



# CLEARWATER DEFENDER

NEWS OF THE BIG WILD

A PUBLICATION OF  
FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER

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## After 22 Years, NREPA's Time Has Come

By Paul Richards

Every season, citizens of the world thank those who had the courage and foresight to designate Yellowstone, Glacier, Bob Marshall, Absaroka-Beartooth, and other national parks and wilderness areas. The Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness in Idaho and the Lee Metcalf Wilderness in Montana bear the names of conservation heroes dedicated to protecting public wildlands.

National parks, wilderness areas, and other wildlands are the engines that drive the economy of the Northern Rockies states of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. People want to live here because they love being close to wildlands and wildlife.

What makes Montana Montana? Idaho Idaho? Wyoming Wyoming? In addition to designated parks and wilderness, the Northern Rockies contain millions of acres of unprotected and undesignated roadless wildlands.

In addition to scenic beauty, these pristine public wildlands provide clean water for our



*John's Creek drainage, a logical wilderness addition to the Gospel Hump, would be protected by NREPA.*

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cities and farms, unrivaled fishing and hunting, and the world's best educational and recreational opportunities. Kept unmolested, they guarantee the region's economic future and environmental health.

These public wildlands must be kept in "as is" condition. This land was wild 100 years ago—it must be wild 100 years hence. Thankfully, legislation before Congress (H.R. 1975) retains the status quo for these wildlands. First written over 22 years ago by the world's leading conservation biologists, the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act, or NREPA, brings common sense to national forest issues.

Instead of continuing millions in logging subsidies that destroy our public wildlands, NREPA protects roadless wildlands, establishes biological corridors between them, and provides good jobs by restoring wildlands previously damaged by logging and roadbuilding.

The chairman of the University of Montana's Economics Department has repeatedly stated that the greatest economic values associated with our region's wildlands lie in maintaining their wildness. They are only going to become more valuable as the years go by.

Populations in those counties with public wildlands are growing in leaps and bounds. McMansions are going up everywhere. Just ask any realtor about the extremely high value of land adjacent to Forest Service land. On the other

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THE CLEARWATER DEFENDER IS A PUBLICATION OF:



**Friends of the Clearwater**

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www.friendsoftheclearwater.org

Friends of the Clearwater, a recognized non-profit organization since 1987, defends the Idaho Clearwater Bioregion's wild lands and biodiversity through a Forest Watch program, litigation, grassroots public involvement, outreach, and education. The Wild Clearwater Country, the northern half of central Idaho's Big Wild, contains many unprotected roadless areas and wild rivers, and provides crucial habitat for countless rare plant and animal species. Friends of the Clearwater strives to protect these areas, restore degraded habitats, preserve viable populations of native species, recognize national and international wildlife corridors, and bring an end to commodity extraction and industrialization on our public lands.

Friends of the Clearwater is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. All contributions to Friends of the Clearwater are tax-deductible.

The Clearwater Defender welcomes artwork and articles pertaining to the protection of the Greater Salmon-Selway Ecosystem. Articles in the Clearwater Defender do not necessarily reflect the views of Friends of the Clearwater.

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## 22 Years, continued from Page 2

hand, data show those counties without public wildlands are losing population.

With such a massive boom in private land development, it becomes imperative to better manage our public lands. NREPA will protect 7 million acres of wilderness in Montana, 9.5 million acres of wilderness in Idaho, 5 million acres of wilderness in Wyoming, 750,000 acres in eastern Oregon, and 500,000 acres in eastern Washington. Included in this total are over 3 million acres in Yellowstone, Glacier and Grand Teton National Parks.

When NREPA is passed, over 1 million acres and 6,300 miles of unused roads will be restored to roadless conditions, providing employment for 2,100 workers. NREPA will save taxpayers at least \$245 million that would otherwise be spent subsidizing logging in these unprotected roadless areas.

NREPA contains no designation regarding any private land and does not affect grazing leases.

Under NREPA, the Northern Rockies future is assured. Like Glacier and Yellowstone, these public wildlands will become financial cornerstones for those communities lucky enough to be nearby.

