



WILDERNESS RECORD

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

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September - October 1984

No. 5

Wilderness Bill Signed!



Reagan
Signs
Bill

Strong
House
Support

There was no ceremony, not even a press release from the White House, but President Reagan signed the California Wilderness Act into law on September 28th.

Although the Reagan Administration opposed the bill the past four years, strong bipartisan support apparently convinced the President to sign. The bill was 600,000 acres smaller than that previously passed by the House, the result of efforts by Senator Pete Wilson, a fellow Republican.

The legislation protects 25 new wilderness areas and 14 additions to existing

wilderness areas totaling 1.8 million acres of national forest land. It also designates 677,600 acres of Yosemite National Park and 736,980 acres of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park as wilderness.

DETAILS OF THE NEW
WILDERNESS AREAS ARE FOUND
ON PAGES 3-5

Tied to the wilderness bill was wild and scenic river classification for 83 miles of the Tuolumne River and the establishment of a Mono Basin National Scenic Area.

Three "planning areas" are protected for four years while the Forest Service completes a wilderness studies and Congress reconsiders the areas. About 1.7 million acres of land remains in "further planning areas" that will be studied during the forest planning process. Eighty percent of the acreage of these areas is in the Inyo and Los Padres national forests, however, regions with little commercial timber. Many of the other areas are in southern California, also without many commercial
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After a spirited debate, the House of Representatives passed the California wilderness Act of 1984 on September 12 by a nine-to-one margin. Vote on the final passage of the bill was 368 to 41.

Rep. Sala Burton, called the bill a tribute to her late husband, Phillip, who wrote the original bill six years ago. The bill was 600,000 acres smaller than that originally proposed by Phillip Burton, the result of a Senate compromise.

Opponents complained that they were not allowed to
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Coalition Report

By Jim Eaton

I watched the House debate on C-Span and felt elation as the lopsided roll call votes progressed. But our celebration was subdued: it was hard to cheer when memories of special places not in the bill filled my mind.

Then came the long wait for Mr. Reagan's signature on the bill.

The day the bill was signed I was on the road to gatherings of wilderness folks in the Kernville area. The "wilderness grapevine," via Russ Shay, caught up to me in Porterville. We opened a bottle of champagne that evening.

Just two days later, Martin Litton flew Bob Barnes, Tim Palmer, and myself over the Kern Plateau to look at our new wilderness areas, but more importantly, to begin our strategies on the areas left out. We looked at the

Scodies, the Little Trout Creek basin left out of the Domeland Wilderness, and Monache Meadow that was compromised out of the South Sierra Wilderness. We shall return for you!

But the importance of the California Wilderness Act finally hit when the north wind blew the rice smoke out of the valley, and the new Snow Mountain Wilderness became visible from Davis. It felt good to know that an area I began working on 18 years ago (long after Katherine Petterson and others had begun the task) finally made it. That's one fewer place to worry about -- now we can concentrate on other places, other issues.

Three new business sponsors have signed up with the Coalition: Jim's Toy House in Los Angeles, Quality Sew-Ups in Torrance, and Recreational Equipment, Inc., in Berkeley. Thank you!

Readers' Opinion

Dear CWC:

Your July-August 1984 issue has the article "Fish Introductions Proposed for Klamath Forest." I believe the article does not deal with the issue fairly.

While the use of rotenone and manipulation of fish populations needs to be done with caution and sound reasoning, it can be done with minimal impacts. The use of rotenone and antimycin has been essential in the recovery of golden trout populations in the South Fork Kern River and the Little Kern River basin, both in wilderness areas.

The conversion of waters from one fish to another sometimes is questionable. I personally feel that native (or at least California) species be given preference in fishery management. Species diversity also has a valid place in recreational resources. I'm not sure if the repair and/or raising of the dam on Ruffy Lake is justified, but the reasons should be

explored and evaluated before raising an issue.

Your evaluation of the health and environmental problems of rotenone are very misleading. Mr. Berteau is not at all realistic when he talks about rotenone being "concentrated enough" and in relating fish to humans. Using rotenone at Tulare Lake is nowhere near as harmful as the tons of "hard" chemicals agriculture spreads all over that area every day.

Rotenone is an organic material derived from the roots of certain plants. It can be made non-toxic to fish in a few hours by dilution or in a couple of weeks to several months (depending upon temperatures) by oxidation. The carrier it is usually dissolved in is actually more harmful to health and the environment.

The use of rotenone or antimycin at the levels prescribed to kill fish does not present any public health or environmental

Update

State Wilderness for Redwood Parks

Long-range goals for three redwood state parks in Del Norte and Humboldt counties are presented in a general plan prepared by the State Department of Parks and Recreation. State wilderness proposals for the parks is a part of the plan.

