



United States
Department of
Agriculture



Forest Service

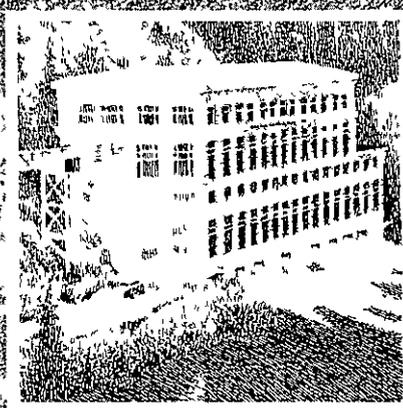
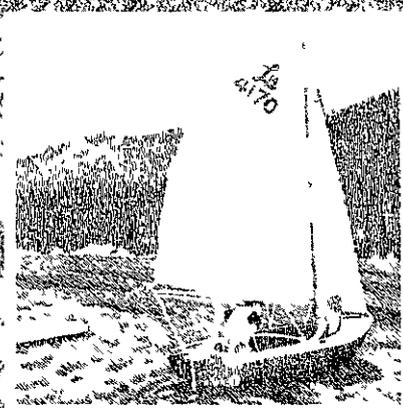
Pacific
Southwest
Region

1991

PUBLIC COMMENTS Appendix T

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Sierra National Forest



TABLES

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7.0 APPENDICES

**T0
APPENDIX T - PUBLIC COMMENTS**

**T.1
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS**

**T 1 1
Introduction**

This Appendix discusses the efforts of Sierra National Forest to involve and consult individuals, agencies, and organizations during the review of the proposed Plan and Draft EIS. It lists those who commented on the draft documents, states each comment, and provides responses to each comment. Preceding the comments, a description of the procedures of involvement and the major issues generated as a result of the process are discussed.

**T 2
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT TO THE DRAFT PLAN AND DEIS**

**T 2 1
Summary of Involvement Procedure**

On September 5, 1986, Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Plan was published in the Federal Register, establishing a public comment period ending December 20, 1986. This period was later extended to January 20, 1987.

An initial mailing of 1,200 sets of the planning documents was made to individuals, organizations, agencies, elected officials, and others known to be interested. Approximately 500 additional sets were distributed. Copies were also available at the Forest Supervisor's headquarters and at the four Ranger District offices.

During the four-month public review period, eight public meetings and two formal public hearings were held. The public meetings were held in Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Oakhurst, Shaver Lake, Madera, North Fork, and Clovis. The two formal hearings were held in Fresno and Oakhurst. (See Table T.01)

At the public meetings details of the environmental documents were explained and questions were answered by members of the Forest interdisciplinary team and Forest managers. At the public hearings a court reporter was provided to record the public testimony. At the request of a number of organizations, additional small-group presentations were given during the public comment

period. District Rangers and Forest staff also made numerous contacts with individuals and cooperating agencies.

TABLE T.01 - PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ATTENDANCE</u>
Meetings		
09/30/86	Fresno	110
10/01/86	Merced	27
10/02/86	Mariposa	82
10/07/86	Oakhurst	27
10/08/86	Shaver Lake	32
10/09/86	Madera	19
10/14/86	North Fork	33
10/16/86	Clovis	34
Total	. . . . .	364
Hearings		
11/13/86	Fresno	39
11/18/86	Oakhurst	34
Total	. . . . .	73

**T 2.2
Public Response Analysis Process**

The distribution of the planning documents and the public involvement activities that followed led to 1,870 written responses during the official review period. These responses were compiled and analyzed using a system developed by the Pacific Southwest Region and modified by the Forest. Additional responses that were postmarked after the close of the public comment period were not included in the formal responses analysis, but were reviewed.

All input from the same person or organizations, whether in written or oral form and regardless of when received during the official review period, was treated as a single response. Some responses contained as few as one or two comments, while others as many as 100. Approximately 6,000 comments were processed.

Upon receipt at the Forest Supervisor's office, each written response was date-stamped, assigned an identification number, and coded according to type of respondent, (individual, organization, or agency), number of signatures, and geographic origin (by zip code).

The following tables reflect demographic data.

TABLE T.02 - TYPES OF RESPONDENTS

CATEGORY	RESPONSES
Individual, family (not representing an organization)	1189
Permittee (grazing, special use, summer home)	8
Public agency (local)	11
Public agency (state)	7
Public agency (federal)	5
Elected official (local)	1
Elected official (state)	3
Elected official (federal)	0
Conservation/environmental group (president/chair)	30
Conservation/environmental group (member)	13
Academic group (university, state college)	9
Professional society	3
Civic group	7
Forest-related industry/business (President, owner)	152
Forest-related industry/business (employee)	408
Motorized recreation interest group	3
Nonmotorized recreation interest group	4
Hunting, fishing group	7
Native American	4
Other	6

Approximately 60% of the responses received by the close of the review period originated in the local counties (Fresno, Madera, and Mariposa), 20% came from the San Francisco Bay area, and 10% from Southern California. The following chart shows the origin of the responses

TABLE T.03 - LOCATION OF ORIGIN OF RESPONSES

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	RESPONSES
Madera, Mariposa, and Fresno Counties	1,122
Central California (excluding the above counties)	115
Northern California	365
Southern California	202
No Zip Code Given	55
Not from California	11

T 2 3

Identification And Analysis Of Subject Matter And Issues

T.2.3.1

Identification Process

In February 1986, a Response Analysis team of Sierra National Forest employees was created. Team members read each letter or hearing testimony for content. A code was formed and applied to each comment within the letter to identify the subject matter of the comment.

The following is a list of the subject codes used.

7T - 2

TABLE T.04 - SUBJECT CODES

CODE / SUBJECT	
000	Alternatives
240	Off-Highway vehicles
010	Air Quality
250	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
020	Bass Lake
260	Roads
040	Economics
270	Social/Political Environment
050	Energy
280	Soils/Geology
060	Facilities
290	Special Areas
070	Fire
300	Special Uses
080	Forest Pest Management
310	Timber
090	Grazing
330	Vegetation
100	Herbicides
340	Visual Resources
110	Historical/Cultural Resources
350	Water
120	Hydroelectric
360	Wild and Scenic Rivers
130	Lands
370	Wilderness Areas
140	Huntington Lake
380	Wildlife
150	Law Enforcement
390	Editorial Comments
160	Minerals/Mining
400	Public Involvement
170	Plan Implementation
410	Planning Process
180	Prescribed Burning
420	Multiple Use Concept
190	Recreation
430	Further Planning Areas
200	Developed Recreation
440	Biological Diversity
220	Dispersed Recreation
450	Other Government Agencies
230	Interpretative Services / Environmental Education

Following the coding of all of the responses, each comment (verbatim or paraphrased) and accompanying codes were entered into a computer data base. The total of all comments and respective codes make up the "public response data base". Members of the Forest management team reviewed all of the comments and responded. The process of responding to the public comments took over 6 months.

T 2 3 2

Identification of Critical Issues

During the analysis process the Forest identified five "critical issues" using the following criteria:

- 1) Was there a major public concern?
- 2) Could the issue be resolved in the Forest Plan?
- 3) Would resolution of the issues affect the fundamental structure of the Plan?

Based on these criteria, the Sierra National Forest Management team identified the following critical issues. The major issues and summary of public input are:

Issue: What should the allowable sale quantity (ASQ) be?

The Forest received a substantial number of comments concerned with timber harvest volumes. Significant numbers of timber industry spokespersons and associated individuals felt that the ASQ of 125 MMBF, as suggested in the Preferred Alternative, was too low to provide the necessary sawtimber to keep local mills operating. They wanted to see an ASQ of 150-160 MMBF, closer to what was proposed in Alternatives C, H, and I. They believe this volume will maintain economic stability in the affected mountain communities, as well as continue to provide employment for mill workers.

There was also an equally substantial number of comments requesting an ASQ at or lower than that proposed in the Preferred Alternative. These respondents were very concerned with the future of the Forest and its ability to maintain a pristine state for future generations to enjoy. They felt the revenue generated from timber sales is not an even exchange for the loss of wildlife habitat and forest and wildlife diversity. They believe the purpose of the Forest is for the enjoyment of the visitors and protection of ecosystems, not for exploitation for monetary gain by a select few.

Issues: Is clearcutting necessary to meet the Forest's long-term timber resource management goals?

Most respondents who commented on clearcutting were opposed to this practice. They felt that the literature supporting clearcutting does not pertain to conditions in the southern Sierra Nevada, and it has unacceptable adverse impacts on water and visual quality. They also felt the Forest Service has not clearly demonstrated the ability to regenerate existing clearcut areas.

Issue: What are the socio-economic consequences of changes in allowable sale quantity (ASQ) on the community of North Fork and surrounding area?

The economic issue was directly tied to the ASQ. By far, this was the most emotional subject of respondents' comments. Most of the comments were from individuals in the timber industry or related business. They felt, if the ASQ was below 150 MMBF, the mill at North Fork would close, businesses that provide service to the mill would be negatively affected, and North Fork would become a ghost town. They believe a lower ASQ would have far-reaching negative effects on the community, over and above the loss of jobs, since revenues from mills help support local schools and county roads.

Issue: How many spotted owl habitat areas (SOHAs) should be established in the Sierra National Forest?

Concern for spotted owl habitat was generated by national organizations. Many of these organizations felt that information about the spotted owl is insufficient to guide the Forest in managing its resources for maintaining a viable population and recommended further studies on the spotted owl.

Those who voiced opposition against further spotted owl habitat areas were mainly allied to the timber industry. They believe the SOHAs will remove too much capable and suitable timber land from timber harvesting zones and the reduced output would impact timber industry workers' jobs and well being.

Issue: How will the Sierra National Forest implement the Forest Plan, given the discrepancy between current budget trends and the budget needed for the Preferred Alternative?

Some public comments expressed concern about the difference between current budget trends and the budget needed to implement the Preferred Alternative and which portions of the Forest Plan would be implemented in light of budget shortfalls. It was not clear to the public what the Forest's priorities would be. There was no discussion in the DEIS that would help the public understand our budget process and its associated constraints. The public was generally concerned that the Forest would implement the production aspects of the Forest Plan and ignore Standards and Guidelines or the Monitoring Plan.

T.2.3.3

Other Subjects of Major Interest

Several other subjects were of major interest to the public in their response to the Draft Plan and DEIS:

Wild and Scenic River - The largest percentage of individual comments received on the Plan were about Wild and Scenic Rivers. Most of the respondents supported the Proposed Plan and its recommendation. The most-cited reason for supporting wild and scenic designation was to preclude dam and hydroelectric developments.

Hydroelectric Development - Most of the responses concerning hydroelectric projects were against the development of new projects on natural streams. There was little opposition to existing hydroelectric developments. Some respondents felt that future energy demands should be met by upgrading existing facilities. Respondents also felt that public lands should not be used to subsidize small hydroelectric developers whose only interest is the tax advantages these projects provide.

Off-Highway Vehicles (OHVs) - Most comments on this subject supported the idea of restricting OHVs to designated routes and trails. Many respondents were worried that funding reductions would restrict enforcement of OHV regulation. A few respondents wanted to see the

Plan address snow compaction on vegetation, noise, and speed problems associated with snowmobiles

Grazing - A majority of the comments related to grazing supported grazing at lower elevations, but were concerned with the effects to surrounding resources. Respondents felt grazing should not be allowed in riparian zones, meadows, wetlands, and anywhere it might prove detrimental to wildlife habitat, especially in wilderness areas. There was some concern over raising the AUMs where it was not proven to be cost effective

Riparian - Almost all respondents concerned with riparian wanted to ensure the protection of riparian areas from grazing, logging, and hydroelectric development. There was some opposition to the 100-foot SMZ, because of a belief that protection in some cases would need to extend beyond 100 feet. Many comments expressed concern that riparian areas were not being returned to their natural state after damage had occurred.

Wildlife - Public comments varied greatly with regard to how the DEIS and Forest Plan dealt with wildlife habitat management. Comments were grouped under the

following headings: wildlife habitat diversity, oldgrowth, spotted owl, and T&E species. Generally, the public comments were favorable to the Forest's treatment of wildlife concerns. However, some recommended additional protection of certain components of the habitat. Both hardwoods and snags were considered as needing additional protection. Standards and Guidelines which specified the amount of oldgrowth habitat to be left was considered inadequate to maintain viability of species associated with this seral stage. Comments on spotted owl management were split between timber and environmental interests. Comments relating to T&E management were in favor of protection of habitat for endangered species.

T 3

LIST OF RESPONDENTS

This section contains a list of all persons and groups providing input to the Draft Plan and DEIS during the official review period. Procedural rules were developed to provide consistency in the use of names and ordering in the following lists. The tables are organized 1) numerically, based on the order received by the Forest and 2) alphabetically

TABLE T.05 - IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS OF RESPONDENTS

NUMBER / NAME

0001 FERNANDEZ, JOSE
 0002 GOLDBLATT, ANDY
 0003 MOSS, LARRY
 0004 U S DEPT. OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL
 MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
 0005 FRIED, JEREMY
 0006 KEARNE, CRESSON
 0007 ALEX, REBECCA
 0008 VOIGHT, GREG
 0009 WILLIAMS, CHARLES
 0010 KERN, PETER
 0011 HAFEN, LOREN
 0012 WALLIN, BETTINE
 0013 PAGE, JOHN
 0014 HUDKINS, JAMES
 0015 WEBER, PHYLLIS
 0016 JENSEN, BRUCE
 0017 GILL, JUNE
 0018 SIGG, JACOB
 0019 PETERS, JAN
 0020 CARVER, LARRY
 0021 LIEDER, JOE
 0022 DURYEE, MARY
 0023 CALDWELL, JOHN
 0024 PRESSLEY, PETER
 0025 HENDRICKS, ANN
 0026 DAESCHLER, TED
 0027 LAYMAN, ANNE
 0028 RONAYUE, DIANE
 0029 SPENCE, PETER
 0030 JACKSON, DON
 0031 BENNER, MARLENE
 0032 VALENINE, RAY
 0033 TOPPER, JOE
 0034 MC LAUGHLIN, GARY
 0035 RONAN, BARBARA
 0036 APPELT, KENNETH
 0037 SLAGER, THOMAS
 0038 REYNOLDS, GERRY
 0039 BURON, MRS. & STUDENTS
 0040 RANDOLPH, ROBERT
 0041 EWING, L B.
 0042 KLOSE, STANTON
 0043 ENGEL, ELTON D
 0044 BOTTAN, KEN
 0045 CORSI, BUFF
 0046 BOWMAN, ANDREA
 0047 TARCIA, DAVID
 0048 NAUMANN, GERHARD
 0049 RUBY, STEVEN
 0050 CLEVINGER, RALPH
 0051 KOTTMEIER COMPANY, INC
 0052 JOHNSTON, VERNA
 0053 JONES, HERBERT
 0054 CARR, KATHLEEN
 0055 SWANSON, JOHN

0056 MARIPOSA COUNTY BOARD OF
 SUPERVISORS
 0057 LEVERETT, SARAH
 0058 FRESNO COUNTY, OFFICE OF EDUC
 0059 DE JAGER, BILL
 0060 IVERSON, WAYNE
 0061 BRAMAN, GARY
 0062 BORRESEN, LARS
 0063 MENDERSHAUSEN, RALPH
 0064 WELBORN, MICHAEL
 0065 DAHLGREN, SUSAN
 0066 HANSEN, JOHN
 0067 INGRAHAM, BLAKE
 0068 RITTER, DEBBIE
 0069 GLICKMAN, JEFF
 0070 AUBERRY UNION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 0071 KLINE, JANET
 0072 FRIANT UNION SCHOOL
 0073 QUARMBY, DEBBIE
 0074 SCHLOSS, JEFF
 0075 PESKIN, AARON
 0076 HALL, PATRICIA
 0077 COLE, MARYANNE
 0078 MERCED IRRIGATION DISTRICT
 0079 FRAZIER, THOMAS
 0080 SWINGER AGRICULTURAL
 0081 WELLMAN, ROBIN JOY
 0082 SUK, TOM
 0083 HAMPTON, WALLY
 0084 MILLER, JOHN
 0085 CALIF. STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY
 0086 MARTINEZ, CLARA A.
 0087 KUS, JAMES
 0087 KUS, JAMES
 0088 DOAN, HUY
 0089 HORNBACK, KRISTINA
 0090 WALKE, LEAH
 0091 WAUGH, DAN
 0092 WONG, JEAN
 0093 GONZALES, ERIC
 0094 KENNINGTON, BUCK
 0095 HIPPI, MATT
 0096 GRAY, TRAVIS
 0097 LOPEZ, DOMINGO
 0098 LOVERIN, BEN
 0099 KONG, GARHENG
 0100 KEMP VANTE, JENNIFER
 0101 VUE, PAO
 0102 HENRY, SUZANNE
 0103 ROSIN, AARON
 0104 HUNT, TYLER
 0105 HICKS, HELEN
 0106 LEONG, JOEL JAMES
 0107 STURGEON, BRIAN
 0108 GRILL, TIM
 0109 GORHAM, CHRIS
 0110 CHEN, SUSAN
 0111 CHAVEZ, VICTOR J
 0112 VALCARCEL, NATALIE
 0113 SCHWARTZ, JASON
 0114 HUNG, MILISSA

0115	TAGORE, KULDEEP	0176	BIG CREEK SCHOOL
0116	LOWE, LIZ	0177	SMITH, JENNIFER
0117	GONZALEZ, RUBY	0178	HENRY, NICHOLE
0118	BISHOP, JANINE	0179	ASAMI, JILL
0119	KHURAIKET, DALAL	0180	BRUCE, DUSTIN
0120	PEREIDA, CRYSTAL	0181	WHITE WATER VOYAGES / RIVER EXPLORATION, LTD
0121	MAUDLIN, JODY	0182	COLE, FRANK
0122	WRIGHT, CHRISTOPHER	0183	HICKMAN, JULIA
0123	COOK, GIANNA	0184	U.S. DEPT. OF INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
0124	HERRERA, LEAH	0185	HARPER, ROSALIND
0125	LOWE, FRANCESCA	0186	KAMISHER, GARY
0126	HARMON, LISA	0187	BURNS, MATHEW
0127	SHVEDOWSKY, ROBYN	0188	O'REILLY, EILEEN
0128	HARKINS, ERIN	0189	SALES, PATRICIA
0129	TAYLOR, RACHEL	0190	HICKSON, SONSIRAY
0130	DEWITT, SOPHIA	0191	PASHAYAN, DAVID & TIM
0131	JANG, ROSA	0192	LEBOWITZ, STEPHEN
0132	EGOIAN, ALICE	0193	CARLSON, EDGAR
0133	GALVANI, III, EDWARD L	0194	HIGA, MITCHELL
0134	PRICE, BEVERLY	0195	SIERRA JOINT UNION HIGH SCHOOL
0135	PHAM, TRINH	0196	WESTHOOK, SPENCER
0136	CARNEY, AMANDA	0197	POPP, DAVID
0137	COBB, ERIN	0198	RANDALL, MEL SCOTT
0138	KIM, EDWARD	0199	SCHLOBOHM, DEAN
0139	HERNANDEZ, CHRISTOPHER	0200	MILLER, PATTI & RICK
0140	RODRIQUEZ, JESSICA	0201	RIVERS, WALTER
0141	SCHLOTTHAUR, MARLA	0202	PATTERSON, D. E.
0142	VANG, MAIYOUA	0203	LEVIN, WARREN
0143	WINGFIELD, JOE ALFRED	0204	FRANCUS, KEN
0144	DYER, NELIA	0205	LOPEZ, MARK
0145	GUDINO, NICOLE	0206	SLOSSNER, KEVIN
0146	ROBINSON, DAVID	0207	ROGERS, DOUG
0147	MORGAN, AARON	0208	GORMAN, COREEN
0148	WILLIAMSON, JOSHUA	0209	WELLS, BRIAN
0149	KANAI, MIE	0210	STEIGER, MICHAEL
0150	NAKATANI, AKIKO	0211	WAUGH, BRENDA
0151	GULLICKSON, CRAIG	0212	LETKOWITZ, DAVE
0152	BLOCKER, HOLLY	0213	BECKHUIS, JAN
0153	CARTER, MARGERET	0214	FREEMAN, NICHOLAS
0154	KENT, KYRINA	0215	MAIER, DIAN Y
0155	JEW, PETER	0216	RUCHMAN, MIKE L
0156	ESTRADA, EMERSON	0217	PLOCKIER, NICOLE
0157	KILNER, KACY	0218	MOSS, MARK
0158	ELLIOTT, MELISSA	0219	STOWELL, L
0159	BECERRS, JOSEPH	0220	SIU, KATHLEEN
0160	JEFFRIES, JAIME	0221	GINSBERG, MERYL
0161	ENDO, DAVID	0222	MACHLIK, JEAN
0162	SLATER, SAMANTHA	0223	GLASS, JERRY
0163	ALEXANDER, GREGG	0224	DARLING, DOUG
0164	ARROYO, JOAQUIN	0225	SIMON, PHILY
0165	KETELSEN, RAE	0226	KNEISEL, BILL
0166	STRATHDEE, CHRISTINE	0227	PATALANO, PAM
0167	CHANDLER, THOMAS	0228	HEIKES, BONNIE
0168	NORIMOTO, TAMON	0229	REGENSBURGER, BILL
0169	LINNEMAN, JAMES	0230	KLING, JOEL
0170	MOORE, MICHAEL	0231	NAITO, SUZANA
0171	CARLIN, KEVIN	0232	MITCHELL, STEVEN
0172	LEWIS, DALE	0233	BUCKNER, RAILI
0173	EROPKIN, JONATHAN	0234	COHEN, CINDY
0174	CHRONISTER, KEEVA		
0175	TOMINE, ADRIANE		

0235	SARVETNICK, M	0296	ARAVE, WILLIAM L.
0236	KERSH, SHARWIN	0297	THODEY, ADAM
0237	CONTOS, MICHELE	0298	WARREN, KATHERINE
0238	SMITH, LELAND	0299	BAUN, WALTER
0239	MUSSMAN, MARC	0300	MADERA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
0240	GOODWIN, MARCIA	0301	CENTRAL VALLEY CULLIGAN
0241	BAKER, REBEKAH	0302	THIEL, LEONARD
0242	WEST, MARY	0303	ARCATA FOREST PRODUCTS COMPANY
0243	SPINDLER, MICHAEL	0304	HEIMLER, JAMES
0244	STAHL, KIM	0305	KADOTA, MARIAN
0245	CROOK LOGGING	0306	DALY, EDIE
0246	ABREW, SHARON	0307	WESTON, SCOTT
0247	RUGGERI, HELEN & LOWE	0308	SMITH AUTO PARTS
0248	BLAKE, EUGENE & DOROTHY	0309	CITY OF REEDLEY
0249	KEMPER, ELLEN R	0310	MERLICH, MAX
0250	GODDARD, PAUL W.	0311	HAMILTON, TED
0251	REED, CHARLES D.	0312	FRONKS MOUNTAIN DRILLING
0252	HANEY, MARIELLA P	0313	TRIANGLE LINES, INC.
0253	SMYTH, MARY A	0314	HORN, FRED
0254	FINLEY, TOBY	0315	GRAYLIFT
0255	FARRIS, MARJORIE & RAGENE	0316	BALMAIN, DOUG M.
0256	SANDERS, NORMA M.	0317	DUYSEN, LARRY
0257	GORBET, JAMIE	0318	FRANK WILBER CO.
0258	RHU, SUE	0319	COSTA, JIM, CALIF. STATE ASSEMBLY
0259	OLSEN, BRUCE M.	0320	WESTRICK, MARIHELEN
0260	THOMAS, JILL	0321	AHRENS, JUDY
0261	CALIF. STATE UNIV., NORTHRIDGE	0322	LUMBERMENS UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE
0262	CAMERON, JOHN	0323	CAL STATE TRUCKING CO , INC.
0263	CHASTAIN, VELMA	0324	GANDUGLIA, VINCENT, TRUCKING
0264	DURYEE, EDNA	0325	AMERICAN VIDEO
0265	CALIFORNIA-FRESNO OIL CO	0326	LONG BEACH SAVINGS CO
0266	KILLEN, RONALD	0327	ROSS CORPORATION
0267	KENT, MICHAEL	0328	D STAKE MILL, INC.
0268	VOSS, RONALD L.	0329	CHANEY, DONALD E.
0269	HAMILTON, LIZ	0330	SEQUOIA ROCK COMPANY
0270	GROWERS BARK & SAWDUST	0331	VALWELD SUPPLY
0271	FARBER, RICK	0332	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA LOG SCALING & GRADING BUREAU
0272	HORNER, KENTON	0333	DEL TERRA, INC
0273	BUTSKO, STEPHEN	0334	WRIGHT, CRAIG
0274	BERNSTEIN, IRINA	0335	JACK'S REFRIGERATION, INC.
0275	MASON, TAD	0336	ONTARIO WATER-SKI ASSOCIATION
0276	BRICKNER, NORMA C.	0337	LILLIS, BURT
0277	BRICKNER, JOHN J	0338	QUINN, JOYCE & DAVE
0278	LIGGETT, BARBARA	0339	VUICH, ROSE ANN
0279	PALMER, GARY	0340	MIRELESS, LARRY
0280	COLLINS PINE CO.	0341	COCHRAN, GUY R.
0281	OSECHECK, PEARL	0342	MOSHER, MIKE S
0282	ELLIOTT, WILLIAM F. & ALICE D.	0343	STOUFFER, RICHARD
0283	MC LAUGHLIN, BOB	0344	TREVINO, RUBEN
0284	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	0345	TREVINO, MARTIN
0285	COMMERCIAL TRANSFER INC.	0346	POWELL, LAWRENCE M
0286	LEE, MIKE	0347	PETERS, PAULA
0287	INOVEC POSITIONING & CONTROL SYS.	0348	WILLIAMS, BILLY
0288	MARTENS CHEVROLET & OLDSMOBILE	0349	SMITH, EUELL & BARBARA
0289	SCHNAAR, BETTY	0350	HAGER, RANDY
0290	RADMAN, CLARA C	0351	JORGENSON AND CO.
0291	BIEBER, LILLIAN	0352	KAUWOH, PAT
0292	STORM, MERLYN	0353	HRUSKA, RICHARD
0293	DAVIS, TIM		
0294	GENETTI, CATHY		
0295	DEAN FILTER & SUPPLY, INC.		

0354	FRIESEN, JIMMY	0414	RODRIGUEZ, MARTIN
0355	MOLL, CHARLES	0415	WEATHERSON, LEROY
0356	ALBIE GAYLORD, INC	0416	BERG, OTTO
0357	CELAYA, VICTOR J.	0417	POWELL, ROGER
0358	TREVINO, EVARISTO	0418	STAFFORD, LARRY
0359	LLEWELLYN, TOM	0419	CHESMORE, WILLIAM
0360	PICKER PARTS, INC.	0420	PIPER, GARY
0361	MC MURTRY, VICTOR	0421	MERCHANT MAGAZINE
0362	NASAHOOD, RALPH	0422	MILLER, EDMAN L.
0363	WESTERN LANDSCAPE	0423	H O.S TRUCKING, INC
0364	COTTON, TOM	0424	CHAVIRA, ART
0365	SLYE, RICHARD	0425	CHAVIRA, REYNALDO
0366	CORTEZ, MIGUEL	0426	YBARRA, JOSE
0367	SPIER, JIM	0427	RIVERBEND TRUCKING, INC.
0368	SALAZAR, SANTIAGO	0428	PARKS, MARTIN
0369	ROMERO, CHRISTINE	0429	ELLISON CO
0370	JOHNSTON, MICHAEL	0430	GILBERT FOREST PRODUCTS
0371	CATRON, MICHAEL	0431	REALTY WORLD - DITTON REALTY
0372	SAMANIEGO, SANTOS	0432	FALCON, JIM
0373	FREEMAN, LEROY	0433	HOLINBECK, SCOTT
0374	KEMP, W L	0434	ALSTON, RONNIE
0375	KINGSLEY, MIKE	0435	DAVIS, AILEEN
0376	ERSKINE, MICHAEL	0436	ZAMBRACO, CMODORO JR
0377	COWAN, BILLY	0437	HORSLEY, WESLEY
0378	NOURIAN, GAIZAK	0439	GALAVEZ, CLYDE
0379	MIZE, DANNY	0439	GOLDING SULLIVAN LUMBER SALES
0380	ACOSTA, ALFRED	0440	PRUNEDA, RENE
0381	DINUBA TIMBER INDUSTRIES	0441	GLANDON, CHARLES L.
0382	MC REYNOLDS, DEAN	0442	GARCIA, REYNALDO
0383	TIMBERLINE LOGGING	0443	GIBBLE, ROCKY
0384	CORTESE, TONY	0444	OBERO, MATEO
0385	AYERS, DON	0445	RIPPETOE, ERNIE
0386	GOLDING SULLIVAN LUMBER SALES	0446	MADERA COUNTY INDUST DEV COMM
0387	CALIF. LICENSED FORESTERS ASSOC.	0447	FLORES, PETE
0388	SHUMAKER, DALE	0448	RODRIGUEZ, JUAN A
0389	MASON, MIKE	0449	AYALA, THEODORE J
0390	COTTON, MIKE	0450	WALKER, KENNETH L
0391	WALL, WALTER	0451	B & T HYDRAULICS
0392	BRANNON, GENE	0452	OLDHAM, CHARLES
0393	SMITH, STEVE	0453	DAVIS, BYRON
0393	WADE, GENE	0454	HIGHTOWER, J E.
0395	RICHARDSON, MARK	0455	RAHL, JOHN
0396	THIESEN, ERNEST	0456	WHITE, P
0397	ALL COAST FOREST PRODUCTS, INC	0457	SHANKS, WANDA
0398	PASILLAS, STEVE	0458	ARRETICHE, JEAN P.
0399	JOHNSTON, KEVIN	0459	HAWKINS, LEE C
0400	GARCIA, JOE L	0460	SCHICK, ED
0401	ELJONDO, LEONEL	0461	TAIT, DALE N
0402	SAROYAN, ROBERT	0462	FLEMING LOGGING
0403	ZANINOVICH, JOHN M.	0463	PRICE, JOHN
0404	KING, HAROLD	0464	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY
0405	PASILLAS, RUDY	0465	REYNA, DANIEL
0406	WILKINSON, ROBERT	0466	NAVARRO, EDDIE
0407	GARZA, R.	0467	WILSON BUILDING MATERIALS
0408	MATTHIESEN, JACKIE	0468	DOERSCHLAG, DONALD J
0409	OLMOS, DOMINGO	0469	MC NEAL, CONNIE MAC
0410	QUIGLEY, KENNETH	0470	CALPINE CONTAINERS, INC
0411	TERRY, BILL	0471	B & B BUILDERS SUPPLY & HARDWARE
0412	UNIV OF CALIF., COOP EXTENSION OF AGRONOMY & RANGE	0472	ARATA, JOHN H
0413	U S D A , PACIFIC SW EXPER. STA.	0473	ARROYO, RICK
		0474	SALEM EQUIPMENT

0475	CONVEYCO SALES CORP	0535	LYNCH, JIMMIE
0476	SLAYTON, HENRY D	0536	STOOPS, JAMES
0477	B & R SHEET METAL, INC	0537	YORK, CARL O.
0478	HERRERA, BARRY	0538	EWELL, DAVID
0479	VELA, RUBEN	0539	LOWMAN, HELENA
0480	ALVARADO, RAUL	0540	AUDUBON SOCIETY, NAPA/SOLANO
0481	PIZANA, RICHARD	0541	MORRIS, WILLIAM E.
0482	GARZA, OSCAR	0542	SANDERS, RICHARD
0483	MADERA COUNTY BD OF SUPERVISORS	0543	WINDMILLER, ALAN S
0484	BRYANT, RICH	0544	MECCHI, PETER
0485	GONZALEZ, SALVADOR	0545	CIRCLE W RANCH
0486	SOSSMAN, LARRY	0546	BESHARSE, JAMES
0487	ELLIOT, WILLIAM R	0547	MAYER, DAVID
0488	ESTRADA, DOMINGO R.	0548	VINING, JOHN
0489	SCHREIBER, RALPH	0549	DAVIS, TED
0490	HALE, BLAINE	0550	SMITH, GLENN
0491	SEQUOIA SAW & SUPPLY COMPANY	0551	ORTIZ, GONZALO
0492	KRICK, CHRISTOPHER	0552	ROGERS, BRIAN
0493	MORGAN, GEORGE	0553	SIM, JR., CLIFFORD
0494	ERICKSON, LARRY	0554	STARK, GEORGE
0495	THOMPSON, MIKE	0555	MARTIN, DARLENE & TED
0496	QUEDEZ, JOHN	0556	W. H BRESHEARS, INC.
0497	NAVARRO, DONALD	0557	WILLIAMS, ROBERT
0498	GONZALES, RICHARD A.	0558	STICKNEY, JERRY
0499	COMER, JUDY	0559	CLINE, RICHARD J
0500	RODRIGUEZ, RICHARD A	0560	CLINE, RICHARD L
0501	DAVIS, DANIEL	0561	WARD, TERRY
0502	WARMAN, AL	0562	RENDON, ERNEST
0503	ALLEN, LEON	0563	HENRY, M
0504	JONES, RON	0564	GONZALES, SAL
0505	OSA, MATT & MRS.	0565	WARD, GARY
0506	BEAMAN, WARREN	0566	CROSE, RUSSELL
0507	WALZ, THOMAS	0567	ALLEN, TIM
0508	CALPINE CONTAINERS, INC.	0568	WILSON, CLAY
0509	MUIR, BRIAN MITCHELL	0569	MARTIN, RICHARD
0510	HORRELL, JOHN P	0570	ROOPE, G L.
0511	DOWN RIVER INTERNATIONAL, INC	0571	HALE, SR , BOBBY
0512	LAKWOOD FOREST PRODUCTS	0572	GARZA, ROBERT
0513	WISEMAN, GEORGE	0573	AHRENS, DONALD
0514	ANDERS, R	0574	LOBARDO, ROSARIO
0515	IVIE, DAVE	0575	GARCIA, PORFIE
0516	TARPLEY, LES	0576	ROBINSON, BOBBY G.
0517	CARROLL, JOHN F.	0577	CARMER, DEBBIE
0518	CONSTABLE, VIRGINIA A	0578	LORD, GERALD
0519	ALLEN, WAYNE	0579	COX, RICHARD
0520	IVIE, TAMI	0580	BEECHER, WILBUR
0521	BUSTAMANTE, JOE	0581	OLIVER, MARK
0522	DOZIER, FORREST	0582	CARPENTER, ROBERT A
0523	FRESNO COUNTY, PARKS DIVISION	0583	HALE, CURTIS
0524	IVIE, LARRY	0584	MASTERS, BOYD D
0525	MC GARVEY, SR , JAMES J	0585	CHILDERS, CLARK
0526	JONES, ROBERT	0586	GARCIA, BUTCH
0527	COOK, TOM	0587	CHILDERS, RICHARD
0528	GONZALES, EFRIN	0588	ZIMMERMAN, JAMES R.
0529	ROGERS, JR., ROBERT	0589	CHEPO, LAWRENCE
0530	WATKINS, OSCAR	0590	METOYER, COLINE
0531	WOODS, LANEY	0591	WAKEFIELD, KAREN
0532	CONSTANTIN, RAYMOND	0592	KING, BURT
0533	MOTION INDUSTRIES, INC	0593	GARCIA, AL F.
0534	O'NEAL, ROY	0594	RODRIGUEZ, ELIAS
0535	LYNCH, JIMMIE	0595	HINES, ROY

0596 EBERLE, JAMES
 0597 CORNETT, JACK
 0598 PUNKIN, TIMOTHY C.
 0599 ANONYMOUS, CORRINE
 0600 SHABAZIAN, ARMEN
 0601 HARTFIELD, RICK
 0602 MITCHELL, KENNETH
 0603 HARRISON, R T.
 0604 BREMMERMAN, JOHN
 0605 EICKHORN, VALERIE
 0606 TRESIDDER, BRUCE
 0607 TRESIDDER, RICHARD
 0608 TRESIDDER, SHIRLEY
 0609 CLARK, SANDRYA
 0610 THOMPSON, DOUGLAS
 0611 MOEN, DAN
 0612 LEWIS, CALVIN
 0613 DODGE, MATT
 0614 SOTELO, ANDREW C.
 0615 WINDMILLER, GAY
 0616 OSA, ROBERT
 0617 LOWMAN, EUGENE
 0618 TREUMER, DARREN
 0619 COLE, BILL
 0620 COBB, CHRISTOPHER
 0621 KING, DONALD
 0622 APODACA, LARRY
 0623 JIMENEZ, R.
 0624 ROBERTS, GEORGE F
 0625 PEREZ, HECTOR
 0626 BROWN, LARRY
 0627 HERNANDEZ, SAM S
 0628 CANTRELL, AMOS L.
 0629 JOHNSON, B. L.
 0630 COBB, CLIFF
 0631 HARBOTTLE, JERRY
 0632 VEYLES, ROCKY
 0633 KING, JOHN A.
 0634 HOLDRIDGE, JIM
 0635 MARTINEZ, JOE M
 0636 GIESBACHT, WILLIE
 0637 DAVIS, TIM A
 0638 ROBERTS, LUTHER
 0639 ARROYO, JR , SAMUEL
 0640 MORGAN, ROB
 0641 RUDY, ELAINE
 0642 HANSEN, JASON
 0643 GONZALEZ, ISRAEL
 0644 DURAN, JIMMY
 0645 LICON, ELOY
 0646 DANCER, NORMAN
 0647 LICON, DAVID
 0648 MURRY, JACK
 0649 FURMAN LUMBER CO.
 0650 PACIFIC FOREST PRODUCTS
 0651 EICHHORN, RONALD W.
 0652 SOVA, MARK
 0653 YBARRA, BERNARD
 0654 ESCH, BRUCE
 0655 FLINN, JEFF
 0656 PORCILE, RON

0657 WALLA, PETE
 0658 CORTEZ, MIKE
 0659 HUBBARD, TOMMY GUY & MRS.
 0660 RODRIGUEZ, FRED
 0661 GARCIA, JAVIER
 0662 PINTO, JOHN
 0663 ELLIS, STEPHEN
 0664 MC CALL, J A. & FAMILY
 0665 JOHNSON, BILLY R.
 0666 HALLAMAN, FRANK
 0667 HARE, DAVID
 0668 ISQUIERO, ROBERT
 0669 LOPEZ, RICHARD
 0670 GREER, JOHN
 0671 BOGDON, TOM
 0672 FRESNO WIRE ROPE & RIGGING CO.
 0673 GREER, BOB
 0674 GARZA, RAY
 0675 MILLER, ROBERT
 0676 GLANZER, CHRIS M.
 0677 RIVERA, JESSE
 0678 VALLEJO, JOE
 0679 GUZMAN, HECTOR
 0680 PRUNEDA, ROY
 0681 CUSTOM COMPUTER SERVICES, INC
 0682 SKASOL INCORPORATED
 0683 OVERHEAD DOOR COMPANY OF
 FRESNO
 0684 ANDERSON, MARK
 0685 COLLINS GRADING & TRUCKING
 0686 MORALES, ISRAEL
 0687 COBB, MAURICE M.
 0688 CALIF. SAVE OUR STREAMS COUNCIL
 0689 STOUGHTON DAVIDSON
 0690 EYE MEDICAL CENFRESON
 0691 MARIPOSA COUNTY FARM BUREAU
 0692 NORBY LUMBER COMPANY, INC.
 0693 LICON, ALEX
 0694 TEAGUE, CHARLES
 0695 PERALTA, ALFREDO
 0696 VALDEZ, ROGELIO
 0697 HEMMAN, WILLIAM
 0698 GOSLIN, DALE
 0699 ELLIOTT, CHARLES
 0700 FREEMAN, PHIL
 0701 BOCA, FRANK
 0702 KAUWOH, NICOLAS
 0703 MC GREGOR, POLLY
 0704 WOOD, CAROL
 0705 TOROSIAN, STEVE
 0706 BAILEY, PHIL
 0707 LINNENKOHL, BONNIE
 0708 RIPPEE, JAMES
 0709 CANO, RUBEN
 0710 TUTLER, KENT
 0711 WESTERN WOODS, INC.
 0712 INTEGRATED ENERGY ECON. SERVICES
 0713 PANAS, LUCY
 0714 PANAS, ANDY
 0715 HELM, BRAD
 0716 EBERLE, LISA

0717	REYES, TONY	0778	BOYLAN, RICHARD
0718	ZAMBRANO, JIMMY F.	0779	ESPINOZA, FIDEL
0719	WALTON, KAREN	0780	KELLY, PHIL
0720	HOLINBECK, GENEVIVE	0781	WEAVER, JOAN
0721	CRAIG, MICHAEL	0782	RODRIGUEZ, CHRIS
0722	SHARP, JUDY	0783	HERROLD, TERRI
0723	HINOJOSA, CESARIO	0784	EDLEN, LINN D.
0724	GONZALES, GILBERT	0785	SE, RUSSELL O. JR.
0725	ASMAR, CHARLIE	0786	RIVERA, MARK
0726	BUSTAMANTE, MANUEL	0787	LEWIS, DENNIS
0727	PEREZ, MICHAEL J.	0788	BETUNCOURT, HENRY
0728	HERNANDEZ, C	0789	TRUJILLO, JAVIER
0729	PUMAREJE, BEN	0790	CENTRAL WEST PRODUCE
0730	SOLIS, BENJAMIN	0791	WISE, RUSSELL SR.
0731	MC CORMICK, KEITH	0792	LOPEZ, MARTIN
0732	RIVERA, DAVID	0793	SMITH, CHUCK
0733	SANTOS, JAVIER D L	0794	ALCAPE, ART
0734	LOPEZ, ROBERT A.	0795	SOMERA, ALLEN
0735	LADD, MS JIMMIE	0796	TARPLEY, GENIE
0736	ALBRECHT, NORMAN	0797	ZAMORA, FILIMON
0737	BELLO, TEDDY	0798	ALVAREZ, MATT
0738	ACEVEDO, ROBERT	0799	GONZALES, JOE
0739	EVANS, FAY	0800	SOMERA, ALBERT
0740	JONES, LARRY	0801	BUTLER, GEORGE
0741	SPINDEL, GERALD & SHEILA	0802	BROWN, RICK
0742	STEINBERG, DAN & MRS.	0803	MIZE, GARY
0743	BASYE, RON	0804	LAWRENCE, JOHN L.
0744	GABALDON, TINO	0805	SHAUBACH, BUD
0745	SCHWAGON, J.	0806	PINEDO, JUAN F.
0746	SIMPSON, LARRY	0807	HOOVER, DAVID
0747	DINUBA LUMBER CO.	0808	BOLLOCK, STEVEN
0748	ROBERTS, JANICE	0809	GABALDON, FRANK
0749	KALENDER, BRENDA M	0810	DURAN, MANUEL
0750	GREENE, NANINE H	0811	SUMMERS, E R
0751	REMPER, ROBIN	0812	WORTHLEY, J STEVEN
0752	SEQUOIA FOREST INDUSTRIES	0813	NELSON, DON
0753	PIRTO, DOUGLAS D.	0814	FRESNO COUNTY FARM BUREAU
0754	BLANCAS, TED	0815	SCHWEIKERT, VICTOR
0755	BEITIEW, B	0816	MAVIN, EVAN
0756	OCHOA-TORES, MARIO A.	0817	MADERA COUNTY FARM BUREAU
0757	MORGAN, JERRY	0818	FRIENDS OF THE RIVER
0759	KING RANCH ENTERPRISE	0819	QUINN COMPANY
0759	SUDERMAN, DAVID	0820	BREWER, ELSIE
0760	LITTWEN, PHIL	0821	WARKENTINE, W.
0761	SLAYTON, PAT	0822	WATKINS, R.
0762	LOPEZ, JAIME	0823	FUDGE, DALE W.
0763	HUBERT, SCOTT	0824	PETERSON, FLOYD
0764	BUCKINGHAM, JACK	0825	GONZALES, RICHARD
0765	GRIEL, MICHAEL	0826	LINCUP, DWAYNE
0766	FLINN, LEE	0827	BOLKER, WENDY
0767	CORNELIUSON, PHILLIP P.	0828	PLAND, R. H
0768	BOTTOMS, JERRY, SR.	0829	VALEN, MRS. JUDITH K.
0769	FENNELL, GERALD	0830	KNOY, JACK
0770	BULLER, HAROLD	0831	HESTER, MILDA
0771	ROLA, JOHN JAMES	0832	KAUFFMAN, JERRY
0772	DINUBA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	0833	KASPAR, TRISH
0773	JOHNSTON, DAVE	0834	WEBB, MR. AND MRS. RAL
0774	SIMONS, STEPHEN	0835	LEIPNIK, J. & MRS
0775	FLEMING, JAMES	0836	WUESTHOFF, FRANCO L.
0776	SILVA, RAY	0837	SPINAK, RENEE
0777	SLATER, MARCY	0838	DURAN, DANNY

0839	REYES, JESSIE	0900	FLETCHER, COLIN
0840	CHAPMAN, MICHAEL & MRS.	0901	ELDER, J.W.
0841	SAUDERS, RICHARD	0902	GOWEN, AGNES
0842	STOUFFER, DAISY	0903	AGUIRRE, FERNIE
0843	WILLIAMS, BILLY R	0904	YBARRA, ERNEST G
0844	SHELTON, JR., ALLEN W	0905	YBARRA, RAUL
0845	ALEXANDER, LINDA & BILL	0906	SHAW, CHARLES A.
0846	REID, ROGER	0907	JAEGER, ERIC
0847	HANNAN, ROBERT C. AND DORIS	0908	ROGERS, RAY
0848	HARRIS, MANNING C	0909	WALLEN, SIGNE
0849	INTERLAKE	0910	REEDLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
0850	SANCHEZ, FRANCISCO & FAMILY	0911	RUNKEL, JOHN H. & GLADYS
0851	MASON, JAMES	0912	ENGLAND, THERESA
0852	MURDOCK, MALOY OTIS	0913	SURYARMAN, MAYA M.
0853	CLAPP, ATLEE	0914	BOESEL, JOHN
0854	MC CANN, CATHERINE	0915	ARROYO, ARTURO
0855	WHITE, WARREN	0916	HASCALL, GARY
0856	HUSSONG, EDWARD M.	0917	SMITH, CARL R.
0857	DEAN, MEREDITH	0918	DIAZ, JOE
0858	MC CARROLL, STEPHEN P	0919	PEREZ, JOAQUIN
0859	VIETZKE, PAUL C.	0920	DIAZ, AUGUSTINE
0860	HERR, ROBERT E	0921	BISSETT, LESTER & ELIZABETH
0861	DIMITRE, TOM	0922	WOOD, VIVIAN
0862	SHERMAN, HARVEY	0923	BRIDENBAUGH, JOHN
0863	SAGEBIEL, JOHN C.	0924	CAMPBELL, JIM
0864	ELECTRIC MOTOR SHOP	0925	AGUAYO, SALVADOR
0865	VAN ALSTYNE, R.W.	0926	PLUMB, STEVE
0866	PITTMAN, SMOKEY	0927	MEADORS, CRAIG
0867	BLY, EDWIN E.	0928	DICKEN, T.
0868	PACIFIC INVESTMENT COMPANY	0929	EMMERT, FRANCIS
0869	MOLLGAARD, HARRY & THEO	0930	BOHLEN, CAROL
0870	NELSON, WILLARD	0931	GEISLER, DOROTHY
0871	RELIANCE METAL CENTER	0932	KUSTRON, PAUL E
0872	O'ROUCHE	0933	LINCOLN, J. E. & MRS
0873	ERSKINE, KAREN	0934	ROGERS, DEE
0874	THEBAULT, GARY	0935	CONTRERAS RON
0875	BARBA, D.	0936	KLECKNER, R & AUSTIN, MARY KAY
0876	CLARKE, JACKIE	0937	ALLEN, ROBERT
0877	WATKINS, JIMMY	0938	MIKUTELT, S.
0878	BELTRAN, RYAN	0939	MATTESON, ANN
0879	CEPEDA, MIGUEL	0940	BERNHART, URSULA A
0880	WILLIAMS, CECIL	0941	SCHWARTZ, WAYNE S.
0881	MC REYNOLDS, CARL D.	0942	GILMAN, MRS. P. K.
0882	JONES, PIRKLE	0943	VAN STEENBERGEN, BERNICE
0883	HEINRICHS, EDDIE L	0944	TRACHTENBERG, ALAN
0884	BYRD, LYLE	0945	KALASHIAN, JOHN B.
0885	SHRUM, LEROY	0946	ROBINSON, R MAURICE
0886	CUTSHAW, ROBERT	0947	REED EQUIPMENT COMPANY
0887	KEHOE, VINCENT	0948	WILSON, JAMES
0888	PRUITT, RONALD R.	0949	KOPLESON, ROBERT B
0889	SHROEDER, ERIC	0950	CALKINS, RICHARD
0890	ENNS, CAROL	0951	ARDITTI, PECKNER
0891	ADAMS, RICK	0952	HORN, DAVID
0892	AYAYAN, C	0953	HINES, ANTONINAR
0893	GONZALES, JACK	0954	PACIFIC EQUITY MANAGEMENT
0894	GONZALES, MRS SAL	0955	YOSEMITE GATEWAY BD. OF REALTORS
0895	AYALA, FRANK	0956	HOPKINS, CAROL
0896	PEREZ, GUSTARO & GUS	0957	HAVLIK, HUGH
0897	BUGG, CHARLES	0958	STEVEN, JACQUELINE
0898	HARVEY, RICHARDSON B & MARY L.	0959	LIBRA WHITEWATER EXPEDITIONS
0899	NY, STEPHEN	0960	WALDRIP, STEVE

0961	GRAHAM, JOHN & MRS	1022	GREENMAN, JESSEA
0962	BANKER, FRANKLIN L	1023	NORRIS, DARCY
0963	WOODRUFF, AYN	1024	KELLY, ALAN
0964	FARLEY, JAMES	1025	ENSAT, R
0965	TULLY, CHARLES VINCENT	1026	NORRIS, SUSAN
0966	NORMAN, RICHARD L	1027	GOLSETH, ANNE
0967	MAIDA, CECILIA A	1028	REYNOLDS, NANCY
0968	MORTON, CLAUDE E.	1029	DAVID, JOHN E
0969	WHITE, SANDRA	1030	FISTER, KRIS
0970	MORRISON, DAVID	1030	FISTER, KRIS
0971	JENKS, KEN	1031	PORPIGLIA, RANDY
0972	MILLER, KEN	1032	ODEM, JR , WILBERT
0973	EARLYGROWN, RAVEN	1033	MC GUIRE, TODD
0974	LAWTON, MARY & RUSS	1034	HALL, CARL R. & ELLEN
0975	STEHURA, SEAN	1035	PRUSSIN, LARRY
0976	CASSIDY, ANN	1036	WELLER, KENNETH
0977	ROBINSON, MARY L.	1037	EDELMAN, PAUL
0978	HORNISH, DENNIS	1038	NELSON, JACK
0979	HUME-GREENLEE, KATRINA	1039	GREENFIELD, GARY
0980	MC COY, JANE KYLE	1040	NORRIS, DAVE
0981	VOLANDAI, MRS OAKES	1041	FUHRMAN, JONATHAN
0982	PERELLI, RICHARD	1042	CONNELLA, JIM L
0983	TAYLOR, WILL	1043	AUBERRY BUILDERS SUPPLY
0984	CATLIN, RALPH	1044	ANDERSON, STEPHEN P.
0985	HARRIS, VIRGINIA-JANE	1045	HADENFELT, DENNIS
0986	BERRIDGE, TOM	1046	WATKINS, TOINI
0987	HINSCH, CHARLES	1047	BUCKHOUT, STEPHEN
0988	ANDERSON, RICHARD	1048	HOYT, R. S , & CO.
0989	SISKIYOU FOREST CONSULTANTS	1049	STEVENSON, SCOTT
0990	WINTERNITZ, WILLIAM JR	1050	WUETHRICH, PAUL F AND RUTH E.
0991	D'ANNE, DENISE	1051	WARREN, ROBERT
0992	CARPENTER, SCOTT	1052	WEST, WENDY K
0993	KRUSE, SCOTT M	1053	KRISOFF, WILLIAM B.
0994	CALENDAR FIRE PROTECTION	1054	DOERKSEN BUILDING MATERIALS
0995	BAUM, RUDY	1055	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
0996	PENNINGTON,S. R., ENTERPRISES	1056	DOWELL, PEGGY S.
0997	VALLEY IRON, INC.	1057	NOLI, BILL
0998	SCHLOSS, DELORES	1058	SMALLEN, MARK
0999	BUCKLIN, RUTH	1059	FLUID AIR COMPONENTS, INC.
1000	SCHLOSS, RICHARD	1060	MC DOUGALL, G S
1001	JOHNSTON, D B & YOUNG, T C	1061	O'CONNOR, JEWETT
1002	WESTERN TIMBER ASSOC	1062	MOORE, GEORGE A.
1003	NELSON, JIM	1063	PETERSON, JAMES
1004	MC CONNELL, C	1064	LESLIE, ROBERT J.
1005	SHERMAN, VIVIAN CHOY	1065	BEVAN, BETTY
1006	HENRY, MARY ANN	1066	ELLIOTT, WARD
1007	BELLO, ROBIN	1067	ROBERT V. JENSEN, INC.
1008	HULSE, STEPHEN S.	1068	NILSSON, KAREN & NILS
1009	CLORNIER, GEORGE	1069	KELSO, BOB
1010	WORTHING, S.M.	1070	STILLION, KAY
1011	PALMER, HELEN & DAVID	1071	RANK, ROBERT C.
1012	KAPLAN, MICHAEL R.	1072	WIMBERLY, ALLEN
1013	RIGGI, ANTHONY J.	1073	WHEELER, IRVING L.
1014	CHRIST, KATHY A	1074	KELLY, BOBBY
1015	LIGOTTI, NARDA A.	1075	HARE, GLENN
1016	POPPINK, M A	1076	MOTT, DARLENE
1017	BURLEY, VIRGINIA	1077	TROESI, RUBY
1018	MC CONNELL, LORETTA	1078	SHARP, DEL
1019	REECE, GERRY & JAMES	1079	BECK, HOPE
1020	KLUCKNER, JOHN W.	1080	PAUL BROOKS LOGGING
1021	DAWDY, KEN	1081	FRAZIER, VERN

1082	COVERDALE, EDWARD	1143	DEPEW, DAVE
1083	WESER, NEWTON D	1144	WARD, RICHARD B.
1084	RAGNETTI, JOHN & BOBBIE	1145	PERRY FAMILY
1085	ZOLNAY, RICK	1146	FRISCHMAN, LES
1086	WILLSOX, VIVIAN C.	1147	POPE, ROBERT D.
1087	WHITE, GRACE	1148	SCHAEFER, WILLIAM P
1088	SHARP, SAVONIA F	1149	BASS LAKE ENTERPRISES, INC.
1089	HAZELTON, EARL	1150	ZEP MANUFACTURING CO.
1090	APODACA, BARBARA	1151	GARRISON, ANNA
1091	JOYNER, JAMES H.	1152	JANSEN, REBECCA
1092	RAGNETTI, TONY	1153	JANSEN, LARRY
1093	MC GUINNESS, PATRICK	1154	SPAFFORD, KATHY
1094	JENKINS, WILLIAM	1155	PARR, CHERE M.
1095	BEARD, M. E	1156	ROSE, MICHAEL
1096	HOSKINS, SUE	1157	CORNETT, O.
1097	NAVARRO, SANDRA S	1158	SIERRA LAND USE COMMITTEE
1098	ELLISON, JACK	1159	BELL, RICH
1099	LOCKHART, JOHN	1160	HOSLEY, JAMES K
1100	LOCKHART, LANA	1161	TIMMER, JOHN
1101	WRIGHT, DONN	1162	MC INTYRE, ROBERT
1102	BROOKS, VIOLA M.	1163	SELIG, LEIGH
1103	JOHNSON, EUGENE	1164	PIMENTEL, TOM
1104	MOORE, LLOYD	1165	WAHEED, DENNIS
1105	STOREY, DUANE	1166	WOODS, RUSTY
1106	SMITH, JR., CECIL M	1167	SIEGEL, PAULA
1107	VOIGHT, C.	1168	HART, JR., VAN E
1108	RUSTIGEN, S.	1169	HICKMAN, CARLOS
1109	DE ROUCHEY, ROBERT A	1170	MERRYMAN, PAT W.
1110	THORNTON, JACK	1171	BURT, JACK W.
1111	STOKES, JOHN R	1172	BERGMAN, CARL D
1112	JULIEN, R. A., OIL CO.	1173	COWLEY, MARJORIE
1113	HOLT BROS.	1174	PHILLIPS, JANET
1114	CULLEN, LAWRENCE H.	1175	CORWIN, PHIL
1115	PETERS, TED, TRUCKING, INC	1176	REIMER, DINAH
1116	LAZARUS, MARGERY	1177	CALIF ASSOC. OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
1117	STONE, NED	1178	SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
1118	SANDELL, CAROL	1179	FRESNO COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB
1119	MITCHELL, ROBIN	1180	RADDATZ, WARREN
1120	MC CLELLAND, DARRELL	1181	SEQUOIA SKYLINE, INC.
1121	BOWMAN, ROBERT	1182	SKYLINE LOGGING, INC.
1122	FUDGE, KEN	1183	WILLBANKS, LAURA
1123	SIERRA SOLID WASTE & TRUCKING	1184	JACKSON, R. ALLEN
1124	JONES-HOWARD, BARBARA	1185	ELLIOTT, GEORGE
1125	YOSEMITE TRAILS PACK STATION	1186	FLAHERTY, JAY
1126	MORROW, MIKE	1187	DEAUVILLE, PAUL M.
1127	TROMBA, SAL	1188	BATEY, CAROL
1128	MID-VALLEY DISTRIBUTORS	1189	INOVEC POSITIONING & CONTROL SYS.
1129	MC INTYRE, EILEEN	1190	POOSER LUMBER CO., INC.
1130	SMITH, PEGGY	1191	LINSCOTT, RUSSELL
1131	CARLSON, DARIN PAUL	1192	MEDLEY, RAYMOND P.
1132	REIMER, ROBERT	1193	RADDATZ, LORRAINE
1133	THOMPSON & GILL, INC.	1194	FRED JONES TRUCKING
1134	KING, STEPHEN	1195	BROWN, VICTOR C.
1135	VINING, PAUL	1196	LUCITT, KATHLEEN
1136	ALLMAN, JAMES N.	1197	BLAKE, ROBERT E.
1137	WINKENBACH LOGGING	1198	FERAM, ROB
1138	BLECHA, ROBERT	1199	PIERCE, JOHN G
1139	WOODS, NANCY	1200	GLICK, DENNIS R.
1140	COCHRAN CONSTRUCTION	1201	O'QUIN, MICHAEL W. & FAMILY
1141	ANGEL, JOHN		
1142	BLOCK, P L		

1202	MECCHI, GLEN & MELANIE	1261	GLEIM-CROWN PUMP, INC.
1203	HOPKINS, HEIDI	1262	HANESS, LESLIE
1204	MORGAN, DONALD L	1263	BLITZER, JAMIE
1205	THIESSEN, B	1264	WILSON, RICHARD B.
1206	CAZARES, YGNACIO	1265	SAUER, KEITH
1207	SHAWVER TRUCKING COMPANY	1266	MILLER, LOUISE M
1208	KOVAC, THOMAS	1267	FERRANTI, THOMAS J.
1209	BRIDGES, GENE	1268	FLECK, MITCHELL R
1210	LEADER, M WENDI	1269	DYER, GEORGE & FAMILY
1211	HRABE, GERALDINE	1270	FINLEY, BRENT
1212	ROUFF, JEAN	1271	ACREE, MARTIN
1213	HAWKSWORTH, JOHN	1272	MAC ISAAC, JUDITH
1214	JACOBSEN, SHELLI	1273	DORAN, BONNIE L.
1215	WEBBER, STEPHEN E.	1274	RODRIGUEZ, OPAL
1216	POTTER, JOSHUA W	1275	MATTESON, M A
1217	REDAYAN, ROD	1276	PURDY, MARK
1218	KOVACEVICH, NICK, TRUCKING	1277	COSSEY, TOM
1219	KOBASHI FARMS, INC	1278	RAMBO, MASA
1220	USSERY, JOHNNY	1279	ROSE, GREG
1221	TATUM, DALE	1280	ROSS, MICHAEL
1222	WILLARD, DWIGHT M	1281	BRADY, ALAN & JOANNE
1223	MENZL, ALBERT J	1282	MOTTOLA, PHYLLIS
1224	SOLORZANO, LEONOR	1283	ZEE MEDICAL SERVICE CO.
1225	SIRBU, GARY M.	1284	SMITH, J D. TRUCKING
1226	ROBERT BROWN ASSOCIATES	1285	RUNNER, CHRISTOPHER J.
1227	PERKINS, JACK	1286	HANNACO KNIVES AND SAWS
1228	OHST, GARY	1287	WALTER R SCOTT, INC.
1229	BERRY, JR , R. J , INC.	1288	FRAILING, JOHN B.
1230	COUSINS, RICHARD S.	1289	WAGNER, KERMIT
1231	CALIFORNIA SPORTFISHING PROTECTION ALLIANCE	1290	LAMPE, JOHN C
1232	GREGORY, WILLIAM O	1291	JETTE'S YOSEMITE PARKLINE
1233	NORBY, JUDI	1292	JOHNSON ENTERPRISES
1234	WILCOX, RUTHELLA	1293	UNGER, LORRAINE AND ART
1235	BALES, VIRGINIA	1294	BARTLEY, JAMES A
1236	BETTY, DOUG	1295	HIGGINS AND RUTLEDGE INSURANCE
1237	MAASKANT, LORI	1296	LEMKUIL, JEANNE
1238	MESSER, TIM	1297	FABRIS, MRS PLENA
1239	MESSER, WINIFRED	1298	CHILDERS, WARREN & BLANCHE
1240	MESSER, R.W	1299	GINAR, CHRISTIAN
1241	ROBERTSON, BRETT	1300	FIELD, DOROTHY
1242	SIERRA CEDARS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT	1301	LAND USE ASSOCIATES
1243	BERENSMEIER, JEAN	1302	ENGEL, STEVE
1244	NEUBAUER, WALTER	1303	BEVAN, KEITH
1245	TOSTEVIN, MR. BRECK	1304	NICKON, LINDA
1246	RANK, LYNN	1305	FISHBACK, JEFF & KAREN
1247	LEWIS, REGINALD S	1306	MOTARJEMI, SHEREEN
1248	SMITH, JEAN A	1307	FELTS, MARGARET
1249	POPE TIRE COMPANY	1308	PETERHAUS, LAURA K
1250	RICHARDSON, GARY	1309	MUELLER, LOIS B.
1251	TEMPLETON, RUSSELL E	1310	REZNICK, EMANUEL & MRS.
1252	SAUER, PAT	1311	SEABURG, DONNA
1253	ROSS, MARTY	1312	GIBSON, JAY O.
1254	VERNALLIS, MARGARET S.	1313	NATURE CONSERVANCY
1255	PENNY, KATHERINE	1314	KELLEY, MARY C.
1256	DOANE, JAY S	1315	SEDLER, DALE R
1257	LICON, MELISSA	1316	KERRISON, CAROL
1258	LEE, MICHAEL	1317	WRIGHT, MELINDA
1259	TUBES, INC.	1318	FORREST, KIM
1260	KING BEARING, INC	1319	LEONG, HERBERT
		1320	JACOBSON, ERIK
		1321	SIMMONS, HELEN S.