Prominent outdoors writer Bill Schneider has calculated that NREPA protects less than one percent of the five-state Northern Rockies region. After passage of NREPA, Schneider estimates that 95 percent or more of our federal lands will remain non-wilderness.

Last year, 188 members of Congress sponsored NREPA, the most sponsors of any wilderness bill in the history of the Wilderness Act, but the bill went nowhere due to hostility from the House leadership.

This year, the House leadership has changed, and chances for NREPA's passage have increased dramatically. Schneider says NREPA offers a productive way to "quickly end the war for wilderness and move on."

To read the legislation, please go to: [http://www.wildrockiesalliance.org/issues/nrepa/NREPA2007\\_finaldraft.pdf](http://www.wildrockiesalliance.org/issues/nrepa/NREPA2007_finaldraft.pdf). More information about the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act can be found at <http://www.wildrockies.org/nrepa/>.

Contact your representatives at: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. Contact your senators at: U.S. Senate, Washington, DC

20510.

After 22 years, NREPA's time has come.

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Paul Richards, a former Montana legislator and candidate for U.S. Senate, currently sits on the board of directors of the Southwest Montana Wildlands Alliance, one of the citizens' groups promoting passage of the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act.



photo by Will Boyd

*Friends of the Clearwater Wishes  
to thank the following founda-  
tions for their support this past  
year:*

**Acorn**

**Bullitt**

**Charlotte Martin**

**Foundation for Deep Ecology**

**Harder**

**Lookout**

**Maki**

**New-Land**

**Tides**

**Wilburforce**

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# Comments on “Roadless Conservation: National Forest System Lands in Idaho”

Harry R. Jageman  
&  
Al Espinosa

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April 18, 2007  
Letter to Roadless Area  
Conservation-Idaho

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We are deeply disappointed and disturbed by continuing and ongoing efforts by commercial and special interests in Idaho to gain access to public resources that belong to all of the citizens of the United States. A “roadless rule” limited strictly to Idaho makes no more sense than the State of New York controlling the Statue of Liberty. Our roadless areas are national resources and decisions about those resources must be made in a public forum and a national context.

Roadless areas provide many unique values and those values do not stop and start at state lines. By limiting the analysis to one state and by considering only road construction and logging activities, the Forest Service is severely limiting the scope of the proposal and limiting options that are important from a national perspective. For example, our native anadromous fish stocks are in very poor shape with many species listed as threatened and endangered. Roadless areas have been shown to provide the last stronghold for most of these species. Fish caught by fishermen along the coast of California, Washington, and Oregon, likely spent a great deal of their lives in an Idaho roadless area. Does Idaho really have the sole right to sacrifice this important treasure for short-term profits?

Similar situations occur with many of our wildlife species: Idaho roadless areas provide important habitat links for wildlife populations in neighboring states such as Montana, Wyoming, Washington, and Oregon. Wide-ranging species like grizzly bears, wolves, wolverines, fishers, and lynx do not understand state boundaries, and have not really been given any consideration in Idaho’s plan. How can a roadless strategy limited to one



*Storm o'er Coolwater Ridge - photo by Will Boyd*

state really address the large-scale issue of habitat connectivity for these kinds of species?

We are also disappointed that the Forest Service has chosen to move forward with a flawed process that has been set aside by the federal courts (September 20, 2006 Decision by Northern District of California). Four states, two of which are neighbors of Idaho and will directly be affected by Idaho roadless decisions, are party to this lawsuit and decision. The development of the State of Idaho Petition has been a far cry from a public process. First of all, comments from citizens from other states were generally not considered in the analysis. Second, even Idaho citizens’ comments were filtered through county commissioners and some counties were given much more input than others in the process.

In Latah County, where we live and submitted comments on the proposal, there was overwhelming support for retaining the 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule. However, when the Latah County commissioners forwarded their comments to the State of Idaho, they ignored most of the citizens’ comments and deferred to other neighboring counties for substantive comments. Their reasoning was that Latah County contained no roadless areas, and therefore they did not think that they should be making decisions for their neighbors who lived in counties dominated by roadless areas. How can a citizen of Latah County or, for that matter, any county in the USA outside of Idaho, make a substantial comment with that kind of political short-stopping? This

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## Comments, continued from Page 4

public involvement process is a sham.

