

A Compilation of the Essential Points of Resolutions Adopted by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at Annual Conventions in the Period 1990-2022

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Initially prepared January 2001

*Revised 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010,
2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021,
and 2022*

*Consisting of key, policy-laden language of continuing relevance
arranged topically*

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CONSERVATION POLICY

TRAILS

General

- Hiking trails should be protected from being disrupted by clear cuts, slash and other activities that impact established trails. [Res. 2, 1990]
- Funding should be increased for trail construction and maintenance, and funding for construction of roads on national forests should be reduced. [Res. 1, 1990]
- Clubs should be encouraged to work with land management agencies to provide volunteer labor to maintain trails properly so that they are safe, accessible and enjoyable. [Res. 5, 1990]
- Programs similar to the original Civilian Conservation Corps should be revived to address needed work to maintain public trails, improve recreational facilities, and repair damage to the environment. [Res. 7, 1991] Such programs will also provide useful social benefits through alleviating unemployment among youth. [Res. 18, 1992, Res. 8, 1994]
- Legislation should not be enacted that would earmark gas taxes and other user fees for trail improvement under arrangements that would put control in hands of motorized users. [Res. 3, 1990] A more balanced approach is needed to provide funding for trail maintenance and construction. [Res. 20, 1991]
- A portion of the funds derived from fees levied by the Forest Service for parking at trailheads should be used to establish a trailhead security program to protect vehicles parked at such sites from vandalism and break-ins. Such a program should provide surveillance, enforcement patrols, as well as user education (signs and hand outs). [Res. 6, 1997]
- Wilderness areas and de facto areas of wilderness must be closed to wheeled vehicles, [Res. 3, 1990], including bicycles on mountain trails. [Res. 23, 1995]

SUPERCEDED. No use of trails in national forests by off-road vehicles ought to be allowed because they disturb people and wildlife (e.g., noise, air pollution, etc). Their use ought to be confined to roads. Trail use ought to be reserved for such non-motorized uses as hiking, cross-country skiing, and horseback riding. [Res. 6, 2000]

- On public lands off-road vehicles should be confined to designated roads and routes, or other locations which will not contribute to or cause any adverse

- environmental impacts. [Res. 10, 2002] Agencies that manage public lands should develop regulations to implement such provisions and should see that they are enforced. Maps should be issued to show routes that are open and closed. [Res. 18, 2003]
- The Forest Service’s program to inventory its roads and trails and to designate which will be open to use by off-road vehicles, and which will not, should draw support and go forward, including a ban on cross-country vehicles. Routes where adverse environmental impacts will occur should be closed to ORV use. [Res. 12, 2005]
 - This 2005 program of the Forest Service to inventory and regulate vehicular use on trails on its lands should treat snowmobiles the same as other types of vehicles and not have granted them an exception from rules regarding use restrictions and closures. [Res. 26, 2009]
 - The FWOC opposes steps the Forest Service took in late 2020 to open more of its trails to electric bikes, especially ones that have been open only to non-motorized vehicles. [Res. 2, 2020]
 - Public land management agencies, especially the Forest Service and the BLM, need to promote understanding by the public of the problem of unmanaged use of these lands by off-road vehicles, including ATV’s, dirt bikes, and other ORVs. They need to oversee and enforce rules governing the proper use of public lands by ORVs. The new rule proposed by the Forest Service in July 2004, while a step forward, falls far short of what is needed to address this problem because it has no timeline for implementation and will only come into force as forest plans are revised to designate roads and routes open and closed to such vehicles. [Res. 15, 2004]
 - Those who use off-road vehicles should be required to get training and licenses. Standards should be set that would encourage greater responsibility among those who advertise and sell such vehicles. Trails degraded by their use should be restored. [Res. 10, 2002]
 - Regulation of trail use by mountain bikes (outside of wilderness) could be better enforced if licenses were required on all such bikes, showing the users’ license number in large type on the front and back of the bike—making it possible to identify violators and making riders accountable. States such as California should undertake this role. [Res. 9, 1997] Such license plates should also be required for ATVs, and the numbers should be large enough to be readable by others; this will make it easier for others to report offenders who break regulations and do damage. [Res. 4, 2008]
 - The National Park Service should continue to maintain the wilderness characteristics of zones within its holdings that Congress is considering for

inclusion within the National Wilderness Preservation System. In pursuance of this responsibility, the Park Service should not allow use of such areas by mountain bikes. The Wilderness Act not only prohibits motor vehicles, it also prohibits all forms of mechanical transport, which includes mountain bikes. [Res. 20, 2005]

- Trail bikes should not be permitted in portions of city, regional, and state parks designated for nature protection (under applicable master plans for the area or otherwise); nor should such cycling be permitted in national parks. Single-track, speed cycling should only be permitted in special zones with low values for nature protection. Where possible in such zones, separate trails should be set aside for hikers and trail bikes. Trail regulations must be enforced for all users. [Res. 5, 2014]
- Nature trails should be established in cities and counties, as well as regional networks of nature trails. [Res. 4., 1990] However, the development and funding of these trails should not come at the expense of funding for trails in non-urban areas (as on national forests). [Res. 8, 1991]
- Federal and state trail plans should use the latest geographical information system technology in a consistent way that links with adjacent jurisdictions. [Res. 6, 1991]

Specific Trails

- The state government in California should move ahead to fund and develop a trail along its entire coastline, linking existing trails through protected areas of various jurisdictions. [Res. 3, 1991]
- Where protection is not otherwise provided, a nature corridor should be established along the Pacific Crest Trail so as to disallow clear-cutting within one half mile and any logging whatsoever within 150 feet of it. [Res. 5, 1991]
- The Forest Service needs to control increasing use of the backcountry in inappropriate ways by snowmobiles, especially in the Sierra Nevada, by (1) taking effective action to keep snowmobiles from intruding into designated wilderness areas; (2) confining snowmobiles to designated areas and trails; and (3) keeping approved routes and areas from extending to wilderness boundaries where intrusions into wilderness are occurring. [Res. 16, 2004]
- The National Park Service should expedite the process of phasing out the recreational use of snowmobiles entirely in Yellowstone National Park rather than merely reducing such usage. [Res. 12, 2009]
- The El Dorado National Forest in the Sierra should adopt a plan for its trails, and vehicular and off-road vehicular use, that provides a high level of protection for

forest resources (as in EIS alternative E), prohibits cross-country travel by wheeled motor vehicles, closes trails and native system roads during the winter, and prevents double parking along roads. Other national forests should adopt similar plans. [Res. 10, 2007]

- A wide, undisturbed buffer, which is sufficient to protect trail esthetics, should be provided along all existing trails, with adequate enforcement. All public agencies, federal and state, should provide and protect these buffers. [Res. 25, 1999]
- Congress should treat the Pacific Crest Trail as a single unit in providing appropriated funding to maintain it (just as with the Appalachian Trail). [Res. 10, 1991]
- A carefully constructed foot trail should replace what had been a road in Jarbidge Canyon in northeast Nevada from the Pine Creek Campground to the boundary of the Jarbidge Wilderness so as to avoid any adverse impact upon the habitat of the threatened bull trout. [Res. 18, 2000]
- The Coast-to-Cascade Trail is valuable because it connects the beaches in northern California at state and national parks to the Oregon Cascades at Crater Lake National Park. Much of it now exists, with only eight miles needing to be built. Because it is important to complete it and in view of the lack of federal funds to build the remaining portion, trails club should urge their members to volunteer their labor. [Res. 7, 2013]
- Segments of the Chinook Trail, which is designed to provide a rim top loop trail around the Columbia Gorge in Oregon and Washington states, should be given status (as appropriate) as either National Scenic, Recreational or Historic Trails (so as to match the National Scenic Status given the Gorge itself). [Res. 24, 1999]
- The Chinook Trail should be extended from Bluff Mountain in order to provide a connection with the Pacific Crest Trail. The work should be done through a partnership between the Forest Service and the Chinook Trail Association in the state of Washington. [Res. 7, 2005]
- A 30-mile long trail should be built along the Chelatchie Prairie road in Washington State connecting Yacolt and Battleground with Vancouver, and which will connect the Columbia River lowlands with the foothills of the Cascades. It should be incorporated in the Clark County trail master plan. [Res. 8, 2005]
- Extreme sports, such as single track trail use by high-speed mountain bikes, are not appropriate in parks designed for passive use in a nature-oriented environment. Portland's 5000 acre Forest Park is such a park and is supposed to be an urban wilderness type park. Hikers should not be forced to share narrow trails with these

bikers. They threaten the safety of such hikers and the integrity of the ecosystem. [Res. 6, 2013]

- A non-motorized water trail should be established along 146 miles of the Columbia River from Bonneville Dam to the Pacific Ocean. Campsites along it should be reserved for those using non-motorized watercraft. It would create the experience of Lewis and Clark. [Res. 25, 2003]

WILDERNESS ETHICS

- To limit user impacts on backcountry and designated wilderness, the following rules are suggested to minimize impact: hikers should stay on established trails and not cut switchbacks; campers should stay in established camp sites when available; human waste should be properly disposed of; instead of using fires, camp stoves should be used instead; campers should wash well away from water sources and camps; natural features should be left undisturbed; wildlife should not be fed; pets should not be taken; and all litter should be packed out. Hikers should obtain permits as required, register their parties and follow any special requirements for the area. [Res. 10, 1992]

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, FEES AND REGULATIONS

- Campgrounds on public lands should be managed by administering agencies and not be privatized by having commercial interests manage them. [Res. 3, 1998]
- Professional public employees should continue to serve the public in maintaining campgrounds. [Res. 18, 2005]
- Small, dispersed campgrounds should continue to be maintained on public lands, rather camping being concentrated in a few large campgrounds. These smaller campgrounds put users in closer touch with nature and have a more natural, less urban feeling. [Res. 18, 2005]
- Fees should not be levied on hikers to gain permission to enter or use wilderness areas because such fees are regressive and would undermine the goals of getting the public back to nature so as to improve its physical and mental health. [Res. 6, 1990] The Fee Demonstration Program that applies to four federal land management agencies (operating now on a trial basis) should not be extended but allowed to lapse, with suitable recreation supported instead by regular appropriations. [Res.13, 2000; Res. 17, 2004] Congress should not make the fee demonstration program permanent. Taxpayers should not be assessed a fee to use trails on their own public lands, particularly when the fees for commercial uses on public lands are so low (e.g., with regard to mineral extraction and grazing fees). [Res. 31, 2001]

- However, modest fees on recreational equipment (e.g., binoculars, camping equipment, etc.) are acceptable if used for the purpose of funding the conservation, outdoor recreational, and environmental education needs of every state, as well as protecting habitat for non-game wildlife (ala the “Teaming for Wildlife initiative). [Res. 15, 1995]
- It is inappropriate for land management agencies (e.g., Forest Service, National Park Service) to require that outdoor clubs obtain commercial, special-use permits to hike, climb, camp and run rivers on the lands they administer. Such permits could call into question their status with the IRS as non-profits; mislead participants into thinking that a level of service would be provided comparable to that provided to pay-for-hire clients; and create additional legal liabilities. Instead, the agencies should welcome a relationship along the lines of a cooperative partnership. [Res. 19, 1995]
- Efforts should be made to promote understanding that wilderness areas provide opportunities for inexpensive and enjoyable family trips, which are a low impact kind of group travel. [Res. 11, 1998]
- Massive commercial development, including for downhill skiing, should not occur in the Cooper Spur area on the east side of Mt. Hood in Oregon. The wilderness area would be adversely affected, as well as the Tilly Jane Trail and the Cloud Cap Inn. Wildlife habitat would be impaired and backcountry skiing opportunity too. No further development should occur in the Cooper Spur area and the Crystal Springs watershed. The land exchange affected in the area should be reversed—if possible. [Res. 14, 2002]
- Even though there was a subsequent promise to keep the development within the 160-acre Dillard property, the size and type of the development remains the same. The developers are also still pursuing the land exchange--so that they may expand the development in the future. The proposal is still objectionable. [Res. 22, 2003]
- The north side of Mt. Hood (i.e., the Cooper Spur area) should be protected from urban-type development (such as the 450 condominiums once proposed by the Mt. Hood Meadows Development Corporation). The Forest Service has delayed unreasonably in arranging the land trade agreed to in 2006: all of the holdings of Mt. Hood Meadows Corporation were to be exchanged for 120 acres of very valuable federal land in the Government Camp area. This land exchange was approved by Congress in the 2009 Wilderness Bill for the Mt. Hood area. But the Forest Service has dragged its feet in consummating this exchange. This long delay undermines the agreement that had blocked the development. The Service’s delay has been challenged in a lawsuit filed by environmentalists, which should be encouraged.” [Res. 16, 2016]
- A 777 acre privately-owned tract at Incline Lake, just east of Lake Tahoe, should be acquired by the federal government and combined with other areas in the

Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest to provide an outstanding area for non-motorized winter use, as well as hiking and camping in the summer. [Res. 4, 2006]

SCENIC PROTECTION

- Federal legislation is needed to ban the construction of new billboards along federal highways and to empower local governments to remove existing billboards. Trees on public lands should not be removed for the sole purpose of improved billboard visibility. [Res. 14, 1990] The Highway Beautification Act of 1965 should be strengthened through adding provisions that prohibit all new billboards along federal highways and eliminate the practice of cutting trees on public property to improve visibility of billboards. Moreover, in rural areas without zoning, no new billboards should be built, and local governments should be given constitutional means to remove non-conforming billboards. The Department of Transportation should also conduct an annual survey of all billboards along federal highways. [Res. 18, 1998]
- Because of safety concerns, the distractions they provide, their unsightliness, and the threat they pose to wildlife, electronic billboards (digitally controlled) should be banned; city, county, and state officials should prevent their erection. [Res. 6, 2009]
- Federal Highway programs should include authority and funding to expand efforts to plant trees on suitable rights-of-way (where natural conditions and safety allow planting), with the assistance of state Forestry Departments and allowing the use of donated trees. [Res. 15, 1991] Strips of trees along freeways are preferable to concrete walls, which act as ugly barriers that invite graffiti. Concrete walls don't emit oxygen, counteract toxic fumes, absorb heavy metals, nor add beauty. [Res. 11, 1994]
- All states should establish "adopt a highway" programs to keep our highways free of garbage and litter. [Res. 33, 1991]
- Such historic buildings as guard stations and fire lookouts on federal lands ought to be retained and repaired in cooperation with local, volunteer organizations, where they could provide emergency shelter, absorb recreational pressures, and serve as visitor centers. [Res. 12, 1993]

