900	29866	966
Penney Ridge	5234	NW	5400	3229	-2171
Salt Gulch	5286	NW	6100	6524	424
Slate Creek	5235	NW	6800	7039	239
South Fork	5236	NW	17200	17783	583
Stoveleg Gap	5801	W	1000	1197	197
Trinity Alps	NF906	W	291406	0	-291406
Add A	W			34864	34864
Add B	W			24943	24943
Add C	W			9587	9587
Add G	W			2	2
Exclusions 1 & 6	NW			10697	10697
Wells Mountain	5133	NW	8700	9237	537
West Beegum	5239	NW	5300	5188	-112
West Girard	5238	NW	39800	41150	1350
Fisher Gulch A	A5299	FP	3300	3300	0
Mt. Shasta C	C5231	FP	299	299	0
Chanchelulla	5220	FP	11900	11900	0
East Fork	5226	FP	6200	6200	0
Mt. Fudy	5229	FP	9600	9600	0
Murphy Glade	5298	FP	900	900	0
Granite Peak	5806	FP	3200	3200	0
Castle Crags B	B5219	FP	3300	3300	0
Weaver Bally	5804	FP	14200	14200	0
Lake Eleanor	5807	FP	14300	14300	0
SUBTOTAL	47		841206	625402	-215804

## Sierra

San Joaquin A	A5047	W	40500	42270	1770
Kings River A	A5198	W	5332	5332	0
Ferguson	5240	NW	6100	6100	0
Devil Gulch	5241	NW	30300	30300	0
Shuteye	5243	NW	7700	7700	0
Woodchuck	5245	W	19700	19830	130
Sycamore Spring	5246	NW	8900	8900	0
San Joaquin B	B5047	FP	84900	84900	0
Kings River B	B5198	FP	24368	24368	0
Mt. Raymond	5242	FP	6700	6700	0
Dinkey Lakes	5244	FP	118100	118100	0

	MAP #	PD	RARE II	RARE III	CHANGE
Rancheria	C5198	FP	13780	13780	0
SUBTOTAL	12		366380	368280	1900

## Siskiyou

Siskiyou	A/B6701	W/NW	8294	8294	0
SUBTOTAL	1		8294	8294	0

## Six Rivers

Blue Creek	RARE I	NW	31100	31050	-50
Board Camp	5308	NW	5000	4580	-420
Cow Creek	5222	NW	1300	1310	10
Kelly	5247	NW	5500	5390	-110
Monkey	5248	NW	8900	8250	-650
Mt. Lassic	5309	NW	6800	6150	-650
North Fork	5250	NW	8100	8020	-80
Orleans C	C5079	NW	28700	27020	-1680
Packsaddle	5708	NW	3630	3630	0
Pilot Creek	5310	NW	9500	10210	710
Red Cap Add.	RARE I	NW	NA	14380	14380
Salt Creek	5252	NW	8800	9420	620
Ship Mtn.	RARE I	NW	15400	12280	-3120
Siskiyou A	A5701	NW	31200	32480	1280
Siskiyou B	B5701	NW	41100	38270	-2830
Slide Creek	RARE I	NW	8900	11760	2860
Soldier	5251	NW	14700	14940	240
S Kalmiopsis	5709	NW	200	280	80
Underwood	5237	NW	7300	9930	2630
Yolla Bolly Ext	5253	W	100	200	100
Big Butte-Shinb	5145	FP	12400	12340	-60
Orleans B	5709	FP	16500	17290	790
N. Fork Smith	5707	FP	39400	38510	-890
SUBTOTAL	23		304530	317690	13160