The State Petitions Rule was a process to limit public input on an issue that had already been resolved and had the overwhelming support of the American public (see 2001 public responses to the Roadless Rule). We are once again disappointed that the proposed federal-register process outlined on April 10, 2007 appears to be just another way to get around public sentiment on the roadless issue and to award special interests. For example, the idea that there has been sufficient public input to go forward on a Draft Environmental Impact Statement shows that there is no real commitment on the part of the Forest Service and the administration to gather substantive public input.

The Idaho Petition was developed by special interests of Idaho in what is currently considered a legally flawed process. A hand-selected committee of largely pro-development interests, and an administration who has ignored the interests of the American public in favor of special interests, approved it. This approach is far from the open, honest, and informed approach required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In our opinion, this process violates NEPA.

We call on the Forest Service to cease and desist on this continued waste of our taxpayer dollars on a failed process geared to the interests of special and commercial interests. The 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule (Roadless Rule) was a much more comprehensive and scientifically-based approach to this issue. It included comments from all interested citizens and much more information on the national perspective of the roadless issue was included. If the Forest Service and the administration still want to address the national roadless issue, it must be done in a process that equals or exceeds the current scope of the 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule. A petition limited strictly to Idaho does not meet these requirements. To reiterate, roadless areas are national resources, not the private domain of Idaho's special interests.

**Al Espinosa, fisheries biologist and Harry Jageman, wildlife biologist, are retired career Forest Service employees with a combined 60+ years of experience in the woods and streams of North Idaho including many on the Clearwater.**

## Signs of Spring



**A fairy slipper (*Calypso bulbosa*) grows on an obliterated roadbed on the Clearwater NF.**



**Tadpoles in a trailside puddle.**

## **Save Meadow Creek!**

Increasing motorized use in this unprotected wild place? Concerned?  
**Please stay tuned.**

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## Upcoming Outdoor Workshop

*Photo by Fred Rabe*

A workshop is scheduled July 14 to study natural history of Little North Fork Clearwater Country (LNFCC). The purpose is to enjoy LNFCC as an outdoor laboratory.

We will sample plants and invertebrates at Pinchot Marsh and LNFCC river. Interest in educational values of the area should help persuade BLM and the Forest Service to protect these sites as Research Natural Areas.

The workshop can accommodate 20 people, including three or four resource folks. Please no pets.

To register or for more information call Fred Rabe, 208 882-5794. First come, first served.

The group leaves Rosauer's parking lot at 6 a.m. -carpool. Trip takes about 3 hours.

We drive to Clarkia, Idaho then northeast on Road 321 to St. Joe River; turn right then right again on West Fork Fishhook Creek Road to Breezy Saddle about 20 miles south of Avery, Idaho. From there we'll drive down to the river and collect samples and later gather samples at the marsh. Estimated return time is 5:30 Saturday.

There are two primitive campgrounds in the area for those wishing to stay overnight. A map of key resources, roads and trails of the area will be made available as well as handouts.

**This workshop is sponsored by: Friends of the Clearwater, the Idaho Native Plant Society-White Pine Chapter, and the Palouse Group of the Sierra Club.**



**The cold clear clean waters of the Little North Fork nourish a diverse array of invertebrate life.**

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*E-MAIL FOC@FRIENDSOFTHECLEARWATER.ORG WITH "SUBSCRIBE" IN THE SUBJECT BOX.*

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# Recreation Site Facility Master Planning

Dick Artley  
retired Forest Service employee

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Written in September, 2006

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Dear fellow citizens that enjoy recreating on public land with our families:

Something very tragic is happening to our public land administered by the U.S. Forest Service and you can help.

The Forest Service has been implementing a policy initiative called Recreation Site Facility Master Planning, or RSFMP. This policy was cooked up in secret by the Forest Service in 2002 with absolutely no public involvement ... or congressional review.

By law, every RSFMP "project" must go through the National Environmental Policy Act process and have a public input period, but the Forest Service has chosen to ignore NEPA.

## My contact with the Forest Service

I recently contacted the Washington D.C. office of the Forest Service to express my concerns about the RSFMP process. I asked them why the legally mandated NEPA process was not being followed when they obliterated a campground with a D-6 Cat.