WATER: SUPPLY, QUALITY, AND MANAGEMENT

General

- Federal laws to control and reduce water pollution should be re-authorized on schedule without being weakened. [Res. 14, 1991] In fact, these laws need to be strengthened in various respects. New provisions are needed to better protect

ground water and to prevent water mining, as well as to combat pollution by toxic chemicals. Provisions protecting wetlands must be substantially strengthened. Everyone must do more to recycle and reduce use of agents that can pollute. [Res. 7, 1994] Where federal clean water requirements are burdensome to local communities, state or federal governments should provide further financial assistance. Weakening water clean-up requirements, however, can pose a health hazard to all citizens. [Res. 20, 1995]

- Agencies managing public lands should take urgent measures to protect the quality of drinking water supplies in roadless areas by building exclosures around springs and other sources of drinking water and by educating the public about the dangers of pollution and disease from degraded waters and the need for proper purification. [Res. 4, 1991]
- A high-level conference should be held among federal land management agencies, wildlife management agencies (state and federal), and conservation groups on the importance of water in wildlife habitat. With increasing drought and climate change, the danger grows of pumping out groundwater and drying up springs and seeps on which wildlife depend. Now most such conferences involve mostly interests representing cities and agriculture—leaving out these other vital parties. [Res. 27, 2009]
- Water diverted to irrigation should be re-allocated to restore wetland habitats and instream flows to support fish, waterfowl and other wildlife needs (as in California's Central Valley). The recovery of species endangered by water diversion, as in estuarine areas, is particularly critical. [Res. 17, 1990]

Specific Areas

- The City of San Diego should not be permitted to divert water, which otherwise would flow into the Salton Sea, to support expanded development. The Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge provides important habitat to more than 380 species of birds and is an important link on the Pacific Flyway. Action is needed to address problems of salinity, pollutants such as pesticides, and protecting wildlife and recreational values there, as well as preventing the diversion of water. The FWOC strongly supports the preservation of the Salton Sea. [Res. 2, 2002]
- Remedial action must be taken by the city of Los Angeles to deal with the severe air quality problems (blowing arsenic-laden dust from the dry lakebed) caused by diverting all of the water that used to flow into Owens Lake. The city must meet federal standards and deadlines to address this serious public health threat. [Res. 3, 1999]
- The water level at Mono Lake in California should be restored year round to 6390 feet so as to restore streamside wetlands, permit optimum flows from tributary streams, keep down blowing dust, increase productivity of the primary food

- sources for nesting and migratory birds, and restore Negit and nearby small islands as a sanctuary for populations of the California gull. Mono Lake should be protected as an Outstanding National Water Source under California law. [Res. 15, 1993]
- With the Colorado River now three quarters empty, it faces a crisis. Major, planned, and systemic reductions must be made in the use of its water. [Res. 7, 2022]
 - With the Great Salt Lake now having shrunk by two-thirds, diversions of water from feeder streams must be halted to save the Lake. If they are not, toxic winds from the dry lake bed will sweep into Salt Lake City, choking its people and destroying habitat for migratory birds. Major reductions must be made to save its people and the birds. [Res. 12, 2022]
 - Action must be taken to protect the waters of Walker Lake in Nevada (an ancient Pleistocene remnant with a prized population of Lahontan cutthroat trout) from drastically reduced inflows as a result of upstream diversions on the Walker River for irrigation. [Res. 7, 1998] In the past two years (1999 and 2000). No water has reached the lake from the Walker River. On an emergency basis an allocation of fresh water should be arranged for Walker Lake. Long-term efforts are also needed to ensure that the lake has sufficient water to maintain its ecosystem. [Res. 5, 2002]
 - Funding should be provided to increase the flow of water into Nevada's Walker Lake. The House of Representatives should concur with the action of the Senate in approving the allocation of over \$75 million for this purpose. Funding along these lines is needed to increase inflows to reduce salinity in the lake to make it useful habitat for trout, loons, and other species. [Res, 9, 2009]
 - A complete and fully-funded independent, hydrological study should be conducted of the deep, carbonate aquifer underlying eastern Nevada before any inter-basin water transfer is authorized from this rural area to Las Vegas. Special attention should be given to both the short-term and long-term effects of groundwater pumping on surface waters, such as springs and streams, and wildlife. [Res. 14, 2004]
 - Ground water should not be taken from White Pine County in Nevada and transferred to southern Nevada because of the adverse, long-term effects this would have on the streams and springs of this area and its wildlife, and even possibly on Great Basin National Park. The state Engineer should reject applications for this transfer, and the BLM should select the "no action" alternative in its EIS on the proposed pipelines. [Res. 13, 2005] Ground water should not be taken from the Spring and Snake valleys of eastern Nevada to facilitate growth of Las Vegas and Henderson, and applications for such diversions should be rejected [Res. 3, 2006]

- A major, long-term commitment should be made to provide funding from federal and state sources to restore the clarity of the waters of Lake Tahoe and to reverse years of degradation caused by forest loss, urbanization, and increasing levels of traffic. [Res. 10, 1997] Management decisions should be made to implement the findings of a team of top scientists who have assessed the problems of the watershed of Lake Tahoe (looking at soil erosion, air quality, and forest quality). [Res. 8, 1998]
- The Regional Plan of the Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) should be updated in a fashion that upholds the threshold standards adopted in 1982 so as to emphasize the importance of the clarity of the lake and air quality of the basin. A conservation-oriented approach should be taken that stresses the importance of getting back into attainment of these standards and keeping development within the carrying capacity of the basin. [Res. 6, 2010] Neither state which is a party to TRPA should attempt to withdraw from it, as Nevada has threatened to do 2011. Instead, its planning and regulatory programs should receive strong support. The large-scale developments threatened on the Nevada side will compromise the clarity of the lake and compromise air quality there. {Res. 3, 2011]
- Because significant improvements are needed in the management of the Lake Tahoe basin to protect and improve the clarity of its waters, the Lake Tahoe Restoration Reauthorization Act should be enacted, but it should be strengthened by limiting the amount of development that would be permitted under the 20-year plan prepared by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. And more emphasis should be placed on actually implementing this Act. [Res. 15, 2009] An even more intensive effort should be made to restore the basin, as set forth in the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act introduced by the senators from California and Nevada in 2013, which would increase funding for that goal, improve water clarity, reduce risk from wildfires, combat invasive species, ban mining in the basin, promote the re-introduction of the Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, and generally restore and protect the environment there. It is important that it be enacted. [Res. 8, 2013]
- Funding might be more readily forthcoming if the area around the lake were declared as a National Scenic Forest and Recreation Area (see S. 1192, Sen. Feinstein), which should be established. [Res. 5, 1999] Meiss Meadows in the headwaters of the Upper Truckee watershed should be designated as wilderness. Wilderness designation will protect the single most important inflow into the lake, thus reducing impacts on the lake's clarity. [Res. 20, 2003]
- To further protect the clarity of Lake Tahoe, as well as to protect its beauty and old growth forests, intensive programs must be undertaken there to prevent fires in the surrounding areas. This will involve clearing defensible space around structures, making them more fire resistant, removing brush, thickets, and ladder trees from the urban-forest interface space, better enforcing fire regulations

- affecting use of machinery, off-road vehicles, and campfires, and better financing agency programs for this purpose. [Res. 16, 2007]
- The management plan for the Lake Tahoe National Forest proposed in 2012 should be revised and improved as recommended by a coalition of environmental groups, including designation of all of the upper Truckee River as wild and scenic, preserving what remains of ancient forests there, greater measures to protect habitat for wildlife, regulating recreational snowmobile use in inventoried roadless areas, and using prescribed fire to reduce brush and overcrowding by small trees. [Res. 2, 2012]
 - The land along the Upper Truckee River in the Washoe Meadows State Park should be restored by the State Parks agency (as set forth in the modified version of Alt. #2) by re-locating the golf course links along the stream banks, removing five, narrow bridges, and restoring the natural river meanders to reinvigorate the meadows. [Res. 5, 2015]
 - Too much effluent is already dumped into the Russian River in California by the city of Santa Rosa, which wants to dump overflow from its sewage treatment plant into the river. No more sewage effluent should be dumped into the Russian River, which is a valuable recreational resource and important habitat. [Res. 14, 1993]
 - The Klamath Basin—an ecological treasure once considered to be the “Everglades of the West” (hosting 80% of the birds on the Pacific Flyway)—has had 75% of its wetlands converted to agriculture and its hydrology radically altered. The result has been decline in water quality and habitat leading to listings under the Endangered Species Act (for the Lost River and Shortnose suckers). Too much water is diverted from the system in the summer and fall for agriculture. There is insufficient water for the national wildlife refuge there; Native American fishing rights are not honored; and water quality and temperature standards are not met. Accordingly, the federal government needs to reform management of the Klamath Irrigation Project, reduce water demand by buying out the property of willing sellers, terminate leases to farm in the wildlife refuge, improve water management and implement water conservation measures, augment water supplies, meet water quality standards, and restore fish and wildlife habitats--e.g., in the Upper Klamath Marsh.. It also ought to do what it can to reduce economic hardships arising out of drought in the region. [Res. 10, 2001; Res. 12, 2003] The treaty rights of the Yurok and Klamath Tribes with regard to the Klamath River should be recognized. The governors of Oregon and California should take the lead in reforming water management in the Scott and Shasta valleys. [Res. 12, 2003]
 - Because the use of motor boats, water skis, and any gasoline powered motor craft contributes to pollution (as well as producing noise), such craft should be prohibited on lakes valued for their clarity, such as Crater Lake and Waldo Lake in Oregon, [Res. 1, 1998] and indeed on all publicly-owned lakes. [Res. 23, 1999]

- Land management agencies need to control activities that can damage watersheds (such as timbering, mining, grazing and other practices) and cause rapid runoff from denuded lands or pollute rivers. They should prepare long-range plans for the optimum production of water from the aquifers and watersheds of the public domain. Water should not be removed from aquifers beyond the annual rate of recharge. [Res. 18, 1990]
- Watersheds on public lands that provide municipal water supplies should not be degraded nor contaminated further, as through use of pesticides and herbicides. Watersheds such as the McKenzie River watershed in Oregon should be managed to produce water of high quality, with an end to use of pesticides and herbicides in the watershed, as well as the removal of old growth. [Res. 19, 2005]
- Salting of ski runs in watersheds supporting fish should be suspended until extensive studies there show no adverse impacts on the fish; salting should only resume when studies show no adverse impacts on them. This issue has arisen around Timberline Lodge on Mt. Hood, where questions have arisen over the impact of salting on fish in the Sandy River. [Res. 6, 2014]
- Surplus roads should be removed from the Bull Run watershed in the Mt. Hood National Forest in Oregon. They pose a risk of washouts, and Congress should provide funding to pay for their removal. The Forest Service should maintain control of the basin, and the city of Portland should proceed to study the environmental damage that a third dam in the basin might cause. The Endangered Species Act should be complied with fully. [Res. 14, 2003]
- Within municipal watersheds that have already been damaged by past logging, such as the Cedar River Watershed of the City of Seattle, a variety of integrated strategies should be used to restore the quality of the ecosystem. Inholdings should be acquired; ecological reserves should be set aside (where there would be no commercial logging and only limited thinning in previously disturbed areas to achieve ecological benefits, and salvage logging only to reduce unacceptable fuel loads); programs to restore fisheries (as by providing instream flows, the acquisition of riparian lands, and habitat restoration); and timber management outside of reserves would be designed to support ecosystem restoration (e.g., no clearcutting—nor removal of more than 50% of the trees or volume; no new road construction and reduction of the extent of existing roads; full riparian reserves; and an end to logging after a set period (as, e.g., 30 years). [Res. 14, 1996]
- No more treated effluent should be dumped into Puget Sound from the site of the West Point sewage treatment plant (which is capped by a legal settlement), and the plant there should not be expanded. The remaining land there should instead be used for recreational purposes. [Res. 28, 1999]

- Remedial action should be taken to rid the shared waters of Puget Sound and the Georgia Straight of heavy levels of industrial pollution, municipal sewage, and agricultural runoff. The International Joint Commission should catalyze action by authorities in British Columbia and Washington State and conduct needed studies. [Res. 6, 1992]
- Water should be conserved, used efficiently, banked, and water projects should provide viable passage for fish. New irrigation dams should not be built which threaten the habitat for endangered species, nor which would invade wilderness or roadless areas, or national forests or their trails. In Washington State, no more funding should be provided for the Office of the Columbia River to plan dams (part of the Department of Ecology). [Res. 2, 2016]