The three parks are Jedediah Smith Redwoods, Del Norte Coast Redwoods, and Prairie Creek Redwoods. The State Parks and Recreation Commission will consider the wilderness designations at their January 19 meeting in Eureka.

The 7,500-acre Lower Mill Creek roadless area at Jedediah Smith Redwoods includes all of the original Resources Agency proposal and most of the additions proposed by the California Wilderness Coalition during the 1977 state review. About 15 miles of trails allow visitors to view some of the 170 species of plants found in the park.

The Del Norte Bluffs roadless area comprises 3,070 acres of Del Norte Coast Redwoods. The

proposed wilderness has elements of dense primeval forest in mountainous terrain and a rugged and steep coastline with spectacular views of rocky, north coastal shoreline and ocean from the bluff top.

One of the two wilderness areas proposed at Prairie Creek Redwoods is the 3,520-acre Upper Prairie Creek roadless area. About 30 miles of trail wind through old-growth redwood stands with rhododendron, ferns, and redwood sorrel.

The 8,075-acre Gold Bluffs wilderness includes modifications suggested by the Coalition. Here the redwood forest gives way successively to sitka spruce forest, a dense coastal scrub, dune grasses, and eventually, sprawling forbs in the coastal strand near the wave slope at the ocean.

Members who have indicated an interest in the north coast will receive a wilderness alert on these proposals from the California Wilderness Coalition around the first of the year.

Alturas Plan Final

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has issued a "Record of Decision" for the Resource Management Plan for the Alturas Resource Area. This part of the BLM's Susanville District contains two Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), the 11,575-acre Pit River WSA and the 16,950-acre Tule Mountain WSA.

BLM previously recommended only 6,640 acres of the Pit River area and none of Tule Mountain as suitable for wilderness designation.

The agency cannot develop any of these lands, however, until Congress gives the green light.

There also are 4,330 acres of roadless lands adjacent to the existing South Warner Wilderness Area that were dropped from study by former Interior Secretary James Watt. Pending the outcome of a lawsuit protesting this decision, the California Wilderness Coalition will closely monitor any development activities here proposed by BLM.

Notice to Readers

problems. It would be economically impossible to put enough of either chemical in Tulare Lake to create such problems. Remember the use of these chemicals is essential in the restoration of threatened trout species in wilderness areas and deserves your support.

Daniel P. Christenson
Kernville

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

California's New Wilderness Areas

Many compromises were made during the drafting of the California Wilderness bill. Some of these changes can be seen by comparing the size of the area identified during the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) and in the bill passed by the House of Representatives (Burton) in 1983.

Other compromises, such as non-adjacent roadless

areas released for development, are not mentioned below.

Siskiyou

Six Rivers, Klamath, and Siskiyou National Forests
153,000 acres

Rare II: 209,000+acres

Burton: 191,000 acres

Most of the Dillon Creek drainage and the East Fork of Blue Creek were elimi-

nated by the Senate.

Red Buttes

Rogue River and Klamath National Forests
16,500 acres

Rare II 40,500+acres

Burton: 31,000 acres

All acreage in Klamath National Forest was dropped from the proposed wilderness. The wilderness continues into Oregon, where

3,400 acres were designated in the Oregon Wilderness bill.

Russian Peak

Klamath National Forest
12,000 acres

Rare II: 34,400 acres

Burton: 12,000 acres

Although the outstanding biological values are preserved, many places like the lower portions of Russian Creek were dropped.

Trinity Alps

Klamath, Shasta-Trinity, Six Rivers National Forests
500,000 acres

Rare II: 600,000 acres

Burton: 500,000 acres

The Alps now are the second largest wilderness in California, second only to the wilderness complex in the High Sierra.

Mount Shasta

Shasta Trinity National Forest
37,000 acres

Rare II: 36,300 acres

Burton: 37,000 acres

The Giddy Giddy Gluch and Sand Flat areas were left out of the wilderness.

Castle Crag

Shasta Trinity National Forest
7,300 acres

Rare II: 13,000 acres

Burton: 7,300 acres

The wilderness is contiguous with a proposed state wilderness in Castle Crag State Park.

Chancelulla

Shasta Trinity National Forest
8,200 acres

Rare II: 11,900 acres

Burton: 8,200 acres

This "further planning" area was split between wilderness and non-wilderness by Congress as recommended by Trinity County.

North Fork

Six Rivers National Forest
8,100 acres

Rare II: 8,100 acres

Burton: 8,100 acres

This area centers around the canyon of the North Fork of the Eel River.