1322	STONE, JAMES R	1382	MOON, GARY
1323	MOORE, ROBERT	1383	WRIGHT, ROBERT
1324	PATTERSON, EDWARD M	1384	HANSEN, BILL
1325	WINGFIELD, ROBERT	1385	BEARD, SUSAN
1326	RORTY, BRUCE V	1386	GRAHAM, PETER
1327	O'CONNOR, ELLEN L.	1387	MOSHER, JACKSON
1328	MECCHI LOGGING, INC	1388	GORDON, ELLEN
1329	KIPER, HAROLD	1389	CIMINO, RICH
1330	MATTHEWS, C J	1390	KUNSTMAN, RICHARD W
1331	KLEIN, JEFFREY	1391	FORBES, WILLIAM E.
1332	RODRIGUEZ, MANUAL	1392	JONES, NINA
1333	SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE	1393	FRESNO CITY COLLEGE
1334	MC KEE, ROBERT A	1394	KONVALIN, E. E. BUCK
1335	DAILY, MARY H.	1395	SALLEE, ART
1336	EATON, DENNIS	1396	BAILES, VIRGINIA
1337	KERN, BARBARA	1397	SEQUOIA FOREST INDUSTRIES
1338	STARRY, MIKE	1398	MC LEAN, RITA
1339	BLOSSOM, H. JOHN	1399	HUDDLESTON, SYLVIA
1340	TREBER, TERRY A.	1400	HUDDLESTON, TED
1341	DERDIVANIS, JOHN P.	1401	SHANKS, ROBERT L.
1342	KAMAN BEARING & SUPPLY CORP	1402	MORRIS, JAMES
1343	JESSUP, GEORGE	1403	MORRIS, DOROTHY I.
1344	REEVES, TED	1404	MORGAN, WARREN & LAURA
1345	IVEY, SANDY	1405	REED, RICHARD & MARLYS
1346	KERRISON, RICHARD	1406	WHITSON, STANLEY
1347	SMITH, DARWYNE	1407	DASHNAW, MRS. WALT
1348	TAXPAYERS ASSOC OF MADERA COUNTY	1408	DASHNAW, WALT
1349	SMITH, JOAN	1409	BAILES, CLIFF
1350	UNRUH VALLEY TRANSPORT	1410	PETTES, RUTH
1351	PITZER COLLEGE	1411	RYAN, RICHARD & ROBIN
1352	TUFTS, JEFFREY C.	1412	REYNOUD, ERNA G
1353	CZAJA, MICHAEL	1413	FLY FISHERMAN FOR CONSERVATION
1354	ROCKING K RANCH	1414	DUNLOP, K
1355	OTTEM PETROLEUM, INC	1415	CAVIN, BENTON C
1356	COGBURN, MARK A.	1416	GOLDEN BELL MINING CORP.
1357	CHAPMAN, CAROL	1417	BOLT, RANDALL
1358	ULMAN, BARBARA	1418	MC DOWELL, ROBERT
1359	MEEKS, RAYBURN	1419	DEWEY, SUSAN RENEE
1360	HIGH SIERRA STOCK USERS ASSOC.	1420	BRISTOL, MARY
1361	COGBURN LOGGING, INC.	1421	BROWRIDGE, GEORGE W.
1362	COLES, K	1422	COULTER, BARBARA
1363	ZANE, BURKE	1423	FOURWHEEL DRIVE CLUB OF FRESNO
1364	JONES, BILL, CALIF. ST. ASSEMBLY	1424	MC KEE, LORETTA
1365	SANGER HERALD	1425	BOISE, MARY J.
1366	SIERRA CLUB, SAN FRAN CHAPTER	1426	MC DOUGLAD, SANDRA
1367	HARTNETT, KRISTINE	1427	KNOWLES, LLOREE
1368	T & T TRUCKING	1428	PATTERSON, HENRIETTA & THOMAS
1369	MENDERHAUSEN, ANN	1429	CUMMINGS, ELIZABETH
1370	CHASTAIN, HOWARD R	1430	BARNES, ILA
1371	MERCED CANYON COMMITTEE	1431	BETTY, BARBARA
1372	BIG SANDY RANCHERIA	1432	CUNNINGHAM, AL
1373	SMITH, RACHAEL	1433	COELHO, CHARLES
1374	GRADWOHL, MARGARET S	1434	NORTH FORK MONO TRIBE
1375	MARTIN, DEBBY	1435	JAMES, DEBORAH
1376	SMITH, JAMES & CORNELIA	1436	ELANDER, ELEANOR
1377	KIZER, SUSAN	1437	LARSEN, FRANK VOGT
1378	MADSEN, DANA	1438	SHAINBERG, PEGGY
1379	SYDORIAK, SHARISSE	1439	CAL, JOHNNY
1380	SYDORIAK, WALTER	1440	U S. DEPT OF INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
1381	WRIGHT, LETA	1441	GOODRICH, CORA

1442	STALDER, RICK	1503	BEARINGS, INC.
1443	WOO, JIM	1504	BERNARDI, RICK
1444	MC LEAN, DOUGLAS	1505	MANLY, TIMOTHY R.
1445	GALLOWAY, LYNN	1506	RHUDY, LISA
1446	FREEMAN, SUSANNAH	1507	FOUCH ENTERPRISES
1447	HEISDORF, PETE	1508	ABRAMS, RICHARD
1448	FIRLMAN, AUDREY	1509	KUST, RICHARD
1449	NELSON, LAWRENCE	1510	TORRES, BARBARA
1450	ROWE, MRS. R	1511	BARNES, TIMOTHY G.
1451	MOORE, SUSAN D.	1512	YOSEMITE PARK AND CURRY CO.
1452	KIRSCH, KEVIN & PAMELA	1513	BERNARDI, CARL & NANCY
1453	CUMMINGS, R A SUE	1514	ISAAC, PAMELA
1454	SALICK, RENEE	1515	BARKER, BETSY
1455	HAYESLIDE, BARBARA	1516	DEWOODY, CHARLES
1456	JACOBS, SHELLEY	1517	LYTLE, MRS THOMAS T.
1457	PRATT, WILLIAM R.	1518	CHILDS, HENRY
1458	CREIGHTON, DOROTHY	1519	YAMADA, MERILYNN
1459	CUNNINGHAM, PAULINE AND ALFRED	1520	CALIFORNIA TROUT
1460	HERSHBERGER, JOHN	1521	JOHNSON, HEATHER
1461	STEWART, ED	1522	KEMPER, LEWIS
1462	LINDQUIST, SUSAN	1523	WARNER, NANCY E
1463	LEVIN, ALAN	1524	KROHN, JEFFREY C.
1464	DENNING, KARYN J	1525	TREBER, CRAIG
1465	LIEBES, LINDA & SID	1526	MARIETTE, MARTI
1466	ROWE, CHARLES & ALMA	1527	JONES, JEFF
1467	MICEK, PATRICK	1528	BECK, STEPHEN L.
1468	BEAVERWOOD PRODUCTS	1529	LUNDQUIST, CAROL
1469	ESKELSEN, KIRBY R	1530	PARDY, LINDA
1470	JOHNSON, NORMAN	1531	YORGANJIAN, MS VARVAR
1471	SANDERS, GEORGE	1532	ERLICH, SUSAN
1472	RANK, CHARLES	1533	SIERRA CLUB, TEHIPITE CHAPTER
1473	COELHO, MARILYN	1534	U.S. DEPT OF INTERIOR, OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
1474	DIERBERGER, BARBARA	1535	NE. CALIFORNIANS FOR WILDERNESS
1475	BANKS, L. T. AND MRS	1536	CARLTON, ALAN
1476	MORGAN, GEORGE E	1537	HART, JOHN
1477	NOVELL, DAVID	1538	HOOVER, FRANNIE
1478	BARNES, PAUL	1539	ELOESSER, NINA
1479	THOMAS, C J	1540	MOLARSKY, MARGARET G.
1480	WILSON, SHARON	1541	COHEN, WENDY L.
1481	WILCOX, LARRY	1542	STATE OF CALIF , BD. OF FORESTRY
1482	ERBERTA, MRS K J	1543	STATE OF CALIF , GOVERNORS OFFICE
1483	FLORY, ROBYN	1544	KELLEY, RICH
1484	GAAL, STEVE	1545	LEVY, JOHN
1485	HAMMOND, PAMELA & JONES, DUANE	1546	SCHMELZER, ROBERT & SHIRLEY
1486	KROHN, LEANE	1547	TORRES, RAMON
1487	TIPTON, H.O.	1548	DAVIS, JEROME H.
1488	TIPTON, MARCIE	1549	COURTNEY, JIM
1489	DARLING, MERLE	1550	AUDUBON SOCIETY, YOSEMITE AREA
1490	STEBBING, FLORENCE	1551	ROSCZYK, MARY LOU
1491	HUGHES, MARIE	1552	MILLER, R. A.
1492	SEQUOIA FOREST PRODUCTS	1553	READY, DAVID
1493	GOODWIN, KENNETH	1554	MORRIS, JOSEPH
1494	SAMPSON, SUZANNE	1555	HIRT, MADELEINE
1495	INFUSIMO, THOMAS	1556	BROCKMANN, LES
1496	RIESER, CRAIG	1557	KO, CAROL
1497	EMMERT, DOC	1558	BERENS, ANDREW
1498	BRYAN, ROLAND F.	1559	PINSKY, DAVID
1499	BRITZ FERTILIZERS, INC	1560	LEE, RAYMOND
1500	GLEN BRANTLEY	1561	SLOSS, ANTHONY
1501	AL THOMAS TRUCKING	1562	MOREY, KATHY
1502	GREEN, DAN, TRUCKING		

1563	BIBBENS, L	1623	JOHNSON, JUDITH
1564	WALMSLEY, JOHN	1624	NOEL, ELLEN
1565	COURTEMANCHE, BOB	1625	DIERBERGER, DONALD
1566	WAHL, SIENA	1626	ELLIS, RONALD D.
1567	TRACY, TERRY	1627	SMITH, E. MATT
1568	SIKORA, MARILYN	1628	BRECHBUEHL, ROBIN
1569	DOERKSEN, R	1629	STARNER, JULIANNE
1570	NORIHICIO, MICK	1630	RICHIE, GEORGINA
1571	GOITEIN, ERNEST E	1631	GITCHEL, SAM
1572	KENT, MARTY	1632	ROBERTS, NILES
1573	CHRONIAK, STEVE	1633	GIBBS, MICHAEL
1574	MENDEL, DAWN	1634	HILLCREST LOGGING, INC.
1575	FINNIGAN, MOIRA	1635	HUNTER, AVENS
1576	KNIGHT, CHRISTOPHER W	1636	KRAL, VICTOR ERIC
1577	FOLEY, TIMOTHY	1637	NELSON, CLAIR E.
1578	HUIZENGA, DICK, TRUCKING	1638	LAUTERBACH, AMY
1579	BONNY, CHARLES	1639	HEBERT, ROBERTA
1580	SAN GABRIEL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION	1640	EMMERT, PATRICK
1581	WESTERN WOOD PRODUCT ASSOCIATION	1641	SKURNIK, DAVE
1582	LIPA, STEVE	1642	ANDERSON, LAUREL
1583	O'CONNELL, KATHLEEN	1643	PETERSEN, STAN
1584	DOUGHERTY, J. ROBERT	1644	MC NULTY, MAUREEN
1585	RECKAS, JOAN	1645	LANTING, AUDREY
1586	ANONYMOUS	1646	FRESNO COUNTY, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING DIV. WORKS & SERV. DEPT.
1587	SCHREIBER, DOLORES	1647	KVN-ROBERTS, INC.
1588	JONES, JOHNNY	1648	KLAUS, KITLIE
1589	SEASTROM, DOUG	1649	GREEN, GRETA
1590	SAN JOAQUIN KENWORTH	1650	HUNTER, AVENS
1591	WILSON, SHIRLEY A.	1651	DIAMOND PLATE, INC
1592	MORRILL, CHRIS	1652	BANKA, WILLIAM J.
1593	KENNEDY, D LOUIS	1653	FRIENDS OF DINKEY CREEK
1594	SMITH, MALLORY	1654	FETTERS, HAROLD M
1595	SIERRA CLUB, TEHIPITE CHAPTER	1655	BAKER, MICHAEL
1596	MELLANA, DONNA	1656	WILLHELM, LEE
1597	BRECHBUEHL, RICHARD	1657	BULLER, BETH
1598	HYSON, DONNA	1658	VAN WAGTENDONK, JAN
1599	KABISCH, SALLY	1659	WOOD, HARRY JR.
1600	SMALLEN, BOBBIE	1660	FISKE, JOHN J.
1601	SIERRA ASSOC. FOR ENVIRONMENT	1661	AMFAC ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO
1602	MATTHEWS, JERRY	1662	DRIFKA, RONALD C.
1603	PARRISH, JANET	1663	HELSEY, ANDY
1604	MC MAHON, JOHN & MRS	1664	BERSIN, DIANE LELSI
1605	MOW, JEFF	1665	DE GRIESE, MARIA
1606	MATTESON, WILLIAM & GAIL	1666	SKURNIK, THERESA
1607	LYONS, ROBERT	1667	SIERRA CLUB, SAN FRAN. CHAPTER
1608	HOFFMAN, ED	1668	DROZ, BRUCE
1609	PARKER, GWEN CHASE	1669	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY CHAPTER
1610	RASMUSSEN, JOHN	1670	MOUNTJOY, BOB & JAN
1611	LYON, LISA	1671	CHRISTENSEN, JACK
1612	LEWIS, JR , RAY E.	1672	HENDERSON, BARBARA
1613	SMITH TANK LINES	1673	ASHAMALLA, ROSEMARIE
1614	LINNEY ASSOCIATES	1674	BENNETT, LARRY E
1615	SEAL AND PACKING SUPPLY	1675	RABIN, SYD
1616	GOULD, ERNEST	1676	REED, GARY
1617	MATTESON, MUIR	1677	SWARD, LINDA
1618	BURGESS, HARRIET HUNT	1678	HARDY, DOUGLLAS
1619	GRAZING PERMITTEES OF THE SNF	1679	SUMMERS, BARBARA AND FAMILY
1620	NELSON, CHARLES F.	1680	BOHIGIAN, THOMAS J.
1621	PICKETT, OSCAR		
1622	MARKLE, GRETCHEN & JEFFREY		

1681	DITTMER, HAROLD	1741	BRYSON, JULIETTE A
1682	SCENIC SHORELINE PRESERV. CONF.	1742	WHITAKER, PAM
1683	SKEELE, TOM	1743	ROBERTS, W. T.
1684	MITCHELL, ROGER K	1744	CHEEPO, JACK
1685	KING, CONNIE	1745	CHEEPO, ADRIAN
1686	BALCOM, MARK D	1746	LEWIS, RICHARD
1687	BARCLAY, DOROTHY	1747	ORBAKER, RONNIE
1688	GOODWIN LUMBER CO	1748	WINGO, W.H JR
1689	BOSLICH, BRUCE	1749	MC DONALD, ALVIN
1690	BILLINGS, ROBERT	1750	HALE, DIANA M
1691	SULLIVAN, MIKE	1751	ORVIS, MARIAN
1692	DIMITRE, MARIJO	1752	BOWEN, STEPHEN
1693	LEIN, LARKETTE	1753	KELLY, GLENN
1694	WHIPPS, MIKE	1754	GROTE, CURTIS
1695	WOLAR, GLYNNE G.	1755	HUNTINGTON LAKE LUMBER COMPANY
1696	CALIF. ASSOC. OF 4-WD CLUBS	1756	COON, SUSAN L
1697	HALL, KEITH W	1757	BLECHAR, SANDRA & JEFF
1698	HALENCAK, JOE	1758	BROCK, NORMAN
1699	GARZA, JOHN G	1759	MELCHER, KEN, TRUCKING
1700	DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE	1760	GREEN, B. J., TRUCKING
1701	SIERRA VALLEY INTL. TRUCKS, INC.	1761	PINES RESORT
1702	SEQUOIA FOREST INDUSTRIES	1762	PIERSON, LUCY HUNT
1703	NORBY LUMBER COMPANY, INC.	1763	DALE'S AUTO & DIESEL REPAIR, INC.
1704	SPRATT, JOHN	1764	HORG, WILLIAM & MRS.
1705	MILLER, ELIZABETH	1765	DIAZ, DANIEL
1706	MILLER, RUSSELL S	1766	WILMOTH-CHAMP TRUCKING, INC
1707	BOYER, NED	1767	HOOVER, VICTORIA N.
1708	LEWIS, JOHN C	1768	COLLIVER, GRANT & MARY
1709	YOFFE, BONNIE	1769	HOPKINS, KAREN MARIE
1710	SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS, HIGH SIERRA CHAPTER	1770	MC CUTCHEON, LAURA N
1711	WESTERN TIMBER ENGINEERING	1771	BARTLETT, PAUL & MARY
1712	VANDERVOET, DAVID	1772	MULLEN, PHILIP G
1713	FLETCHER, A. L	1773	SPENCE, MIKE
1714	SEQUOIA SKYLINE, INC	1774	DALE ULSH LOGGING
1715	PERLSTEIN, JOEL T.	1775	KANNE, ROBERT M.
1716	CALIF. NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY	1776	DILLON, DIANE M.
1717	CALIF. DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME	1777	NO CALIF. FED. OF FLY FISHERS
1718	COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE KINGS RIVER	1778	RICHARDS, MARK
1719	HELLING, FRANK	1779	MAASKANT, NICK
1720	BROCK, TIM	1780	LEWIS, ROGER
1721	OTTERS, GOLDIE	1781	WISSEMAN, TONY
1722	RUSSELL, RAE	1782	BROWN, HARVEY
1723	WINKENBACK, CHRISTIAN	1783	MERCED FLYFISHING CLUB
1724	FIORETTA, JOHN	1784	AZEVEDO & SON TRUCKING CO
1725	STEINBERG, MARIA & ROBERT	1785	MULLIGAN, PAUL M.
1726	WINKLE, P.G.	1786	MINTON, JAMES L
1727	DOERKSEN TRUCKING	1787	LEYDECKER, AL
1728	SPENCE, PAULA M.	1788	ROY, RUTH
1729	CLOVIS COMMUNITY BANK	1789	NOLAND, KATHY
1730	STEPHENS, RUTH A	1790	HARDER, THOMAS J
1731	DUNN, WALT & MAURINE	1791	NEMZER, LISA
1732	DEUTSCH, BARBARA & BARRY	1792	PASADENA CITY COLLEGE
1733	WHITMORE, GEORGE W & NANCY A	1793	ELDRIDGE, JANER
1734	DEMPSEY, THOMAS	1794	BENNET, GARY
1735	BEELEY, KAY	1795	CALDWELL, DWAYNE
1736	NORBY, RICHARD A.	1796	PEELE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS
1737	SCHALDACH, TIM	1797	CALIF ASSOC OF 4-WD CLUBS
1738	ROSEDALE, RALPH	1798	MTN LION PRESERVATION FOUNDATION
1739	LIPA, BOB	1799	TUESCHER, TED
1740	LIPA, FAY	1800	JOHNSON, ROBERT T.
		1801	CONLAN, JOAN

1802	MOSCARELLA, LINDA & AL	1835	HEUBERT, BEN
1803	RARIG, JOHN & JEAN	1836	NEWTON, KARL
1804	MOORE, JOHN K.	1837	AHRENDES, CARL
1805	GREEN, JR., G G	1838	ROGALSKY, JOHN
1806	BUFORD, RANDY	1839	BACKES, MICHAEL
1807	YOSHIOKA, GLEN	1840	HEMMAN, BUD
1808	ALBERTA, JOSEPH J. & MICHAEL W.	1841	MOUTLER, BILL
1809	ROWE, RICHARD	1842	MOUTLER, LOUANNA
1810	THOMPSON, ANDY	1843	LARSON, JEANNE
1811	CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION	1844	FISKE, JOHN
1812	BOUQUIN, DAVID	1845	CAVIN, KEN
1813	ANGUS, LAURIE	1846	OLSSON, STANLEY
1814	FERGUSON, T , B., & C.	1847	HELLING, FRANK
1815	WETTSTEIN, G., M., & A	1848	ANONYMOUS
1816	WRIGHT, GRAHAM J.	1849	ANONYMOUS
1817	STONE, JEFF	1850	JONES, STEVEN
1818	KALLMAN, GEORGE	1851	DIERBERGER, DON
1819	WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOC.	1852	WILLIAMS, LOU
1820	BARKI, DAN	1853	ROGERS, GARY
1821	STRAUSS, GEORGE	1854	VAN HUSS, MARK
1822	SHAPLEY, LLOYD & MARION	1855	ANONYMOUS EMPLOYEE
1823	ULTEN, TERESA	1856	BISHOP, JERRY
1824	MARTIN, RENA	1857	HENRY, J V
1825	BAGGET, ART	1858	BALLEW, LARRY
1826	GALLI, BUD	1859	SIKORA, CHARLES
1827	BALL, CHERYL	1860	WARD, GERALD
1828	BLANKENSHIP, CAROL	1861	JOHNSON, JIM
1829	SOMMERVILLE, JOHN	1862	TIMMONS, CATHY
1830	RUSCHAAPT, BUD	1863	HAAS, RICHARD
1831	STURM, GRANT	1864	VILLA
1832	CRILL, MIKE	1865	SNOW SUMMIT
1833	SPARROW, CLIFF	1866	U S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
1834	COLLINS, GUS		AGENCY

TABLE T.06 - ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF RESPONDENTS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
ABRAMS, RICHARD	1508
ABREW, SHARON	0246
ACEVEDO, ROBERT	0738
ACOSTA, ALFRED	0380
ACREE, MARTIN	1271
ADAMS, RICK	0891
AGUAYO, SALVADOR	0925
AGUIRRE, FERNIE	0903
AHRENDES, CARL	1837
AHRENS, DONALD	0573
AHRENS, JUDY	0321
ALBERTA, JOSEPH J. & MICHAEL W.	1808
ALBIE GAYLORD INC	0356
ALBRECHT, NORMAN	0736
ALCAPE, ART	0794
ALEX, REBECCA	0007
ALEXANDER, GREGG	0163
ALEXANDER, LINDA & BILL	0845
ALL COAST FOREST PRODUCTS, INC	0397
ALLEN, LEON	0503
ALLEN, ROBERT	0937
ALLEN, TIM	0567
ALLEN, WAYNE	0519
ALLMAN, JAMES N.	1136
ALSTON, RONNIE	0434
ALVARADO, RAUL	0480
ALVAREZ, MATT	0798
AMERICAN VIDEO	0325
AMFAC ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.	1661
ANDERS, R.	0514
ANDERSON, LAUREL	1642
ANDERSON, MARK	0684
ANDERSON, RICHARD	0988
ANDERSON, STEPHEN P	1044
ANGEL, JOHN	1141
ANGUS, LAURIE	1813
ANONYMOUS, CORRINE	0599
ANONYMOUS	1586
ANONYMOUS	1848
ANONYMOUS	1849
ANONYMOUS EMPLOYEE	1855
APODACA, BARBARA	1090
APODACA, LARRY	0622
APPELT, KENNETH	0036
ARATA, JOHN H.	0472
ARAVE, WILLIAM L.	0296
ARCATA FOREST PRODUCTS COMPANY	0303
ARDITTI, PECKNER	0951
ARRETCHÉ, JEAN P	0458
ARROYO, ARTURO	0915
ARROYO, JOAQUIN	0164
ARROYO, RICK	0473
ARROYO, JR., SAMUEL	0639
Sierra National Forest	

ASAMI, JILL	0179
ASHAMALLA, ROSEMARIE	1673
ASMAR, CHARLIE	0725
AUBERRY BUILDERS SUPPLY	1043
AUBERRY UNION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	0070
AUDUBON SOCIETY, NAPA/SOLANO	0540
AUDUBON SOCIETY, YOSEMITE AREA	1550
AYALA, FRANK	0895
AYALA, THEODORE J	0449
AYAYAN, C.	0892
AYERS, DON	0385
AZEVEDO & SON TRUCKING CO.	1784
B & B BUILDERS SUPPLY & HARDWARE	0471
B & R SHEET METAL, INC.	0477
B & T HYDRAULICS	0451
BACKES, MICHAEL	1839
BAGGET, ART	1825
BAILES, CLIFF	1409
BAILES, VIRGINIA	1396
BAILEY, PHIL	0706
BAKER, MICHAEL	1655
BAKER, REBEKAH	0241
BALCOM, MARK D.	1686
BALES, VIRGINIA	1235
BALL, CHERYL	1827
BALLEW, LARRY	1858
BALMAIN, DOUG M.	0316
BANKA, WILLIAM J	1652
BANKER, FRANKLIN L.	0962
BANKS, L. T & MRS.	1475
BARBA, D	0875
BARCLAY, DOROTHY	1687
BARKER, BETSY	1515
BARKI, DAN	1820
BARNES, ILA	1430
BARNES, PAUL	1478
BARNES, TIMOTHY G.	1511
BARTLETT, PAUL & MARY	1771
BARTLEY, JAMES A.	1294
BASS LAKE ENTERPRISES, INC	1149
BASYE, RON	0743
BATEY, CAROL	1188
BAUM, RUDY	0995
BAUN, WALTER	0299
BEAMAN, WARREN	0506
BEARD, M. E.	1095
BEARD, SUSAN	1385
BEARINGS, INC.	1503
BEAVERWOOD PRODUCTS	1468
BECERRS, JOSEPH	0159
BECK, HOPE	1079
BECK, STEPHEN L	1528
BECKHUIS, JAN	0213
BEECHER, WILBUR	0580
BEELEY, KAY	1735
BEITTEW, B.	0755
BELL, RICH	1159
BELLO, ROBIN	1007

BELLO, TEDDY	0737	BOWMAN, ANDREA	0046
BELTRAN, RYAN	0878	BOWMAN, ROBERT	1121
BENNER, MARLENE	0031	BOYER, NED	1707
BENNET, GARY	1794	BOYLAN, RICHARD	0778
BENNETT, LARRY E	1674	BRADY, ALAN & JOANNE	1281
BERENS, ANDREW	1558	BRAMAN, GARY	0061
BERENSMEIER, JEAN	1243	BRANNON, GENE	0392
BERG, OTTO	0416	BRANTLEY, GLEN	1500
BERGMAN, CARL D.	1172	BRECHBUEHL, RICHARD	1597
BERNARDI, CARL & NANCY	1513	BRECHBUEHL, ROBIN	1628
BERNARDI, RICK	1504	BREMMERMAN, JOHN	0604
BERNHART, URSULA A.	0940	BRESHEARS, W H., INC.	0556
BERNSTEIN, IRINA	0274	BREWER, ELSIE	0820
BERRIDGE, TOM	0986	BRICKNER, JOHN J.	0277
BERRY, JR., R J, INC	1229	BRICKNER, NORMA C	0276
BERSIN, DIANE LELSI	1664	BRIDENBAUGH, JOHN	0923
BESHARSE, JAMES	0546	BRIDGES, GENE	1209
BETTY, DOUG	1236	BRISTOL, MARY	1420
BETTY, BARBARA	1431	BRITZ FERTILIZERS, INC.	1499
BETUNCOURT, HENRY	0788	BROCK, NORMAN	1758
BEVAN, BETTY	1065	BROCK, TIM	1720
BEVAN, KEITH	1303	BROCKMANN, LES	1556
BIBBENS, L	1563	BROOKS, VIOLA M	1102
BIEBER, LILLIAN	0291	BROWN, HARVEY	1782
BIG CREEK SCHOOL	0176	BROWN, LARRY	0626
BIG SANDY RANCHERIA	1372	BROWN, RICK	0802
BILLINGS, ROBERT	1690	BROWN, VICTOR C	1195
BISHOP, JANINE	0118	BROWRIDGE, GEORGE W.	1421
BISHOP, JERRY	1856	BRUCE, DUSTIN	0180
BISSETT, LESTER & ELIZABETH	0921	BRYAN, ROLAND F.	1498
BLAKE, EUGENE & DOROTHY	0248	BRYANT, RICH	0484
BLAKE, ROBERT E.	1197	BRYSON, JULIETTE A	1741
BLANCAS, TED	0754	BUCKHOUT, STEPHEN	1047
BLANKENSHIP, CAROL	1828	BUCKINGHAM, JACK	0764
BLECHA, ROBERT	1138	BUCKLIN, RUTH	0999
BLECHAR, SANDRA & JEFF	1757	BUCKNER, RAILI	0233
BLITZER, JAMIE	1263	BUFORD, RANDY	1806
BLOCK, P. L.	1142	BUGG, CHARLES	0897
BLOCKER, HOLLY	0152	BULLER, BETH	1657
BLOSSOM, H JOHN	1339	BULLER, HAROLD	0770
BLY, EDWIN E	0867	BURGESS, HARRIET HUNT	1618
BOCA, FRANK	0701	BURLEY, VIRGINIA	1017
BOESEL, JOHN	0914	BURNS, MATHEW	0187
BOGDON, TOM	0671	BURON, MRS. AND STUDENTS	0039
BOHIGIAN, THOMAS J	1680	BURT, JACK W.	1171
BOHLEN, CAROL	0930	BUSTAMANTE, JOE	0521
BOISE, MARY J.	1425	BUSTAMANTE, MANUEL	0726
BOLKER, WENDY	0827	BUTLER, GEORGE	0801
BOLLOCK, STEVEN	0808	BUTSKO, STEPHEN	0273
BOLT, RANDALL	1417	BYRD, LYLE	0884
BONNY, CHARLES	1579	CAL, JOHNNY	1439
BORRESEN, LARS	0062	CAL STATE TRUCKING CO , INC.	0323
BOISE CASCADE CORP	0284	CALDWELL, DWAYNE	1795
BOSLICH, BRUCE	1689	CALDWELL, JOHN	0023
BOTTAN, KEN	0044	CALENDAR FIRE PROTECTION	0994
BOTTOMS, JERRY, SR	0768	CALIF. ASSOC OF 4-WD CLUBS	1696
BOUQUIN, DAVID	1812	CALIF. ASSOC. OF 4-WD CLUBS	1797
BOWEN, STEPHEN	1752		

CALIF ASSOC OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	1177	CHILDERS, WARREN & BLANCHE	1298
CALIF. DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME	1717	CHILDS, HENRY	1518
CALIF. LICENSED FORESTERS ASSOC	0387	CHRIST, KATHY A.	1014
CALIF SAVE OUR STREAMS COUNCIL	0688	CHRISTENSEN, JACK	1671
CALIF. STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY	0085	CHRONIAK, STEVE	1573
CALIF. STATE UNIV., NORTHRIDGE	0261	CHRONISTER, KEEVA	0174
CALIFORNIA-FRESNO OIL CO	0265	CIMINO, RICH	1389
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY	1055	CIRCLE W RANCH	0545
CALIFORNIA SPORTFISHING PROTECTION ALLIANCE	1231	CITY OF REEDLEY	0309
CALIFORNIA TROUT	1520	CLAPP, ATLEE	0853
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION	1811	CLARK, SANDRYA	0609
CALKINS, RICHARD	0950	CLARKE, JACKIE	0876
CALPINE CONTAINERS, INC	0470	CLEVENGER, RALPH	0050
CALPINE CONTAINERS, INC	0508	CLINE, RICHARD J	0559
CAMERON, JOHN	0262	CLINE, RICHARD L	0560
CAMPBELL, JIM	0924	CLORNIER, GEORGE	1009
CANO, RUBEN	0709	CLOVIS COMMUNITY BANK	1729
CANTRELL, AMOS L.	0628	COBB, CHRISTOPHER	0620
CARLIN, KEVIN	0171	COBB, CLIFF	0630
CARLSON, DARIN PAUL	1131	COBB, ERIN	0137
CARLSON, EDGAR	0193	COBB, MAURICE M	0687
CARLTON, ALAN	1536	COCHRAN, GUY R	0341
CARMER, DEBBIE	0577	COCHRAN CONSTRUCTION	1140
CARNEY, AMANDA	0136	COELHO, CHARLES	1433
CARPENTER, ROBERT A.	0582	COELHO, MARILYN	1473
CARPENTER, SCOTT	0992	COGBURN, MARK A.	1356
CARR, KATHLEEN	0054	COGBURN LOGGING, INC	1361
CARROLL, JOHN F.	0517	COHEN, CINDY	0234
CARTER, MARGARET	0153	COHEN, WENDY L.	1541
CARVER, LARRY	0020	COLE, BILL	0619
CASSIDY, ANN	0976	COLE, FRANK	0182
CATLIN, RALPH	0984	COLE, MARYANNE	0077
CATRON, MICHAEL	0371	COLES, K.	1362
CAVIN, BENTON C	1415	COLLINS, GUS	1834
CAVIN, KEN	1845	COLLINS GRADING & TRUCKING	0685
CAZARES, YGNACIO	1206	COLLINS PINE CO.	0280
CELAYA, VICTOR J.	0357	COLLIVER, GRANT & MARY	1768
CENTRAL VALLEY CULLIGAN	0301	COMER, JUDY	0499
CENTRAL WEST PRODUCE	0790	COMMERCIAL TRANSFER INC.	0285
CEPEDA, MIGUEL	0879	COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE KINGS RIVER	1718
CHANDLER, THOMAS	0167	CONLAN, JOAN	1801
CHANEY, DONALD E	0329	CONNELLA, JIM L.	1042
CHAPMAN, CAROL	1357	CONSTABLE, VIRGINIA A	0518
CHAPMAN, MICHAEL & MRS	0840	CONSTANTIN, RAYMOND	0532
CHASTAIN, HOWARD R.	1370	CONTOS, MICHELE	0237
CHASTAIN, VELMA	0263	CONTRERAS, RON	0935
CHAVEZ, VICTOR J.	0111	CONVEYCO SALES CORP.	0475
CHAVIRA, ART	0424	COOK, GIANNA	0123
CHAVIRA, REYNALDO	0425	COOK, TOM	0527
CHEEPO, ADRIAN	1745	COON, SUSAN L.	1756
CHEEPO, JACK	1744	CORNELIUSON, PHILLIP P	0767
CHEN, SUSAN	0110	CORNETT, JACK	0597
CHEPO, LAWRENCE	0589	CORNETT, O.	1157
CHESMORE, WILLIAM	0419	CORSI, BUFF	0045
CHILDERS, CLARK	0585	CORTESE, TONY	0384
CHILDERS, RICHARD	0587	CORTEZ, MIGUEL	0366
		CORTEZ, MIKE	0658
		CORWIN, PHIL	1175

COSSEY, TOM	1277	DINUBA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	0772
COSTA, JIM, CALIF STATE ASSEMBLY	0319	DINUBA LUMBER CO.	0747
COTTON, MIKE	0390	DINUBA TIMBER INDUSTRIES	0381
COTTON, TOM	0364	DITTMER, HAROLD	1681
COULTER, BARBARA	1422	DOAN, HUY	0088
COURTEMANCHE, BOB	1565	DOANE, JAY S.	1256
COURTNEY, JIM	1549	DODGE, MATT	0613
COUSINS, RICHARD S	1230	DOERKSEN, R	1569
COVERDALE, EDWARD	1082	DOERKSEN BUILDING MATERIALS	1054
COWAN, BILLY	0377	DOERKSEN TRUCKING	1727
COWLEY, MARJORIE	1173	DOERSCHLAG, DONALD J	0468
COX, RICHARD	0579	DORAN, BONNIE L	1273
CRAIG, MICHAEL	0721	DOUGHERTY, J ROBERT	1584
CRILL, MIKE	1832	DOWELL, PEGGY S	1056
CROOK, STEVEN L	0245	DOWN RIVER INTERNATIONAL, INC	0511
CUNNINGHAM, PAULINE & ALFRED	1459	DOZIER, FORREST	0522
CREIGHTON, DOROTHY	1458	DRIFKA, RONALD C	1662
CZAJA, MICHAEL	1353	DROZ, BRUCE	1668
DARLING, MERLE	1489	DUNLOP, K.	1414
DARLING, DOUG	0224	DUNN, WALT & MAURINE	1731
DASHNAW, MRS WALT	1407	DURAN, DANNY	0838
DASHNAW, WALT	1408	DURAN, JIMMY	0644
DAVID, JOHN E	1029	DURAN, MANUEL	0810
DAVIS, AILEEN	0435	DURYEE, EDNA	0264
DAVIS, BYRON	0453	DURYEE, MARY	0022
DAVIS, DANIEL	0501	DUYSEN, LARRY	0317
DAVIS, JEROME H	1548	DYER, GEORGE & FAMILY	1269
DAVIS, TED	0549	DYER, NELIA	0144
DAVIS, TIM	0293	EARLYGROWN, RAVEN	0973
DAVIS, TIM A	0637	EATON, DENNIS	1336
DAWDY, KEN	1021	EBERLE, JAMES	0596
DE GRIESE, MARIA	1665	EBERLE, LISA	0716
DE JAGER, BILL	0059	EDELMAN, PAUL	1037
DE ROUCHEY, ROBERT A.	1109	EDLEN, LINN D	0784
DEAN, MEREDITH	0857	EGOIAN, ALICE	0132
DEAN FILTER & SUPPLY, INC.	0295	EICHHORN, RONALD W	0651
DEAUVILLE, PAUL M	1187	EICKHORN, VALERIE	0605
DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE	1700	ELANDER, ELEANOR	1436
DEL TERRA, INC	0333	ELDER, J.W	0901
DEMPSEY, THOMAS	1734	ELDRIDGE, JANER	1793
DENNING, KARYN J.	1464	ELECTRIC MOTOR SHOP	0864
DEPEW, DAVE	1143	ELIJONDO, LEONEL	0401
DERDIVANIS, JOHN P	1341	ELLIOT, WILLIAM R	0487
DEUTSCH, BARBARA & BARRY	1732	ELLIOTT, CHARLES	0699
DEWEY, SUSAN RENEE	1419	ELLIOTT, MELISSA	0158
DEWITT, SOPHIA	0130	ELLIOTT, WILLIAM F & ALICE D.	0282
DEWOODY, CHARLES	1516	ELLIOTT, GEORGE	1185
DIAMOND PLATE, INC	1651	ELLIOTT, WARD	1066
DIAZ, AUGUSTINE	0920	ELLIS, RONALD D.	1626
DIAZ, DANIEL	1765	ELLIS, STEPHEN	0663
DIAZ, JOE	0918	ELLISON, JACK	1098
DICKEN, T	0928	ELLISON CO.	0429
DIERBERGER, BARBARA	1474	ELOESSER, NINA	1539
DIERBERGER, DON	1851	EMMERT, DOC	1497
DIERBERGER, DONALD	1625	EMMERT, FRANCIS	0929
DILLON, DIANE M	1776	EMMERT, PATRICK	1640
DIMITRE, MARIJO	1692	ENDO, DAVID	0161
DIMITRE, TOM	0861	ENGEL, ELTON D	0043

ENGEL, STEVE	1302	FRANCUS, KEN	0204
ENGLAND, THERESA	0912	FRANK WILBER CO	0318
ENNS, CAROL	0890	FRAZIER, THOMAS	0079
ENSAT, R	1025	FRAZIER, VERN	1081
ERBERTA, MRS. K J.	1482	FREEMAN, LEROY	0373
ERICKSON, LARRY	0494	FREEMAN, NICHOLAS	0214
ERLICH, SUSAN	1532	FREEMAN, PHIL	0700
EROPKIN, JONATHAN	0173	FREEMAN, SUSANNAH	1446
ERSKINE, KAREN	0873	FRESNO CITY COLLEGE	1393
ERSKINE, MICHAEL	0376	FRESNO COUNTY, COMMUNITY	
ESCH, BRUCE	0654	DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING DIV.	1646
ESKELSEN, KIRBY R	1469	FRESNO COUNTY, OFFICE OF EDUC.	0058
ESPINOZA, FIDEL	0779	FRESNO COUNTY, PARKS DIVISION	0523
ESTRADA, DOMINGO R	0488	FRESNO COUNTY FARM BUREAU	0814
ESTRADA, EMERSON	0156	FRESNO COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB	1179
EVANS, FAY	0739	FRESNO WIRE ROPE & RIGGING CO.	0672
EWELL, DAVID	0538	FRIANT UNION SCHOOL	0072
EWING, L. B	0041	FRIED, JEREMY	0005
FABRIS, MRS PLENA	1297	FRIENDS OF DINKEY CREEK	1653
FALCON, JIM	0432	FRIENDS OF THE RIVER	0818
FARBER, RICK	0271	FRIESEN, JIMMY	0354
FARLEY, JAMES	0964	FRISCHMAN, LES	1146
FARRIS, MARJORIE & RAGENE	0255	FRONKS MOUNTAIN DRILLING	0312
FELTS, MARGARET	1307	FUDGE, DALE W	0823
FENNELL, GERALD	0769	FUDGE, KEN	1122
FERAM, ROB	1198	FUHRMAN, JONATHAN	1041
FERGUSON, T, B, & C.	1814	FURMAN LUMBER CO.	0649
FERNANDEZ, JOSE	0001	GAAL, STEVE	1484
FERRANTI, THOMAS J.	1267	GABALDON, FRANK	0809
FETTERS, HAROLD M	1654	GABALDON, TINO	0744
FIELD, DOROTHY	1300	GALAVEZ, CLYDE	0439
FINLEY, BRENT	1270	GALLI, BUD	1826
FINLEY, TOBY	0254	GALLOWAY, LYNN	1445
FINNIGAN, MOIRA	1575	GALVANI, III, EDWARD L	0133
FIORETTA, JOHN	1724	GANDUGLIA, VINCENT, TRUCKING	0324
FIRLMAN, AUDREY	1448	GARCIA, AL F.	0593
FISHBACK, JEFF & KAREN	1305	GARCIA, BUTCH	0586
FISKE, JOHN	1844	GARCIA, JAVIER	0661
FISKE, JOHN J.	1660	GARCIA, JOE L.	0400
FISTER, KRIS	1030	GARCIA, PORFIE	0575
FLAHERTY, JAY	1186	GARCIA, REYNALDO	0442
FLECK, MITCHELL R	1268	GARRISON, ANNA	1151
FLEMING, JAMES	0775	GARZA, JOHN G.	1699
FLEMING LOGGING	0462	GARZA, OSCAR	0482
FLETCHER, A. L.	1713	GARZA, R.	0407
FLETCHER, COLIN	0900	GARZA, RAY	0674
FLINN, JEFF	0655	GARZA, ROBERT	0572
FLINN, LEE	0766	GEISLER, DOROTHY	0931
FLORES, PETE	0447	GENETTI, CATHY	0294
FLORY, ROBYN	1483	GIBBLE, ROCKY	0443
FLUID-AIR COMPONENTS, INC.	1059	GIBBS, MICHAEL	1633
FLY FISHERMEN FOR CONSERVATION	1413	GIBSON, JAY O.	1312
FOLEY, TIMOTHY	1577	GIESBACHT, WILLIE	0636
FORBES, WILLIAM E.	1391	GILBERT FOREST PRODUCTS	0430
FORREST, KIM	1318	GILL, JUNE	0017
FOUCH ENTERPRISES	1507	GILMAN, MRS. P.K.	0942
FOURWHEEL DRIVE CLUB OF FRESNO	1423	GINAR, CHRISTIAN	1299
FRAILING, JOHN B	1288	GINSBERG, MERYL	0221
Sierra National Forest			

GITCHEL, SAM	1631	GULLICKSON, CRAIG	0151
GLANDON, CHARLES L.	0441	GUZMAN, HECTOR	0679
GLANZER, CHRIS M.	0676	H.O.S TRUCKING, INC	0423
GLASS, JERRY	0223	HAAS, RICHARD	1863
GLEIM-CROWN PUMP, INC.	1261	HADENFELT, DENNIS	1045
GLICK, DENNIS R	1200	HAFEN, LOREN	0011
GLICKMAN, JEFF	0069	HAGER, RANDY	0350
GODDARD, PAUL W	0250	HALE, BLAINE	0490
GOITEIN, ERNEST E	1571	HALE, CURTIS	0583
GOLDBLATT, ANDY	0002	HALE, DIANA M	1750
GOLDEN BELL MINING CORP	1416	HALE, SR , BOBBY	0571
GOLDING SULLIVAN LUMBER SALES	0386	HALENCAK, JOE	1698
GOLDING SULLIVAN LUMBER SALES	0439	HALL, CARL R. & ELLEN	1034
GOLSETH, ANNE	1027	HALL, KEITH W.	1697
GONZALES, EFRIN	0528	HALL, PATRICIA	0076
GONZALES, ERIC	0093	HALLAMAN, FRANK	0666
GONZALES, GILBERT	0724	HAMILTON, LIZ	0269
GONZALES, JACK	0893	HAMILTON, TED	0311
GONZALES, JOE	0799	HAMMOND, PAMELA & JONES, DUANE	1485
GONZALES, RICHARD	0825	HAMPTON, WALLY	0083
GONZALES, RICHARD A.	0498	HANESS, LESLIE,	1262
GONZALES, SAL	0564	HANEY, MARIELLA P.	0252
GONZALES, MRS SAL	0894	HANNACO KNIVES AND SAWS	1286
GONZALEZ, ISRAEL	0643	HANNAN, ROBERT C & DORIS	0847
GONZALEZ, RUBY	0117	HANSEN, BILL	1384
GONZALEZ, SALVADOR	0485	HANSEN, JASON	0642
GOODRICH, CORA	1441	HANSEN, JOHN	0066
GOODWIN, KENNETH	1493	HARBOTTLE, JERRY	0631
GOODWIN, MARCIA	0240	HARDER, THOMAS J	1790
GOODWIN LUMBER CO	1688	HARDY, DOUGLLAS	1678
GORBET, JAMIE	0257	HARE, DAVID	0667
GORDON, ELLEN	1388	HARE, GLENN	1075
GORHAM, CHRIS	0109	HARKINS, ERIN	0128
GORMAN, COREEN	0208	HARMON, LISA	0126
GOSLIN, DALE	0698	HARPER, ROSALIND	0185
GOULD, ERNEST	1616	HARRIS, MANNING C	0848
GOWEN, AGNES	0902	HARRIS, VIRGINIA-JANE	0985
GRADWOHL, MARGARET S.	1374	HARRISON, R. T.	0603
GRAHAM, JOHN & MRS	0961	HART, JOHN	1537
GRAHAM, PETER	1386	HART, JR., VAN E	1168
GRAY, TRAVIS	0096	HARTNETT, KRISTINE	1367
GRAYLIFT	0315	HARVEY, RICHARDSON B. & MARY L	0898
GRAZING PERMITTEES OF THE SNF	1619	HASCALL, GARY	0916
GREEN, B J., TRUCKING	1760	HARTFIELD, RICK	0601
GREEN, DAN, TRUCKING	1502	HAVLIK, HUGH	0957
GREEN, GRETA	1649	HAWKINS, LEE C.	0459
GREEN, JR , G. G.	1805	HAWKSWORTH, JOHN	1213
GREENE, NANINE H	0750	HAYESLIDE, BARBARA	1455
GREENFIELD, GARY	1039	HAZELTON, EARL	1089
GREENMAN, JESSEA N.R.	1022	HERBERT, ROBERTA	1639
GREER, BOB	0673	HEIKES, BONNIE	0228
GREER, JOHN	0670	HEIMLER JAMES	0304
GREGORY, WILLIAM O.	1232	HEINRICHS, EDDIE L.	0883
GRIEL, MICHAEL	0765	HEISDORF, PETE	1447
GRILL, TIM	0108	HELLING, FRANK	1719
GROTE, CURTIS	1754	HELLING, FRANK	1847
GROWERS BARK & SAWDUST	0270	HELM, BRAD	0715
GUDINO, NICOLE	0145	HELSEY, ANDY	1663

HEMMAN, BUD	1840	HUBBARD, TOMMY GUY & MRS.	0659
HEMMAN, WILLIAM	0697	HUBERT, SCOTT	0763
HENDERSON, BARBARA	1672	HUDDLESTON, SYLVIA	1399
HENDRICKS, ANN	0025	HUDDLESTON, TED	1400
HENRY, J. V.	1857	HUDKINS, JAMES	0014
HENRY, M	0563	HUGHES, MARIE	1491
HENRY, MARY ANN	1006	HUIZENGA, DICK, TRUCKING	1578
HENRY, NICHOLE	0178	HULSE, STEPHEN S.	1008
HENRY, SUZANNE	0102	HULTEN, TERESA	1823
HERNANDEZ, C	0728	HUME-GREENLEE, KATRINA	0979
HERNANDEZ, CHRISTOPHER	0139	HUNG, MILISSA	0114
HERNANDEZ, SAM S.	0627	HUNT, TYLER	0104
HERR, ROBERT E	0860	HUNTER, AVENS	1635
HERRERA, BARRY	0478	HUNTER, AVENS	1650
HERRERA, LEAH	0124	HUNTINGTON LAKE LUMBER COMPANY	1755
HERROLD, TERRI	0783	HUSSONG, EDWARD M	0856
HERSHBERGER, JOHN	1460	HYSON, DONNA	1598
HESTER, MILDA	0831	INFUSIMO, THOMAS	1495
HEUBERT, BEN	1835	INGRAHAM, BLAKE	0067
HICKMAN, CARLOS	1169	INOVEC POSITIONING & CONTROL SYS.	0287
HICKMAN, JULIA	0183	INOVEC POSITIONING & CONTROL SYS.	1189
HICKS, HELEN	0105	INTEGRATED ENERGY ECON. SERVICES	0712
HICKSON, SONSIRAY	0190	INTERLAKE	0849
HIGA, MITCHELL	0194	ISAAC, PAMELA	1514
HIGGINS AND RUTLEDGE INSURANCE	1295	ISQUIERO, ROBERT	0668
HIGH SIERRA STOCK USERS ASSOC.	1360	IVERSON, WAYNE	0060
HIGHTOWER, J. E.	0454	IVEY, SANDY	1345
HILLCREST LOGGING, INC.	1634	IVIE, DAVE	0515
HINES, ANTONINAR	0953	IVIE, LARRY	0524
HINES, ROY	0595	IVIE, TAMI	0520
HINOJOSA, CESARIO	0723	JACK'S REFRIGERATION, INC	0335
HINSCH, CHARLES	0987	JACKSON, DON	0030
HIPP, MATT	0095	JACKSON, R ALLEN	1184
HIRT, MADELEINE	1555	JACOBS, SHELLEY	1456
HOFFMAN, ED	1608	JACOBSEN, SHELLI	1214
HOLDRIDGE, JIM	0634	JACOBSON, ERIK	1320
HOLINBECK, GENEVIVE	0720	JAEGER, ERIC	0907
HOLINBECK, SCOTT	0433	JAMES, DEBORAH	1435
HOLT BROS	1113	JANG, ROSA	0131
HOOVER, DAVID	0807	JANSEN, LARRY	1153
HOOVER, FRANNIE	1538	JANSEN, REBECCA	1152
HOOVER, VICTORIA N.	1767	JEFFERIES, JAIME	0160
HOPKINS, CAROL	0956	JENKINS, WILLIAM	1094
HOPKINS, HEIDI	1203	JENKS, KEN	0971
HOPKINS, KAREN MARIE	1769	JENSEN, BRUCE	0016
HORG, WILLIAM & MRS	1764	JESSUP, GEORGE	1343
HORN, DAVID	0952	JETTE'S YOSEMITE PARKLINE	1291
HORN, FRED	0314	JEW, PETER	0155
HORNBACK, KRISTINA	0089	JIMENEZ, R	0623
HORNER, KENTON	0272	JOHNSON, B. L	0629
HORNISH, DENNIS	0978	JOHNSON, BILLY R.	0665
HORRELL, JOHN P.	0510	JOHNSON, EUGENE	1103
HORSLEY, WESLEY	0437	JOHNSON, HEATHER	1521
HOSKINS, SUE	1096	JOHNSON, JIM	1861
HOSLEY, JAMES K	1160	JOHNSON, JUDITH	1623
HOYT, R S., & CO	1048	JOHNSON, NORMAN	1470
HRABE, GERALDINE	1211	JOHNSON, ROBERT T	1800
HRUSKA, RICHARD	0353	JOHNSON ENTERPRISES	1292

JOHNSTON, DAVE	0773	KILLEN, RONALD	0266
JOHNSTON, KEVIN	0399	KILNER, KACY	0157
JOHNSTON, MICHAEL	0370	KIM, EDWARD	0138
JOHNSTON, VERNA	0052	KING, BURT	0592
JOHNSTON, D B. & YOUNG, T C.	1001	KING, CONNIE	1685
JONES, HERBERT	0053	KING, DONALD	0621
JONES, JEFF	1527	KING, HAROLD	0404
JONES, JOHNNY	1588	KING, JOHN A.	0633
JONES, LARRY	0740	KING, STEPHEN	1134
JONES, NINA	1392	KING BEARING, INC	1260
JONES, ROBERT	0526	KING RANCH ENTERPRISE	0759
JONES, RON	0504	KINGSLEY, MIKE	0375
JONES, STEVEN	1850	KIPER, HAROLD	1329
JONES, BILL, CALIF. ST. ASSEMBLY	1364	KIRSCH, KEVIN & PAMELA	1452
JONES, PIRKLE	0882	KIZER, SUSAN	1377
JONES-HOWARD, BARBARA	1124	KLAUS, KITLIE	1648
JORGENSON AND CO.	0351	KLECKNER, R. & AUSTIN, MARY KAY	0936
JOYNER, JAMES H.	1091	KLEIN, JEFFREY	1331
JULIEN, R. A, OIL CO.	1112	KLINE, JANET	0071
KABISCH, SALLY	1599	KLING, JOEL	0230
KADOTA, MARIAN	0305	KLOSE, STANTON	0042
KALASHIAN, JOHN B	0945	KLUCKNER, JOHN W	1020
KALENDER, BRENDA M.	0749	KNEISEL, BILL	0226
KALLMAN, GEORGE	1818	KNIGHT, CHRISTOPHER W	1576
KAMAN BEARING & SUPPLY CORP.	1342	KNOWLES, LLOREE	1427
KAMISHER, GARY	0186	KNOY, JACK	0830
KANAI, MIE	0149	KO, CAROL	1557
KANNE, ROBERT M	1775	KOBASHI FARMS, INC	1219
KAPLAN, MICHAEL R	1012	KONG, GARHENG	0099
KASPAR, TRISH	0833	KONVALIN, E. E. BUCK	1394
KAUFFMAN, JERRY	0832	KOPLESON, ROBERT B	0949
KAUWOH, NICOLAAS	0702	KOTTMEIER COMPANY, INC.	0051
KAUWOH, PAT	0352	KOVAC, THOMAS	1208
KEARNE, CRESSON	0006	KOVACEVICH, NICK, TRUCKING	1218
KEHOE, VINCENT	0887	KRAL, VICTOR ERIC	1636
KELLEY, MARY C	1314	KRICK, CHRISTOPHER	0492
KELLEY, RICH	1544	KRISSOFF, WILLIAM B.	1053
KELLY, ALAN	1024	KROHN, JEFFREY C	1524
KELLY, BOBBY	1074	KROHN, LEANE	1486
KELLY, GLENN	1753	KRUSE, SCOTT M	0993
KELLY, PHIL	0780	KUNSTMAN, RICHARD W	1390
KELSO, BOB	1069	KUS, JAMES	0087
KEMP, W L.	0374	KUST, RICHARD	1509
KEMP VANTE, JENNIFER	0100	KUSTRON, PAUL E.	0932
KEMPER, ELLEN R	0249	KVN-ROBERTS, INC.	1647
KEMPER, LEWIS	1522	LADD, MRS JIMMIE	0735
KENNEDY, D LOUIS	1593	LAKWOOD FOREST PRODUCTS	0512
KENNINGTON, BUCK	0094	LAMPE, JOHN C.	1290
KENT, KYRINA	0154	LAND USE ASSOCIATES	1301
KENT, MARTY	1572	LANTING, AUDREY	1645
KENT, MICHAEL	0267	LARSEN, FRANK VOGT	1437
KERN, BARBARA	1337	LARSON, JEANNE	1843
KERN, PETER	0010	LAUTERBACH, AMY	1638
KERRISON, CAROL	1316	LAWRENCE, JOHN L	0804
KERRISON, RICHARD	1346	LAWTON, MARY AND RUSS	0974
KERSH, SHARWIN	0236	LAYMAN, ANNE	0027
KETELSEN, RAE	0165	LAZARUS, MARGERY	1116
KHURAIKET, DALAL	0119	LEADER, M. WENDI	1210

LEBOWITZ, STEPHEN	0192	LOWE, FRANCESCA	0125
LEE, MICHAEL	1258	LOWE, LIZ	0116
LEE, MIKE	0286	LOWMAN, EUGENE	0617
LEE, MAYMOND	1560	LOWMAN, HELENA	0539
LEIN, LARKETTE	1693	LUCITT, KETHLEEN	1196
LEILPNIK, J. & MRS.	0835	LUMBERMENS UNDERWRITING	
LEMKUIL, JEANNE	1296	ALLIANCE	0322
LEONG, HERBERT	1319	LUNDQUIST, CAROL	1529
LEONG, JOEL JAMES	0106	LYNCH, JIMMIE	0535
LESLIE, ROBERT J	1064	LYON, LISA	1611
LETKOWITZ, DAVE	0212	LYONS, ROBERT	1607
LEVERETT, SARAH	0057	LYTLE, MRS. THOMAS T.	1517
LEVIN, ALAN	1463	MAASKANT, LORI	1237
LEVIN, WARREN	0203	MAASKANT, NICK	1779
LEVY, JOHN	1545	MAC ISSAC, JUDITY	1272
LEWIS, CALVIN	0612	MACHLIK, JEAN	0222
LEWIS, DALE	0172	MADERA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION	
LEWIS, DENNIS	0787	CONTROL DISTRICT	0300
LEWIS, JOHN C.	1708	MADERA COUNTY BD. OF SUPERVISORS	0483
LEWIS, REGINALD S	1247	MADERA COUNTY FARM BUREAU	0817
LEWIS, RICHARD	1746	MADERA COUNTY INDUST. DEV. COMM.	0446
LEWIS, ROGER	1780	MADSEN, DANA	1378
LEWIS, JR., RAY E.	1612	MAIDA, CECILIA A	0967
LEYDECKER, AL	1787	MAIER, DIAN Y.	0215
LIBRA WHITEWATER EXPEDITIONS	0959	MANLY, TIMOTHY R.	1505
LICON, ALEX	0693	MARIETTE, MARTI	1526
LICON, DAVID	0647	MARIPOSA COUNTY BOARD OF	
LICON, ELOY	0645	SUPERVISORS	0056
LICON, MELISSA	1257	MARIPOSA COUNTY FARM BUREAU	0691
LIEBES, LINDA & SID	1465	MARKLE, GRETCHEN & JEFFREY	1622
LIEDER, JOE	0021	MARTENS CHEVROLET & OLDSMOBILE	0288
LIGGETT, BARBARA	0278	MARTIN, DARLENE & TED	0555
LIGOTTI, NARDA A	1015	MARTIN, DEBBY	1375
LILLIS, BURT	0337	MARTIN, RENA	1824
LINCOLN, J. E. & MRS	0933	MARTIN, RICHARD	0569
LINCUP, DWAYNE	0826	MARTINEZ, CLARA A.	0086
LINDQUIST, SUSAN	1462	MARTINEZ, JOE M.	0635
LINNEMAN, JAMES	0169	MASON, JAMES	0851
LINNENKOHL, BONNIE	0707	MASON, MIKE	0389
LINNEY ASSOCIATES	1614	MASON, TAD	0275
LINSCOTT, RUSSELL	1191	MASTERS, BOYD D.	0584
LIPA, BOB	1739	MATTESON, ANN	0939
LIPA, FAY	1740	MATTESON, M. A.	1275
LIPA, STEVE	1582	MATTESON, MUIR	1617
LITWEN, PHIL	0760	MATTESON, WILLIAM & GAIL	1606
LLEWELLYN, TOM	0359	MATTHEWS, C J.	1330
LOBARDO, ROSARIO	0574	MATTHEWS, JERRY	1602
LOCKHART, JOHN	1099	MATTHIENEN, JACKIE	0408
LOCKHART, LANA	1100	MAUDLIN, JODY	0121
LONG BEACH SAVINGS CO.	0326	MAVIN, EVAN	0816
LOPEZ, DOMINGO	0097	MAYER, DAVID	0547
LOPEZ, JAIME	0762	MC CANN, CATHERINE	0854
LOPEZ, MARK	0205	MC CARROLL, STEPHEN P	0858
LOPEZ, MARTIN	0792	MC CLELLAND, DARRELL	1120
LOPEZ, RICHARD	0669	MC CONNELL, C.	1004
LOPEZ, ROBERT A	0734	MC CONNELL, LORETA	1018
LORD, GERALD	0578	MC COY, JANE KYLE	0980
LOVERIN, BEN	0098	MC DONALD, ALVIN	1749

MC DOUGALL, G. S	1060	MINTON, JAMES L.	1786
MC GUINNESS, PATRICK	1093	MIRELESS, LARRY	0340
MC INTYRE, EILEEN	1129	MITCHELL, KENNETH	0602
MC INTYRE, ROBERT	1162	MITCHELL, ROBIN	1119
MC LEAN, DOUGLAS	1444	MITCHELL, ROGER K.	1684
MC REYNOLDS, CARL D.	0881	MITCHELL, STEVEN	0232
MC REYNOLDS, DEAN	0382	MIZE, DANNY	0379
MC CALL, J A. & FAMILY	0664	MIZE, GARY	0803
MC CORMICK, KEITH	0731	MEON, DAN	0611
MC CUTCHEON, LAURA N.	1770	MOLARSKY, MARGARET G.	1540
MC DOUGLAD, SANDRA	1426	MOLL, CHARLES	0355
MC DOWELL, ROBERT	1418	MOLLGAARD, HARRY & THEO	0869
MC GARVEY, SR., JAMES J	0525	MOON, GARY	1382
MC GREGOR, POLLY	0703	MOORE, GEORGE A.	1062
MC QUIRE, TODD	1033	MOORE, JOHN K.	1804
MC KEE, LORETTA	1424	MOORE, LLOYD	1104
MC KEE, ROBERT A	1334	MOORE, MICHAEL	0170
MC LAUGHLIN, BOB	0283	MOORE, ROBERT	1323
MC LAUGHLIN, GARY	0034	MOORE, SUSAN D.	1451
MC LEAN, RITA	1398	MORALES, ISRAEL	0686
MC MAHON, JOHN & MRS.	1604	MOREY, KATHY	1562
MC MURTRY, VICTOR	0361	MORGAN, AARON	0147
MC NEAL, CONNIE MAC	0469	MORGAN, DONALD L	1204
MC NULTY, MAUREEN	1644	MORGAN, GEORGE	0493
MEADORS, CRAIG	0927	MORGAN, GEORGE E.	1476
MECCHI, GLEN & MELAINE	1202	MORGAN, JERRY	0757
MECCHI, PETER	0544	MORGAN, ROB	0640
MECCHI LOGGING, INC	1328	MORGAN, WARREN & LAURA	1404
MEDLEY, RAYMOND P.	1192	MORRILL, CHRIS	1592
MEEKS, RAYBURN	1359	MORRIS, DOROTHY I.	1403
MELCHER, KEN, TRUCKING	1759	MORRIS, JAMES	1402
MELLANA, DONNA	1596	MORRIS, JOSEPH	1554
MENDEL, DAWN	1574	MORRIS, WILLIAM E	0541
MENDERHAUSEN, ANN	1369	MORRISON, DAVID	0970
MENDERSHAUSEN, RALPH	0063	MORROW, MIKE	1126
MENZL, ALBERT J	1223	MORTON, CLAUDE E	0968
MERCED CANYON COMMITTEE	1371	MOSCARELLA, LINDA & AL	1802
MERCED FLYFISHING CLUB	1783	MOSHER, JACKSON	1387
MERCED IRRIGATION DISTRICT	0078	MOSHER, MIKE S	0342
MERCHANT MAGAZINE	0421	MOSS, LARRY	0003
MERLICH, MAX	0310	MOSS, MARK	0218
MERRYMAN, PAT W.	1170	MOTARJEMI, SHEREEN	1306
MESSER, R. W.	1240	MOTION INDUSTRIES, INC.	0533
MESSER, TIM	1238	MOTT, DARLENE	1076
MESSER, WINIFRED	1239	MOTTOLA, PHYLLIS	1282
METOYER, COLINE	0590	MTN. LION PRESERVATION FOUNDATION	1798
MICEK, PATRICK	1467	MOUTJOY, BOB & JAN	1670
MID-VALLEY DISTRIBUTORS	1128	MOUTLER, BILL	1841
MIKUTELT, S	0938	MOUTLER, LOUANNA	1842
MILLER, EDMAN L	0422	MOW, JEFF	1605
MILLER, ELIZABETH	1705	MEULLER, LOIS. B	1309
MILLER, JOHN	0084	MUIR, BRIAN MITCHELL	0509
MILLER, KEN	0972	MULLEN, PHILIP G.	1772
MILLER, LOUISE M	1266	MULLIGAN, PAUL M.	1785
MILLER, PATTI AND RICK	0200	MURDOCK, MALOY OTIS	0852
MILLER, R A	1552	MURRY, JACK	0648
MILLER, ROBERT	0675	MUSSMAN, MARC	0239
MILLER, RUSSELL S.	1706	NAITO, SUZANA	0231

NAKATANI, AKIKO	0150	ORTIZ, GONZALO	0551
NASAHOOD, RALPH	0362	ORVIS, MARIAN	1751
NATURE CONSERVANCY	1313	OSA, MATT & MRS.	0505
NAUMANN, GERHARD	0048	OSA, ROBERT	0616
NAVARRO, DONALD	0497	OSECHECK, PEARL	0281
NAVARRO, EDDI	0466	OTTEM PETROLEUM, INC	1355
NAVARRO, SANDRA S	1097	OTTERS, GOLDIE	1721
NELSON, CHARLES F	1620	OVERHEAD DOOR COMPANY OF FRESNO .	0683
NELSON, CLAIR E.	1637	PACIFIC EQUITY MANAGEMENT	0954
NELSON, DON	0813	PACIFIC FOREST PRODUCTS	0650
NELSON, JACK	1038	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY	0464
NELSON, JIM	1003	PACIFIC INVESTMENT COMPANY	0868
NELSON, LAWRENCE	1449	PAGE, JOHN	0013
NELSON, WILLARD	0870	PALMER, GARY	0279
NEMZER, LISA	1791	PALMER, HELEN & DAVID	1011
NEUBAUER, WALTER	1244	PANAS, ANDY	0714
NEWTON, KARL	1836	PANAS, LUCY	0713
NICKON, LINDA	1304	PARDY, LINDA	1530
NILSSON, KAREN & NILS	1068	PARKER, GWEN CHASE	1609
NORTH FORK MONO TRIBE	1434	PARKS, MARTIN	0428
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA LOG SCALING & GRADING BUREAU	0332	PARR, CHERE M.	1155
NOEL, ELLEN	1624	PARRISH, JANET	1603
NOLAND, KATHY	1789	PASADENA CITY COLLEGE	1792
NOLI, BILL	1057	PASHAYAN, DAVID & TIM	0191
NORBY, JUDI	1233	PASILLAS, RUDY	0405
NORBY, RICHARD A	1736	PASILLAS, STEVE	0398
NORBY LUMBER COMPANY, INC.	0692	PATALANO, PAM	0227
NORBY LUMBER COMPANY, INC	1703	PATTERSON, D. E.	0202
NORICHIO, MICK	1570	PATTERSON, EDWARD M	1324
NORIMOTO, TAMON	0168	PATTERSON, HENRIETTA & THOMAS . . .	1428
NORMAN, RICHARD L	0966	PAUL BROOKS LOGGING	1080
NORRIS, DARCY	1023	PEELE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS	1796
NORRIS, DAVE	1040	PENNINGTON, S R., ENTERPRISES	0996
NORRIS, SUSAN	1026	PENNY, KATHERINE	1255
NE. CALIFORNIANS FOR WILDERNESS . . .	1535	PERALTA, ALFREDO	0695
NO. CALIF FED. OF FLY FISHERS	1777	PEREIDA, CRYSTAL	0120
NOURIAN, GAIZAK	0378	PERELLI, RICHARD	0982
NOVELL, DAVID	1477	PEREZ, GUSTARO & GUS	0896
NY, STEPHEN	0899	PEREZ, HECTOR	0625
O'CONNELL, KATHLEEN	1583	PEREZ, JOAQUIN	0919
O'CONNOR, ELLEN L	1327	PEREZ, MICHAEL J.	0727
O'CONNOR, JEWETT	1061	PERKINS, JACK	1227
O'NEAL, ROY	0534	PERLSTEIN, JOEL T	1715
O'QUIN, MICHAEL W. & FAMILY	1201	PERRY FAMILY	1145
O'REILLY, EILEEN	0188	PESKIN, AARON	0075
O'ROUCHE	0872	PETERHAUS, LAURA K.	1308
OBERO, MATEO	0444	PETERS, JAN	0019
OCHOA-TORES, MARIO A	0756	PETERS, PAULA	0347
ODEM, JR., WILBERT	1032	PETERS, TED, TRUCKING, INC	1115
OHST, GARY	1228	PETERSEN, STAN	1643
OLDHAM, CHARLES	0452	PETERSON, FLOYD	0824
OLIVER, MARK	0581	PETERSON, JAMES	1063
OLMOS, DOMINGO	0409	PETTES, RUTH	1410
OLSEN, BRUCE M	0259	PHAM, TRINH	0135
OLSSON, STANLEY	1846	PHILLIPS, JANET	1174
ONTARIO WATER-SKI ASSOCIATION	0336	PICKER PARTS, INC	0360
ORBAKER, RONNIE	1747	PICKETT, OSCAR	1621
Sierra National Forest		PIERCE, JOHN G.	1199