PROTECTED AREAS

General

- The National Landscape Conservation System of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is valuable and should be retained. Under its heading the BLM manages specially protected areas such as national monuments, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, wild and scenic rivers, and historic trails. This system should not be dismantled. [Res. 9, 2002] Congress should enact legislation providing a statutory basis for this system (S. 1139 and H.R. 2016 in 2007). [Res. 14, 2007]
- All major ecological regions ought to be represented within the National Park System or be protected through protection of equivalent quality. Either new units ought to be established where there are gaps in coverage, or existing units should be expanded so that sufficiently large areas in each region are protected. Where necessary, degraded areas should be restored, though in a manner that is consistent with the Wilderness Act where it applies. [Res. 10, 2006]
- In national parks, only park officials should be allowed to carry firearms that are loaded, concealed, and permitted. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes efforts to allow others to carry firearms into national parks under such circumstances. [Res. 11, 2009]
- The FWOC urges the National Park Service to protect its parklands from the noise of commercial air tours. [Res. 6, 2021]
- Funding ought to be available annually from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund at the full level authorized, which is \$900 million annually, so that more money will be available to acquire lands for national parks, national forests, and wilderness areas. [Res. 2, 1995] [Also see Res. 19, 1996 and Res. 19, 1999] Expenditure at that annual level ought to be required; that money ought not to be available for any other purpose; the backlog of unappropriated funds should

- be only be available for the purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (approximately \$5 billion). [Res. 16, 1998]
- Donations to the National Park Foundation are needed to supplement Congressional appropriations to help keep parks open, to maintain trails, restore historic sites, and train employees. Also important is the time and labor that volunteers contribute. [Res. 14, 1995]
 - States in the west should accord priority to funding their state parks and maintain reasonable access for their users. Continuing state support should be maintained, especially during lean budget years. User fees should be tied to the actual cost of providing services and not be diverted to other functions. State parks now are threatened with substantial reductions in many states. [Res. 5, 2013]
 - Urban parks with open space ought to be kept free from inappropriate development, such as golf courses, convention centers, sewage treatment plants, gambling establishments, etc. Open spaces needs to be kept open--as green places of quiet and tranquility. [Res. 17, 1998]
 - Outfitters should be compelled to remove non-conforming facilities within federal wilderness areas, such as permanent camps, structures, caches, and piped water systems, which violate the Wilderness Act of 1964. [Res. 17, 1992]
 - However, fixed anchors for climbing ought to be allowed within established wilderness areas, study areas and national parks where climbers find them necessary, but not where removable protection can be used instead. To be safe, bolts installed on established routes must be maintained without, however, upgrading or augmenting them, nor should power drills be used (except with special permission where needed to replace old, unsafe bolts). New routes using bolts should only be established where officials, climbers and environmental constituents agree. Decisions on these matters need to be made on a site-specific basis, with emphasis placed on educating climbers and conserving the alpine environment. Plans for given areas in these respects should be publicized and be open to public review. [Res. 4, 1994]
 - On the other hand, it is not appropriate to install permanent hardware for climbing within significant caves because of the potential for damage to the fragile ecology of these caves; moreover, the federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 prohibits such impacts within “significant caves” on federal lands. [Res. 5, 1994]
 - Use of snowmobiles ought to be banned within all national parks, except when needed for rescue operations. [Res. 4, 2000]
 - Because drones disturb wildlife and disrupt the peace and quiet that visitors seek in protected areas, they should be banned in national wildlife refuges and state parks. The existing bans on them in national parks and federal wilderness areas should

be enforced. However, the agencies administering them should still be able to use drones for such purposes as fire-fighting, search and rescue, inspections, and scientific study. [Res. 5, 2018]

- All roadless areas within the national forests should be kept intact, with the construction of roads in them prohibited. These are potential wilderness areas, which help minimize damage to our environment and perpetuate critical habitats. [Res. 11, 1999]
- Bike trails and bike use ought to be disallowed in areas proposed or eligible for wilderness designation in national parks or national forests. The integrity of eligible areas should be maintained against mechanical or vehicular use. [Res. 6, 2015]
- Categorical exclusions, which obviate the need for either EISs or environmental assessments, should not be used to facilitate mining under the 1872 general mining law in inventoried roadless areas. Administering agencies, such as the Forest Service, should require environmental assessments or EISs instead. [Res. 2, 2010]
- The Roadless Conservation Policy published in the Federal Register on January 5, 2001 should stand and not be revisited, weakened, nor abandoned; public officials should instead defend it. Public support has been overwhelming. [Res. 5, 2001] Congress should enact legislation, such as H.R. 4865, to give statutory form and effect to this order. Steps to undermine this order by the Bush Administration should cease. [Res. 4, 2002]
- The Federation opposes the proposal made by the Secretary of Agriculture in July 2004 to abandon the rule except where governors petition to maintain the rule, and then the department would only consider keeping it force. [Res. 1, 2004]
- Legislation should be enacted to reinstate the Clinton roadless rule. Such legislation has been introduced in Congress (by Representatives Boehlert and Inslee, H.R. 3503) and is entitled the National Forest Roadless Area Conservation Act. [Res. 25, 2005]
- Congress should restore the requirement for reports to each Congress on the status of the wilderness system (sec. 7), which was terminated in 1995. This will send a message to agencies that Congress is still interested in the wilderness system. The reports should include information on whether the wilderness character of each area is improving, stable, or declining and the number of staff (FTE) assigned to each area. [Res. 1, 2007 and Res. 22, 2009] Funding should be provided to implement the Wilderness Character Monitoring Framework that the Forest Service (with the subsequent support of other agencies managing wilderness) developed to determine whether wilderness conditions are improving or declining

- on America's wilderness lands. This funding should be taken from existing budgets and the results reported to Congress. [Res. 28, 2009]
- Controlled burns and planned ignitions should not be executed within designated wilderness within national parks because such areas are supposed to be untrammled; otherwise the forests there will come and go only as man determines. [Res. 3, 2014]
 - Congress should not enact H.R. 4620 which would release Wilderness Study Areas whenever the Secretary of the department administering the area finds that the Study Area is not suitable for designation as wilderness. Since these areas have been temporarily reserved by Congress, it should make the decision on whether to release them. [Res. 7, 2002] The Wild Lands Survey of the BLM deserves strong support since it is designed to identify lands with wilderness characteristics (as described in the 1964 Wilderness Act) and ought to have been among those put into Wilderness Study Areas. When Resource Management Plans are revised, these ought to include protection for such lands until Congress can decide whether to reserve them as wilderness. [Res. 7, 2011]
 - No ceiling should be established on how much wilderness can be designated on BLM lands by Congress. Under FLPMA the BLM has various authorities under which it can recommend land for wilderness, not just sec. 603 (the inventory directive). Litigation should proceed to settle this question. [Res. 6, 2003]
 - Congress should not enact H.R. 1153 (Otter) which would drop interim protection for over eight million acres of BLM Wilderness Study Areas and keep Congress from ever adding these areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System. This legislation would also drop interim protection for areas being studied by other federal agencies. [Res. 1, 2003] Nor should Congress enact H.R. 1581 which would eliminate interim wilderness protection for BLM wilderness study areas and inventoried Forest Service roadless areas; this legislation would open 60 million acres to logging, oil and gas leasing, and road construction. The U.S. Senate should also not enact this kind of legislation. [Res. 6, 2011]
 - "Quid pro quo" wilderness bills in western states often want to exact too high a price for designation of more wilderness. There should be a temporary moratorium on consideration of three bills, which in 2006, particularly pose problems of this sort. They are: the Central Idaho Economic Development and Recreation Act (H.R. 3603); the Washington County (Utah) Growth and Conservation Act (S. 3636); and the Owyhee (Idaho) Initiative Implementation Act (S. 3794). Among their harmful provisions: they would give away more than 75,000 acres of public land; more than 400,000 acres of wilderness study areas would be released; and a host of special provisions would authorize incompatible activities, including ATV use, creating legal rights for commercial outfitters, and eliminating water rights reserved for wildlife. [Res. 14, 2006]

- Wilderness managers should strive to maintain natural processes as they manage designated wilderness, rather than to manipulate flora and fauna in a misguided effort to restore natural conditions. The Wilderness Act requires that such areas be untrammled and not be put under the domination of man. [Res. 2, 2014]
- Congress should put all rivers recommended by federal agencies for inclusion in the national system of wild and scenic rivers into that system, and governors should also act under authorization provided by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to protect rivers in their states. States should also develop their own counterpart systems to protect rivers in their states that are free-flowing, with natural banks and riparian zones. [Res. 8, 2001]
- Because too many agencies tasked with managing portions of rivers protected under the Scenic and Wild Rivers Act are neglecting these rivers, agencies should accord greater priority to these duties, including completing all suitability studies, implementing consistent management policies, fully staffing and training all management personnel, and increasing communications on wild river matters with the public. Congress should provide more funding for these activities. [Res. 2, 2007]
- The Antiquities Act, which Presidents have used to set aside new national monuments, should be kept in force and not be repealed nor weakened. Once a monument is set aside, its boundaries should only be revised in pursuance of the purposes for which it was established. No uses inconsistent with those purposes should be permitted. [Res. 9, 2001] [reiterated in Res. 2, 2015]
- The FWOC opposes efforts by the President in 2017 to shrink the size of many national monuments established by his predecessors. The boundaries of these monuments should not be altered to serve political agendas. They have been the product of careful study, and it is well-settled law that monuments do not have to be small. [Res. 1, 2017]
- Federal reserves, such as national parks and wildlife refuges, should not be turned over to be managed by non-federal entities, such as Indian tribes and local government. Specifically, it opposes turning the National Bison Range in Montana over to tribal entities which are not staffed to handle the responsibility. The Federation opposes approaches to collaborative management that confer special privileges to any class of citizens in the management of public lands owned by all. It also opposes any divestiture of federal ownership of the public domain. [Res. 2, 2004]
- Roads on public lands should have been “constructed and maintained” (under RS 2477 and FLPMA) to qualify as roads and thereby disqualify an area as a “roadless area.” [Res. 30, 2001] Bogus efforts are being made to assert that abandoned routes, ORV paths, and livestock trails are roads, which should disqualify areas as roadless places. This obsolete provision should be repealed.

[Res. 16, 2003] No concession to RS 2477 claims should be made in any law suit affecting any national park or any designated wilderness. [Res. 4, 2007]

- Legislation should be enacted at various appropriate levels (state, national, and otherwise) that bans park concessionaires (i.e., those who have managed parks under a license), or anyone else, from claiming an ownership right in any name associated with a park unit or feature, particularly iconic features. [Res. 3, 2016]
- The FWOC opposes more significant disposals of federal public lands to the states or other entities. Huge disposals have been already made in the settlement of the West, particularly to Utah. The long-established trend in public law has been to emphasize their retention and balanced management. More grants to states such as Utah will likely result in their further disposal and commercialization. [Res. 4, 2017]

Alaska

- The integrity of the boundaries of Glacier Bay National Park in Alaska must be maintained, as well as restrictions on commercial fishing in its waters; those restrictions must be enforced, with adequate patrolling. [Res. 5, 1992]
- Large areas on both sides of the Bering Strait in Alaska and Siberia should be set aside as the Beringia World Park because of its exceptional value as habitat for millions of nesting waterfowl, sea mammals, polar bears, wolves, caribou, arctic fox and its unique flora. [Res. 30., 1991]

Arizona

- Various existing public land reserves in southwest Arizona with unique scenic, wildlife and cultural values should be consolidated into a new Sonoran Desert National Park and Preserve to provide improved protection against pressures for adverse development. The reserves affected would be: the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, and the Barry M. Goldwater Range.

California

- Congress should reject provisions in the 2008 National Defense Authorization Act that would permit state law to be overridden to permit a toll road to be built through San Onofre State Park in San Diego County, adversely affecting San Mateo Creek and other resources. The park is within the boundaries of Camp Pendleton. [Res. 8, 2007]
- Recreational hunting should be phased out on Santa Rosa Island, which is part of the Channel Islands National Park, and non-native deer and elk found there should also be removed as soon as legal conditions permit. Moreover, non-native

plants and animals found anywhere within the Channel Islands National Park should be removed. [Res. 6, 2006]

- The wonderful silence of Death Valley National Park and its open space should be enhanced through adoption of a provision in its General Management Plan which minimizes the number of allowable air tours. [Res. 3, 2010]
- Large areas of the Mojave Desert in California should be protected through various designations as national parks (three of them), wildlife refuges and wilderness. Areas of this fragile desert provide critical habitat for the desert tortoise. [Res. 3, 1992] The 1.5 million acre Mojave unit should be designated as a national park, not as a preserve (which would permit hunting). The California Desert Protection Act should be enacted. [Res. 15, 1994]
- California should establish a new state park in Wildwood Canyon in the Yucapia-Oak Glen area in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Funds should be provided before development precludes acquisition of the 3500 acres needed for the park, and the San Bernardino National Forest should cooperate in facilitating land exchanges. Local communities affected should support the park's establishment. [Res. 13, 2004]
- The Interior Department should study whether places exist to celebrate the life and work of Cesar Chavez and that might be designated as a National Historic Park, which would be part of the National Park System. [Res. 23, 2007]
- A new omnibus wilderness bill for California proposed by the California Wild Heritage Campaign, which will soon be introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer, should be enacted as it will extend protection to areas left out of earlier enactments and extend protection to such spectacular areas as the White Mountains in eastern California (300,000 acres). This legislation should not include any special provisions or exceptions that weaken the kind of protection generally provided under the Wilderness Act. [Res. 13, 2001]
- S. 2535 and its companion bills in the House would bring the 2.5 million acres in 76 specific places into the Wilderness System, including 500 linear miles into the wild and scenic river system. Special provisions that would allow activities not otherwise permitted in the system should be eliminated. This legislation, without these exceptions, should be enacted. [Res. 12, 2002]
- Federal legislation should be enacted designating new wilderness in the Eastern Sierra, including adding 77,000 acres to the Hoover and Emigrant Basin wilderness areas, 15,000 acres to the Ansel Adams wilderness in the headwaters of the Owens River, 80,000 acres to the John Muir wilderness, and 224,000 acres in the White Mountains (both Forest Service and BLM lands) to wilderness there. Wilderness designations will help curb ORV use in these areas. Also the

Amargosa and Owens rivers would be made wild and scenic rivers. Bipartisan sponsorship of this legislation should enhance its prospects. [Res. 17, 2008]