They immediately told me that NEPA is not needed to set new policy. I told them I knew that.

I also told them that 22 national forests have completed their five-year RSFMP site closure plans and implementation has begun.

I informed this person that the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests in western Colorado have already started bulldozing campgrounds, removing toilets, capping drinking water systems, closing picnic areas, and turning day-use areas over to concessionaires, and that the White River National Forest in Colorado has removed toilets and other facilities at Green Mountain Reservoir despite local opposition.

I reminded them that NEPA is required on a case-by-case basis if the policy results in any ground-disturbing work, and the NEPA process

has not been applied to any work being done to obliterate developed recreation sites. I also mentioned that nowhere in America has any national forest ever publicly released their RSFMP Plan.

The Forest Service representative then frantically began telling me "you don't understand." This went on for what seemed to be an endless number of times.

In between the "you don't understand" statements, I gathered that the Forest Service feels that Congress has not appropriated enough money to fully fund the recreation program.

I knew very well that Congress appropriates adequate funding to the Forest Service for recreation. Thus, my contact with the Forest Service was a waste of my time.

## The Forest Service Washington D.C. Office withholds 85% of the Recreation Budget appropriated by Congress, and does not tell the National Forest Supervisors

According to the FY2006 Interior and Related Appropriations Conference Report, Congress appropriated \$368 million for the two recreation related funding items:

- 1) Facility Maintenance/Capital Improvement, and
- 2) Operations (Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness).

Congress allowed the USFS to sell some unneeded off-Forest administrative facilities, and pull money from non-recreation programs to raise additional money to maintain recreation facilities on public land. This generated \$65 million. With these additional funds, the total money appropriated by Congress for Forest Service recreation facilities and programs was \$433 million.

Even assuming a very generous two-thirds allocation to overhead, there should have been at least \$143 million dollars for developed recreation site operations and maintenance, or slightly less than \$1 million per National Forest if evenly distributed across the system.

In spite of this:

- the Deschutes National Forest's RSFMP 5-Year Plan claims to only have \$149,000 in Congressionally-appropriated funds to manage its 212 developed recreation sites.
- the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gun-

See **Recreation**, Page 8

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## Recreation, continued from Page 7

nison National Forest's RSFMP 5-Year Plan claims to only have \$138,000 to manage its 138 developed recreation sites.

If the extremely low numbers given by the Deschutes and GMUG were projected across the whole National Forest system, the agency would only be allocating approximately \$22 million of their \$143 million appropriation to the individual Forests for their developed recreation programs.

So where is the other 85% of the Forest Service recreation appropriation actually going?

It is being siphoned off in the Forest Service bureaucracy. But why and what is it being used for?

### What does RSFMP do?

RSFMP mandates that every National Forest must inventory all of its developed recreation sites and rank them according to a National Required Standard. Those that do not measure up will be closed or "decommissioned" (a.k.a. obliterated). Such an inventory is being taken on every National Forest in America as I write this note.

The closures will affect mainly simple, remote facilities favored by local residents, hunters, fishermen, and others who prefer dispersed and minimally developed recreation sites. This seems totally illogical and absurd. We all know these simple, remote facilities: 1) have very few improvements and 2) are easy to maintain and are maintained at minimum cost.

For more developed sites such as campgrounds, an analysis will be made to determine how much it costs to maintain each site on a yearly basis. Then these costs will be compared to the drastically reduced funding estimates each national forest receives for recreation as reflected in each forest's RSFMP 5-Year Plan.

If there isn't enough money in the artificially reduced budget to operate the developed recreation site to standards, then the campground will either:

- 1) be converted to a fee site and still be managed by the Forest Service,
- 2) be obliterated, or
- 3) be turned over to a private concessionaire (who will also charge a fee).

### As you might expect, this is another Bush Initiative

According to Terry Knupp, regional coordinator for the RSFMP Program in Region 1 (Missoula, Montana), the national policy came from the Bush Administration.

Knowing Bush's cozy relationship with corporate America, it is highly likely that Bush's motivation for RSFMP is corporate management and decisions affecting our campgrounds now, with timber acres later.

I think Bush figures recreation is his foot in the door to privatizing every acre of our public land in the future.