PIERSON, LUCY HUNT	1762	REDAYAN, ROD	1217
PIIRTO, DOUGLAS D.	0753	REECE, GERRY & JAMES	1019
PIMENTEL, TOM	1164	REED, CHARLES D.	0251
PINEDO, JUAN F.	0806	REED, GARY	1676
PINES RESORT	1761	REED, RICHARD & MARLYS	1405
PINSKY, DAVID	1559	REED EQUIPMENT COMPANY	0947
PINTO, JOHN	0662	REEDLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	0910
PIPER, GARY	0420	REEVES, TED	1344
PITTMAN, SMOKEY	0866	REGENSBURGER, BILL	0229
PITZER COLLEGE	1351	REID, ROGER	0846
PIZANA, RICHARD	0481	REIMER, DINAH	1176
PLAND, R H	0828	REIMER, ROBERT	1132
PLOCKIER, NOCOLE	0217	RELIANCE METAL CENTER	0871
PLUMB, STEVE	0926	REMPEL, ROBIN	0751
POOSER LUMBER CO , INC.	1190	RENDON, ERNEST	0562
POPE, ROBERT D	1147	REYES, JESSIE	0839
POPE TIRE COMPANY	1249	REYES, TONY	0717
POPP, DAVID	0197	REYNA, DANIEL	0465
POPPINK, M A	1016	REYNOLDS, GERRY	0038
PORCILE, RON	0656	REYNOLDS, NANCY	1028
PORPIGLIA, RANDY	1031	REYNOUD, ERNA G	1412
POTTER, JOSHUA W.	1216	REZNICK, EMANUEL & MRS.	1310
POWELL, LAWRENCE M	0346	RHU, SUE	0258
POWELL, ROGER	0417	RHUDY, LISA	1506
PRATT, WILLIAM R.	1457	RICHARDS, MARK	1778
PRESSLEY, PETER	0024	RICHARDSON, GARY	1250
PRICE, BEVERLY	0134	RICHARDSON, MARK	0395
PRICE, JOHN	0463	RICHIE, GEORGINA	1630
FRUITT, RONALD R.	0888	RIESER, CRAIG	1496
PRUNEDA, RENE	0440	RIGGI, ANTHONY J.	1013
PRUNEDA, ROY	0680	RIPPEE, JAMES	0708
PRUSSIN, LARRY	1035	RIPPETOE, ERNIE	0445
PUMAREJE, BEN	0729	RITTER, DEBBIE	0068
PUNKIN, TIMOTHY C	0598	RIVERA, DAVID	0732
PURDY, MARK	1276	RIVERA, JESSE	0677
QUARMBY, DEBBIE	0073	RIVERA, MARK	0786
QUEDEZ, JOHN	0496	RIVERBEND TRUCKING, INC.	0427
QUIGLEY, KENNETH	0410	RIVERS, WALTER	0201
QUIN, JOYCE & DAVE	0338	ROBERT BROWN ASSOCIATES	1226
QUINN COMPANY	0819	ROBERT V. JENSEN, INC.	1067
RABIN, SYD	1675	ROBERTS, GEORGE F.	0624
RADDATZ, LORRAINE	1193	ROBERTS, JANICE	0748
RADDATZ, WARREN	1180	ROBERTS, LUTHER	0638
RADMAN, CLARA C.	0290	ROBERTS, NILES	1632
RAGNETTI, JOHN & BOBBIE	1084	ROBERTS, W T	1743
RAGNETTI, TONY	1092	ROBERTSON, BRETT	1241
RAHL, JOHN	0455	ROBINSON, BOBBY G.	0576
RAMBO, MASA	1278	ROBINSON, DAVID	0146
RANDALL, MEL SCOTT	0198	ROBINSON, MARY L	0977
RANDOLPH, ROBERT	0040	ROBINSON, R MAURICE	0946
RANK, CHARLES	1472	ROCKING K RANCH	1354
RANK, LYNN	1246	RODRIQUEZ, JESSICA	0140
RANK, ROBERT C	1071	RODIGUEZ, CHRIS	0782
RARIG, JOHN & JEAN	1803	RODRIGUEZ, ELIAS	0594
RASMUSSEN, JOHN	1610	RODRIGUEZ, FRED	0660
READY, DAVID	1553	RODRIGUEZ, JUAN A	0448
REALTY WORLD - DITTON REALTY	0431	RODRIGUEZ, MANUEL	1332
RECKAS, JOAN	1585	RODRIGUEZ, MARTIN	0414

RODRIGUEZ, OPAL	1274	SAUER, KEITH	1265
RODRIGUEZ, RICHARD A	0500	SAUER, PAT	1252
ROGALSKY, JOHN	1838	SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE	1333
ROGERS, BRIAN	0552	SCENIC SHORELINE PRESERV. CONF	1682
ROGERS, DEE	0934	SCHAEFER, WILLIAM P.	1148
ROGERS, DOUG	0207	SCHALDACH, TIM	1737
ROGERS, GARY	1853	SCHICK, ED	0460
ROGERS, RAY	0908	SCHLOBOHM, DEAN	0199
ROGERS, JR , ROBERT	0529	SCHLOSS, DELORES	0998
ROLA, JOHN JAMES	0771	SCHLOSS, JEFF	0074
ROMERO, CHRISTINE	0369	SCHLOSS, RICHARD	1000
RONAN, BARBARA	0035	SCHLOTTHAUR, MARLA	0141
RONAYUE, DIANE	0028	SCHMELZER, ROBERT & SHIRLEY	1546
ROOPE, G. L	0570	SCHNAAR, BETTY	0289
RORTY, BRUCE V	1326	SCHREIBER, DOLORES	1587
ROSCZYK, MARY LOU	1551	SCHRIEBER, RALPH	0489
ROSE, GREG	1279	SCHWAGON, J.	0745
ROSE, MICHAEL	1156	SCHWARTZ, WAYNE S.	0941
ROSEDALE, RALPH	1738	SCHWARTZ, JASON	0113
ROSIN, AARON	0103	SCHWEIKERT, VICTOR	0815
ROSS, MARTY	1253	SEABURG, DONNA	1311
ROSS, MICHAEL	1280	SEAL AND PACKING SUPPLY	1615
ROSS CORPORATION	0327	SEASTROM, DOUG	1589
ROUFF, JEAN	1212	SEDLER, DALE R.	1315
ROWE, CHARLES & ALMA	1466	SELIG, LEIGH	1163
ROWE, MRS. R	1450	SEQUOIA FOREST INDUSTRIES	0752
ROWE, RICHARD	1809	SEQUOIA FOREST INDUSTRIES	1397
ROY, RUTH	1788	SEQUOIA FOREST INDUSTRIES	1702
RUBY, STEVEN	0049	SEQUOIA FOREST PRODUCTS	1492
RUCHMAN, MIKE L.	0216	SEQUOIA ROCK COMPANY	0330
RUDY, ELAINE	0641	SEQUOIA SAW & SUPPLY COMPANY	0491
RUGGERI, HELEN & LOWE	0247	SEQUOIA SKYLINE, INC.	1181
RUNKEL, JOHN H & GLADYS	0911	SEQUOIA SKYLINE, INC	1714
RUNNER, CHRISTOPHER J	1285	SHABAZIAN, ARMEN	0600
RUSCHAAPT, BUD	1830	SHAINBERG, PEGGY	1438
RUSSELL, RAE	1722	SHANKS, ROBERT L	1401
RUSTIGEN, S	1108	SHANKS, WANDA	0457
RYAN, RICHARD & ROBIN	1411	SHAPLEY, LLOYD & MARION	1822
SAGEBIEL, JOHN C	0863	SHAPR, DEL	1078
SALAZAR, SANTIAGO	0368	SHARP, JUDY	0722
SALEM EQUIPMENT	0474	SHARP, SAVONIA F.	1088
SALES, PATRICIA	0189	SHAUBACH, BUD	0805
SALICK, RENEE	1454	SHAW, CHARLES A	0906
SALLEE, ART	1395	SHAWVER TRUCKING COMPANY	1207
SAMANIEGO, SANTOS	0372	SHELTON, JR , ALLEN W.	0844
SAMPSON, SUZANNE	1494	SHERMAN, HARVEY	0862
SAN GABRIEL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION	1580	SHERMAN, VIVIAN CHOY	1005
SAN JOAQUIN KENWORTH	1590	SHROEDER, ERIC	0889
SANCHEZ, FRANCISCO & FAMILY	0850	SHRUM, LEROY	0885
SANDELL, CAROL	1118	SHUMAKER, DALE	0388
SANDERS, GEORGE	1471	SHVEDOWSKY, ROBYN	0127
SANDERS, NORMA M.	0256	SIEGEL, PAULA	1167
SANDERS, RICHARD	0542	SIERRA ASSOC. FOR ENVIRONMENT	1601
SANTER HERALD	1365	SIERRA CEDARS COMMUNITY SERVICES	
SANTOS, JAVIER D L	0733	DISTRICT	1242
SAROYAN, ROBERT	0402	SIERRA CLUB, SAN FRAN CHAPTER	1366
SARVETNICK, M	0235	SIERRA CLUB, SAN FRAN CHAPTER	1667
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SIERRA JOINT UNION HIGH SCHOOL	0195	SOMMERVILLE, JOHN	1829
SIERRA LAND USE COMMITTEE	1158	SOSSMAN, LARRY	0486
SIERRA SOLID WASTE & TRUCKING	1123	SOTELO, ANDREW C	0614
SIERRA VALLEY INTL. TRUCKS, INC	1701	SOVA, MARK	0652
SIGG, JACOB	0018	SPAFFORD, KATHY	1154
SIKORA, CHARLES	1859	SPARROW, CLIFF	1833
SIKORA, MARILYN	1568	SPENCE, MIKE	1773
SILVA, RAY	0776	SPENCE, PAULA M.	1728
SIM, JR., CLIFFORD	0553	SPENCE, PETER	0029
SIMMONS, HELEN S.	1321	SPIER, JIM	0367
SIMON, PHILY	0225	SPINAK, RENEE	0837
SIMONS, STEPHEN	0774	SPINDEL, GERALD & SHEILA	0741
SIMPSON, LARRY	0746	SPINDLER, MICHAEL	0243
SIRBU, GARY M	1225	SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL OF CENTRAL	
SISKIYOU FOREST CONSULTANTS	0989	CALIFORNIA	1178
SIU, KATHLEEN	0220	SPRATT, JOHN	1704
SKASOL INCORPORATED	0682	STAFFORD, LARRY	0418
SKELLE, TOM	1683	STAHL, KIM	0244
SKURNIK, DAVE	1641	STADLER, RICK	1442
SKURNIK, THERESA	1666	STARK, GEORGE	0554
SKYLINE LOGGING, INC	1182	STARNER, JULIANNE	1629
SLAGER, THOMAS	0037	STARRY, MIKE	1338
SLATER, MARCY	0777	STATE OF CALIF., BD. OF FORESTRY	1542
SLATER, SAMANTHA	0162	STATE OF CALIF., GOVERNORS OFFICE	1543
SLAYTON, HENRY D.	0476	STEBBING, FLORENCE	1490
SLAYTON, PAT	0761	STEHURA, SEAN	0975
SLOSS, ANTHONY	1561	STEIGER, MICHAEL	0210
SLOSSNER, KEVIN	0206	STEINBERG, DAN & MRS.	0742
SLYE, RICHARD	0365	STEINBERG, MARIA & ROBERT	1725
SMALLEN, BOBBIE	1600	STEPHENS, RUTH A.	1730
SMALLEN, MARK	1058	STEVEN, JACQUELINE	0958
SMITH, CARL R.	0917	STEVENSON, SCOTT	1049
SMITH, CHUCK	0793	STEWART, ED	1461
SMITH, DARWYNE	1347	STICKNEY, JERRY	0558
SMITH, E. MATT	1627	STILLION, KAY	1070
SMITH, EUELL & BARBARA	0349	STOKES, JOHN R	1111
SMITH, GLENN	0550	STONE, JAMES R.	1322
SMITH, J. D., TRUCKING	1284	STONE, JEFF	1817
SMITH, JAMES & CORNELIA	1376	STONE, NED	1117
SMITH, JEAN A.	1248	STOOPS, JAMES	0536
SMITH, JENNIFER	0177	STOREY, DUANE	1105
SMITH, JOAN	1349	STORM, MERLYN	0292
SMITH, LELAND	0238	STOUFFER, DAISY	0842
SMITH, MALLORY	1594	STOUFFER, RICHARD	0343
SMITH, PEGGY	1130	STOUGHTON DAVIDSON	0689
SMITH, RACHAEL	1373	STOWELL, L.	0219
SMITH AUTO PARTS	0308	STRATHDEE, CHRISTINE	0166
SMITH TANK LINES	1613	STRAUSS, GEORGE	1821
SMITH, JR., CECIL M.	1106	STURGEON, BRIAN	0107
SMITH, STEVE	0393	STURM, GRANT	1831
SMYTH, MARY A	0253	SUDEMAN, DAVID	0759
SNOW SUMMIT	1865	SUK, TOM	0082
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS,		SULLIVAN, MIKE	1691
HIGH SIERRA CHAPTER	1710	SUMMERS, BARBARA & FAMILY	1679
SOLIS, BENJAMIN	0730	SUMMERS, E. R.	0811
SOLORZANO, LEONOR	1224	SURYARMAN, MAYA M.	0913
SOMERA, ALBERT	0800	SWANSON, JOHN	0055

SWARD, LINDA	1677	TUESCHER, TED	1799
SWINGER AGRICULTURAL	0080	TUFTS, JEFFERY C.	1352
SYDORIAK, CHARISSE	1379	TULLY, CHARLES VINCENT	0965
SYDORIAK, WALTER	1380	TUTLER, KENT	0710
T & T TRUCKING	1368	U S D A , PACIFIC SW EXPER. STA.	0413
TAGORE, KULDEEP	0115	U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL	
TAIT, DALE N.	0461	MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE	0004
TARCIA, DAVID	0047	U.S. DEPT. OF INTERIOR, BUREAU OF	
TARPLEY, GENIE	0796	LAND MANAGEMENT	1440
TARPLEY, LES	0516	U S DEPT. OF INTERIOR,	
TATUM, DALE	1221	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	0184
TAXPAYERS ASSOC. OF MADERA		U S. DEPT OF INTERIOR, OFFICE	
COUNTY	1348	OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW	1534
TAYLOR, RACHEL	0129	U S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	
TAYLOR, WILL	0983	AGENCY	1866
TEAGUE, CHARLES	0694	ULMAN, BARBARA	1358
TEMPLETON, RUSSELL E	1251	ULSH, DALE	1774
TERRY, BILL	0411	UNGER, LORRAINE & ARTHUR	1293
THEBAULT, GARY	0874	UNIV. OF CALIF., COOP EXTENSION OF	
THIEL, LEONARD	0302	AGRONOMY & RANGE	0412
THIESEN, ERNEST	0396	UNRUH VALLEY TRANSPORT	1350
THIESSEN, B.	1205	USSREY, JOHNNY	1220
THODEY, ADAM	0297	VALCARCEL, NATHALIE	0112
THOMAS, AL	1501	VALDEZ, ROGELIO	0696
THOMAS, C. J.	1479	VALEN, JUDITH K.	0829
THOMAS, JILL	0260	VALENINE, RAY	0032
THOMPSON, ANDY	1810	VALLEJO, JOE	0678
THOMPSON, DOUGLAS	0610	VALLEY IRON, INC.	0997
THOMPSON, MIKE	0495	VALWELD SUPPLY	0331
THOMPSON & GILL, INC.	1133	VAL ALSTYNE, R. W	0865
THORTON, JACK	1110	VAN HUSS, MARK	1854
TIMBERLINE LOGGING	0383	VAN STEENBERGEN, BERNICE	0943
TIMMER, JOHN	1161	VAN WAGTENDONK, JAN	1658
TIMMONS, CATHY	1862	VANDERVOET, DAVID	1712
TIPTON, H. O.	1487	VANG, MAIYOUA	0142
TIPTON, MARCIE	1488	VELA, RUBEN	0479
TOMINE, ADRIANE	0175	VERNALLIS, MARGARET S	1254
TOPPER, JOE	0033	VEYLES, ROCKY	0632
TOROSIAN, STEVE	0705	VIETZKE, PAUL C.	0859
TORRES, BARBARA	1510	VILLA	1864
TORRES, RAMON	1547	VINING, JOHN	0548
TOSTEVIN, BECK	1245	VINING, PAUL	1135
TRACHTENBERG, ALAN	0944	VOIGHT, GREG	0008
TRACY, TERRY	1567	VOIGT, C.	1107
TREBER, CRAIG	1525	VOLANDAI, MRS. OAKES	0981
TREBER, TERRY A.	1340	VOSS, RONALD L.	0268
TRESIDDER, BRUCE	0606	VUE, PAO	0101
TRESIDDER, RICHARD	0607	VUICH, ROSE ANN, CALIF. STATE SENATE	0339
TRESIDDER, SHIRLEY	0608	WADE, GENE	0393
TREUMER, DARREN	0618	WAGNER, KERMIT	1289
TREVINO, EVARISTO	0358	WAHEED, DENNIS	1165
TREVINO, MARTIN	0345	WAHL, SIENA	1566
TREVION, RUBEN	0344	WAKEFIELD, KAREN	0591
TRIANGLE LINES, INC.	0313	WALDRIP, STEVE	0960
TROESI, RUBY	1077	WALKE, LEAH	0090
TROMBA, SAL	1127	WALKER, KENNETH L.	0450
TRUJILLO, JAVIER	0789	WALL, WALTER	0391
TUBES, INC.	1259	WALLA, PETE	0657

WALLEN, SIGNE	0909	WILDLIFE SOCIETY, SAN JOAQUIN	
WALLIN, BETTINE	0012	VALLEY CHAPTER	1669
WALMSLEY, JOHN	1564	WILKINSON, ROBERT	0406
WALTER R SCOTT, INC.	1287	WILLARD, DWIGHT M	1222
WALTON, KAREN	0719	WILLBANKS, LAURA	1183
WALZ, THOMAS	0507	WILLHELM, LEE	1656
WARD, GARY	0565	WILLIAMS, BILLY	0348
WARD, GERALD	1860	WILLIAMS, BILLY R	0843
WARD, RICHARD B.	1144	WILLIAMS, CECIL	0880
WARD, TERRY	0561	WILLIAMS, CHARLES	0009
WARKENTINE, W.	0821	WILLIAMS, LOU	1852
WARMAN, AL	0502	WILLIAMS, ROBERT	0557
WARNER, NANCY E	1523	WILLIAMSON, JOSHUA	0148
WARREN, KATHERINE	0298	WILLSOX, VIVIAN C	1086
WARREN, ROBERT	1051	WILMOTH-CHAMP TRUCKING, INC.	1766
WATKINS, JIMMY	0877	WILSON, CLAY	0568
WATKINS, OSCAR	0530	WILSON, JAMES	0948
WATKINS, R	0822	WILSON, RICHARD B.	1264
WATKINS, TOINI	1046	WILSON, SHARON	1480
WAUGH, BRENDA	0211	WILSON, SHIRLEY A.	1591
WAUGH, DAN	0091	WILSON BUILDING MATERIALS	0467
WEATHERSON, LEROY	0415	WIMBERLY, ALLEN	1072
WEAVER, JOAN	0781	WINDMILLER, ALAN S	0543
WEBB, RALPH & MRS	0834	WINDMILLER, GAY	0615
WEBBER, STEPHEN E	1215	WINGFIELD, JOE ALFRED	0143
WEBER, PHYLLIS	0015	WINGFIELD, ROBERT	1325
WELBORN, MICHAEL	0064	WINGO, JR., W H.	1748
WELLER, KENNETH	1036	WINKENBACH LOGGING	1137
WELLMAN, ROBIN JOY	0081	WINKENBACK, CHRISTIAN	1723
WELLS, BRIAN	0209	WINKLE, P. G	1726
WESER, NEWTON D.	1083	WINTERNITZ, JR , WILLIAM	0990
WEST, MARY	0242	WISE, JR , RUSSELL O.	1723
WEST, WENDY K.	1052	WISE, SR., RUSSELL O	0791
WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOC.	1819	WISEMAN, GEORGE	0513
WESTERN LANDSCAPE	0363	WISSEMAN, TONY	1781
WESTERN TIMBER ASSOC	1002	WOLAR, GLYNNE G	1695
WESTERN TIMBER ENGINEERING	1711	WONG, JEAN	0092
WESTERN WOOD PRODUCT ASSOC	1581	WOO, JIM	1443
WESTERN WOODS, INC.	0711	WOOD, CAROL	0704
WESTHOOK, SPENCER	0196	WOOD, VIVIAN	0922
WESTON, SCOTT	0307	WOOD, JR., HARRY	1659
WESTRICK, MARIHELEN	0320	WOODRUFF, AYN	0963
WETTSTEIN, G., M & A	1815	WOODS, LANEY	0531
WHEELER, IRVING L.	1073	WOODS, NANCY	1139
WHIPPS, MIKE	1694	WOODS, RUSTY	1166
WHITAKER, PAM	1742	WORTHING, S. M.	1010
WHITE, GRACE	1087	WORTHLEY, J STEVEN	0812
WHITE, P.	0456	WRIGHT, CHRISTOPHER	0122
WHITE, SANDRA	0969	WRIGHT, CRAIG	0334
WHITE, WARREN	0855	WRIGHT, DONN	1101
WHITE WATER VOYAGES/RIVER		WRIGHT, GRAHAM J.	1816
EXPLORATION, LTD.	0181	WRIGHT, LETA	1381
WHITMORE, GEORGE W. & NANCY A	1733	WRIGHT, MELINDA	1317
WHITSON, STANLEY	1406	WRIGHT, ROBERT	1383
WHITTEN, JR RICHARD H	0690	WUESTHOFF, FRANCORAL	0836
WILCOX, LARRY	1481	WUETHRICH, PAUL F. & RUTH E.	1050
WILCOX, RUTHELLA	1234	YAMADA, MERILYNN	1519
		YBARRA, BERNARD	0653

YBARRA, ERNEST G	0904	ZAMBRACO, COMODORO, JR. . . . .	.0436
YBARRA, JOSE	0426	ZAMBRANO, JIMMY F . . . . .	.0718
YBARRA, RAUL	0905	SAMORA, FILIMON . . . . .	.0797
YOFFE, BONNIE	1709	ZANE, BURKE	1363
YORGANJIAN, VARVAR	1531	ZANINOVICH, JOHN M. . . . .	.0403
YORK, CARL O	0537	ZEE MEDICAL SERVICE CO. . . . .	.1283
YOSEMITE GATEWAY BD. OF REALTORS .	0955	ZEP MANUFACTURING CO. . . . .	.1150
YOSEMITE PARK & CURRY CO	1512	ZIMMERMAN, JAMES R. . . . .	.0588
YOSEMITE TRAILS PACK STATION	1125	ZOLNAY, RICK	1085
YOSHIOKA, GLEN	1807		

T.4 PUBLIC COMMENTS AND FOREST SERVICE RESPONSES

T 4 1 Introduction

This section contains public comments submitted in response to the Draft Plan and DEIS. Where possible, these comments have been consolidated into statements which reflect the range of public concerns and supporting rationale. Each comment is followed by a Forest Service response. All original letters and supporting documentation used in the development of the public response summary are on file and available for review in the Forest Supervisor's Office.

Public comments and Forest Service responses are presented in the following sections according to resource and management categories listed in Table T.04 in section T 2 3 1. The number(s) following each subject code from Table T.04 is the number assigned to the individual's letter or other form of input as described in section T3.0. Most comments shown are direct quotes. Others have been paraphrased to facilitate grouping of similar comments or because of the length of comments.

Because of the frequency of some types of comments, the following responses may not have been identified in the response to the individual's comment. These are

a. There appears to be some confusion about the time period of the Forest Plan. The Plan gives direction for Forest Management over a 10 to 15-year period, at which time it will be reviewed and revised. In the Alternative Analysis, a 50-year planning horizon was used so that long-term effects of alternative management techniques could be predicted beyond the 10 to 15-year planning period, assuming that each management scheme was to continue. Consequently, outputs, costs, and environmental consequences are projected for 50 years and presented for comparison purposes.

b. Many respondents wanted information more detailed than could or should be presented. Where further information was needed to clarify the text, it was added, but the EIS and Plan cannot be expanded to accommodate many requests and suggestions. Detailed information may be found in supporting documents, which are part of the planning records or are incorporated by reference. They are available for review at the Supervisor's Office, 1600 Tollhouse Road, Clovis, California.

c. Some respondents wished to "vote" for a particular alternative. This was primarily accomplished through the use of form letters and petitions. While this is valid input, the review process is not intended to be an election on the

various alternatives. A summary of an alternative preference was made and is in the planning records.

d. Many respondents expressed fear that their timber-related jobs and receipts to counties for roads and schools would be lost if the Preferred Alternative in the draft Plan is approved. This concern is addressed in our responses to local government agencies and officials. Because of the inter-related nature of all timber concerns, most timber comments were addressed in eight broad responses.

e. Some respondents asked that we model the "Conservationists' Alternative." This was done and is described in the EIS in the section on alternatives considered, but eliminated.

f. Many respondents specifically requested to be placed on the Forest mailing list or to be kept informed of further planning. All respondents to the DEIS and proposed Plan are currently on the land management planning mailing list, which will govern the distribution of this EIS and Plan and notices of subsequent planning activity.

g. Many respondents' editorial comments concerning written material and data display are without specific response identification. Suggested revisions and additions have been reviewed, and those which add appreciably to the documents' clarity have been incorporated. Identified typographical, grammatical, computational, and technical errors have been corrected.

h. Many of the public comments were observations, expressions of opinion or statements of value for which we have no professional response.

T 4 2 How To Use Public Comments And Forest Service Responses

This section is organized by subject codes, as listed in Table T 04. Each subject is designated by a code number and all codes are arranged in numerical order. All comments are arranged in numerical order under the appropriate code. Some subjects may be described under related topics, and reviewers are encouraged to study Table T 05, the alphabetical listing of all respondents. Reviewers interested in the source of a specific comment may find the source in Table T 06, the list of identification numbers to respondents.

An example of the system is illustrated here

"040/9999" shows that 040 is the subject code for economics (see Table T.04) and the respondent is Mrs. Example (see Table T.05).

000 - PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE (A)

000/0059

I support the proposed management for areas 46, 48, 52, and 66. I also support the proposed management of area 18.

Thank you for your support

000/0064

The improvements proposed in Alternative A, such as, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and wilderness are beneficial. No additional hydroelectric projects and OHV routes should be allowed. You should protect streams and riparian corridors. There should be no grazing above 5000 ft., no clearcutting and no chemical pest and vegetation management.

See response to 000/0555

000/0286

We could support your Preferred Alternative with the following modifications: 1) motorized vehicles would not be permitted on trails along the river 2) No scheduled timber sales or road should be planned within 1/4 mile of the river. 3) The quarter mile river corridor should be changed from a VQO modification and partial retention to full retention and management area, to be changed from general forest to dispersed recreation, without scheduled timber harvests. 4) Salvage and sanitation accepted as responses to catastrophic events.

All of Management Area 2 is now Dispersed Recreation/No Timber Harvest as suggested. The management of the area along the river will be determined in the Wild and Scenic Implementation Plan. You are invited to participate in future public meetings for this project

000/0304

I would hope that Alternatives A, D, & E could be blended together, while B, C, F, H, & I would be left out altogether

See response to 000/0555

000/0538

I would like to see a plan that would provide multiple use benefits.

Thank you for your comment. This was our goal when developing our Plan.

000/0545

Please take these and other peoples comments into consideration and realize that the recommended Plan will not be beneficial to the majority of the people in California.

Your preference was considered in making our decision. There are trade-offs between the higher levels of timber production in Alternatives H and C; effects on resources such as Fish, Wildlife, Visual, and Recreation, and effects on local employment and local government finance. All of these effects are described in the EIS and were considered in our analysis.

000/0555

We wish to take this opportunity to voice our opposition to Alternative A, and indicate our support for Management Alternative E.

Your preference was considered during our analysis. Trade-offs between the higher levels of amenities in each of the alternatives; effects on timber production, range and forage production, water and mineral production; and effects on local employment and local government finances were also considered. All of these effects are described in the EIS and were considered in our analysis.

000/1002

Would you please provide us with a written description of the process and the reasons for selecting the Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative was selected by an Interdisciplinary Team process. After many meetings involving trade-offs and compromise, a preferred alternative was selected. Then it was sent out for public comment in the DEIS. Appendix A explains the process in greater detail, or if you would like to come in, someone will sit down with you and explain the process.

000/1132 & 1180

Why cut back on the allowable cut as proposed in Alternative A, and let one of California's main agricultural products go to waste. We need either Alternative H or I, to keep the Forest going.

See response to 000/0545

000/1264

I urge you to meld Alternative E with your Preferred Alternative A

We will be adding some uneven-aged timber management to the Preferred Alternative in the FEIS. We will also be strengthening some of the S&Gs with respect to riparian, watershed, and wildlife.

000/1319

I have recently been made aware of the Management Plan of the Forest now under consideration, I want to express my concerns over these issues.

See response to 000/0545.

000/1331

I am in agreement with Sequoia Forest Industries in that there are only three acceptable alternatives to the proposed Plan.

Thank you for your comment

000/1426

The Preferred Alternative of the proposed Plan does not adequately allow for use of the resources the Forest has to offer.

Individual resource specialists were involved in determining what was best for their resource. These specialists are experts in their field and protective of their resources and do not want to see them adversely affected. This, plus public involvement, has given the Forest Service a sound basis for the data contained in the Plan.

000/1512, 1231 & 1619

We think the Plan is excellent and achieves a good balance in protecting the Forest while providing for appropriate multiple uses

Thank you for your support.

000/1551

The flaws that I find in Alternative A are; 1) not enough land is withdrawn from mineral entry, 2) too much commercial timber is harvested, especially in riparian areas, 3) too much range land, and 4) there is no increase in wilderness areas.

See response to 000/0555.

000/1595

The Plan does make some excellent recommendations. It's nice to see that some rivers have been suggested for WSR status. The establishment of Research Natural Areas and Special Interest Areas is a positive step. The restriction of OHV use is an important part of the Plan.

Thank you for your support. We are in the process of developing an OHV Plan for the Forest. We will be asking for public input soon.

002-RPA ALTERNATIVE (C)

002/0030

Alternative C reasonably satisfies the need and desires of the citizens of Madera County. It offers an acceptable middle ground.

Thank you for your comment.

002/1231

CSPA opposes Alternative C.

Thank you for your comment.

002/1290

I urge you to adopt either Alternative H-MKT or C-RPA as your management plan for the future of the Forest.

See response to 000/0545.

002/1505

I think that the Forest should adopt a management plan which will place appropriate emphasis on timber production to properly manage and utilize the resource as well as to provide jobs and revenue for surrounding counties. The two alternatives that appear most likely to achieve an optimum multiple-use policy are H-MKT and C-RPA.

See response to 000/0545.

002/1727, 1600, 0387, 0288 & 1727

I can support Alternative C-RPA and H-MKT without qualification. It provides an adequate volume of timber, protects fish and wildlife habitat, maintains and enhances recreational opportunities, provides for quality wilderness experiences and helps in the area of water quantity and quality.

See response to 000/0545.

003-LOW BUDGET ALTERNATIVE (D)

003/1231 & 1412

The CSPA prefer Alternative D

Thank you for your comment

003/1551

Alternatives D and E are good because riparian habitats are not degraded, animal grazing is decreased, timber production is low and wilderness lands are increased. Both have low budget costs to implement and high benefit/cost ratios.

See response to 000/0555.

004-AMENITY ALTERNATIVE (E)

004/1055

Sequoia chapter, CNPS feels that Alternative E is far superior to any other plan because of the long-term resource protection that it provides

Thank you for your comment.

004/1335

Alternative E has been called an "Amenity Alternative", this is not so. These are national treasures and resources not to be given lightly to anyone.

See response to 000/0555.

004/1420

I support the Conservation Alternative

Thank you for your comment.

004/1533

The Forest Plan lacks a true amenity alternative. The one the Plan calls an amenity alternative, will reduce grazing permanently. It will increase timber harvest above current levels by 1996. No alternative explores the reduction of all commodity resource outputs to the benefit of amenity values, and the Plan is biased towards commodity oriented alternatives.

See response to 000/0555

004/1535

We thank you and commend your Forest staff for the WSR recommendations, but feel the Plan tilts too heavily toward timber extraction and away from wilderness and amenities protection. Therefore, we urge adoption of the Amenities Alternative, or the Conservative Alternative supported by environmental groups.

See response to 000/0555

004/1550

The Yosemite area Audubon salutes your intentions regarding the peregrine falcon, bald eagle, goshawk, spotted owl and willow flycatcher. Our concern is, that these good intentions may be in conflict with your timber and grazing proposals. We therefore, support the Amenity Alternative in

respect to all of the resources except recreation. We are opposed to OHV routes. With regards to wilderness, we feel that groups in wilderness areas should be limited to 10.

See response to 000/0555 The Kaiser Wilderness has a limit of ten because it is much smaller than the others. All others have limit of 25 Your proposal will be considered when the larger Wilderness Areas become more congested.

004/1551

I strongly support Alternative E, because this is the only alternative which improves riparian zones, provides a large increase in habitat improvement for fish and wildlife, and emphasizes acquisition within wilderness areas. Timber production is covered adequately under the alternative as well.

See response to 000/0555

004/1562

Alternative E is my choice It offers the best balance between conservation and cost-effectiveness I am especially concerned with preserving wild lands and rivers, minimizing the damage done by grazing, timber harvesting and other silvicultural activities, OHV use, hydroelectric and other water projects.

See response to 000/0555

004/1619

We are opposed to Alternative E.

See response to 000/0545

04/1639

Since timber is being cut at rates faster than regeneration my choice is Alternative E with absolutely no clearcutting Alternative E would also apply to small hydroelectric projects which are inappropriate for the Forest streams and ecosystem.

Your preference for Alternative E was considered during our analysis Alternative E was modified to eliminate clearcutting on tractor ground

004/1660

The plan that we prefer is Alternative E, with D & A as second and third choices

See response to 000/0555.

004/1684

I support the addition of the Upper Kings River Roadless Area into the adjoining John Muir Wilderness For this reason, I support Alternative E over A

Congress has recently passed a law designating this area as a special management area It will be managed according to a management plan currently being prepared.

Alternative E sounds like the best goal to plan for in the year 2030. While I generally support Alternative E, I could live with most provisions of Alternative A

See response to 000/0555.

004/1777

Although we can support many of the elements of the Preferred Alternative we find that Alternative E best meets the concerns of our membership Alternatives C, F, G, & H would unduly sacrifice fishery and other amenity values in favor of timber production and are unacceptable to this organization.

See response to 000/0555.

005-CONSTRAINED ECONOMIC-EFFICIENT FOREST ALTERNATIVE (F)

005/0016 & 1231

I am opposed to Alternatives F, H, and I. These three seem to me to be the ones that are least sensitive to wilderness and ecological values.

See response to 000/0555

005/0064

Alternative F is not beneficial due to the inability to protect water quality, riparian corridors, soil productivity, wildlife and fish habitat. Hydroelectric projects and the lack of OHV enforcement will increase the impacts on the Forest and are not a benefit. Chemical pest and vegetation management is not a benefit either.

See response to 000/0555

005/1551

Alternative F is totally unacceptable because of the adverse impacts on soil productivity and water quality and large scale destruction of oldgrowth forests and special habitat components, expansion of the road system, large system of fire breaks, and high budgets.

See response to 000/0555

005/1602

I feel after reviewing the document, that in order to have a continued healthy timber harvest and afford ample protection to the resources, Alternatives H, C, & F are the best choices.

See response to 000/0545.

006-MARKET ALTERNATIVE (H)

006/0305

I am not in favor of Alternative C, F, H, or I from a timber standpoint.

See response to 000/0555.

006/0505

We are concerned about the Forest Plan that would reduce the timber cut to 125MMBF. A reduction would close mills, put workers on unemployment, lose taxes to counties, schools, and have a domino affect in the building rates. We understand and realize that there is controversy over the spotted owl. An alternative to setting aside acres would be to use land in National Parks and existing wilderness for the owls.

See response to 000/0545 and 383/0545

006/0519, 0874 & 0828

I support Alternative H

See response to 000/0545

006/0528 & 0441

I am writing this letter to express my feelings about the proposed Plan. I would like to see a Multiple Use principle incorporated. I suggest that you support the reasonable requests of the lumber industry by adopting the Market Alternative. The alternative will enable all of those who live in the area to have a secure and productive future.

See response to 000/0545

006/0698

I urge you to adopt the Market Alternative, it will be the most effective and encourage sound uses of our renewable resources.

See response to 000/0545

006/1002

We support the goals and objectives of Alternative H, the "Market Alternative."

Your preference was considered in making our decision. There are trade-offs between higher levels of timber production in Alternative H; effects on fish, wildlife visual, and recreation resources; and effects on local employment and local government finance. All of these effects are described in the FEIS and were considered in making the decision.

006/1362

Alternatives F, H, and I are "resource mining" alternatives that should be dropped from consideration.

See response to 000/0555

006/1505

I think that the Forest should adopt a management plan which will place appropriate emphasis on timber production to properly manage and utilize the resource as well as to provide jobs and revenue for surrounding counties. The two alternatives that appear most likely to achieve an optimum multiple-use policy are H-MKT and C-RPA.

See response to 000/0545

006/1550

We feel Alternative H is definitely not in the best interests of the Forest, or in the long run, the county. It will result in the cutting of marginal areas (ie. Mariposa District), which have poor regeneration prospects and will cause soil, aesthetic and habitat degradation. It will also increase the losses the Forest sustains on timber sales. As taxpayers we resent the current 1.3 million dollar loss so that a few lumber companies may benefit, while the resource suffers.

The national debate over the issue of below cost sales continues. Since the DEIS was issued the Forest has been implementing an accounting system that utilizes "generally accepted accounting principles", approved by the GAO. A 1987 test of the system indicated that the Forests' timber program made a financial profit in 1987. In addition, the 1987 program created additional net economic benefits that will accrue in the future as well as beneficial local socio-economic effects.

006/1581

Alternative H is superior to the Preferred in that; 1) there would be an expansion of existing facilities. 2) Trails would be made safer through resource protection by 2005. 3) Developed site capacity would increase 10% by 2000. 4) The number of camp units would increase with user fees.

See response to 000/0545.

006/1839 & 0288

I support the Market Alternative, and feel that in these days of economic instability and deficits, we cannot afford to lose any sort of sound revenue-generating businesses. I am confident that when all is said and done, a sound management Plan will be formulated. I hope the final decision made by

the Forest Service will be based on the purpose for which the Forest Service was created, multiple use

See response to 000/0545

007-HIGH PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE (I)

007/0305

I am not in favor of Alternative C, F, H, or I from a timber standpoint.

See response to 000/0545.

007/1176

I feel the survival of our town depends upon Alternative I being chosen.

See response to 000/0545.

007/1492

Adopt one of these Alternatives, C, H, or I as the most acceptable treatment of the timber resource.

See response to 000/0545.

007/1551, 0712 & 1231

Alternative I is totally unacceptable because of the adverse impacts on soil productivity and water quality, large scale destruction of oldgrowth forests and special habitat components such as, snags and downed logs, expansion of the road system, large system of firebreaks and high budgets to implement. This alternative is unbalanced, and not in the best interest of anyone

See response to 000/0555

008-NEW ALTERNATIVE

008/0055

I oppose the Forest's Preferred Alternative. I recommend this very fragile and unique Forest be saved so as to serve man and all life, and to save this Forest by establishing the Sierra National Forest as a permanent dedicated natural preserve. With each such natural preserve to protect ecosystems, watersheds, save and enhance all wildlife, fish and botanic habitat areas, protect and promote all biological resources and their natural diversity. Preserve rivers and streams.

See response to 000/0555.

008/1682

Alternative B which presently serves as the no action alternative, can be revised and redesigned as a realistic "no action" plan. Instead of a 1982 baseline year, we request a 1985-86 baseline that reflects deep Forest budget cuts under the Reagan administration, and cuts and fund reallocations by the 99th Congress. Alternative B under this baseline design is also the Budget Alternative

NEPA states that the "no action" alternative can be interpreted in two ways; 1) the do nothing strategy and 2) the existing situation which was used in this EIS Region 5 decided to use 1982 as the base year or existing situation This no action is the basis of comparison of all other alternatives

009-CONSERVATION ALTERNATIVE

009/0084 & 0207

I support the Conservation Alternative to the proposed Forest Plan

See response to 000/0555.

009/0223

I support the Conservation Alternative, no roads, no motorcycles, no noise pollution and no eroded hillsides

See response to 000/0555.

009/0243

I support the Conservation Alternative Keeping this area as road free as possible would help to protect the wildlife and guard against over usage Since such beautiful areas are at a premium in Central California, a sensible plan for enjoyment and recreation, not commercial exploitation will ensure the future of this great area

See response to 000/0555.

009/0808, 0942, 1198, 1513, 1549 & 1560

I support the Conservation Alternative asking to designate the roadless Upper Kings River Canyon as wilderness and proposing that less clearcutting be done than the Forest is suggesting.

See response to 000/0555

009/0911

Your proposal recommending WSR status for segments of rivers is to be commended. Please know that we support the Conservation Alternative.

See response to 000/0555

009/0946

Your Conservation Alternative is an excellent balance between preservation and development.

See response to 000/0555.

009/0963

I support the Conservation Alternative, which increases all wilderness areas.

See response to 000/0555

009/1211

I support the Conservation Alternative, especially with regard to road building. I think that road building should be limited because of the serious impact on the future use of such areas.

See response to 000/0555.

009/1212

I have read that there is a Conservation Alternative to the Plan I have not studied it in detail, but it seems to merit careful consideration.

Thank you for your comment. The Conservation Alternative as well as all proposed alternatives were given careful consideration.

009/1339

I encourage the Conservation Alternative, since it alone recognizes the long term interests of local land owners and users

See response to 000/0555.

009/1346, 1347, 1610 & 1306

I support the Conservation Alternative

See response to 000/0555.

009/1513

We urge you to adopt the Conservation Alternative, which designates the KRRRA as wilderness, and allows less clearcut timber harvesting. We have enough open space for OHV's to tear up, let's keep them out of our Forest's and wilderness areas

See response to 000/0555

009/1533, 0017, 0963 & 1732

We propose lower outputs than called for in any of the plan alternatives, with significantly longer rotation ages, decreased emphasis on even-age management, preservation of selected stands of oldgrowth, a significant decrease in the overall timber base through removal of marginal areas whose management for timber production would only be economically feasible in the event of a significant increase in timber prices in the future

All of the plan alternatives propose unacceptable, and unsuitable timber management prescriptions. Even the amenities alternative calls for an eventual increase in timber harvest. We believe that all the alternatives are biased toward timber management over all other uses of the forest, and fail to support the balanced mixed use of the forest resources the Forest Service purports to espouse.

The Conservation Alternative was considered in our analysis. Please see Section 2 of the FEIS. The Amenity Alternative was modified to eliminate clearcutting on tractor ground.

009/1539 & 0017

I support the Conservation Alternative and sustained yield. Too short rotation and cutting of young trees to produce more low quality timber, which will not sell well, and will reduce employment.

See response to 000/0555

009/1540

We believe, from evidence presented in the Conservation Alternative, formulated by the Tehipite Chapter of the Sierra Club, that Alternative A would seriously limit the capacity of the Forest to deliver the promised high quality of wilderness experience for the increasing numbers who will seek this kind of recreation in coming decades.

See response to 000/0555 and 009/1212.

009/1565

I am writing to express our support for the Conservation Alternative of the draft Plan, for the Merced River. This river needs WSR status from it's head waters to Lake McClure. The south fork is a gem. Also, please ask FERC to delay Joseph Keating's project (small scale hydroelectric) on the Merced until after Congress decides the fate of the Merced.

See response to 000/0555 and 361/0219

009/1654

I understand organizations have drafted a Conservation Alternative to your Plan. I wholeheartedly approve and support your proposed Plan. You should revise the Conservation Alternative. Any compromises with special interest groups should not be allowed to have an impact on this Plan.

See response to 000/0545

009/1799

I urge you to seriously consider the Conservation Alternative for the Forest, drawn up by the Tehipte Chapter of the Sierra Club. While electric power and timber are important economic goods for our society, the Forest is not the appropriate location for which to draw these resources. Please look again at the Alternative, we don't want to lose this valuable natural wilderness.

See response to 000/0555 and 009/1212

009/1800

I feel the Conservation Alternative will do a better job of protecting important resources in the Forest, while at the same time supplying an adequate level of commodities. In conclusion, I reiterate my support for the Alternative.

See response to 000/0555 and 009/1212

009/1811

Due to the limited range of alternatives, we must support the Conservation Alternative. This proposal is the only alternative which would protect the roadless areas in the Forest, limit the use of herbicides, and reduce the level of clearcutting.

See response to 000/0555 and 009/1212.

010-AIR QUALITY

010/0297

I agree with Standard and Guideline 207. I also do not think you should do something without permission from the State.

Thank you for your support.

020-BASS LAKE

020/0200

We are quite concerned about the loss of revenue to our resort if the upper road is built. No other resort on the lake would be affected by this Plan. Would an access road be provided from the upper road to the rear of the resort? How will our vendors get to the store? We have approximately 42 large truck deliveries per week. Any road we build through resorts affects safety and solitude of Wishon Camping, renters and the PG&E camp. We don't feel these questions have been thought about or answered.

Access will be provided to all resorts and campgrounds if an "upper road" is built on the west side of Bass Lake. No facility will be left without access.

Concerning Crane Valley relicensing, we feel that this proposed Plan will have a direct effect on visitors to the SW shore of Bass Lake. This issue has an impact on people visiting day-use areas, resorts, campgrounds, and those driving around that part of the lake.

A bike path/running path/walking path will replace the present road along the SW shore of the lake, should an "upper road" be built. Such a path will make the areas more peaceful and less congested. These areas will continue to be enjoyed by recreationists. Those wishing to drive along the upper SW road would still have this opportunity, as well as those willing to walk or bike along the SW path of Bass Lake.

020/0320

I have some reservations about the Plan, it is my understanding that it would affect the SW shore of the lake. This area is the most beautiful and peaceful part of the lake. It would be nice to have a bike or running path around the lake, but don't eliminate vehicle traffic. There are a lot of handicapped, older people, and families that enjoy that area.

See response to 020/0200

028-RESORTS

028/1149

We are very concerned with an inconsistency noted in this Plan. On pg 3-2 sec 3.3, it says the demand for developed recreation is expected to increase from 1.6 million visitor days in 1985 to 2.1 million visitor days by 2015. Standard and Guideline #244, you have proposed no expansion of overnight facilities at the Forks Resort. You allowed for an increase in overnight campgrounds, but excluded the Forks. We need expansion if we are to compete with other businesses.

Perhaps facilities are sufficient to meet the demand, but we feel we're at or near capacity presently and will not be able to compete with other businesses in the area without our overnight stays.

We agree that there should be limited expansion of the boat dock at the Forks and Wishon Resorts. However, we need limited expansion in our overnight stays to sustain the grocery store and restaurant business.

Some expansion of boat dock, restaurant, and grocery services will be allowed at the Forks and Wishon Resorts, with acceptable site implementation plan approvals. Overnight facilities will remain at present capacities, unless monitoring and planning shows that capacities can be increased without environmental impacts to these lands that are administered by the Forest Service. Sufficient overnight capacity, if needed, can be provided in Oakhurst.

We don't want overnight boat mooring limited. Presently, we provide seasonal stay moorings for us to keep slip storage in water through the season. The dock would have to be long and extend far out into the lake, causing an unsafe condition.

This concern is correctly stated. Moorings on private land are not subject to restrictions by this Plan.

Increase overnight campground capacity to 2500 PACT by 2000. If a minimum of four nights was imposed, some of the problems of empty sites during peak periods could be eliminated.

Imposing a limitation of four nights visitation during the summer would allow more people to use Bass Lake. Those people wishing to camp for a week to ten days would be forced to move to another area. It is felt that a ten day limitation is best for most users at this time.

040-ECONOMICS

040/0386

Never before have we felt such a threat as we do now with the controversy over the Forest Management Plan. If more timber is placed in wilderness, it would have a negative effect upon our businesses. Canadian wood is an equal threat and it's nice to see your government reacting to that problem. Having held an annual fishing and hunting license for over 17 years, I feel my opinion is

not biased toward the timber industry We hope decisions will consider negative impact in economic chain and be thoroughly understood when made.

Your preference for not including more areas with timber in wilderness was considered in our analysis. The land base that is capable, available and suitable is shown in EIS Chapter 2.

040/0511 & 1808

I heartily support Alternative H and C, both of which provide adequate volumes of timber while at the same time protect fish and wildlife, maintain and enhance recreational opportunities, and provide for quality wilderness experiences Limited timber production will cause a decline in revenues to counties which will effect schools, local government and hundreds of businesses/employees. As much weight should be given this, as is to environmental issues.

Your preference was considered in our analysis There are trade-offs between the higher levels of timber production in Alternatives H and C; effects on fish, wildlife, visual and recreation resources, as well as effects on local employment and local government finance. All of these effects are described in the EIS and were considered in our analysis.

040/0996

I am concerned about the social and economic consequences that will result regarding the amount of timber to be harvested in the Forest. Your decision affects more people and businesses than just those firms and their employees who harvest and process timber. Timber harvesting ripples out and touches counties and communities far beyond the Forest

The analysis of employment effects contained in the DEIS and FEIS accounts for the "ripple" or "multiplier" effects of the alternatives. We have also added additional detail on the local timber economy in FEIS Appendix L

040/1002

A more detailed and thorough review would strengthen the understanding of the relative importance of commodity production from the Forest. MMRs and MIRs are imposed in a way that all alternatives considered in detail are environmentally sound, environmental considerations tend to drop out as decision making criteria Social and economic considerations then become of prime importance. Yet the discussion of those effects is limited.

Alternatives considered in detail have environmental conditions that do not meet or exceed levels specified in the MIR's and MMR's. Trade-offs between social and economic effects and environmental conditions above the MIR and MMR level are considered when making a decision and are discussed in the economics and trade-offs analysis section of the EIS Chapter 2. See Tables 2.36 and 2.37, with accompanying narratives for further information

If non-cash benefits comprise 85-90% of PNV, the value of non-cash benefits must be carefully derived and substantiated Development of PNV's concurrently with hard cash values, is a confusing approach to value analysis, and is misleading The activity which produces the greatest cash benefit, timber management, also produces many non-cash benefits but there is no corresponding allocation of costs. DEIS pg 2-170, Table 2.34 includes the benefits but not costs to water resource. Costs but not benefits of the road system and "pre-roading"

The basis for the cash and non-cash benefits used in the analysis is described in FEIS Appendix B, Sec.B.5.3 They were derived for the 1985 RPA using methods that are well established in the resource economics literature. For additional reference, see Appendix F of both the 1985 RPA FEIS and DEIS. A cash flow analysis is included in EIS Chapter 2 (Table 2.35) for those who wish to focus only on cash receipts and expenditures All of the quantifiable costs and benefits for each alternative are accounted for in the DEIS Table 2.34 pg. 2.170. The intent of the table is to disclose total costs and benefits for the alternatives and how they are distributed by resource and cost category. The table was not intended to identify linkages between individual management activities, benefits, and costs. There are many of these linkages since forest management is a "joint production process". The incremental water yield benefit is a by-product of timber management. The road costs under the heading "roads" are "purchaser credit" roads which are primarily a cost of timber management. Appropriated roads are under the "other" category Although all costs and benefits

are accounted for in the table, description of all of the linkages between them is complex and beyond the intent of the table.

The use of 1982 as a base year is misleading. 1982 was a low point in timber harvest. While you recognize that after 1980 the combined milling capacity on the Forest was affected by 60 MMBF with the loss of 3 mills, this is no reason to reduce the timber program. Mills do not create demand for wood products, people do.

The 1982 base year was selected nationally as the base year for Forest plans and the 1985 RPA. The timber figure shown in the DEIS tables is the volume offered in 1982, which is identical to the average volume of 110 MMBF sold over the five year period 1983-1987. The volume actually harvested at the bottom of the last recession in 1982 was only 58 MMBF. We have added Appendix L to the FEIS to provide additional information on the broader level timber supply situation and regional economies.

If raw material is not available, the timber industry will not be the primary sufferer, the consumer will be. While the Forest may not appear to be a major source when considering national wood supply level, the whole is made up of the sum of its parts, if each part doesn't do its max, the "whole" will suffer. Where commodities are concerned, you do not operate in a vacuum.

We have added Appendix L to the FEIS to provide additional information on the timber supply situation and regional economies

A phenomena in recent years tends to distort analysis of future supply and demand unless specifically recognized. A series of economic and political factors have caused Canadian lumber imports to supply an increasing percent of our domestic softwood lumber market. The Canadians have had to increase their production in order to meet our demands. Therefore, in the face of increasing domestic demand, import volumes will decrease. With 3 alternative sources of softwood facing an immediate need to reduce, inevitably the consumer will turn to public lands of the west to supply his needs.

We have added Appendix L to the FEIS to provide additional information on the broader level timber supply situation.

We have prepared an "annual cash benefit/cost" ratio analysis. Both Alternatives A & H have positive ratios, 1.63 & 1.67. Alternative H has a slight edge. When one adds that to the obvious economic benefits outlined for the five decade period, it is harder still to ignore Alternative H.

Your preference for Alternative H, higher levels of timber production, and alternatives with high cash benefits were considered when the final decision was made.

We note, with regard to "consumers surplus and equitable user fees", outputs of developed recreation at 781,700 RVD, dispersed recreation 2,095,800 RVD, wilderness 462,800 RVD and wildlife and fish 495,600 WFUD. The list applied to Table B.05 developed recreation values at 38.7 million. You actually collect less than .5% of that amount

You are correct in your finding. As indicated in EIS Appendix B Sec. 2.6.3, it is currently national policy to provide most Forest outputs either at no charge to consumers or at a charge less than willingness to pay the price. Proposals to increase user fees are currently being debated between the Administration and Congress.

040/1348

The results of Forest products becomes a part of our economic chain, creating thousands of jobs in California. Jobs are articles of commerce, they are an integral part of our economic chain, and people in those jobs become the buyers of our products.

The economic chain or "multiplier" effects are included in our estimates of total employment effects of the alternatives. We have included additional information on timber related employment effects in FEIS Appendix L.

040/1369, 1056, 1178, 1282, 1533, 1562, 1677, 1695 & 1815

Recreation is open to all, whereas below-cost timber sales subsidize a few logging companies, enabling them to make profits at government expense. To assert that the roads constructed for timber sales are assets offsetting losses is ludicrous.

The national debate over the issue of below cost sales continues. Since the DEIS was first issued, the Forest has been implementing an accounting system that utilizes "generally accepted accounting principles" approved by the GAO. A 1987 test of the system indicated that the Forest's timber program made a financial profit in 1987. In addition, the 1987 program created additional net economic benefits that will accrue in the future as well as beneficial local socio-economic effects.

040/1492

How do these benefits and the question of equity involved, and who gets them and who pays the cost, differ in concept to visual quality, diversity or cultural site reservations, in their ability to be assimilated in the alternative and in the consideration that they should receive in the choice of alternatives to be implemented? How are they any less subject to efficiency criteria than even some of the priced outputs such as WFUD's and other dispersed recreational use for which no charge is made?

See response to 040/1533. Visual quality, diversity, and cultural site reservations can not be valued but are explicitly considered as part of net public benefit; see Appendix D. The question of equity, or how effects are distributed among the various social groups, is addressed in the social consequences section of EIS Chapter 4.

Use of these fees in the PNV benefits column makes me uneasy. It is much greater than anything collected so far by the Forest. Projection of these arbitrary values into the future, and melding them with commodity values (stumpage) based on factual prices of today is an attempt to combine apples and oranges. I do not believe these types of fees should be collected. To include them in the management plan, assumes that they will be collected, and initiates the process of implementation. This is quite political and may win public acceptance only with difficulty and over a long period of time. To include a steady income-benefit stream starting immediately is probably over optimistic, and overstates the recreational contribution to the PNV.

See response to 040/1533 and 1002

040/1528

You say 4,000 jobs are generated by forest management programs. What percent of total employment does this represent? Is this figure significant enough to affect how the forest should be managed?

See Sec. 3.4 of the DEIS for the total employment in the local economies. This is less than 2% of the total employment in Fresno, Madera and Mariposa counties. Not a large effect in the overall economy, but significant in individual rural tourist and timber oriented communities. Employment effects are one of many types of effects considered in our analysis.

I question your statement that timber values have increased greatly over the past decade. What evidence is there to support this claim, on which you base your decisions on appropriate harvest levels over the life of the Plan? How much have values increased for recreation and water? What support do you have for these claims?

Average stumpage prices received have more than doubled at a rate in excess of the rate of inflation in the economy. Estimates of recreationists' willingness to pay have also increased at a rate faster than general inflation. Because of limited profitability in agriculture - the primary water user, willingness to pay values for water have not increased faster than general inflation. See the 1985 RPA FEIS - Appendix F for more details.

040/1533

From an economic standpoint the Plan has a built-in proclivity toward unbalanced management, with the revenue-producing activities, notably timber production, receiving a disproportionate emphasis.

"Willingness to pay" values are assigned to activities that do not produce revenue and are included in the economic analysis. In addition, effects that cannot be quantified and valued are a part of the determination of "net public benefit". See EIS Appendix D, for the benefits that can be valued. Timber accounts for less than 15% of total discounted benefits (DEIS Table 2 34, Present Net Value - Comparison of Alternatives)

040/1581

It is our recommendation that you adopt Alternative H as the most balanced approach to providing maximum net public benefits during the plan period. This Plan would provide reasonable amounts of commodity values that will enhance a measure of balance in benefits derived from the Forest and contribute significantly to the stability of tributary communities while responding to growing demands for wood products.

See response to 040/0511

040/1711 & 1808

If the economy of a community is to be adversely affected, then let it be based on solid economic facts and not on computed projections that are based on assumptions that may or may not be correct. If the North Fork Mill is closed based on reductions in the annual harvest, then it appears to me that the appraisal haul costs will increase, thereby reducing the stumpage value.

Effects on community economics were considered in our analysis. Additional information on effects to individual mills and communities has been added to FEIS Appendix L. We agree that mill closures can affect stumpage values, both by affecting haul cost allowances in appraisals and by reducing competition in local markets.

040/1775

When considering timber harvest levels, you should consider more than the economic impact on local communities. The economic impact on the millions of recreationists who drive hundreds of miles to your Forest should also be considered. Keep in mind the economic value of those recreational visits when you consider the travel expenses and income forgone.

The estimated willingness of recreationists to pay for the experiences provided is valued and included as a part of the economic efficiency analysis - see Appendix B, Sec. B.5.3 and EIS Chapter 2 Sec. 2.10. Employment and income effects of recreation/tourism as included is a part of the employment and income effects shown for each alternative - see Chapter 4 Sec. 4.3 as well as Chapter 2 Sec. 2.10. Regional recreationists are also a social group used in the social analysis - see Chapter 3 Sec. 3.3.1.3 and Chapter 4 Sec. 4.2.

040/1806

The Plan greatly over-emphasizes timber, range and mineral production and road construction. The Plan relies on highly flawed statistics and economics to greatly overestimate long term sustained yield. It frequently uses narrow and misleading assertions in an attempt to justify production over protection, and intends to avoid studies that would expose these deficiencies. I have no problem with Fire Management by prescribed burn or allowing lightning fires to burn naturally in some areas.

The DEIS used the best information available. We have added new information on the timber supply-demand situation, (Appendix L) and budget relationships, (Appendix P) to the FEIS. Your preferences for reduced commodity production was noted and considered in our analysis.

040/1827

I cannot stress enough how important this LMP for the Forest is to the social and economic basis of Dinuba. The Sequoia Forest Industry is the largest employer in the area and the largest source of business license revenue to the city. This license revenue is put back into the city as police, fire, roads and schools, and the list goes on.

Effects on community economics were considered in our analysis. Local economies and effects on them are discussed in the social and economic sections of FEIS Chapters 2 & 3 as well as in DEIS Chapter 2

040/1830

We are killing the American Dream here. Where did the Market Value come from, what does it mean? You seem to have the attitude of, "that's industry, that's bad. Lets make a park out of it". You want to make a park for your children so they can see a tree. What about having food and roof over their heads. That's what is really in jeopardy

We have evaluated effects on both market and non-market values in the EIS and considered both when making our decision. Your preference for not foreclosing opportunities and for utilizing market resources was considered in our analysis

041-NORTH FORK

041/0066, 0071, 0259, 0263, 0446, 0467, 0513, 0525, 1209, 1334, 1468, 1651, 1702, 1710, 1796, 1851, 1858 & 1859

The affect of the ASQ on the community of North Fork

Many respondents stated that current levels of harvest are too low, and if the ASQ was not raised to 160 MMBF, the North Fork mill would close and adversely affect the town of North Fork.

Other respondents gave diverse reasons why ASQ under the Preferred Alternative was too high. They claim that the budget needed to produce this level of harvest is unrealistically high, and gives an undesirable subsidy to the timber industry because revenues would not cover costs to the Government. There were strong objections to using pesticides, clearcutting and harvesting timber on marginal timber land. They point out the potential impacts timber harvest may have on resources such as Soils, Watershed, Wildlife habitat, Riparian zones and request more land be assigned to resources other than timber production.

Timber industry advocates claim this amount is insufficient to support mill operations at levels like those experienced in 1986, 1987, and 1988. Should favorable market conditions continue, uncut timber under contract will continue to decline leading to increased competition and prices.

The general pattern of mill closures in California indicates that mills in mountain locations are at a competitive disadvantage to those located in the Central Valley. The highway network allows mills located in the valley to haul logs from a broader supply area than mills located in the mountains. Hauling logs from a larger supply area also allows mills to expand and take advantage of economies of scale

As competition increases, mills, such as the North Fork mill, are more likely to reduce operations. This is a consequence of mountain locations and exclusion from small business set-aside sales available to the Madera and Sacramento mills. The Auberry, Dinuba, and North Fork mills are under single ownership, and during periods of market weakness, the owners historically have curtailed operations at the North Fork mill first. Although an investment in a cogeneration plant makes this mill more cost effective, the mill is still less efficient than the other mills. Cogeneration provides a small edge or cancels the disadvantage of the mill's poor location. Based on the history of this area's mill operations, the Forest would have to provide 137 MMBF ASQ to the local mills in order to provide the North Fork mill with sufficient timber at prices that would allow it to remain competitive

A loss of timber-related employment opportunities in the foothill area is possible over the next 15-25 years even if the Forest could sustain annual harvests in the neighborhood of 150 MMBF. This decline would occur as a consequence of more efficient capacity added to mills in more favorable locations and increased competition from mills outside the traditional market area.

The views on ASQ are divergent. Some argue for jobs, families, and businesses, while others argue for soil, fish, wildlife, riparian zone, and visual quality. The Forest's responsibility is to weigh all values and needs and select an ASQ that provides a balance between maximizing timber production on lands capable and suitable for growing timber and protecting other values and resources.

An increase in the ASQ above the Preferred Alternative level would result in an unacceptable risk and impact on other resources. A reduction of the ASQ below the Preferred Alternative level would result in an unnecessary reduction in the Sierra's capability to produce timber on a sustained basis, provide jobs and support businesses.

041/0543

The design of this proposal would have a major affect on this town, my family and others. Please keep this town alive and my family together.

Your preference was considered in making our final decision. There are trade-offs between the higher levels of timber production alternatives, effects on fish, wildlife, visual, and recreation resources; and effects on local employment and local government finances. All of these were considered during our analysis.

041/0582

I am concerned about the amount of timber that can be harvested on an annual basis. If the amount is restricted and continues to decline it will have a very negative impact on my job, family, community, local schools and local government.

See response to 041/0543.

041/1132 & 1808

Mill closure will mean the loss of employment for hundreds of people. The town of North Fork will dry up, and it's stores and school will suffer.

See response to 041/0543

041/1176

The long and short of it all, is this, many of us will lose our homes, businesses will be forced to relocate or fold, quite a few teachers will lose their jobs, the county will end up absorbing a lot of the loss visa-vie welfare, etc. There will be more crime, robberies, vandalism and possibly suicide. Where are the laws to protect the people of North Fork?

See response to 041/0543

041/1478

The towns of North Fork and Madera County all derive their livings from the timber industry.

See response to 041/0543.

041/1480

Consider adopting Alternative C or H as they provide the jobs necessary to help keep North Fork going. Provide the Forest with a proper balance.

See response to 041/0543

041/1483

You should keep in mind the impact it will have on our community. Saving trees and our natural environment is important and should be a priority but I know the timber industry does have that in mind, and there are ways to protect the environment without causing economic problems.

See response to 041/0543

041/1489

The lumber company here in North Fork is the backbone of our community and without it our community will collapse. Also the Auberry Mill and lumber company will expire.

See response to 041/0543

041/1703

I am certain the Forest Service does not want to destroy the economic and social viability of the North Fork community, nor do I suspect that the Forest Service intends to impose economic hardships on our county road systems and our schools. The proposed reductions in the ASQ, (of the Preferred Alternative), from the current 152 MMBF a year to 125 MMBF a year will in effect do just that.

See response to 041/0543.

041/1787

North Fork's future is not dependent upon the Mill. Oakhurst has lost both it's mills over the years with no noticeable decline in its economic growth--indeed the closing of the mills probably enhanced its economic condition. Tourism, retirement, and commuter homesites are the force that drives the local economy. North Fork is heading in the same direction

A significant portion of the North Fork economy is dependent on the North Fork mill. Please see answer to the North Fork economy question in the timber response section.

042-OTHER MOUNTAIN COMMUNITIES

042/0639

What happens with the future of the Sierra Forest will have a dramatic effect to timber companies, jobs, families, and to all of us who live in this area.

See response to 041/0543.

042/0652

The Plan as I understand it calls to reduce the timber cut for our use in making lumber. The community surrounding these mills, they depend drastically on the currency flow to stay alive. As for scenic beauty of the landscape, I really don't think it has an effect on it.

See response to 041/0543

042/0654

I work in the timber industry and this will have a direct impact on my family and many of my friends who are involved in the manufacture of lumber

See response to 041/0543.

042/0671

Any damper put on the growth of such a fine area as this and that employ so many people working together would make one wonder. I hope we can find a balance to make a Plan that helps both the wilderness and the community; maybe participation and awareness is the key.

See response to 041/0543.

042/1468

The Forest is capable of producing quantities of timber larger than that stated in the Preferred Alternative (125 MMBF). Stability of timber dependant communities should be reevaluated with respect to long term demand along with other assets being considered as manageable.

See response to 041/0543

043-SCHOOL DISTRICTS

043/0195

Forest Reserve Funds are a significant part of the schools operating budget. An 18% reduction would deny the schools over 52,000 a year based on current timber harvesting practices.

See response to 041/0543.

043/0591, 0058, 0258, 0259, 0280, 0446 & 0814

The effect the ASQ has on schools.

Your preference for a higher ASQ to help finance schools was considered during our analysis. There are trade-offs between the higher timber production in Alternative C and H and the Preferred Alternative. These trade-offs include effects on resources such as Fish, Wildlife, Soils, Water, Riparian zones, Visual and Recreation, local employment and local government finance including the financing of schools. All of these effects are described in the EIS and considered in the analysis.

Your letter and many others state current harvest levels are too low and if the ASQ is not raised, revenues to counties will decline.