- The various small dams once constructed on high lakes in the Emigrant Wilderness in California's Sierra Nevada range should not be reconstructed but allowed to naturally deteriorate or be breached manually. [Res. 2, 2003]
- Another 115,000 acres of wilderness in Sequoia National Park should be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System, partly in the area upslope from the Mineral King part of the park and partly along front of the Sierra at lower elevations. However, provisions in the proposed legislation that would omit four lakes in the Mineral King portion and that would offer other exceptions should be dropped. [Res. 3, 2007] The areas to be added should include the Hockett Plateau, as well as the roadless areas around Mineral King. It would include one of the largest Giant Sequoia groves and would be called the John Krebs Wilderness, in honor of the former member of Congress who was instrumental in having the Mineral King area added to the park. [Res. 16, 2008]
- Portions of the Sequoia National Forest supporting stands of Giant Sequoia trees and their environment should be included in a Sequoia National Monument. In such a monument, logging, road building and other development would not be allowed in old growth stands, nor in un-roaded areas. The aim would be to sustain forest ecosystems and maintain natural biodiversity through a change away from resource extraction. The natural range of the sequoia species should also be added to the World Heritage system. [Res.27, 1990; also Res. 1, 1992] Alternatively, these stands and their environment should be protected in a National Forest Preserve, as proposed in H.R. 2153 (Rep. G. Brown, 1993), which would set aside 442,425 acres in a preserve where timbering would not be permitted, nor mining and extraction, but hunting and fishing would be, as well as use of existing roads by recreational vehicles. [Res. 17, 1993] In addition, this bill would protect 170,000 acres as wilderness. [see also H.R. 2077 in 1997; Res. 8, 1997; also Res. 6, 1998 and Res. 9, 1999] Natural conditions should be protected within the Sequoia National Monument; areas already disturbed should be restored. Logging should stop, and the duration of old timber sale contracts should not be extended. New information indicates that these timber sales may pose a threat to the population of the Pacific fisher. [Res. 1, 2005] The area should not be decimated under various pretexts, such as "thinning for fire prevention," "forest health," "disease control", and steps necessary for "public safety." Further legal restrictions are needed to protect the area, and the fire management plan for the entire Sequoia National Forest should be re-written with public input, as required by court order. [Res. 1, 2005] The closed canopy of ancient forests, which is important habitat, should be preserved and set aside within the monument as Ancient Forest Reserves. Roadless Areas within it should be added to the Wilderness System. [Res. 15, 2002] Because the Forest Service proposes to manage the Giant Sequoia National Monument primarily through logging as much as ten million board feet per year, the Monument should be transferred to

- the National Park Service. It should manage the area under the presidential proclamation of April 5, 2000. [Res. 17, 2003]
- All of the 60,000 acres of the Headwaters Forest in Northern California, which includes six large groves of old-growth coastal redwoods, should receive protection, not just 5% of it under any land exchange with the federal government. The federal government should acquire the entire area in any way feasible (as through an offset against the land owner's debt to the government). Logging there must cease. [Res. 1, 1996]
 - Major portions of the waters off the southern California coast, which are under state jurisdiction, need to be closed to fishing because of the damage being done by bottom trawling and dredging and should be placed within a properly funded California Marine Preserve, including waters near Catalina Island and off Carpinteria, Leo Carrillo Beach, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Laguna Beach, Dana Point, Camp Pendleton, and La Jolla. [Res. 19, 2001]
 - Congress should authorize acceptance of easements that would expand the coverage of the Point Reyes National Seashore by as many as 36,000 acres on the east side of Tomales Bay in Marin County, California that would be acquired by the Marin County Agricultural Land Trust and block any new development (such as housing, golf courses, landfill, etc.). [Res. 12, 1994]
 - New highways, or reconstructed ones, should avoid routes through parkland, particularly in cases where suitable alternatives exist. For instance, Highway 101 in northern California should avoid intruding further into Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park and not further destroy old-growth redwood trees there. [Res. 1, 1991]
 - Adequate funding should be provided to support state park systems, such as in California, so as to avoid closures of parks, insufficient maintenance, and pressures for inappropriate commercialism. [Res. 7, 1992] The FWOC supports efforts to approve an initiative to provide \$115 million for California state parks, as part of a \$1.9 billion general obligation bond measure to pay for acquisition, development and restoration of environmental, wildlife and cultural resources. [Res. 16, 1993] It also supports a subsequent bond measure in 1998 at the level of \$849,500,000 for the same purpose (through S.B.2). [Res. 15, 1998] Efforts in 2009 to close the California State Park system because of budgetary crises should not go forward. The system draws 80 million visitors every year and used only one-tenth of one percent of the state budget. [Res. 31, 2009]
 - Because the National Park Service can only gain the funding it needs to administer the former Presidio in San Francisco as part of the Golden Gate NRA through leasing and developing facilities there, a public benefit corporation should be set up for that purpose. [Res. 6, 1994] This national treasure—a 1400 acre forested area, with many unique attractions and facilities--also contains 800 military

buildings and is expensive to operate. [Res. 6, 1996] The former wetlands, from which Crissy Field (20-30 acres) there was developed, should be restored so that they can provide needed habitat for migratory birds and fish. [Res. 7, 1996]

- Regional park districts, such as the East Bay Regional Park District in California, should use systems for planning use of park resources that are based on thorough understanding of ecological principles; knowledge of the natural and cultural values of their resources; seeking informed input by the public, and only accommodating public recreational use in ways that do not diminish natural and cultural values. Preservation of park resources should be the first priority. Classification systems should be used that define which uses are, or are not allowed, within parks or zones within them. GIS mapping should be done on a park-by-park basis, with master plans prepared and maintained to apply appropriate restrictions over time. Revisions should not eliminate park classifications and the restrictions that go with them. [Res. 10, 1994]
- Gambling casinos, shopping malls and other large, new developments should not be built on San Francisco and San Pablo bays. Land along these bays should instead become part of a necklace of shoreline parks. Open space along the bays should be protected. [Res. 24, 2007]

Idaho

- The Forest Service should work diligently to enforce court rulings requiring that three lodges along the Salmon River in the Central Idaho Wilderness be removed as nonconforming and that the sites be restored. Legislation should not be enacted to override this ruling, such as S.1003 which would grant special rights to three Idaho outfitters. The Forest Service must work quickly to assure that these three illegally built lodges are removed and the sites restored by the court-ordered date of December 31, 2005. [Res. 3, 2003; Res. 18, 2004]
- The 450,000 acres of the Great Rift Wilderness Area managed by the BLM should be added to the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho. [Res. 19, 1990] The additions should be closed to mineral entry; there ought to be no hunting on lava flows; no control of predators should be allowed; and use of off-road vehicles ought to be restricted to designated routes. Wilderness designations for the two lava flows, as put forth by the National Park Service, should be approved by Congress. [Res. 3, 2000]
- The 500,000 acre Boulder-White Cloud area in central Idaho should be classified as wilderness and added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. This popular area with rich wildlife habitat is threatened by mining and off-road vehicle use. [Res. 9, 1993; see also Res. 5, 2000] This tract of land should also be added to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, as well as land in the Pioneer Range too (as well as other areas recommended by the Idaho Alpine Club and others). Moreover, adequate staffing and funding must be provided. [Res. 22,

1997] In its final management plan for the Panhandle National Forest of Idaho, the Forest Service should recommend establishing wilderness in all of the Long Canyon area, along the Selkirk Crest, in the Mallard-Larkin area (all of it), and in the Grandmother Mountains and the Continental Mountain. Much more wilderness should be recommended than in its first plan for this forest. All eligible wild and scenic rivers and river corridors should be protected, buffer strips set up to protect water quality and native fisheries, and all old growth should be protected from logging. [Res. 8, 2006]

- A tract of 88,000 acres in the Scotchman Peaks area in the West Cabinet Mountain range along the Idaho-Montana border should be set aside as wilderness. It is home to mountain goats, grizzly bears, bull trout, and moose, and its unique landscapes, pristine waters, and stunning views of Lake Pend Orielle and undeveloped character make it fully qualified. [Res.21, 2009]

Montana

- The Forest Service should cease all activities that compromise the wilderness character of Wilderness Study Areas, which are illegal and contrary to obligations to maintain the potential of these areas for inclusion within the National Wilderness Preservation System. In Montana, such contrary activities as salvage timber sales, access roads for mines, facilities for exploratory drilling and mineral development are all occurring (within designated WSAs in the Bitterroot, the Gallatin and the Lewis and Clark national forests). Valuable habitat for grizzly bears and mountain goats is being jeopardized. [Res. 10, 1996]
- The Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act should be passed to protect 23 million acres of wilderness in the states of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington and Oregon; it would also set aside 1800 miles of new Wild and Scenic Rivers. [Res. 19, 2009]
- The Forest Service should remove the non-conforming Fish Lake Dam in Montana's Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness rather than doing repairs on it to maintain it. It should emphasize restoring wilderness rather than perpetuating non-conforming structures. [Res. 10, 2009]
- The management plan for the Missouri River Breaks National Monument should preserve the wildness found there. It should limit dirt bikes, all-terrain vehicles, and other motorized vehicles to existing roads. Personal motorized boats should be observe "no wake" speeds during the entire year. In addition to preserving wildness, the plan should protect biological, geological, and historic values in the area. [Res. 18, 2002]

Nevada

- Public education should go forward to improve understanding of the values of roadless areas in Nevada and the potential for protecting more wilderness there under the National Wilderness Preservation System. [Res. 25, 1997]
- More than three million acres in Lincoln and White counties in eastern Nevada in some forty areas should be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System, without any special provisions or exceptions at odds with the original Wilderness Act. These are on public lands administered by the Forest Service, the BLM, and the Fish and Wildlife Service. [Res. 4, 2003]
- New wilderness areas should be set aside in Nevada's White Pine and Lyon counties (with the stipulation that legislative language should be in accord with that of the original Wilderness Act). This roadless terrain is representative of the Great Basin ecosystem and has outstanding wilderness values, as well as strong local support. [Res. 11, 2005]
- Legislation should be enacted to extend wilderness protection in Southern Nevada to selected lands administered by four federal agencies (BLM, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service) as proposed by a coalition of citizens groups to the state's senators. This proposal would also help counteract sprawl around Las Vegas and better protect archeological resources and habitat for endangered species. [Res. 12, 2001] S. 2612 would add many important areas to the wilderness system within Clark County, but it leaves some important areas out too—Gold Butte and the Highland Range. These areas should be added to the legislation, and provisions should be removed which would permit activities not otherwise permitted in wilderness. This legislation should be enacted with these changes. [Res. 6, 2002]
- Terrain around Gold Butte in Clark County, Nevada and near the Colorado River should be placed in a 362,177 acre Gold Butte National Conservation Area. In addition, 120,000 acres within this area should be designated as wilderness, along with 80,000 acres in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area administered by the National Park Service. This area (Gold Butte) had been left out of earlier protective legislation. This designation will help attract the resources needed to protect its archeological resources from vandals and from destructive ORV use. Legislation to affect these changes has been introduced by a member of Congress from southern Nevada. [Res. 15, 2008]
- The Gold Butte area of southern Nevada should be made a national monument of 362,000 acres, with 120,000 acres of it managed as wilderness. The area is Nevada's part of the Grand Canyon, and is rich in archeological resources." [Res. 13, 2016]

- 23,000 acres in Clark county’s Upper Las Vegas Wash should be set aside as a national monument to be called the Tule Springs—Fossil Beds National Monument. It deserves designation because of its abundance of such fossils as mammoths, camels, ground sloths, lions, and bison and horses. [Res. 1, 2012] This area should be even larger: 28,000 acres as set forth in later bills proposed by the state’s congressional delegation. This area may include even more fossils than in the well known La Brea tar pits of southern California. It is a treasure trove of ice-age fossils. It should be administered by the National Park Service. [Res. 2, 2013]
- The Bodie Wilderness Study Area (WSA) north of the White Mountains should not be released to facilitate mining exploration. Its values for wilderness and archeology are too great. [Res, 1, 2010]
- Over one million acres in the Black Rock-High Rock desert areas of northwest Nevada should be set aside as a National Conservation Area under the BLM, with special emphasis on preservation of the outstanding historic (e.g., Lassen-Applegate Trail), prehistoric (e.g., Mammoth bones), and natural values (e.g., endangered desert pupfish habitat) of the areas. [Res. 16, 1997, Res. 16, 2000] Nine wilderness areas (now WSAs) also should be set aside when appropriate legislation is enacted, which should withdraw the entire area from mineral entry to preserve the viewshed. [Res. 8, 1999]
- The air basin over Great Basin National Park should be classified as a Class I Air Basin to preserve the pristine quality of its air; e.g., on clear days, from the top of Wheeler Peak there one can see 200 miles in any direction. It deserves to be a class I air basin, not a class II, as it now is. [Res. 18, 2007]

Oregon

- De facto areas of wilderness over 5000 acres in size in the five national forests in the Klamath-Siskiyou bio-region should be removed from the timber base and closed to timbering. These areas should be officially designated as wilderness because of their biological diversity and not be opened to logging under the guise of “new forestry.” [Res. 12, 1991]
- The Rough and Ready Creek watershed in the Klamath-Siskiyou bioregion should be set aside as a National Monument because of its botanical significance globally (with the most diverse conifer forest in the world—31 species—and 17 species of animals with special status) and the threats posed to it by mining. Once the area is withdrawn from mining, the validity of existing claims needs to be determined, and established rights purchased. [Res. 10, 2000]
- The boundaries of the 53,000 acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument that was set aside near Soda Mountain in Oregon by presidential proclamation in 2000 should not be reduced, nor should the proclamation language be altered. The

management plan prepared by the Medford office of the BLM should be released and put into effect. [Res. 23, 2001] The FWOC calls upon federal authorities to maintain and defend the current enlarged boundaries of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon. The past enlargements have been based on strong, well-documented cases to justify them. [Res. 2, 2017]