Cont. on Page 4



Siskiyou Wilderness

Photo by Doug Ayers

The Wilderness Compromise

Cont. from Page 1
trees.

As a result of the bill, a wilderness environmental impact statement is no longer needed before timber sales or other activities can proceed in over 3.4 million acres of "released" roadless lands.

Due to this legislation, the Forest Service will have to change their computer data used in developing their forest plans. This may cause a delay in the release of draft plans of six to eight months.

The Senate compromise eliminated 19 areas previously approved for wilderness designation by the House and reduced in size others. Some of these areas were remanded to further planning, but others were

released.

Conservationists sought protection for some of the new wilderness areas for decades. Areas like Ansel Adams (San Joaquin), the Siskiyou, Snow Mountain, and Granite Chief have had individuals and groups continuously working for their preservation since before the passage of the Wilderness Act twenty years ago.

Three Wilderness Study Areas

The compromise legislation failed to resolve three areas passed by the House in previous years. The Forest Service will be required to complete wilderness studies for these "planning areas" within three years.

The planning areas are

The new challenge for conservationists now is to find means of protecting important "released" areas and participating in the study of the further planning areas. Also, the designation of wilderness study areas managed by the Bureau of Land Management, including the King Range and the California Desert, has only just begun.

for the Hoover Wilderness Additions in the Toiyabe National Forest, the Pyramid Creek roadless area in the San Bernardino National Forest, and for portions of the Carson-Iceberg area in the Stanislaus and Toiyabe forests.

California's New Wilderness Areas

Cont. from Page 3

Ishi

Lassen National Forest
41,840 acres
Rare II: 71,600 acres
Burton: 41,840 acres
Some adjacent lands remain in "further planning" status, but the Polk Springs roadless area is released for development.

Bucks Lake

Plumas National Forest
21,000 acres
Rare II: 19,400 acres
Burton: 21,000 acres
This is now the only designated wilderness between the Lake Tahoe region and the Lassen wilderness areas.

Snow Mountain

Mendocino National Forest
37,000 acres
Rare II: 52,500 acres
Burton: 37,000 acres
The boundary is the same that Congress designated as a study area in 1976.

Granite Chief

Tahoe National Forest
25,000 acres
Rare II: 35,200 acres
Burton: 34,000 acres
The threatened southern portion of the area is now wilderness, but the northern third of the area and the North Fork American roadless area were opened to possible development.

Carson-Iceberg

Stanislaus and Toiyabe National Forests
160,000 acres
Rare II: 252,800 acres
Burton: 190,000 acres
Two portions of the roadless area, including Noble Canyon, become a planning area with a wilderness study mandated within three years.

Ansel Adams

Sierra and Inyo National Forests
Devile Postpile National Monument
119,000 acres
Rare II: 161,500 acres
Burton: 119,000 acres
The San Joaquin roadless area, and the Minarets Wilderness and additions were renamed to honor the late Ansel Adams. This "missing link" in the High Sierra stops the longstanding threat of a trans-Sierra highway but may allow water developments.

Dinkey Lakes

Sierra National Forest
30,000 acres
Rare II: 62,500 acres
Burton: 30,000 acres
This area is separated from the John Muir Wilderness by the Dusey jeep trail in a 600-foot corridor.

Monarch

Sierra and Sequoia National Forests
45,000 acres
Rare II: 65,000 acres
Burton: 55,000 acres
The adjacent Kings River roadless area will remain in "further planning" status.

Jennie Lakes

Sequoia National Forest
10,500 acres
Rare II: 13,700 acres
Burton: 10,500 acres
Another 1,500 acres of this roadless area have been added to Kings Canyon National Park and will be reviewed for wilderness classification.

South Sierra

Sequoia and Inyo National Forests
63,000 acres
Rare II: 120,000 acres
Burton: 77,000 acres
This becomes the southern anchor for wilderness stretching 150 air miles north to Tioga Pass.