## Stanislaus

Mt. Reba	5255	W	4600	4100	-500
North Mtn.	5256	NW	7900	8100	200
Trumbull	5257	NW	6500	6300	-200
Cherry Creek Ad	5662	W	6100	5850	-250
Cherry Lake	5810	NW	1000	1100	100
Bell Meadow	5811	NW	7400	8200	800
Water House	5812	NW	3900	4400	500
Eagle	5813	NW	15900	16000	100
Dome	5814	NW	11300	14900	3600
Night	5815	NW	2400	3100	700
Carson-Icebrg	A/C5986	W/NW	114170	110800	-3370
Carson-Iceberg	B5986	FP	24930	24930	0
Tuolumne River	5258	FP	18200	18200	0
Raymond Peak	5985	FP	17500	17500	0
SUBTOTAL	14		241800	243480	-3370

## Tahoe

Bald Mtn.	5981	NW	6000	6453	453
Duncan Cnyn.	5259	NW	9400	9403	3
Grouse Lakes	5260	NW	21100	20996	-104
N.F./M.F. Amer.	5265	NW	11900	11153	-747
Castle Peak	NA	NW	18000	17253	-747
Lakes (Basin)	NA	NW	551	5	

# Small Hydro Victory

Cont. from Page 1

retaining their permits until they expire, it also is unlikely that Rohnert Park will officially abandon its permit.

An exception to this generalization is Mac Hydro's FERC "exemption" permit on upper Mill Creek in Lassen National Forest. A FERC "exemption" permit allows immediate construction, pending approval by state agencies concerning mitigations for fish and wildlife and water rights.

In this case, both the State Department of Fish and Game and Lassen National Forest opposed the project because of its impact on fisheries and recreation. Public concerns about the imminent destruction of a popular campground

coupled with a firm water release requirement by Fish and Game served to halt the project. Mac Hydro admitted that the environmental concerns could not be mitigated and simply abandoned the permit.

The small hydro boom definitely has peaked out. Hard economics and environmental concerns have taken their toll on the less viable projects. Construction of the remainder depends on the availability of construction capital, need for the energy produced, and the ability of environmental groups to effectively review and monitor these highly speculative projects.

Steve Evans is a Chico activist and is president of the California Wilderness Coalition.

# Wilson Axes Wilderness

Cont from Page 1

with no tributaries included. He also is supporting a Mono Basin National Scenic Area managed by the U.S. Forest Service and is urging development of the Auburn Dam.

Many conservationists would rather see no legislation than risk the passage of a gutted bill.

"You have to remember that Congress not only will give us some wilderness, they also will take away protection of millions of acres of other roadless areas," Eaton said. "For that price, we must get much more wilderness than the few crumbs Senator Wilson has to offer."