### Conclusion

As I said earlier, the vast majority of Americans don't have a clue that RSFMP even exists, let alone that it is currently being implemented on their favorite National Forest.

The American public must become aware. Perhaps even more important is for the Forest Service to know that the American public is aware.

There are two things the Forest Service is sure of:

- 1) President Bush personally ordered RSFMP, so it must be done, and
- 2) the only way to pull off RSFMP is to maintain its secrecy.

### How you can help

The thing that needs to be done is for as many people as possible to contact the Forest Service and ask questions about RSFMP. This will accomplish 2 goals:

First, it will make the Forest Service understand that, nationally, "the cat's out of the bag" on RSFMP.

Second, once the secrecy is gone, the Forest Service will finally realize that they cannot continue to lie to the public about the motivation and specifics of RSFMP.

### Possible questions for the Forest Service

- Why was the public totally excluded from the planning and implementation of RSFMP?
- RSFMP has been in the implementation stage for several years, so why has the Forest Service not publicized this and explained to the public exactly what RSFMP is? What's the big

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## Recreation, continued from Page 8

secret about RSFMP?

□ NEPA is not required to set up a new federal policy. NEPA is required on a case-by-case basis for projects. Site specific NEPA analysis is required by law for projects that might disturb the ground, or for projects that will have social effects. A programmatic, nationwide NEPA analysis will not do. Why is the Forest Service ignoring its legal mandate under NEPA?

□ Congress appropriated more than enough recreation funding to the Forest Service in 2006. What's the real reason for RSFMP?

**Thank you for picking up your phone and calling Chief Gail Kimbell at 202-205-1661 or for emailing her at [akimbell@fs.fed.us](mailto:akimbell@fs.fed.us)**



*Two of our more common early spring ephemerals. Glacier lily (top), *Erythronium grandiflorum*, found in open woodlands, has edible roots when cooked or dried. Arrowleaf balsamroot (bottom), *Balsamorhiza sagittata*, a ray of sunshine on grassy slopes still otherwise dormant.*



*Heading into the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, photo by Justin Saydell*

## Just Another Day at the Office...

Maricelle Cardenas

When I started as an outreach intern at Friends of the Clearwater, I had no idea what to expect. I had heard about the organization throughout the three years of my studying at WSU, but had never truly looked into it. Once I began working in the office, I gradually came to realize just what this organization is all about.

Gary Macfarlane and Will Boyd are two of the most admirable people I have ever come in contact with. This Clearwater region they know so much about, have devoted their lives to educating others about, and have been fighting to protect, has recently been revealed to me. I had never spent time in the Clearwater National Forest; Gary and Will were adamant about getting me out. On Friday, 6 April, at 6:30am, I met Will and his family, Justin (a fellow intern), and Bill Bonney for a day trip into the wilderness. My anticipation grew as we headed out to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

The 2.5 hour drive was amazing. Winding through the hills of the Palouse, we seemingly instantly happened upon vast, luscious expanses

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**Office**, continued from Page 9

of coniferous trees—there was no need for the typical driving entertainment. It was an absolutely beautiful day. We were lucky, purely by chance choosing the sunny, 70-degree day in the midst of random thunder, hail, and snowstorms. When we finally turned off the main road and up the Selway, my heart started to beat a bit faster. We progressed from asphalt, to gravel, to pothole-infested dirt roads, and I knew the day ahead held something great.

We got out of the car and began walking along the river, surrounded by breathtaking views. As cheesy as it may sound, I was literally taken aback by the beauty of the wilderness. There was nothing around us but the trees and river, and I couldn't get away from the feeling of being truly connected to nature. The significance of areas such as these, all of the regions we aim to protect, is undeniable to those who see it. I only wish that everyone would take the time to understand why we fight so hard to protect such wild areas. Being out there with people who are so passionate and devoted to protecting this ecosystem—its beauty and its natural state—was inspiring. There was no reason to question the importance of the region.