Machesna

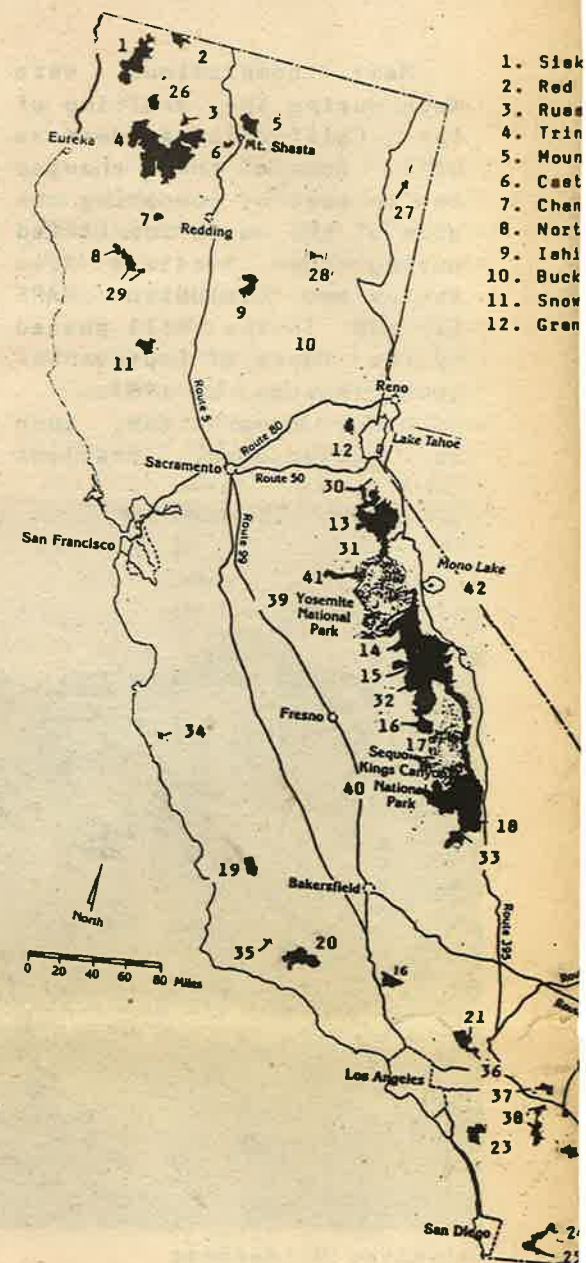
Los Padres National Forest
20,000 acres
Rare II: 31,700 acres
Burton: 20,000 acres
Lands were deleted here at the request of off-road vehicle enthusiasts.

Dick Smith

Los Padres National Forest
64,700 acres
Rare II: 74,700 acres
Burton: 67,000 acres
The Malduce roadless area is here renamed to honor deceased local conservationist Dick Smith.

Sheep Mountain

Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests
43,600 acres
Rare II: 67,800 acres
Burton: 44,600 acres
Compromise in the Senate deleted key bighorn sheep summer range and migration routes in favor of ski development.



Ansel Adams (San Joaquin) Wilderness Photo by Rose Certini

Santa Rosa

San Bernardino National Forest
20,160 acres
Rare II: 24,400 acres
Burton: 20,160 acres
This area is separated from the 87,000-acre Santa Rosa Mountains State Wilderness Area by a BLM Wilderness Study Area.