## The Wilson Wilderness Plan

Proposed Wilderness	H.R. 1437 acreage	Wilson acreage	Net loss	Percent loss	Proposed Wilderness	H.R. 1437 acreage	Wilson acreage	Net loss	Percent loss
Boundary Peak	49900	0	-49900	100 %	Pattison	28000	0	-28000	100 %
Caliente	5900	0	-5900	100 %	Pine Creek	13100	10900	-2200	17 %
Caples Creek	14000	0	-14000	100 %	Pyramid Creek	17000	13800	-3200	19 %
Caribou	1800	1800	0	0 %	Red Buttes	31000	16000	-15000	48 %
Carson-Iceberg	190000	160000	-30000	16 %	Russian	12000	12000	0	0 %
Castle Crags	7300	7300	0	0 %	San Geronio Adds.	21500	21500	0	0 %
Chancelulla	8200	8200	0	0 %	San Jacinto Adds.	10900	10900	0	0 %
Cinder Buttes	15500	0	-15500	100 %	San Joaquin	110000	110000	0	0 %
Cucamonga Adds.	4400	4400	0	0 %	San Mateo Canyon	39540	39540	0	0 %
Deep Wells	7000	0	-7000	100 %	San Rafael Adds.	2000	2000	0	0 %
Dick Smith	67000	64700	-2300	3 %	Santa Rosa	20160	0	-20160	100 %
Dinkey Lakes	30000	30000	0	0 %	Scodies	48000	0	-48000	100 %
Domeland Adds.	32000	32000	0	0 %	Sheep Mountain	44600	44000	-600	1 %
Emigrant Adds.	6100	6100	0	0 %	Sill Hill	5200	0	-5200	100 %
Excelsior	46400	0	-46400	100 %	Siskiyou	191000	153000	-38000	20 %
Fish Canyon	32900	0	-32900	100 %	Snow Mountain	37000	37000	0	0 %
Granite Chief	34000	15000	-19000	56 %	South Sierra	77000	63000	-14000	18 %
Granite Peak	10600	0	-10600	100 %	South Warner Adds.	1940	1940	0	0 %
Hauser	8000	8000	0	0 %	Thousand Lakes Add	7000	0	-7000	100 %
Hoover Adds.	49200	0	-49200	100 %	Timbered Crater	22000	0	-22000	100 %
Ishi	41840	41840	0	0 %	Trinity Alps	500000	460000	-40000	8 %
John Muir Inyo Add	9000	0	-9000	100 %	Ventana Adds.	2750	2750	0	0 %
John Muir Sierra A	81000	76000	-5000	6 %	Yolla-Bolly Adds.	46000	27000	-19000	41 %
Lassen Volcanic Ad	3900	0	-3900	100 %	Bucks Lake	21000	0	-21000	100 %
Marble Mtn. Adds.	38000	28000	-10000	26 %	Echo-Carson	20000	0	-20000	100 %
Minarets Adds.	9000	0	-9000	100 %	Mill Creek	9800	0	-9800	100 %
Mokelumne Adds.	60000	55000	-5000	8 %	Machessa Mountain	20000	20000	0	0 %
Monarch	55000	45000	-10000	18 %	Jennie Lakes	10500	10500	0	0 %
Mt. Shasta	37000	37000	0	0 %					
North Fork	8100	8100	0	0 %					
					TOTALS	2332030	1684270	-647760	acres

Noble Canyon and Highland Peak in the proposed Carson-Iceberg Wilderness have been eliminated from Wilson's bill

Photo by Jim Eaton

## Great Issue of *Fremontia*

Wilderness defenders will find numerous articles of interest in the January issue of *Fremontia*, the quarterly journal of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS).

The cover story is about the rare plants of the Nipomo Dunes near Pismo Beach and the struggle to control off-road vehicles there. The first of a two-part article "California's Serpentine" explains the distribution of the State Rock and how plants have adapted to this demanding growing medium.

Two forestry articles are highly recommended: "Can A Red Fir Forest Be Restored?" and "Old-Growth Douglas Fir Forests." There also is a short piece on "Death Valley's Rare Gilmanian," one of the truly rare wildflowers of the southwestern desert region.

You may obtain a reprint of this issue for \$1.50. If you are not already a member, join CNPS while you are at it for \$12.00 annual dues (\$18 for couples; \$8 for students or retired persons). Contact: California Native Plant Society Suite D, 2380 Ellsworth St. Berkeley, CA 94704.

# Wilderness Wildlife

## The Poorwill Phantom of the Twilight

By Dennis Coules

The naturalist who explores along roads or tracks at dusk in the California desert or low-elevation Sierra may be fortunate to glimpse the secretive poor-will. The poor-will (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*) is a nocturnal insectivorous bird with large eyes and a small, weak bill which nevertheless opens to a huge gape. Its intricately cryptic coloration allows it to remain motionless and hidden on the ground throughout the day. This bird is more often heard than seen, and is named after its loud, fluid nighttime call.

Poor-wills are classified in the nighthawk or "goatsucker" family which also includes the whip-poor-will and common nighthawk. Related birds in other parts of the world include nightjars, potoos, frogmouths, and owlet-frogmouths.

The poor-will exhibits one characteristic that is almost unique among birds: hibernation. During winter months when insect food is not abundant, poor-wills may enter a state of torpor in which both

body temperature and metabolic rate are reduced.