Other respondents gave diverse reasons why the ASQ under the Preferred Alternative was too high. They claim the budget need to produce that level of harvest is unrealistically high and gives an undesirable subsidy to the timber industry because revenues would not cover costs to the Government. There were strong objections to clearcutting, pesticides and harvesting timber of marginal timber land. They, also, point out the potential adverse effects of timber harvesting on resources such as Soils, Watershed, Wildlife habitat, Riparian zones and request more land be assigned to resources other than timber production.

The views on ASQ are divergent. Some argue for jobs, families, businesses and schools, while others argue for resources such as Soil, Fish, Wildlife, Riparian and Visual quality. It is the Forest's responsibility to weigh all values and needs and select an ASQ that provides a balance between maximizing timber production on lands capable and suitable for growing timber while protecting other values and resources. The Forest feels the final ASQ meets that balance.

043/1399

I am very concerned about the quality of education and the impact the closure of the mill would have on our school system. We would lose children and teachers, etc. We have a very high quality school here and we want to keep it that way.

See response to 041/0543

043/1836

According to Forest Service figures, over 29 million dollars was received by four Central California Counties in 1985, as their share of the Forest revenues and results from timber sales. This money goes to help schools and maintain our country roads. Increasing the harvest to or near the maximum ASQ would mean more money for our school children.

See response to 041/0543

044-FOREIGN IMPORTS-TIMBER PRODUCTS

044/1002

A shortfall in California supplies of timber would result in a regional need to import lumber from other sources, either domestic or foreign. The resulting shift of cash flows, financing, and cost structures go well beyond "local community". These are direct effects and should be recognized.

Thank you for your comment. We have added the Timber Supply Appendix in response to this issue.

045-SECURITY

045/0365

My feeling toward this is, I hope that things can be worked out right as we do depend on this source for our living.

See response to 041/0543.

045/0404

I am writing this letter about the proposed management plan. This will have a strong effect on this area and my family. I would like to see the Forest kept for everyone.

See response to 041/0543

045/0440

The Market Alternative costs reflect the timber industry's needs by providing a secure and social environment for myself, my family and our community.

We note your preference for the Market Alternative. It was considered in our final analysis. See response 000/0545.

045/0495

There are 110 employees at Auberry mill, 354 employees at Dinuba mill and 125 at North Fork sawmill. Most have families and are depending on the sawmill for our livelihood. Schools depend on tax monies generated by sale of timber. The Market Alternative will best fit the needs for Auberry mill and its community and the surrounding mills and communities. If you think the spotted owl has problems, wait and see what happens to Forest communities and their people, when we become the endangered species.

See response to 041/0066 & 041/0543.

045/0545

I would like you to take a look at our county roads in the mountain areas. It's so obvious what causes the wear and tear, lumber trucks. The Forest Reserve funds should be used on the area that the income is generated from, and used to repair mountain roads, not used in the valley.

The money returned to the counties from timber receipts is used where the county chooses to use it. The Forest has no control over how and where it is used.

I am also deeply concerned with the high priority put on the environment and the total disregard for the economy of the community and the welfare of many families.

See response to 041/0543

045/1126

If this plan to reduce the annual cut to 125 MMBF will create a competition amongst the smaller loggers, it will put about 50% of us out of business.

See response to 041/0543

045/1303

How do I get the idea that there will be a loss of employment if the currently suggested timber harvest schedule is selected for use over the next ten years, a minimum use of time? The net timber requirement of the existing local mills from the Forest which is 157 MMBF would not be met.

See response to 041/0543

045/1828

We would like to remind people, if they are not aware, that one timber employee generates three to five jobs in a related industry. Therefore, according to the 1980 census, the 2,465 industry jobs generate somewhere between 6 and 12,000 other jobs. All of these people are going to be affected by any changes made, the major changes being the allowable cut.

See response to 041/0543.

Women in timber represent approximately 280 of the career women, as well as the wives and the families that are most directly affected by any and all changes that are made on this Forest. I would like to look at it from the viewpoint of most of the people that I live with every day. Our view comes from homes and back yards from where our children and grandchildren play. We all have mortgages to pay, children to raise etc. Our dreams hinge on our jobs, which in turn rely on the allowable cut from the Forest.

See response to 041/0543

046-TIMBER REVENUES

046/0508, 0467, 0945 & 1652

I am writing about timber harvesting reduction. My business is producing packaging materials. Timber and lumber availability effect marketing trends, such as increased export or curtailed timber sales, this makes our industry suffer either shortages or higher prices. No excessive raw material in recent years, with reduced timber will leave us with short supplies soon. Add the tariff on Canadian lumber shipments to states and it slows down/shortens needed supplies.

Comments state a reduced ASQ would adversely affect prices of wood products and reduce the volume of business in secondary and service industries. Increased Forest demand and the limited ASQ may contribute to upward pressure on lumber prices. However, past experience indicates imports from Canada will fill the gap between domestic demand and domestic production and tend to keep wood product prices close to current levels. See Appendix L for a discussion of broad trade and price effects

046/1002

We do not want to open the issue of equitable user fees for all, but do observe that of all the willingness to pay values, timber is the only resource whose actual cash receipts reflect that value. It is ironic that timber should be singled out as the only resource subject to "below cost" scrutiny.

We agree with you, however, the resource where greatest public interest has been expressed is in below cost timber sales.

The Economic analysis is extremely narrow with respect to expanded effects of the timber management program. While you acknowledge value received of 115.66 MMBF during the period 1979-1982 you leave the reviewer oblivious to fact that the government receives an even greater cash

value from approximately 120 MMBF in combined corporate and personal state and federal income taxes

You are correct. However, we do show total income generated in the local economy including taxes levied on local income, which results in additional government revenue. See Summary Comparison of Economic Effects by Alternative, Table 2.25

Appendix B, pg. 7-34 and its report of 115 66 MMBF including the value of the roads received for harvest from 1979-82, if we apply 115 66 to the 621 MMBF harvested from 1979-84 we find the Forest should have received cash and capital assets 71,825,000 from the timber program. If that was representative of the 6 year period we could assume that the timber program returns to the government 64% of the total cost of running the Forest.

We agree with your comment.

046/1492

Over 90% of the cash returned to the people by their forest "business" comes from the sale of timber. The true value of the cash products of the Forest is recognized. If it is closed or obscured by the addition of fictitious or non-existent returns of great magnitude, it is difficult for planners, managers and the public to see, utilize and appreciate the priorities. Direction for management may be less than optimal because of confusion or lack of understanding.

The Forest agrees that over 90% of the cash returned to the people comes from timber. However, we disagree that recreation, water and other benefits are fictitious just because it is government policy to provide them free or at minimal cost to consumers.

046/1817

The commodity emphasis of the Forest Service should be eliminated. Consumptive uses such as timber and range should not be subsidized. On a national scale, public range provides an insignificant amount of production and should be eliminated on those lands which do not show a profit to the government. Timber sales which do not reflect costs to the government have been responsible for the lack of reforestation on private lands, if the prices were more realistic, private landowners would be more likely to spend the money on reforestation of their own lands.

There are trade-offs between the higher levels of amenities in each of the alternatives. effects on timber production, range, and forage production, water production and effects on local employment and local government finances. All of these effects are described in the EIS and were considered in our final analysis

The California Forest Practice Act requires private landowners to submit a logging plan for reforestation to the State for approval prior to any harvesting. The effect of Forest Service timber supplies on all timber markets has been analyzed. Please see Timber Supply in Appendix L.

046/1828

The counties of Fresno, Madera and Mariposa received \$2,286,000 in 1985 in timber revenues. Any reduction in sale quality will naturally mean a reduction in these receipts. This, in turn, is going to cause a reduction in the money that is available to maintain schools and roads at their present levels

See response to 041/0543.

050-ENERGY

050/0738

I know that by installing an electric plant it provides power throughout this plant. My vote is to go on with building a plant at North Fork.

Sierra National Forest does not have jurisdiction on this matter.

050/1710

We encourage the use and removal of forest residues for the production of biomass. We would also like to see a slight revision in the statement listed under Standard and Guideline #98, p. 4-29 of the Plan We would like it to read as follows: "Removal of biomass should be given preference to firewood within the boundaries of active timber sales.

We considered your comment, however, we feel that offering fuelwood to the public is important for saving energy and provides an important recreational opportunity.

060-FACILITIES

060/1213

Consider building the Oakhurst Ranger Station at Batterson Work Center.

We would like to undertake this project in the near future

060/1418

Newly developed facilities should be located away from sensitive areas

We agree, we do not envision many new facilities being built Those that are built will avoid sensitive areas in keeping with S&Gs

060/1684

I can support the objectives outlined in Alternative A, including the replacement or upgrading of some Forest Service buildings I cannot think of any structure on the Forest which I would consider "extravagant," most are marginal at best

Thank you for your comment

060/1790

I support keeping as much as possible outside of the forest boundaries, but I also support facilities within the boundaries which clearly support Forest Service objectives where remote facilities would not

Thank you for your comment

070-FIRE

070/0037

S&G 211 is important in protection of the woods themselves.

The Preferred Alternative will add to the protection of the National Forest Lands.

070/0112

How many fuelbreak areas will you create and maintain?

Some of the fuelbreak areas are identified in the Appendix of the Plan During the implementation phase of the plan, specific fuelbreaks will also be identified.

070/0117

You should increase fire prevention, presuppression, fuelbreak systems and fire safety programs so people will know more about camping You should also encourage cooperation and coordination with appropriate agencies so fire management will turn out better. Providing intensive law enforcement is a great idea so fewer people will get hurt in forests. Increased tree disease and pest

management programs to attain growing desired number of trees is not good. It is just a waste of the taxpayers money

The preferred alternative calls for an increase in all aspects of fire management and law enforcement. It also calls for increased cooperation with other agencies involved in wildland management and law enforcement. An increase in efforts to rid the Forest of insect pests and disease, in our opinion, is cost effective in management of a healthy forest environment

070/0993

Your attitude towards fire shows a lack of understanding of the established integral role of fire in the Sierran ecosystems. Fires are necessary for a healthy forest ecosystem. Section 3 23 of Alternative A appears to be in conflict with section 4.27C of the Plan. In response to OMB criticism of spending more to suppress wildland fire than land will be worth, Fire Services could reduce costs by recognizing the role of fire in Sierran ecosystems. Prescribe/let-burn could reduce potential for catastrophic fire, at the same time reducing personnel and control costs.

We feel the Plan understands the role of fire in the Sierran ecosystem. Fire will play an important role in maintaining a healthy forest environment, where there is no adverse threat to public life and property. In the wilderness areas, natural and prescribed fire will enhance and maintain the environment. The fire management organization identified in the preferred alternative is the most cost efficient considering fixed costs, suppression costs, and resource loss.

070/1658

I support Alternative A, although 11% for fuels management is too low in view of the activity fuel accumulation.

Thank you for your support. The 11% is just the fire management portion of fuel management. There is a substantial increase in the other functional areas, such as timber slash disposal, grazing betterment, and wildlife enhancement.

070/1669

This program is good, it should be extended across the front country and be managed in a number of units which seek about 20% every 5 years.

There will be a regular continuing management program in the front country.

070/1684

I support Alternative E with elements of Alternative A. I have no problem with the proposed fire management percentages.

Thank you for your comment

070/1710

There appears to be no major fire management plan as it stands currently. There is a need to include criteria for fire control as spelled out on pg. 4-12 of the Plan. Special attention should be given to Sec 211 on pg 4-39 of the Plan which refers to increases in fire prevention activities.

Upon approval of this Plan, fire management area action plans will be prepared. Action plans will describe the appropriate suppression response along with other fire management activities such as prevention.

071-WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION

071/1669

Possible agencies should be identified so that the public can request the support of these agencies as well as other agencies that may volunteer

A list of cooperating agencies is not in the text of the Plan, but is in the Appendix

071/1726

The Plan should provide fire management direction in the event an initial attack fails in rugged, inaccessible, low resource value areas.

When a fire escapes initial attack, an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis is prepared. This analysis is an "on-going" process and has been standard policy for a number of years. Low value along with environmental concerns, political concerns, safety, and costs are considered prior to setting the overall fire suppression strategy.

071/1817 & 1669

I am very happy about your enlightened attitude towards fire. It is refreshing (and unusual) to find a forest in Region 5 that realizes that fire is part of the natural scheme of things. Congratulations on an excellent write-up. Natural fire is being recognized as an important part of the forest. All areas of the forest should be inventoried to determine where and when natural fires could be used. Human caused fires should not automatically be suppressed.

Thank you for your support.

080-FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT

080/0087

Standard and Guideline #216 is important in protecting the living things in the woods.

Thank you for your support.

080/0092

I believe you should increase the control of insects and diseases around the area.

Your input was considered in our analysis

080/1601

Forest Management Plan does not adequately address the increasing occurrence of White Pine Blister Rust and its impact on the allowable cut, regeneration success, and salvage cutting.

The Forest mortality from White Pine Blister Rust is included in the annual mortality calculations and therefore is included in the Forest ASQ

080/1658

I support Alternative A, no pest management should be allowed in wilderness

Thank you for your support.

080/1684

The differences between Alt A and E involves only 32,330 acres
However, I feel more comfortable with the language in Alternative E.

Thank you for your comment.

090-GRAZING

090/0082

I disagree with increased grazing. Give present grazing permittees lifetime leases. Then terminate all allotments, especially allotments in wilderness. Cows are noisy, increase erosion, alter species composition of meadow species and contaminate water with pathogens such as Giardia.

Livestock grazing in wilderness is authorized under the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964. Elimination of grazing from wilderness is outside the authority of the Forest Service and this Plan. Montane meadows are managed for multiple use with emphasis on maintaining and improving meadow ecosystems and water quality. Grazing is allowed where the meadow ecosystem or water quality is not be adversely affected.

090/0089

In the Plan, Sec 4.5 2 7, it sounds like rangeland will be planted for use by cattle, and roads will be maintained by cattle. Is the rancher assessed for this? I understand the land should be planted to prevent erosion, and cattle grazing helps clear dead grass.

The recommended chaparral management program reflects a balanced program of what we think we can do within the limitations of available manpower, expected funding, and other resource conflicts. The intent is to provide a balanced diversity of age classes of brush, grasses, forbs, provide fuel reduction for fire protection and enhanced wildlife habitat, as well as forage production for grazing. These projects will be multifinanced and coordinated with cooperating agencies, such as the California Department of Fish and Game. Roads will not be maintained by cattle. Removal of the grass while it is still green reduces the dead grass buildup and reduces fuel loading and the threat of wildfire.

090/0191

Rush Creek and Big Creek areas are designated "front country" in your plan. We do not believe that wildlife and range management should be emphasized in Sec. 16 and 27 (or in other high to moderate areas, to the extent they exclude mining).

Thank you for your comments. Mining has not been excluded from section 16 and 27. The emphasis for the "front country" is range, wildlife and protection of watershed values. Sections 16 and 27 are primarily private land which is not subject to Forest Service management.

090/0210

The improvements to the plan that I have to offer are: More wilderness, especially the KRRRA, and less land for timber and grazing.

Your comment was considered during the preparation of the Final Plan

090/0262

Generally, I was favorably impressed with the "preferred alternative". However, I would urge adoption of a more conservation-oriented approach to grazing. Meadows in the higher elevations are not able to produce much feed for animals. These areas should be preserved for deer and other wildlife. Grazing in the higher elevations should be more limited. Cattle grazing should not be allowed where Giardia is known to be a problem.

Meadows are managed under multiple use and sustained yield principles, with emphasis on maintaining and improving meadow ecosystems and water quality. Many mountain meadows are capable of producing 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of forage per acre with declining yields in the very high elevation meadows. All warm-blooded animals including humans are capable of acquiring and spreading Giardia.

090/0464

Relative importance of grazing and hydro impacts on willow flycatchers is acknowledged in Sec. 4.8 of the DEIS; impacts of the alternative plans on willow flycatchers are based solely on the expected increases in grazing pressure.

Thank you for your comments. The effect hydroelectric projects have on the willow flycatcher is disclosed in specific project EAs or EISs.

090/0921

Reasons for cattle grazing on the Forest Lands: The high cost of irrigated permanent pasture has shut down most of the cow/calf industry in this state. Increasing the cost of forest grazing fees would accomplish the same result. By cattle grazing on the Forest Service lands, encroachment of brush and lodgepole pine on meadows is kept at a minimum. We are told that grazing is subsidized. Why don't they pick on recreation which is really subsidized. We endorse the practice of control burns to aid in wildlife feed.

Thank you for your comments.

090/1018

I believe cattle on the Forest is good. I think there should be more spots for release and pickup so the area would not be so damaged. I believe people are more important than animals.

Thank you for your input. More improvements will be developed in pickup and release areas as range betterment funds become available.

090/1178

We do not favor increasing AUMs to 44,000 per year. The current program is not paying cost necessary to supervise the program. We favor chaparral conversions. We would like a program to phase out all cattle allotments in the wilderness areas. A plan to reduce cattle grazing in key deer fawning areas is urgently needed.

The increase in grazing as prescribed in the Preferred Alternative to 41,600 AUMs per year is based on sound range management principles. They do not necessarily mean an increase in livestock numbers, but a combination of adjustments of season of use and numbers to achieve this goal. We also favor chaparral management. The recommended program reflects a balanced plan of what we believe we can do within the limitation of available manpower, expected funding, and resolution of resource conflicts. The intent is to provide a balanced diversity of age classes, fuel reduction for fire protection, enhanced wildlife habitat, increased forage for grazing and enhanced recreation access. We are currently working with the Department of Fish & Game to increase cover in key deer fawning areas.

090/1282

According to the Plan, pg 3-10, 33% of grazing occurs on annual grasslands below 4,000 feet. The remaining 67% occurs in small, high elevation meadows and on transitory range in logged areas. What percentage does each of these two types account for? The plan states the high meadows cannot support increased grazing. The DEIS states that grazing may be resumed on 10 high elevation allotments, primarily in wilderness areas that haven't been grazed by cattle for 30 to 40 years. These areas are currently grazed by 4,000 recreational horses. Grazing is known to be one of the most environmentally degrading activities on the Forest. Grazing on high elevation meadows should be stopped immediately.

Grazing in montane meadows and transitory range in the timber zone equals approximately 80% and 20% respectively. In two alternatives described in the DEIS, the proposal to resume grazing in the high elevation allotments is considered. The preferred alternative, however, does not propose resumption of livestock grazing in these allotments but they are reserved for recreation and packer-outfitter guide use as you suggest.

090/1360

About 35,000 AUMs annually of grazing are realized on the Forest and will be increased to 44,000 AUMs annually, principally by intensification of grazing on annual grasslands, conversion of chaparral to grass, and other developments. We support the Forest Service in these activities and for its plan to discontinue use of low forage producing ranges at higher

elevations and making grazing adjustments. We hope that some of the now uneconomic meadowland would be transferred. The permittee would benefit, trail maintenance would be reduced, and the recreational experience would be improved.

Thank you for your support.

090/1362

Why are high elevation allotments which have been closed to grazing "because of conflicts with other uses" being considered for resumption of grazing? It should not be allowed except where conflicts with other resources are nonexistent. Why should the public pay \$1.60 to \$3.10 per annual AUM developed when the grazing permittees returns an average of less than \$1.50 per AUM for the use of Forest Service range?

In developing a range of alternatives for the DEIS, the resumption of livestock grazing was considered in two alternatives. The preferred alternative does not propose resumption of livestock grazing in the closed high elevation allotments. Any additional AUMs developed through vegetation management program will be conducted in low elevation chaparral vegetation and will be funded by fire, wildlife, and range management with corresponding benefits. Grazing fees are determined by Congress and are outside the authority of this Plan.

There should be no range improvement to increase AUMs unless they are cost effective. This would include an economic evaluation of the loss of the public's resources due to the additional degradation resulting from more livestock use. Increases in winter and early spring grazing on low elevation land should only be allowed in extremely wet years where abundant grass is available and, then, only when and where approved by a Forest biologist.

The Forest Service and agencies such as the California Department of Fish and Game have undertaken prescribed burning in the chaparral zone for many years. Proposed range improvements include multifunded and multibenefited prescribed burning. These activities are designed to enhance wildlife habitat, reduce heavy fuels for fire protection, improve recreation access, as well as provide forage for grazing. We believe these activities are cost effective because of the derived benefits. In addition, seasonal adjustments (not necessarily increases in livestock numbers) and range improvements such as fences and water development to adequately distribute livestock, will contribute to the increased AUMs proposed in the Preferred Alternative. Conflicts with other resources will be addressed on a case-by-case basis and will be coordinated with range, wildlife, recreation and fire management personnel. We feel grazing is an ideal tool for managing vegetation. Without grazing in the annual grassland, the fire hazard, even in a dry year, would be greatly increased.

090/1414

The proposed grazing plan should be subject to careful inspection as grazing appears to do a great deal of damage with little or no positive profit to anyone except the grazer.

The Forest currently conducts rangeland inspections. Evaluation of rangeland revisions of allotment management plans are a continuing process. We recognize there may be some isolated instances of damage. Our records indicate the condition of our rangeland has improved substantially over the past 30 years.

090/1418

Any increase in grazing should come as a result of chaparral treatment programs for control of wildfire. Cattle grazing can be used to graze on burnable grasses, as a method of fuel control. Under no circumstances should it come at the expense of Native Wildlife Areas that have been overused and should be closed to grazing as well as sensitive wildlife habitat and riparian areas.

Management and treatment of selected chaparral areas will allow for a moderate increase in livestock grazing. Coordination with fire management will achieve multipurpose benefits, not just increased grazing. The entire Forest is native wildlife habitat and is not overused. Riparian areas and meadows are managed under multiple use and sustained yield principles with emphasis on maintaining and improving riparian ecosystems. Management emphasis will be based on ecological principles aimed at reducing identified conflicts with other resource and uses. Conflicts will be addressed on a case-by-case basis using applicable research as it becomes available.

090/1520

The effect of reduced shrub cover, soil surface disturbance, and removal of herbaceous cover through grazing will result in increased erosion. Stocking rates should be reduced, riparian mitigation should be increased. Grazing fees should be increased to reflect industry standards. We are concerned with proposed increases in grazing. Increases are not adequately discussed. High mountain meadow streams must be completely excluded from grazing activities.

Livestock grazing has been an integral part of the Forest for 100 years. More recent improved grazing management and administration, reduced stocking rates, adjusted seasons, etc., has not increased erosion. Grazing fees are determined by Congress and are outside the authority of this Plan.

090/1528

I strongly support increasing range carrying capacity in the low chaparral rangelands as a means to eventually eliminate grazing in subalpine and alpine areas.

Commercial grazing has been absent for several years from some subalpine and alpine areas. However, elimination of all grazing in subalpine wilderness areas is outside the authority of the Forest Service and this Plan. These areas are currently being utilized by recreation pack and saddle stock. Increases in grazing will be planned in the annual grass - chaparral areas, as anticipated range improvements are completed.

090/1530

Cattle are another culprit causing erosion. Especially annoying are the cattle that trample and munch meadow wildflowers and are always there while one tries to enjoy a simple picnic.

Meadow wildflowers are an integral part of our montane meadow ecosystems, and as such contribute to the total forage biomass grazed by cattle.

090/1533

In the Plan, grazing would gradually increase. This would result from chaparral conversion, to which we do not object if done by prescribed burning, not herbicides. The Plan should specify exact management plans for increasing grazing areas by region, including techniques and costs of chaparral conversion, techniques and resources for protection of riparian zones, sensitive plant areas, reforested areas, etc. Specific formulas for decreasing mountain grazing and techniques are needed.

Manipulation of chaparral will include various methods and techniques available to the Forest Service, within the limits of available manpower, expected funding, and resolution of resource conflicts. Chaparral management plans are very broad at this time, however more site specific plans and environmental analysis will be prepared on a case-by case basis. This Plan will not include detailed discussion of management plans and strategies for grazing. This will be covered under individual Allotment Management Plans. Techniques and costs of chaparral treatments will be discussed in individual project proposals and Environmental Analysis (EA's) as they are proposed and developed. Sensitive plants and their habitats will be protected through the life of this Plan.

090/1551

Domestic grazing on forest lands often forces wild grazing animals into less than suitable habitat as well as increasing the danger of spreading domestic diseases.

Research does not support your contention that grazing forces wild grazing animals into poorer habitat. We are not aware of incidences of cattle spreading diseases on the Forest.

090/1570

Commercial grazing in forest areas affects too much of the wildlife and vegetation at lower altitudes. Blue Oak has been greatly diminished due to overgrazing. What will happen at the higher elevations?

The Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experimental Station has conducted research on the effects of livestock grazing on blue oaks for the past 50 years. Their data show that the blue oaks have not decreased due to livestock grazing. Livestock grazing at higher elevations as proposed in the Plan will not diminish the vegetation in these zones either.

090/1619

We are opposed to Alternative D. The livestock industry fell upon hard times in recent years and cutting production and possibly increasing costs under Alternative E could put many livestock men out of business.

Please review the Preferred Alternative. The Forest Service has proposed Alternative A, not D or E.

If it is found that livestock endangers the willow flycatcher, efforts should be made to work with the livestock permittee involved. Large scattered growth of willow that cannot be penetrated by cattle may be one solution to the problem.

Efforts have been made to conduct studies to determine livestock and willow flycatcher interaction. A few meadows with willow complexes have been fenced to exclude livestock. This information will be used to help resolve conflicts on a case-by-case basis.

It is important that funded projects for range betterment be coordinated with the grazing permittee, since the permittee is especially aware of the situation within his permit.

Range betterment funded projects have been coordinated with grazing permittees in most cases. We agree that permittees are aware of the needs on our grazing allotments.

With more roads and increased traffic, it is important that existing stock driveways be maintained.

Established stock driveways will be maintained within the Forest.

We would like to see the intermediate allotments monitored for their capacity. We do not feel that they should be written off as being stocked to their capacity. As these allotments are within the highest timber-producing areas, grazing may be increased as the timber is harvested.

We believe that the intermediate and high elevation allotments are stocked to their capacity, with some potential for a slight increase. Seasonal adjustments depending on annual forage production, is a method used to increase AUM's of use, (not necessarily increases in numbers). Transitory range forage provided as a result of timber harvest is useable for only a short period, and will help to alleviate use on the mountain meadows. The greatest potential for increase in AUMs will be a result of the chaparral management program in lower elevations.

We would like to see the reopening of those allotments that have been closed.

Resumption of grazing in the vacant high elevation allotments as discussed in the DEIS, was proposed in two alternatives. The preferred alternative does not recommend resumption of livestock grazing on these allotments. Forage in these areas are reserved for wildlife, recreation, pack and saddle stock, and outfitter guide stock.

090/1639

All mountain grazing allotments should be reevaluated. Letting cattle stay in the mountains from September 15 to October 15 is severely impacting deer browse.

It is our professional judgement that there is no conflict between livestock grazing and quantity/quality of deer browse between September 15 and September 30. We are working toward an earlier offdate in this high elevation allotment.

090/1658

I support Alternative E. An increase of AUMs on annual grasslands will result in a downward trend in range conditions.

We disagree that range condition will decline in the annual grasslands if managed properly in accord with approved Allotment Management Plans and sound range management principles. Contrary to your comment, our records indicate that the condition of the annual grassland has improved significantly over the past several years.

090/1669

The general issue of cattle use versus other resource use is not addressed in the Plan, pg. 2-6.

Thank you for pointing out the need to add cattle uses to the General Issue section of the Plan. The Final Plan will include a brief discussion of cattle.

Plan, Sec 3-11 states "...almost all primary rangelands are in fair or better condition with an improving trend " We question the data used to support this for two reasons: The Parker three step method has been largely abandoned as inadequate for its purpose, and because of this, there has been little if any meadow monitoring done for the past 15-20 years. Improvements may reflect cosmetic change resulting from reduced stocking levels.

The monitoring section of the Plan will be changed to include periodic condition and trend of the range resource. The data used to determine the condition of the ranges was determined from state-of-the-art techniques and methods available at that time While monitoring of the meadows has not been done as frequently as needed, we feel, as you have stated, that improvement of our range in general is a result of reduced stocking levels and adjusted seasons.

Standard and Guideline #68 needs to be clarified. How would grazing be increased? By allowing more animals? By extending the season?

Increases in AUMs in the Plan will be a result of a combination of allowing more animals in the lower elevation chaparral management areas, extending or adjusting grazing seasons, issuing temporary permits in years of abundant forage production, and construction and maintenance of range improvements to distribute livestock and achieve proper utilization.

The term "low forage-producing area" from Standard and Guideline #69 needs to be quantitatively defined

S&G #69 has been deleted. For your edification, low forage producing areas are those that do not produce to their full potential.

Meadow improvements and grazing strategies should be implemented.

Grazing strategies are currently being implemented on all allotments to achieve proper distribution and utilization. The Forest Service inventories meadows and riparian areas that are in need of improvement (Watershed Improvement Program) Watershed restoration funds are used to treat and restore damaged meadows. If sites needing restoration are within areas used for intensive ongoing resource management activities, the activity causing the impact bears the expense of restoration Oftentimes, a source of erosion or damage cannot be attributed to one activity, but is a cumulative effect throughout a watershed from many contributing causes.

090/1684

I am not convinced that chaparral to grassland conversion is wise or cost effective, nor that forest rangelands can support 44,800 AUMs. I can't support Alternative A. I would however, support Alternative E RPA goals aren't realistic Rangeland improvements should remain constant, depending on forage in a given year. The "land" should determine the number of cows allowed to graze on it, not RPA goals or industry groups exerting political pressure.

The 41,600 AUMs recommended in the Forest Plan includes 4,000 AUMs for recreation horse use during peak recreation periods. The chaparral management program is multifunctional and multibeneficial. Range improvements such as fences, water developments, etc. are maintained annually by grazing permittees Allotment Management Plans are developed with range inventory data and these determine the number of livestock permitted to graze in the Forest.

090/1693

We don't need more forage for cattle We need more opportunity for escape from congestion. So, please don't put cattle ahead of people.

Your input was considered during the preparation of the Final Plan.

090/1700

The Forest Service places excessive emphasis on grazing at the expense of maintaining diverse and productive wildlife habitats

We believe that grazing is compatible with maintaining diverse wildlife habitats.

090/1716

CNPS is concerned with the increases in grazing AUMs proposed. Damage from livestock to range, riparian, and meadow habitats are recognized by the Forest. Livestock spend a disproportionate amount of time in riparian and meadow habitats and will overutilize forage in those areas long before moving on to transitory ranges. The Plan states most of the increase will be from intensification of grazing on annual ranges. These areas harbor several sensitive plant species. How will grazing effect them?

The Forest recognizes isolated and local damage due to livestock use. The proposed increased use in the annual grass ranges will be a result of multifunded chaparral management activities such as brush crushing, prescribed burning to enhance wildlife habitat, reducing high hazard fuels, as well as providing additional grass forage for livestock use. Grazing of this forage should not adversely affect sensitive plants. Many of these plants in the chaparral areas are dependent upon fire for regeneration. Sensitive plant inventories will be conducted in the chaparral areas being treated and avoidance or mitigation measures will be provided

090/1777

We support a reduction in AUMs within the Forest as recommended in Alternative E. Cattle severely impact riparian zones and wet meadows. Cattle contribute to erosion and the resulting siltation of streams. EIS should fully describe the impacts of grazing.

Riparian areas and meadows are managed under multiple-use and sustained yield principles with emphasis on maintaining and improving meadow ecosystems and water quality. The Forest recognizes that in isolated locations, cattle impact portions of riparian zones and meadows. Increased human activity is also contributing to heavy impact on the fragile riparian ecosystem. Conflicts between grazing and other resources will be addressed in Allotment Management Plans and will be resolved on a case-by-case basis.

090/1787

The target of a 25% increase in AUMs by type conversion, water development, and fertilization is totally unrealistic and not economical. No valid economic analysis would justify the cost of the expensive conversion and management practices. This leaves entirely unconsidered the erosion, pollution, and interference with recreation caused by cattle grazing.

We agree that fertilization should not be recommended and have reduced AUM's based on fertilization. Prescribed burns and other brush treatments are multifunded with benefits to several resources including wildlife, fire, range, and recreation access. Our experience does not indicate that there is excessive erosion, pollution or interference with recreationists in the annual grasslands. These projects will be completed only after an Environmental Assessment is prepared.

090/1798

Livestock grazing on the Forest is inappropriate when it competes for habitat with wildlife species. If livestock must be allowed to use public land, this use should be below the 4,000 foot level.

Livestock grazing on Forest lands is authorized under approved Allotment Management Plans. Wildlife habitat and forage requirement values are considered in the preparation of these plans. The management of the Forest is based upon the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960, that states, in part, that the Forest "shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, wildlife and fish purposes." Forest administrators are, therefore obligated to manage the land for these multiple uses.

090/1811

The environmental impacts of grazing are ignored in the DEIS, despite an increase proposed for most alternatives. The grazing in the Forest is such a small portion of the statewide total that serious consideration should be given to eliminating grazing entirely. The benefits to wildlife of such an action should be analyzed in this Plan.

Elimination of grazing is outside the authority of the Forest Service and this Plan. Grazing is allowed where the various ecosystems or water quality is not adversely affected. The Forest Service recognizes the full range of benefits received from proper livestock management, including the maintenance of wildlife habitat. Grazing has been an integral part of the Sierra National Forest for 100 years and contributes to the economy of the local livestock industry.

090/1815

We strongly object to the amount of timber harvesting projected and, for similar reasons, to the proposed amount of grazing.

Your comment was considered during the preparation of the Final Plan.

090/1817

Grazing should be eliminated from those areas where it is being subsidized by the government. Costs to the government (and to the public) should be covered by fees. Grazing should be eliminated from wilderness, roadless areas, and RNAs because of conflicts with other values, grazing in these areas is rarely economical anyway.

Grazing is not subsidized by the government. The principle used in the grazing fee model was that the value of the public land is equal to the rental value of private pastures leased for grazing after adjusting for differences in the costs of service provided on the private land, but not on the public rangeland. Grazing fees are assessed and must be paid before livestock enter the Forest. The grazing fees and elimination of grazing from wilderness areas are established by Congress and are outside the authority of this Plan.

091-WILDERNESS GRAZING

091/1669

How will forage be managed in wilderness areas in accordance with existing allotment plans? Is management restricted to numbers of seasons or can and will active improvement and grazing mitigation of range resources in wilderness be pursued?

Forage capacities have been inventoried in wilderness areas and these capacities have been allocated for livestock grazing and wildlife uses. Allotment Management Plans address how the wilderness areas are to be grazed to achieve the proper distribution and utilization without affecting other resource values. Conflicts with other resources are addressed in the Allotment Management Plans and are resolved on a case-by-case basis. Allotment Management Plans spell out numbers of livestock, season of use, distribution patterns, and allowable use factors. Annual Operating Plans which detail how grazing in wilderness areas is to be administered, are written each year and discussed with the permittees.

091/1715

There are clearly serious conflicts between recreational use and cattle grazing in middle and high elevation areas. These conflicts are not adequately addressed in the proposed Plan.

In areas where recreation is the management emphasis, livestock management can and will be modified when identified to be in direct conflict with those recreational uses. Identified conflicts of this nature will be addressed in Allotment Management Plans and Wilderness Recreation Plans.

091/1817

Table 2.04 of the EIS is indicative of the Forest's ridiculously permissive attitude towards grazing. None of the management prescriptions are closed to grazing RNAs certainly should be closed. Wilderness should not be locked into the current level. If cattle were "allowed to re-enter the Ansel Adams Wilderness in 1984," they can be allowed to leave in 1987. Please abandon those vacant high elevation allotments

Elimination of grazing and grazing in the wilderness is outside the scope of this Plan and the authority of the Forest Service RNAs under the proposed Plan will not be grazed, but grazing in the wilderness is authorized under the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the California Wilderness Bill of 1984 Livestock management can, however, be modified in areas of identified conflict.

091/1822

Intensive cattle grazing, as proposed by your plan, which would adversely effect the wildlife and the natural vegetation should be ruled out.

Livestock grazing as proposed in the Forest Plan will not adversely effect wildlife and the natural vegetation Intensive management of grazing is needed to ensure compliance with Allotment Management Plan goals and objectives, to ensure proper distribution and utilization and compliance with annual operating plans

092-MOUNTAIN MEADOWS

092/1158

Mountain meadow deterioration caused by overgrazing was one of the main reasons for withdrawal of the Forest. The increase in grazing impact is opposed unless an equally intensive conservation plan of meadow restoration is implemented.

The planned grazing increases are programmed for the lower chaparral management areas and not in higher elevation allotments or wilderness areas Most of the high montane meadow areas have recovered significantly from past overuse. Many wilderness allotments remain vacant and are not currently utilized by commercial livestock

092/1669

We would like "Developed methodology to measure ecological condition and trend of montane meadows" to be added to the Appendix B Research Needs.

The Forest Service currently has a methodology, and is in the process of developing new state-of-the-art standards and methods to measure condition and trends in montane meadows. The techniques will be incorporated into our monitoring standards as soon as they are developed.

093-RIPARIAN AREAS

093/1055

Increase in front country grazing would be a fair trade-off for cutbacks in mountain grazing and not adversely impact foothill grassland if properly managed Rangeland management should be on contract to professional range management rather than Forest Service personnel.

The Preferred Plan does offer a trade-off between increased grazing in the front country and reduction of grazing in montane areas. Range management is conducted and administered by professionals in the Forest Service.

Reduction in cattle should not be limited to recreation, riparian, and deer range. Many mountain areas do not have sufficient forage and browse for the present number of cattle. Cattle should be herded during the summer to evenly utilize the resource.

Montane grazing areas are managed under multiple use and sustained yield principles with emphasis on maintaining and improving meadow ecosystems. In this Plan, grazing is allowed where these ecosystems or water quality is not adversely effected. Livestock are distributed to achieve even utilization of the forage resource through frequent riding and herding to minimize or avoid impacts to recreation, riparian, and deer habitat. We do require frequent herding in the summer, as well as other times of the year.

093/1843

Grazing of lower foothill annual grasslands, or front land, can be increased with proper management and provide additional resources as well as fire hazard reduction.

Thank you for your support

100-HERBICIDES

100/0064, 0017, 1055, 1610, 1669 & 1700

I do not support the use of herbicides

In May, 1988, a detailed analysis was made for the Forest to estimate the effects of not using herbicides would have on ASQ, reforestation costs, and suitable timber land base. This analysis showed.

	Allowable Sale Quantity	Reforest Costs/MMBF** Produced	Timber Land Base *M Acres
Ground Application only	-2%	No change	204
No Herbicide	-36%	+27%	157
* M = one thousand ** BF = board feet			

The normal process of regenerating a stand includes site preparation and release treatments. The mechanical removal of some species of competing vegetation is not feasible. It appears reasonable to treat these areas with herbicides two or three times during a 60-140 year rotation. The trade-off for not treating with herbicide is an increase in cost and a reduction of about 39 MMBF per year ASQ. A more detailed analysis can be found in Appendix U.

100/0464

To ensure the safe operation of electric transmission lines, PG&E needs to be able to apply approved wood preservatives for treatment of new and existing wooden poles. Apply approved herbicides for clearing around certain poles and towers, and possibly use a plant growth retardant on trees and shrubs in vicinity of energized power lines. PG&E will adhere to all forest rules in applying herbicides, preservatives or growth retardants on National Forest lands.

Since January 1984, the Regional Forester has suspended use of herbicides on National Forest lands except for certain exempt uses. The California Region is currently preparing a Vegetation Management EIS which includes the use of herbicides as well as other vegetation control methods. Until this EIS is completed and approved, this suspension will remain in effect.

100/0517

I am for selective and controlled use of herbicides for control of competition in reforestation efforts. I am for limiting the excessive development of roadless areas with roads, if they can be managed for timber using unconventional methods of harvest such as long multispans skylines or helicopters. I am

in favor of selective logging as opposed to clearcuts if the optimum timber management objectives can be met.

Your input was considered during the preparation of the Final Plan.

100/0545

Herbicides, control burns, and brush control are necessary tools for local ranchers and the logging industry to use for better land management. These tools are beneficial to the environment, wildlife, timber growth and man.

Thank you for your comment. We feel the proposed plan includes a good mixture of projects you support.

100/1002

The unresolved issue of herbicide use introduces a great deal of uncertainty therefore it is not possible to comment specifically on the land management implications of herbicide restrictions.

Regional forest planning direction specified that Forest timber outputs would be based upon the assumption that herbicides would be available. We included additional detail in Appendix U on the effects to timber outputs should herbicides not be available during the planning period.

100/1055 & 0349

I am opposed to the use of herbicides in the Forest. Our waters will be polluted, no one knows what health problems will be caused by continued use of herbicides.

See response to 100/0464.

100/1397

The use of herbicides is appropriate when needed for the most efficient stand establishment results.

Your input was considered during the preparation of the Final Plan.

100/1601

If herbicide use continues to be banned or severely restricted in the future, regeneration cuts as visualized in the alternatives will not be feasible. Herbicide use or lack thereof and associated allowable cut impacts have not been adequately addressed.

Additional analysis has been done on the effect of a herbicide moratorium on the Preferred Alternative. It is documented in the DEIS in Sec 2.5.3.3.

100/1663

Reduce the amount of clearcutting and herbicide use.

See clearcutting issue in Timber Responses Section 312. Since January, 1984, the Regional Forester has suspended use of herbicides on National Forest lands except for certain exempt uses. The California Region is currently preparing a Vegetation Management EIS which includes the use of herbicides as well as other vegetation control methods. Until this EIS is completed and approved, this suspension will remain in effect.

100/1817

Herbicides should not be used on trails.

See response to 100/0464.

100/1845

I have two major concerns, stemming from a 40 acre piece of property I am involved with near Soquel Meadow, about 10 miles above Bass Lake. One is with herbicide application associated with clearcutting scheduled to begin next spring adjacent to my property. The original Plan called for Vepar L, which causes serious and deadly effects to animals exposed to it. The amount now being used I don't believe would be great enough to cause damage though. The second concern is with the

perennial class one stream that runs adjacent to this clearcutting area and is the sole water supply for Bass Lake, the stream is called Willow Creek.

See response to 100/1663.

I should say that a temporary moratorium has been imposed on herbicide application in the National Forest by Zane Smith pending the outcome of environmental impact study. In view of the obvious health problems associated with herbicides, I would like to propose a permanent moratorium on herbicides in the Willow Creek drainage basin.

Your input was considered during the preparation of the Final Plan

110-HISTORICAL/CULTURAL

110/0175

Standard and Guideline #185 seemed to be a very good idea and is something I, and many other people will appreciate. #226 seemed like a good idea, but I also sympathize with those who own float aircraft and I think there should be some lakes where float aircraft are permitted. #147 takes an important stand that I approve.

Thank you for your support. There are only a few of the larger reservoirs on the Forest that could be used for float planes. Unfortunately for float plane advocates these lakes also are crowded with recreationists. The larger lakes also have good road access which negates any need of float planes.

110/1658

Alternative A is acceptable under cultural resources.

Thank you for your support.

110/1681

I am in total agreement with your Cultural Resources section. Particularly with Standard and Guidelines #'s 184 & 185. I also agree that you should retain Mono Hot Springs to ensure availability for traditional Native American's use. I similarly, applaud the ensured use and availability of plants for traditional Native American use.

Thank you for your support. The Forest understands that California Indians have a long history of cultural and traditional ties to the Forest. We wish to accommodate the needs of local Native Americans whenever possible with regard to their expressions of traditional values or cultural practices.

Thank you for being so explicit and making provisions for Blayney Hot Springs, so Native Americans can use it for their traditional and religious purposes.

We will ensure, to the extent possible under current law and regulations, access to areas traditionally used by Native Americans in their religious and ceremonial practices

110/1213

I especially like your priority for preserving and maintaining all historical structures. Providing a program of cultural history interpretation is long overdue.

Thank you for your support.

110/1372

Due to a high degree of contact between local Native Americans and the forest environment in maintaining our cultural traditions of ceremonial places, sources of materials for use in religion, etc., an elimination or reduction in the following areas should be considered: chemical application,

OHV, oak trees, and land acquisition. We feel the whole spectrum of cultural resources needs to be addressed equally.

Cultural resources play an important part in our land management decisions. Where land disturbance is involved, possible effects to recorded sites are considered prior to project approval as a matter of Forest Service policy and federal law. Through its cultural resource management program and environmental assessment process, the Forest attempts to identify resource issues and concerns important to various groups and individuals who may be affected. Oftentimes, project requirements and resource needs have to be balanced, and the Forest makes a good faith effort to ensure that cultural resources are not jeopardized or needlessly affected by any project

You recommend eliminations or reductions in several management areas. Each of these has been addressed during plan development. Chemical applications will only be employed under certain circumstances. Each instance will be subject to environmental review regarding possible effects. The Native American community can assist the Forest Service in reducing or eliminating possible risks to human populations who may inadvertently come into contact with areas receiving applications by participating in the planning process, and providing comments during public scoping

As for OHV restrictions in Jose Basin, the Plan only addresses restrictions on a general level. OHV use will be restricted to designated routes which will be identified in a separate document and implemented under the Land Management Plan. The OHV plan will be developed with public input and proposed restrictions to protect sensitive Native American values

Oak retention has been considered, but we have confidence an adequate quantity of oaks will be present under all alternatives to ensure a continued supply of acorns for Native American consumption. This is particularly true within lower elevation zones where conflicts between other resources are few. We will continue to manage oaks for a variety of public uses and natural habitat needs. We have always taken aggressive actions where illegal woodcutting is involved.

Regarding the Forest's land exchange program and its impact on Native American public land uses, virtually all proposed exchanges are preceded by public notification and requests for comments before a final decision is made. Native American concerns about specific parcels selected as candidates for exchange can be identified and addressed during the environmental planning phase.

As you know, the consideration and protection of archaeological and historical resources is required by law. The Forest strives to manage other cultural values in a similar manner to the extent possible as provided in Forest Service policy, law, and regulations. Management of public land, however, must consider competing demands on resources. Where there is discretion and flexibility, other cultural values will continue to be considered and emphasized whenever possible.

We do intend to increase public interpretation of cultural resources in the future as evaluations increase and inventories are completed. We will also continue to ensure Native American access to public lands and resources for traditional and cultural purposes.

110/1434

Be advised that Native American Indian settlement concentrations are also in the Ahwahnee, Oakhurst, and Coarsegold areas. You have listed Table Mt, which is out of your forest areas, but all of which should be included because they will be affected by this Plan. Plus, there is a very large population of American Indians from local and out of state tribes who reside in the urban and valley areas and have economic and cultural ties to the forest resources.

These communities have been added to the Plan.

Table 5.01 in the Plan states high risk sites should, and I agree, be monitored after project completion and on an annual basis. Moderated risk sites should have a monitoring period of every five years, and sites of a low precision/validity recommended for a ten year monitoring period.

Sites within project areas will be monitored after project completion to ensure protective measures were implemented. Under the Plan's monitoring schedule, all sites will be monitored about every ten years. This ten year cycle for nonproject land sites is both practical and attainable. This

schedule will provide the data necessary to determine where more intensive monitoring and protection strategies need to be focused. Substantive changes in the monitoring schedule will be identified in future Plan amendments or revisions as necessary. If problem areas are identified, the Plan is flexible enough to allow increasing the intensity of monitoring (i.e., less than ten year cycle).

It is our recommendation that the Western Mono not only be used as resource consultants, but to be used as monitors on projects, evaluation and critiques on any and all written material pertaining or affecting the Western Mono people, their traditions or culture on the Forest.

The local Native American community can provide pertinent data necessary to accomplish these and other research goals, and each community will be asked to provide information and assistance as much as possible. The Forest recognizes the need for Native American participation whenever cultural resource evaluations occur at archaeological sites. Their participation and knowledge is often critical to project success, and this Forest will continue to emphasize and encourage participation as much as possible. Although it is not feasible to have Native Americans, or any other group, officially monitor or review all written material which might affect them, we try to contact, on an annual basis, the Native American communities and/or the representatives of various groups or tribal governments within or near the Forest to provide them with information on currently planned projects.

In addition, we direct all other agencies and companies, who apply for a permit to conduct cultural resource studies on the Forest in support of non Forest project planning, to contact these same groups or individuals about their concerns. We also have a professional staff of forest, zone and district archeologists. They can effectively review undertakings for any concerns that may affect Native Americans. Public input about a specific undertaking can also be provided during project planning. With this planning structure, the Native American community has an adequate opportunity to communicate their issues and concerns prior to approval of any undertaking that might affect them as individuals or as a group. Although we believe that an effective system is in place, communication can always be improved. We look forward to developing ways to improve communication.

110/1660

It is not widely known, but the proposal includes the Winter Trail. Keating hydroelectric project can only detract from the environmental quality of this heritage trail and hinder its restoration.

Thank you for the information about the Winter Trail. The Keating hydroelectric project has been cancelled, therefore the trail will not be affected.

110/1684

Cultural areas, like archaeological sites, should certainly be evaluated and managed as Alternative A proposes. But, that does not go far enough. They should be preserved as called for in Alternative E. Again, these two alternatives should be combined and adopted.

All archaeological and historical sites are protected until evaluations have been completed. Once evaluated, treatment can be addressed as necessary. Site preservation is typically the preferred management decision and most cultural resources within the Forest are managed in this manner.

120-HYDROELECTRIC

120/0063

It is important to incorporate the concept of need into management policy for hydroelectric development. This has been done on page 2-46 of the DEIS. It would be tragic if this yardstick was removed from the EIS, since it provides an objective tool for your agency.

Please do not mistake need for the project with need for mitigation or need for a valuable social resource. FERC continues to determine need for energy and type of energy generation facility. The Forest Service attempts to balance both if the resource to be impacted, such as a free flowing stream, can be suitably mitigated or if a need for the resource in its natural state should be preserved.

120/0238, 1413, 1358 & 0251

I would choose Alternative E over the Preferred Alternative A, regarding the proposed hydroelectric development. We all own the Forest and to let people make power off of streams that should not be touched seems ludicrous.

The National Forest System is for multipurpose management. One of the resources directed by Congress is for utilization of the flow of water and hydrostatic head for hydroelectric power consumption. This administration has been proposing that the federal government be "partners" in development of resources. Hydroelectric development is one of the ways this is being accomplished.

120/0258

A serious concern of mine is Kings and Merced Rivers, as well as the other small streams being proposed for hydroelectric projects. The projects appear to be superfluous, expensive, and emphasize developers' profit.

Both Kings and Merced Rivers are currently protected by laws passed by Congress; Kings River has been designated a Special Management Area and Merced River has been designated as a WSR. The other small streams are protected through the licensing process where the resource impacts are studied and evaluated for adequate mitigation.

The projects must be economically viable, although many major projects may have appeared to be superfluous. After mitigation requirements are known, many projects have been scaled down to more efficient sizes or have been dropped because of poor economic feasibility. Developers (and utilities) will not build without profit; the government recognizes this and allows it.

120/0464

Standard and Guidelines #157 and #158 make the assumption that the Forest would want all essential environmental studies and agreements completely finished/signed before FERC issues a license for a hydroelectric project. Preferred procedure is for the licensee and Forest Service to reach agreements and/or compromises, then include them in a Memorandum of Understanding or Special Use Permit.

This is correct. Recent court decisions have required all essential environmental studies to be completed prior to issuance of the 4e letter. The Forest does not have a choice in this procedure nor is it logical to make a decision and then study the facts. Plans and studies which would not have an effect on a decision or future mitigation is unknown. Examples of Plans which could be deferred include erosion control, waste disposal, and fire plan. Forest Service policy is no longer to use a Memorandum of Agreement, since it is a nonbinding document.

Appendices pg. 7-36 notes that water values for hydroelectric power were not included in analysis because of differences in values between individual watersheds, installed hydroelectric plant capacity and other variables. We are convinced that a re-evaluation would support increased emphasis on active water management on the Forest and recommend significant revisions to the Final Plan.

You are probably correct in assuming that most values for water would be more than \$59/acre-foot used for irrigation. This value is not calculated because the variables used in creating the value are not uniform. The figure could make some watersheds very valuable for just the water. There is a possibility that water will be our most important monetary resource in the very near future. The Forest does not do active water management. FERC and the California State Water Resource Control Board come the closest to this. Water management is demand-driven by economics and based on previous water rights.

Standards and Guidelines Sec 4.5.2.13, as written could tend to needlessly constrain development of hydro resources. PG&E will normally acquire necessary land and water rights to own, operate and maintain hydroelectric projects and associated facilities. We request wording be changed to

read, "Encourage licensee acquisition of private lands within areas withdrawn by FERC, where beneficial for project resource protection."

S&Gs now state "Encourage licensee acquisition of private lands within project boundaries withdrawn by FERC where beneficial for resource protection." It is not clear what "project resource" is to include. Since the mitigation is to be related to the project and impacts, we see no need to modify further.

Plan pg 4-6, Sec. 4.3.8, states that "when hydroelectric projects are proposed or relicensing occurs on existing developments, the Forest will coordinate with project proponents and CDFG to ensure associated fish and wildlife habitats and sensitive plant resources are maintained near current levels" Standard and Guideline #37 should be clarified by adding to the end of above statement the phrase "where adequate and improved when needed".

The S&G has been amended

Standard and Guideline #168 of the draft plan conflicts with present FERC regulations governing operation of recreation facilities and fee collections. This guideline should be revised to reflect FERC regulations #156 suggests licensees should develop or replace recreation facilities in direct proportion to size of proposed hydroelectric project based on demonstrable need during term of FERC license. This Guideline is misleading and should be reworded. The last sentence of #103 needs to be clarified. Suggest the following wording: "These structures include bridges, approaches, water diversion structures, boat ramps and other recreational development".

S&G #168 of the Draft Plan is unnecessary and has been deleted because the Regional Office of the Forest Service is creating a Memorandum of Agreement covering this topic

In place of "project size", the statement will read " ..Licensee will be responsible for development . project relieved " Since this is covered by the FERC guidelines and conflicts with the character of development proposed in this Plan, S&G #156 of the Draft Plan has been omitted.

Clarification of S&G #103 of the Draft Plan is helpful. The final S&G has been changed to read "These exceptions may include bridges, approaches, water diversion structures, boat ramps, and other recreational development."

120/0688 & 1658

Of the alternatives only one can be acceptable, Alternative E., and even that should be modified to allow development on existing facilities. The natural streams that are left should be "off limits". Our focus needs instead to be on facilities already available. At least allow the major utilities that have existing facilities and energy production experience. Alternative A appears to have been written by the developers. We urge the Forest to adopt Alternative E which would provide ample new energy to the people while, at the same time, making the role of the Forest Service more reasonable.

Alternative A was selected over Alternative E because: 1) It fits the requirements of the NEPA process by allowing various alternatives to be investigated in place of a preconceived selection; 2) It better fits the national direction for development of renewable resources; and 3) The concept of mitigation by "replacement in kind" may be impossible and would stop many hydroelectric projects. In the Horton Creek decision of an appeal of a hydroelectric project (1986), the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture stated that mitigation needs to be ". adequate, but not excessive .." The Forest Service will continue to request mitigation in kind, and attempt to fully mitigate impacts where possible, but may also allow some changes where considered to be in the public interest. See response to 121/0688

120/0767

I am writing in support of Alternative E for small stream hydroelectric projects. Allowing this type of hydroelectric development can only destroy the recreational potential of our already limited forest measures. With so much power potential available, we do not need such haphazard development. Please adopt Alternative E.

The direction for Alternative E would apply to all projects, large and small. It was not written to stop hydroelectric projects, but gives the resource some additional protection. Rather than select an alternative to stop hydroelectric development on small streams that would apply to all hydroelectric projects, it is more valuable to continue to examine the benefits of each project on a case-by-case basis. Even some projects on small streams may truly be in the public interest.

120/0818

We have concerns about the promotions of hydroelectric power projects, in general, on Forest streams. The Forest is recognizing the destructive nature of these projects and is acknowledging the current energy glut in California. We appreciate these positions and urge you to continue to evaluate proposed projects and give weight to mitigations necessary to protect wildlife, fisheries, and recreation.

FERC is the agency that reviews the need for hydroelectric power. The Forest makes no recommendation on this issue unless the project is not consistent with National Forest policy. The Forest does, however, make recommendations and requirements to mitigate project impacts upon wildlife, fisheries, and recreation and will continue to do so with the Preferred Alternative. The Forest Service will make a recommendation to FERC that a project is or is not in the public interest.

120/1158

A. The Forest Service's role in the FERC hydroelectric licensing should be that of a party to the proceedings. B. The Forest Service should also participate as a party to State Water Rights Board hearings concerning projects on National Forest lands. C. How the Regional Forester can negotiate with a federal power project applicant to trade public campgrounds for an administrative office building is beyond comprehension. By copy of this document, demand is made upon the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate an investigation of the validity of those matters and to determine if federal appropriate procedures or laws have been violated, and if so, to initiate disciplinary action.

A. The Forest Service's role in the FERC hydroelectric licensing is to. 1) Make recommendations; 2) Submit binding conditions; and 3) Determine if the project has significant effects. The role of the Forest Service is somewhat less than clear. Currently a Memorandum of Agreement is being negotiated with FERC to clarify and strengthen these roles, but the Forest Service will probably never be the lead agency, unless the Federal Power Act is modified. This issue is one of national scope and is beyond the ability of this Forest or this Region to resolve.

B. The Forest Service does not see the need for participation in State Water Rights hearings nor has the State requested or even indicated they wished the Forest Service to appear, but staff has attended some water rights hearings for information. FERC license holders have the ability to acquire water rights by eminent domain, so that the right to obtain water rights are not at issue. It makes sense for all agencies to cooperate in one proceeding, but the issues of states' rights versus federal rights has made state agencies somewhat reluctant to push this. FERC maintains that it is the dominant agency according to its perceived role in the Federal Power Act, and does not wish to share its authority.

C. The Regional Forester has not negotiated with a federal power project applicant to trade a campground for an administrative site nor do Forest Service policies allow this to occur.

120/1178

Hydroelectric proponents should provide a complete EIS and pay all costs. All new and relicensing hydroelectric projects must provide benefits to the forest and full mitigation for any environmental damage.

At present all hydroelectric project developers needing an EIS have the documents written by FERC, but they are not charged fees. Changing this system is beyond the scope of this document and is not under the control of the Forest Service.

All hydroelectric projects must mitigate environmental damage, but only to the degree that can be considered "reasonable." Full mitigation is difficult to assess and may be impossible to attain and may not necessarily be in the public interest. The Forest Service finds it more reasonable to require mitigation on a case-by-case basis with mitigation standards as you have suggested.

120/1271, 0992, 0181 & 1270

Please request FERC to delay acting on the Keating Project until Congress acts on the proposed WSR bills.

Congress did act on the WSR bill, and in December of 1987, FERC dismissed the license application.

120/1383

Fees for hydroelectric projects should be increased substantially.

The Forest Service concurs. Fees should be tied to the market value of the energy generated, not based upon a percentage of land value. The Forest Service has urged FERC to increase the fees. Arguments against increasing fees are that utilities will pass it on to the rate payers, and they perform a valuable public service by creating low cost energy. Presently only one federal agency may charge fees for use, and since FERC is the licensing agency, they also levy and collect the fees.

120/1390

Appendices pg 7-217 under FERC application No. 6593, the applicant was the Merced (not Madera) Irrigation District. Subsequent to the original application, the proposed capacity was changed from 70 MW to 80 MW

These changes have been made

120/1434

The Standard and Guidelines relating to hydroelectric development should specifically identify those that also apply to small hydroelectric development, especially #'s 157 and 161. Also, keep in line with your plan of 10 to 15 year basis and do not allow automatic or long term 30-year leases for a small hydro development

The Forest Service does not differentiate by size of hydroelectric projects. All guidelines apply equally. Small hydroelectric projects are not necessarily more environmentally sound.

120/1461

Wild rivers are limited in number and there are many alternatives for energy generation other than hydroelectric plants

Hydroelectric projects are an acceptable use of National Forest System lands. Rivers of great social value are protected by the WSR designation. Other streams with proposals for development are evaluated at the time of application. The project is then weighed against the social benefits of the stream before a decision being made.

120/1520

Under Escondido Mutual Water Company v. La Jolla Bands of Mission Indians, any conditions proposed by the Forest Service to FERC, with respect to protection of natural resources in hydro licensing proceedings, will be binding on FERC. The Plan should include a discussion of the responsibility mandated by "La Jolla," identify cases in which adequate instream flows have not been provided, and set forth objectives for correcting past errors.

A discussion of the Escondido Case is not included because it covers a national issue and national direction rather than Forest direction. Another case or proposed Memorandum of Agreement by the Washington Office could modify this direction. The Forest will continue to follow federal direction in licensing procedures. S&Gs #36 & #37 in the Draft Plan are an attempt to provide Forest direction in the same areas.

120/1528

I heartily agree with the Energy Issue taken up on pg. 2-5 of the Plan, but feel this direction should apply to all National Forest lands, including wildlife habitat and recreation opportunity areas. I find it ludicrous for a proponent to suggest that replacing free-flowing stream with a fluctuating body of flat water will provide increased recreation opportunities.

The Forest Service attempts to mitigate lost resources with like and in kind resources where possible. However, it is not possible in all cases. The example of changing free-flowing streams to flat water bodies usually accommodates more recreational users but changes the experience and type of recreation. If the project is considered for the greatest public benefit in the long term, this substitution may be acceptable.

120/1601

The Plan and DEIS, as formulated, assumed the construction of the Dinkey Creek Project. Kings River Conservation District has abandoned its plans for this Project and the Plan and EIS should be modified to reflect this major change in circumstances. The EIS should address the cumulative impacts of all past, present, and foreseeable hydroelectric development.

The Plan and EIS will reflect abandonment of the Dinkey Creek Project. The EIS addresses cumulative impacts of all development on the Forest by evaluating all effects through existing and proposed monitoring. The term cumulative impacts applies to all impacts. They are reviewed and studied in relation to each other. Impacts from one source, such as hydroelectric, may not be possible to isolate for purposes of monitoring.

120/1669

In references to hydroelectric development both in the Plan (pg. 4-9, 4-35) and DEIS (pg. 4-90), there is an absence of any overall vision of the ultimate extent of hydroelectric development. The statement on page 3-106 (DEIS) that social and environmental conditions allow "an infinite number of hydroelectric developments to exist" is careless and unfounded. The Forest has little or no control over the future of hydroelectric development. If this is the case, it should be so stated.

You are correct that there is an absence of ultimate extent of hydroelectric development. Development is dependent on many factors over which the Forest Service has little or no control. Among these factors are price of oil, public acceptance of hydroelectric power, social needs, cost of mitigation, new technology in construction, and FERC rules and regulations. The Forest Service, since it is not the lead agency for licensing of hydroelectric projects, will not attempt to establish an upper limit. The economic viability of projects within the constraints of the National Forest System will be the limiting factor.

The statement, "social and environmental conditions allow an infinite number of hydroelectric projects to exist," was intended to reflect that many variations of projects could still occur on the Forest but would depend on many factors. The wording has been changed.

120/1684

I would suggest the management proposals in Alternative E be used as a preamble to the management objectives in Alternative A. Both should be combined and adopted.

Alternative A was selected because it is consistent with the intentions of the Forest Service to manage hydroelectric development on a case by case basis. Alternative E did not recognize that, in certain cases, it may be desirable to allow change in emphasis for a particular source.

120/1777

We support the Alternative E approach to hydroelectric power development. We believe that the Forest Service should closely monitor existing licenses for compliance with streamflow requirement conditions in their license.

See response to 120/0767 regarding Alternative E.

FERC is responsible for licensees' compliance with flow regulations. If the Forest Service observed an infraction of the flows, FERC would be informed and disciplinary action probably would be taken. Any flow requirements not met by the licensee must be explained in writing by the licensee.

to FERC as soon as possible, stating the reason and when compliance will be met. We are not aware of any compliance problems by the licensees with flow requirements nor have any been reported We do not presently inspect flows

120/1807

I think proposed hydroelectric development on North Fork San Joaquin River within Ansel Adams Wilderness is inconsistent with the management of the Wilderness Act.

It is inconsistent, but it was one of the compromises made by Congress to make an acceptable Wilderness proposal. Congress may choose to close this inconsistency by granting a WSR designation to North Fork San Joaquin River This would prevent water from diversion and would preclude hydroelectric development.

121-SMALL HYDROELECTRIC

121/0261

Every time the Forest Service authorizes a (small hydroelectric) project, it is implicated in the nurturing of parasitic appendages to the national economy, one that enjoys immunity from the forces of competition in a free enterprise system. I am hopeful that it will be evident to you that the implementation of any of the alternatives listed in your plan for hydroelectric development other than Alternative E would be a repudiation of your responsibility to protect the public interest

See response to 120/0767 regarding Alternative E

Your comment about "immunity from competition" is partially correct. This immunity is a national decision to foster cheap energy development for the nation. It is the same immunity enjoyed by major utilities. This is a national direction established by Congress and is not subject to Forest scrutiny.

121/0688

After studying the references of the proposed Plan, we see that unlimited small hydroelectric development is in the Plan, regardless of the fact that the public would lose economically, environmentally, recreationally, culturally, and aesthetically. The only real benefit would be to developers through subsidies, purchases, purchase contracts by major utilities and tax incentives. Numerous small projects built by inexperienced developers mean a myriad of problems the Forest Service wouldn't be able to control.

Alternative A does not imply unlimited small hydroelectric development any more than it implies unlimited large project development Conditions and required mitigation stated in the LMP guidelines will not allow this to occur. Congress has stated by the passage of the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 that renewable resources through incentives are desirable. The State of California also encourages this concept with incentives. The Forest Service recognizes hydroelectric power as a legitimate use of National Forest land The Forest is aware that some developers are less skilled than others, but it has to consider the applications, as proposed

According to this Plan, once the FONSI has been declared by FERC, the only action required of the Forest Service is to approve the project under the catch-all term used in Alternative A (full mitigation, within reason). Full mitigation, within reason means that after everything the developer can be convinced to mitigate has been done, what adverse conditions left over will have to be accepted by the public. Developers should have the FERC/State Water Rights permit before Special Use Permits (SUP)

The Forest Service will have submitted the 4e letter with its own decision notice and Finding Of No Significant Impact (FONSI) prior to FERC making their finding of impact. The 4e letter will have the Forest Service requirements for reasonable mitigation Mitigation requirements, determined to be in excess of "reasonable," can be protested by the developer, and, if FERC agrees that the mitigation requirements are unreasonable, FERC can change the requirements

FERC requires the developer to obtain the water rights from the State Water Resource Control board within five years of the license. This is not a problem because the FERC license also conveys the power of eminent domain to obtain land and water rights. The time for issuance of the SUP is stated in the license. If it was not contained in the license FERC could not consider issuance of the SUP as a requirement

It is a proven fact that additional energy from our area will not be needed until the year 2000 and could be provided by upgrading existing facilities. Is it really worth the cost to the public? Aesthetic beauty, cultural resources to Native Americans, and recreation values are not renewable - a senseless loss to future generations.

The Forest Service does not evaluate need for the project. In the case of licensed projects, FERC determines the need for issuance of the license and CPUC determines the standard contracts and rates. If no need or desire for the projects exists, it is the CPUC's role to disallow the rate payers to be burdened with unnecessary costs.