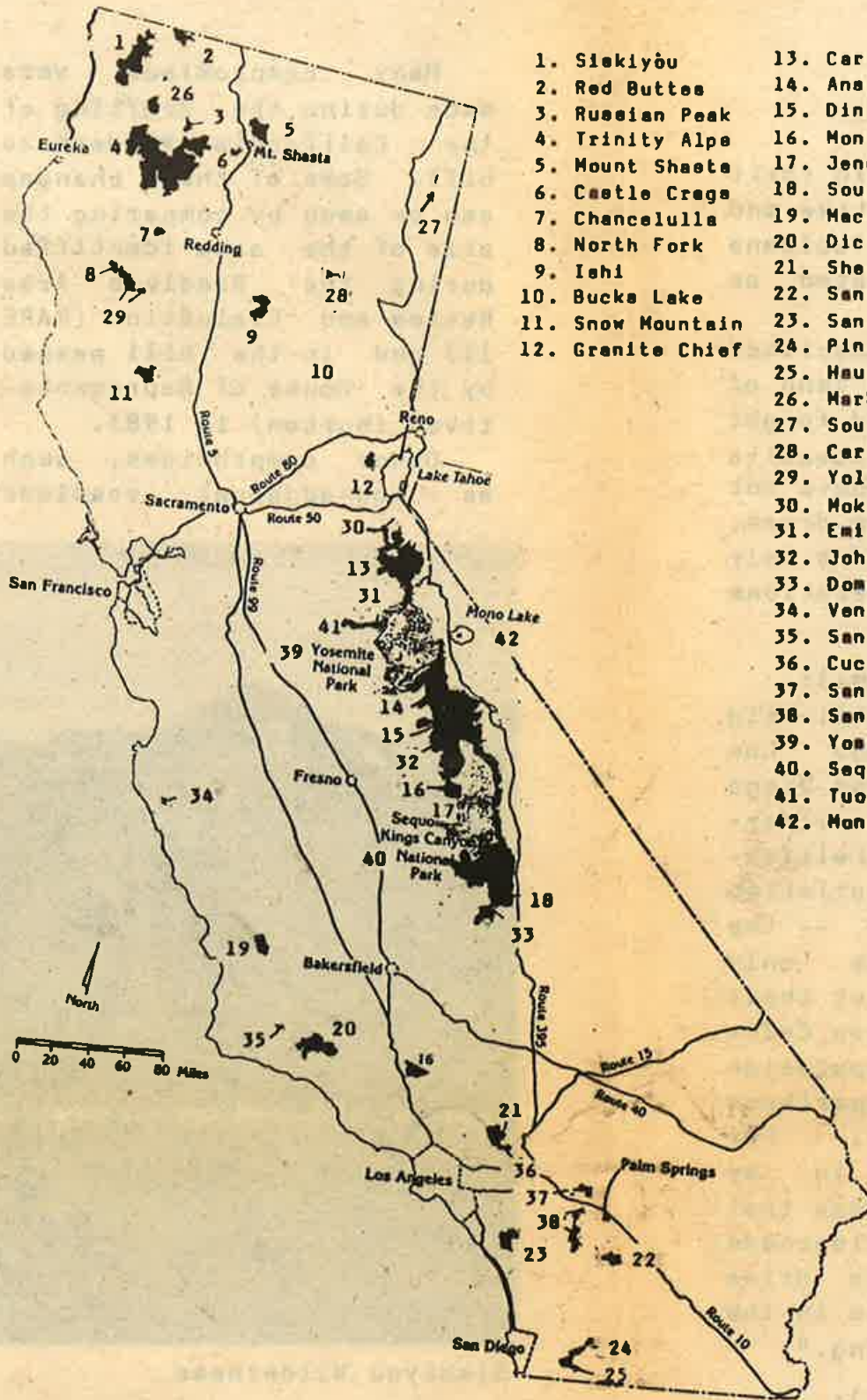
San Mateo Canyon

Cleveland National Forest
39,540 acres
Rare II: 0 acres
Burton: 39,540 acres
This area was dropped from RARE II by the Forest Service, but local activists didn't take their "no" for an answer.

Pine Creek

Cleveland National Forest
13,100 acres
Rare II: 13,500 acres
Burton: 13,100 acres
This area is adjacent to the Hauser Wilderness.

Business Areas



- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Slakiyòu | 13. Carson-Iceberg |
| 2. Red Buttes | 14. Ansel Adams |
| 3. Russian Peak | 15. Dinkey Lakes |
| 4. Trinity Alpe | 16. Monarch |
| 5. Mount Shaete | 17. Jennie Lakes |
| 6. Castle Craga | 18. South Sierra |
| 7. Chancelulla | 19. Macheena |
| 8. North Fork | 20. Dick Smith |
| 9. Ishi | 21. Sheep Mountain |
| 10. Bucks Lake | 22. Santa Rosa |
| 11. Snow Mountain | 23. San Mateo Canyon |
| 12. Granite Chief | 24. Pine Creek |
| | 25. Hauser |
| | 26. Marble Mountain Additions |
| | 27. South Warner Additions |
| | 28. Caribou Additions |
| | 29. Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Additions |
| | 30. Mokelumne Additions |
| | 31. Emigrant Additions |
| | 32. John Muir Additions |
| | 33. Domeland Additions |
| | 34. Ventana Additions |
| | 35. San Rafael Additions |
| | 36. Cucamonga Additions |
| | 37. San Gorgonio Additions |
| | 38. San Jacinto Additions |
| | 39. Yosemite Wilderness |
| | 40. Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness |
| | 41. Tuolumne River |
| | 42. Mono Lake |

reas

- 13. Carson-Iceberg
- 14. Ansel Adams
- 15. Dinkey Lakes
- 16. Monarch
- 17. Jennie Lakes
- 18. South Sierra
- 19. Macheena
- 20. Dick Smith
- 21. Sheep Mountain
- 22. Santa Rosa
- 23. San Mateo Canyon
- 24. Pine Creek
- 25. Hauser
- 26. Marble Mountain Additions
- 27. South Warner Additions
- 28. Caribou Additions
- 29. Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Additions
- 30. Mokelumne Additions
- 31. Emigrant Additions
- 32. John Muir Additions
- 33. Domeland Additions
- 34. Ventana Additions
- 35. San Rafael Additions
- 36. Cucamonga Additions
- 37. San Geronio Additions
- 38. San Jacinto Additions
- 39. Yosemite Wilderness
- 40. Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness
- 41. Tuolumne River
- 42. Mono Lake



Caribou Additions

Lassen National Forest
1,800 acres

Rare II: 2,200 acres
Burton: 1,800 acres

The Caribou Wilderness is adjacent to a portion of the wilderness in Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Additions

Six Rivers and Mendocino National Forests
42,000 acres

Rare II: 53,200+acres
Burton: 46,000 acres

The Senate compromise resulted in some Mendocino County lands being eliminated.