I so admire the men I was traveling with. Though I cannot identify native birds by hearing their songs, I don't know the Latin names of wildflowers, and I've always been deathly afraid of butterflies, I understand why I am working with these people. I am in full support of FOC and its goals. The Big Wild needs the protection of these devoted environmentalists and, after experiencing the beauty of it for myself, I can only hope that

others continue to recognize the importance of this organization and others like it. I am honored to have had the opportunity to work with these extremely intelligent and admirable people, and truly grateful for the invaluable experiences I have had.

**Coeur d'Alene Salamander  
Monitoring this Spring! Contact  
FOC to set up an overnight monitoring session on the North Fork.**



**FOC will be monitoring this regional endemic and forest listed sensitive species for a second season beginning in late May. Photo by Andrew Miller.**

**GET LOCAL PERSPECTIVES ON YOUR COMMUNITY RADIO STATION.**

*The Wild Clearwater Country Radio Show*

**Wednesdays from 4 to 5 p.m. on Radio Free Moscow KRFP 92.5**

*or*

**streaming audio at [WWW.KRFP.ORG](http://WWW.KRFP.ORG)**

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## Wild Clearwater Ramblings

Gary Macfarlane

It has been an exciting time for the Wild Clearwater Region. The Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act has been reintroduced into the US House of Representatives and now has over 80 sponsors (see related article). There is a lot to report.

### **National Forest Planning Regulations**

In a recent and important court victory, the Western Environmental Law Center (attorneys Mark Fink, now with the Center for Biological Diversity, and Pete Frost) represented a coalition of grassroots groups across the country, including Friends of the Clearwater. This victory overturned the horrible National Forest planning regulations that the Bush Administration had approved in 2005. These regulations removed any accountability from agency actions. Friends of the Clearwater and other groups encouraged the Regional Forester in a letter two years ago not to use the 2005 regulations, since they were a waste of time and likely illegal. The agency had the discretion to use the regulations in existence at the time. Since the Forest Service didn't listen to our advice, it will now take more time for the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forest Plans to be revised.

### **Wolverines**

EarthJustice (attorney Tim Preso) recently represented a coalition of groups including Friends of the Clearwater in an effort to protect the wolverine in the lower 48 states. This rare carnivore needs big swaths of wild country and one of the few places it can still be found is in the wild Clearwater country. The court ruled late last year that the US Fish and Wildlife Service had to take another look at listing the species as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The Fish and Wild-

life Service has been playing a cynical game, trying to delay any protection for this rare species. The nation's wildlife deserves better.

### **Potlatch Pollution Permits**

Bill Eddie and Advocates for the West are representing Idaho Conservation League, Friends of the Clearwater, and Mark Solomon in challenging the Environmental Protection Agency's failure to follow the Clean Air Act in dealing with the operation of the Potlatch Mill in Lewiston, Idaho. We will keep you updated as this case progresses.

### **Challenge to Suction Dredge Mining**

The Forest Service has withdrawn its decision to allow suction dredge mining on Lolo Creek and Moose Creek (a tributary to Kelly Creek) in the Clearwater National Forest. Several organizations, including Friends of the Clearwater, filed administrative appeals to prevent this from going forth because of concerns over water quality and salmon and bull trout. We were represented by Roger Flynn of the Western Mining Action Project. Thanks, Roger!