### RANGE AND HABITATS

During the breeding season the poor-will ranges from southwestern Canada, throughout the western United States, and on to central Mexico. During the winter it normally is found no farther north than central California. The more northern breeding populations migrate south as insects become scarce. Hibernating individuals have been found in California and Arizona. It is not known what proportion of the population in areas of hibernation migrates south versus what proportion remains in a state of torpor.

The poor-will is most often associated with arid environments -- deserts, open pinon-juniper woodlands and sparse brushlands. In the Sierra, it breeds from the digger pine/oak woodlands up to the Jeffrey pine forests, especially in open locations.

### LIFE CYCLES AND BEHAVIOR

Poor-wills in California breed from mid-March to early August. The

eggs are laid on bare ground or in a scrape in a location that is partially concealed by vegetation or rocks while also affording a clear view from the nest. The bird is very reluctant to leave its nest unless very closely approached, relying on its "dead leaf" pattern for camouflage.

Poor-wills are crepuscular and nocturnal, being most active at dusk, night, and dawn. If flushed from their spots during the day, they cry a mellow "quirp quirp," fly a few yards in a moth-like fashion, and realight upon the ground.

Even when active at night, the poor-will remains close to the ground, darting up noiselessly to take moths, beetles, and other nocturnal insects, then resettling quickly. When startled at night this bird occasionally may alight close enough for examination by flashlight.

Poor-wills hunt by sight and have excellent night vision. Their jaw muscles are specially adapted so that the mouth snaps shut automatically when insect prey hits the palate.

During the winter torpor their body temperature may drop from 104°F to 64°F. It has been calculated that a ten-gram fat supply that would sustain a non-torpid poor-will for only ten days would be sufficient for 100 days in the torpid state. Only poor-wills and some swifts are known to have adapted to winter food shortages by evolving a

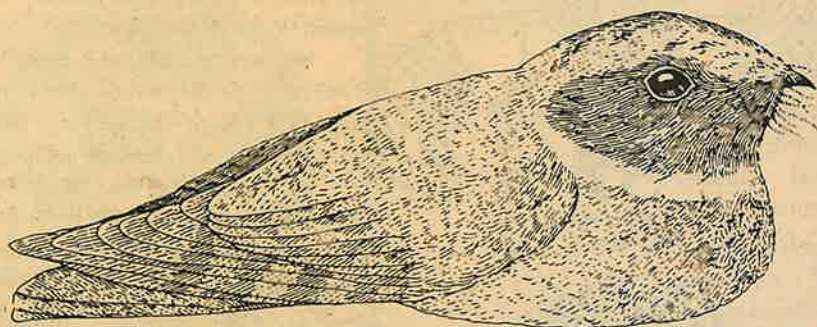
form of hibernation. Most other aerial insectivores, such as swallows, flycatchers, and other night-hawks only have the option of migrating to areas of insect availability.

### CONSERVATION STATUS

The critical factor for the preservation of healthy and abundant poor-will populations in California is probably the availability of suitable undisturbed nesting habitat. The unprotected nests on the ground are particularly vulnerable to off-road vehicles, which may crush the eggs and young or prevent nesting due to noise and disturbance. Availability of insects as food also is a prerequisite for poor-will survival. No doubt the proliferation of pesticide use has damaged or eliminated poor-will populations in some agricultural regions that might otherwise be suitable, both through direct destruction of food and indirect poisoning.

However, as a species the poor-will appears to be in no immediate danger and will probably remain with us as long as wild areas and nocturnal insects remain on the scene. Its fleeting presence and compelling, disembodied voice certainly personify the living desert at night.

Dennis Coules is the California Wilderness Coalition's consultant for wildlife and desert issues.



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### PURPOSES OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION.

...to promote throughout the State of California the preservation of wild lands as legally designated wilderness areas by carrying on an educational program concerning the value of wilderness and how it may best be used and preserved in the public interest, by making and encouraging scientific studies concerning wilderness, and by enlisting public interest and cooperation in protecting existing or potential wilderness areas.