- Within the Soda Mountain National Monument in southern Oregon, a wilderness area of 23,000 acres should be established (rather than just the 6000 acres temporarily protected by the BLM). The wilderness needs to be of sufficient size to protect the values for which the area was established. For instance, it includes habitat for 112 species of butterflies. Logging, mining, grazing, and ATV use should be eliminated within the wilderness. [Res.10. 2005] Federal legislation should be enacted to authorize and direct the BLM to buy out grazing leases within this monument and to permanently retire all grazing allotments. [Res. 12, 2008]
- A national monument should be established along the Siskiyou Crest which straddles the Oregon-California border along mountains running east and west. Connecting the coast ranges with the Cascades, they provide a travel corridor for wildlife and sit as the crossroads of far-flung ecosystems. This area provides the highest concentration of plant species in California, making it a globally-significant biological hotspot, with many endemics and great butterfly diversity. [Res. 5, 2010]
- Oregon Caves National Monument should be enlarged by 4000 acres as proposed in legislation introduced in 2009 (S. 1270). Cave Creek from its source, including its tributaries, should be added to the Wild River system. Threats to the quality of its waters should be removed. These improvements will better protect the cave ecosystems, provide more opportunity for recreation, and safeguard this botanically rich area. [Res. 30, 2009]
- 40,000 acres in the watershed of the North Fork of the Smith River in southern Oregon should be added to the Smith River National Recreation Area in California (with protection from dams, logging and mining). [Res. 16, 1991]
- Inventoried roadless areas that surround the Kalmiopsis Wilderness in southern Oregon should be added to it, adding 285,000 acres to this biologically important area. [Res. 5, 2007] The nearby Wild Rogue Wilderness should also have 58,340 acres added to it; and 97.75 miles should be added to the portions of the lower Rogue River that are protected under the Scenic and Wild Rivers Act. [Res. 6, 2007]
- The rivers of the Kalmiopsis area, including portions of the Smith River, the Illinois River, and the Pistol River, should be protected from an industrial nickel, strip-mining proposal, which would devastate the biological diversity of the areas

and its salmon streams. The area to be impacted should be withdrawn from mining. [Res. 4, 2015]

- The area in Oregon's Coast Range, between the Umpqua and Smith rivers known as the Devil's Staircase, should be protected as designated Wilderness. The BLM, which administers part of the area, should designate that part as a Wilderness Study Area. The Forest Service has effectively done a similar thing by withdrawing its part from timber management. Congress should designate the entire area as a Wilderness Area because of its wild, scenic character." [Res. 8, 2016]
- Full and permanent protection should be given to 35,000 acres in the drainage of Opal Creek in Oregon's Willamette National Forest because of the outstanding old growth forest found there (with 1000 year old cedars), as well as numerous waterfalls and scenic attractions. [Res. 4, 1995]
- Helicopter tours flights should not be allowed over Crater Lake National Park because they would be incompatible with its quiet and serenity. No operating permits should be issued to operators. The Park Service and the Federal Aviation Administration should strictly adhere to the 2000 federal law regulating helicopter tours over national parks. [Res. 14, 2009]
- The magnificent Steens Mountains of southeastern Oregon should be made into a National Park or Monument (under the National Park Service), with private lands (inholdings) acquired as they become available and grazing phased out (which is now degrading the area). [Res. 16, 1999]
- The Owyhee Canyonlands of southwestern Idaho, southeastern Oregon and northwestern Nevada, which comprise the largest unprotected roadless area in the lower 48 states and which contain large herds of pronghorn antelope and California bighorn sheep, should be given complete protection and not be used as a practice bombing range by the Air Force. [Res. 5, 1995] This spectacular and unique canyonland area should be made a National Monument. [Res. 10, 1998]
- The Owyhee Canyonlands of southeast Oregon should be permanently protected, as well as those canyonlands in Idaho. Moreover, the Owyhee River should be designated as a Wild and Scenic River. Lands there that are eligible for wilderness designation should get this kind of protection. [Res. 9, 2015]
- The FWOC urges maintenance of a large area of "Big Quiet" over the Owyhee region in southeastern Oregon. It opposes running low-level training flights over this area, particularly supersonic ones. It urges continuing existing restrictions and that low-level flights not be expanded over any of the Owyhee region or the Jarbidge Wilderness in extreme northern Nevada. [Reg. 7, 2021]

- The Hells Canyon NRA, now managed by the Forest Service, should instead be designated as a National Preserve managed by the National Park Service and be known as the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve. Until that is done, the area should be managed under the Native Ecosystem Recovery Alternative, which would end inappropriate logging and grazing and emphasize the protection of biological diversity and wilderness. [Res. 13, 1999] In managing this area, there ought to be no logging of old growth, nor should livestock grazing be introduced into livestock-free grasslands, and proper monitoring should be a condition for continuation of any commercial or motorized activity. Furthermore, 31 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers there ought to be non-motorized, and the Hells Canyon Rim Trail ought to be closed to motor vehicles. [Res. 9, 2000] Dirt roads along the edge of the NRA there that are overgrown and valuable as deer and elk habitat (such as for calving) should not be paved. [Res. 23, 1997] Because the Forest Service has neglected to fend off threats to this area (too many logging roads, violations of grazing rules, and unchecked jet boats) and live up to its stewardship responsibilities, greater efforts are needed to enact legislation to set up this new Preserve. [Res. 24, 2003]
- The FWOC opposes Forest Service plans to log the forests along the Lostine River road, providing a key scenic entryway into the Eagle Cap Wilderness from its north side. Big trees there do not need to be removed to protect the forest against fire. [Res. 1, 2019] Also note that the FWOC in the past has called for protection of forests around that wilderness and for additions to it, such as for the Minam River valley in 1971. [Res. 12, 1971]
- A national monument around prime stands of Douglas fir should be established in Oregon's Willamette National Forest in the watersheds of the North, Middle, and South Santiam rivers. The national monument should embrace about 500,000 acres, including old-growth and areas that should be restored to an older forest condition. Establishment of it would follow precedents of preserving iconic stands of redwoods, bald cypresses, and Joshua Trees. In the past, the FWOC has called for establishment of Ancient Forest Preserves in northwest forests." [Res. 10, 2016]
- Because of huge increases in use of wilderness areas in the central Oregon Cascades with attending impacts, the FWOC supports Forest Service proposals to establish a limited entry system of permits there, which will vary the volume of permitted entry according to the scale of impacts. Also proposed is an increase in visitor education and the increased presence of wilderness rangers. [Res. 3, 2017]
- Because the Molalla River in the Willamette Valley still is free-flowing, with cold, clean waters supporting native fish, most of it should be protected as a Wild and Scenic River under federal law; 21 miles of its mileage should be so designated, along with 7000 of riverside land. [Res. 17, 2009]

- Mt. Hood, and all the public forested land around it, should be encompassed within a Mt. Hood National Park to best protect its magnificent setting, wilderness and recreational values (and because the Forest Service continues to foster commercial logging which is destructive of those values). [Res. 15, 1999] The area on Mt. Hood now used for winter skiing and served by a ski lift should not be used in the summer by mountain bikes that are assisted by the ski lift. This high-impact activity will degrade the environment there, bringing noise and crowds to the area near a National Historic Landmark (i.e., Timberline Lodge). [Res. 11, 2011]
- The FWOC opposes HR 7665 by Rep. Blumenauer as doing more harm than good to the Mt. Hood area and the Columbia Gorge—it adds very little wilderness, calls for too much logging in the NRA there, and puts the Pacific Crest Trail in jeopardy. Congressman Blumenauer should work with groups such as Oregon Wild to develop a bill that they can support. [Res. 5, 2022]
- Legislation should be enacted designating 77,801 acres in the Mt. Hood National Forest as wilderness. Greater efforts should be made to organize more political support for this measure. [Res. 3, 2005] Under legislation introduced by Senator Ron Wyden, which the Federation supports, additions would be made to the following existing wilderness areas: Mt. Hood Wilderness, Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness, Badger Creek Wilderness, and the Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness. Moreover, it supports provisions in his bill to expand the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in the area by adding nearly 15 miles of the East Fork of Hood River, 4.7 miles of the Middle Fork of the Hood River, 9 miles of the Zig Zag River, and 8.3 miles of Eagle Creek. [Res. 8, 2004] The more comprehensive bill bringing additional wilderness protection to the Mt. Hood area introduced by Senators Smith and Wyden in late 2006 is even better since it would protect 125,000 acres and give additional protection to nearly 80 miles of wild and scenic rivers. This measure should be enacted. [Res. 7, 2006]
- The Forest Service should be provided with expanded authority to acquire lands within the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area so that pressures will be reduced for development and so that zoning will not be the only tool available to protect the area. More must be done there to restrict logging and clear cutting that affects the area and to restore fisheries, wildlife and natural values. [Res. 20, 1992]
- Federal law and programs to protect the Columbia Gorge (in the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area) ought to be strengthened through extending boundaries to include more land along tributaries, providing more funding for land acquisition, and additional enforcement authority. Furthermore, state and local authorities need to stop clearcutting in the Gorge and better control non-conforming activity (e.g., building houses, factories, quarries, etc.) [Res. 7, 1993]

- To be able to do its job and properly resist pressures for development, the Columbia Gorge Commission must be adequately funded and not weakened. The Governors of the affected states should also be urged to appoint people to the commission who are supportive of environmental values. [Res. 4, 1997]
- An off-reservation casino for gambling should not be approved and built within the Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area. Such a casino would produce impacts that would harm the area, and would be inappropriate for such an area. It would harm nesting habitat for birds such as bald eagles, osprey, and great blue herons; expansion of the freeway could harm nearby salmon habitat; and runoff from the parking area could pollute the Columbia River. It could also trigger pressures to expand the nearby community into the Scenic Area. A 500,000 square-foot casino has been proposed at Cascade Locks. The Interior Department should continue to disallow the casino. [Res. 22, 2005] The proposal would be out-of-scale with the community of Cascade Locks, would compromise the scenic beauty of the area, increase noise, reduce air quality, and impair the quality of nearby streams and the Columbia River. As the environmental impact statement is prepared, the “no action” alternative should be chosen. [Res. 5, 2008]
- In honor of Lewis and Clark who visited the area, Hat Rock State Park in Umatilla County, Oregon along the Columbia River, should be expanded to include a mile or more inland to land a half mile or more on the opposite side of state highway 730 and continue for at least five miles along the river to the McNary Nature Wildlife Area, and be left in its natural state. [Res. 4, 2005]
- Congress should immediately appropriate \$10 million to purchase privately-owned inholdings within the Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area from willing sellers under provisions of a law passed in 2000 that gives the Forest Service authority to acquire such lands for a limited time, which will soon run out. Thousands of acres are available for sale from such sellers. [Res. 9, 2004]
- State park authorities should never sell logs from the parks to raise money (as has happened in Oregon). State parks should be adequately funded by legislatures so that needed maintenance and improvements can go forward. [Res. 24, 1997]
- The Madrone Wall site in Clackamas County, Oregon ought to be acquired by the county as a park so that use of the beautiful area (which includes a thriving wetland) can continue by recreationists (including climbers, hikers and equestrians) and so that the wall will not become a quarry. [Res. 20, 2000]

Utah

- A large assembly of specific BLM roadless areas in Utah, totaling no less than 5.7 million acres, which contain areas of matchless beauty, unique features, and fragile ecosystems, should be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. [Res. 6, 1995, Res. 3, 1996] Moreover, another 2.6 million acres of BLM

there that have wilderness qualities should be designated as Wilderness Study Areas. [Res. 20, 1999]

- Field study has now indicated that a collection of wilderness units totaling over nine million acres of BLM land should be set aside in Utah's Redrock country. The BLM should maintain the wilderness characteristics of these lands by prohibiting drilling and use by off-road vehicles. These lands include the huge canyon systems of the Colorado, Green, San Juan, and Delores rivers; the slickrock narrows of the Escalante, Dirty Devil, Paria, and Virgin rivers; the vast table lands and massive cliff-walls of the Kaiparowitts Plateau, the Book Cliffs, and the Grand Staircase; and the isolated mountain ranges and desert riparian area of Utah's Great Basin country. These lands equal neighboring national parklands in scenic beauty, opportunities for primitive recreation, and in ecological importance. [Res. 6, 2005]
- The Zion-Mojave area of Washington County in southern Utah should be protected as wilderness under the Wilderness Act of 1964, as well as the rest of the areas included in the Redrock Wilderness bill, recognizing that this area is an integral part of that package of comprehensive wilderness legislation for Utah. This 300,000 acre block of BLM land is one of the last remaining places of refuge and solitude in a region quickly losing its open space to suburban sprawl and industrial expansion. The area boasts soaring sandstone towers, deep canyons, and ponderosa-studded mesas that attract tourists, hikers, climbers, and canyoneers. It has species found nowhere else in the state, such as the desert tortoise and various rare fish species, such as the Virgin River club. [Res. 14, 2005] However, some proposals in Congress to designate wilderness in this Zion-Mojave area of southern Utah would come at too high a price (S. 3636, 2006). The price would include: sale of 24,300 acres of public domain, with the proceeds given to developers; strip statutory protection from 14 square miles of BLM wilderness study areas; give away rights-of-way on BLM lands to water developers; provide new utility corridors to these developers, as well as take 70,000 acre feet of water from Lake Powell; push a transportation corridor through a wildlife reserve; and weaken requirements for public involvement. This proposal is known as the Washington County Growth and Conservation Act of 2006 is not in the public interest and should not be enacted. [Res.13, 2006]
- No commercial development should be allowed within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah (e.g., for oil drilling). Instead, 1.3 million acres of the monument should be managed so as to protect their wilderness values, with legislation passed to secure these values. [Res. 5, 1998]