Mokelumne Additions

Eldorado, Stanislaus, and Toiyabe National Forests
55,000 acres

Rare II: 106,720 acres
Burton: 60,000 acres

The Raymond Peak portion of the additions is split away from the main wilderness by a jeep trail corridor.

Emigrant Additions

Stanislaus National Forest
6,100 acres

Rare II: 6,100 acres
Burton: 6,100 acres

This is the "mining exclusion" that Congress left out of wilderness when Emigrant was designated in 1969.

John Muir Additions

Sierra National Forest
81,000 acres

Rare II: 89,000 acres
Burton: 81,000 acres

These additions are separated from the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness by the Dusey jeep trail. Also a portion of the Rancheria area, lands bitterly fought over with appeals, became wilderness.

Domeland Additions

Sequoia National Forest
32,000 acres

Rare II: 48,600 acres
Burton: 32,000 acres

A sizable BLM wilderness study area is adjacent to the eastern boundary of this wilderness.



Bullfrog Lake, Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness

Photo by Phillip Farrell

Ventana Additions

Los Padres National Forest
2,750 acres

Rare II: 2,500 acres
Burton: 2,750 acres

This land completes the watershed protection for Tasajara Creek, and it is the third time Congress has designated wilderness for Ventana.

San Rafael Additions

Los Padres National Forest
2,000 acres

Rare II: 2,000 acres
Burton: 2,000 acres

This is not the 2,200 acres lost by conservationists when the area became wilderness in 1968.

Cucamonga Additions

Angeles National Forest
4,400 acres

Rare II: 5,100 acres
Burton: 4,400 acres

Two adjacent areas, totaling 18,900 acres, will be considered in the San Bernardino forest plan for possible addition to the wilderness.

San Geronio Additions

San Bernardino National Forest
21,500 acres

Rare II: 23,720 acres
Burton: 21,500 acres

The contiguous Raywood Flat roadless area remains under "further planning" for possible addition to this wilderness.

San Jacinto Additions

San Bernardino National Forest

10,900 acres

Rare II: 13,800 acres
Burton: 10,900 acres

Two 500KV transmission lines in a 330 foot corridor may be allowed in the northernmost portion of this addition.

Yosemite Wilderness

677,600 acres

Potential: 725,600 acres

Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness

736,980 acres

Potential: 780,000 acres

Five "high sierra camps" and a ski lodge are within 30-acre enclaves of potential wilderness additions in Yosemite. Similar enclaves are in Sequoia National Park around Bearpaw Meadow and Pear Lake. If and when it occurs that the continued operation of these facilities in the parks at the then current acceptable operational standard results in an increased adverse impact on the adjacent wilderness environment (including increased adverse impact on the natural environment within the enclaves themselves), the operation of these facilities shall be promptly terminated, the facilities removed, the sites naturalized, and the areas promptly designated as wilderness [this does not require an act of Congress].

Hauser

Cleveland National Forest
8,000 acres

Rare II: 8,000 acres
Burton: 8,000 acres

This area is adjacent to the Pine Creek Wilderness, but it not contiguous with BLM's Hauser Mountain Wilderness Study Area.

Marble Mountain Additions

Klamath National Forest
28,000 acres

Rare II: 100,000+acres
Burton: 38,000 acres

The Woolly Creek drainage is protected, but vast areas were eliminated in this compromise.

South Warner Additions

Modoc National Forest
1,940 acres

Rare II: 4,800 acres
Burton: 1,940 acres

These five minor additions round out of the boundaries of this wilderness area.

House of Representatives Passes Bill

Supporters Praise Burton

Bipartisan support for the California Wilderness Bill was an important part of the debate in the House of Representatives. Democrats and Republicans came forward to recommend passage of the legislation. Here are some of their comments:

SALA BURTON (Dem.):

"This is a very special day for me and a great day for California. Our actions today will affect many generations to follow and I am proud to be a part of this effort to insure that our children and their children will have a portion of their natural heritage left unspoiled."