Besides the need for energy, the source of the energy generated is a consideration. Because of air quality standards, many fossil fuel plants, which are also expensive to operate, could have their operations. Both issues are resolved by other agencies acting within their authority for the public benefit and are not within the scope of the LMP

121/1234

The Preferred Alternative of the DEIS, referring to hydroelectric development, states that "no site is off limits to development " How can this be when on several occasions there have been laws passed prohibiting this type of thinking The Energy Security Act (Public Law 96-294) states that small hydroelectrics could be placed on existing dams and reservoirs and exempts virginal streams. Assembly Bill 951 states that small power production facilities should be placed on existing dams, diversions, and canals These bills protect instream uses for recreation, aesthetic value, and fish and wildlife preservation On September 21, 1983 (Sierra Star) Zane Smith agreed with Richard Stauber's decision that cumulative impacts on our pristine streams needs to be assessed. If then, why not now?

The Energy Security Bill does not disallow hydroelectric development on virginal streams; it only limits the benefits and types of licensing that are proposed. This is presumably also the case with AB 951. These streams are open for the regular hydroelectric licensing process. SB 951 is not binding on federal projects but is for California State Water Resource Control Board. It should be pointed out that "avoided cost" payments are authorized by the CPUC so, in effect, the state is still allowing alternate energy forms. The intent of legislation is to limit the impacts, not necessarily stop hydroelectric development.

Cumulative effects were studied in the San Joaquin River drainage area, where the small hydroelectric projects were proposed in 1983, in "Final Environmental Analysis of Small-scale Hydroelectric Development in Selected Watersheds in the Upper San Joaquin River Basin, California," (1985).

I would like to see the map of Alternative E take precedence over map Alternative A on the issue of small hydroelectrics. Our forestry department, in my opinion, is more knowledgeable about our forests than are the five domineering FERCS (the Commissioners)

See response to 120/0688 regarding Alternative E

121/1843 & 0290

We oppose virtually all small hydroelectric projects on natural flowing streams They are not economically feasible, and dewatering of streams will impact vegetation and wildlife, and in Madera County, a sensitive, endemic plant species. In addition, roads and transmission lines needed for the

small hydro construction will add further disruption to the forest ecosystem for little or no positive gain to the general public, only to the developer.

Even large hydroelectric projects become cost effective by diverting small streams. Stopping all diversion of small streams would stop all hydroelectric projects. Hydroelectric projects are an acceptable use of national forest lands. The Forest Service will accept some change in resources, if it is of acceptable public benefit. This will be decided on a case-by-case basis.

There will be protection in the form of an interagency agreement between the U S Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service, outlining protection for the endemic plant. The plant will be protected prior to the implementation of hydroelectric projects. Roads and transmission lines will be mitigated according to the guidelines developed in the LMP. Also see response to 121/0668.

121/1856

It says in the Plan that there are 3000 potential small hydroelectric project sites and no site is off limits.

We are unaware of where that figure originated and are unable to find it in the Plan. You may have inferred that from the phrase, "infinite number of variations," which has been changed. See response to 120/1669

121/1857 & 1667

There is ample opportunity to develop hydroelectric power at existing sites. We are endorsing the retrofit of Lake Edison, the so-called Vermillion Dam retrofit. We have an open mind as far as raising Mammoth Pool, as long as it is appropriately mitigated, and we do support, conceptually, Edison's plan to increase the Big Creek Projects by 500 megawatts, which is much more energy than these small projects will generate

Thank you for your comment. The proposal for raising Mammoth Pool has been dropped for the time being.

123-NEW HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS

123/1201, 0978 & 0219

I hope you will recommend against, and do your best to halt construction of, superfluous dams threatening free-flowing rivers, such as the Granite-Graveyard and Jackass-Chiquito Projects and El Portal Dam.

The El Portal Project dam is no longer a proposed project in any form. The proposed site has been designated as a Wild/Scenic River.

The Granite-Graveyard Project has been grandfathered into the creation of Ansel Adams Wilderness and could still be built, if North Fork Kings River is not designated as a Wild/Scenic River. The Forest Service will not participate in any planning on this project until Congress has had time to act on the designation. If it is designated, the project probably would not have sufficient water to be economical.

Configurations of the Jackass-Chiquito Projects could occur without import of water from North Fork Kings River.

The Forest Service will complete a study of the application prior to making a decision, as it currently does for all hydroelectric power projects.

123/1647

The following comments are directed at the approximately five-mile section of Merced River immediately below Yosemite Park boundary.

Although Sec. 3 17 of the Plan acknowledges the ideal terrain and climatic conditions for

hydroelectric development, this important section is completely ignored in sec. 4.2 - Forestwide Goals and Objectives - whereas other objectives (especially #'s 8 & 12) and their social benefits (sec. 4.3.2) are being encouraged. This becomes even harder to understand in light of sec 4.3.7 which confirms that "limited hydroelectric development could take place on Recreational-designated river segments. . ." Denial of any license under Section 7 of the Wild and Scenic Act...does not pertain to the El Portal Project.

Since this comment was written, this segment has been designated a Wild and Scenic River with a classification of Recreational. FERC has denied the license because of WSR status. The Forest Service will make decisions for hydroelectric projects on a case-by-case basis.

123/1820

In order to preserve the integrity of any recommendation you make, I also urge you to delay the approval of any pending dam projects on these rivers until Congress has had an opportunity to act on your recommendations. Congressional action could be undermined by a FERC licensing decision prior to that action.

The Forest Service will not consider the licensing of a hydroelectric project on a river nominated for WSR status until Congress acts on the nomination.

124-NEW DAM

124/0071

I oppose dams and power plants in the Forest and Ansel Adams Wilderness

Any dam proposed in Ansel Adams Wilderness has to have the approval of Congress. Further public opinion would be solicited

Dams and power plants are an acceptable use of National Forest System lands unless there are restrictions, such as wilderness. Many dams and powerhouses currently exist. New proposals will be considered by the Forest Service on a case-by-case basis.

124/0970

Potential benefits of power and water dams on any Forest rivers are far outweighed by the costs (financial and otherwise) involved

Hydroelectric projects are an acceptable use of National Forest system land, as are other uses. Each project will be studied on a case-by-case basis to determine if benefits are greater than costs in resource terms

124/1127

Dinkey Creek is a special area that should be protected from a major dam project.

The LMP is not proposing Dinkey Creek as an area set aside for special protection. Currently, no hydroelectric projects are proposed for the area. It is safe to assume, if economic conditions raise the cost of energy, a project may look attractive. Many sites on the Forest have had projects proposed, but after the initial study, were not pursued. We have no direction to protect all possible sites. Hydroelectric power is an acceptable use of the Forest. Unless an area is protected for a special purpose, for example, Wild and Scenic River status, each application and proposal is studied on a case-by-case basis.

124/1305

We have a special interest in North Fork San Joaquin River. We were horrified last summer to learn of the proposed dam in that area, which would destroy it.

See response to 123/1201 concerning the Granite-Graveyard and Jackass Chiquito Projects.

124/1311

It is my understanding that there are several proposed dam sites on Merced and San Joaquin Rivers. Your recommendations can be a huge help in protecting our rivers

See response to 123/1201

124/1562 & 1131

I oppose the proposed Rodgers Crossing Dam

Rogers Crossing Dam has been eliminated by the establishment of the Kings River Special Management Area, which was created by Congress in 1987

130-LANDS

130/0464

We are concerned with land use allocations that may impact operations of existing facilities. We ask that valid existing rights be recognized when assigning land use prescriptions. Reasonable access for operation and maintenance of PG&E's electric facilities within the Forest must be maintained. New access restrictions on the Forest must carefully consider the burden placed on utility operations

Reasonable access for operation and maintenance of electrical facilities will be maintained.

130/0464

We are concerned that management direction in the Plan may limit PG&E's options for managing company-owned lands in the future. We ask that consideration be given to PG&E's forest management practices in areas adjacent to PG&E lands

The Forest does not presume to dictate land management practices upon any nonfederal owner. The Forest is concerned only with the extent, if any, of adverse effects on adjacent Forest lands from nonfederal land management.

130/1213

Under Future Conditions, Plan sec 4.3 15, we think that acquiring the 20 acres of Cal Tech land to complete Nelder Grove should be high on the list of priorities.

If this land was voluntarily available the Forest would seriously consider acquisition.

130/1658

With regard to lands, I support Alternative A.

Thank you for your support

130/1681

I agree with Standard and Guideline #152 to discourage, in fact prohibit, conversion of prime farmland, forest range, and wet lands for other uses.

Thank you for your support

131-ADJUSTMENTS/EXCHANGES

131/1415

In sec 2 7.12 of the DEIS, it is stated that all alternatives (except Alternative B) will emphasize the acquisition of "nonfederal holdings" and "nonfederal lands". I see this wording as a threat to my legitimate interests, and, therefore I support the wording for Alternative B given in Sec. 2.6.2 14 of the DEIS. I suggest the "emphasis on acquisition" wording could promote abusive treatment of inholders. I propose the wording be altered to emphasize a cooperative approach to mutual problems by the Forest Service and inholders

The Forest recognizes and respects the legitimate property rights of inholders. However, acquisition of suitable inholding from a willing seller is a priority management objective.

131/1684

I fully support the concept of land exchanges, for administrative and resource management purposes. In general, I support Alternative A with the exception of hydroelectric facilities, which would have to be very closely examined on a case-by-case basis. Perhaps, Alternative E might be a more conservative approach

Thank you for your support. The theme of Alternative A is somewhat more commodity-oriented than Alternative E. The hydroelectric portion of A best fits the overall theme. However, proposed hydroelectric development would be closely examined on a case-by-case basis as you recommend

140-HUNTINGTON LAKE

140/0165

I don't like Standard and Guideline #266 I also don't think #277 is a good idea because, small boats should be able to launch at the same facility as large boats Why spend money on building a whole new facility

This issue will be addressed during the management (implementation) planning phases of Huntington Lake, scheduled to be done in 1991.

140/0255

I have read with particular interest from the Plan pp 4-42 to 44. These items are constructive and appear to be in the best interests of all users of the lake and the surrounding area.

Thank you for your support

140/1391

The Huntington Lake Association is opposed to the recommendation of developing a bicycle/foot path around the lake We request its immediate deletion. It is inconsistent with any philosophy or concept of maintaining the forest in its natural state

The Huntington Lake basin is not in a "forested natural state." The area is similar to an urban environment where mechanical equipment is part of the experience. Pathways will give more people the opportunity to experience the Huntington Lake Basin.

140/1713

To water ski, you need to go at least 35 mph to start off. Larger people need to go faster to get up and going What you should do is let water skiers go 40 miles to start out, and then stay under 35 miles per hour. I am in agreement with Standard and Guideline #259.

A 40 mph speed to allow larger people to get up faster is good However, once a skier is up and going, dropping to 35 mph would be very difficult to monitor or enforce.

141-CONCESSIONAIRES

141/1669

The Huntington Lake AA needs to obtain bear-proof trash and garbage collection facilities in the next two years.

The Pineridge District is working with the trash removal companies to provide a bear-proof container, which is patterned after a Park Service design.

141/1755

The Huntington Lake Resort Marina presently has a boat launching facility. However, it is closed to public use. The SUP needs to be modified to permit public use.

Currently, the public has the opportunity to launch boats at Huntington Lake Resort Marina. Signs in the area need to be improved so the public will be made aware that public launching is available. S&G #277 of the DEIS addresses the need for additional public launching/parking. Somewhere at the west end of the lake, a facility will be provided.

The Plan addresses each of the commercial permittees with respect to allowed expansion, except Sierra Summit. To be fair, Sierra Summit should have its allowed expansion limits specified in this Plan. Allowing the Summit to install 20 trailers, at 4 to 5 persons each, has had major impact on the PAOT level.

Past managers of the Huntington Lake area indicated the need for some permittee expansion. Existing permittees will be allowed to expand in response to public demands within existing recreation development and experience levels.

142-CAMPGROUNDS

142/0015

We request that the Huntington Lake Basin overnight accommodations quota be increased by at least 1,000 over the 7,300, not only to help insure the success of Sierra Summit Ski Area, but to maintain and improve the recreational opportunities therein, summer and winter.

The expansion of overnight PAOTs in the Huntington Lake Basin will be limited to what has been approved by existing project EAs. The Huntington Lake Recreation Area Composite Plan, which will be completed by 1993, will address future expansion.

142/1755

Every campground has vacancies except for July 4th and Labor Day weekends. Extending the present camping limit of 14 days to 21 days or longer, except over these 2 weekends, would permit people to utilize the forest to its fullest and most of all, increase the CG income. All the CGs need major improvements and therefore should be upgraded to the highest level that available funds permit.

Increasing the camping limit to 21 days except during July 4th and Labor Day weekends is a good idea. Most Forest Service facilities within the Huntington Lake basin are scheduled for rehabilitation over the next five years. They will be rehabilitated as funds are appropriated by Congress. This idea will be considered on a site-by-site basis.

144-BOATING

144/1755

There is a need for additional boat slips on Huntington Lake. Many cabin owners do not have slips within their tract dock systems. Expansion of their docks is limited by Standard and Guideline #279. Therefore, these cabin owners need slips for the entire summer and not for short term use as limited by this item. The words "short term use" should be deleted from this item in order to provide for the required additional slips

The purpose of the increased commercial boat slips for short term use is to make them available to the public whose stay is limited to 14 days.

146-RECREATIONAL RESIDENCES

146/0051

Draft Plan S&G #276 - Regarding the removal of a guest cabin on Lot 89 in Huckleberry Tract at Huntington. We are the owners of that cabin, and the permittee on Lot 39. The reason for removing the cabin was to provide room for the proposed path mentioned earlier in Standard and Guideline #282. Since the path is not to be built at that location, there seems to be no reason to remove the cabin. We respectfully request that #276 be excluded from the Plan

The policy to remove the guest house remains the same because, whether the path goes directly through or in the vicinity of the guest house, the facility will affect the experience of users.

146/0255

We have sensed the emergence of an adversary attitude on the part of the Forest Service toward cabin owners. One of the concerns held by Forest Service personnel was the poor utilization record of some cabins in our Huntington area. My purpose here is to document our 1986 usage and to generalize that we have introduced a very large number of families and friends to the High Sierra in our 40 years, - almost continuous use from June 1 to September 29, 1986 with 23 people involved.

Thank you for this information. It needs to be sent to the Pineridge Ranger District and included in public input to the Huntington Lake Basin plan, to be completed by 1993.

146/1391

Huntington Lake permittees are requesting a provision in the Plan to provide for the opportunity to acquire fee title to the lots upon which their cabins are located. It is assumed that there exists the legal means in the event and to the extent that this may be possible. The request would be for the Plan to also recommend that a legal method of doing so be established.

The political implications of this type of recommendation would be too controversial for the Plan to address. This type of action would be analyzed in a EIS similar to the Highway 88 Plan prepared for the El Dorado National Forest.

146/1755

Paragraph A concerning snowplowing states that roads must be constructed to a standard that allows snowplowing, while paragraph B states that certain existing roads may be plowed. We believe the snowplowing policy should be the same on all permittee roads in order to be fair and not be discriminative to the cabin owners. Paragraph C states that the Huntington Lake Road can not be plowed between January 5th and the weekend before Easter.

The Plan allows snowplowing on roads where those activities have occurred in the past. The Plan does allow for snowplowing of additional permittee roads, if those roads are constructed to standards for snowplowing.

150-LAW ENFORCEMENT

150/0162 & 1213

I think there should be more security in the Forest. The destruction from arson and vandalism happens so quickly and is so devastating. It would take years to restore damage that took only minutes. I think criminal and civil cases about unauthorized occupancy should be resolved immediately. Standard and Guideline 147 will help.

Thank you for your support. The Preferred Alternative includes an increase in law enforcement efforts in all functional areas, not just arson.

150/0993

Forest and Fresno/Madera County law enforcement needs to be addressed. How will the Forest be able to look after its proprietary rights and responsibilities? What role will the counties and other agencies be expected to fulfill? What will be the monetary and personnel costs? Is there a need for additional regulations?

The Plan calls for increased cooperation with county officers in order to fulfill law enforcement efforts in the Forest.

150/1669

Standard and Guidelines 214 should be for all Forest resources and regulations, not just fire.

Law enforcement is categorized under Protection and is administered by Fire Management. The S&Gs are for all functional areas, not just fire.

160-MINERALS/MINING

160/0133

I am opposed to mining in the Forest. The minerals and the land should be left as they are. If mining must take place, it should be done out of sight of the visitors because it ruins the natural beauty of the Forest.

Miners have a statutory right to locate claims and mine on public lands opened to mining under the 1872 Mining Law, as amended. The Forest Service attempts to minimize the impact through an approved Plan of Operation and appropriate reclamation. Minerals are located in areas identified by certain rock types and land forms. Therefore, it is impossible to locate mines other than where the minerals are located.

160/0171

I don't think you should require lease conditions to be consistent with requirements for operations on locatable claims, as per Guideline #133.

Legitimate miners have a statutory right under the 1872 Mining Law as amended. A lease is considered an authorized privilege and could have different conditions. We have changed the wording of the S&G pertaining to lease conditions.

160/0191

We find no mention of mineral value or potential for sanbornite in the Plan either for Rush Creek or Big Creek deposits in Section 27, T.11N, R.25E, Mount Diablo B&M. This is a significant mineral resource and not given much attention in your Plan. We worry how the Plan may limit exploration and production activities for barium silicate in Rush Creek and Big Creek areas.

Since mineral potential and activity is not a major activity or a critical issue or concern, the Forest did not provide a detailed discussion. See response to 160/0133.

160/0296

Mining should be encouraged along with controls to prevent razing the land

Legitimate mining under appropriate federal laws will continue along with emphasis on restoration of mining sites

160/0349

I am opposed to the planned reduction of mineral operations. At a time when we face the loss of strategic mineral sources from South Africa and other countries, there is no justification for the Forest Service to reduce and discourage exploration and mining in public lands

The expected reduction of mineral operations is based on continued low prices for minerals and high production costs, along with additional congressional withdrawals from mineral entry. Congress could cancel some or all withdrawals. The Forest Service does not discourage legitimate exploration and mining on public lands open to mining.

160/1158

Administrative withdrawals that restrict the philosophy of the Mining Law of 1872 are in error and against the national interest. Whatever we do to enhance our aesthetics, we must subordinate this view to the need of continued encouragement of private enterprise to produce from our public land resources the minerals research development for their use, to provide for the nation's development and defense

Withdrawals exist to protect special areas or government-improved property. Through a review of the withdrawals, the Forest has eliminated those that are no longer needed. The Forest appreciates your comment and position, but believe some withdrawals are essential. The Forest cannot change withdrawals created by Congress.

160/1213 & 1418

DEIS Fig 3.04, Mineral Potential, shows T.6S, R.22E. Sections 5,6,7, and 8 with mineral potential. Nelder Grove was withdrawn from mineral entry. I hope that will never be changed. The damage from previous mining claims has not been corrected yet. Withdraw sensitive areas from future mining claims. Eliminate mining claims that are legally deficient, improperly recorded per 1976 FMPA, or those that have failed to do regional assessment work.

Sensitive areas, such as Nelder Grove, have been withdrawn from mineral entry, and additional ones can be withdrawn, as they are identified. Eliminating illegal mining claims is an ongoing activity, based on priorities. The BLM is the final authority on declaring claims null and void.

160/1362

Alternatives F, H, and I are "resource mining" alternatives that should be dropped from consideration

Thank you for your comment. Alternatives F and I have been dropped from consideration while Alternative H has been retained to assure the display of a "reasonable range of alternatives".

160/1393

It is time to remove the grandfather clause for mineral rights in the Forest. Examples such as the mining claims in the Kaiser Wilderness and the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness are nothing more than summer homes. They develop roads for a select few into wild areas that are publicly owned.

Claims in these areas are being studied for their validity. If they are declared invalid by the BLM, the areas will be restored. The homes are outside the wilderness in these cases. If the claims are valid, the right to the claimant will continue. However, any surface occupancy would have to be reasonably incidental and necessary to mining as detailed in a plan of operation.

160/1669

The Forest should not actively support mineral and energy resource development, but should be responsive to requests for development.

The wording in the EIS and Plan has been changed to "be responsive to requests for orderly exploration and development.. .."

160/1681

Standard and Guidelines #'s 136 & 138 are excellent adjuncts to the Plan.

Thank you for your support.

160/1684 & 1658

I have no problem with the overall concept of mining and mineral extraction on our Forest. I'm not sure we need more roads in presently uproaded areas, which, in theory, will open more lands to mineral exploration and development. In general, I would support the management proposal in Alternative E over A, or any other alternative.

The additional roads would probably be a result of entry for other resource management purposes, unless a significant mineral deposit is discovered. With minerals, the Forest Service is reactive, as the 1872 Mining Law gives a statutory right to explore, locate, and mine on federal land open to mining.

160/1806

The Plan is pro-mineral development. There should be NO water degradation at all. Tailing should be tightly controlled, to the point of being replaced and recovered with saved topsoil. Mining is absolutely antithetical to wilderness and should not be allowed. Existing operations should be phased out as soon as possible. No vehicles should ever be allowed in wilderness. The monitoring is grossly deficient.

Miners have a statutory right to locate claims and mine on open public lands under the 1872 Mining Law, as amended. The Forest Service attempts to minimize the impact through an approved Plan of Operation, which is agreed to by the Forest Service and miner. The operating plan includes ways to minimize surface disturbance and appropriate reclamation. The Wilderness Act allowed staking for mining claims until December 31, 1983. Valid claims, as of that day, are allowed to remain and operate.

Moderate precision/validity is unacceptable. A single implementation review per year is likely to be insufficient on many districts. A review of EAs and plans of operation should include a ranking of potential impacts, leading to immediate recognition of plans that have potential for substantial impacts and therefore must be more closely monitored.

The monitoring item refers to the responsibility of the Forest's Land Officer. District personnel will be making more reviews. Those having greater potential for impacts will be closely monitored.

160/1841

Mineral exploration is prohibited or severely restricted in the wilderness or proposed wilderness areas. These restrictions have severely dampened the harvest of many of these resources.

Congress determines how wilderness areas should be used and what restrictions apply.

161-GENERAL FOREST AREAS

161/1669

Standard and Guideline #125 should be accomplished in all areas, whether in the Wilderness or not. You should explain the significance of the date 1/1/84.

Wilderness areas were withdrawn from mineral entry on 1/1/84. No new claims can be filed after 12/31/83. Validity on claims outside wilderness are determined on an as-needed basis. There are so many claims that administrative resources are not available to conduct validity reviews.

170-PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

170/0060

The total budget required by Alternative A is almost 20% above the Base Year 1982 level. That does not appear to be realistic in view of the efforts to reduce the Federal deficit. Since the Forest Service has historically been more emphatic upon meeting commodity goals than the amenity values, it is a foregone conclusion that the Plan implementation will result in serious reductions in amenity benefits.

Using the Regional Planning Guide, the Forest was directed to follow certain criteria to develop our range of alternatives irrespective of how unrealistic they may seem. The total budgets required for each alternative were developed during this planning process which would assist in the implementation of each alternative. In developing the range of alternatives, budgets were not to be used as constraints. If proposed activities were reasonable and needed for protection of resources, then we were instructed to use them.

We recognize that the Forest Service has historically emphasized meeting commodity goals rather than amenity values, however, under the current planning process the Forest is directed to equalize the value of all resources (i.e.) commodity and amenity values. We believe that alternative A gives the public the best blend of these values.

170/0349

Page 1-2 of the plan states "forest plan implementation process is subject to valid existing rights." I can support that statement and hope that the supervisor will live up to it.

Implementation of the LMP will not supersede valid existing rights of an "inholder". Owners of nonfederal lands within a National Forest have a statutory right-of-access pursuant to Section 1323 (a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). Although ANILCA provides all inholders a right-of-access, it is not unqualified. The access granted will be "as the Secretary deems adequate to secure the owner the reasonable use and enjoyment therefore."

171-MONITORING

171/0814

The Fresno County Farm Bureau support the development of a rangeland resource monitoring program which includes measurements of range condition and trend.

The monitoring section of the Forest Plan will include provisions for continued measurement and re-measurement of range condition and trend.

171/1002

How will the considerable monitoring expense be budgeted and appropriated?

Monitoring the implementation of the Forest Plan will come from a variety of funds appropriated from Congress. The monitoring of a particular function will be paid for by funds distributed to the function.

171/1134

Plan does not adequately provide for monitoring water quality and prevention of such effects.

The Forest has a plan for monitoring water quality by checking the effectiveness and implementation of BMP. Baseline monitoring has been done in the past, but will be restricted to specific project areas where water quality is of concern.

171/1533

Moderately accurate results make it rather difficult to evaluate whether or not a decline is indeed significant. Further, nowhere is revealed what is considered a significant decline. By the time a decline is determined to be significant, it may well be too late for the recovery of the sensitive species in the affected stream and that part of the population may be lost.

Monitoring should show trends. There must be caution to ensure that normal fluctuations don't force a required plan modification. For example, trout population changes dramatically even in wilderness because of annual stream flow fluctuations, fishing pressure, temperature etc. Monitoring must allow for the fluctuations yet at the same time reflect changes brought about by management. We feel the monitoring proposed in the Final Plan will meet the degree of sensitivity.

171/1669

The monitoring program described here is very good. However, it is lacking in detail. Will this work in fact take place? The discussion of validity and precision is very poor and needs to be completely redone. The monitoring discussion should include precision and accuracy. The definition of a sampling period needs to be clarified for the reader.

As funding becomes available, the Forest will coordinate its monitoring program with PSW on the specifics needed for each species. The details you are requesting will be included in the species monitoring plans.

171/1806

I suspect that the programs to suffer will be baseline data collection, research and monitoring, since rampant road building has already been sapping funds from long overdue essential research. This baseline data is essential before altering the environment. A "moderate monitoring program" sounds quite inadequate, and the shelterwood monitoring of "locations and base conditions after harvest" is reprehensible--base conditions no longer exist after harvest.

Please refer to Chapter 5 in the Final Plan which outlines our monitoring program. We agree that baseline data is important to successful monitoring. As an example, the Forest has already begun planning a monitoring scheme, which includes baseline data gathering, for riparian areas, oak woodlands, oldgrowth and meadowedges.

172-BUDGET CONSTRAINTS

172/0387

Whether the goals and objectives are realized will primarily depend on Federal budgetary considerations that are out of your hands.

See response to 172/1787.

172/0545

How can we spend 1.5 million dollars of the taxpayers' money on research when the money could be used for jobs, education, roads and senior citizens.

In 1987, the Forest Service was directed by Congress under the Fiscal Year 1987 Appropriation Act to conduct inventories, monitoring, and research for a period of five years on the suitability of various forest types to provide spotted owl habitat.

172/1002

The documents should display a plan which would fully implement selected alternatives. We note that all the alternatives but one, require increased budget as compared with the base year.

See response to 172/1787.

The Plan should analyze the potential effects of budget shortfalls. The analysis should provide: a clear description of the budget cuts between program elements. The impact of budget reductions on PNV, cashflow, employment opportunities and any changes in land allocations resource programs. Appropriate analysis or varying levels of budget shortfalls say 80%, 60% and 40%. This analysis should be made for each alternative.

See response to 172/1787.

172/1046

The budget needs to be increased, volunteers should be used extensively. I do not think the taxpayers should subsidize the lumber industry.

We agree with the value of volunteers to the Forest. This program will continue to be utilized. The implementation of the Plan will not lead to subsidizing the timber industry.

172/1266

The Forest Plan with the many good things it has in it cannot possibly be carried out with the budget available.

See response to 172/1787.

172/1362

The Low Budget Alternative is totally unrealistic. The Sierra's current budget (about 13 million) is actually less than the proposed first decade level (14.1 million) under this alternative. However, your current management surely doesn't reflect the "Environment to be Created" under the future "low Budget" regime. This should be revised to meet the real world conditions.

During the planning process we developed our range of alternatives, including the Low Budget Alternative. This alternative represents a basic or low budget level of activities and commodity outputs prescribed by laws, regulations, and Forest Service management direction. It responds to the basic stewardship of the Forest over the planning period. The budget established for this basic level of land stewardship does seem unrealistic when compared to the budgets established for implementation of the other alternatives. We feel that our description of the "Environment to be Created" under this basic level of stewardship and the established budget required to implement it, is fairly accurate.

172/1383

It appears unrealistic to propose alternatives based on an increased budget allotment, especially a significant increase.

See response to 172/1787

172/1392

The Plan should include specific programs to guarantee that if budget goals are not met, timber production and other commodity related activities will not cause conservation practices to suffer.

See response to 172/1787.

172/1533

If the current trends in Federal domestic budget reductions continue, the budget goals called for by all alternatives of the Plan will not be met.

See response to 172/1787.

Sierra planners will face reduced budgets in the future, yet the Plan fails to describe how reduced budgets will be allocated among resources.

See response to 172/1787

While the total budget range of alternatives is adequate (101 percent for the first, 107 percent for the fifth decade), the lack of reduced or current budget alternatives, indicates a failure to beat NEPA standards for a broad range of alternatives.

NEPA standards require a reasonable range of alternatives. The current situation is a low budget alternative. Any alternative lower than low budget would not be considered reasonable.

172/1669

Current funding level is much lower than the proposed budget, and we wonder how this will affect some of the proposed management plans. The relationship between the different funding levels and the implementation of the Plan is not stated clearly enough. The Plan needs to more realistically address some of the effects that projected funding will have on the management.

See response to 172/1787.

172/1682

Upon early completion of key wildlife and other studies, reinstate in two or three years, a second Plan review well in advance of the authorized 10 year review. Including review as required by California Wilderness Act of released areas.

One of the major reasons for the formal monitoring plan is to keep current on what is happening in various forest programs throughout the Forest and to determine if expected results are occurring. This enables the Forest to change directions, and if need be, amend the current plan before the formal ten year review period is completed.

172/1737

The lack of protection for non-commodity resources if budgets are cut. The Plan assumes a large budget increase, when a large decrease is more likely. Too often in the past, increased timber has been used to offset budget cuts. The Plan should contain provisions to protect against this and to ensure that other services and programs are not cut disproportionately when budget problems occur.

See response to 172/1787.

172/1787

The Preferred Alternative calls for an increase in budget. There is no chance on that happening in the immediate future (budget deficits, cutbacks in domestic spending, no tax increase in the immediate future - present Washington climate). The Plan needs to spell out management direction if adequate funds are not forthcoming. All too often in the past the cut has still gotten out while everything else has suffered.

Because several comments were received on this subject, we developed Appendix P to explain the relationship between the planning and budgeting processes. Please refer to that Appendix for answers to your questions.

172/1858

Congress has given the Forest Service notice of its intent in the budgetary process. They're clearly telling you it is in the national interest to produce more timber and provide less in the non-essential amenities

Congress has traditionally given the Forest Service a balanced budget and is open to new programs and ideas. For example, Congress is now considering a major recreation initiative, which would emphasize the Forest's amenity values.

180-PRESCRIBED BURNING

180/0087

There are enough pollutants in the air already, so coordinating burn days in the Forest with other groups is a great idea

Thank you for your support.

180/1333

The League desires to be placed on the mailing list for notice of all planning documents on fuel reduction in the Giant Sequoia groves and notice for public review of the management plans for the Giant Sequoia groves.

Save The Redwoods League will be added to the mailing list to review plans related to the redwood groves in the Forest.

180/1658 & 1859

I strongly support the use of prescribed fires and natural fires to reduce fuels and maintain wilderness conditions. In the wilderness, no suppression should occur in natural fuelbeds. It is not necessary for prescribed fires to consume all the brush, some islands should remain. Controlled burns should be used as a habitat enhancement tool as well as a suppression method.

Thank you for your support. Because of past suppression policies, a large accumulation of fuels developed. In some cases, these fuels will require some form of suppression action. This does not have to be complete suppression, it can be a confinement or containment to drainages or large areas. In most cases, prescribed burns are designed to leave islands, especially if the burn has an objective of wildlife habitat improvement

181-WILDERNESS AREAS

181/1806

The conduction of fire protection activities to minimize suppression impacts is good. Fires are quite healthy for the forest and should be allowed to burn wherever possible. Chemical retardants should never be used in wilderness.

The use of chemical retardants in wilderness areas has been reduced drastically over the years. It will continue to be reduced as we initiate the natural fire policy in our wilderness areas

182-GENERAL FOREST AREAS

182/1716

Fire is being used in chaparral communities to reduce natural fire hazard and enhance wildlife and range resources. The preferred alternative does not detail how the fires will be planned. Without more specific details concerning how fire will be used on the Forest, CNPS cannot evaluate the potential impacts to native vegetation. We request that this information be provided before our review can be completed. Use of introduced non-natives after burning for forage stabilization is also harmful to chaparral vegetation.

Specific information that the CNPS needs should be contained in plans compiled during the implementation stage. Non-native plants will not be used.

190-RECREATION

190/0060

The design of the Amenity Alt. appears to be faulty, it limits developed recreation too stringently. Amenity values are enjoyed and consumed at a higher rate if the public has a reasonable amount of developed recreation. People use developed sites as bases for their jaunts into the dispersed recreation areas. They go together to provide a complete recreation experience and should not be funded, managed, and developed at different rates.

The amenity alternative emphasizes wildlife, aesthetics, and dispersed type camping and experience level. Developed Recreation is inappropriate in this alternative.

There is considerable mention of low standard service for recreation in many alternatives. Unless there was a conscious constraint of FORPLAN to do so, the objective function of maximizing PNV should have eliminated low standards.

You are correct in your observation. The FORPLAN model was constrained to give higher priority to basic resource protection rather than to provide a higher level of recreation service.

190/0103

Standard and Guideline #222 is bad because people like to get to the mountains by horseback. #250 increases the number of people in campgrounds, and is therefore bad, because people don't like to have people keeping them up all night. The trails will become worse and incur more soil erosion.

S&G #222 of the Draft Plan, refers to tie-up of stock near lakes and streams to prevent degradation of riparian zones and pollution. It does not affect the public's ability to get to the mountains. S&G #250 of the Draft Plan would only be accomplished by building more campgrounds, not increasing densities.

190/0106

How would you facilitate wheelchairs? For safety, you could put the rails where needed. Standard and Guidelines #202 & #335 only allow OHVs near the roads and not near ponds and caves, in order not to pollute the habitat and food of animals. Item #11 - Why do you need more road and trails and where would they lead? Item #47 - You want to protect 6 superior nest sites for the peregrine falcon, but what if a baby flies astray, how would you protect it?

Facilities in all new campground construction and reconstruction are designed to accommodate wheelchairs, then are reviewed by the handicapped. In addition, we are adding facilities at lakes to facilitate fishing by the handicapped. Plan Section 4.5.2.1 provides for a moderate increase in roads and trails. Most new roads built would be for timber harvesting in areas now unroaded. A few new trails would be built mostly for OHV use. The project planning phase of trail development ensures that trails do not adversely affect wildlife. Falcon chicks will be protected when project

implementation protects the habitat. We have no control over the dispersal of the young. We have protected sufficient habitat for the young to survive

190/0110

Standard and Guideline #9 was a good thing to do. It prohibited new recreation uses. Item #63 is not a very smart thing to do. Most animals need trees to survive. It takes a tree quite awhile to grow to normal size. I think that you should close the unnecessary roads.

Thank you for your comments. Unnecessary local roads will be closed to public use in all timber analysis areas in Management Area 4. S&G #349 of the Draft Plan would do the same thing in Management Area 5

190/0117

Increasing the number of camp units is a very good idea, because we can use the lumber. There shouldn't be maximum noise levels in the forest. You should not let people go closer than 100 feet to lakes and streams so those who can't swim will not drown. I think all lakes and streams should be restricted.

Noise level restrictions are supported by many users of the National Forest. They come to the Forest to get away from noise. Protection of their right to have peace and quiet seems reasonable. The 100 feet restriction from lakes and streams pertains to tie-up or picketing of horses and not a restriction of other valid uses of lakes and streams such as swimming, and fishing etc.

190/0120

I disagree with the amount of time given to overnighers. It should be 12-15 days. I agree that 150 boats is enough, more would be too crowded. I agree with the 15 mph speed limit for boats. I am happy about the rebuilding of trails, but not happy to wait until 2010. I like the protection for fish streams by not allowing drafting unless downstream discharge is needed. I like protection of nests and dens of young species. Why aren't changes made until 1990, i.e., grass to brush.

With some 1,100 miles of trails in the Forest, some are in need of major repair. Maintenance will be done by Forest Service crews and volunteers. The Forest also would like to see trails rebuilt sooner. Thank you for your support for boat speed limits. Water drafting will not be allowed if the water is needed for maintenance of downstream fisheries

190/0121

A one week campground limit is too short. I agree with recreational ideas. I think that the handicapped and disabled should have use of all facilities and be able to participate in most activities.

A one week camping limit is proposed for Summerdale Campground only. Most users of this campground stay overnight on their way to Yosemite National Park. Because of the popularity of this campground, to allow use longer than seven days would mean more sites would be tied up and many short period users left with no place to camp. All new rehabilitated sites are built to meet handicapped/disabled standards

190/0122

A lot of your suggestions may be too late by the time you put them into action. Will you be able to start the safety/convenience of trails? Will the year 2000 be soon enough for site protection and visitor safety? Will the changes addressed in Standard and Guideline #21 occur before review? How will you know if they take place?

The Forest will complete an OHV Plan within the next three years. This plan will analyze safety, access, and other types of uses, such as horses and cross-country bikes. The OHV Plan will be periodically monitored to ensure that the Standard and Guideline you refer to is closely followed. The Plan will be modified when any one of the changes occurs.

190/0128

I disagree with the increase in recreational developments because wildlife would be hurt, because of a greater potential for feeding on improper food, and being frightened away from their homes, due to noise from people. I agree and disagree that there should be safer trails, but should be done

so as to protect wildlife. I agree with the need for six superior nesting sites for peregrine falcons. Hopefully, they will live longer and more productive lives.

You are indicating that conflict occurs between the various resources. We have developed strategies for certain areas in the Forest Through our interdisciplinary process, we determine what trade-offs or mitigations are necessary to minimize the conflict. Sometimes, we trade a recreation value for a wildlife value. Sometimes, it is the other way However, we never intentionally make trade-offs that are so severe that we jeopardize the resource as a whole. Threatened and endangered species such as the peregrine falcon have total protection as mandated by law.

190/0129

The idea to increase the capacity of sites by 7% is completely impractical. Reviewing the OHV plan in case of change is most ridiculous. By then, the damage is done. Vehicle traffic should be kept to a minimum and on the road, not off No increase in wilderness viewing, protect wild animals at all times. I like the idea of making trails safe and encouraging use of the Forest by minorities and disabled. Keep vehicle levels low in deer winter range. Maintain current water levels in rivers. Protect meadows, timber, water, and soil.

Demand for recreation in the Forest is discussed in the DEIS pg 3-14 Sec.3.5.1.1. Based on the projected increases shown in this section and the fact that developed sites are only at 26% estimated capacity, a 7% increase in our estimate of increase capacity is needed. Increases in demand could require an increase above 7%. The Forest will complete an OHV plan within the next three years. Your concerns will be addressed during the preparation of this plan Thank you for your support of our trail objectives and policy toward minorities and disabled. Objectives of the Plan are to keep vehicle levels low in deer winter range and to protect meadows, timber, water and soil.

190/0133

I agree that more sanitation facilities and parking is needed. I like the idea of preserving cultural and historic sites, preserve marshlands and meadows Good goals for protection of endangered birds I am opposed to increased commercial activity. McDonalds and Burger King would ruin the naturalness. I oppose the decision to restrict Denver Church and Little Denver Church Campground to day use only. It would be a disappointment to me and quite a few other people if those campgrounds were closed.

S&G #251 of the Draft Plan describes the conversion of Denver Church and Little Denver Church campground to day use. These facilities would be replaced by the expansion of Lupine Campground (to be renamed Lupine/Cedar Bluff Campground). Only day use would be permitted next to the lakeshore. This would allow everyone to use the lakeshore and not infringe on those camping. Those using campgrounds would still have nice views of the lake at many of the new campsites at Lupine/Cedar.

190/0134

Is a 7% increase in capacity of developed sites enough? Why provide upgrading of commercial recreational services and facilities? How are you going to rehabilitate facilities in dispersed recreational areas to provide visitor safety and site protection by 2005? For changes in objectives of a specific area, how will they know if these changes take place? I compliment you on your idea to build a bicycle/foot path around Bass lake.

Demand for recreation in the Forest is discussed in the DEIS, pg. 3-14. Based on the projected increases shown in this section and the fact that developed sites are only at 26% estimated capacity, a 7% increase is our estimate of new capacity needed Increases in demand could require an increase above this. Dispersed areas will be rehabilitated through traffic control and upgrading of toilet and water facilities, where safety and health problems exist. Success of this proposal will depend on adequate funding being available from Congress, or on partnership agreements between other groups that might cooperate in providing monies for development

190/0135

Increasing roads and trails sounds good. Sometimes it is hard to drive on the road with all those cars filled with people. I also think you should provide parking and sanitation facilities for snow play, snowmobiling, and cross-county ski areas.

Thank you for your comment supporting increased roads and trails. The Forest recognizes that lack of parking and sanitation facilities for snow activities is a problem. Funding and development will be consistent with the Draft Plan, pg 4-19 #16. During the last decade, the Forest has worked with state agencies to construct three trail heads for winter use parking.

190/0136

The forest would look and be much more interesting with trails for hiking or bicycle riding in the summer, or for snowmobiling and cross-country skiing in the winter.

The Plan recommends more trails. Within the next three years an OHV plan will be prepared. Snowmobile routes will be designated in this plan.

190/0137

Is 2010 soon enough to keep the public interested? I wish it could be in the next few years. If you plan on "increasing road and trail construction," why "limit recreational events involving motorized vehicles?" To save land from overuse? The Forest is very considerate in its encouragement of the handicapped to join the fun and visit forests. How will you cater to their special needs? Do you have the handicapped helping you decide? Where will you publish changes to original plan?

Past funding for trail reconstruction has been slow in coming. Our most realistic projections to complete trail reconstruction is 2010. In all new campground and new facility construction or reconstruction, we provide access for the handicapped. Facilities like toilets, tables, etc., are now available to certain handicapped persons within newly constructed or rehabilitated recreation forest areas. The Final Plan will be available in libraries and district offices.

190/0138

I agree with Standard and Guideline #202 pg.4-38 of the Plan, concerning recreational vehicles on designated route/areas. Airplane wreckage should be removed immediately to beautify forest and prevent danger to people who may enter the Forest. Aircraft noise will detract from environment and exhaust may pollute environment. Make sure boats do not ruin the bottom of the lakes. I disapprove of getting rid of cover for animals and unbalance ecosystem of wilderness. I don't agree that we should provide expansion for Sierra Summit, it discourages competition from other possible resorts.

S&G #382 of the Draft Plan states "Require removal of aircraft wreckage." This will be the accepted practice, but may take time due to terrain and size of the job. Immediate removal may not be possible in every case and will be treated on a case-by-case basis. The Plan includes a balance of ecosystems for wildlife. Sierra Summit is the only approved ski area on the Forest. Expansion should not affect competition from adjacent ski areas in Yosemite Park or adjacent forest.

190/0141

I fully support improvements to hiking trails, campgrounds, etc. One of the best recommendations is to design facilities for the handicapped. I don't think you should encourage Mass Transit. The beauty of the Forest will be ruined by "tourist attractions." Improvements to roads will hopefully reduce number of accidents and/or deaths. Because of the many people, including children, who picnic in the snow and ski areas, I think it's a good idea to keep oversnow vehicles in special areas. The idea of a path around the lake is wonderful.

Thank you for your support. Your comments were considered in our final analysis.

190/0143

I don't think you need to increase the camp units by 5% unless your department is really in need of more camp units. I think if people want to stay over 7 nights you should make them pay extra. I agree with plan of allowing water skiing and other towed aqua-planing devices. It will make

Huntington Lake more enjoyable for tenants. I think you should start to limit oversnow vehicles to designated areas. They are dangerous to wandering children and adults

DEIS Sec. 3.5.1 1 discusses supply and demand. With the increase in use shown in this area, it is our estimate that developed campsites will need to be increased by about 7% by the year 2000. Thank you for your support for management of Huntington Lake. Oversnow vehicles will be limited to designated areas and trails as you recommend.

190/0144

I like the idea of rehabilitating trails for safety and recreation protection by 2010. Encourage use of Forest by handicapped, disadvantaged, and minority persons. Creating special facilities, such as ramps, rails and braille signs will help more people learn about nature. There should be limits on boats, overnight trailers and people using the area. Boats at Bass Lake should be limited to 150 on July 1 to Labor Day for the safety of the boat owners, other people and nature.

The surface of Bass Lake is administered by Madera County. We agree with your concern and have taken steps in this direction as shown in S&Gs #241 & #242 of the Draft Plan.

190/0145

I don't think it's important or necessary to upgrade commercial recreational services and facilities. Why would you restrict all but motor bikes. Wouldn't they be just as dangerous? What will they do to see if these things take place or happen? Who is going to do all the work? How will they protect it?

Upgrading does not necessarily mean expansion. Often improvement is made for appearance, convenience to the public, and for health and safety. OHV vehicles would be restricted to trails and areas where they can operate safely, not cause damage to the resources, or conflict with other uses. The Forest will treat your concerns through the monitoring plan. Proposals and corrections will be made, as needed.

190/0149

I think it would be fun to have a bicycle/foot path around the lake so people could take a night hike. I think it is too dangerous to have people riding bicycles in mountainous areas.

Mountain bikes would be allowed in areas outside wilderness only where their use can occur without safety or resource problems. A plan will be developed, as stated in the Draft Plan pg.4-19 #20.

190/0152

It is a great idea to rehabilitate trails, but I think it should be a little sooner. I think we do need to encourage the handicapped and the disadvantaged people. Provide expansion for a ski resort? I don't like to ski, lots of people don't like to ski, so why do we need this?

Thank you for your supporting trail rehabilitation and encouragement for the handicapped and disadvantaged. Budget limits our ability to complete our trail work before 2010. Expansion of the ski area is needed to accommodate those who enjoy skiing. No other ski areas would be developed until Sierra Summit reaches capacity.

190/0154

My family likes going up to the mountains for the day. My whole family would appreciate a daytime picnicking, swimming and fishing site.

Thank you for your suggestion. See response to 190/0133.

190/0157

Protecting the nests and dens of all sensitive species until the young are gone is a great idea. Route travelways to avoid wet meadows is very good. Update the Forest's Cultural Resource Overview on a 5 year basis. Roads need to be taken care of. Limiting by posted weight limits and special use (haul) seasons is a good idea.

Thank you for your supportive comments.

190/0160

I'm not real happy with Standard and Guideline #303 of the Plan. The Dinkey Creek Pack Station should be reopened. The pack station was there for recreational purposes and should stay that way. OHVs should be ridden in campgrounds for additional recreation while camping. There should be designated riding areas so that they will not disturb animals in the area.

Modifications have been made to the Plan to permit expansion under certain circumstances. Many members of the public object to the operation of OHVs in campgrounds. The purpose of many who visit the National Forest is peace and quiet.

190/0166

I think an information center would be great. Then people who are interested in the forest wildlife will be able to learn more about it. I agree with #20 pg 4-19 of the Plan, because people who like to have nice, peaceful bike rides through the forest will be able to have them. I agree you should keep vehicle travel at low levels in deer ranges.

Thank you for your support.

190/0171

I like the idea of providing facilities for the handicapped. I also like the idea of having information stations available to tourists.

All new or rehabilitated developed recreation sites within the Forest will provide facilities for handicapped persons. Thank you for your support.

190/0173

I think it is a good idea to limit commercial rafting.

Managing the use and establishing quotas along the rivers will be addressed in management plans scheduled to be completed for the Merced & Kings Rivers by 1990.

190/0186

Please include the following points in the master plan of the Forest:

- 1) Reduce timber harvest acres.
- 2) Support the wilderness designation for the KRRRA.
- 3) Include in your budget a large sum for trail building and maintenance.

Thank you for your Wilderness designations.

Your support for reduced timber harvesting was considered during the preparation of the final plan. The KRRRA was designated as a special management area through an Act of Congress. Budget emphasis for trails must come from Congress. The Forest supports an emphasis for trails construction and maintenance. Thank you for recognizing our support for the wilderness areas on the Forest.

190/0297

I think that the night stay should be limited to 10 nights because other people would like turns in the campground. I agree with your plan to allow water skiing and other towed aqua-planing devices.

S&G #266 of the Draft Plan presently states "Limit overnight visits in campgrounds to 14 nights" at Huntington Lake. When demand reaches a point where numerous people are not able to find campsites at Huntington Lake, a solution would be to reduce limits of stay to ten or seven nights or to increase the number of camping spaces. The Forest will consider these options as demand increases.

190/0517

I am in favor of development of recreation areas within the Forest road system both summer and winter.

Your comment was considered during the final analysis.

190/0602

The Plan states "Conflicts... between recreational activities and resource management are now occurring" This is true because management for timber production conflicts with almost every other use, especially recreational use Also, because recreational activities account for less than 10% of Forest revenues, conflict exists with activities producing more income.

Conflicts occur because most resources have different objectives. We have found conflicts can be resolved through the E.A. planning process. Vegetation management can benefit recreation activities, if managed correctly.

190/1018

Footpaths are fine to a point. But to make more of them and cut down on the maintenance of roads and the building of new roads, I feel is wrong. You are forgetting the elderly who can not walk very far, and the handicapped that can not walk at all, or families with very small children. Isn't the Forest for them too? I would hate to think it is just for the strong and the young.

We agree, the Forest is for everyone The Plan has a very small percentage increase in the number of additional trail miles (Plan Table 4.02 and 4 03) Under most circumstances trails are not constructed at the expense of roads.

190/1178

We do not feel that visitors to our national forests should have to pay for the privilege. Those staying in the improved campgrounds should pay a reasonable fee for the clean-up and maintenance of those facilities

Visitors do not have to pay to visit the National Forest unless they stay within an improved recreation area

190/1221

I wish to add my voice to the many other voices recommending Alternatives H-MKT or C-RPA to the Plan. My understanding is that these two plans will maintain and enhance recreational opportunities, provide for quality wilderness experiences and slightly increase the quantity of water for irrigation.

Your preference for Alternative H-MKT and C-RPA was considered during the final analysis

190/1366

The growth of metropolitan areas like the Bay Area will soon make recreational uses on the Forest exceed timber uses in importance. We urge you to place greater emphasis on the preservation of roadless areas to provide the type of dispersed recreational values that will continue to grow in demand.

A vast increase in roadless areas (acres) occurred on the Forest through the passage of the 1984 Wilderness Act The Forest now has some 528,000 acres of wilderness, made up of all or part of five wilderness areas. Your preference for retaining the roadless areas outside wilderness in a roadless condition was considered in the final analysis.

190/1492

I am concerned with the schedule of fees shown as "willingness to pay values" on pg. 7-37 of the Appendices.

1)These values are used in generating the benefits column for recreation in the PNV computation.
2)These figures are much higher than any fees currently being charged by the Forest. The assumption that people would in fact be willing to pay these fees is, I think, questionable.

The fees people would be willing to pay are based on surveys and estimates. They do not reflect what the Forest Service could charge However, concessionaires are charging and receiving fees close to the amounts shown in the Appendix.

I believe that the facilities offering more than just basic amenities should be put on a paying basis-the minimum fee necessary to amortize installation and pay for maintenance. Have a mixture of "deluxe" facilities for those who want and are able to pay for them and "basic" opportunities for those who do not want or can't afford deluxe.

Thank you for your suggestions. New legislation before Congress may provide more areas where fees will be charged. For those who prefer not to pay for camping, the Forest has vast acres of dispersed recreational opportunities. For those who prefer deluxe areas, Bass & Huntington Lakes will provide flush toilets and full services.

190/1552

When is the salvation of the Forest lands for recreation more important than the livelihood of the people?

Both recreation and timber are "important", as well as the other forest resources. The key is to obtain a balance of all resources to meet the public's needs. We feel the Preferred Alternative meets this balance.

190/1581

Assumptions for recreation demand determination based upon extrapolating use data with population growth is an erroneous method that needs ratification. Recreation demand will not be proportional to population growth during the planning period because population aging and concomitant changing preferences are not considered.

Although recreation demand is not exactly proportional to population growth, national trends do indicate that as population increases, so does the demand for recreation. While demand can be expected to increase with population, the exact nature of this demand cannot be predicted with precision. Nevertheless, current use data and population projections can be effectively used as a planning tool in the absence of more detailed user-age and recreation preference data. Use preferences were assumed to be proportional to mixture reflective in 1982 uses irrespective of age, ethnicity or other factors. Despite the fact that a greater proportion of the population will be older during the planning period, we cannot accurately predict if or how this projection, or other unforeseen factors, will alter current use patterns. Thus, in the absence of more reliable data, the Forest used existing data and population projections as a basis for estimating future uses.

190/1601

On what are the estimates for future recreation use based? The figures seem to be purposely underestimated to mask the inevitable conflicts between recreational uses and planned industrial forest management.

Estimates for future recreational use were based on the most up-to-date estimates shown in the Forest's RIM (Recreation Information Management) and future state use data available. See response 190/1581

190/1681

Is any consideration going to be given to designate areas for target shooting to help control shooting. Also designate areas for sanitation, parking, and maintenance.

The Forest does not feel there is a significant degree of "target shooting" to warrant establishing areas for such use. Forests like the Angeles NF have more demand and have specific areas for shooting. These areas don't solve all the problems, and in some cases, result in increased vandalism and littering. Should shooting become a problem on the Forest, an analysis will be made to determine the best solution.

190/1684

I have no problem supporting the "full service" type campground. I would also support more primitive campsites that offer the user few or no services. I would expect that users of the full service campground would have to pay for those facilities. I would oppose fees imposed on someone who pulls off a logging road and elects to camp where there are no facilities.

Your comments support current Forest Service management policies. We see no reason to charge for dispersed camping unless Congress should establish entrance fees for National Forests or areas within certain National Forests.

190/1714

Our family enjoys camping, fishing and hiking in the natural forest. We feel that keeping up with the demand for lumber, at the level that it has been in the past, 150 MMBF, is not a threat to continued enjoyment of the forest's beauty by everyone.

Your comment was considered in our analysis.

190/1755

Plan pg 4-43 #272 specifically uses the word "minor" with respect to allowable expansion of the majority of the resorts, while #273 makes reference to Rancheria Garage without including the word "minor". As owners of two commercial businesses, we feel the word "minor" should be deleted from #272 or added to #273.

S&G #272 of the Draft Plan has been modified to prescribe that expansion of overnight PAOT is limited to that presently approved in existing project EAs until completion of Huntington Lake Composite Plan (1991). #273 of the Draft Plan remains the same.

190/1806

Calling logged-over areas with closed roads "scarce semi-primitive opportunities" (Plan p.2-3) does not make these areas any more popular. "About half of the waters are in areas not subject to intensive land and vegetation disturbing activities" (Plan p.3-7), does not alter the fact that half the waters are subject to intense disturbing activities. The only thing accomplished by such statements is a misled public.

We are not trying to mislead the public. Outside of wilderness, semiprimitive opportunities are limited on this Forest. Therefore, when semiprimitive opportunities do occur in certain areas of intensive management, we close the roads after the management activity is completed, to protect the area. We are not trying to say these areas will be more popular, only that semiprimitive opportunities exist, and are available for public enjoyment.

Demand should not be inferred using 1982, a recession year. Equestrian uses, with its associated negative impacts on water, Giardiae, soil, riparian, etc., should not be allowed at all in some areas (like upper elevation meadows), let alone encouraged.

The demand projections seem to be on track. Adjustments will be made if projections are inaccurate. Where or if stock use becomes a problem and results in deterioration of resources, then restrictions will be placed on such use after an analysis with public involvement.

190/1809

I see a future with greatly increased recreational use of the Forest. There should be minimal impact on the natural environment due to timber harvesting. No new roads should be constructed in the South Fork Merced River watershed, and no cutting should be conducted in the "viewshed" of Yosemite National Park.

Thank you for your comment.

With subsequent increased recreation there will be a need for increased trail maintenance and new trail construction.

You are correct in your assessment The Forest trail system will expand moderately, with more intensive maintenance and management of the system. Needed trail maintenance will depend mostly on volunteers and to a limited degree on Forest crews

193-VISTA SCENIC POINTS

193/1787

Shuteye Peak is an area of exceptional beauty and little timber value. Its classification, however, should be "Dispersed Recreation-No Timber Harvest" rather than its present "Dispersed Recreation". OHV use should be restricted to existing roads and jeep trails. Thornberry Mountain-Teaford Saddle should be classified "Front Zone," as it is in Alt. D and not as general forest as it is in the Preferred Alt. All too often in the past, intensive timber sale has resulted in extensive generation of brush, rather than regeneration of forest.

Your comments were considered in the final analysis. OHV use for the entire forest will be restricted to roads and trails

As for the area north of the White Chief-Iron Mountain Ridgeline, this is Red Fir Forest at about 8500 feet elevation. The marginal value of the timber or use for recreation and the exercise of accessing it would not be worth the integrity of this watershed. The purpose of the Visual Quality Objective should be retention. Offhand, I could support designating Bishop Creek Ponderosa into an RNA, as an area of vegetative diversity. But, seeing it as a typical Ponderosa Pine Ecosystem is ridiculous

The area north of White Chief-Iron Mountain is in an area that is "designated dispersed recreation with no timber harvesting " This area is inaccessible and has very little timber value. However, it does not fit the criteria for retention because there is little public use.

193/1806

Any features that characterize the jewels of our nation, the national parks, should be duplicated wherever possible, not just complimented.

Many special features on the Forest have been given special protection (similar to that of a National Park) in the Plan.

194-GENERAL SNOW PLAY AREAS

194/1684

I have no problem with "snow play" areas like Goat Meadow, either with or without facilities.

Thank you for your support of our "snow play" areas.

195/0108

The idea to rehabilitate the trails for safety is excellent for families with small children and the elderly. Another good idea is to stop OHV from traveling the areas occupied by animals frightened by the motor.

Thank you for your support. The Plan restricts OHV use to roads and trails. A forest OHV plan will be prepared within the next three years designating which roads and trails will be open to OHVs. The public is invited to participate in future public meetings for this project

195/0114

There are many good ideas in the recreation section, an example of some are. Rehabilitation of trails for user safety, convenience, and resource protection Does this project have to take until the year 2010? Encouragement of the use of the forest by handicapped, disadvantaged, and minority people is helpful to everyone in the community Building facilities for them provides easier, more accessible use for everyone. I like emphasizing opportunities for equestrians

Thank you for your support. Please see response to 190/0137 for time it will take to rehabilitate Forest Service trails

195/0126

It is a good idea to keep roads as far from lakes and streams as possible Animals need access to water without being scared away. I object to putting jogging and cycling trails around lakes That can cause littering which will ruin the animals' environment. It will also scare the animals away from the water

Biking, jogging, and walking paths are planned around portions of Huntington and Bass Lakes. The need and demand for access to the shore is predominate at both of these lakes. The concern you expressed regarding animals should only cause minor problems which will be dealt with by our field personnel.

195/0154

I think we already have enough roads in the forest. However, I would like to see more trails. I think bike riding in the mountains is a good idea

The Preferred Alternative includes a moderate increase in both trail and road construction We feel we reached a balance between the two types of uses. Thank you for supporting the Forest Service bike trail proposal

195/0164

I think the rehabilitation of trails is good and increasing the capacity of developed sites by 7% is a positive step. I think the changes in sites needs to come at an earlier date.

Thank you for your support.

195/0178

I love the idea of making the trails safer and encouraging the disabled to participate in activities. I think they should be able to enjoy the environment of the forest.

Thank you for your support

195/0187

I believe consideration must be given to trail building and maintenance.

Consideration will be given to trail rehabilitation as budgets and priorities change.

195/0224

I would like to express my support to the following area A plan to increase and maintain trails.

Thank you for your support

195/0272

Consider rehabilitating trails and wild campsites following lumbering in Dispersed Recreation areas and in the general forest

This is our intention on all timber sales.

195/0286

We noticed some messy campsites at the Kistlers Cabin site and mouth of Bishop Creek and recommend that they be cleaned up. Poison oak should be cleared back from the river trail.

Your input has been passed on to our field personnel. Thank you for your comment.

195/0304

Alternative F recommends timber harvesting along existing trails, I don't agree with this You should stick with Alternative A.

Thank you for your support. Impacts created by logging near trails is considered in planning and administration of individual timber sales. Generally logging will avoid trails or will be selective (lighter harvest). At times, logging and even clear cutting can open vistas along trails which provide the users an opportunity to see more of the country.

195/1178

We do not feel that your goal of rehabilitating the trails by 2010 is acceptable. Trail maintenance and the condition of trails is bad. We urge that additional funding efforts go into correcting the problem. Additional parking areas and facilities should be provided at "trailhead" locations. Trail signs along the the Forest trails are in poor condition.

Funding for parking, trail maintenance, and signs depends on appropriations from Congress. If appropriations, outside sources of funding and volunteers exceed expectations, this work may be completed before the year 2010.

195/1533

New trail construction and existing trail maintenance are given an extremely low priority. The Plan is extremely vague with regard to current trail inventory and specific planning. Plan and DEIS should include maps of existing and proposed trails. Prescriptions should be thoroughly planned for management of existing and proposed within the areas

A complete analysis of the trail system and particularly OHV trails will be accomplished by the Forest OHV Plan scheduled for completion within the next three years.

The Plan should identify conflicts and potential conflicts between and among specific user groups and the potential aesthetic impact on trail corridors The Plan should give trail construction, reconstruction, and maintenance equal weight to that of other Forest management goals.

See response to 195/1533 and 195/1178.

195/1667 & 1533

We have been concerned that in recent budget squeezes, trails have suffered throughout California's national forests. We hope your final plan will call for more than the small number (21) of extra trail miles to be built in the next decade, and will place more emphasis on trail maintenance, improvement and reconstruction. A volunteer trail program should be incorporated

See responses to 195/0154 and 195/1737

195/1684

You are spending money on trail maintenance when it's not really needed. Forest Service standards do not appear as high as those of Park Service. You do not have to construct trails to as high a standard. Not every trail need be up to the equestrian standard. I propose two types of trails, high standard multipurpose and a lower standard secondary walking trail. I propose an upstream extension of the trail to Hite's Cove. Another trail proposal going up the Kings River should be extended from Garlic Falls to the Middle Fork. I'd like to see trails in the low country that could be used in the winter.

Plan Sec 4.3.6 discusses three types of trails in wilderness areas. Both "path" and "ways" would be built to lower standards and not to equestrian standards. All of our trails do not receive the same level of maintenance. Generally, only more highly used trails receive intensive maintenance. We currently are working toward completing the San Joaquin River Trail which will provide one of the experiences you are recommending. This trail begins at Squaw Leap and ends at Red's Meadow near Devils Postpile. The trails you are recommending will be considered during the current Wild and Scenic River analyses.

195/1737

I feel you should reconsider the lack of planning and financing for trail maintenance. I favor the proposed construction of new trails, but feel that there must also be an emphasis on maintaining existing trails. I support the alternate proposal of establishing a program for local groups and organizations to volunteer for this work under Forest Service supervision.

We agree that many miles of existing trails take precedence over adding new trails. We must continue maintenance on the investment we already have. We have an active volunteer program on the Forest now and will continue to work toward an expanded program. See response to 190/0120.

195/1804

I recall a number of trails whose maintenance was not up to standard. Most of them are now inside the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness. The Sierra has a lot of "front country" with a long usage season, and more trails are needed there. Winter hiking in the foothills can be very enjoyable.

See response to 195/1737 and 195/1684.

195/1817

Existing system trails should be preserved and maintained. Trails which have been cropped from the system should be inventoried, and where practical re-established. Reconstruction of existing trails should be given priority over construction of new trails.

See response to 195/1737.

196-WATER ORIENTED SPORTS

196/0011

Water skiing has been growing at an alarming rate and there seems to be a lack of public places one can use for this recreation. I hope that a water ski/marine operation will be able to fit into the Forest Plan.

Future management plans for specific lakes will address expansion of marina operations, where and if they are environmentally appropriate.

196/0180

Maybe, if you lower boat speeds at a certain time of day, fewer accidents would occur.

Several S&Gs address boat speeds. Generally, boat speeds are reduced at night, near marinas, and swimming areas.

196/0297

I disagree with Standard and Guideline #315, commercial rafting is dangerous.

Many activities on National Forest land pose some danger. For activities such as rafting, users are advised to carry emergency equipment and be extra careful. Because commercial rafters use experienced guides, their safety record is much better than for those members of the public who raft with little or no experience.

196/0336

I hope to see organized water skiing in the proposed Forest Plan.

See response to 196/0011.

200-RECREATION DEVELOPED

200/0017

Designate Dinkey Creek as a "developed family and youth camp area," protecting it's current uses, while precluding its development as a reservoir.

The designation of an area does not preclude its ability to be reclassified to another designation. The only condition a hydroelectric development proponent would have to comply with is mitigation for loss of public resources, which would be borne by the licensee. The Dinkey Creek reservoir proposal has been withdrawn

200/0060

A new Amenity Alt needs to be developed that allows more and better standards of developed recreation and de-emphasizes OHV routes and use. It will have a better PNV and be implementable within a reasonable budget. The future of the Forest lies in recreation and tourism and the Plan should start heading that way now before more land is irreversibly damaged.

Alternative H best addresses your concerns The theme of the Amenity Alternative emphasize aesthetics, dispersed recreation and wildlife. An increase in developed recreation does not fit this theme.

200/0089

There is no reason why capacity on developed sites is being increased by 7%. Why was 7% chosen? It is contradictory to prohibit new recreation uses, but at the same time, improve commercial recreational services unless it is improved for safety reasons.

The figure of 7% came from a study which indicated recreation would increase nationally by approximately that percent. Commercial recreational services will be allowed to improve for health and safety reasons.

200/0168

1- I don't feel you need to spend money to upgrade commercial recreational services. Spend the money on something else

2-Classification of river corridors may not be fit for wildlife in the area Congress designates.

3-You should give much greater emphasis to improving habitats for endangered species.

1.Upgrading commercial recreational services are allowed only when public demand or need indicates increased service. Funding comes from private sources, not public funds.

2 River classification proposals are normally presented to Congress by the Forest Service. This Plan recommends 225 miles of river be considered for classification in the Wild and Scenic River System. These corridors generally benefit wildlife because the classification limits or eliminates developments in the riparian areas important for wildlife.

3. The S&G concerning sensitive, threatened, and endangered species has been revised to emphasize the need for improving habitats for these species.

200/0387

I am unable to endorse Alternative A because, only moderate increases are proposed for developed recreational opportunities. Studies show this is an area subject to significant future needs.

Alternative A was developed around a theme which emphasized a moderate increase in activities. The Forest Service has an obligation to provide a balance between resources and uses. If the demand for developed recreation exceeds expectations the Plan can be amended

200/0464

PG&E is concerned that Forest decisions will impact PG&E recreational facilities. Forest implies that recreation development should be allowed to meet demand. We would disagree with this philosophy in specific cases. Controls should be established and/or enforced where high recreation use occurs and a plan formulated for allowing highly used sites to "recover."