Washington

- Qualifying reaches of rivers in Washington State should be added to the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System--based largely on favorable evaluation by investigating federal agencies. Rivers more valuable for fishing, rafting, kayaking,

boating or riverside hiking should be protected from dams, diversions, and development that threatens them so that their character will not be changed. Other states should seek wild river coverage comparable to Oregon's. [Res. 20, 1990]

- The 55 mile long section of the Columbia River in Washington state known as the Hanford Reach, which is undammed and undredged and supports the last spawning ground for the Chinook salmon, should be set aside as a component of the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System. [Res. 16, 1992]
- Because of its character as the last free-flowing stretch of the Columbia River, the 51 mile reach from Richland, Washington to the Priest Rapids Dam should be set aside as a Wild and Scenic River, and the adjoining habitat in the Department of Energy Hanford Reservation should be transferred to the Interior Department and made a wildlife refuge to protect the 48 rare, threatened and endangered species found there, as well as the archeological sites and rich habitat (the last best shrub-steppe habitat functioning as an intact ecosystem). [Res. 6, 1993] Found there are such species as the bald eagle, the peregrine falcon, the pallid bat, the Columbia pebble snail, and the dwarf evening primrose. [Res. 9, 1995]
- The area along the Spokane River as it leaves the city should be preserved in its natural state, with low-impact accessibility for the public. [Res. 26, 2003]
- No new roads should be constructed in or through the Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Monument in Washington State because they would hinder the processes of recovery at work there and compromise the integrity of the area. The wild, remote, roadless quality of its landscape is part of its value. New roads are unnecessary and would be costly. [Res. 15, 2001] The Mt. St. Helens National Monument should receive proper funding to maintain current visitor facilities, trails, and roads, but no new roads should be built there, nor new resorts nor any other recreational developments that would have a heavy impact on the area. Snowmobiling should be restricted to current levels, and the use of off-road vehicles should not be permitted. Since Spirit Lake is the focus of scientific research on the recovery of aquatic ecosystems, recreational fishing should not be permitted. Within the Restricted Area, natural processes should be proceed without impediments. Any future advisory committees should include a representative of the conservation community, and the processes for selecting members should be transparent. [Res. 18, 2009]
- A massive ski resort should not be built at Birdcreek Meadows on the south side of Mt. Adams within the Yakama Indian Reservation. This would impact a roadless area, formerly within a Wilderness Area, which was turned back to the tribe in 1972 to settle a boundary dispute. The Yakama Nation should continue to protect the integrity of this area. [Res. 9, 2005]
- The Forest Service should immediately close all trails in the Dark Divide area of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington State to motorized use and

- protect it from further development. Trails in this area should not be reconstructed or relocated to facilitate off-road vehicles. This 76,000 acre area is the largest, unprotected roadless area in Washington State and contains two valleys of old-growth forest. The area is now suffering from overuse and abuse by motorcycles. Congress should enact legislation putting the area in the National Wilderness Preservation System (with no special provisions or exceptions that weaken wilderness protection). [Res. 16, 2001, Res. 5, 2003]
- All waters in northern Puget Sound in Washington state from Cape Flattery to Point Roberts to Admiralty Inlet (excluding only urbanized harbors) should be placed within a national marine sanctuary under NOAA which would impose more stringent tanker safety measures (including double hulls, pilotage and tug escort, and electronic navigational capability). These uniquely sheltered marine waters provide refuge for numerous birds and mammals, including bald eagles, killer whales, harbor seals, and rhinoceros auklets. [Res. 25, 1991]
 - Stronger stewardship programs are needed to protect Puget Sound from pollution and development stemming from a growing human population. [Res. 26, 1991] A National Marine Sanctuary ought to be established in the Northwest Straits area of Puget Sound to protect this unique and irreplaceable area from pollution, non-native species, and over-exploitation. [Res. 13, 1998]
 - A large system of state-sponsored Marine Protected Areas ought to be developed in Puget Sound that would protect and manage habitat for such endangered species as salmon and would control use by beach users, protect uplands from pollution, and prohibit fishing and collecting marine organisms. [Res. 7, 2000]
 - Vessels sailing through the waters of the Olympic Coast Sanctuary in Washington state should be regulated, with ships in excess of 134 feet in length avoiding the area entirely (except when fishing, carrying passengers, involved with military exercises, and tugs pulling barges carrying non-hazardous cargoes). Moreover, all vessels carrying oil and hazardous cargo should be required to stay out of the sanctuary, regardless of size. [Res. 8, 1995]
 - More than one-quarter of the land in Washington State's national forests should be protected as wilderness. The following areas there should be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System: Kettle River Range, Dark Divide, Abercrombie-Hooknose, North Fork Entiat, Golden Horn, Eagle Rock and Upper Skokomish (as recommended in the Wild Washington campaign). [Res. 32, 1999] Until the Dark Divide area is added to the Wilderness system, this area of 76,000 acres in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest should be closed to motorized use of its trails and protected from further development. Legislation to add it to the wilderness system should not include special provisions or exceptions that weaken wilderness protection. [Res. 16, 2001]

- The various values of wilderness, including solitude, should not be compromised by noise coming from aircraft flying over areas set aside as wilderness. Airspace over wilderness and national parks should not be invaded by aircraft flying below 30,000 feet.

In particular, the U.S. Navy should not conduct training exercises over the western half of the Olympic Peninsula. It wants to put trucks with electromagnetic emitters on forest roads there as part of its plan to train most of every day.” [Res. 5, 2016]

- The National Park Service should proceed with the removal of the remnants of the Enchanted Valley Chalet on the East Fork of the Quinault River, which is moving so as to undermine the chalet. The documenting requirements of the Historic Preservation Act should be fully followed, but so also should the requirements of the Wilderness Act.” [Res. 6, 2016]
- In addition, the 110,000 acre Sky Peaks area in the Stevens Pass/central Cascades region should be added to the Wilderness Preservation System. This will correct the mistake made in 1984 when it was not included in the Alpine Lakes wilderness. [Res. 26, 2001]
- 22,000 acres should be added to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, including the entire Pratt River drainage (which is now federal land) and portions of the adjacent South Fork of the Snoqualmie River Valley high above I-90. Moreover, the Pratt River should be designated as a wild river, along with much of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River downstream (wild or scenic) almost to North Bend. [Res. 1, 2009]
- The area around Snoqualmie Falls in Washington state, near Seattle, should be restored to its natural state (with the power plant removed and not re-licensed; it provides only 0.7 percent of the power for the company operating it) and be made a National Monument. [Res. 7, 1995] The weir above the falls that diverts all the flow at certain hours should be removed. The area is revered by many native peoples. [Res. 30, 1999]
- Discovery Park in Seattle, which has extraordinary open space values, should be expanded by the adding the “500 area” to it (which is no longer needed for military purposes). [Res. 29, 1999]
- The 23-acre parcel of land in Discovery Park in Seattle, known as Capehart housing, which has been retained by the military, should still be acquired by the city for inclusion in this part because of its outstanding values as open space. It should not be developed for housing. The city of Seattle must live up to its commitment to secure funding for the remaining purchase price for this parcel, particularly because the legislature and the county have both relied on the city’s promise to do this. [Res. 16, 2005]

- The North Cascades National Park needs action by Congress to protect its ecological integrity and to improve its administration. Wilderness areas around it should be added to it; the two segments of the park should be put under a single administration; some of the land in the national recreation areas should be accorded a greater level of protection; and trailheads serving the national park should be put under the administration of the park. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports the American Alps Legacy Project which is studying the best land classifications to serve these ends. [Res. 2, 2009] No fish should be stocked in the North Cascades National Park, nor its Stephen Mather Wilderness, because of adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems of introducing non-native fish into fishless lakes, the Wilderness Act's requirements, and Park Service policy; legislation that would authorize or mandate this should not be passed. [Res. 25, 2009]
- Federal and state funds should be provided to assist the Lummi Tribe in Washington State to buy the 2000 acres of old growth forests in the drainage of Arlecho Creek near Bellingham so that this tract can be preserved in trust. This is the last intact stand of old growth left in Puget Sound; it provides clear, cold water for a fish hatchery and contains important religious and cultural sites. [Res. 4, 1996]
- State parkland in Washington State on the Miller Peninsula, which is on the Olympic Peninsula, should not be compromised by removal of rare and unique waterfront property for a private development. [Res. 36, 1991]
- Watersheds on the Olympic peninsula offer the last and best remaining habitat in Washington State for the protection of native fish and wildlife and should receive additional protection. Because there are still remaining unprotected areas there, additional areas should receive protection by being designated as wilderness areas, wild or scenic rivers, or added to the National Park System. They provide resilient habitat for salmon and steelhead to deal with the increased stresses that will come with global warming. The forests and rivers there need durable, long term protection. [Res. 10, 2011]
- The Blanchard Hill area south of Bellingham, Washington should be made into a nature preserve because of its unique qualities and location. Until purchased, no more timber on the site should be clearcut. [Res. 1, 2000]
- A conservation park of 1240 acres should be established in the vicinity of Kelso, WA by that state's Department of Natural Resources. It should include 240 acres of wetlands and old-growth forests, which are already in the public domain, and 1000 acres nearby which should be purchased. That area provides an ideal location for such a park because of highly diverse habitats in close proximity (including nests for bald eagles). [Res.17, 2002]

- The parks and recreation department of Clark County in Vancouver, Washington should acquire the historic Clark County Poor Farm property and the neighboring private land to protect it as a natural county park. The building on the property should be placed on the National Historic Register. The property is no longer being used as the site of either a poor farm or by Washington State University. [Res. 12, 2004]

British Columbia

- 300,000 acres of pristine land in British Columbia on the Canadian side of the international border (including the Chilliwack and Skagit River corridors and the areas in Manning and Cathedral Lakes Provincial Parks) adjoining the North Cascades National Park complex on the U.S. side should be set aside (which are all part of the Greater North Cascades ecosystem) as a component of what should be known as the North Cascades International Park. [Res. 10, 1993; also Res. 1, 1994]
- The ancient forests and waters of the Clayoquot sound area of British Columbia (over 125,000 acres) need to be placed in a protected area by the government of the province, with co-management by the native peoples of the area. Industrial logging and logging concessions in the area need to be terminated. [Res. 1, 1993] Potential customers for pulp derived from logging this area should refuse to buy from this source (the provincial government plans to permit nearly three quarters of the area to be clear cut). [Res. 9, 1994]
- The government of British Columbia should extend further protection to qualified areas on Vancouver Island, including additional areas on Clayoquot Sound, in the Tsitika Valley, Kiaskian and East Creeks, Sushartie (and also the west coast of Nootka Island), to constitute a new Vancouver Island National Park. [Res. 3, 1995]
- A Biosphere Reserve should be established in the Clayoquot Sound area of Vancouver Island. [Res. 21, 1997]
- 2.8 million acres of unroaded, unlogged and uninhabited wilderness along the Tatsheshini River in British Columbia and Alaska should be protected from the destructive effect of an access road to a proposed mine near there. [Res. 13, 1991] The area ought to be set aside as a national park by appropriate authorities in Canada, including the largest old growth forest in the western hemisphere. [Res. 4, 1991]
- Burns Bog, a unique raised peat bog in an estuary 15 miles north of the U.S.-Canadian border affording valuable habitat, should be protected as a natural preserve. [Res. 1, 2001]

HABITAT, WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE REFUGES AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

General

- The right of all species of plants and animals to survive should be respected, as well as their contributions to our environment and the benefits they bestow on succeeding human generations. Man should not relate all things to himself and his benefit. [Res. 21, 1990]
- Nature corridors, consisting of linear open space, should be established to link parks, forests, and unfragmented nature so as to protect ecological and biological diversity and preserve nature in and around cities. [Res. 9, 1991]
- These biological corridors are needed to allow the proper exchange of genes between various populations of wild animals and plants. Without this exchange, small, isolated populations may become inbred, especially of large animals. As the climate changes and development accelerates, these corridors will become critical. In California, efforts are underway to protect such a corridor between the Sequoia National Forest and the Los Padres National Forest in the vicinity of the Tejon Ranch, where easements are being purchased from willing sellers to maintain the biological integrity of this land. This approach should be supported. [Res. 13, 2008]
- The protection accorded to threatened and endangered species under the 1973 federal Endangered Species Act should not be diminished through subsequent revision. Once these species become extinct, they cannot be brought back. Saving the habitat for all flora and fauna is a necessity. [Res. 24, 1990] The Endangered Species Act should not be weakened in any way; it does not hamper true progress, nor should “property rights” supersede the rights of wildlife. [Reg. 18, 1995] It should not be weakened administratively or legislatively, nor by withholding adequate funding. Lawsuits against it should be vigorously defended. [Res. 7, 2003] The FWOC urges friends of wildlife to make every effort to defend the integrity of the Endangered Species Act from weakening amendments in Congress. None of the past efforts to weaken it have succeeded, and we must continue to hold the line. It is the key mechanism to protect critical habitat across the country. [Res. 6, 2017] In fact, that Act should be improved by putting greater emphasis on the habitat of affected species (not just on the species itself), by providing an “early warning” approach (instead of just emergency-room treatment), and by furnishing incentives to private land owners to become involved in solutions. In this way, the Act can incorporate the latest scientific knowledge. [Res. 15, 1997]
- Changes in sec.7 of ESA to weaken the independent review requirement should not be made and should be strongly opposed. Under this requirement, agencies

proposing to grant a permit or use federal funding and which might impact the habitat of a listed species must first obtain an independent and expert review by the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service. The proposal would terminate the requirement if these agencies have not completed their review within 60 days. [Res. 14, 2008]