ROBERT LAGOMARSINO (Rep.):

"The California wilderness proposal currently enjoys strong bipartisan support by the California House delegation, both U.S. Senators from the state, and numerous conservation organizations. I therefore urge all of my colleagues to vote for this fair and equitable compromise to insure that all Americans and future generations may enjoy the beautiful and unique natural resources California has to offer."

VIC FAZIO (Dem.):

"As with many issues of this sort, the California wilderness bill will appear

to our descendants through many generations as an act so wise and beneficial as to seem easy and obvious. Though there are people today who feel their interests have been abridged by this bill, I do not think there will be many who feel that way in the decades to come."

RONALD DELLUMS (Dem.):

"I also want to pay tribute to the great work of my friend and fellow colleague, the late Phil Burton. It is through his untiring efforts which made the passage of this legislation possible. So much so, that the legislation could aptly be named 'the Phil Burton bill.'"

ESTABAN TORRES (Dem.):

"We will be doing what Phil Burton would want us to do -- setting aside these areas so future generations can enjoy some of the most beautiful wilderness in the country. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 1437 to affirm and continue our role as the careful steward of our land."

LEON PANETTA (Dem.):

"Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1437 is a tribute to the dedication and farsighted vision of our departed colleague, Phil Burton. I am saddened

that he is not with us today to enjoy the fruits of his hard work and legislative skill. Yet I am heartened by the opportunity to approve legislation which helps fulfill one of Phil's basic ideals, the proper stewardship of California's great natural treasures."

JOHN SEIBERLING (D-Penn):

"Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, insofar as wilderness is concerned, I was hoping for a bill that would more closely parallel the 2.3 million acre wilderness proposal approved by the House in April 1983, and also passed by us twice prior to that in the 96th and 97th Congresses."

BOBBI FIEDLER (Rep.):

"Although the scope of the bill has been reduced in acreage that the House had wanted to see, it does represent a reasonable compromise. And, when this legislation is passed and signed into law it will provide vital protection for wilderness lands in California."

DOUGLAS BOSCO (Dem.):

"Mr. Speaker, I voted against H.R. 1437 when it came before the House last year. I did so because I believed we could craft a better California Wilderness bill that more closely reflected the economic needs and concerns of my district, which accounts for nearly one-third of the acreage in the bill now before us. It was not an easy task, but I believe we have been successful in that effort, and I rise today in strong support of this legislation."

NORMAN MINETA (Dem.):

"We will consider few, if any, bills this entire Congress which will have such a visible and lasting impact upon the people and the land of California."

RICHARD LEHMAN (Dem.):

"Mr. Speaker, I have the tremendous pleasure and responsibility of representing two of the three areas

in this legislation in their entirety -- Mono Lake and that portion of the Tuolumne River to be designated as wild and scenic.

"...John Muir described the Mono basin as a land of 'Frost and Fire' and fought to add it to Yosemite National Park. We have not achieved John Muir's dream, but we have preserved a holy place for future generations of Americans."

JERRY PATTERSON (Dem.):

"Mountains and still-wild areas surround the Los Angeles Basin and San Diego forming a 'rim of wilderness' in southern California. Most of these pristine areas are not huge -- the total acreage is only 302,800 acres -- but their proximity to southern California's primary population centers give them importance beyond their size. For urban dwellers in my district, the knowledge that San Mateo Canyon Wilderness is within an hour's drive offers peace of mind in the bustle of daily living."

BARBARA BOXER (Dem.):

"I have been on the Tuolumne with my family and several of my colleagues, and it is indeed wild and magnificent. My fear, as I rafted down that river, was that my grandchildren would never have that opportunity. Now my fears are unfounded as we pass this great legislation."

ED ZSCHAU (Rep.):

"Mr. Speaker, the California Wilderness Act is a victory for all the people of California."

GEORGE BROWN (Dem.):

"I am a strong supporter of the wilderness system. While we open up several portions of Federal lands for logging, grazing, and recreational use, including hunting and off-road vehicles, it is important to set aside a portion of our more vulnerable wilderness to ensure that it remains intact and undamaged."

House Passes Wilderness Bill

Cont. from Page 1

attempt amendments to the bill on the House floor and that the bill designated too much land as wilderness.

"This bill ... should be called 'The Great Land Grab' because that is just what it entails," Rep. William Dannemeyer (R-CA), said.

Both Democrats and Republicans spoke on behalf of the bill. Opposition came entirely from Republicans.

Senator Alan Cranston, who supported the original "Burton bill," said the passage of the bill "is a sure

sign of the strength and maturity of the environmental creed in America."

Senator Pete Wilson, whose original opposition to the bill resulted in the smaller compromise proposal, said, "Californians from backpackers to board chairmen prize making a living in a state worth living in. That's what the California wilderness bill does."