In the past the demand for developed sites has been so great that closing sites for one, two or three seasons has not been considered. This concern will be considered when the Forest does individual development plans for developed recreation areas.

200/1528

I agree that many low standard camp and picnic areas need improvement.

Thank you for sharing your concerns. Currently, the Forest is preparing rehabilitation plans for most recreation sites.

200/1533

We support this limited expansion of developed recreation sites, so long as all such development is conducted within Forest Service guidelines.

There will be a moderate increase in the number of developed recreation sites. Most of the new development will be done by existing commercial permittees and/or licensees as a requirement for new or relicensed water projects. (Plan 4 3.4) The new facilities will be built to county and Forest Service construction code standards.

200/1581

Demand for developing site recreation is a much stronger trend than is experienced or expected for the low intensity dispersed and Wilderness uses. Comparison of Figure F-1 and G-1 graphically display the close gap between demand and capacity for campgrounds in contrast with dispersed areas.

Figures F-1 and G-1 shows the gap between capacity and demand for developed recreation closes at a faster rate than dispersed recreation. This reflects national trends. Over the next several years, nationwide emphasis will be placed on developed recreation.

Developed sites, such as boat launches and winter sports areas, are not keeping pace with demand for such opportunities. We strongly recommend more emphasis in Forest recreation planning upon developed sites

The opportunities for developed recreation during this planning phase includes public campgrounds, picnic areas, visitor information centers, vistas, resorts, organization camps, recreational residences, and winter sports areas. Facilities not included in this list would be addressed when the plan is re-evaluated at the end of the first ten years or on a case-by-case basis if the development was minor, such as a boat launch.

In view of the contrasting emphasis on developed recreation between Alternatives A and H, why is the first decade use displayed as identical in DEIS Table 2.24? The same question applies to the annual use outputs for dispersed recreation.

Alternatives A & H are the same because the Forest proposal for developed recreation was the same in all commodity oriented alternatives. This was based on the decision that expansion of developed recreation facilities would only occur through development of new hydroelectric projects. Since the Forest could not predict when and if these hydroelectric projects would occur, the projections for each alternative were based on existing facilities. Thus, the numbers are the same.

Dispersed recreation is based on projections and trends with no specific data collection. The Forest did not do anything specifically to increase use. See Appendix B, Sec. B.5.3, Table B.06. Dispersed & Developed Recreational Demand Cutoffs.

200/1658

I support the preferred alternative for developed recreation. In Management Area 2, I am concerned that "dispersed recreation" has been allowed to increase on the north side of Merced River to the point where developments have become necessary. Camping should be eliminated north of the river or campsites should be developed.

Congress has designated Merced River as a Wild/Scenic River The Forest Service will classify the river and develop a management plan for the area. This Plan will address your concerns.

200/1669

All new water development areas should not be considered for reclassification into developed recreation analysis areas

The new water development project areas will be considered for reclassification into developed recreation analysis areas Your concern would be presented during the public involvement portion of the analysis

200/1684

I would oppose a significant number of developed sites as proposed in Alt. H. I feel, if you try to accommodate ultimate potential demand, you risk losing the very values people come to find.

We agree with your assessment.

200/1761

We endorse any provision which provides for increasing the number of developed recreation sites to accommodate the anticipated growth in demand over the next 10 years.

The Plan includes a moderate increase in the number of developed recreation sites which should meet the demand over the next ten years.

201-CAMPGROUNDS

201/0089

You recommend developing 5% more camp units, why 5%? If recreation sites are increased in capacity, camp sites should be increased the same amount.

A developed recreation analysis was conducted. This projected increase is based on past history and projections for the future See Developed Site Use Appendix F.

201/0173

I don't think you should limit overnight visits to 7. It seems useless unless there is an overabundance of campers at Summerdale. I disapprove of S&G #367. Finally, I don't exactly disapprove of #7, but I think the non-profit recreational services and facilities, such as state parks, should also be upgraded, if necessary.

The seven day camping limit at Summerdale campground was included because of demand from the public trying to get into Yosemite Park. If visitors stay for an extended period, spaces won't be available for park overflow. The issue of "wheeled mechanical devices" will be addressed in wilderness management plans

201/1158

We feel the management direction for recreation is toward restriction and concentration; or, in the instance of the developed campground concessionaire policy, of abandoning administrative responsibility. I submit that this direction will not solve the problem. The causes are essentially two: first, recreation has always been an orphan in Forest administration; second, there is inequity in the imposed fee system. The policy direction for closure of timber access roads to recreational use refutes the policies of Congress concerning the use of forest roads and trail funds. Concessionaire administration is an error. However, more damaging is that the concessionaire program transfers the jurisdiction over the public land to the State of California. The solution is the encouragement of the use of undeveloped areas for primitive camping experiences.

The concessionaire program on the Forest is under contract to an organization that has "California" in the title. The Forest still maintains control of the program through terms of the contract. The determination whether roads or trails are left open is made on a case-by-case basis after an environmental analysis has been completed. Most roads are constructed from timber receipts, not Forest road and trail funds

201/1178

We feel the Forest should provide for a wide variety of camping facilities from single campsites to small, unimproved areas with no facilities. There is a definite lack of camping facilities for groups.

The Forest Service shares your concern on group camping. The Preferred Alternative provides a variety of facilities. This topic will be addressed in future recreation plans.

201/1301

Our concern is S&G #271, which limits overnight capacity at all public and private facilities within Analysis Area 47 to 7,300 (PAOT) combined. In the winter time, this is not a major problem because of limited use of campgrounds. In the summer, however, overnight use is projected to approach 7,300 PAOT without the project.

The Forest has recognized the need to resolve the 7,300 PAOT limitation on overnight camping in the Huntington Lake area and has revised the S&G pertaining to this issue to say that limited expansion may occur within existing permits. How and where expansion will occur will be determined by the Huntington Lake Recreation Area Composite Plan which will be completed by 1993. See response to 141/1755.

201/1383

The use of contractors to operate recreational facilities should be supported.

The use of contractors will be encouraged where appropriate.

202-CONCESSIONAIRES

202/0087

I don't like the idea of allowing new commercial shops to open up in the Forest.

Thank you for your comment. S&G #7 of the Draft Plan was included, so that when future demand is clearly indicated, it would be possible to upgrade services.

202/0902

I hope we can convince you to recommend that the campgrounds in the Forest be kept out of the hands of the private concessionaires. This would be in the best interest of the public.

Concessionaires can be used as a "management tool" to reduce costs, keep campgrounds open and to upgrade campgrounds if funds are not available through the normal budgetary process. If and when greater emphasis to funding recreation maintenance and campground development occurs, the use of concessionaires may decrease.

203-SIERRA SUMMIT

203/0087

Why do you need more room for skiing? Don't you have plenty of room for skiing already?

As the demand for skiing increases, the Red Mountain vicinity near Strawberry Lake is the only area suitable for potential expansion of Sierra Summit

203/1282

Planned expansion of ski facilities at Sierra Summit is environmentally indefensible and should be cancelled

Any planned development on National Forest lands would be mitigated so no long-term resource damage occurs.

203/1301

Sierra Summit and the Forest Service realize that realistic expansions can not take place without providing quality overnight accommodations in the form of a destination resort. Although the proposed project would be developed on private land, it will depend for its success on long-term policies of the Forest Service.

Thank you for your comment.

203/1684

I have no problem with a moderate expansion of Sierra Summit, as outlined in several of the alternatives, although the 8,500 PAOT proposed in Alternative H might be a bit much.

Thank you for your support. The 8,500 PAOT would occur only if public demand supports expansion, and only if the increase is reasonable from an environmental viewpoint.

207-FLORENCE LAKE

207/1806

The removal of all of the inholdings in or near Blaney Meadow should receive the highest priority. In the meantime, vehicular travel there should be banned. This should be wilderness!

Continued vehicular access to Muir Trail Ranch was a provision authorized by Congress in the California Wilderness Act of 1984.

208-REDINGER

208/0080

I hope you will be able to develop plans to include a water ski area (slalom course), some camping areas and marina facilities.

The Redinger Lake area has been considered for developed recreation, camping, and water skiing. Proposals would be considered within motorized experience Level 3.

208/0161

I don't think you should restrict overnight camping at Redinger and Kerchhoff Lakes.

See response to 208/0080.

208/1362

There seems to be a demand for gas sales and developments which recognize heavy motorboat and waterski use. Letting people transport their own fuel in and out of Redinger Lake in the dry and hazardous fire danger area is not a safe or wise decision. I would like to propose that there should be a small facility available to obtain gas to keep the fire hazard down at Redinger, and telephone facilities

See response to 208/0080.

208/1640

I believe Redinger Lake should have some developed recreation facilities established to accommodate public use.

See response to 208/0080.

208/1862

I would like you to consider spending a little bit more money to put a few campsites in, so we can enjoy Redinger Lake. Include a few Camp grounds, and some restrooms with showers in your plan.

See response to 208/0080.

209-DINKEY CREEK

209/1130

A recreation management plan should be developed for the Dinkey Creek area with emphasis on protection of its resources.

The Dinkey Creek area has been identified as needing comprehensive recreation management. The Forest will place this project with others on the Forest objectives list and will complete it over the next ten years.

You should take this opportunity to place the Dinkey Creek area into a special area which will insure its protection from dam projects. Dinkey Creek corridor needs a firm management plan that will insure its continued natural beauty.

See Responses to 209/1533 and 200/0017

209/1533, 1786 & 1381

The only "new" developed recreational site we propose is the Dinkey Creek corridor. The area should be designated "family and youth oriented developed camping area." This would preserve a unique and heavily used area of family and youth camps.

The revised Plan will treat the Dinkey Creek area as a "river corridor" instead of a "lake oriented" viewshed. The area will remain designated as a family/youth oriented developed recreation area.

209/1631

I commend your designation of the Dinkey Creek further planning area as a no timber harvest area. Road building must be stopped in this area.

The direction for the Dinkey Lake Further Planning has been decided by the 1984 Congress. 85,180 acres of the planning area will go into wilderness. The remaining 29,130 acres is general forest and will be managed for dispersed recreation with no scheduled timber harvest.

209/1669

I think you should restrict boat speeds or motor size/type on Dinkey Reservoir.

The Dinkey project has been withdrawn from consideration. Dinkey Reservoir will not be constructed.

220-DISPERSED RECREATION

220/0003

Area 61, west of Crown Valley and Statum Meadow, should not be designated general forest. I would support a designation of dispersed recreation for the area.

Forest staff felt that Area 61 most correctly fits its present category of general forest. Alternative A provides for more dispersed recreation (no harvest - 42,210 acres) than under any other alternative.

220/0114

It's a good idea to provide parking for snow play, snowmobiling, and cross-country ski areas. It would keep people from parking in places where flowers and plants might be damaged. Sanitation facilities would help to remind people to throw their trash in garbage cans and not litter. I don't think land disturbing activities should be scheduled, but if they are, provide protection for trails and OHV's.

Thank you for your comment.

220/0178

How are you planning to rehabilitate dispersed recreation areas?

Dispersed recreation areas will be rehabilitated within the guidelines of existing proposed ROS classes.

220/1125

I would support leaving management Area 19 as dispersed recreation. Area 19 combined with management Area 18 is the only "semiprimitive" area left on the forest to take our guests to on extended trips.

Area 18 is dispersed, and there are no plans to change it. However, area 19 was designated general forest because of other multiple use values.

220/1222

I support many aspects of the proposed plan, including the designation of substantial areas for dispersed recreation and the recommendations for WSR system.

Thank you for your comment.

Unit 61 should be managed for dispersed recreation as provided in the amenity alternative, with little or no timber harvest. That area should be part of the John Muir Wilderness.

Analysis Area 61 has been released by the California Wilderness Act of 1984 and designated for multiple use management. The Forest Service will determine what type of management activities will be allowed to occur through the environmental analysis process. Approximately 41% of the Forest is now wilderness. The supply of developed and dispersed recreation opportunities is adequate with respect to the projected demand for the planning period.

220/1267

The main canyon of Merced River, as well as the South Fork canyon should be designated as a "dispersed recreation-no timber harvest area."

South Fork canyon has been changed to dispersed recreation with no timber harvest.

220/1269

We support the designation of the Dinkey Creek area as dispersed recreation.

Dinkey Lakes is designated as dispersed recreation; Dinkey Creek as general forest.

220/1533

The most practical category for recreational use is nondeveloped recreation. The Plan properly emphasizes nondeveloped recreational use. We would like an adequately maintained network of trails, which the Plan does not provide for.

The proposed Land and Resource Management Plan provides for a moderate expansion of the trail system with more intensive maintenance and management to meet dispersed recreation standards.

An increase in dispersed recreation will be necessary under projected future growth. They should be managed under strict guidelines. Create new protected areas.

The Forest Plan states that "dispersed recreation will be emphasized to provide a wide spectrum of recreational opportunities." The ROS class objectives will be used to provide a mix of opportunity classes which the Forest will strive to reach or maintain under this Plan.

220/1642

I wouldn't like to see dispersed recreation on the north side of Merced River, but what is happening now is worse. At least a campground could be enforced.

The only way to restrict dispersed camping is to designate the area as a developed recreation area. The management of the area adjacent to the Merced River will be determined by the Merced Wild and Scenic Implementation Plan. The public will be invited to participate in the planning of this area.

220/1658

Analysis area 3 should be expanded to include the area from Iron Mountain to Rush Creek. This area is so close to the proposed Wild River segment of South Fork Merced that no timber harvest should be allowed. The OHV 4WD route from the end of the Jerseydale Road to Hites Cove should be closed and converted to a foot and horse trail. I am opposed to the construction of bridges across South Fork. I also feel that analysis area 19 should be put in management Area 11.

The Hite Cove 4WD road already exists and is one of the few routes available to OHV users at this end of the Forest. Since the 4WD road is a preexisting use to the W/S designation, the use will remain. However, the final strategy concerning the water crossing will be determined by the Forest planning. See response to 220/1125 regarding Area 19.

220/1667

Backpacking and other forms of dispersed forest recreation should soon displace timber harvesting as the biggest forest use, especially as urban areas continue to grow.

Regardless of which activity is the biggest, Congress requires the Forest to provide for multiple use of all resources.

220/1775

I am glad that you do not plan to harvest trees in management Area II. Trees should not be harvested right up to the west boundary, especially if the economics of the venture are questionable.

Thank you for your support.

220/1787

Grizzly Creek should be designated as "dispersed recreation," as proposed in Alt. D, not as a "general forest." Only that designation can protect the extensive trail systems in the area. The extensive strip cuts made in the past, the piling and burning of the soils and more recent harvest activities and the almost nonexistent regeneration will severely limit production from this unit for many generations. Just give it a rest.

See response to 220/1125.

220/1790

I support trail systems and maintenance, and moving trails out of meadows. I do NOT support the use of motorized vehicles, bicycles or pack animals in the back country, and encourage phasing out such activities over the next 10 years.

Thank you for your comment. These are all legitimate uses in our dispersed recreation areas, and will continue until public demand indicates a change is needed. However, these uses are not allowed in wilderness except the use of pack animals.

221-EQUESTRIAN/HIKING TRAILS

221/0206

I would encourage the establishment and maintenance of more trails for hiking and horseback riding.

The Plan provides for moderate increases in road and trail construction. Extensive new trails need significant increases in funds for construction and maintenance. The Forest has been unable to effectively maintain the existing trail system with funding provided. Partially due to this fact, only a moderate increase in construction was deemed appropriate.

221/0272

I hope that OHVs, both wheeled and snow travelers, would be separate from biking and equestrian trails.

Certain trails and OHV routes within the Forest are presently separated. The 12 designated OHV routes in the Forest, although open to all users, are mostly used by OHVs and it would be impractical to provide separate trail systems. Through proper courtesy and signing, hikers, equestrians, mobilized vehicles and mountain bikes should be able to use most Forest trails.

221/1246

As for trails, I can see that to maintain the current trails is a problem, let alone build new ones. Why not establish a program of using volunteers from local conservation groups, thus saving money and maintaining the trail at a fraction of the cost of paying several employees.

This is a good suggestion and the Forest has "Adopt-A-Trail" agreements with numerous individuals and groups. This program can be expanded.

222-MOUNTAIN BIKES

222/1695

I caution you to take another look at how mountain bikes are destroying the soils of mountain ecology. Have the courage to say no to activities that are inherently destructive in nature.

A plan will be developed, as needed, to manage bicycle use in mountainous areas outside of wilderness.

222/1762

We propose that the Forest Service establish a program of using volunteers from local conservation groups and other interested organizations to "adopt" trails in the Forest. Having annual trail repairing or building trips directed by Forest Service personnel. Such a program should be included in the Plan.

See response to 221/1246.

223-CROSS-COUNTRY/SKIING TRAILS

223/1684

I have no problem with the concept of designated cross-country ski routes. I might even go so far as to approve of backcountry warming huts, if they did not impact other values.

Thank you for your comment.

225-HIKING/BACKPACKING

225/0214

Hiking trails and Wilderness areas mean a lot to me. California has many Wilderness users to support, and many real Wilderness areas are getting quite congested. This is hard on these areas and compromises the purpose of wilderness usage.

The plan provides for managing wilderness to meet recreational, scenic, educational, conservational and historic uses, as well as preserving the wilderness character. It also provides for new trails, as needed, to prevent resource damage or to aid in visitor dispersal.

225/0226

A more valuable, more responsible emphasis would increase budgets for trails.

See response to 221/0206.

225/0236, 0239, 0221 & 0211

I support trail building and maintenance.

See response to 221/0206.

230-INTERPRETATIVE SERVICE/ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

230/0152

I agree with S&G #10, because we need more information centers.

Thank you for your support.

230/0156

I agree with S&G #327. You should provide interpretive services

Thank you for your support.

230/1213

Pleased to note that visitor information and interpretive services will be expanded. More visitors are inquiring about visitor programs and seem to be more interested in the environment than ever before.

Thank you for your support.

230/1790

I support the direction the Forest Service has taken over the past years in matters of fire and erosion control, restoration of damaged areas, and pest control.

Thank you for your support.

240-OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLES

240/0089, 1148, 1212, 1605, 1684, 1690, 1700, 1815, 1817 & 1822

I would like OHV use eliminated, with the exception of those used by rangers and rescue teams. They might be fun, but I don't think they should be used in the national forests.

Your input was considered in the preparation of the Final Plan. The Forest Plan limits OHV use to roads and trails. The Forest OHV Plan will determine which roads and trails are to be designated. You are invited to participate in the public involvement phase of the OHV planning process.

240/0105

I don't think you should allow motor bikes in the Forest. You should have people out there to enforce the laws, so the Forest stays beautiful.

The use and regulation of motor bikes will be determined by the Forest OHV Plan. See response to 240/0089

240/0113

I like your idea about widening the trails and improving the scenery. What I don't like is the amount of space you provide for OHVs.

See response to 240/1418.

240/0218

There should be as much wilderness protected from OHV use as possible.

OHVs are not permitted in designated wilderness areas.

240/0272

I would hope OHVs both 2&4 WD would be separate from hiking and equestrian trails.

See response to 221/0272.

240/0282 & 1537

We oppose any further expansion of OHV trails, roads, and areas. We would like to see a reduction in OHV use. We are concerned about the rumor of OHV routes all through the Forest similar to the old "Ponderosa Way." I have seen the destruction caused in those areas.

The State of California has expressed a desire to have a North-South OHV route through California. This does not mean that an entirely new route would be built. In many places existing roads/trails of all types would be utilized to connect this N-S route. Very little new route construction is anticipated, although a definite route has not been selected.

240/0353, 0464, 1071, 1737, 0972, 1737, 0972, 1057, 1809, 1811, 1055, 0090 & 0212

We support limiting recreational OHV use to designated routes. We feel you should reconsider the lack of programs for enforcing OHV restrictions. There must be methods to enforce proposed limits. This needs to be an integral part of the budget to make it viable.

The development of a Forest OHV Plan will include the means for regulation and control. Due to recent legislation, enforcement of OHV regulations and Forest OHV Plan restrictions may be partially financed through green sticker grants. OHV groups policing their own members and reminding other users of our regulations also may help.

240/0993 & 1381

I strongly support restricting the use of OHVs to designated roads and trails. OHV abuse of the Forest is readily apparent. The Plan needs to address the snow/vegetation compaction, noise and speed problems associated with snowmobiles.

The Plan limits OHV use to designated roads and trails.

We recognize that there are problems with snowmobiles. The environmental documents for the Forest OHV Plan should address snow/vegetation compaction. Noise and speed problems associated with snowmobiles should be controlled by the enforcement of current state laws.

240/1148

Those who bring vehicles on roadless or wilderness areas ought to be prosecuted. Your plan to keep all OHVs on routes and to prohibit cross-country travel is a step in the right direction. If you can enforce the rule, then I accept the increase in the mileage of OHV trails, but not otherwise.

See response to 240/0353. OHV's are not permitted in designated wilderness areas.

240/1412

To make the OHV ban enforceable, budget allowances for expenses should be included.

See response to 240/0353.

240/1418

No OHV trails should be built and those which have harmful effects on the forest environment should be closed. Designated OHV trails should be well marked and a clear, easy-to-read map of their locations should be developed. Off-roaders should not be allowed to ruin the Forest. They should be confined to designated areas.

Major changes now proposed as part of this plan are to restrict OHV travel to designated routes or areas. The Forest will discontinue unrestricted cross-country travel at the lower elevations.

240/1528

The new OHV standards are great. How are you going to be able to implement the controls without proper vehicles or enough personnel?

See response to 240/0353.

240/1533

The Plan proposes to restrict OHVs. This is an excellent idea, because it will protect sensitive resources and wildlife habitat. Restriction of OHVs to designated routes is the means to provide such opportunities. We find no specific reference to budget levels for enforcement of the proposed restrictions. Budgetary planning should include specific methods of funding OHV restriction enforcement. Alternatives B,D,& E are not acceptable because they allow resource damage and erosion to occur

See response to 240/0353.

240/1654

I can see the benefits of improving and building OHV roads, as well as authorizing their increased use in the forests. It will facilitate access for the marijuana grower.

The Forest Service, in cooperation with many law enforcement agencies from special funding through federal laws, has a very active program of seek and destroy operations of marijuana fields and arrest of the growers. Most fields are located in very difficult terrain and are not accessible from OHV roads.

240/1660

The invasion of OHVs is whittling away at the Forest. They are destroying our soil surfaces. The destruction of the soil is directly proportional to the power applied. Treads formed from OHV use in heavy rainfall areas, causing water run off, lead to severe erosion. The Forest Service shouldn't forget its primary job, which is to preserve the Forest in its natural state.

There are S&Gs that state if soil erosion or other harmful effects occur from OHV use, the Plan will be reviewed for modification.

I have calculated that we have the potential of 225 million recreation hours. This is based on the total number of OHVs, and the estimate of how many hours per year each vehicle would be used, as put forth in the publication entitled "Off Road Vehicles On Public Lands."

Through the interdisciplinary process, a strategy similar to what you noted has been used. While you have quantified your strategy, we have taken a more general approach. For further involvement in the future of OHVs, please be aware of public involvement to our OHV Plan.

240/1797 & 1669

We find the Preferred Plan to be inadequate, misleading, and inconsistent. It fails to recognize the needs of this organization. None of Alternative A is acceptable, except possibly your current management direction shown as Alternative B. The one that offers the most OHV routes is Alternative E, but here again, the lack of information in the document leaves us concerned and confused.

The Forest direction related to designated routes will be identified in the Forest's future OHV plan, which will be completed within three years.

First of all, DEIS Table 2.24 shows 249 miles of OHV trails in 1982 with a decrease to 198 miles by the first decade, allowing for some trail loss from them during the period. The Plan implies on pp. 3-3 & 4-19 that essentially all open areas in the Forest will be changed to designated routes, which will place the entire Forest in either a restricted or closed OHV category. There is absolutely no justification for this standard and would be grounds for appeal, if implemented.

You are correct in your references to Table 2.24, page 3-3 and page 4-19. However, the Final Plan states, "Some additional OHV routes will be designated in areas where cross-country travel was previously allowed." This is the area of the Forest west of the old Watershed Protection Zone. These routes will probably be identified during the development of the Forest OHV Plan, which is being funded by a green sticker grant.

Page 3-12 of the Plan did not indicate any significant soil erosion problems in the Forest nor is it a critical issue to be considered in the Plan. The water quality program addresses the subject to be monitored, but we see no evidence or reports of serious soil erosion. In this case, we contend that soil erosion is not a significant factor (long term damage) from past operations of OHV in the Forest.

Soil loss resulting in erosion, reduced land productivity, and siltation of streams and lakes is specifically mentioned in Section 4.5.2.1 of the Draft Plan. This S&G stated that the Forest's OHV Plan will be reviewed for modification if there is loss of soil or vegetation resulting in reduced land productivity."

S&G 11 and 12 provide direction for moderate increases in road and trail construction by about 15% by the year 2000. We contend this figure is low and simply represents the standard projections of 1%/year. In contrast, 4WD sales have more than doubled in recent years, and within time, the impact on forest lands will be significant. Forest wide goals do not specifically provide for the increases in dispersed recreation for OHV users. Table 4.02 of the Plan shows an increase of 40 miles of OHV trails in 50 years, with a significant reduction in open OHV areas. In the same time dispersed recreation outputs show an increase from 2095 MRVD to 3330 MRVD which are not in the interest of OHV. This table needs to be explained better

Doubling of 4WD sales does not necessarily equate to doubling of demand or use of Forest lands. Much increased use will be occurring on land outside of the Forest, both by choice and necessity. The Forest will strive to accommodate use in balance with other resources.

Table 4 07 in the DEIS associates 20 miles of designated (restricted) ORV route with 567,600 acres of land. This amounts to 28,380 acres per miles of ORV trails. We consider that a 4WD route with 300 feet on each side would only influence about 75 acres per mile. This table is extremely misleading in this regard and needs clarification. At the same time, Table 2.38 states semi-primitive

motorized experience will be in short supply due to small acreages available. Therefore, Tables 4.07 and 2.38 contradict each other and represents a serious oversight.

Table 4 07 included all lands up to 30% slope that could be used for OHV located outside wilderness and within the Forest. Table 2.38 was incorrect and should refer to semiprimitive non-motorized which will be in short supply.

It appears that the ORV user will come out on the short end as usual and that inadequate planning has been provided for semi-primitive motorized recreation in the plan. The RVD capacity associated with semi-primitive motorized appears to be rather low as compared to primitive and semi-primitive figures in the tables in Appendix G. We assume that the tables do not take into consideration the changes from "open" ORV areas to "restricted" ORV areas that are proposed, which accordingly would dramatically change the estimates shown in the tables. We contend there is more than ample land and potential to increase the capacity closer to demand levels shown in Figure G-4.

We agree, and feel there is ample land to develop OHV routes throughout the Forest. Approximately half the Forest will be used to accommodate OHV use on designated trails, plus all Maintenance Level II roads will be open unless designated closed.

240/1807

I feel that bike trails should be built into the South Fork Merced Canyon. This would be in keeping with California Fish and Game Management of the fishery as an official State Wild Trout Stream, where the "primitive quality of the angling experience" is maintained. Also, this area is adjacent to Yosemite National Park, so scenic values in the adjoining Forest lands should be maintained as a buffer.

Better trail access is planned for South Fork Merced River. The visual quality objectives will be managed as stated in the Plan under the headings, Visual Resources and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

241-TWO WHEEL VEHICLES

241/1797

There is a distinct difference among motorcycles, 4WD vehicles, and snowmobile routes. The documents fail to segregate the various types of use and mileage associated with the 198 miles of OHV trails. The Plan does not tell us which routes will be developed, added, or closed.

The Forest OHV Plan, funded by the green sticker funds, will identify specifically which route fits each category

242-FOUR WHEEL VEHICLES

242/1142

I hope that you will restrict snowmobiles to a limited number of areas.

Snowmobile use will be limited to those areas mentioned in the Plan.

242/1863 & 1696

We lost 2.4 miles of the Red Lake Trail last year. Instead of the loggers using only 50 ft. one way or another, they wiped out the trail. We won't know what the Forest Service is up to, with this 7-year plan unless we start digging through all their paperwork.

S&G #15 in Section 4.5.2.1 of the Draft Plan provides for protection and retainment of trails and OHV routes when land disturbing activities are planned. Also, timber sale contract clauses provide for the protection of improvements, such as trails and fences. One of the reasons for rerouting is that less disturbance is caused to the land. A "keep open" provision is available for these contracts.

243-DESIGNATED ROUTES

243/1696

I don't think you should have visitor use permits on OHV routes. Alternative A doesn't explain how a permit system would work. With so little information, I must oppose any permit system.

The permit system may or may not be implemented. If it is, it would only be for authorized events. Determination of need and process will be analyzed in the Forest OHV plan.

Alternative A doesn't allow for cross-country travel. Therefore, all existing routes inventoried and those not must remain open. You must show reason for closure on any route you want to close. Closure should be a last resort to land management problems.

The Forest OHV Plan will address the issue of existing routes, new routes, and areas. See response to 241/1797.

243/1814 & 1333

OHVs should be restricted to a few designated trails. The riders show an appalling disregard for the environment, which they litter upon and erode. Why bring noise and pollution to the few quiet places left?

Thank you for your comment. See response to 240/0089.

243/1817

The OHV route between Dinkey Lakes and the John Muir Wilderness is particularly obnoxious and should be closed.

The California Wilderness Act of 1984 provided for retention of the existing OHV route between Dinkey Lakes and John Muir Wilderness expansion which has been in place and used for several years.

245-EVENTS

245/0921

When jeeps, 3 wheelers, motorcycles and such are given permission to have their hill climbs on USDAFS lands we feel that this is not in the best interest of fish, wildlife and the beauty of the river water.

The Plan limits recreational activities involving OHV use to established or approved routes. Any additional events must meet specific guidelines and will only be approved if they meet environmental concerns.

246-IRON MOUNTAIN TRAIL

246/0040

Your proposal regarding the use of Iron Creek trail is not appropriate for the limited campsites that the trail accesses at the South Fork. This site is already impacted and vehicles clearly interfere with the quality of the wilderness experience. Motorized travel should be avoided at all costs. Why start a problem that doesn't exist

See response to 246/0193.

246/0193

The south fork of the Merced between the highway at Wawona and highway 140 is not a very long stretch. If one takes the effort to hike down the canyon, why should one be subject to horse manure on the trail and the noise of trailbikes?

The Forest Service OHV Plan, yet to be completed, and/or the Comprehensive Management Plan to be written on South Fork Merced will determine the future of motorized use on the Iron Mountain Trail

I have hiked to the South Fork on the Iron Mountain trail and I would like to feel future generations will be able to see the area as I have; without any "improvements."

Thank you for your comment.

246/0282

I am especially concerned about the Granite Creek area of Chowchilla Mountain.

There has been approval to create a National OHV route from Mexico to the Canadian border. It will pass through the Sierra National Forest, but we do not know the exact location at this time. We are in the process of developing an OHV plan for the Forest. This will determine where the route will go. We will be asking for public involvement for this plan in the very near future. The Forest will welcome your participation with us at that time

246/0286

Trout fishing has been okay, but seems lower than what it is in roadless areas. Motorized access is resulting in too high a harvest for this relatively infertile stream. Motorized vehicles should not be permitted on trails along the river, particularly the trail section from Iron Creek to Bishop Creek.

See response to 246/0193

246/1371, 1231, 1282, 1700, 1733, & 1550

The Merced Canyon Committee opposes the creation of the Iron Creek Motorcycle Trail. This would represent a new use for this trail and the Devil's Gulch Roadless Area. Moreover the proposed trail is in the South Fork "wild" river corridor proposed in the Plan. New motorized access in wild river areas is generally incompatible with Forest Service policy and guidelines and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Enforcement of this area would be very difficult since it's so remote.

See response to 246/0193.

246/1825

I only have one problem I'd like to address. It concerns the Iron Mountain motorcross trail. There is a potential conflict if the preferred alternative does come to fruition with South Fork Merced being included in the WSR status. There are two options: 1- move the trail, 2- change the designation for that one section of the river.

See response to 246/0193.

250-RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM

250/1581

We urge the Forest to refrain from attempting to integrate the ROS system into recreation planning, as it is impractical as a management tool.

The preparation of the Forest Plan is required by the Forest Service and RPA, as amended by the NFMA. Assessment of the Forest Plan's environmental impacts is required by NEPA and the implementing regulations of NFMA. The ROS class system was designated to meet these regulations.

The DEIS expresses a concern for the "decline" of ROS primitive class areas. This concern on the part of the planners inspired the buffer zone configuration of Analysis areas 46, 48, 52, and 66 in Management Area 11. We urge that the Mgmt. Area 11 classification be eliminated from the Plan.

We have revised Alternative A with regards to Management Area 11. Alternative A has Analysis Areas 48, 52 and 66 as Dispersed Recreation. Timber harvesting is only allowed on suitable lands and roads are closed following harvesting activities. Analysis Area 46 is now Developed Recreation. Management Area 11 will be retained throughout the first planning period.

250/1804

I found the Plan's ROS map amusing. It clearly shows the general lack of utility of the ROS System, especially for assigning management to lands.

See response to 250/1581.

260-ROADS

260/0464

A dirt road leads to the dam and Chilkoot Lake. There is no direct vehicle access to Pick-Up Ditch. Because regulations on vehicle use are more restrictive in Management Area 2 than in Management Area 4, we request a boundary between management areas be drawn so the road and lake are included in Area 4.

We agree, we will move the boundary so that the road and lake are in Area 4.

260/1212 & 1719

The Forest should be applauded for maintaining several released areas in natural roadless condition and restricting OHV's to designated roads and trails. Although road construction and reconstruction is scheduled to decrease by 51% in the first 10 years, this does not preclude the construction of 147.8 miles of new logging roads. Road building should be curtailed further.

The level of new road construction in the Plan includes only those miles needed to achieve the planned outputs. Improved access is required to obtain outputs specified in the Plan in such areas as timber harvesting and recreation. Most of the roads will be local, meaning, they will access relatively small areas needed for a particular project.

260/1301

Will traffic impacts be mitigated by mid-week use, dispersed arrivals and departures, and the use of transit for out-of-valley visitors?

No current plans for new transit from the valley exist. We anticipate continued weekend peaks due to recreation traffic, but the Forest Development Road System is not currently experiencing excessive congestion.

260/1383

The best way to hold down erosion is to hold down road construction. A sufficient road network to get into and out of the forest already exists. Standards for new construction should be for minimal facilities.

Road standards will be minimal and BMP's (Best Management Practices) will be used to hold down erosion. Only roads needed to accomplish the Plan objectives will be constructed.

260/1417

I strongly support the planned reduction in road building by 50%.

Thank you for your support.

260/1658

Alternative A is acceptable

Thank you for your comment.

260/1790

I support a moratorium on road building, maintaining existing roads, keeping public use as is, or reducing public access. Trail heads should not go further into the mountains. You might even consider pulling some back.

See response to 260/1212

260/1806

There must be a way to identify which roads, types of roads and or areas that are to be chosen.

Determining actual road locations and specifying road standards are project level decisions. This level of specificity goes far beyond the scope of forest planning. Roads will be monitored for compliance with S&Gs.

261-CLOSURES

261/1213

We would like to see the forest adopt a policy of gating all dirt roads during winter to prevent damage to roads.

Some roads are gated during winter to prevent unacceptable resource damage. This policy does not apply to all dirt roads, however. On roads where we do not have that level of damage we will continue to allow public access.

261/1669

I am in total agreement with Standard and Guideline #192. We feel no new roads should remain open to vehicular traffic if there are no specifically discernable and defensible destinations. We would add "Closure maps will be kept current and readily available to the public. Closure periods and purposes will be clearly indicated".

New or existing roads may be closed for the purposes listed in S&G #192 of the Draft Plan. Roads will remain open to public use, however, where those situations do not exist.

S&G #51 is a very good provision, but should be expanded. The gating off of dirt roads will insure a greater degree of safety for our wildlife.

See response to 261/1213.

261/1841

Restrictions such as road closures that are paid for from general funds authorized by Congress and paid for by taxes are a major concern of sportsmen.

See response to 261/1669.

261/1842

We have let them close roads on us every day. We can't even get into the Forest to just drive through the beautiful country and look at it. The land has been there for years. Are we going to let them close it off? Shouldn't we be able to use it?

See response to 261/1669

262-IMPROVEMENTS/MAINTENANCE

262/0087

S&G #336 states that no roads other than highways will be improved to provide for faster movement for recreational traffic. This will lessen the amount of recreational drivers to the park, lowering the amount of visitors to the forest.

Please note that this direction only applies to timber areas in Management Area 4, and only the forest development roads in those areas. The park does not rely on these roads for access. The standard of these roads will not effect park visitors. There could be an effect on Forest recreational drivers. It would be more accurate, however, to state that increased use will not grow as fast in these areas, rather than lower the amount of visitors.

262/1285

I would like to see the Forest recommend that Kaiser Pass Road be left in its present alignment. I would be opposed to any plan which would allow the road to be widened or realigned in any way.

There are no plans to widen or realign the Kaiser Pass Road. We plan on maintaining that road generally in its current condition, though some improvements may be made for public safety.

262/1393

I would like to see if we could fix the Mammoth Pool Road.

The improvement of this road is a project level decision, and beyond the scope of the Forest Plan.

262/1711

I have several concerns under this plan. With respect to the transportation systems that are planned, I would like to see the level of upkeep maintained in order to keep this system functional. Continual upgrading of forest infrastructure will not only decrease commercial hauling cost, but will also allow recreation oriented visitors access to additional areas

We will continue to develop and maintain the forest development road system. We upgrade the system as economics, resource use, protection and funding allows.

263-CONFLICTS WITH OTHER USES

263/0090

Why do you make roads going around marshes, meadows, etc.

We agree with you. As we adhere to BMPs and S&G, new road locations will avoid these areas.

263/0178

Who is paying for all the construction going on? Is most of it being donated, or is it coming out of my pocket?

Most new roads are typically constructed to gain access to timber stands and are funded from timber receipts. Other construction, such as campgrounds, are funded from tax dollars.

263/1798

Additional road construction for such activities as timber cutting, hydroelectric power generation, and recreation should be kept to a minimum in areas frequented by mountain lions and/or their prey species. Roads and road building are very disruptive to wildlife habitat. In addition, they can be used by poachers to reach previously inaccessible areas.

The impact of road construction on wildlife will be considered as we prepare project plans. Giving direction for specific projects as to how to best protect these and other species is beyond the scope of the Forest Plan. S&Gs, however, give adequate direction to the project planners to protect various wildlife species.

270-SOCIAL/POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

270/0182

Many Indians work in the woods and at the mill. If you take their land and jobs away, what do they have?

The Preferred Alternative includes a reduced harvest level that will result in a loss of jobs. This may impact a portion of the Native American community. The consequence of job loss and potential adverse affect on Native Americans was considered in determining the ASQ along with other objectives such as protecting soils, watersheds, fish and wildlife habitat and riparian zones. The ASQ in the Plan is a balance between maximizing timber production on land capable and suitable for timber production and maintaining and enhancing amenity values.

270/1002

Your identification involving the high level of residents existing below the poverty level is laudable. You make no effort to identify the cause of that unfortunate situation or of potential courses of action which the Forest Service might take locally in helping to relieve it. The DEIS should identify and discuss the effect of each alternative on the poverty level in the local areas.

Identification of the causes of poverty for the region is well beyond the scope and intent of this Plan. Although the Forest Service is sensitive to the poverty issue, there are other Federal and State agencies (including some USDA agencies) whose mission is to identify and assist those in poverty. The Plan has discussed benefits which occur to all populations from the alternatives because of receipts added to federal, state, and local government programs. Alternatives returning fewer receipts would indirectly benefit poverty programs less. However, there is no direct relationship between receipts produced and specific programs that address poverty.

Identification of social groups seems to suffer the classic "apples and oranges" syndrome. Two of the groups are based on time in residence, two on their recreational use of the forest, and a fifth on ethnic origin. It is unclear as to how such a wide set of variables can be used as a basis for comparison between groups. What decisions were made based on the grouping? It would help the reviewer understand if you would expand the discussion about personal interviews.

The five social groups identified in the DEIS are composed of distinctive sets of the Forest's principal users identified from various sources: Forest planning records, land use patterns, and the public scoping process. Each population set represented has essentially similar lifestyles, attitudes, beliefs, and values, particularly with respect to how they use and view the Forest. These translate into their expectations of how the Forest should best be managed. It was assumed that these groups were not mutually exclusive. Minorities are also expected to occur within each group.

No specific decision was predicated entirely on its effect on a particular social group. Instead, social group expectations were used to examine some of the broad scale implications of various alternatives. Since these social groups represent distinctive populations, different management strategies will affect them in different ways. Each alternative has both beneficial and detrimental effects on a group. The general effects of each alternative on these social groups are described. The Preferred Alternative represents a balance between most competing social groups, by providing some moderate benefits to all groups.

Although some information used in the social group analysis was obtained from personal interviews, most of it was collected in conjunction with other project planning. Virtually all personal interviews were with Native Americans and were conducted by ethnographers in the development of the Forest's Cultural Resources Overview or to aid planning for large hydroelectric projects in compliance with legislation. No known set of questions were used during these interviews. Their main objective was to identify areas of cultural, traditional or religious importance to Native Americans

Table 3.03 lists 5 minority groups. When added to 74% listed as white, the population segments total 129%. Interestingly, the Hispanic percentage is the amount by which the total exceeds 100%. This raises many questions: Are Hispanics scattered through the other groups? How many Hispanics are there? How will their proper identification affect the other percentage? Table 3.03 needs either major revision and/or expansion.

Thank you for pointing out our error. Table 3.03 has been corrected.

Of five identifiable minority groups only one, Native American, receives any recognition in the discussion. We recognize that you are required by law to analyze the Plan's potential effects on Indians, but does lack of specific legislative direction justify ignoring the others?

Non-Native American minorities have not been described in greater detail because the intent of the discussion was only to provide background information. The focus of the social environment section is not on minority groups. Instead it is on identifiable "social groups" that most likely would be affected by management directions expressed in the alternatives. Most minority groups, with the exception of Native Americans, are probably distributed throughout the other four social groups. Native Americans form a distinctive group because they have a long history of cultural and traditional ties to the Forest. Some of these ties are of a religious nature.

270/1790

I support restricted air lanes over the Sierra to minimize noise impact.

Thank you for your input. The Forest Service continues to seek cooperation from military authorities

270/1836

I think it is important that the social and economic considerations be given as much weight in Forest planned decisions as our environmental concerns. But, it appears in the last 10 years that the Forest Service has focused more on environmental issues, real and imagined, with little thought to the social and economical consequences of their decisions

Social and economic effects are evaluated in the EIS as required by National Environmental Policy Act and National Forest Management Act regulations. While both social and economic effects are important, the two acts direct the Forest to treat all effects on resources equally. The Record of Decision describes the rationale for the decisions made for this Plan.

272-OPPORTUNITIES FOR HANDICAPPED

272/0115, 0163 & 0174

I'm pleased about what you are doing for handicapped and disabled people. I'm equally pleased about what you are doing about the ski resorts. I think one of the main issues is pollution. What are you doing to control pollution in our Forest?

The Forest is committed to removing as many obstacles as possible, especially in developed recreation sites, which otherwise prevent handicapped and disabled people from using and enjoying the Forest.

We agree that pollution is an increasing problem. Our strategy for controlling pollution is to concentrate on those activities that are sources of pollution--timber operations, hydroelectric development, recreational developments, and summer home sites. We have been effective in reducing the sources of pollution and rectifying unacceptable conditions when they are identified. Although our efforts have been very successful, we are increasing our efforts and commitment to reduce the risk.

The Forest has trained some resource specialists in the treatment of hazardous waste and chemical spills treatment so we will be prepared to move quickly if necessary. We intend to increase management presence in our wilderness to ensure that these pristine and fragile areas are not overly used and subjected to degradation from littering and contamination of the water. One of the most effective means we have of controlling pollution is public education. We will continue to educate the public on how to preserve the Forest environment. We are confident that our continuing efforts will yield some of the same positive results as in the past.

272/1177

We would like to take this opportunity to offer some criticism concerning the proposed Plan. It is very apparent that the handicapped individuals were completely ignored and forgotten when assessment of needs was compiled. We will make some recommendations and goals that CAPH has identified which need insertion into the Plan.

One of the Plan's broad management goals and objectives is to encourage use of the Forest by handicapped persons. This goal and objective is common to all alternatives. It is Forest Service policy to identify and reduce barriers to handicapped persons wherever possible. All proposed developed recreation sites will address provisions for handicapped access to facilities. As existing facilities are rehabilitated, barriers will be eliminated wherever possible, and features adopted to facilitate use. Your suggestion that handicapped access could be accelerated through donations of funds and services is an excellent proposal. The Forest Service looks forward to developing a partnership between groups such as the California Association of Physically Handicapped and other committed groups and organizations

Natural or asphalt pathways to individual camp sites and restroom areas would be very helpful to handicapped individuals. We would like to see modification of existing facilities to accommodate a shower within the confines of the rest area, and the installation of a large heat lamp. We propose the hardening of the earth to accommodate those in wheelchairs or on crutches. Picnic tables need to be modified to facilitate wheelchairs as well

Some of your recommendations for increasing handicapped person access or enhancing public facilities to accommodate use may be considered on a site specific basis, depending upon future recreational developments. Partnerships between the Forest Service and organizations willing to commit necessary funds and services would be an effective means of timely implementation of improvements. The Forest is committed to resolving access problems where they exist, especially when such improvements integrate well with other program elements.

273-OPPORTUNITIES FOR MINORITIES

273/0087

S&G 177 and 178 are important for keeping our heritage strong.

Thank you for your support

280-SOILS/GEOLOGY

280/0178

What are land disturbing activities and how do you prevent them? How are dispersed recreation areas rehabilitated? What method is used for erosion control?

Land disturbance accompanies planned activities such as road building, skidding logs, and preparing sites for reforestation. Mitigations are incorporated into the individual projects to minimize negative impacts to soils.

Methods of soil rehabilitation in dispersed recreation areas include ripping compacted soils and installing drainage structures and energy dissipators to control water and reduce erosion. Some methods of erosion control for roads are cross ditches, rolling dips, road surfacing, and energy dissipators. The major method for erosion control within a timber harvest unit is maintenance of soil cover, such as the 50% cover requirements and the construction of cross ditches on skid trails to control water runoff.

280/0993

The Forest should use the Geographical Information System (GIS). Computer assisted GIS allows multiple overlays. Correlating unrelated/independent resources by GIS can reveal hidden information. Hidden information can save management time and money and contribute to a workable, adaptable plan with more solid justification. The soil reconnaissance survey by the Forest, which was to be completed by 1985, was not mentioned. The soils Sec. (3 13) generally treats soil in a cursory manner. If a good understanding of baseline data is shown, there will be less need for a defensive posture for management decisions.

The "Soil Survey of Sierra National Forest Area, California" was completed in 1985. The DEIS addresses the soils portion of the affected environment. This section refers to the Soil Survey and the major portion of information contained here was derived from the survey report. Specific soils and their capabilities, and suitability for timber and forage production are addressed. The Soil Survey Report was used when preparing the Plan. For example, the erosion hazard and soil sensitivity maps were put together using this information. The Soil Survey Report was prepared for long range planning, but it is also used for position statements and preliminary project planning.

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) holds the potential for speeding up the comparison of mapped data and the accuracy of identifying areas with special characteristics or management needs. While improved speed and accuracy are desirable, it does not mean that manual comparison of data or identification of special areas is unsatisfactory for accomplishing management needs. The value of GIS is recognized and under active development as part of the increased use of computers in forest management.

280/1658 & 1684

Alternative A is acceptable under Geology.

Thank you for your comment.

280/1682

Provisions of NFMA require a forestwide inventory of deteriorating watersheds from unacceptable cumulative impacts to determine the appropriateness of planning zones, prescriptions, and use patterns. Some of these impacts which separately might not cause major adverse effects include small clearcuts in two tributaries causing bank erosion in main streams. In the absence of sufficient data to the completion of the FMP-DEIS, either the studies need to be undertaken, or those underway completed, or worst case analysis must be required.

The possibility that a cumulative effect of management activities could cause degradation of watersheds is recognized. No adverse impact to water quality arising from cumulative effects was presently found under Alternative B, the current situation. The potential for cumulative watershed effects under other alternatives was evaluated by comparing their different scheduled levels of clearcut harvest to Alternative B. Clearcut harvesting within the General Forest Management Area represents the most intense and widespread management activity with the potential to cause disturbance on both sensitive and non-sensitive land. Therefore, those alternatives calling for clearcut harvesting equal to or less than current conditions should avoid incurring cumulative watershed effects. Direct assessment of cumulative watershed effects is done at the project planning level. The watersheds that encompass a project area are evaluated for the effect that past and planned management activities will have on water quality. If a cumulative watershed effect could occur, mitigation measures would be prescribed to reduce the effect to an acceptable level or if it could not be mitigated, the project would be deferred or canceled. This project level assessment process will, over time, provide for a direct assessment of the General Forest Management Area.

280/1806

Monitoring deficiencies include soil productivity. Five-year reporting is too long and will allow excessive damage. Greater quantification and baseline data is essential to raise the precision and validity of testing above the unsatisfactory mode.

Annual monitoring will be conducted on 10% of the major projects for five years. After five years of monitoring the projects will be reviewed to determine if the S&Gs are sufficient, or if additional mitigation is needed. At any time during the five years, if it is determined that the S&Gs are not adequate or, if significant change is needed for maintaining or improving soil productivity as per "indications for action" listed in the Plan, they will be adjusted/changed. Approximately 15,000 acres of detailed soil surveys are conducted annually to refine our baseline data.

281-SENSITIVE SOILS/HIGHLY EROSIIVE

281/1213

I think before anything is done to correct the erosion problem in Nichols Meadow, the most important thing to do, is to get the giant sequoia log carbon-dated.

The giant sequoia log exposed by the incised gully in the sediments forming Nichols Meadow was dated in 1987. Radiocarbon dating of a sample from this log yielded a date of 9,830 \pm 290 years. Wood from two other yellow pine logs were also dated. One log, at a depth of 11 feet, yielded a date of 10,010 \pm 300 years. The nearby second log was at a depth of six feet. It was dated at 2,185 \pm 80 years

281/1682

What amount of soil loss can be tolerated on different soils without reducing productivity?

Soil loss tolerances have not been established for upland soils because specific rates of soil formation from bedrock are not known. However, it is generally accepted that rates of soil formation from bedrock are too slow to justify soil loss tolerances equal to or more than one ton/acre/year. Ground cover requirements are recommended for soils on a project by project basis. These requirements will be monitored to determine if soil loss is approaching one ton/acre.

281/1807

A 1/2 mile wide corridor in the Wawona to Bishop Creek section of South Fork Merced should have it's recommended management prescription changed from intensive timber production to semiprimitive, nonmotorized without logging or OHV use. It is critical to protect the erodible, decomposed granite soil in order to protect watershed values.

It is unlikely that timber would ever be cut in the area of concern since the major portion of the corridor is in Yosemite National Park, and the remainder does not contain commercial timber. If trees were to be harvested, the effects of erosion would be mitigated by site specific soil recommendations to minimize soil erosion.

282-SOIL PRODUCTIVITY/COMPACTION

282/1669

An allotted number of residual forest fuels should remain on the cut unit to provide wildlife habitat and maintain soils. We recommend that, "all cull logs greater than 24" in diameter and 5 feet long be distributed randomly over the cut unit."

Site specific recommendations are made to leave duff, litter, and cull logs for wildlife habitat and to maintain soil productivity. We recognize the importance of leaving this material for soil productivity. S&Gs, along with site specific mitigation measures addressed in project EA's strive to protect materials important to soil productivity and wildlife

282/1682

The Forest needs acceptable methods of estimating timber productivity based on soil potential rather than site class. The Forest needs to recognize stress on timber productivity of two or more rotations.

Detailed soil surveys will give us the information needed to make these estimates. However, due to limited funding, it will be a few years before these surveys will be completed. We are presently being funded to survey 15,000 acres/year.

The second statement, which refers to "stress", is presumed to be concerned about the effect that several rotations could have on long-term soil productivity. The answer to this question will require long-term studies conducted by the research branch of the Forest Service and other research institutions such as universities. Studies of agricultural lands have pointed out the importance of soil erosion control, conserving soil organic matter, nutrients, and tilth by leaving crop residue and maintaining soil structure by minimizing soil compaction. The objective of the soil S&Gs and the indirect benefit of many BMPs is to provide these basic conservation measures for the Forest's soil. The Forest will monitor the adequacy of these management requirements through general field reviews and specific studies of soil characteristics following management activities.

282/1716

Long-term effects on land with a continued disturbance cycle, several clearcut cycles, clearcut harvesting on steep and arid slopes, and those acres with low productivity soils should be withdrawn from regeneration cut management.

There does not have to be a significant soil loss after a clearcut harvest. S&Gs protect water quality and soil productivity. Site specific recommendations for ground cover requirements are implemented to keep soil from moving off site and to protect soil productivity.

Special requirements are prescribed for projects on steep and arid slopes, and those with low-productivity soils. There is a minimum management requirement which limits disturbance on lands characterized by excessively steep slopes, very high erosion potential, or high instability, to no more than 5% per decade. Implementation of S&Gs minimize significant impairment of land productivity. Areas identified as marginal for reforestation are identified in the EA process and require special mitigation, while sites that cannot be regenerated are not harvested. Many such areas have been and will continue to be withdrawn from regeneration cutting and harvesting.

282/1806

The Plan recognizes that past management activities have degraded soil productivity. I am skeptical that this damage can be repaired other than over a very long period of time. Allowing tractor logging on highly erodible soils with slopes over 35% is an example of more bad planning.

Areas identified as having reduced productivity, due to compaction, removal of biomass, or displaced topsoil can be restored somewhat by ripping, fertilization and resspreading topsoil, depending on causes. Productivity losses will be minimized in the future by following appropriate S&Gs

Most tractor logging is conducted on slopes under 35%. Some landforms within the Forest contain an intricate mixture of slopes under and over 35% within small areas. This complex topography may not allow for sufficient ground clearance for cable logging. During project planning these areas are evaluated by an interdisciplinary team to determine if BMPs can be accomplished and soil productivity maintained. Tractor skidding is then limited as much as possible to slopes under 35% and logs are cable endlined from the steeper slopes. In addition to standard erosion control practices other special mitigations may be prescribed for these areas. An example would be to require that more than 50% ground cover be left where the erosion hazard is high or very high.

290-SPECIAL AREAS

290/1470, 1815, 1418, 1775 & 1339

I commend you for your special areas that you would put aside for geology, botany, history, research, and the like.

We believe that by preserving these special biological or physical features, future generations of visitors will have a chance to enjoy or study these areas.

290/1520

We are pleased with two candidate RNAs. We concur with the Plan that RNA designations also are to be considered when the Forest has particular examples. The Forest should use terrestrial and aquatic community classifications. The Forest should determine which communities are present in the Forest and develop a list of communities. Interim management protection plans need to be included in the final plan. We support establishment of SIAs. We support the Forest for one botanical SIA Plan/DEIS.

As SIAs are discovered, the Forest will consider these candidate areas for inclusion into the SIA program. As these areas are approved for inclusion, establishment reports are prepared which will help to identify and protect the characteristic features of each of these special areas.

290/1658

Devils Peak Botanical Area is unique. Scientific use of the Bishop Creek RNA will require better trail maintenance

Trail maintenance in this RNA will be addressed in the Merced River Wild and Scenic River Plan. Normally, trail maintenance is not scheduled as often for a trail with very limited use. Much of the maintenance would occur through use of the trail itself

290/1684

I was very pleased to see the Special Management Areas proposed in Alternative A. Alternative E goes a step further and designates a 1,600 acre Devils Peak Botanical Area and 1,200 acre Heitz Meadow Research Natural Area. I certainly endorse the concept. If in doubt, take the conservative approach. If a natural habitat has unique and special qualities, it is far better to preserve them for future study, rather than spoil and exploit them

Devils Peak Botanical Area is established with approval of the Final Plan. Heitz Meadow Research Natural Area has been identified by the Forest to represent the Mixed Conifer Element and we will further evaluate the site and make recommendation to the RNA committee for their consideration.

290/1695

I support each of your recommendations for Special Interest Areas and Research Natural Areas. My only question is with regard to the proposed Home Camp Creek White Fir-Red Fir RNA. I hope that the essential pristine atmosphere of the Kaiser Wilderness Area will not be jeopardized in any way.

Establishment of the Home Camp Creek White Fir-Red Fir RNA will not jeopardize the Kaiser Wilderness Area. RNAs are set aside for research opportunities.

291-RESEARCH/NATURAL AREAS

291/1280

I also support designation of the Bishop Creek natural area

Thank you for your support.

291/1313

We are pleased that the Plan lists two candidate RNAs, but would like to suggest that it also utilize terrestrial and aquatic community classifications developed by state agencies. The Forest should determine which of these communities are present in the Forest and develop a list of sites that could potentially fill RNAs.

The Forest Service selects these candidate areas where they maintain interrelationship of terrestrial and aquatic systems, particularly valuable as baseline areas for research and monitoring, and because they are easier to delineate and protect on the ground. As these areas are discovered, they will be inventoried and considered for RNA status during future Plan revisions.

291/1369

I was particularly pleased to see the protection you are proposing for the Research Natural Areas and the rivers. Regarding the Devil's Peak Botanical Area, I favor establishment.

Thank you for your comments. Devil's Peak Botanical Area is established with approval of the Final Plan

291/1371

We support the formation of the RNA between South Fork Merced and Yosemite National Park boundary. We support the mining withdrawal and the plans for no timber harvest. If this area is not selected by the Regional Forester, we believe that it should be classified by the LMP as a dispersed recreation-no timber management area. We support a no-timber harvest designation for the Mt. Raymond Roadless Area and South Fork Canyon. South Fork Canyon has no timber harvests scheduled in the near future, and is therefore perfect for the dispersed recreation, no timber harvest designation.

Thank you for your input. The EIS and Plan recommends the Bishop Creek RNA to the Chief for establishment.

The South Fork Canyon area has now been changed to dispersed recreation-no harvest.

291/1383 & 1412

I support your recommendations for the Research Natural Areas and the Special Interest Areas. In addition, the Dinkey Creek area should be officially designated as a recreation oriented stream. Also, the Mt. Raymond area tributary to Yosemite Valley should be considered for inclusion into the Park or otherwise protected from logging.

Your suggestion to designate Dinkey Creek as a recreation area and exclude logging from Mt. Raymond was carefully considered along with input from many others who want to increase the ASQ. In our attempt to balance all resources, social and economic need, the most appropriate mix was to place the Dinkey Creek Area into the General Forest Zone and Mt. Raymond into dispersed recreation with no scheduled timber harvest.

291/1412

I commend the Plan's recommendation for research and special interest areas, but more specific management plans are needed. Dinkey Creek corridor should be protected from becoming a reservoir because of a possible dam.

Thank you for your support of our SIAs. The present SIAs have establishment reports that contain management plans. Management plans for the newly established SIAs will be prepared. The proposed hydroelectric project planned for the Dinkey Creek area has been withdrawn.

291/1669

Since RNAs are for nonmanipulative research and education, how will livestock be managed on them?

RNAs are protected for research and educational purposes. Livestock grazing would be permitted only where it is essential to maintain a specific vegetation type. Construction of boundary fences would be permitted for protection against livestock or excess human use if the need arises.

291/1716

We support the Forest for its contribution to the region's percent of the RNA program. CNPS supports official designation of Bishop Creek, Pacific Ponderosa Pine, and Home Creek White Fir-Red Fir RNAs. Interim management and protection plans will need to be included in the final Plan and EIS for the candidate RNAs. We feel strongly that RNAs and SIAs should have standards and guidelines that ensure completion of inventories and studies for evaluation and protection of biological resources and ecological attributes.

Forest Service policy and regional direction protects proposed RNAs and SIAs. The prime consideration in managing RNAs is maintenance of unmodified conditions and natural processes. Inventories, research plans for RNA's and SIAs will be conducted as funding becomes available and/or cooperators such as CNPs provide volunteers and expertise.

291/1736

Public access to the Research Natural Areas for the purpose of recreation should not be encouraged, and access should be restricted entirely where it interferes with research projects in progress.

All forms of recreational use will be prohibited if such use threatens research or educational values.

291/1843

Research Natural Areas and botanical areas are not just outlines on a map to be thought of as fulfilling plant protection. This is poor stewardship. These areas need to be managed to protect the resource

See response to 291/1716.

292-SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS (BOTANICAL, GEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL)

292/1055

Lack of any specific management plan to sustain or enhance the habitat of sensitive species in Special Management Areas will inevitably lead to a long term degradation of habitat quality.

Establishment of Special Interest Areas ensures protection from any activities which could lead to degradation of the areas. Management Plans will be prepared.

292/1710

There is a concern of the possibility of disproportionately large acreages being excluded from production and use by the designation of Special Interest Sites. Some of their Special Interest Sites refer to fish, wildlife, sensitive plants, and sites of cultural interest. We recommend determination of the amount of adequate samples necessary to preserve the feature avoiding unneeded duplication. National Parks located nearby should be considered within the matrix that was used to determine

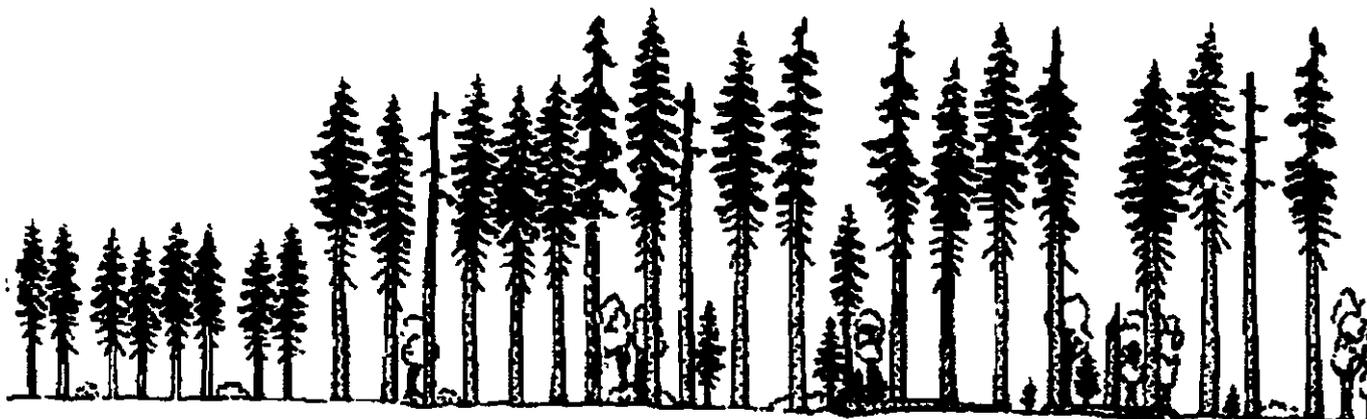
the number of special interest areas. This will help to reduce the impact on timber sales in the next ten years.

We feel that there is not a disproportionately large acreage being proposed for various natural biological or physical features. The Forest Plan will protect a matrix of spotted owl habitat areas, protect cultural and historical sites, conserve sensitive species, and to protect officially-listed threatened and endangered plants and animals. Total acreage for these purposes amounts to a very small percentage of the Forest, but will ensure that future generations of Americans will have the opportunity to conduct research and study and enjoy these natural and unmodified special areas.

292/1828

We would agree with the enhancement of special areas for habitat of the Spotted Owl.

We currently are analyzing three management strategies to maintain Spotted Owl Habitat Areas (SOHA). These strategies are even-aged, uneven-aged, and no scheduled harvest.



300-SPECIAL USES

300/0306

I agree with S&G #9 because it will help to protect the animals.

Direction provided in the Plan will lessen the effects that recreational residences have on wildlife. Other resources will also be enhanced. However, it is not the intent of this policy to eliminate all recreational residences.

301-UTILITIES

301/0464

PG&E must retain its rights to operate and replace at any time, existing electric power lines. PG&E must retain all ingress and egress rights previously granted for maintenance and safe operation. PG&E must retain the right to trim, cut down, and clear away all trees that, in the opinion of PG&E, are hazardous to electric power lines. We suggest that a guideline be placed in transportation to read "Local roads closed to public use may remain open for land management activities by the Forest and for permitted uses... "

The existing special use permit system currently allows access to your lines for operation and maintenance. To allow these access roads to remain open to the public could cause resource damage and increase the Forest maintenance budget. It is not our intent to allow public access on permittee's roads used solely for the purpose of maintaining licensee improvements.

310-TIMBER

310/0059 & 1677

Two portions of area #61 should have no timber harvest. the area south and east of Lost Meadow and the "arrowhead" areas (east of a line drawn from Hoffman Mtn. to Statum Mdw)

Your input was considered in our final analysis. From your description it appears there will be some logging in the area southeast of Lost Meadow. There probably won't be logging east of a line drawn from Hoffman Mtn. to Statum Meadow.

310/0077

I find myself in the peculiar position of seeing the "Multiple Use" issue from both sides. The Forest Service needs to compromise between saving the trees on behalf of the environment and cutting all the trees for the wood products industry.

We agree. Our Preferred Alternative provides the best mix of harvesting and savings trees on behalf of the environment

310/0150

I have a few questions regarding Items in the Standard and Guidelines.

#90 - Is 660 feet enough distance between regeneration units?

#95 - How many trees will you plant or seed?

#54 - Why will the average cutting unit be no greater than 10 acres?

#76 - What do you mean by fair or better range conditions?

#48 - Is it good sense to protect important roost trees and feeding areas for bald eagles.

Through an analysis, the Forest Service developed the Dispersion Rule, stating that there must be 660 feet between regeneration units. This is felt to be an adequate amount of space to ensure resource protection and maintain visual quality. The rule prevents cutting more timber in a

watershed than would be detrimental to the watershed resources. In response to #95, when planting pine species, we will plant about 400 trees per acre, and fir species will be planted at 500 per acre. The reason for #54, is that it gives the greatest amount of diversity in the smallest area. Since the bald eagle is a federally listed endangered species it is important to protect their roosting and feeding so as not to contribute to their demise. See response to 388/0178 for answer to #76.

310/0305

The Forest is taking a risk at not meeting the RPA goals (Alternative C). I am impressed with this stand (and Alternative A), because I did not like the RPA's preferred alternative. Alternative C emphasized marketable resources at the potential loss in other resources.

Thank you for your support.

310/0527

Indications are that the new forest plans now being formulated are excluding large areas of commercial timberland which can be harvested by helicopter. These excluded lands appear to be, in part, the result of an outdated method of financial assessment now being used by the Forest Service planning staff. These excluded lands are commercial timberlands and the use of an updated system of costing would place some, if not all, of these timberlands back into the timber base.

Commercial timberlands, harvestable by helicopter, are included in the timber base.