- The FWOC calls upon the Trump Administration to abandon its efforts to weaken the Endangered Species Act through administrative interpretations, such as by leaving historic habitat out of critical habitat, by narrowing circumstances requiring consultations with administering agencies, and by publicizing the costs of listing species that might be protected. It also deplores the lengthening record of the Trump Administration in trying to roll back environmental protection programs. [Res. 2, 2019]
- The Defense Department should not seek exemptions from environmental laws that apply to it. There is important habitat on the 20 million acres that it administers. There is no evidence that such laws are interfering with military readiness. Current law already allows case by case exceptions. Laws such as the Endangered Species Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Superfund should continue to apply to it. [Res. 19, 2003]
- The integrity of the dolphin-safe label on cans of tuna fish should be maintained. The Commerce Department should not allow this label to be put on cans of tuna that were caught by means that involved chasing and encircling dolphins. In any event, Congress should assure that the integrity of this label is maintained. [Res. 8, 2003]
- Authorities should prevent underwater noise which is so intense as to damage marine mammals. Nations should exercise their authorities toward this end within their exclusive economic zones (EEZs), and the International Maritime Organization should do this on the high seas. U.S. environmental laws which guard against this danger (e.g., Marine Mammal Protection Act and NEPA) should not be weakened. [Res. 9, 2003]
- As a new treaty is negotiated to modernize the Columbia River treaty between the United States and Canada, a new 3rd goal should be added seeking 'ecosystem functional' health to benefit fish and wildlife in the management of the river flowing between the two countries. A representative committed to this new goal should be on the U.S. negotiating team.[Res. 9, 2018]
- Leases for agriculture within National Wildlife Refuges should be phased out. Until ended, only organic farming there should be permitted, with an immediate ban on the application of pesticides and herbicides in such refuges. [Res. 4, 1998]
- Authorities in metropolitan regions should be encouraged to establish programs to protect open space, natural areas, forests, wetlands, wildlife habitat and riparian

corridors threatened by development. As these regions grow, they need to protect significant natural areas within their boundaries. Volunteer effort to assist these programs should be welcomed. [Res. 9, 1992]

- Areas scientifically defined as wetlands should be protected from development because of their many values, including maintaining water quality, as well as their increasing scarcity. Federal and state legal protection of them must not be weakened. [Res. 14, 1991]
- The habitat of America's estuaries should be restored in a coordinated manner, with assured funding, in recognition of the fact these estuaries are among the most productive natural systems on earth. [Res. 27, 1999]
- While Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) can be used validly to assist the recovery of endangered species, such plans must not relieve land owners of obligations for mitigating impacts beyond what is foreseen under the plan, nor ask the public to pay for additional habitat protection that may be required. Such plans must be based on sound prediction models, with no gaps in needed data. Plans that have the kinds of flaws found in the HCP proposed by Plum Creek Timber Company in the Washington Cascades (which include lack of specified riparian protection, dramatic reduction in nesting habitat for spotted owls, fragmentation and reduction in late-successional forests, and no attention to the effects of wildland fires) must be revised and amended to cure deficiencies. [Res. 12, 1996]
- Commercial game farms should be eliminated because wildlife raised in them are more prone to developing severe diseases, which can be introduced in the wild and pose a threat to wild populations. Moreover, such game farms undermine the idea that wildlife are public property. States such as Wyoming and Montana no longer allow such game farms. [Res. 5, 2004] Ethical and responsible hunters will not want to resort to such "hunting preserves." No more permits should be issued in states such as Idaho for such game farms, selling them should not be permitted, double fencing should be required around those still in existence, steps should be taken to phase out those still in existence, and the Fish and Game agency should be given jurisdiction of them. [Res. 9, 2006]
- Citizens concerned with the conservation of natural resources should form caucuses at the state level to lobby for appropriate legislation and policy affecting the outdoors, including sportsmen and women. They need to have a strong, unified voice. They should strongly oppose developments on wild lands that would adversely affect wildlife and its habitat, including fisheries. The Federation specifically supports formation of such a caucus in Idaho. [Res. 6, 2004]
- Federal legislation is needed to end the illicit trade in the organs of the American Black Bear, and vigorous enforcement is needed of laws against poaching of bears in the United States [Res. 3, 2009] Quota limits on the hunting of bears in California should not be eliminated [Res. 4, 2009]

Specific Habitats

- The corridors along which wildlife such as deer and elk migrate in the Rockies should be identified, mapped and protected, providing “Corridors for Life” for these animals. [Res. 10, 1995]
- Permission should not be given by the BLM to the Division of Wildlife Service in the Department of Agriculture to shoot predators, such as coyotes, from the air (aerial gunning) in Wilderness Study Areas because that practice is contrary to the wilderness ethic, is costly and not defensible on any grounds. Instead ranchers could be reimbursed for documented losses of sheep. Funding should also be curtailed for such aerial gunning. [Res. 14, 2001]
- The prime habitat for the desert tortoise found in the Paradise and Superior valleys in the western Mojave Desert, which supports the minimum number necessary to maintain the genetic health of the species (10,000 tortoises), should be protected against expansion of Fort Irwin, or any new military activity, that would threaten the survival of the tortoise found there. Existing lands in Fort Irwin ought to be better utilized instead. [Res. 19, 2000]
- The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power should be held to its commitment to recreate riparian, desert habitat along 60 miles of the Owens River so as to benefit thousands of migrating songbirds and waterfowl and should not be permitted to build a pumpback station there with a capacity that exceeds 50 cfs (it originally agreed to this limitation to prevent excessive pumping and de-watering, but now wants to expand its capacity to 150 cfs). [Res. 17, 2001]
- Shallow flooding should be pursued as a management obligation by the city of Los Angeles at Owens Lake—to the maximum extent possible-- both to reduce the dust hazard and to create habitat for thousands of nesting and migrating shorebirds (such as the snowy plover). Creation of this habitat should be an express obligation, not merely a secondary benefit of dust control. Growing salt grass to (a type of managed vegetation) to control dust is far less beneficial. [Res. 18, 2001]
- The Bolsa Chica wetlands (approximately 1200 acres) near Huntington Beach, California, which provide vital habitat for the Pacific Flyway and are the home to at least five endangered species of birds, should not be developed for housing and should instead be firmly protected (as could be accomplished through the work of the Bolsa Chica Land Trust). [Res. 16, 1996]
- The 139 acre Ballona Wetlands near Marina del Rey in Los Angeles County, California should not be developed for housing but instead should be acquired by the Fish and Wildlife Service, with its ecosystem (the largest wetland system in that county) restored. [Res. 17, 1996]

- The biologically fragile condition of San Francisco Bay (with 90% of its tidal wetlands now destroyed by fill) should not be made worse by adding two square miles of additional fill to accommodate longer runways at San Francisco's international airport, which could further constrict tidal action and injure habitat for aquatic animals, plants, birds and fish (including spawning herring and endangered salmon). [Res. 15, 2000]
- California's Fish and Game Commission should not permit hunting hounds to be released to aid hunters in the habitat of rare animals, such as fisher, wolverine, marten, and the red fox, where they might be injured or killed, as a kind of incidental take. This restriction will also reduce the likelihood of exposing them to canine transmitted diseases. [Res. 10, 2010]
- The habitat for the Bull Trout along the Jarbidge River in Nevada must be protected. Only a trail, not a road, should follow along it from the Pine Creek Campground to the boundary of the wilderness area. The Forest Service should prepare an environmental impact statement before it construction (of a trail or road) is attempted, including an alternative that would restore the habitat for the trout. [Res. 8, 2002]
- The Fish and Wildlife Service should expand the amount of acreage designated as critical habitat for the endangered Bull Trout in Nevada, particularly in the Jarbidge River drainage. [Res.5, 2009]
- Habitat for the pronghorn antelope in the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge in northern Nevada is being degraded by a buildup of more than 1000 wild horses and burros, with springs, streams and riparian zones suffering. These should be removed in a humane way as specified in the Wild Horse and Burro Act. This will allow the habitat that the pronghorn need to flourish once again. [Res. 6, 2008]
The preferred alternative of the revised management plan for the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge should be adopted because it best protects the habitat for the pronghorn antelope and the sage grouse, as well as providing a quality recreational experience for visitors; the refuge should be applauded for engaging the public in revising its policies. [Res. 23, 2009]
- Because the 9th Circuit of the federal Court of Appeals found that the construction of the Ruby Gas pipeline from Wyoming to Oregon damaged habitat in its course, which was not mitigated (including damage to habitat of endemic fishes, sage grouse, and pygmy rabbits), the mitigation required by law should be accomplished at the earliest opportunity, with the natural habitat restored. [Res. 3, 2012]
- Plans to develop an observatory on Mt. Graham near Tucson, Arizona should be dropped because of their adverse effects on critical habitat of the Mt. Graham red squirrel (a relict stand of ancient spruce and fir), as well as on habitat for 20 endemic species found there and on sites that are sacred to the San Carlos Apache

Indians living nearby. Funds for this observatory should not be forthcoming from the National Science Foundation, nor should Congress exempt this or any other site from the need to comply with all environmental and historic preservation laws. [Res. 20, 1997]

- President Biden should classify the Monarch Butterfly as endangered and adopt policies to better protect the milkweed plants in the Midwest that these butterflies eat. [Res. 10, 2022]
- Roads along the edge of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area that have been closed to protect calving grounds for elk and migration routes for deer and elk should not be re-opened nor paved. [Res. 23, 1997]
- The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) should protect the native Northern Gray wolf until its numbers have recovered to reach a sustainable level. Despite a few breeding pairs in northeastern Oregon, it is still endangered, and every measure should be taken to protect it. [Res. 8, 2010]
- No mountain biking facility (lift-assisted in this case) should be built on Mt. Hood because the one proposed by Timberline Lodge would adversely affect the elk herd there, including its calving area and harm its summer range. Moreover, the water and habitat in the Salmon River and Zig Zag watersheds could be compromised by increased erosion. [Res. 2, 2011]
- The eight million-acre Red Desert and Great Divide region in Wyoming, administered by the BLM, should be protected. This area harbors the nation's largest desert elk herd, a 50,000 antelope herd (the largest migratory game herd in the lower 48 states), and over 350 species of wildlife. It includes the largest active sand dune system in North America and sites of cultural and historical significance, as well as value as wilderness. Plans put forth by the BLM in 2004 failed to protect this area, known as the "wild heart of the west." The Federation instead supports the alternative plan for managing the area put forth by the Citizens and Wildlife group. Moreover, it recommends that environmentally or culturally sensitive area there should be withdrawn from industrial uses and designated as Wilderness Study Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, or otherwise protected. This would include crucial range for big game, sage grouse, mountain plover, rare plant habitat, and landscapes with wilderness qualities. Where sensitive areas have already been leased for drilling for oil, gas, or coal-bed methane, the leases should be bought back or exchanged. Otherwise, the least damaging type of drilling should be used. [Res. 7, 2004]
- Steps must be taken to reverse the decline of the Northern Spotted Owl (NSO), which has lost 60-80 % of its old-growth habitat in the Pacific Northwest. It was supposed to have been protected under the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan, but it has continued to decline. The Bush administration has alleged that that this is because of competition from the Barred Owl and has proposed alternate plans calling for

another 25% shrinkage in habitat. Until there is better research on the role of the Barred Owl, primary emphasis in the ESA Recovery Plan should be placed on preservation/restoration of habitat for the NSO. [Res. 1, 2008]

- The native species viability provision in the planning rules for national forests should be maintained and not removed, as the Forest Service attempted to do under the Obama administration. This provision is designed to prevent species decline over time leading to their listing under the ESA. The provision played a key role in spotted owl litigation in 1991. It is more important than ever to assure their viability and adaptability in the light of climate change. It is a key provision in the 1976 NFMA. [Res. 11, 2011]
- Federal programs must be established to protect species and populations of salmon in the Northwest from extinction. Needed are adequate supplies of water and mitigation programs to reverse the decline in fish populations and restore river and wetland habitat. The common threat to the salmon is human activity, hydropower, navigation, mining, logging fishing, and urban growth. [Res. 37, 1991]
- Federal agencies should undertake technical studies on the best way to restore runs of salmon and steelhead (the need for this was cited particularly on the Upper Columbia River and its tributaries). [Res. 5, 1993]
- To pave the way for recovery of these salmon stocks, clear cutting should cease within watersheds supporting salmon (on both public and private lands), polluted waterways must be cleaned up, the dams that most obstruct salmon passage should be removed, and international agreements must be negotiated between the U.S. and Canada to reduce over-fishing and better regulate fishing to protect Pacific salmon. [Res. 2, 1997] Efforts to implement such an agreement must put emphasis on conserving the species, with its genetic diversity, and also develop a mechanism to resolve disputes. [Res., 20, 1998]
- The four dams on the lower Snake River generate a small amount of energy and facilitate heavily subsidized barging transportation. There are cost-effective options for clean, affordable energy, and rail transportation can supply transportation needs in place of barging. Removal of the dams would allow the 140 miles of the free-flowing Salmon River to supply prime habitat for recovered runs of salmon on the Snake system, as well as revitalize the economy of central Idaho. These dams now have eliminated 90 percent of the salmon and steelhead runs in the Snake River basin, which includes the Salmon River in central Idaho. [Res. 17, 2005] Removal of these dams will also allow salmon and steelhead to once again ascend up the Snake River and into headwater streams that extend into northern Nevada (the Owyhee, the Bruneau, Jarbidge, and Salmon Falls Creek). Representatives of Nevada should be able to work with northwestern states to restore these lost salmon runs. [Res. 7, 2008]