A larger wilderness bill had passed the House three previous times. The Senate compromise, however, was accepted without change.

by 9 to 1 Margin Opponents Lack Facts

DON EDWARDS (Dem.):

"Nature has bestowed many gifts upon California. With the passage of H.R. 1437, we can pass the gifts of mountains, rivers, and lakes on to our children and our children's children so that they can continue to relish the beauty of unspoiled wilderness."

BILL LOWERY (Rep.):

"Mr. Speaker, as a native Californian, I grew up learning to appreciate the natural beauty of our great State. H.R. 1437 is necessary to ensure that my children can grow up with the same access to some of the most beautiful and valuable wilderness in the United States as I had."

PETE STARK (Dem.):

"Let us provide a place for golden eagles, mountain cougars, and steelhead salmon to survive and even thrive. Let us protect verdant forests, lush valleys, and towering sculptures in stone. Let us keep some of the beauty of California's natural past and pass it on to future generations to wonder at and enjoy."

ROBERT MATSUI (Dem.):

"This legislation is of tremendous importance for guaranteeing adequate protection of California's fragile wilderness areas."

MEL LEVINE (Dem.):

"Phil dedicated his life to the protection of our precious natural resources."

I can think of no better salute to Phil than passing this monumental legislation, which was so dear to his heart."

TOM LANTOS (Dem.):

"Our action here today is a fitting tribute to the untiring efforts of our late colleague Phil Burton to protect our priceless natural heritage. What he has done to preserve and protect the magnificence of our environment only future generations will understand."

WILLIAM DANNEMEYER (Rep.):

"Mr. Speaker, this bill, although numbered 1437, should be called 'The Great Land Grab,' because that is just what it entails."

"I am told that there is language in the bill that will study another 10 million acres for inclusion in the category of wilderness [not true]."

"You cannot pick up any rocks [not true]. You can fish there. You cannot build anything in the facility. It is just there."

"If a fire happens to start in an area designated as wilderness, even if it

happens to be adjacent to a developed area, you cannot go in and fight the fire because the proponents of it say it must be natural [not true]."

"With respect to the matter of insects, you cannot spray for any insects in a wilderness area..."

NORMAN SHUMWAY (Rep.):

"The bill contains new wilderness areas that were not in the House-passed version, and one of those is in my district, the Bucks Lake Wilderness...[not true, it was in the House bill]"

"...a wilderness bill that, while well-intended, reflects the trendy fantasy that public lands are sacred only to the degree that they escape human needs."

CHARLES PASHAYAN (Rep.):

"...recreation as a general issue is going to be greatly restricted. Miles of roads and trails built and maintained by organized off-road vehicle and bike clubs are purposely included in wilderness so that the people will be denied the use of public lands."

DON YOUNG (R-Alaska):

"...but what would have happened if Christopher Columbus had arrived on the east coast, and the Sierra Club, and Friends of the Earth, and all the other organizations were around? We would have had a fine wilderness, but we would have had no Statue of Liberty, no opportunity, no vast shores and land to give to those poor and unfortunate people."

The Final Vote

Member	Rule	Final	Member	Rule	Final
Anderson	Y	Y	Lehman	Y	Y
Badham	n	n	Levine	Y	Y
Bates	Y	Y	Lewis	n	n
Beilenson	Y	Y	Lowery	Y	Y
Berman	Y	Y	Lungren	n	n
Bosco	Y	Y	Martinez	Y	Y
Boxer	Y	Y	Matsui	Y	Y
Brown	Y	Y	McCandless	n	n
Burton	Y	Y	Miller	Y	Y
Chappie	n	n	Mineta	Y	Y
Coelho	Y	Y	Moorhead	n	n
Dannemeyer	n	n	Packard	n	n
Dellums	Y	Y	Panetta	Y	Y
Dreier	n	n	Pashayan	n	n
Duncan	n	Y	Patterson	Y	Y
Edwards	Y	Y	Roybal	Y	Y
Fazio	Y	a	Shumway	n	n
Fielder	Y	Y	Stark	Y	Y
Hawkins	Y	Y	Thomas	n	Y
Lagomarsino	Y	Y	Torres	Y	Y
Lantos	Y	Y	Waxman	a	Y
			Zschau	Y	Y

Y = for wilderness. n = against wilderness. a = absent
 Rule: This was a vote to accept the rule to bring the bill to a vote without amendment. Passed 295-112.
 Final: This was the vote for final passage of the California Wilderness Act of 1984. Passed 368-41.

California Wilderness Coalition

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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.

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