310/0591

I feel that parts of our forests should be preserved as wilderness areas, but I also feel that enough land has been set aside for that purpose and that the remainder of the land should be developed for recreation and timber uses.

Thank you for your support. We feel the Preferred Alternative meets the intent of your comments.

310/1002

Table C.05 is not clear as to the projected mortality in the 16th decade. P.L. 96-514, the Act of Dec. 12, 1980, Sec. 310 says in part, that commercial timber lands should be brought to "90% of their potential level of growth." We have trouble understanding how the management regimes outlined here respond to that legislative direction.

These two tables have different basis of measurements and units. Therefore, a direct comparison should not be made. The timber productivity classification is potential gross-growth for fully stocked stands at 95% of CMAI. The growth predicted for regenerated stands is net cubic foot volume resulting from all the management as well as economic constraints. FORPLAN model predicts yields for ponderosa and mixed conifer at 86% of full stocking and 90% for other forest types. Volumes above those levels are considered as mortality losses in FORPLAN.

Table C.04 makes an improper statement. The last lines in the body of the table tell us that ASQ and programmed timber sale quantity for the first decade are identical. However, the first decade program total is only 998.2 MMBF or 99.8 MMBF per year. This is only 79% of the ASQ. Table C.04 misrepresents that situation. 91.7 cf/ac/yr represent a productivity level of 217.5 MMBF per year for Alternative A. During the first decade of the plan period the programmed timber sales represent only 46% of that capacity level. Any other agricultural enterprise planned on such a basis would soon be bankrupt. Again, we raise the question of the legislative direction in P.L. 96-514. A plan that projects less than 80% of its ASQ for the plan period must recognize and discuss the effect on its total resource management program.

Tables C.04 and C.06 has been revised to implement the planned ASQ.

With careful attention to logging systems and silvicultural techniques, we believe much greater volumes can be harvested from "sensitive" areas with fully acceptable results. We support tight visual constraints along major highways such as 168, 41 and 49, but we believe that a re-evaluation of visual constraint elsewhere could result in additional timber harvest without degradation of the VQO's.

Your input was considered in our analysis.

DEIS, pg 2-11 says the MMR benchmark is reported as having a PNV 6.4% lower than that of the FLW benchmark. The TBR benchmark has a PNV 2% below that for FLW, but "almost identical to the PNV in the MMR benchmark." Clarification is needed.

Thank you for pointing out this discrepancy The text has been changed to reflect your comment.

It would help readability if you would report changes in PNV in dollars as well as percent.

We have not shown PNV as a percent. However, benefit/cost ratio is shown in Table 4.01 which may help you compare alternatives.

DEIS Standard and Guidelines pg.2-27 #'s 6 and 7 refer to "sustained slopes." It would help to have that phrase defined.

The words "sustained slope" were chosen to provide some exercise of judgement in the field based upon the circumstances presented by a specific area.

We continue to wonder how you can completely eliminate a program (no vegetation management in mixed conifer) and reduce the cost of the eliminated program by only 68%.

The program referred to is the reforestation program. If there is no vegetation management and disposal of logging debris, planting and precommercial thinning would continue. These three activities account for the remaining cost you questioned

310/1203

In general, the plan goes far to preserve the Forest to serve future generations. However, I have concerns regarding the accuracy of the estimated timber production the forest will yield and the method of using cubic feet instead of board feet to make these projections. The Plan should set these marginal lands aside for now, and if needed in the future they'll be there. The Plan should establish minimum bid prices for Forest timber.

The cubic foot measure is used in growth and yield estimates for planning because this measure is not biased by product expectations. Logs do not have to be sawn. They can be processed to produce any combination of plywood, chipboard, flakeboard or paper. Most of the areas preserved for future generations are marginal from a timber management standpoint. The Forest does have a minimum bid price for Forest timber.

310/1337

The two plans preferred by SFI's owner's don't adequately account for their insistence that they need to run both a sawmill and a co-generation plant at each site to burn the waste and dry lumber. Granted, this operation produces some electricity but it also produces some noise and air pollution and draws heavily from the water resource of surrounding areas in an arid climate.

The Forest doesn't have any jurisdiction in these matters.

310/1528 & 0523

The defining of four regulation management classes is a positive step. Since this is perhaps the most controversial portion of the plan, it is unfortunate no timber element plan was prepared, showing where lands in different regulation classes are located.

Thank you for your support. Questions concerning the management of a specific locations on the Forest can be answered by contacting a district office or the Forest Supervisor. Regulation classes vary because of such things as visual 'seen' areas, slopes, streams, and timber types. A map of any reasonable scale, with this much detail would become a map too cluttered and confusing for a clear understanding.

310/1533

Plan states that "timber sales account for over 90% of Forest receipts. This built-in bias in favor of timber management has an influence on all other management goals outside of wilderness. From an economic standpoint, therefore, there is always pressure to stray away from the stated goal of Forest Service

We agree, the proportion of the Forest receipts from timber cause the Forest to watch carefully those decisions which will effect those receipts. We believe the higher proportion and total value of timber receipts indicate use of the timber resource is important to the local and national public. Receipts from National Forests are returned to the national treasury, then Congress allocates funds to the Forest on the budget process. We agree, throughout the annual budgeting process, from Congress down to the Forest, diligence must be maintained to assure immediate monetary returns do not overshadow the other goods and services provided by the Forest.

Of all the resources of the Forest, timber is the most susceptible to mismanagement and abuse. Management for timber production is basically incompatible with several other management objectives, No other type of Forest management has such potential for permanently and irrevocably damaging the character and uniqueness of the Forest. Timber management has an inevitable negative impact on wildlife habitat, visual qualities, recreational use, diversity, and water quality in the Forest

We do not believe that the timber resource of the Forest is mismanaged nor abused. The professional foresters on-the-ground take pride and care in the management of our Nation's resources We agree that in isolated cases, the harvest of timber and associated activities has the potential for permanently changing the character and uniqueness of the timber resource. We also agree, in isolated instances, there can be short-term or long-term impacts on forested wildlife habitat. However, there are many positive impacts which are created, (eg) creation of small openings in homogeneous forested areas establishing habitat niches for a greater number and variety of wildlife species, improved visual quality through a varied biological vegetative and faunal diversity and improve recreational access opportunities. Timber management is a compatible and legitimate use of our National Forest when timber sales are well thought out and various mitigation measures are included by our team of resource specialists to minimize impacts on other uses and resources.

We recognize that many of the unacceptable aspects of this Plan, particularly in the area of timber management, are reflections of regional and national Forest Service philosophy, and we therefore request that our comments on this plan be forwarded to those responsible for these directives at the appropriate level.

Your letter has been forwarded to the Pacific SW Region Land Management planning staff.

An area of concern for me is the plan for timber harvest and management. Timber in this region struggles for growth against shallow soils and highly variable climate in contrast to the rich forest lands of the Pacific Northwest. Therefore, I would favor an absolutely minimum harvest

Much of the CAS land on the Forest have deep, rich soils that will grow trees nearly as rapidly as forest lands in the Pacific Northwest Your preference for a reduced ASQ was noted and considered in our analysis.

310/1637

Whether or not Sequoia is included in the management plan, we believe the Sierra would not be remiss in doing whatever possible in establishing it as a significant crop tree, it should lend itself well to even-aged management with the advantages such would have on the Sierra.

Giant Sequoia is currently in botanical and historical areas. They are relicts of an ancient coniferous species which thrived in a moist, climatic age and were more widespread and prolific. Because of public sentiment and pressure, we probably would not consider widespread reforestation of Giant Sequoia as a crop tree We do, however, plant this species on a limited basis when ecological and silvicultural conditions warrant and are recommended by professional Foresters. We also include planting as an ornamental in and near developed recreation sites.

310/1660 & 1579

There appears to be a weakness in timber inventory methods and overharvesting of timber inventory. Overharvesting of timber is causing marketable "on hand" timber to decrease. Develop an ongoing and continuous tree inventory that shows wood on hand for any given day in marketable trees in terms defined that will not change with time. Implement your organization to absorb the labor force when harvesting cutbacks occur

The technology necessary to carry out the inventory you suggest does not exist. Generally, the Forest organization operates as you recommend. See response to 311/1366 and 1533.

310/1669

The combination of even-aged management, the short rotation period, promotion of firewood collection and biomass fuels, and using genetically superior stock in revegetation bodes poorly for the long range provision of a diverse wildlife habitat containing key features.

Wildlife diversity is central to the management of the Sierra National Forest. Many species such as deer are dependent on a mix of different successional stages for both forage and cover. The concern for dead and down logs for habitat has been identified, and included in the S&Gs. For species that are dependent on older successional stages, special management areas have been established. These areas have a longer rotation or no scheduled harvest and include spotted owl management areas, wilderness, and riparian management zones.

Standard and Guideline #84 needs some qualifiers including "when needed for disease control, where volume is greater than -- brd-ft/acre, where access is existing, where timber harvest plans call for harvesting within the next....years, etc.

The detail you are recommending is included in project level planning. This planning occurs when an insect or disease problem is identified.

The lack of reforestation on clearcut areas is a serious problem We support the contention to eliminate the backlog of reforestation needed by 1990.

Thank you for your support.

310/1669 & 1178

A certain level of residual forest fuels should be allotted to remain on the cut unit. We recommend that "all cull logs greater than 24 inches in diameter and 5 feet long be distributed randomly over the cut unit to provide wildlife habitat and maintain soils."

The proper mix between leaving cull logs for wildlife and fuel reduction to prevent or control the spread of large fires was addressed during the planning process. Both wildlife and fire management's interests were represented. The results were, that on the average, 2 down logs and 2 snags will be left per acre.

310/1669

It is very important to enforce Standard and Guideline #99. However, a minimum of 10% of the forest area should be left in each seral type at all times #99 offers no guidance to the reader about the scale over which the compliance to the plan will be measured. Is it the forest? A watershed? A timber compartment? We question whether 10% of the CAS land will remain in stage 4b/c and stage 4c if the rotation ages described on p. 4-7 sec 4.3.11, are achieved?

The distribution of seral stages will be monitored on a management area basis as discussed in the Forest Plan under each management area Very little is known on the amount of diversity needed to maintain viability of many of the wildlife species. However, we feel that 5% will be sufficient to maintain the diversity of wildlife habitat in the Forest at this time. Generally, the standard can be met within a management area with Regulation Class II and III lands. If not, Regulation Class I lands will be identified and maintained in the necessary seral stage. Research and policy formulation is continuing, and the present diversity of wildlife habitat will not significantly change by the end of this decade. As information becomes available which documents that greater amounts of each seral stage are needed, we will modify the Forest Plan accordingly

Plan pg.4-55 Table 4.02 says that if the number of acres reforested can be listed, then the number of acres harvested should also be listed. Human Resources: Is this the number of employees for the forest? This should be made clearer. How can the forest realistically expect to implement programs listed in this plan without an increase in personnel?

The acres harvested are listed in the DEIS in Table 2.38. The human resources you refer to are volunteers, older Americans and other manpower programs. These are not regular Forest Service employees

310/1681

Standard and Guideline #'s 85 & 87 are commendable features.

Thank you for your support.

310/1682

Timber needs are increasingly being met with short rotation industrial forestry in plantations outside the Forest. Small woodlots and larger private holdings grow 10 to 50 times as much timber as public forests. Threatened and vanishing old growth is at a premium in the forest for wildlife recreation alternatives. Local economies depend on recreation income that increasingly supplants income from local small scale timber operations. You need to initiate in the DEIS a coordinated Sierra Nevada region private forest alternative.

The volume available from private land was considered. However, almost all the private timber land adjacent to the Forest has been harvested and local mills currently look to the National Forest for their timber supply. An alternative relying only on timber from private land would result in the elimination of all mills in the area.

Plan pg 3-12 states that 20 to 25% of the "lumber manufactured in the San Joaquin Valley" comes from the Forest. At 20%, Alternative A represents a total of 625 MMBF. At 30% it represents 417 MMBF. The difference of 208 MMBF becomes a significant figure to other stumpage sources. It should be resolved.

The Pacific SW Regional Guide provides general information. The demand for lumber fluctuates resulting in changes in the demand for timber. These fluctuations make exact year to year projections unfeasible

310/1684

I was pleasantly surprised with Alt A and in many instances I could certainly support the overall objectives outlined in that approach. I feel Alt A is remarkably farsighted for a bureaucracy often in bed with the Western Timber Association.

Thank you for your support.

310/1702 & 1594

Only one goal relates to the timber resource of the forest, and that one would make timber harvesting subordinate to "environmental factors and other resource values." First, we do not agree with the philosophy that timber production must always be constrained by "other resource considerations." Second, we are concerned that neither the Forest theme nor the statement of goals and objectives discusses the Forest's role in providing local employment.

Forest management is a "joint production" process with timber being just one of the outputs. Inherent in that "process", is give and take between outputs and amenity values on specific lands. The effects on timber production of additional recreation use, and expanded fish and wildlife were considered in the decision. Many decisions were resolved in favor of producing timber. Nevertheless, in the final analysis, we concur with your judgement that the cumulative effect of the give and take has resulted in a decline in timber production from that which is technically feasible. We further agree that this will likely lead to a reallocation of existing lumber production to other locations. For additional detailed information see Appendix L. The final ASQ is a balance between maximizing timber on land capable and suitable for growing timber and protecting other values and resources such as visual quality, fish and wildlife and riparian areas.

Alternatives F and I have certain drawbacks which make them less desirable to us. These alternatives place too much emphasis on commodity development. If either was chosen, the Forest's timber program would become controversial, leading inevitably to appeals and litigation over timber sales and necessary timber management activities.

We concur with your evaluation of Alternatives F and I. Alternative I was not brought forward to the FEIS. We also believe Alternative C and H would also lead inevitably to appeals and litigation over timber sales and necessary timber management activities. For additional information see response to 000/0555.

310/1711

The level of use of private sector contractors should be maintained if not increased (i.e., brush piling, tree planting, minor construction). Private contractors should be used wherever and whenever possible.

It is anticipated that the level of use of contractors will increase as the Plan gets implemented and because of the increased activities documented in the Plan

310/1737 & 1579

I feel you should reconsider the use of cubic feet in calculations of Timber production. Timber sales are made in board feet, calculations of estimates in the plan should use the same units

The cubic foot measure is used in growth and yield estimates for planning because this measure is not biased by product expectations. Logs do not have to be sawn. They can be processed to produce any combination of plywood, chipboard, flakeboard or paper. Most of the areas preserved for future generations are marginal from a timber management standpoint. The Forest does have a minimum bid price for Forest timber.

310/1819

The minimum management requirements are not varied among alternatives and were developed without public participation in violation of NEPA. The amount that MMRs (excluding CMAI and NDEF) reduce board foot timber production is not shown in the plan contrary to repeated requests by industry.

Minimum Management Requirements (MMRs) were designed to meet minimum legal requirements and apply to benchmark analysis as well as the alternatives. MMRs were varied on resource outputs. For example the FLW benchmark did not contain the NDEF MMR.

Development of MMRs is directed by 36 CFR 219.27. Some MMRs are outside of Forest Service authority to change. Others are provided to the Forest in the Regional Guide, developed through the NEPA process, and by the Regional Office as planning direction. These MMRs may be changed. All MMRs have been subject to public comment through public involvement of the proposed Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Therefore, all MMRs adopted in the Preferred Alternative have been subject to the NEPA process. Public review of the Draft resulted in some adjustments to MMRs in the Preferred Alternative.

311-ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY (ASQ)
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311/0305

I was pleased with Alt. A. It works at meeting the majority of public needs, while showing a desire to prevent long term damage to the forest. I am pleased with the decision to maintain timber annual cut to what the average has been over the past 10 years. The decision to not increase cut will give you more time to study the cumulative effects logging practices of clearcutting on tractor and cable grounds have on watershed, with less pressure to harvest marginal areas.

Thank you for your support.

311/0305, 0001, 0058, 0064, 0066, 0071, 0077, 0085, 0258, 0259, 0263 0280, 0287, 0333, 0337, 0356, 0375, 0433, 0446, 0467, 0448, 0462, 0467, 0513, 0525, 0537, 0539, 0543, 0576, 0591, 0597, 0714, 0725, 0772, 0790, 0814, 0820, 0870, 0897, 0945, 0989, 0996, 1064, 1071, 1206, 1209, 1213, 1236, 1247, 1283, 1334, 1353, 1375, 1447, 1450 1468, 1492, 1493, 1542, 1562, 1651, 1652, 1658, 1677, 1683, 1702, 1703, 1710, 1715, 1733, 1752, 1768, 1785, 1796, 1799, 1806, 1822, 1830, 1839, 1840, 1851, 1858, & 1859
Questions concerning both increasing and decreasing the ASQ.

Many respondents said the allowable sale quantity in the Preferred Alternative was too low. They wanted more land committed to timber management and less restrictions from spotted owl, visual quality, deer, riparian, etc. They stated that if the current level of harvest was not raised to approximately 160 MMBF, their economic livelihood would be jeopardized. This adverse effect included concern not only for mill workers, but their families, secondary businesses, and service businesses as well

Other respondents gave diverse reasons why the ASQ under the Preferred Alternative was too high. They claim that the budget needed to produce this level of harvest is unrealistically high, and it gave an undesirable subsidy to the timber industry because revenues would not cover costs to the government. There were strong objections to using pesticides, clearcutting and harvesting timber on marginal timber land. They point out the potential adverse effect of timber harvest on resources such as Soils, Watershed, Wildlife habitat and Riparian zones.

These divergent views emphasize the fact that outside of wilderness, there is not enough land base on the Forest to satisfy all the needs expressed by the public. The final ASQ is a balance between maximizing timber on lands capable and suitable for growing timber and protecting other values and resources such as Visual quality, Fish, Wildlife, and Riparian areas. An increase in the ASQ would result in an unacceptable risk and impact on non-timber resources. A reduction of the ASQ would result in an unnecessary reduction in the Forest's capability to produce timber on a sustained basis, provide jobs and support business.

311/0453

I heartily agree with your expected allowable timber cut of 125 MBF. That seems to be an approach that will protect the continued yield without destroying the aesthetic values of the forest.

Thank you for your support. Additional reduction in ASQ has been made to provide additional protection for spotted owls and riparian areas.

311/0621

I am aware of the importance of timber harvesting. Harvesting of timber compliments and enhances recreational opportunities, grazing, and wildlife habitat. With proper forest management techniques the Forest can have maximum benefits to all groups.

Thank you for your support. We feel our final ASQ is the best mix of timber harvest and resource protection.

311/0816

We need optimal timber production.

Your preference was considered during our analysis.

311/0929 & 0996

As it is the lumber industry has to find ways to compete worldwide. If your timber harvest plans are unnecessarily restrictive, there is a scramble for timber just to keep the present mills open. Costs will inevitably rise and the industry will be put at a further disadvantage. To make a hard decision to harvest less now in order to make more available 10 years down the road does not seem to be sensible. Is your crystal ball so good?

Timber harvest, in future generations, has been modified as you suggest. This adjustment was made to compensate for required protection of spotted owl habitat

311/1002

DEIS Table 2 05 and Table 2 24 both show first decade ASQ at 125.1 MMBF. The bf/cf ratio is 6.29. The Table 0.04 shows ASQ at 125.9 MMBF or 19.8 MMBF. The bf/cf ratio is 6.36. We have used 6 35. We trust that is somewhere near correct.

Regional planning direction specified that a 6.3 board foot per cubic foot ratio was to be used.

Although you display the acreage in each timber regulation class and describe the activities within that class, it would be helpful to also display the percentage (or volume) of the ASQ scheduled to come from each class.

The ASQ is not constant through time by regulation class. Since the ASQ is monitored as a whole and changes by regulation class by decade, the amount coming from each class would be difficult to track and not be meaningful.

311/1148

The market alternative for timber harvest is not acceptable because it leaves no margin for error in estimating regrowth, loss by fire, or disease and other variables.

We agree with your comment.

Limit cutting near wilderness areas and take extra precautions to limit traffic on logging roads to logging only

Buffers were included in wilderness boundary designation and additional buffers are not planned. Many logging roads are used by the recreating public as well as for logging.

311/1315

I am of the opinion that timber harvesting should not exceed levels that lead to erosion and destruction of habitat.

We agree with you The Final Forest Plan meets your expectations.

311/1362

Alt E is certainly better than any of the other considered alternatives, but it should not be considered as an "amenity alt " It is simply an alt. that somewhat reduces potential impacts to fish and wildlife while still allowing intensive management of timber lands. The level of all yield timber production is only 15% less than the proposed Alt A. You must evaluate an alternative where amenity values are actually protected. Alt. E clearly continues to thrust the Forest Services desire of an even-aged, regulated Forest on to the public as though this management was a public necessity regardless of environmental impacts

Alternative E was modified to include uneven-aged management to better reflect amenity values. In addition, a "Conservation Alternative" was considered in our analysis. It contained no even-aged management For the results of the analysis please refer to Section 2 of the FEIS.

311/1366

True multiple use is impossible at the unsustainable level of timber harvesting your draft plan proposes. We consider unrealistic your projections of timber yields and future prices, and insist that these be recalculated using figures that show lower rates of growth in existing stands or old-growth trees.

The growth used in the computer model is growth that has been measured within the Forest. This model predicts an increased growth rate of 1-2% which we do not consider unrealistic.

311/1390

It is apparent from a perusal of the maps for Alternative A and H that this increased ASQ is to occur at the sacrifice of dispersed recreation lands in Madera and Fresno Counties. These are marginal timber lands in any case, and considering the current philosophy of reducing expenditures for domestic programs, it is doubtful that funds would be available for effective reforestation practices. The uncertainties in predictions of sustainable yields leads one to believe that it would be prudent

to direct our attentions to a worst case scenario, thereby not depriving future generations of our national resources.

We agree with your reasons for not selecting Alternative H

311/1418

There should be no departure from sustained yield sales, even if it is determined that even-aged management is best for an area. A shelterwood system should be the first priority, with the clearcutting as a last resort

Clearcutting will be used where it is the optimum method of regeneration. This usually occurs in stands with a high proportion of pine, which needs full sunlight to properly grow. The number of acres clearcut will go down from that projected in the DEIS. Shelterwood, which is also an even-age management practice will be used in stands that have a high proportion of true fir which needs shade to grow successfully. Maintaining sustained yield is required by the National Forest Management Act

311/1450

The low budget alt. is good in that it proposes to reduce timber harvest permanently.

Your preference for the low budget alternative was considered in our final analysis

311/1492

There aren't enough alternative ways to get timber from sources other than the forest to meet the potential new shortfall resulting from the preferred alternative

We agree with your assessment.

311/1533

All of the Plan alternatives propose unacceptable, and we believed, un-sustainable timber management prescriptions. Even the amenities alternative calls for an eventual increase in timber harvest. We believe all the alternatives are biased toward timber management over all the other uses of the Forest, and fail to support the balanced mixed use of Forest resources the Forest Service purports to espouse. One significant way in which the general character of the Forest would be changed if the Plan as presented is adopted is by the replacement of large stands of old-growth forest with young, even-age stands, with a less than natural variety of species. The rotation ages recommended by the Plan for all species are too short for sustainable yields and for maintaining anything approaching natural visual qualities of the Forest. In essence, the combination of short rotation ages, clear-cut harvesting techniques, and gradual decrease in varieties of trees in the areas of the nature of the Forest. Old-growth forest areas with outstanding wildlife habitat, visual qualities, will gradually be transformed into a tree farm. Many species of wildlife will be replaced. Loss will be permanent and irreparable.

We acknowledge that on a relatively small proportion of the Forest (Regulation Class I and II lands) the proposed level of timber harvest will continue the change in the natural forest that has been underway for the past 30 years to a condition where man's activity will be visible to the casual observer. This portion of the Forest will tend to fit the popular image of a "tree farm" rather than one that is park or wilderness-like in character. We acknowledge there will be less "oldgrowth" timber, a different mix of wildlife species than occurs in "oldgrowth," and a decline in the visual quality of the landscape on these areas. We acknowledge that on this relatively small portion of the Forest, timber harvest activity will reduce levels of some types of vegetation, particularly species of brush grass and forbs. We expect the variety of tree and brush species to remain about the same as existed in the past and believe the Plan adequately provides for maintaining viable populations of all other species of flora and fauna that occur on the Forest in areas such as SOHAs, Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Corridors, and Dispersed Recreation Areas

We feel strongly that the levels of timber harvest proposed in the Plan cannot be maintained over the planning horizon, and that should timber management be attempted at the levels called for by the Plan, the timber industry itself would suffer. Timber management prescriptions for the Forest must be managed for long-term productivity, not for short-term gain. The timber management prescriptions proposed in the Plan would result in a non-sustainable yield, future loss of income for

the Forest industry and the local counties, and irrevocable changes in other Forest resources and amenities, including wildlife populations.

We believe the planned timber harvest is sustainable over the long term. Our response to the CHEC analysis on timber yields addresses this belief and also responds to the balance of the comments included in your letter under "Timber Management".

a Projected rapid rate of growth in older stands: It appears this criticism is founded on a comparison of past 10-year growth from timber inventory summaries to the next 10-year projections. Such comparisons and their associated implications are not valid. Where timber stands are not yet stocked with trees to the point of major losses to mortality because of inter-tree competition, absolute growth is expected to increase over time. This has been verified by our plot data. The average condition on the Forest is less than full stocking. Therefore, future growth should be greater than past growth.

b Culmination of mean annual increment (CMAI) predicted by yield tables for older stands is almost always in the distant future. If true, it would be illegal for the Forest Service to clearcut these stands. Older, poorly stocked stands projected from the present, will often show no culmination even if the stands are projected beyond any reasonable expectation of longevity. The concept of culmination simply has no meaning where such stands are concerned. Culmination applies to stands with defined stocking levels throughout their existence and with a fixed starting age. As you state, ragged, wild stands can only be regarded as having grown past culmination as part of their cycle and decline, so no implied violation of NFMA exists

c. Yield tables underestimate culmination of CMAI for second-growth stands: CMAI in normal timber stands occurs when the growth on the living trees in the stand is overtaken by the volume lost to mortality. For second growth stands the underlying growth assumption is not that the stands are normal, but that they are plantations of about 400 seedlings per acre which are thinned as saplings or poles to 200 to 300 per acre depending on the species type. These planted stands grow to larger than normal yield table diameters before the stands reach crown closure. As they approach normality in terms of basal area per acre, further growth either results in mortality or must be harvested as thinnings. In these stands, the attrition of new growth takes place. CMAI will occur.

d. There are many factors not considered in the Plan which can negatively affect regeneration. We agree that reforestation is the most technically demanding and biological complex activity that must be carried out successfully to justify current harvest levels. We explicitly discounted harvest levels for the normal losses to fire, and we discounted the maximum growth potential of intensively managed stands by 10%. We planned for using the shelterwood system for red fir even though planting is planned. The shelterwood trees left are, in essence, an insurance in this difficult type. Even with these considerations and the demonstrated success of many acres of rapidly growing plantations, we acknowledge that successful regeneration in the compressed time frames is not guaranteed. We monitor the acres of harvested areas not satisfactorily stocked. A revision of the plan would be considered if the amount of those acres, five years after harvest, exceed the limits specified in the monitoring plan.

e Cross-subsidies violate Forest Service policy. Decreasing the minimum price for one species to offset low or negative value of another species is a common practice in California. The fact that this has been done does not automatically mean Forest Service policy is being violated. CHEC analysis was incomplete and therefore not completely accurate. CHEC's analysis did not take into consideration the cost the government would have to incur to remove these lower value trees separately where the land management objectives for the site requires their removal. When these costs are included, nearly all the sales comply with the tract value policy. While the compliance to the tract value policy may be argued for the few remaining sales, maximizing dollar returns from each timber sale is a project level decision. That is where the argument of policy compliance should be argued. The planning analysis conducted for the Forest Plan indicates that the cash returns are expected to exceed costs in each of the ten year periods of the Plan. The 1987 and 1988 test of the Timber Sale Program Information Report System (TSPIRS) supports that expectation.

Road construction and reconstruction is scheduled to be decreased by 51% during the first decade. This is commendable. However, specific timber sale plans call for the construction of 147.8 miles of new logging roads. Such roads are an integral part of management for timber production and are of the significant ways in which timber management changes the fact of the Forest.

We agree that to lower the miles of roads to be constructed can be achieved by reducing timber production.

311/1535

While we congratulate the forest for planning significant use of uneven-aged silviculture, we suggest even less use of clearcutting than the 23,400 acres proposed. Use of toxic herbicides should be phased out. One of the worst aspects of the plan is its increase in harvest level from 110 MMBF to 146 MMBF. Appendix J, justifying clearcutting, is biased against the advantages of uneven-aged silviculture and toward the advantages of even-aged.

Thank you for your input. Uneven-aged management has been increased to 35,000 acres in the Preferred Alternative. The Amenity Alternative (E) has been modified to include uneven-aged management. The Conservative Alternative includes uneven-aged management without use of herbicides. See Section 2 of the FEIS.

311/1669

Wildlife Standards and Guidelines should be oriented toward improving wildlife habitat as opposed to simply averting catastrophes. Regarding #44, in addition to rotation ages, the problem is compounded by an emphasis on even-aged management. Harvesting and silvicultural practices such as aerial spraying, slash disposal and hazard tree removal will make the guideline impossible to reach.

S&G #44 of the Draft Plan will be difficult to meet but we have every intention of meeting it. An additional S&G has been added that will reduce salvage sales in snag deficient areas in order to meet snag guidelines.

Concerning Standard and Guideline #108, why would the forest allow an initial harvest and reforestation and not a subsequent harvest?

S&G #108 of the Draft Plan refers to "No Harvesting" on steep, highly erodible soil. There would not be an initial harvest.

311/1683

Alternative E's approach to timber management best suits not only the needs of the timber industry (the plan mentions that it will meet the minimum demand of local manufacturing facilities for sawtimber), but of the tourist/recreation community as well.

Alternative E does not meet the needs of the timber industry as was pointed out in several letters. See response to 311/0305.

311/1702

Our company's principal interest is in seeing that enough timber is sold from the Forest to sustain SFI's three central California sawmills. For that reason, we oppose the Preferred Alternative (A-PRF) in its present form. This alternative would however, provide an adequate volume of timber in the future. But, during the next 10 years, the preferred management program would fall 25 MMBF short of the minimum timber required to support local mills.

The Final Forest Plan does not predict any increased future timber yields as did the Draft Plan. We agree with your conclusion that harvest in the future periods could have been adjusted to provide higher first period timber production. In essence the Final Forest Plan made that adjustment to compensate for protection of spotted owl habitat as required by Regional planning direction.

SFI opposes Alternatives B, D, & E because timber sales would be reduced drastically from their present levels, and in the case of Alternatives D & E, only minimum management of the forests resources would result, allowing for environmental degradation.

We concur with your evaluation of Alternatives B, D and E.

SFI supports Alternatives C-RPA & H-MKT, without qualification. These alternative management plans would produce an ASQ of at least 150 MMBF over the next five decades. In addition to providing adequate volumes of timber, Alternatives C & H generally assures that the land and resources of the Forest are managed with the best mix of benefits for most people.

Your support for the RPA and Market Alternative were considered.

A 125 MMBF per year increase in the proposed timber sale program is not only feasible, but could be accomplished without affecting adversely the other multiple-uses of the Sierra Forest.

We do not agree that the mix of other resource benefits produced in the Preferred Alternative could be maintained if timber harvest was raised to 150 MMBF annually. We agree that the priority given to harvest understocked stands over the next 30 years results in a decrease in harvest. However, we do not agree that decreasing or eliminating this goal would significantly increase the permitted rate of harvest. To obtain the other resource benefits the total acres harvested is limited and its distribution across the Forest is carefully controlled. The necessary distribution of the harvested acres is obtained by specifying minimum harvest levels in certain key timber stands. The goal for harvesting in understocked stands was just one timber condition that had a minimum harvest level specified to insure that the other resource benefits could meet quantity and quality goals for those benefits.

Prime timber growing sites, hardwood species (such as oak) could be managed less intensively. On non-commercial timber sites, oak stands could be managed for a variety of commodity and wildlife purposes.

We agree that decreasing the management intensity for hardwood species on CAS land would result in an increase in the ASQ. However, that would also decrease quantity and quality of habitat needed for a variety of game and nongame species that can not be met by hardwood trees growing on less productive soils.

The most serious technical shortcoming of the Proposed Plan and DEIS concerns the agency's assessment of the raw material needs of the sawmills adjacent to the Forest. We have concluded, based upon all information available to us, that the agency simply did not understand how significantly these raw material needs have changed during the past two years (See Original Letter). At numerous places the reader is given the impression that an ASQ of 125 MMBF will meet the timber needs of local mills. The mills adjacent to the Forest require 157 MMBF of timber harvested annually. The underestimation of timber needs could open the planning process to appeal and litigation.

We agree that the DEIS underestimated the raw material needs of the local industry. We also agree that the ASQ of the Preferred Alternative will impact the economies of these operations. Additional information on individual mills and communities has been added to the FEIS, Appendix L.

311/1710 & 1468

Timber volumes can be increased by making limited entries into visually sensitive areas and special management areas.

Visually sensitive areas are part of the timber base where limited entries will be made. Special management areas normally will not include timber harvesting unless there is a catastrophic event.

311/1733

I'd like to see the Forest Service bring private industry with end result contracts and try innovative methods of regeneration.

Your suggestion will more than likely be attempted during the planning period.

311/1777

We are alarmed that some local governments and school districts are supporting Alternative H. Confusing information presented in the Reader's Guide to the plan may have resulted in local government opposition to the Preferred Alternative. It shows an 18% reduction in the ASQ, giving the impression that a decline in employment and timber receipts will occur.

A decline in employment and timber receipts will result from a reduced ASQ

311/1786

Decrease timber production and the roads needed to harvest timber in order to preserve undeveloped areas and allow already harvested areas to return to their natural state

Your input for decreasing timber production, eliminating roads and returning harvested areas to their natural state was considered in our analysis

312-CLEARCUTTING

312/0102

I think that your idea to prevent extinction of certain animals is a very good idea. I like your idea of improving trails open to horses.

Thank you for your support

312/0356

I endorse the following aspects of the Plan: Intensive forest management: clearcuts, shelter woods, regulated uneven-age selection harvest throughout recreation, watershed, visual zones, and thinning.

Thank you for your support.

312/0441

I would like to support your forest management practices of even-age management, such as clearcutting and your continued use of effective herbicides.

Thank you for your support.

312/0523, 1113, 1347, 1700, 1798, & 1807

We feel that five percent of all clearcuts should be managed for wildlife. The continued checkboard of clearcuts will eventually make a wildlife desert of large portions of the forest

It is anticipated that at least 5% of each clearcut will not be fully stocked with trees, i.e. will include wildlife habitat.

312/0545

As a land owner adjoining Forest Service land, I am insulted by the new plan to put buffers of 100 yards from streams, roadways and private property owners. Everyone wants to save the aesthetic beauty of the forest and potential harvests for years to come. Selective cutting in those areas should be done. If you have a clearcut, (I hope not) do it away from these areas.

A shelterwood will be used adjacent to private land. After a new stand is established the remaining trees will be removed to eliminate a source of mistletoe and disease and to allow the plantation to grow without competition.

312/1034, 0017, 0102, 0238, 0513, 0545, 0989, 1055, 1203, 1468, 1520, 1535, 1610, 1669, 1700, 1710, 1715, 1716, 1806, 1843, 1845 & 1863

Please consider reducing the amount of timber that can be harvested by clear-cutting.

Thirty-five thousand acres of even-aged management have been changed to uneven-aged management in the Preferred Alternative as a result of public concern over the use of clearcutting. There are three reasons why clearcutting is the Forest's principle stand regeneration system.

One is biological, which includes stands heavily infected with mistletoe or stands where too few crop trees remain. The only effective treatment to prevent re-introduction of mistletoe is to remove all trees. In stands where too few crop trees remain, starting over is the most effective method to meet acceptable growth rates.

The second reason is that post-sale treatments can best be accomplished from clearcutting. These treatments include disposal of harvest residue (reduces risk of fire mortality), preparing the site for planting, control of competing vegetation (assures survival) and protection of new stands from damage in succeeding harvests.

The last and perhaps the most important reason is that clearcutting is necessary to sustain a higher ASQ. While an uneven-aged regeneration system may result in establishing new trees, actual measured growth and research data on plantations document that growing stands to minimum merchantability in 60 years can only be done under an even-aged system.

While the need to rely heavily on clearcutting could be lessened if the ASQ were further reduced, to create new stands with sufficient volume and tree size for future harvest is not avoidable, only postponed. There is more evidence today that regeneration goals can be achieved using the clearcutting system, than there is to support a harvest level based upon predicted creation and growth of uneven-aged stands.

312/1178

I fail to understand how you plan to maintain the biological diversity of the forest. A 50 year overview map is needed that shows what areas of the forest are planned for clearcuts, shelterwood cuts, selective cutting. Serious doubts to maintain the fertility of the forest soils. Opposed to the use of forest products to fuel energy biomass plants. Recommend large amounts of small limbs be left in the soil to help retain water and lessen damage from erosion. 5% of all clearcuts should be managed for wildlife.

Please contact the Forest Wildlife Biologist for an indepth discussion concerning biological diversity. We also are concerned about the fertility of Forest soils. S&Gs have been established to leave 50% ground cover on regeneration units. In addition snags and down logs are to be left. It is estimated that at least 5% of all clearcuts will include brush and other wildlife habitat.

312/1222

I support a balance of even-aged and uneven-aged management on timber so that amenity values such as visual quality are not seriously degraded by consumptive use.

The amount of uneven-aged management was increased to 35,000 acres in the Preferred Alternative. The Amenity Alternative (E) was modified in the FEIS to include uneven-aged management on all tractor ground.

312/1285

Concerning Production, none of the alternatives are acceptable. As far as I can tell, none of the listed alternatives in the DEIS offer an acceptable plan for timber management. I am requesting that clearcutting be completely eliminated (100%) as a method of harvesting timber in the Forest. As a substitute for the management practice listed for all the alternatives in the DEIS, I am requesting that all timber management be converted to all age management instead.

An alternative called the "Conservation Alternative" was analyzed in the FEIS. It included uneven-aged management and an extended rotation period. Please see Chapter 2 of the FEIS. The Amenity Alternative (E) was amended in the FEIS to include uneven-aged management on all tractor ground.

312/1333 & 1415

The uncertainties associated with the use of clearcutting in these forests demands that the Forest Service study the long term impacts of different size clearcuts over 100 to 200 year rotation to determine which size results in the best regeneration and long term protection of soil productivity.

Your suggestion is beyond the scope of the Sierra National Forest Land Management Plan.

312/1397

I agree with the intensive management of timber that uses even-aged management. I also appreciate your current policy of retention of stands of young trees and poles that are left after logging in cut blocks. These trees have been released and will grow. They will reduce the time needed and the cost of the regeneration program. It will reduce the need for herbicides.

We are pleased that you find even-aged management a positive policy. We will continue to use clearcut and shelterwood methods, although at a reduced amount. We will also continue our policy of retaining stands of young trees and poles in cut blocks when conditions warrant

312/1520

The Forest has blatantly ignored the complexities of the forest ecosystem. Maintenance of species, and gene pool diversity are of concern to us. Many of the forest species require Forests with closed canopies and associated cool micro climates. Of special concern are extremely steep and arid slopes, these marginal slopes do not reforest easily

Cones from the best trees in our stands are collected for our planting stock to maintain a good gene pool. Trees needing shade such as red and white fir are harvested under a shelterwood to maintain a cool, shaded micro-climate. Steep, arid, marginal slopes normally aren't logged or are selectively logged to maintain control of the slope.

Conservationists prefer small cutting units to larger units and individual tree selection and group selection to clearcutting, because of the lesser visual impacts, lesser erosion and greater resemblance to the natural forest.

Your input was considered in our analysis. Thirty-five thousand acres of uneven-aged management is now included in the Final Plan. In addition, the Amenity Alternative was modified to include uneven-aged management.

312/1549

I wholeheartedly support the Conservation Alternative which proposed significantly less timber harvest by clearcut. The widespread use of clearcutting, with the resulting and unavoidable degradation of watershed, fisheries and wildlife, should be an unacceptable alternative anywhere, but particularly where it would adversely effect popular recreational areas and areas with exceptional scenic qualities

The Conservation Alternative was considered in our analysis. Please see Section 2 of the FEIS.

312/1669 & 1543

Regarding Standard and Guideline #97, are these criteria "ands" or "ors." If all those criteria must be met, uneven-aged management will never be practiced.

All five criteria must be met to practice uneven-aged management. Uneven-aged management is scheduled for 35,000 acres in the Forest Plan.

312/1700

The Forest Service places excessive emphasis on clearcut logging, grazing, and OHV recreation at the expense of maintaining diverse and productive wildlife habitats. We recommend a greater emphasis on selective logging, with less reliance on herbicides, more old growth timber stands should be protected for spotted owls and related species.

Your input was considered in our final analysis. See response to 312/1285.

312/1711

Changes that might be instituted in the field are those of boundary markings of clearcuts as opposed to marking every single tree

Your suggestion has been adopted for some situations that occur in the Forest.

312/1716

Acid rain and immigration of new forest pests are serious concerns with which our forests will need to cope with in the future. Can we be assured that our forest will have adequate diversity for their continued existence?

We feel diversity will be maintained under the Forest Plan.

312/1717

We are concerned about requirements regarding timing of management of adjacent timber regeneration units. Wildlife will face loss of use of the regeneration areas for a 3 years period after which vegetation would be allowed to re-invade the stand. We recommend that regeneration areas be managed and buffered as openings until native shrubs have become well re-established (2-3 years following the termination of release).

The establishment of native shrubs following site preparation and release has not been a problem. We anticipate continued invasion and competition of planting stock from brush and grass as you suggest.

312/1787

Given the steep slopes and fragile soils in red fir terrain and the high cost of logging and management practices the intensive harvesting of this species can only be considered a crime. The Forest Service should learn from past mistakes, not compound them. Plan almost casually decides against uneven-age management and gives no consideration to allowing at least selected stands to grow beyond rotation age. A forest is more than a tree farm and should be perpetuated as such.

Steep slopes (over 65 percent) with highly erosive soils will not be logged. Many stands are in management areas with rotations of 140-250 years. Thirty-five thousand acres are now planned for uneven-aged management

312/1798

The Forest should refrain from "monocrop" planting of conifers for the purpose of increasing timber yields. This silvicultural practice depletes the forest of valuable wildlife habitat, thus eliminating food sources for lion prey species. This would be especially damaging in areas that had previously been predominately oak woodland or mixed conifer.

Normally more than one species is planted in mixed conifer stands, In addition, natural seeding of cedar and sugar pine often occur. S&Gs require maintenance of oaks in oak woodlands. Please see S&G #46 of the Draft Plan for detailed requirements.

312/1806

Even-aged silviculture is for the most part, an ecological, economic and aesthetic disaster. There is little dispute that even-aged systems damage the soil vegetation, water quality, scenic quality, wildlife habitat, fisheries and riparian zones. All the restrictions on uneven-aged systems outlined in Standard and Guideline #97 are absurd. This should be the heavily favored system.

Thirty-five thousand acres are scheduled for uneven-aged management in the Final Plan. Alternative E was amended and the Conservation Alternative was added to the FEIS to include alternatives with extensive uneven-aged management.

312/1807

Given the degree of even-aged timber management, I would like information on how the Forest proposes to maintain genetic diversity in both commercial and non-commercial tree species.

Seed is collected from superior trees from the Forest. Seedlings from this seed are our planting stock and form the basis for our continued gene pool. Most of the noncommercial trees such as live oak will sprout and will continue in our stands.

312/1817

The Preferred Alternative dictates 100% even-aged management. This is not reasonable. The Amenity Alternative should tend more toward uneven-aged management particularly group selection.

The Final Plan includes 35,000 acres of uneven-aged management. Alternative E was amended and the Conservation Alternative added to the FEIS to analyze the effects of extensive uneven-aged management

313-SHELTERWOOD/SELECTIVE CUTTING

313/1806

Shelterwood is a poorly studied method and is recognized as likely to cause "mass movement on sensitive watershed lands." Its use must be extremely limited until or unless these impacts can be eliminated or substantially eliminated. Five year monitoring and reporting is far too long to wait if this prescription is to be anything other than VERY limited. Slopes, riparian, fragile soil-- these are obvious constraints on even-aged systems and this recognition must be reflected in the monitoring.

Shelterwood is a recognized silvicultural system that provides shade and a seed source for a new crop of trees. To insure a new crop, trees are planted to supplement the natural seed source. We have not found massive soil movement from the shelterwood method as you describe. Timber sales will be monitored annually and soil movement stations established to make measurements over time

313/1845

In view of what I have seen in the Sierra, I think it would be better and of long term benefit to switch to shelterwood management instead of clearcutting.

Your preference for shelterwood was considered in our analysis. This silvicultural system will be used in stands of red and white fir and adjacent to private property in some situations when uneven-aged management is not appropriate.

314-ROAD CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION

314/1681

Road construction should slow down, but equally so logging roads should be more controlled, and restored to original terrain.

Road construction will diminish as the Plan is implemented. We anticipate constructing fewer miles per year in the future than the amount of road construction we have historically seen. Some new roads will be required, however, to achieve the planned outputs. Most of these roads will be maintained on the Forest Development Road System.

314/1806

Road construction is stated to emphasize "economic efficiency", of what? Return to logging companies? If Standard and Guideline #189 indicates a desired "completion" of the road system this is not economic; it would be cheaper to wait until a road is needed than to build it now and have to maintain it. If funds are short, which is recognized as a district possibility, what programs go first?

The reference to "economic efficiency" refers to the modeling process used. This process, described in Appendix B helped determine how many miles of road construction are needed to achieve the timber outputs. The value of the timber harvested will offset the cost of harvesting the timber, including road construction. Most of the planned local road construction will be accomplished by the timber purchaser in support of a particular sale, and accomplished just prior to timber harvest.

314/1858

Road construction and construction under the Preferred Alternative is not adequate to serve the existing timber resources outside of the wilderness area. There are areas where improvements of the existing roads are needed and new roads constructed to access valuable timber stands. Greater recreational experiences will be provided to meet the anticipated diverse recreational needs.

The road construction and reconstruction mileages in the Preferred Alternative will provide adequate access to achieve planned outputs. This includes access to timber stands outside of wilderness areas. We agree that this will also expand the recreation opportunities.

315-TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT

315/1055

Efforts should be made to thin reforestation projects that have been successful, and to release the trees for better growth.

The Land Management Plan anticipates thinning and release for almost all regenerated stands.

315/1362

Standard and Guideline #54 must be revised. Tree competition release treatments must be accomplished in such a manner that palatable grasses and forbs, shrub forage and escape cover are constantly provided on at least portions of the harvest units.

Your comment was considered in our final analysis. However, it is felt that three years out of a 140 year rotation is reasonable. Adjacent uncut stands should provide cover. Release treatments will not be as efficient as you envision and grass, forbs, and brush will quickly invade plantations despite release treatments.

316-MANAGEMENT OF LOW SITES

316/1318

I feel that marginal lands should be at least temporarily set aside from timber cutting.

Thank you for your comment. Most of the marginal lands are not included in the timber base. Some marginal lands are selectively logged but the intent is for trees to control the site.

316/1395

The projected prices used in the FORPLAN program seem completely unrealistic. Timber prices are projected to increase seven fold over the life of the Plan and the acreage that is set aside for production is based upon that unrealistic figure. In other words, it puts land which could not now

be profitable into the category of future profitability. It seems to me that these marginal lands should be set aside and protected from any type of development.

Your preference for setting aside lands that are not profitable today was considered in our final analysis.

316/1667

We oppose any new roads into presently roadless areas. We also oppose building into marginal timber areas where a sustained timber yield cannot be obtained.

Thank you for your opinion.

316/1817

Cross-subsidization between valuable and worthless stands should be eliminated.

Timber sales often include trees that are more valuable than others. If only the high value trees were removed, the stand would be "high graded" and the poorest trees would be left. For a more detailed explanation, see response to 311/1533, Section e.

317-REGENERATION/GROWTH

317/0087

Item #92 important, without it seed growth would be severely hurt

Thank you for your support

317/1055, 1369, 1707, 1840 & 1843

The timber harvest should be decreased until such time as success with reforestation is at 80-90%.

Many responses raised the question of whether or not the Forest has been reforesting clearcuts and also all regeneration cuts in the red fir type, with a success level high enough to justify the proposed harvest levels in these two situations

The Forest did substantial amounts of clearcutting in the 1960's and early 1970's. About 20,000 acres were clearcut or burned over by large fires and subsequently planted. Growth and tree conditioning are not meeting management goals on some clearcuts in the red fir forest type that were planted to jeffrey pine during this period. These clearcuts continue to this date to fuel public opposition to clearcutting.

Clearcutting is only proposed in the PP and MC types so the reforestation record in these situations is most important in answering the question The Mariposa and Pineridge Districts have been planting recent clearcuts in PP and MC significantly more than the other two districts so their record is indicative of what can be expected. The following table indicates success rates as of January 1981.

YEAR	ACRES CERTIFIED
1981	55%
1982	85%
1983	61%
1984	85%
1985	81%

In the case of reforesting the red fir type, the Forest can not point to a string of successes, but can point to a trend. The trend is anchored by knowing the technical requirements to do the job such as providing shade with a shelterwood, controlling gopher depredation and high quality site preparation. When these technical aspects come together as they have been on the Pineridge District

since 1983, it is evident that the red fir type can be reforested by careful attention to detail and some extra time

317/1371

It is essential that the forest keeps a close eye on its regeneration success. If regeneration effort fall behind, your going to have to reduce the cut.

Reforestation success is an activity that is specifically covered in the monitoring and evaluation requirement portion of the Land Management Plan. The cut may be reduced if regeneration falls behind.

317/1533

There are many factors not considered in the Plan which can negatively affect regeneration rates. Among these are gradually decreasing air quality in the Forest. The lack of personnel resources for brush control in reforested areas, unpredictable climatic factors such as drought years, soil erosion, and fires. There will be a gradual loss in wood quality as even-age management become the preferred method. Commercial thinning occurs at regular intervals. Process of commercial thinning commonly results in damage to a significant number of trees which are left. If the trunk is damaged and the tree is harvested 20 years later, the first log will be a cull. For trees harvested at 70 years of age, this loss equals 25% of the tree, a factor not considered in even-age yield projections in this Plan

There are several potential influences on the proposed timber management program that are not completely predictable, such as air quality, available labor force, and changes in climatic patterns. Various assumptions had to be made about these and similar influences. Mostly the assumption was that there would be little or no change from the present. Some projections may prove wrong, but the proposed plan has provisions for monitoring and updating which will provide an opportunity to adjust as the validity of the assumptions becomes clearer.

Your statement is true for red and white fir. Extreme care must be taken when commercially thinning these species. If a merchantable tree is damaged it is normally removed at that time rather than wait for decay to take place

The question you raise is should we produce high timber yields or large trees. Determining minimum tree size in 50 to 100 years based upon what today's mills are designed to process is not reasonable. The present mills will be replaced two to five times during the next 50 to 100 years. Minimum sawlog tree is implicit and intended in the NFMA requirements to harvest stands after they are generally culminated. Forest Service direction includes utilization standards projected four decades hence for making yield projections in forest planning. These two requirements indicate that a planning alternative showing maximum yield or present net value would allow the harvest of stands that meet minimum utilization standards and are generally culminated.

The consequences of stipulating a greater than minimum utilizable tree size goal is undesirable from a yield maximization viewpoint. In the case of timber maximization alternative, the real maximum allowable sale quantity will not be revealed under such a stipulation. This means the cost of growing timber to larger sizes is hidden. A subtle but real consequence of longer rotation is that more land must be devoted to intensive timber production to meet the same yield requirement. This comes about because allowing stands to linger beyond growth culmination requires lands on which to store stands growing at less than optimum rates until the trees attain the stipulated diameters.

Under the preferred alternative the minimum rotation on Regulation Class II lands is 140 years. On Regulation Class I lands some stands are harvested at the minimum age of 50-60 years with the average being about 80 years.

317/1542

Reforestation Backlog. We note on pp. 3-68 DEIS that the old plan had an implied regeneration harvest level of 5,200 acres annually. Because of these statements and others, we sense a backlog of land exists that requires reforestation. If this is the case, we believe the acreage of even-aged management planned for Alternative A cannot be regenerated based on prior performance.

The Forest never reached a level of 5,200 acres per year of regeneration harvest. There is a small reforestation back log which results because of the time between logging, sale closure, site preparation & planting. This means it normally takes three years between the time that a stand is logged until it is planted.

317/1591 & 1737

Another problem I see is the plan's projections for timber growth. They are unrealistic. Inventory shows that the growth of existing stands for timber growth is much lower than that predicted by the yield tables used in the plan. Unforeseen factors need to be considered, such as fires, erosion, storms, drought and air pollution, etc

The existing timber stands are mostly unmanaged. New stands would be released from brush competition and thinned to increase growth as indicated by the yield tables. In addition, the growth used in the computer model is growth that has been measured on the Forest. This model predicts an increased growth rate of 1-2% which seems realistic.

317/1669

4-27, #87, S&G needs qualifiers. Restricted to yum yard, restricted by season, restricted should not include collecting firewood from anywhere in the general forest

S&G #87 of the Draft Plan refers to giving the public the highest priority for gathering fuelwood. The primary emphasis will include fuelwood along logging roads and landings. Other S&Gs requiring down logs must also be met. Snag felling by the public will not be permitted except under tightly controlled conditions.

4-28, #95 The policy of replanting naturally occurring tree species from timber sale areas should continue regardless of the prevailing market conditions and preferences.

Thank you for supporting this practice.

4-28, #96. Using only phenotypically superior seed for reforestation will lead to a reduction in genetic variability across the forest over a long period of time.

You are correct, but the reduction would be advantageous since it would tend to reduce the number of poor quality trees in the forest.

Reforestation Success - 9,000 acres as an indication for action is too high

The figure probably appears high because it includes acres that are untreated as well as acres in various stages of preparation for reforestation. When more than one preparation treatment is necessary it typically takes more than one year to do the work. The acres are included in this tally until reforestation takes place

317/1711

Every attempt should be made to get understocked lands back into production by using all resources possible. Use of private reforestation contractors should be increased if the understocked lands continue to remain unregenerated.

Thank you for voicing your opinion. Private contractors are currently used for almost all our planting projects

317/1716

With respect to the regeneration rates, we feel the projected timber base is overly optimistic. In order to achieve the 5% per compartment old growth and the minimal number of snags and SMZ a reduced cut may be necessary.

Monitoring is being scheduled to ensure all aspects of the plan are met. Snags are a concern and a new S&G has been added to strengthen the base from which snags will come if the S&G is not met.

317/1843

Even-aged stands, assuming some success of reforestation, of trees not allowed to grow more than 60 to 80 years invite attacks of pests and pathological organisms which could destroy the stands before they would be mature enough for harvest.

Please see Appendix J, Risk of Significant Pest Damage for a response to your point about even-aged stands inviting pest attacks.

317/1859

Planting of sites which are difficult because of herbal competition, soils, or aspects should not be deferred until some magical solution is found. Slow growth should be accepted; some growth is better than none. Planting of these difficult sites today can add some years to the rotation age because of slower growth. Waiting for a future date when herbicides can be used to plant will add the waiting period to the rotation.

Harvested areas, except where brush such as bear clover cannot be controlled, are promptly reforested. Some vegetation can only be controlled by herbicide. These areas are not being reforested until they can be sprayed.

318-DEFICIT TIMBER SALES

318/1266 & 1392

Timber production in the SNF is costing the taxpayers money and your "cross subsidation" program will make it worse. I FAVOR MINIMUM BID PRICES FOR TIMBER

All timber sales have minimum bid prices. Timber production on the SNF makes money for the taxpayer. See 311/1533 Section e for a detailed explanation of "cross subsidation."

318/1579

In the plan, your method of calculating timber production uses a measure of cubic feet of wood. Yet your sales must be made in board feet and a timber company gets as much as 1/3 less wood in board feet, usable wood, as there are cubic feet. How can you make a profit that way? It's a method that cheats the public and frankly that means me too.

The cubic foot measure is a requirement of the NFMA regulation 36CFR219-16 (a) (2) (iii) and utilization standards established in the Pacific Southwest Regional Guide. The Forest sells timber by the board foot, a company bids on this timber by the board foot and then the company pays for the timber by the board foot. The public is not cheated in this process. The Plan includes timber production in cubic feet because it is uncertain what products will be removed from the Forest in the future. For example, trees used for particle board and chips are best measured and sold by the cubic foot to give our customers and the public value for value.

318/1601

No one alternative is worthy of being the guiding document for the future of the SNF. Alternative E is the closest to the way the forest should be managed but the allowable cut is too high and developed recreation gets inadequate attention. Choice for a forest plan alternative would include the following element: annual cut to less than 75 MMBF. Maximum clear-cut size of 5 acres. Elimination of Livestock grazing. End to timber industry subsidy (See 1601, #9).

An alternative similar to the one you propose was considered. See Conservation Alternative in Section 2 of the FEIS.

318/1715

The Draft EIS attempts to justify below-cost timber sales on the grounds that these sales produce "benefits" beyond just the value of the timber produced. If benefits other than timber are to be used to justify these sales, then the detriments caused by below-cost sales (such as soil erosion, loss of recreational opportunities, loss of old growth visual amenities and animal habitat) should be quantified and their value subtracted (See 1715, #8, p 4)

See Response to 040/1369.

318/1716

CNPS feels especially strong about unbalanced resource utilization when the revenues received for forest products are not adequate to recover expenditures (below cost timber and range), or to repair damage that results. CNPS objects to this unbalanced management and feels that below cost services are not in the public's best interest, and cannot be justified given the current demand for lumber and meat protein raised on public lands.

See response to 040/1369

CNPS requests that SNF adopt the timber harvest portion of Alt. E and incorporate it within preferred alternatives. Do not believe it is in the public's best interest to continue logging and road building into previously untouched roadless areas. The DEIS states that mature PP stands are rare. CNPS supports preservation of the remaining stands and encourages that one be set aside as SIA or RNA as proposed in the plan.

Your preference for the timber harvest portion of Alternative E and the maintenance of unroaded areas was considered in our analysis. The Bishop Creek Pacific Ponderosa Pine Research Natural Area has been established as you recommend.

318/1804

I was surprised to read that the SNF timber sales program operates at a deficit. Based on the CHEC report, I wonder if some of the deficit is due to cross-subsidization of less valuable species like the true firs in timber sales. Although the mill capacity to process whatever the forest produces is stated to exist, a concentration upon more valuable species and the highest-site lands might increase forest income and be a better investment for society.

The Forest's timber program made a profit in 1987. Logging only high value species would "high grade" a stand leaving only lower value species as a source of regeneration. See response to 040/1369 and 311/1533 Section e.

I also find the price trend for timber remarkable, the 4.8% trend for the first decade is a rate at which timber prices would double in about 15 years. I do not think present actual trends are treating this prediction very kindly.

See response to 398/1591.

318/1806

The underestimation of the significance of economics is underscored by its omission from the major summary of issues. This deficiency is most apparent in the faulty timber and other commodity production goals vis-a-vis natural resource protection already discussed. This is also reflected in the "present net value" which ignores land health and long term costs.

The budget was made an issue and the economic sections of the FEIS strengthened. In addition, a budget section was added to the Appendix. The basis for the cash and non-cash benefits used in the analysis is described in Appendix B. They were derived for the 1985 RPA using methods that are well established in the resource economic literature. For additional reference see Appendix F of both the 1985 RPA FEIS and DEIS.

320-MANAGEMENT OF REDWOOD GROVES (NELDER AND MCKINLEY GROVES)

320/0199

I would like to make a statement regarding the proposed management of the two Giant Sequoia Groves within the Forest. Your Alternative E best describes the future management of the 2 areas. There are several means of reducing the white fir canopy. A controlled wildfire has been used, and in some areas the pine and fir have been harvested and logging slash piled and burned. I prefer the latter, harvested trees pay for costs of the Giant Sequoia management and with logging equipment in the area, soil is loosened to improve the seedbed for Giant Sequoia.

We agree with your ideas on logging the white woods in the Sequoia groves. Alternative A should have had the same statement as Alternative E. "Logging to perpetuate the Sequoia species".

If and when there is any logging in Nelder and McKinley Groves, the Forest Service has an excellent opportunity to accomplish some visual improvement for visitors.

Visual quality will be one of our objectives if and when we log in either of the two groves.

All of the proposed management practices cannot be accomplished without a vigorous educational program. It is necessary that the general public realize that Giant Sequoia Groves can be "loved to death" by complete protection.

We agree that public education is an important part of Giant Sequoia management.

320/1213

In the FORPLAN, Nelder and McKinley Groves are proposed for Special Interest Areas. I agree that they both are well qualified for such designation.

Thank you for your support.

Plan pg 4-48 #340 - Applicable to Analysis Area in Management Area 4, if a fuels reduction is planned for Nelder Grove, the work would most certainly eliminate the food chain for the spotted owls. The highest priority for Nelder Grove is to reduce the understory around the oldgrowths. Adopting the Nelder Grove management plan as part of the Forest Plan and developing the visitor centers and trails would be well accepted by the visitors to the areas.

The fuels reduction will reduce only small areas of white fir reproduction, so the effect on spotted owls will be insignificant. We do have a Nelder Grove Spotted Owl Plan that addresses your question in more detail. Thank you for your support concerning the visitor information centers.

Plan pg 4-71, Management Area 9, Analysis Area 15, Nelder Historical Area is proposed to preserve Giant Sequoias and early logging. Historic railroad grade will be destroyed if the Basin Timber Sale includes that area.

If the Forest ever decides to log out the white woods, the old railroad will be preserved. As of now the area is scheduled to become a showplace for demonstrating the old railroad logging methods.

320/1333

We strongly disagree with the Forest Service philosophy that harvesting timber in these special botanical areas is necessary or desirable for proper regeneration. It is the League's position that a carefully monitored conservatively implemented prescribed burning program is the least damaging and most appropriate method to encourage regeneration in the Giant Sequoia Groves.

We agree that fire is one method of encouraging redwood regeneration and its use is planned. However, prescribed fire is not selective and does not remove the larger competing white woods. We feel selective timber harvesting of white woods is essential to perpetuate the giant sequoias. The timber in Nelder & McKinley Groves has been removed from the regulated harvest. Logging in the groves will be initiated to improve the growing conditions for the redwoods.

320/1787

I applaud giving Nelder Grove status as a Special Interest Area. However, the plan gives the impression that as far as non-Sequoia species are concerned it is timber business as usual. Nelder is special, not only for its Sequoias and historical remains, but also for the large number of mature Ponderosa and Sugar Pines and Cedars in and around the Sequoia Groves. Any management plan that does not provide for the preservation of the character of this stand is flawed. Timber harvest in SIAs should be limited to only those trees necessary for hazard reduction and for sequoia regeneration

We are preserving natural mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, with white fir and red fir ecosystems through the Research Natural Area program. This program identifies specific areas that have certain species in a natural state. These areas are then used for research on that species. Nelder Grove's emphasis is on the Giant Sequoia and the historical railroad logging that took place there.

321-FUELWOOD

321/1811

Firewood harvesting has a detrimental impact on cavity dependent species of wildlife and should be greatly reduced and controlled.

Harvesting of dead standing trees for fuelwood has been greatly reduced. Normally lodgepole pine snags are the only fuelwood snags that are removed. In most cases, there are plenty of lodgepole snags. S&Gs have been strengthened to include leaving dead trees where there is an identified snag deficiency.

323-TIMBER ECONOMY

323/1348

Timber can perpetually replenish itself. It is a natural renewable resource that responds well to proper management. If we fail to keep our domestic lumber readily available to the users of the commodity, we will soon find that our lumber needs will be met by foreign suppliers.

We agree that timber is a natural renewable resource that responds well to proper management. The issue is, how many acres should be dedicated to growing timber and to what rotation age should stands be grown. We feel the Final Plan is the most appropriate mix of land management distributions and rotation ages.

323/1392

The plan should establish minimum bid prices for SNF timber which would reduce the losses now occurring in timber sales.

All timber sales have minimum bid prices. Timber production on the Forest makes money for the taxpayers.

323/1542

Neither the forest plan nor the DEIS identify the volume of mortality that exists. The volume of mortality annually generated over a 10 year period is undoubtedly substantial. We recommend the DEIS be amended to identify the volume of annual mortality.

Thank you for pointing this out. The FEIS includes the annual recovery of 9 MMBF of mortality.

323/1615

It is imperative that the timber industry should be able to continue operations. Under this management plan, it should be emphasized that protection also be maintained for the environment and wildlife habitat as well as designated recreation areas. The alternative that would fit the needs of the people would be C-RPA.

Your preference for Alternative C was considered in our analysis.

323/1703

Harvesting a renewable natural resource to provide much needed products for all nation's people is a noble endeavor National forests for multiple use and not multiple preservation

Thank you for your comment.

323/1737

I feel you should reconsider the unreasonable economic and pricing assumptions used to evaluate the future timber values. Average prices/1000BF seem very high Also, the future prices are not likely to increase at the rates predicted in the plan.

The Forest estimates timber prices for the life of the Plan based on the average for the period 1978-1982. Prices have escalated in recent years and are reasonable in light of recent trends. Prices will be monitored during implementations of the Plan, and extreme changes in market prices may lead to the need to amend the Plan (Please see Appendix B.)

324-COGENERATION PLANT AT NORTH FORK

324/0663

The cogeneration power plants in use up here from the wood by products benefit everyone.

We agree that there are many benefits from the three cogeneration plants at SFI mills.

324/1598

The alternative that seems the best to me is C-RPA. This way we will still have our recreation plus the North Fork Mill could build their cogeneration plant which would keep many people in our community employed and provide extra energy for our utility company.

Your preference for Alternative C was considered in our analysis.

325-TIMBER HARVEST LAND BASE

325/0210

The improvements to the plan that I have to offer are more Wilderness especially the KRRR. Less land for timber and grazing

The Kings River Roadless Area issue was resolved by the creation of the Kings River Special Management Area. Your preference for less timber and grazing was considered in our analysis.

325/0211

I would like to see less timber harvesting (acres).

Your preference for less timber harvesting was considered in our analysis.

Only quality timber lands should be considered. Sensitive systems being closed to logging operations.

Your preference for logging only on quality (high site) timber lands was considered in our analysis.

325/0517

I am against removal of acreage from the existing timber base and putting it into special restricted use classifications such as stream zones, visual corridors, buffer zones on wilderness areas, and roadless "de facto wilderness areas" without consideration of all alternatives to conventional management techniques, i e , helicopter logging.

Helicopter logging and other alternatives were considered when decisions were made. Your preference for increasing the timber base was considered in our analysis

325/0719

Part of the basic creation and existence of these trees is for the purpose of using them for building materials and other items. They provide beauty, recreation, homes, and structures. Surely, the wisest use is to meet all these needs in a balanced manner. I urge you to choose a plan of developed marketability for this timber and recreation area. One third of the forest not too large a portion for this purpose.