### **Motorized Madness**

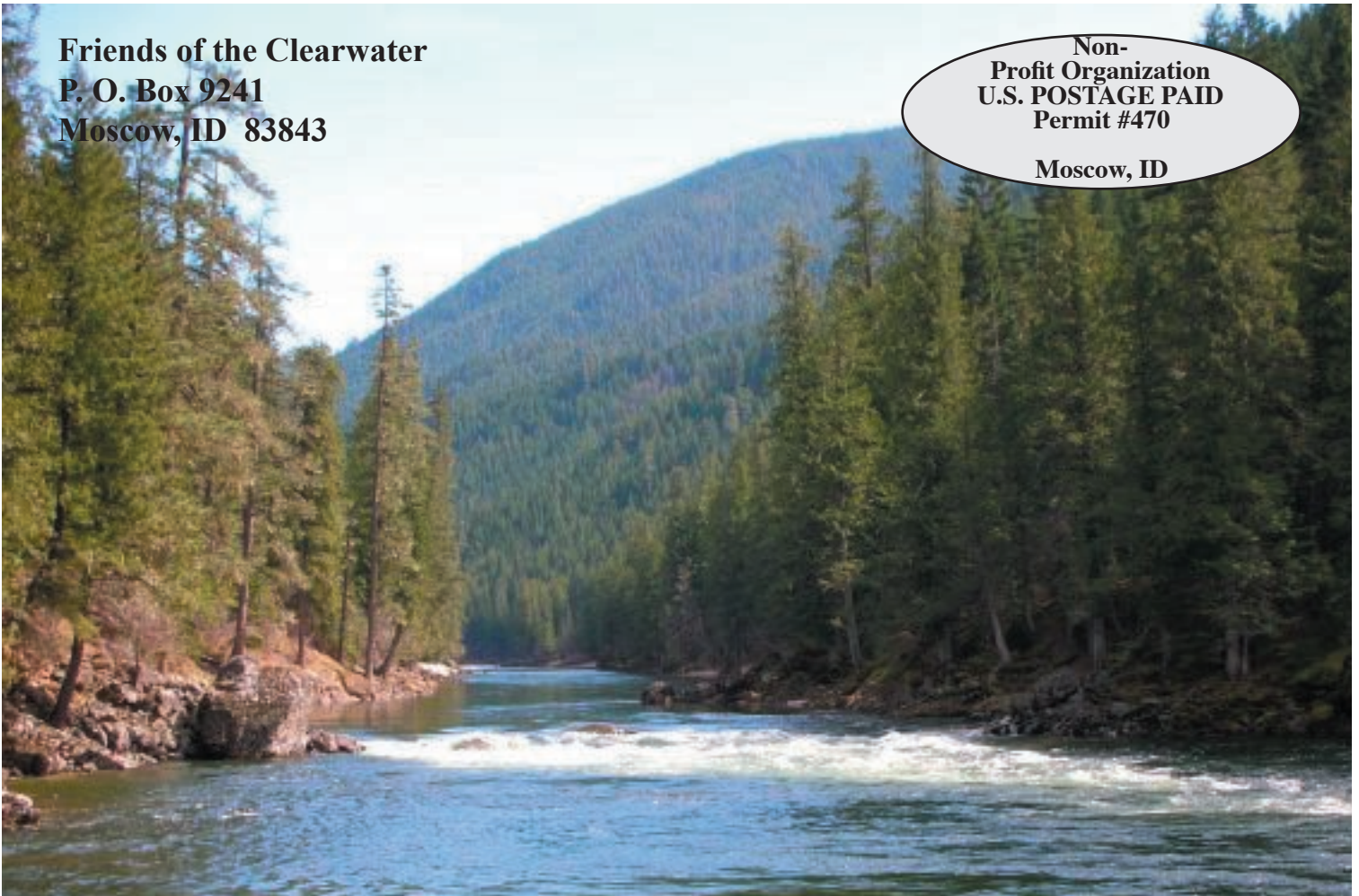
The Nez Perce National Forest will apparently be allowing, with no analysis, a motorcycle jamboree on the Red River Ranger District, including inside the famous Meadow Creek roadless area later this summer. Friends of the Clearwater is looking into ways to challenge this event.

The Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests are just at the beginning stages in the process which will determine what areas are open or closed to motor vehicles on these two forests. There will be ample opportunity for public involvement. If you want to be involved in monitoring motor vehicle use in the backcountry, contact the FOC office.

**Friends of the Clearwater  
P. O. Box 9241  
Moscow, ID 83843**

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*Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, photo taken by Maricelle Cardenas*

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## FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Summer 2007

### **June 23-24: Upper North Fork Overnight Trip**

This is a cooperative trip with Palouse Group Sierra Club and the Wolf Education Research Center. Depart 9:00 a.m. Moscow, Rosauers.

### **July 10: Potluck, 7:00 p.m.**

Introduction to the Little North Fork Clearwater by Fred Rabe at his home (1715 Appaloosa Rd.)

### **July 14: Little North Fork Country Workshop with Fred Rabe**

Join FOC the Idaho Native Plant Society, and Palouse Group Sierra Club for this all day event of learning about native plants and invertebrates.

Contact Fred at [fredr@uidaho.edu](mailto:fredr@uidaho.edu) to register or this trip.