The FEIS attempts to appropriate a balanced mix of trade-offs. Thank you for your opinion.

325/1222

Timber harvest constraints should add protection for timber on meadow fringes just as with riparian zones for wildlife and aesthetic values The plan lacks any such restraints.

Your input was considered by the ID Team. Meadows are protected in most cases by SMZs. Where there is no stream or the stream is more than 100 feet from the edge of the meadow, fringe trees are left for screening. S&Gs protect meadows surface from equipment and logging wet meadows is prohibited

325/1417

I feel projected future timber prices are unrealistically high, resulting in an overestimation of the amount of land that is considered valuable for future timber production.

See response to 323/1737.

325/1640

I endorse harvesting of all CAS lands within the forest, including sensitive areas.

Your input was considered in our analysis

325/1702

Forty-one percent, or 528,000 acres of Sierra Forest land have been set aside as wilderness. Another 353,000 acres are not "capable available or suitable" for timber management. That leaves only 394,000 acres within the forest's productive timberland base. SFI believes that these 394,000 acres must be managed primarily for timber production While this land can provide other multiple use benefits, the dominant use should be timber growth and harvest

Your viewpoint was considered in our analysis.

325/1717 & 1806

We recommend consideration of steep slope tractor logging should include a fishery biologist or hydrologist to evaluate the possible effects of the activity upon the downstream watershed and fishery resources. Particular care should be taken in areas having unstable soils, or which are adjacent to watersheds inhabited by threatened or endangered aquatic species.

Thank you for your input. Steep slopes (over 65 percent) with unstable soils will not be logged. In watersheds inhabited by threatened species, not only do fisheries biologists from the Forest Service and Fish and Game review the project but biologists from the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service as well. Modifications to the proposed timber sale are made if there are any adverse impacts.

330-VEGETATION

330/1341

I have witnessed over these last 40 years a continued degradation of the Sierra Nevada by the encroachment of people who are altering and destroying the ecosystems.

The Forest Service attempts to fulfill its responsibility of protecting natural environments, while carrying out other management activities related to recreation and resource use. Sometimes, these are conflicting goals that give priority to one activity over another. At other times, natural or human events cause ecological problems that are beyond the scope of the Forest to prevent.

330/1365

The central core of the valley cannot take extreme ecological or conservation measures which will destroy the future of this area.

The Forest Plan is a balance of resource uses and preservation measures which try to meet the needs of the area.

331-CHAPPARAL MANAGEMENT

331/1055

Decisions on areas of chaparral to be converted to grassland should be made on a biological rather than an economic basis. Where the two issues conflict, the biological issue should take precedence.

The Forest Service and cooperating agencies, such as the California Department of Fish and Game, have been using prescribed burning in chaparral for many years. The recommended chaparral management program will be a multibenefitting program implemented to provide a balance of diversity of age classes of browse, reduce heavy fuel loads for fire protection, provide forage production for grazing, and enhance wildlife habitat and recreation access.

331/1178

Chaparral conversion projects (such as Jose Basin) must be designed in a mosaic pattern that will enhance habitat for wildlife as well as cattle. Browseways and plots of herbaceous forage must be left in the conversion area.

The recommended chaparral management program will provide a balance of age class diversity, distribution, and is designed to benefit fire management, grazing, recreation access, and enhancement of wildlife habitat. Brush treatment projects on ridgetops and prescribed burns are management tools to achieve these goals.

331/1393

The plan to convert chaparral to rangeland for cattle is highly erroneous. The current plans to burn and use herbicides is not in the best interest of the public or wild species of plants or animals. This conversion plan should be eliminated.

Use of EPA approved herbicides in a manner prescribed on the label are useful tools to maintain openings in the chaparral which have multibenefits for range, wildlife, fire management, and recreation access. Type conversions will not be used as a management tool.

331/1658

Alternative H is acceptable regarding Chaparral.

Thank you for your comment.

331/1669

While we support vegetation management through fire, type conversion is not appropriate at the level prescribed here (1380 acres/year). Every acre type converted must be maintained by discing, rapid rotation burning, or chemicals.

The chaparral management program will include brush crushing and prescribed burning, primarily on ridgetops, which breaks up the homogeneous heavy brush cover along the front country. Maintenance needs will not be that frequent, however management tools such as discing, burning, grazing, and perhaps, herbicides will be available for use.

332-HARDWOODS

332/1393

Oak tree numbers and the amount of canopy should be reduced.

See response to 332/1484.

332/1484

Oak trees should be managed less extensively in prime timber production areas. There are adequate oak stands in non-timber harvesting areas.

The Forest Service is directed to manage all species at viable levels. In addition we cooperate with the California Department of Fish and Game on meeting population goals for several game species. It is therefore necessary to manage oaks at a level which is consistent with both goals.

332/1703

Do not manage for minimum oak crown closure on regenerated areas. Oaks for wildlife occur throughout the forest in rocky areas, canyons, and natural islands. Management for more oak in the CAS lands is neither necessary or desirable.

See response to 332/1484

332/1819

The oak retention management for big game should be eliminated. Two alternatives adopt oak retention and we believe it is unnecessary to maintain the big game population.

Management of big game populations, such as deer, are the responsibility of the California Dept of Fish and Game. They establish target population levels for each deer herd. The oak standards were one of several items discussed with CDFG to meet the population goals.

333-RIPARIAN AREAS

333/0178

Are there enough designated riparian areas?

See responses 333/1520, 1682 and 1055

333/0307

No logging should be allowed in streamside zones as these are highly fragile ecosystems. Livestock must also be excluded from riparian and degraded areas.

Please see our revised S&Gs in the FEIS and FLMP that describe our riparian management commitments and strategies. On project level basis, our riparian area protection and streamside management zone determinations are based on methods described in FSH 2509.22, Supplement 1, which takes into account stream class, side slope corrections, percent of ground cover, equipment operation and various other topics. At a recent Forest ID Team Meeting it was decided to keep a minimal amount of scheduled harvest in the regulated timber base, with a 250-year rotation and an emphasis on control of insect and disease problems. By utilizing the S&Gs and our manual supplement, we plan to give primary management emphasis to riparian dependent resources and to maintain existing vegetative conditions in the riparian areas.

333/0464

Riparian zone management is not actively pursued under any Plan alternative. This issue is a concern as it neglects opportunities to reduce (1) consumptive water losses caused by overly dense vegetation and (2) sources of flood detritus originating in those areas.

Riparian management is basically the same in all alternatives; that is a strategy to provide protection and enhancement of riparian areas. Although riparian areas do consume large quantities of water, the current laws protect riparian dependent vegetation from removal. Under the direction of improvement, debris would be removed if there was a chance it could or would be carried downstream during floods and cause downstream damage.

333/0755

I recommend protecting watersheds and its associated fauna and flora from erosion and further dam building.

See response to 382/1520, 1231, and 388/1231.

333/1055

It is critically imperative that an inventory of riparian habitat be completed as soon as possible.

Riparian areas on the Forest will be inventoried and mapped during the next planning cycle. Areas that are obviously in fair or poor condition will be added to the Forest Watershed Improvement Needs Inventory list and prioritized for project completion.

333/1222

Vegetation management in riparian zones needs to be clarified. The Plan, pg. 4-25 states only that such management will maintain "Forestwide conditions." We need protection of meadow fringes

The Plan states that since riparian deciduous zones are one of the most important wildlife habitats, all management activities must be done in a manner that maintains current conditions Forestwide. See the revised S&Gs in the FEIS, Sec. 2 5 3.2 and the FLMP, Sec. 4 5 for a description of Forest meadow protection. Also see response 333/1669.

333/1313

We are pleased that both the Plan and DEIS clearly provide information that the Forest will protect riparian systems and extend the streamside management zone to protect sensitive species such as the Lahontan cutthroat trout.

Thank you for your support

Support reductions in AUM's, cattle severely impact riparian zones and wet meadows.

See response to 333/1520

333/1362

On pg 4-50 of the DEIS you state that harvesting will occur in riparian zones during periodic entries and that proposed additional grazing will increase the potential for bank and vegetation trampling. NFMA regulations, Forest Service Manual direction and regional planning direction all indicate that activities should not be allowed in riparian areas that negatively impact riparian-dependent species. Standards must be developed that prevent timber harvesting in riparian habitat unless needed by riparian species and that control livestock impacts.

Please see our revised and strengthened S&Gs in the Plan, Sec. 4.5.2.6 & 7 and in the EIS Sec. 2.5.3.2. Also see response to 333/1520, 1777 and 0307.

There should be no riparian protective zone of less than 100 feet horizontal distance from the edge of the stream. That is the minimum set by law

See response to 333/1520 and 0307.

333/1393

The river areas should all be protected from timber harvesting depending upon slope, soil characteristics and understory. The loss of vegetation and siltation of the streams is rapidly leading to an increasing loss of wildlife.

See response to 333/0307.

Riparian species are a part of a forest. Riparian areas should be inventoried, published and maintained.

During the next planning cycle riparian areas on the Forest will be inventoried and mapped. This information will be used to better define specific objectives for individual areas

333/1418

Riparian zones should be protected from the damaging impacts of logging, OHV use, mining and grazing.

S&Gs protecting the riparian area can be found in Sec. 4.5.2.6 & 7 and in the EIS Sec. 2.5.3.2. Also, see response to 333/1520, 1777 and 0307.

333/1520

In order to adequately protect wetlands, the following guidelines should be used: Class I, II, and III streams have visual quality objectives of retention or preservation. Within the SMZ, old growth conifers or hardwoods should be retained for large woody debris development needed for stream stability and fish habitat. New road systems should be designed to minimize disturbance to riparian areas. Log landings should not be located within riparian zones. Trees should not be felled into streams, lakes, or bogs

Currently our Streamside Management Zone (SMZ) objectives are similar to those objectives defined for visual quality retention. Both SMZ management and visual quality management are under Reg. Class III (250 year rotation harvest), described in Appendices Sec. 2.3.1. Riparian and streamside management is described in the S&Gs in EIS Sec. 2.5.3.2 and Plan Sec. 4.5.2.6 & .7. Proposed timber sales will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, by an ID team composed of various specialists, who define requirements for retention of woody debris, the need to directionally fall trees

away from natural features, and identify the location of log landings. Also, see response to 333/0307

Develop specific standards and guidelines to maintain riparian areas in near natural conditions when impacted by hydroelectric power projects or livestock uses.

Please see revised S&Gs in Sec. 4.5.2.6 and 7 of the Plan, and Sec. 2.5.3.2 of the EIS

Monitor and restrict use associated with high recreational use impacts in riparian areas.

Our final Plan has incorporated your suggestion in S&Gs Sec. 4 5.2.6 of the Plan, and Sec. 2 5.3.2 of the EIS.

What are "designated" riparian zones?

Riparian Management Areas are defined as "All areas within a horizontal distance of approximately 100 feet from the edge of perennial streams, lakes and other bodies of water". Riparian Management Area boundaries must include. aquatic ecosystems, floodplains, and riparian ecosystems/wetlands. These areas are to be managed emphasizing protection and improvement of soil, water, vegetation, fish, and wildlife resources, giving preferential consideration to riparian dependent resources when conflicts among land use activities occur.

Stocking rates should be reduced, and riparian mitigation should be increased. Stocking increases are not adequately discussed regarding impacts to riparian, lake and meadow habitats. Plan assumes that livestock will spend equal amounts of time throughout various range types. Impacts need to be reassessed in view of grazing preference for riparian, lake, and meadow habitats. High mountain meadow streams, which are particularly sensitive and important to trout, must be completely excluded from grazing activities

Stocking increases during winter and spring will be recommended in the low elevation country after completion of range improvements. Generally, livestock will disperse throughout the annual rangelands due to the availability of palatable forage at that time of year. Increases in stocking levels will not occur in the higher elevation meadows and riparian areas. Stocking rates and season of use are determined during the revision or update of Allotment Management Plans. In addition, during the update of the Annual Operating Plan (AOP), specific management requirements needed to protect or improve areas are identified, discussed with the permittees, and incorporated into the Plan Please see the S&Gs in Sec 4.5.2.6 and .7 of the Plan, and Sec 2.5.3.2 of the EIS for our committment to protect riparian areas and riparian dependent resources.

333/1611

I feel it is important that an inventory of the flora and fauna of riparian habitat be conducted, so that any future impacts (management, timber sales, hydroelectric activities) can be determined.

The Forest will be conducting inventories of riparian habitat during the next planning cycle, which will become part of the monitoring program in the Forest Plan.

333/1669

The Plan offers direction for protecting meadows. We fail to find any such direction on how much meadow edge can be opened during timber harvesting.

Reference for protection of meadows in the DEIS was under Riparian S&Gs. Please see Sec. 2.5.3.2 of the FEIS, and Sec 4.5.2.6 of the the final Plan for more specific S&Gs relating to meadow protection

ID teams are assigned to each proposed timber sale on the Forest. Opportunities for creating openings in meadow edges are evaluated and developed on a case-by-case basis by a wildlife biologist.

The statement made in Standard and Guideline 77 may negate mitigation activities. For example, when deciduous shrubs are extensively planted, a loss of ground forage will occur

This S&G refers to restricting activities that have potential to create a downward trend in the overall health of the meadow and is not intended to restrict any activities that would assist in returning a degraded meadow to a good or better condition.

We recommend that guidelines be specified to maintain riparian areas in near natural conditions when impacted by hydroelectric and livestock uses.

Specific mitigation measures for maintenance of riparian habitat during hydroelectric development are spelled out in the Forest Service 4e letters to proponents or licensees. Identified conflicts with livestock grazing are resolved on a case-by-case basis in Allotment Management Plans, or in annual operating plans See S&Gs in FEIS Sec. 2.5.3.2, and in the final Plan, Sec 4 5 2 6.

The Forest should consider ways of monitoring and restricting impacts associated with intensive recreational use of riparian and riverine habitats.

We have tried to achieve a balance in the Forest Plan between user groups. We recognize that user groups make different recreational uses of riparian and riverine habitats. However, the management of the Forest is based on the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 that states ".the Forest shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes." Forest administrators are obligated to manage the land for these multiple uses. We have incorporated your suggestions in our final Plan by strengthening our riparian S&Gs in Sec. 2.5.3 2 of the FEIS, and Sec. 4 5.2.6 of the Plan

333/1682

Riparian habitats, most crucial for wildlife, have been target areas for heavy multiple use conflicts and impacts "The riparian areas in the Forest have not been individually inventoried and mapped." We need a riparian inventory and management plan. Identify on maps the location of planned timber sales and road construction affecting riparian areas in the next decade. Estimate runoff, sedimentation, water quality impacts on riparian areas from upstream timbering, road and other associated activities.

The Forest will be conducting inventories of riparian habitats during the first planning cycle of the Plan. Currently, a proposed 10-year timber sale action program is planned and updated each year. As some timber sales are prepared, sold, and harvested, additions and deletions to the 7-year timber harvest schedule occur. Tentative sale areas are mapped and kept in Ranger District files. Estimating runoff, sedimentation, and other potential water quality impacts that can have an affect on the riparian ecosystem will be carried out in those specific cases where problems are most likely to occur. These cases will be identified in the environmental analysis of the proposed project.

In addition to the Forest's 100-foot riparian corridor on each side of streams and lakes, expand the zone to include all riparian vegetation and buffer zones where appropriate to maintain and restore sensitive - wildlife habitat Do not allow campgrounds, roads, trails, OHVs, and timber operations, and phase out all cattle grazing from the zone

Normally all riparian vegetation will exist within the Riparian Management Area established along all perennial streams. Under the Streamside Management Zone guidelines, all other streams, with or without riparian areas, are also protected. All other uses within the riparian area, if not benefitting the riparian ecosystem, will only be allowed if they will cause no damage, or if the damage can be mitigated. Grazing within riparian areas is acceptable, as long as no excessive damage occurs. The use in these areas is monitored and the cattle are managed according to a grazing allotment plan.

333/1684

Concerning riparian, I prefer the management under Alternatives A and E.

Thank you for your comment

333/1702

Full range of multiple uses (including timber) could be allowed in some riparian areas.

Under existing laws and direction, all management within riparian areas should be to the benefit, improvement and maintenance of riparian dependant species and the riparian ecosystem. If another use would not hurt the riparian ecosystem or if impacts could be mitigated, this use could be allowed within the Riparian Management Area (RMA). Timber harvest is permitted and is scheduled in such areas where these other resources will not be adversely effected. We do not believe it is appropriate to trade other resource values for timber production in riparan areas See response to 333/0307.

333/1703

There is an opportunity to increase timber production on riparian lands without damage to other resources. These lands could be managed for timber production with current restrictions. I question the 100-foot width of riparian zones.

The only opportunity to increase timber production within riparian management areas is to enhance water quality, fisheries, soils, and wildlife values within the riparian ecosystem The 100 feet on each side of all perennial streams is derived from 36 CFR 219.27e See response to 333/0307 also.

333/1716

A problem with the Plan is that it does not describe the amounts, proportion, and location of damaged riparian and meadow habitats Meadow communities are barely mentioned in the Plan, regardless of the short supply of intact meadows on public lands, their value as reserves of high plant species diversity, and their importance to dependent plant and wildlife species. Intact mountain meadows are so scarce on public lands, you need to protect the remaining ones from abuse.

Riparian and meadow restoration opportunities on the Forest are identified on a continuous basis and prioritized through our Watershed Improvement Needs Inventory. These projects are funded through a variety of sources from timber sale KV dollars, to specially allocated funds from Congress. All of the projects are valuable in meeting our goals to maintain and improve fishery habitat and water quality on the Forest. See S&Gs in Sec. 4.5.2.6 of the Plan, and Sec. 2.5.3.2 of the FEIS.

We object to the use of an arbitrary 100-foot zone from the edge of water to represent the riparian zone (4-6 of Plan) or Streamside Management Zone (SMZ) Wetland habitats or vegetation can extend beyond this limit, and this definition does not take into consideration springs, seeps, or wide meadows. Request that protection is based upon the presence of wetland indicator plants, wetland soil types, and certain types of hydrologic situations We believe that limiting SMZs to perennial creeks is totally inadequate. SMZs should include Class I streams and greater.

In ground truthing a portion of the perennial streams on the Sierra, it was found that in most cases, the designated 100-foot zone included all of the riparian vegetation Riparian vegetation outside the 100-foot will also be protected. We have clarified this point in the final EIS and Plan SMZ delineations are not restricted simply to perennial streams, but are designated for Class I-IV streams. Zone widths are designated on all sensitive streams within a project area, and vary depending on slope. See response 333/0307.

CNPS is opposed to the Forest's plan to log in SMZs. Other National Forests in California have withdrawn such proposals, and CNPS feels the Forest should do the same. We request that logging only occurs for disease or insect control, SMZs should not be included in the Forest's timber base for computer modeling and determining the forest's "cut" If logging occurs in SMZs, describe techniques to be used to harvest the trees and amount of canopy cover that shall be left intact, etc. Recommend specific definition for canopy closure of 70%, multilayered understory.

Your proposal to exclude riparian volume from the ASQ was discussed and evaluated at a Forest ID Team Meeting It was decided to keep the riparian volume in the regulated harvest base. However, there will be a 250 year rotation in the riparian areas, and proposed harvests will emphasize the control of insects and diseases as you suggested See responses to 333/1520 for additional information concerning activities in the riparian areas.

CNPS objects to impacts to riparian and meadow habitats from Forest regulated land use, especially overutilization by livestock. Standards and guidelines need to be improved, and more strictly enforced. Standards and Guidelines 59 and 60 should add native vegetation as a resource to be protected in riparian areas.

Based on public input, we have revised and strengthened our S&Gs in the riparian sections of the FEIS and Plan. We have incorporated your suggestions to protect native vegetation in riparian areas.

The Plan and DEIS do not describe the amounts, proportion, and location of damaged riparian and meadow habitats. Request these details be presented, and commitments to restore degraded sites be made and included in the standards and guidelines.

See response to 333/1716 and our revised and strengthened Riparian S&Gs in the FEIS, Sec 2.5.3.2 and the FLMP Sec. 4.5.2.6

Meadow communities are barely mentioned in the Plan. Request that the following items be included in the riparian/meadow standards and guidelines: no seeding or planting nonnative plant species, BMPs implemented to protect meadow vegetation and maintain plant cover, where uses conflict, favor meadow-dependent resources over others, utilization of meadow vegetation shall not exceed levels set in Forest Service Manual, forest management shall not result in meadow degradation including loss of vegetative cover and soil, or reductions in species diversity, meadows will be inventoried, and most significant, will be protected and managed by use of special management prescription with customized grazing regimes and monitoring.

Many of the points discussed in your comment reflect our standard operating procedures. We do not have the space to duplicate all of our Forest Service Manual direction in our planning document. See response to 333/1520, 1806 and 1777.

If the proposed livestock stocking rates are not reduced, CNPS feels the potential adverse impact to wetland, riparian, and meadow habitats, sensitive plants, and possibly perennial ranges should be recognized in Chapter 4 of the DEIS. There is no proposed monitoring to study impact of the proposed livestock increases. SNF should be obligated to determine that the increases proposed do not result in adverse impacts.

The Forest will be conducting inventories of riparian areas during the first planning cycle of the Plan. A bird guild concept will be utilized to monitor riparian areas. In addition, periodic monitoring of range conditions takes place, in association with the individual Allotment Management Plans on the Forest. Proposed increases in livestock grazing will occur in the annual grass/chaparral zone after wildlife and range improvements are completed. Livestock grazing in the higher elevation areas will not be increased. See response to 333/1520, 1806 and 1777.

333/1777

We support maximum riparian protection and therefore endorse SMZs. Rather than fixed zone widths, however, we feel that a zone width as a function of slope might afford more realistic protection. Please consider adopting language for increasing width as slope increases.

This point will be clarified in the final Plan. The Forest uses a set of guidelines that vary the SMZ width with the slope as suggested. See response to 333/0307.

EIS should fully describe the impacts of grazing. Cattle severely impact riparian zones and wet meadows. Cattle contribute to erosion and the resulting siltation of streams.

Your point is well taken. We recognize there is potential for cattle grazing to cause isolated stream channel degradation. Allotment Management Plans are used to ensure protection of riparian areas from livestock impacts. Positive measures such as salting, hardening, water developments, fencing, and riding, are used to improve livestock distribution and minimize riparian impacts. If mitigation is unsuccessful in preventing unacceptable resource damage to the riparian habitat, as a last resort, livestock grazing will be reduced or eliminated in the affected areas. See response 333/1520 also.

333/1783

We have a particular concern about the Upper Devil's Creek-Skeleton Creek riparian habitat in analysis area three. Recommend dispersed recreation (no timber harvest) prescription, for newly released areas exhibiting very high erosion hazard with intermittent streams and/or riparian habitat.

No timber is scheduled to be harvested in the vicinity of the confluence of Devils Gulch - Skeleton Creeks.

We observe the absence of a specific constraint associated with FORPLAN grazing prescriptions. Our concern is not with grazing, but with the hoof-shear impact of use on fragile riparian habitat. Redoubled efforts, especially in the face of budget cuts, to find state-of-the-art protection for these areas is vital

See response to 333/1520 and 1777

333/1798

Riparian zones must be protected, and reclaimed if damaged. Logging and other land use practices should be planned so that meadows and water courses are protected to the fullest extent. OHV use should be restricted to areas where no riparian damage will occur. Forest users who violate laws governing protection of riparian zones should be fined severely.

Based on your input, riparian S&Gs were revised to reflect potential impact from OHV use. We agree, violators of laws governing protection of riparian zones should be dealt with effectively. See response to 333/1520.

333/1806

Standard and Guidelines 59 & 60 are in direct contradiction primary consideration of fish, wildlife, and water quality preclude use as range.

With the primal importance of riparian areas widely recognized, the lack of damage mitigation is appalling. Grazing and other such damaging "multiple uses" must be considered inappropriate in riparian areas. An expectation of future conditions very similar to present conditions is unacceptable in light of the existence of degraded areas.

S&G 59 of the Draft Plan defines guidelines for protecting riparian zones, #60 of the Draft Plan defines guidelines for multiple use of meadows. Riparian areas within the meadows will be managed giving primary consideration to riparian dependant resources Therefore, we do not feel that S&Gs 59 and 60 in the Draft Plan are in contradiction. Primary consideration does not preclude use by livestock, but does allow those acceptable activities such as grazing, and the various forms of outdoor recreation, as long as no conflicts are identified See response to 333/1777 for more information

333/1807

Streamside Management Zones should be designated for all perennial streams and for any intermittent streams used by fish or that have significant riparian vegetation (Class I, II, and III). On all such perennial stream and intermittent spawning/nursery or riparian vegetation lined streams, timber harvest should not be allowed to be close proximity to streambanks in order to prevent sedimentation of the stream substrate, or cause loss of riparian habitat and overstory shading.

Based on our SMZ guidelines described in Forest Service Manual 2521, Supplement #8, we currently designate SMZs for all Class I, II, III, and IV streams. Please see Plan Sec. 4.5 and FEIS Sec. 2.5.3.2 for our S&Gs relating to SMZs. See response to 333/1702 and 0307.

333/1817

Width of SMZ's should be maximized, and no soil disrupting activities should be allowed within them

See response to 333/1702 and 1807.

333/1843

CNPS supports a 100 foot band of vegetation being left along stream courses and tributary creeks. Harvest within this buffer zone is detrimental to riparian vegetation, streams, and wildlife in and around the streams.

The 100 foot SMZ will be managed to protect water quality and maintain riparian habitat. It does not preclude management activities which will not conflict with riparian habitat and water quality objectives. Please see our Riparian S&Gs in the FEIS Sec. 2.5 3.2 and in the Final Plan Sec. 4 5.2.6 that emphasize our commitment to riparian protection.

334-SENSITIVE THREATENED AND ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES

334/0092

How are you going to improve the lives of threatened and endangered species? Do you need to spend a lot of money? How much money will it take to establish a strong vegetative upward trend for perennial forage meadows? How will you accomplish this task? How will you manage the vegetation and soil?

S&G 32 of the Draft PPlan states that habitat improvement objectives will be emphasized for sensitive, threatened, and endangered species, then harvest species. Identified habitat deficiencies for these species will have a higher priority for improvement. For S&G 78 of the Draft Plan, it will not entail additional funds, but implementation of good management.

334/0464

Studies concluded that Crane Valley Project is not affecting Collomia rawsonia, but logging and small hydroelectric projects could impact the species.

The Forest has executed an interagency agreement with the Fish and Wildlife Service and has approved a species management guide for Collomia rawsoniana. Logging and associated activities are restricted within the designated essential habitat for this species. Impacts of hydroelectric proposals are addressed in the Proponent's Project EIS.

334/1055

Two sensitive meadow species, Trifolium bolanderi and Ivesia unguiculata are both subject to grazing impact, and yet, no data is available in the Plan to protect them.

Proper livestock management and allowable use standards of grazing in meadows supporting these two sensitive plants should not adversely impact them. Any identified conflicts will be resolved in favor of sensitive plants. Species management guides will be developed for these species.

334/1055 & 1843

Sensitive plants should not be merely a list in a source book to set on a shelf and be forgotten. It is often left up to the conscience and level of stewardship of the person writing the harvest plan, and/or availability of a resource person with enough botanical knowledge to monitor the area.

The Forest sensitive plant coordinator or Forest botanist continually refers to the inventory data on hand to provide input to various management activity proposals, with recommendations for avoidance or mitigation of habitats containing sensitive plant species. At times, additional surveys are conducted to augment the known, recorded information. If anticipated funding increases occur, a professional ecologist/botanist will be hired to manage the sensitive plant program.

334/1520 & 1639

Sensitive plant habitats should be protected. DEIS lists 15 sensitive plant species, in addition to Carex Tomkinsii and Eryngium Spinosepalum. These should be added to the forest sensitive plant species list. We support current three-phase management. However, there isn't any reference to

current or proposed monitoring of rare plant populations. We reiterate that state and federally-listed species should be designated MIS.

Sensitive plant habitats are protected. The revised Regional Forester's sensitive plant list includes Carex thompkinsii. Sensitive plant monitoring will be done on a project-by-project basis. Eryngium spinosepalum is a vernal pool species that occurs in valley grasslands. This vernal pool habitat is not present in the Forest. Monitoring sensitive plant populations is an ongoing program and will be continued through the life of this Plan. Sensitive plants are not listed as MIS. Protective measures will be detailed in species management guides, as they are developed.

We suggest the following MIS be adopted in the Plan: 1) Sensitive plant species be managed in a manner to prevent their placement on federal threatened and endangered lists 2) Species management guides for sensitive plants will be developed which define activity constraints and provide monitoring.

These two requirements are currently being implemented and will continue under the proposed Plan.

334/1637

Sensitive plants, Carpenteria, for example, appear to thrive best in disturbed areas. There is no need to prohibit timber harvesting at the Kings Canyon Geologic Area to serve its purpose.

Timber harvests are precluded from the Kings Canyon Geologic Area in accord with the approved establishment report. Carpenteria californica, a Forest sensitive plant species, does not occur there.

334/1716

The DEIS states that Collomia rawsoniana is the only species with potential resource conflicts. This statement is confusing when viewed in context of the statement of pg. 6-3 of the Plan concerning the need to gather data about impacts to Trifolium bolanderi, and possibly other species, from livestock grazing. These potential ongoing impacts are inconsistent with Region 5 policy. Concerning the sensitive plant monitoring plan, we feel that monitoring five projects per year may be too low a number. At a bare minimum we feel state and federally-listed species should be listed as MIS.

The statement on pg 6-3 states that a research need may surface during plan monitoring and evaluation. The long-term grazing of meadows supporting Bolander's clover has not been considered an impact. However, the proposed research will help to ascertain if, in fact, an impact exists. Research data may also reveal that grazing is needed to maintain the species. At this time, no sensitive plant species will be listed as MIS.

We are pleased that the DEIS discusses the need to protect and manage sensitive plant species and their habitats. We suggest that an additional goal stating that sensitive species be managed, and action be taken to "recover" sensitive species to a condition warranting delisting as sensitive, threatened or endangered be added to the Plan

As our knowledge and data base increases through surveys and inventories, the Regional Forester's sensitive plant species list will undergo many changes. The Forest goal is to enhance sensitive plant populations, where possible. Specific management and conservation measures will be addressed in species management guides. Any recovery efforts will be limited to officially listed threatened and endangered plant species and in accord with federal recovery plans.

MMRs for sensitive plant species need to be established that read sensitive plant species shall be managed in such a manner that provides for the existence of viable populations and prevents any need for federal listing as threatened or endangered. The following should be added to the Minimum Implementation Requirements: sensitive plants shall be managed as if listed as threatened or endangered

MMRs are developed at the Regional level. Regional direction and policy mandates the conservation of all sensitive plant species and their essential habitat. Forest direction manages sensitive plants to ensure that species do not become threatened or endangered because of Forest Service actions.

CNPS requests the following for sensitive species: 1) Which species will have habitat protected, and what proportion of the known populations will be protected? 2) Which, if any, species could possibly be deleted as a result of forest management.

All sensitive plant habitats will be protected. As plant inventories are completed and our data base increases, the opportunity for removal of some of our current list of sensitive plants will occur. It is too premature to predict which plants could be deleted or added to the Regional Forester's plant list.

DEIS pg. 3-53 lists 15 sensitive plant species. Please evaluate and if appropriate, add Carex Tompkinsii and Eryngium Spinosepalum to the list of sensitive species in the final Plan.

Carex Tompkinsii is listed by the Regional Forester as sensitive and is therefore on the Forest's list. The addition of Eryngium spinosepalum is not warranted at this time. It occurs in the valley grasslands in vernal pool habitat. Vernal pool habitat does not occur in the Forest.

We recommend that all sensitive plant populations be managed by conducting the following activities: 1) Habitat will be provided all sensitive plant species found on the forest for their continued existence and declassification as sensitive, threatened or endangered (to recover the species); 2) Coordination of efforts to promote delisting of state listed species; 3) Conducting inventories of project sites and disturbed areas (if potential exists); 4) Forestwide inventory of sensitive plants before the next round of forest planning.

Habitat will be provided and protected for the following reasons: 1) Conserve our sensitive plant species throughout the life of the Plan. They will be managed to ensure there will be no need to list under the Endangered Species Act. 2) State-listed plants are an integral part of the Regional Forester's sensitive plant species list. The Forest will assist the state in their conservation efforts. 3) This is Regional policy and need not be stated in S&Gs. Specific monitoring will be addressed in species management guides. 4) This request is not appropriate at this time since we cannot guarantee the completion of this task, pending current funding. However, it is our intent to accomplish this before the next planning period begins. 5) Species Management Guides will be prepared, when possible, for each of the Forest's sensitive plant species as ecological and management information become available or is developed.

CNPS feels that the Forest should prepare species management guides to determine future management needs and current status of sensitive plants.

All National Forests in California are preparing species management guides as ecological and management information become available or is developed. We agree that these management guides are important tools for long-range conservation of our sensitive plant species and their essential habitats and will aid in keeping them off official lists as threatened or endangered species. Completion of species management guides will be prioritized.

The interim management of sensitive plants could be crucial to their long term viability, and avoidance of sensitive plants will be the only management tool. What other means of interim management will occur?

Until surveys and inventories are completed, we will use our current data base and field surveys to determine presence or absence of sensitive plants in Forest projects. We also will propose measures to avoid modification of plants and their habitat, as required by Regional direction.

DEIS pg. 3-52 states that there is a need to gather data on the impact of livestock grazing on Trifolium bolanderi and possibly other species. What other species might be impacted by grazing?

We find no mention of "possible other species", on pg. 3-52 of the DEIS. We assume you are referring to research needs on pg. 6-3 of the Plan. The other species could include Ivesia unguiculata.

Management of the Forest is not presently providing the protection that sensitive plants are mandated to receive. Adverse impacts and mitigation measures such as changes in grazing allotment plans and hydroelectric project approval should be included in Section 4.28 of the DEIS.

DEIS Sec 4 28 is not the appropriate section to list specific mitigation measures. This section describes parts of the DEIS and Plan where mitigation measures can be found. In addition, mitigation is included in site specific project proposals for changes in grazing allotment plans, proposed hydroelectric projects, or any other land-disturbing activity. Final approval for hydroelectric projects rest with FERC, not with the Forest.

The Plan does not specifically designate any plant species such as management indicator species. Species that are adversely impacted by forest management should be listed as MIS.

Sensitive plants were not listed as management indicator species, because direction and policy ensure that long-term survival of all rare, sensitive, threatened, and endangered species will be maintained. Our policy is to manage sensitive species in such a way that federal listing as threatened and endangered species is not necessary.

334/1843

Sensitive plants should not be merely a list in a source book to sit on a shelf and be forgotten. On occasion, they may be referred to, to see if sensitive species grow within a timber cut, but it is often up to the conscience and level of stewardship of the person writing the harvest plan, or availability of a resource person with enough knowledge to monitor the area.

See response to 334/1055.

336-OLD GROWTH

336/0755

I recommend no more cutting of old growth forests and trails.

Thank you for your comment. See response to 336/1533.

336/1528

I do not understand how old growth acreage of ponderosa pine stands will increase when the average rotation age will be reduced to 60 years. Assuming you can explain this, how widely will the old growth acreage be spread?

The majority of ponderosa pine timber stands are presently in a mature condition (over 90 years old). Timber harvesting in the next five decades will not appreciably impact this forest type and will permit the majority of stands to reach oldgrowth conditions (over 140 years). These stands will be distributed throughout the ponderosa pine type.

336/1533 & 1767

Heavily-forested old growth timber stands found in the Forest should not be viewed simply as a revenue-producing commodity. In their natural state they're a precious national resource which if damaged, would take hundreds of years to restore. It is true that the Forest contains a significant amount of wilderness, but a large portion of this wilderness is above the timberline, and does not contain the heavy old growth timber found in the areas to be managed for harvest under the Plan.

The character of the Forest would be changed if the Plan is adapted to replace large stands of old growth with even aged stands with less variety of species. The rotation ages recommended for all species are too short to maintain yields and visual qualities. Combination of short rotation, clearcut,

and decrease in variety of trees will result in drastic changes in the nature of the Forest. Old growth forest transformed into a tree farm. Loss will be permanent and irreparable

We agree that oldgrowth timber stands are important for many reasons. We recognize the importance of oldgrowth to aesthetics and wildlife. The Forest has developed a visual quality standard of retention along well-traveled highways and by setting aside more than 20,000 acres of older stands outside of wilderness for Spotted owls and Goshawks, dispersed recreation, no timber harvest and riparian

The Forest includes 528,000 acres of Wilderness within its boundary, of which 11,000 acres of oldgrowth occurs. The Wilderness is contiguous with Yosemite & Kings Canyon National Parks, which will provide habitat for species requiring large areas of undisturbed habitat.

336/1669 & 0298

The statement is made that Spotted owl management territories will maintain habitat not only for the owls, but for other species associated with old growth. This ignores species that need tracts of old growth that are contiguous and not prone to disturbance, such as the wolverine. Old growth pockets are better suitable to birds than mammals.

See response to 336/1533.

Old growth forests need to be more objectively defined. The only references to it in the text refer to timber types of 4c.

Refer to our definition of oldgrowth in the glossary (Appendix R)

Forest fragmentation plays a more important role for old growth forests than for other seral stages. We recommend that lands set aside for "old growth" be 1) at least 50 acres in size, and 2) shaped in roughly sperical blocks, not in a lineal or serpentine fashion. This would provide "core" areas of old growth

"Oldgrowth" stands will be set aside in contiguous blocks within 22 SOHAs outside of wilderness. In addition, approximately 11,000 acres of oldgrowth occurs in large contiguous blocks in the wilderness. There will also be opportunities to include visual quality zones and riparian areas in oldgrowth stands. Please refer to the FEIS Plan regarding the inclusion of Goshawk Management.

336/1682

NFMA prohibits old growth and general forest timbering unless the Forest Service can provide assurance that soil, slope, watershed, wildlife resources, as well as recreation and aesthetic values are protected and bodies of water are not subject to detrimental changes in temperature, sedimentation, and fish habitat

The resources which you have listed are considered in the FEIS. As individual projects are planned, impacts to all the resources will be assessed as required by the National Environmental Protection Act.

In view of the unanimous recognition by Sierra Nevada Forest of the declining habitat for imperiled wildlife species and the concomitant decline of recreation quality and the cumulative effect of this decline in violation of NFMA principles, the following actions need to be taken during a moratorium on further old growth sales: 1) DEIS under each resource heading should provide specific citations from NFMA and regulations. 2) An inventory of publicly available maps. 3) Specific site analysis of old growth as the dynamic diversification of biota intensifies with the age of the Forest.

The DEIS will not provide specific citations from laws, regulation and national and regional policy. Higher level direction is part of overall management direction and common to all alternatives. They will not be repeated in this document unless to emphasize a point.

Although oldgrowth stands will decline, we have identified several species which are at risk of being impacted by the various forestland management activities. A network for maintaining the viability of the Spotted owl has been developed and similar networks will be developed for Goshawks.

Specific site analysis is presently being conducted by the research branch of the Forest Service around Spotted owl nest sites.

Virgin, intermediate, and potential old growth classes should be preserved and restored to a high level of decadence. Give special recognition to old growth in an Old Growth Wilderness National Monument or similar designation.

Oldgrowth stands which you mention occur in the Wilderness and will remain undisturbed for people to enjoy

336/1767

Roadless areas and old growth timber stands are irreplaceable and you are legally required to protect them. Your Plan does not provide adequate protection.

See responses to 336/1669, 1682 for an explanation of the protection and management of oldgrowth, and 370/0210 for information on roadless areas.

340-VISUAL RESOURCES

340/0060

Shouldn't there be a goal for Visual Resources stating that the VQOs will be met or better shown on the map?

There is no alternative which considers visuals as a single resource. All alternatives were put together during the ID team process and were developed around alternative themes. Alternative themes were developed from public issues and concerns identified during initial public contact periods. Visual quality was never identified as a resource from which an alternative was developed.

340/0091

I really liked S&G 24, because I think that keeping the Forest looking nice is very important.

Thank you for your support. The intent is to enhance or maintain old growth, the natural characteristics of trees, and keep other facilities subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

340/0297

I disagree with S&G 25c because animals need shelter, and it is not fair to the soil because it needs nutrients

Thank you for your excellent observation. Down logs in retention areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Where more than three are existing the new cull logs will be disposed of. Where there is a shortage of down logs, they will be scattered over the area, hidden from view.

340/0356

Reduce your visual quality retention guidelines throughout the suitable timber management forest and stress this concern in wilderness areas and those adjacent to developed recreation areas only.

The Plan parallels your recommendations. The visual quality objective for the wilderness is preservation and the foreground views in the developed recreation areas are retention. The only other areas with retention visual quality objective are foreground views from Hwy. 168, 41, 4S81 to Mammoth Pool, and McKinley Grove Road

340/0897

As far as visual values, the adjacent national parks and wilderness areas provide all the beauty and aesthetic value one could possibly want from forest areas

National Park and Forest wilderness does provide beauty for the present and future generations of visitors.

340/1002

The use of mechanical measures of visual "quality" is of questionable value.

We disagree. Even though the visuals are subjective, they give us a consistent formula for measuring throughout California and the United States.

The VC classes shown in Figure 4 02, especially where the natural character dominates, are only meaningful in comparison to other VCs for the same area. For example, VCs of "minor disturbance" and "unnoticed" can have the same effect for the forest visitor as a VC of "untouched," unless the visitor watches the change actually take place

You are correct in your assumption. The viewing public will not be able to see the difference between "untouched, unnoticed, or minor disturbance," unless they see the change occur. From the observer's viewpoint, no management activities will occur in untouched areas. Some activities will occur in areas identified as "unnoticed" and "minor disturbance" areas.

340/1065

Just preserving a forest to merely look at, is not being a good steward of our resources

The Forest Service agrees with your concern. Foreground and middleground views from sensitive areas will be managed to meet different resource objectives.

340/1222

There seems to be a contradiction between the expressed plan and the VQO map concerning dispersed recreation areas. Parts of the "no logging" dispersed recreation zones are mapped to have VQOs of partial retention and modification. What management impacts would degrade these areas?

Thank you for pointing out the contradiction between the Plan and the VQO map. The Element Map will be corrected before final printing

340/1253

I would favor logging in the Shaver Lake viewshed area, so long as it is done in a conscientious manner and with replanting.

Thank you for your support of harvesting timber in the Shaver Lake viewshed. At the project level all resources will be considered and regeneration will be accomplished by planting

340/1282

The bureaucratic approach to aesthetics falls short of a sensitive appreciation of the natural environment. Natural integrity should be the only criteria for aesthetics. Attempting to rate or rank different types of ecosystems accordingly results in an unacceptable decline in visual quality.

It is difficult to take a resource like visuals where beauty is in the eye of the beholder and put it into a system with numbers. NEPA and NFMA require all resources be inventoried and a system developed to evaluate those inventories. In this sense, visuals have been identified as a resource to be managed

340/1301

Our proposed building site is isolated from the balance of the Analysis Area by Chinese Peak and will not be visually obtrusive or create additional overnight crowding

This proposed project has been withdrawn

340/1418

There should be management for retention of visual quality.

The visual quality objective of retention occurs in foreground views from major highways and developed recreation use areas.

340/1533

The most significant threat to visual resources is timber management. Once destroyed by timber harvest, use of clearcutting and even-aged management techniques, these visual amenities cannot be restored for many generations. If the greatest degradation of visual quality is to occur in dispersed areas, the user to whom visual quality means the most will be the most exposed to decreases in visual quality.

If you are referring to general forest areas of the Forest, you are correct. The most overall change to the characteristic landscape will occur in those areas.

340/1637

Distance views are becoming increasingly obscure because of dog hair thickets of conifers, thus subjecting the traveler to a situation where he cannot enjoy the forest for the trees. We would not like visual management used to the extent that it would preclude the roadside viewing of good logging practices or other beneficial resource use, be it hydroelectric, range, water or other.

The Forest's intent in foreground views is not to grow "dog hair thickets of conifers" or hide Forest management activities. Our goal in viewsheds is to grow and maintain old growth characteristics.

340/1681

S&Gs in sec. 4.5.2.2 should be strictly enforced, helping to create roads that are subordinate to a landscape.

The project level will be the time and place where visual resource standards are worked out.

340/1702

The emphasis on visual quality and amenity values along Forest roads and highways could be slightly reduced.

The Preferred Alternative was developed around the theme which included foreground views from all major highways. To reduce visuals in this alternative would not be consistent with the theme of the alternative.

340/1858

The economic evaluation of spotted owls and visual resources and their cost to the American people are much underestimated and hidden in the Plan.

We share your concern for the cost of visuals and spotted owls. Appendix B was created to identify tradeoffs for nonmarket resources such as visuals and spotted owls. An explanation on how each of these was analyzed is found in Appendix B, Sec. 2.5.2 (outputs tracked outside of FORPLAN).

341-VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES

341/0060

I found nothing in regard to scenic quality even though it was an issue and the consequences are significant. There is going to be a tremendous amount of scenic quality sacrificed in most of the alternatives to meet the commodity outputs that were targeted. DEIS pp. 2-136 and 2-139 indicate that there will be reductions of 27 to 40% in Existing Visual Condition. That is very significant.

Most of the reduction in visual conditions will occur in middleground and background views from Level 2 roads and background views from Level 1 roads. The foreground views will remain virtually the same as viewed today.

341/0286

VQO modification will allow clearcuts up to 40 acres each and conversion of the mixed conifer to uninteresting even age conifer plantations. It is not acceptable in the wild and beautiful South Fork Merced Canyon.

We agree with your comment. The South Fork Merced Canyon is now dispersed recreation with no timber harvesting allowed.

341/0387

I am unable to endorse your Plan for the following reason: Visual quality restrictions for Type II are too tight. It prevents the general public from seeing what other silvicultural techniques like shelterwood harvesting can do to maintain and enhance a forest, that might otherwise stagnate.

The preferred alternative was developed around the theme which included foreground views from all major highways. To reduce visuals in this alternative would not be consistent with the theme of the alternative.

341/0652

Wildlife surely can adapt to the change, with respect to Visual Quality, due to the fact that the forest will not be made into barren deserts.

The Forest Service tries to manage its lands for multiple use without the exclusion of any one resource.

341/1002

Appendix pg. 7-241 states that primitive landscape appears totally "natural." From where? As foreground scenes or to an observer from within.

When the phrase "totally natural" is used in the definition of primitive visual condition, it can be viewed from any distance zone. The intent usually means that no timber harvesting is allowed.

341/1213

Nelder Grove is shown as partial retention and modification. I think the goal should be for partial retention only.

The Preferred Alternative was developed around the theme which included foreground views from all major highways. To reduce visuals in this alternative would not be consistent with the theme of the alternative.

341/1222

I was shocked when I read that 0% of timber stands in partial retention VQO areas will be in the over 30 inch size. Big trees are an essential element of the natural character. I also object to the Plan's allowance for clearcuts of up to 20 acres in partial retention zones. Big trees are a major Sierra amenity value, to be identified and preserved.

Most partial retention is located in middleground views. When looking at a view from a distance of one to three miles, the size of a tree is lost. Canopy is the important component with respect to distance, a 21-30 inch tree appears the same as an over 30 inch tree.

341/1468

Timber volumes can be increased by making limited entries into visually sensitive areas and special management areas.

Timber harvesting will occur in retention and partial retention areas. Specific volume targets for these areas have been developed in all alternatives through an interdisciplinary team process.

341/1703

I agree that careful timber management is necessary in high use recreational areas. I feel that timber management could be practiced more vigorously adjacent to the Mammoth Pool and McKinley Grove Roads. The high visual quality should be maintained on State Highways 168 and 41. However, this does not mean that selective timber management cannot be practiced adjacent to these highways.

We do have a regulated timber harvest target in these areas. See response to 341/0387.

341/1819

Visual management is overemphasized by the Forest. Fewer acres should be allocated to visual management, especially in areas with forest stands less than 120 years old. The Forest should manage visually sensitive stands of this age to maintain the existing structure of the forest rather than changing the structure to that of a 300-year-old stand. This is a reasonable alternative that should be considered in the EIS.

We disagree with your point of view. Of 1.4 million acres in the Forest, there is only a small portion that is managed for visual quality. Approximately 26,000 acres is managed as retention, 81,000 as partial retention and approximately 191,000 acres managed as background and beyond. Retention areas emphasize 250-year-old stands, Partial Retention emphasizes 120-year-old stands, while background emphasizes 80-year-old stands.

341/1862

Type III in the foreground is inappropriate because the average use on weekends for Redinger Lake in summer is well over 125 PAOTS. It's closer to between 50-100 PAOT. It should be given Type II retention as given for Mammoth Pool and Dinkey Creek.

The number of users and the natural characteristics such as land form, water, and vegetation do not warrant an increase in visual quality objectives at this time. Future demand may cause the Forest Service to reanalyze our current position.

350-WATER

350/0178

What will you do if the water in the streams exceeds 70 degrees Fahrenheit?

If in the course of stream monitoring, temperatures exceed 70 degrees F, the occurrence will be noted and documented. A specific investigation will be triggered to determine the cause or if it is merely a natural occurrence for that time of the year. If it's not a natural occurrence, specific mitigation measures will be prescribed to increase shade or whatever else is needed.

350/0216

I would like to know the net effect of timber harvesting on impacting the watershed. This would be critical for water management and its results on water conservation. California reservoirs are dependent on this effect.

When timber is removed from the watershed, water yield is increased, depending on the amount removed, rainfall and soil depth. This is explained in the DEIS (Ch.4, Sec 4.16).

350/0812

The proper management and conservation of these lands is vitally important to improving our watershed that ultimately supplies the ground water and surface water required for the agricultural economy, which is the primary source of revenue for our local economy. Other benefits are the hydroelectric power generated, the timber harvested/processed by local mills, and last, but certainly not least, the recreation/intrinsic value of preserving the natural beauty of our mountains.

Thank you for your comment. These considerations are discussed in the Plan.

350/1002

Your discussions of water yields leave a reviewer confused as to the actual effects of various management practices DEIS pg.4-8 says that water yield increases are associated with timber harvesting but is not specific about quantities. Appendix 7-25 says if vegetation is not maintained but "allowed to grow back and treated every 5 years, average yield was 0.6 ac-ft/ac/decade " We assume that means average yield increases. It's not clear what the 0.6 ac-ft. result from.

Your comment deals with two different types of vegetation. Water yield varies considerably with the amount of timber removed. The more timber removed, the greater the water yield will be. The water yield will be increased until the vegetation that was modified grows back In the case of a coniferous forest, the period is 50 years.

Water yield resulting from brush conversion to grass is about 0.6 ac-ft./acre/decade. This increase diminishes in about five years.

In reading the Narrative for Table 2.34 DEIS pg.2-169, we find some apparent differences in the figures listed in the Table and those found in the text.

Thank you for bringing this to our attention. This will be corrected

The discussion of the water benchmark correctly identifies the relationship between timber management and water yield. If an activity is conducted, "... in order to maximize water yield," then the cost of that activity should be a water management cost. The primary benefit is the value of the increased water yield, and timber takes its place as one of the secondary beneficiaries.

The water benchmark was not calculated using water management costs. Although the primary benefit is water, timber harvest activities were used to generate the water yield. Ideally, to maximize the water yield, all timber would be removed and a grass cover, for soil protection, would be established. This is not reasonable or acceptable to other resources.

DEIS pg.2-13 reports, for the water benchmark, a 5 decade average yield of 2.713 MM ac-ft./year, or 387,000 more than MMR. Review of Table 2.01 reveals 2.723 and 38,000 respectively for those two figures. Since the difference is significant, the correct figure should be identified

Pg.2-13 of the DEIS should read 2.738 with an increase of 80,000 ac-ft. more than the MMR. This will be corrected.

350/1533

The use of end-user water values, rather than point-of-use extraction seriously biases the economic analysis toward runoff increasing activities.

The Forest used a conservative value for the value of water, therefore, the \$59 per acre foot is reasonable, perhaps low instead of high. The \$59 does not take into account the value of hydroelectric power for domestic use, which would add significantly to the value of the water produced on the Forest. There is no additional cost for transporting the water since it flows downhill and is stored in existing reservoirs

350/1684

Water quality in the Forest has been enhanced by acts of Congress, not forest supervisors. If you folks had any real concern for soils and water quality, it would be reflected in your timber sale planning and enforcement. None of the alternatives address the problem adequately.

Specific direction for the protection and enhancement of water quality and soil productivity is listed under S&G sec 4.5.2.10 of the Plan. Also, BMPs specific practices designed to protect water quality are used. More specific direction or mitigation measures will appear at the project level, and at the Forest planning level

350/1687

The water management plan seems to need revision. If the reports I have read are correct, we are being forced to pay for the destruction of that which belongs to us.

A specific water plan is beyond the scope of this document. During the implementation phase, project specific direction will be developed based on the preferred alternative

350/1858

Reduced harvest as the Preferred Alternative is yielding far below the water production potential of this Forest. Water quality will not be degraded in any way with the maintenance of yield in timber in excess of 150 MMBF annually. Water is the number one product of this Forest and should be given considerably more weight than the management of such amenities as Spotted Owls or visual resources

Thank you for your comment National policies and laws require National Forests to be managed for multiple uses, including recreation, and protection of natural ecosystems.

351-WATER PRODUCTION

351/0464

S&G 105, should be strengthened to emphasize water yield increases and snow pack management to improve timing of flows as objectives for initiating watershed improvement projects. These projects should be carried out where water values would be enhanced not just in conjunction with vegetation conversion projects that enhance resources, as this guideline now states.

Thank you for pointing this out to us, we will modify this S&G.

PG&E recommends Alternative A be modified to better reflect need for and opportunities to actively manage forest watersheds Opportunities to increase water yield and delay snow melt runoff would greatly benefit water users and the public. Certain elements of Alternatives F, H, I could accomplish those objectives and should be incorporated in a modified Alternative A.

The amount of increased water yield is primarily dependent upon the amount of acres clearcut. Alternatives F, H, & I all have a 4% increase in water yield. Alternative A has only a 2.2% increase due to the timber harvest acres. S&G #105 of the Draft Plan has been modified to include more emphasis on water yield management.

We are pleased that the Forest is planning water yield increases from timber harvest and vegetation conversion. We believe the Plan should be aggressive in pursuing opportunities for water yield increases Management of forest flow regimes is a priority consideration to PG&E. We support aggressive timber stand improvement with water yield increases being one of the goals of the program Contrary to implication of the Plan, it's not necessary to clear cut vast areas to produce benefits from increased water yield nor is it necessary to give up yields.

Vast areas do not need to be cut to realize some water yield increases. Each of the alternatives, depending on the amount of clearcut harvesting proposed, do increase water yields to varying degrees.

351/0818

We believe that unanswered questions about efficiency of techniques designed to increase water yield provide ample reason to avoid them. Should vegetation management for the purpose of increasing water yield result in requirements for additional storage facilities to prevent flooding of inhabited agricultural lands, who pays for the development, timber/power producers. A 2.2% increase in water yield for the Forest could be quite significant for certain streams.

Although the water yield effects of vegetative manipulation vary considerably, it is well documented that certain methods will work. These would be the methods used in the Forest. All of these methods are controlled by very specific BMPs to protect water quality. The 2.2% increase in water

yield, as stated in the Plan, will not occur in any one specific drainage due to the dispersed nature of timber harvesting.

351/1383

The conversion of brush fields should be rethought. The claim of increased water yield from such operations is not well founded. Any increase in water yield from brush reduction would only be within the range of inaccuracy of flow measurement and probably could not be noticed. Any initial yields would rapidly decrease as vegetation grew back. The small amount of yield would carry a disproportionate mineral load that could affect the quality of the whole river

The main reason for conversion of brush to grass is for fuel reduction and wildlife habitat improvement. Unless the conversion is maintained, the water yield increase is lost after five years. Chaparral is maintained naturally by fire. Our burning only reseeds and regenerates many of the species.

351/1546

Timber harvest may increase water supply in the short run but later reduces ground water. It is in the future that we will need more water. Not now

Timber harvest increases shallow ground water by eliminating transpiration from trees. As the trees grow back, the yield increase lessens with time. Deep ground water, for which you are concerned, is not affected.

351/1668

In an effort to increase water runoff, the Forest Service recommends the management of almost 6,000 acres for timber harvest. This would not be economically feasible when the costs of transporting the water to the user and storing it are factored into the equation. Timber harvest results in soil erosion, increased silting, and wildlife damage downstream.

The Forest Service does not advocate harvesting 6,000 acres to increase water runoff. The increased yield is an additional benefit of timber harvest. There is no additional cost for transporting the water since it flows downhill and is stored in existing reservoirs. During its trip, fish habitat is created and maintained and hydroelectric power is often generated.

351/1737

I don't feel there should be a great emphasis on "water producing" activities in the Forest. You don't need management goals for increasing water yield. To do this is to compromise the quality of the water

There are no specific goals to produce water. The goals are to cut timber. The increased water is an additional benefit.

352-HISTORICAL WATER RIGHTS

352/0089

I think the guidelines should be the same as those of the State Water Resources Control Board which are supposed to protect water rights and the public interest concerning water. Why make more rules?

The State Water Resource Control Board does not say how to protect and maintain water quality. They only state that it should be done. In compliance, the Forest has specific rules, S&Gs, and BMPs to insure high water quality

352/1158

Chapter 4 of the Plan, Management Direction, fails to identify or list in priority those public land laws whereby the Congress has determined the use and disposition of the land and water resources of the public domain and their interrelationships with the current management of the public withdrawn lands. That hoot-owls and scenic values demand major consideration over the basic

purpose of national forest withdrawals, that of timber production and watershed protection to provide a domestic water supply.

You are correct that the National Forests were set aside for timber production and watershed protection and to provide a domestic water supply. However, over the past eight years or so, legislation has been passed broadening the scope of the role of the National Forests. See Section 1.1 of the DEIS for a description of some of these laws and regulations.

353-WATER QUALITY/BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

353/1158

I oppose the National Timber Supply Act of 1969. Legislators proposed the intensive use of chemicals for stimulated growth and forest protection. Now in this Plan comes the same approach, which the Congress so decisively rejected in 1969. This is unacceptable.

Currently there is very restricted use of herbicides within the Region. Use is limited to selected progeny and provenance test sites. Until the Regional Final Vegetation Management EIS is approved, this very restricted use will continue.

353/1418

Water quality is of the utmost importance, and all activities and uses should minimize effects on water quality.

We concur that it is very important. We use Best Management Practices to protect the quality of water and monitor practices to insure their use and effectiveness.

353/1533

The Plan does not adequately delineate specific plans for protection of water quality during the planning horizon. More emphasis is placed on increasing water production through timber harvest and chaparral conversion. The Plan should include specific management goals and methods for insuring future water quality within the rivers flowing out of the Forest. Included should be specific budget shortfalls, sufficient to guarantee that water quality will be maintained.

See response to 353/1682

353/1682

Reliance on BMP guidelines to maintain and enhance soil productivity and to prevent and reduce sedimentation from nonpoint sources is not legally sufficient. Federal court decisions have established that the Forest Service cannot assume that adherence to BMPs assures compliance with water quality standards. Failing to prove mitigations had been successful in the past, the Forest Service was obliged to conduct a worse case analysis of sedimentation impacts.

The Forest Service is mandated by PL 92-500 to maintain and improve water quality where needed. Through a cooperative agreement with the State Department of Water Resources, BMPs were listed that specified how water quality was protected on the National Forest. As long as these practices are implemented during our projects, the State and EPA agree that we are "reasonably" maintaining water quality. Where known water quality problems exist, Table 4.03 in the Plan shows the acres being treated by decade, to eliminate or mitigate the problem. Specific directions for these projects are not included here due to their specificity. They are in the project plan that is used on the ground during implementation.

We requested information on soil and water from our comments on the Tahoe National Forest FMP-DEIS. In these comments are references to Plumas National Forest FMP-DEIS list of necessary Sierrawide studies. We request Sierra National Forest comments on each of the listed Items 17-55. Information is needed on 17 (specific BMPs to be applied) and 18 (program for

monitoring BMPs). Specific monitoring guidelines, methods, schedules, costs anticipated, and budget priority, all need to be addressed.

17. All BMPs are listed in Appendix E of the Plan. Specific BMPs are listed at the project level.

18 The Forest has a Watershed Monitoring Plan that gives direction to monitoring S&Gs, BMPs and specific project mitigation. Direction specifies that, if required, detailed monitoring will be required at the project level.

21 Identifying BMPs that need improvement and how to improve them will result from the monitoring of the BMPs over the next few years. This information is beyond the scope of this Plan.

27. The Forest agrees there is a need for research on sediment and turbidity values. It should be recognized that research in this area is best undertaken by other entities such as Forest research stations, universities, the U.S. Geological Survey, and State Water Resources Control Board.

28 Water quality objectives currently exist for sediment and turbidity in Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plans. The Forest believes that research is needed to refine these values. If BMPs are not properly implemented, timber cutting, and other practices could result in the Forest being required to obtain a state nonpoint discharge permit.

29. The degree of water quality degradation from individual and cumulative forest practices is very difficult to predict even at the project level. Many assumptions must be made, for instance regarding implementation of BMPs. We do know that the "potential" of water quality degradation is directly proportional to the amount and intensity of land management activities.

33 It is desirable to have a sediment model for the Forest, but is beyond the scope of this Plan. It is an area that needs to be addressed by research institutions. It should be noted that soil resource inventories have recently been completed for most of the Sierra Range and this is a valuable step in the process to develop sediment models.

43. The Watershed Improvement Need Inventory (WINI) is a dynamic inventory. As new problems are found, they are added to the list. As problems are solved, they are removed from further analysis.

45. Water Use Inventories are current and continually updated on Forest.

46. Due to very limited resources it was virtually impossible to acquire meaningful baseline water quality data for the DEIS for an area the size of the Forest (gross area of 1.4 million acres, 1,800 miles of perennial stream, and 480 inventoried lakes) Time alone did not allow for the gathering of pertinent data. There is, however, a certain amount of existing water quality information that the Forest used as background data. Limited data has been collected from Huntington Lake, Bass Lake, Shaver Lake and Wishon Reservoir. The El Portal Sewage Treatment Plant (NPS) collects data on the Merced River. There are 7 USGS gaging stations in the Forest that collect water quality data. There are also some water quality data that was collected by the Forest Hydrologist for the major watersheds in the Forest by a particular project. It should be noted that Chapter V of the Plan identifies monitoring needs relative to BMPs. This would entail the gathering of a certain amount of baseline information.

47. Various mineral studies conducted on the Forest indicate there is very little chance of any open pit mining

48. The majority of the high priority streams on the Sierra are involved with hydroelectric power. As the various projects come up for relicensing, the streams involved are routinely inventoried for instream flow needs. New projects are required to inventory all involved streams as part of the licensing procedure. As future projects are proposed that may influence instream flows, potentially impacted streams will be inventoried.

353/1817

Water quality should be maximized. Quantity is generally irrelevant as increases in quantity due to management activities come at a time of year when they are not available for use, and may in fact be detrimental (flooding). Increasing quantity is just another invalid excuse put forth to justify uneconomic timber sales. I would like to see the section on water quality include a write up on Giardia. How is this bug being dealt with?

Water yield increases due to management activities such as clearcutting, usually results in an addition to the shallow ground water aquifer that feeds streams over an extended period of time. This results in the additional water being delayed and being used instead of running off. Even this runoff, when it gets to the valley, can infiltrate into the soil and help recharge the local ground water.

Giardia was not discussed since it already exists on the Sierra and no specific alternative would appreciably effect its distribution. The Giardia Cyst can be carried by all warm blooded animals including humans and dogs. The risk of catching and/or spreading the disease is the same under all alternatives.

354-WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS

354/0087

S&G 102 is very important. We need to improve water quality and protect soil productivity.

Thank you for your your comment.

354/0435

The Forest Service does not have the personnel to enforce the rules regarding cleanup, replanting and stream damage when trees are felled to close to the streams and then, many times are dragged through the streams. The result is a stream which silts up and can no longer support a fish population.

BMPs and S&Gs will protect streams during management activities. With these guidelines and practices, the cleanup and protection of stream courses will be made easier to accomplish with fewer people.

354/1055

Watershed improvement has not been mentioned as a benefit of chaparral conversion.

If the chaparral conversion results in a stabilization of deteriorated watershed, then it is a benefit. Most of the areas slated for conversion are not in a deteriorated condition.

354/1806

There must be more sample analysis, especially in relation to activities anticipated to cause impacts such as even-aged silviculture, roads, mining, and grazing. This can raise the precision/validity to high, as it should be. Any lack of implementing water quality mitigation measures or water quality objectives should be remedied without waiting for two further violations.

For specific monitoring projects, samples and detailed analysis may be needed. This will depend on the project and financing available. Violations of not using or not knowing about a certain BMP on the first review will be remedied immediately. The wording in the monitoring plan needs clarification. Monitoring is scheduled to continue for a minimum of five years, and longer if necessary. Any time, during or after the monitoring period, the desired results are not met, corrections will be made.

354/1809

The Forest needs to specify a thorough plan to monitor the water quality of all streams in the Forest, especially in areas of timber harvesting and new road construction.

The Forest has a plan for monitoring water quality by checking the effectiveness and implementation of BMP. Baseline monitoring has been done in the past, but will be restricted to specific project areas where water quality is of concern.

355-ACID RAIN

355/1682

The stress from timber practices coupled with severe impacts of acid deposition can seriously impair the Forest. Even-aged prescriptions, followup burning, and herbicide applications reduce soil fertility. Soil bacteria and forest regenerative capabilities are additionally stressed by acid deposition. Seedlings are more susceptible to air pollution than old growth.

The Environmental Protection Agency conducted an acid rain study in the western state lakes and found no detrimental effects. To date, acid deposition has not been identified as being a problem for seedling survival or tree growth in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Even age prescriptions do not necessarily reduce soil fertility. Small clearcuts, minimal soil disturbance, and cleanup of logging slash will protect the soil's physical properties, keep nutrients on the site and protect the microclimate. Experience indicates that more damage can occur with multiple entries due to the continual impact on the site and not allowing it to heal. Single entries that leave the majority of slash on the site may be less harmful than multiple entries that do not allow the site to recover completely before the next entry. Also, multiple entries can cause serious compaction.

Hot burns can reduce long term productivity by removing organic matter, nutrients, and organisms from the site. Burning when conditions produce a cool burn results in a minimum of productivity loss.

Herbicide application is an alternative to tractor piling and burning for site preparation and/or plantation release. When compared to these other alternatives, there is minimal reduction to productivity loss since vegetative litter is kept on-site for soil protection and replenishment of soil organic matter and nutrients. Currently, there is a moratorium on the use of herbicides except for certain exempt uses such as progeny and provenance test sites.

360-WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

360/0005

I appreciate your recommendation of W/S protection for the main stem and South Fork Merced, North Fork, Middle Fork, and Main San Joaquin River, and the Middle Fork Kings. I am especially concerned about the threat of hydroelectric projects on the wild and free-flowing stretches of these great rivers.

Thank you for your support. In November 1987, both the Merced and Kings Rivers were designated by Congressional Act as Wild and Scenic Rivers.