- The FWOC urges President Biden to direct that the federal dams on the lower Snake River be breached to restore salmon runs, following the new recommendations of NASA and CEQ, which the FWOC welcomes. [Res. 6, 2022]
- More vigorous action should be taken to restore the thirteen stocks of salmon in the northwest that are either threatened or endangered, and all the streams that can be restored as salmon habitat should be considered as critical habitat under the ESA. The 2817 miles of streams that can be restored should be considered to be critical habitat. [Res. 15, 2005]
- The fish runs on the Elwha River on the Olympic Peninsula need to be restored through removal of the Elwha and Glines dams so that spawning areas can function again and not be blocked (which also will free Olympic National Park from a non-conforming development). [Res. 8, 1993] Not only should Congress authorize the removal of these dams, but it should also appropriate the funds needed to actually remove them, as well as restore the related ecosystems and their salmon spawning areas. [Res. 15, 1996]
- The FWOC wants to stop efforts to build a dam on the Chehalis River in Washington state because it would harm salmon and steelhead habitat there and urges that other alternatives be investigated to provide flood protection for the town of Chehalis and for nearby roadways. The governor has delayed it for six months. [Res. 6, 2020]
- Kiwanis Ravine in Seattle (next to Discovery Park), which harbors a valuable rookery for blue herons as well as other birds, is a “critical habitat area” and should be given added protection by having its land acquired and put in public ownership. [Res. 2, 2001]
- Public officials should provide the means to put the forested upland at 34th Avenue N.W. in Seattle in public ownership to better protect the nursery waters for fish in the Salmon Bay Waterway. [Res. 3, 2001]
- Wolves should be reintroduced into the habitat of Olympic National Park, where they were once a native species. [Res. 22, 1999]
- Human use of the Dungeness Spit National Wildlife Refuge in the state of Washington should be restricted, as proposed by the Interior Department, to better protect the habitat there for over 250 species of birds and fifty species of mammals. Unrestricted recreational use of this area could have a detrimental impact on wildlife. [Res. 11, 1996]
- A fully-funded, permanent, year-round rescue tug should be stationed at Neah Bay to improve the capability of dealing with major oil spills in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and limiting damage to marine ecosystems. [Res. 33, 2001]

- A plan should be developed by federal and state authorities to ensure healthy populations of pelagic sea birds in Puget Sound, which have been declining precipitously in numbers because of the destruction of marine habitat, boating activities, and being caught as bycatch in fishing nets. [Res. 21, 1999]
- Federal and state agencies must take action to stop the decline of the southern, resident killer-whale population (orcas) in Puget Sound. Only 79 survive. The National Marine Fisheries Service should give the population status as endangered and should step up enforcement of its fisheries regulations to assure an adequate supply of fish for the orcas. Both that agency and the state should make sure that limitations are observed on how closely vessels may approach orcas. The state should also more strictly enforce limitations on the release of toxic effluents into Puget Sound. Finally, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency should establish and enforce acceptable noise levels in the marine environment. [Res. 3, 2002]
- A recovery plan must be put into effect to rescue the Strait of Georgia (between Vancouver, B.C. and Vancouver Island) from over-fishing and other impacts which have caused the decline in populations of ling cod, rockfish and other species. Fishing for these species should be closed; “no take” reserves established, and funding for scientific research there increased (to no less than \$5 million annually). [Res. 6, 2001]
- An “International Stewardship Area” should be established in the Orca Pass area between Canada’s Gulf Islands and the San Juan Islands in the U.S., which is one of the most biologically rich and sensitive marine regions in the world. In that area various steps must be taken: pollution must be prevented; specific zones must be given higher levels of protection; the status of species and their health must be measured and reported on; and steps taken to restore, sustain and protect habitats and key species. [Res. 34, 2001]
- Recovery efforts for the restoration of the Northern Rockies gray wolf should go forward on a broader basis than just the territory within Yellowstone National Park. [Res. 12, 1992]
- Wildlife corridors for species such as elk and deer should be established to reduce mortality from roadkills, and the Federation particularly supports efforts in Idaho to establish such corridors between places such as Harriman State Park and other habitat they utilize being promoted by the Idaho Wildlife Association. [Res. 4, 2004]
- Federal recovery plans for the grizzly bear should not allow virtually uncontrolled destruction of the bear’s habitat (e.g., drilling, timbering, road construction, etc.). Moreover, the recovery zone lines should be based on maps of areas bears use rather than on political lines, provide for linkages between areas bears use, permit

few roads near national parks and wilderness areas, and should set human-caused mortality at zero. [Res. 14, 1992]

- States should change their game laws to disallow hunting bears with dogs, the use of food baiting to draw bears so that they can be shot, or hunting female bears in the spring, when they are pregnant and/or are feeding cubs. [Res. 21, 1995]
- Care must be taken to make sure that elk raised in captivity by farmers, that may be cross bred with Scottish red deer, do not escape to adversely affect stocks of wild elk, thereby transmitting disease and producing further cross-breeding. [Res. 13, 1994]
- All wolves, bear and other predators in Alaska ought to be left alone and not be subject to takes in various forms (including shooting, trapping, snaring, etc.) to better protect biodiversity and assure continuation of a healthy, functioning ecosystem that is naturally balanced, with complete populations of wild predators. [Res. 4, 1993]
- The FWOC urges the Biden Administration to have its Justice Department cease arguing the case for building the road through Alaska's Izembek National Wildlife Refuge and to instead oppose this destructive road. [Res. 2, 2021]
- Laws should be enacted in Canada (including provinces such as British Columbia) to protect endangered species and to preserve all indigenous wildlife. These laws need to be effective and be based on science, not politics. All critical habitat for species listed as endangered should be protected to enable them to complete their life cycles on all lands within Canada. [Res. 38, 2001]
- The province of British Columbia should reintroduce a moratorium on hunting grizzly bears and adopt a zero tolerance for all those human actions that cause mortality of these bears. Performance standards for the protection of habitat for grizzly bears there should be at least as stringent as those in force in the United States. Authorities in British Columbia should cooperate with those in the United States to protect grizzly bears. [Res. 39, 2001]
- Provincial and local governments in British Columbia should take steps to protect the ecological values of the Boundary Bay ecosystem, which is a vital link in the chain of stopover points on the Pacific Flyway. The migratory species that rely on this habitat should not be imperiled through the construction of power plants that would degrade air quality and increase greenhouse gasses. [Res. 40, 2001]

FORESTS

General

- The idea of “Charter Forests” is poorly conceived and should not be approved or implemented. Under it, national forests would be turned over to a stakeholder group which would be dominated by municipal, county, state, and tribal officials. While federal officials would be present, those representing all of the people who own them would be overwhelmed. Rural communities would be in the “drivers’ seat.” This would not be in the interests of the general public across the country. [Res. 19, 2002]
- Public lands should not be privatized. Moves in this direction have been underway over the past forty years. Particularly questionable are small steps, which should be carefully scrutinized. All sorts of steps of this sort are being taken: such as granting long-term leases for oil and gas drilling rights, ownership of mineral rights, granting counties rights to roads across public lands, public-private partnerships, funding public land agencies through user fees, using business vocabulary, contracting with private firms to provide many services on public lands, and even setting up “friends groups.” Careful scrutiny of proposals along these lines should strive to prevent inappropriate privatization. [Res. 1, 2014]
- Parks and public operations should be supported primarily through taxes and the appropriate use of bonds. Both overt and subtle efforts to privatize parks and public lands should be opposed. [Res. 1, 2015]
- For over forty years, the Forest Service and the BLM have been cutting timber from federal lands at rates beyond levels of sustained yield. Reckless, ecologically unsound road construction and logging have been devastating watersheds, wildlife, and forest ecosystems, as well as reducing opportunities for recreation. [Res. 19, 1992]
- It is time to cease all commercial logging in national forests. Commercial logging has been the source of too much damage: eroded landscapes, silted streams, degraded habitat, with species driven to extinction, as well as the loss of 90% of the ancient forests. The Forest Service’s commitment to logging as the primary activity in forests is the main cause of this problem, with the timber industry bringing enormous political pressures to bear. It is now clear that neither the timber industry nor the Forest Service can be trusted to protect our priceless National Forests (including their wilderness, scenic beauty and resources for outdoor recreation experiences and their wildlife and fisheries) as long as commercial logging is allowed. However, logging for administrative purposes, for subsistence, public safety, the safety of adjacent private property or the restoration of wildlife habitat (based on sound scientific principles), could still be allowed. [Res. 5, 1997] Legislation to end ecologically destructive timber sales in the

national forests should also include provisions to retrain workers and ecologically restore areas that need it, using funds that had been subsidizing such sales. [Res. 2, 1998; see also Res. 14, 1999] Legislative efforts to end commercial logging should extend to cover all federal lands (i.e., BLM lands as well as national forests). [Res. 12, 2000]

- Congress should reformulate the basic charter of the Forest Service so that its mission is to maintain the well-being of forest ecosystems as habitat (replacing the mission of multiple use). The production of commodities should no longer be a purpose of the national forest system. Recreational use should be permitted in ways that are not destructive. Professionals with a wide variety of training should be hired. Clear standards for performance should be established to measure the well-being of forest ecosystems—at various levels: national, regional, and for each national forest. Plans should show how these standards will be met and be based both on public input and professional expertise (and be brief and clear). Financing should come from funds appropriated by Congress. Citizens should have rights to appeal decisions made by Forest Service officials that they believe are inconsistent with the new mission, that fail to meet performance standards, or that are otherwise contrary to law, with those appeals being heard by administrative courts separate from the Forest Service. Citizens should also be able to petition courts to find administrators in default of their obligations and to put deficient forests into receivership. [Res. 7, 2001]
- S. 1691, introduced in 2015 by Sen. John Barrasso, merits opposition for a variety of reasons: it would materially increase the amount of logging in national forests and would weaken protections to national forests provided under environmental laws: reducing opportunities for judicial review, reducing the range of alternatives considered under EISs, increase the amount of bonds required for citizens to sue the government, and set up new categorical exclusions for EISs, thereby weakening the ESA. [Res. 7, 2015]
- The Northwest Ancient Forest Campaign should be given support so that it may succeed in its efforts to end commercial logging of old growth forests from the national forests of the Spotted Owl region. The natural resources on federal lands should be conserved for responsible recreation and tourism and habitat. The remaining old growth forests should be preserved for their genetic heritage. The fragmentation of forest habitat must end, as well as logging that denudes habitat for all living things. [Res. 22, 2001]

[Superseded—see above] Plans for national forest use should recognize the public’s concern over protection of old growth or ancient forests, the maintenance of wildlife habitat and biological diversity in both old growth and younger forests. However, sustainable forestry is a legitimate use of the national forests. The ecological principles of “New Forestry” should be given more extensive testing and applied where appropriate. Plans and practices should be open to modification

- and subject to strict monitoring. The public should continue to participate in the planning process. [Res. 17, 1991]
- New forest legislation should maintain rights of public participation and appeal, go into effect immediately, rely on an active program of forest research, and monitor results, with public involvement. Species should not be de-listed until well on the way to recovery. [Res. 19, 1992]
 - There ought to be a permanent moratorium on the construction of roads in roadless areas of the national forests, including in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. [Res. 12, 1998]
 - Federal funding for the construction of new logging roads on national forests should be reduced since such funding constitutes a hidden subsidy for the timber industry that encourages irresponsible amounts of cutting, endangers roadless areas, and compromises water quality and habitat for fish and wildlife. [Res. 13, 1997]
 - Environmental laws should not be suspended, even temporarily, to expedite timber sales, as with the Timber Salvage Rider of 1995. This rider suspended three key environmental laws and directed that logging go forward in previously protected old-growth forests, as well as in stands of associated trees (which could be quite healthy). Also unacceptable are pieces of proposed legislation purporting to address “forest health emergencies,” which are really blatant “giveaways” to the timber industry, with no environmental controls. [Res. 2, 1996]
 - The FWOC opposes the bill (H.R. 2936) sponsored by Rep. Westerman (R., AZ) that would open the way for a great deal of logging in federal forests without compliance with many environmental laws, ostensibly in areas that have experienced wild fires. In reality, it would aim to get timber out of old growth tracts and boost production. It would set a terrible precedent in suspending applicable environmental laws. [Res. 5, 2017]
 - The provisions of the House passed Farm Bill (2018) relating to forests, wildlife, and the environment should not be added to the final Farm Bill because of their harmful effect; specifically, the provisions of the Westerman bill permitting huge areas of the national forests to be cut without environmental reviews; language that would remove requirements that the Forest Service consult with wildlife experts when endangered species might be affected; that would no longer require permits to apply pesticides near drinking water; that would exempt pesticide manufacturers from liability for killing ESA wildlife; that would remove intermittent streams from Clean Water Act coverage; that would preempt stronger state environmental laws; that would end the Conservation Stewardship program; and that would reduce payments to farmers for putting their land into the Conservation Reserve program. [Res. 1, 2018]

- The FWOC opposes new bills (e.g., S. 4431) with the ostensible purpose of limiting the scope of forest fires, but actually aiming to remove large, old-growth trees and being pushed by the timber industry. Such old large trees actually impede such fires. [Res. 3, 2020]
- When planning timber sales, the Forest Service should prepare either Environmental Assessments or Environmental Impact Statements under NEPA and should stop its practice of avoiding NEPA compliance by resorting to “categorical exclusions,” as it is doing frequently on the Mt. Hood National Forest. [Res. 13, 2007]
- To be viable, the timber industry must operate on a lower, realistic and sustainable level of cutting and use more ecologically-benign forest practices (such as light weight, low-impact technology), as well as abide by the limits set by federal law to protect biodiversity and the health of forest ecosystems. [Res. 19, 1992; also Res. 24, 1995]
- The federal government should actively assist the process by which jobs are shifted from logging and milling the remaining old growth to other enterprises, including tourism, small-scale manufacturing, and thinning and reforestation in timber-dependent communities. Federal funding and technical assistance should be provided to maintain and improve the infrastructure in these communities, help mills re-tool, and re-train workers for other trades. Where applicable, low-interest loans should be provided, as well as extended unemployment benefits and relief from mortgage payments for workers. Programs should aim at creating new jobs at established union wages. Conservationists should cooperate with unions representing woodworkers to design programs that are economically and environmentally compatible and see each other as potential allies. [Res. 22, 1990; also Res. 2, 1992 and Res. 24, 1995]

Superseded in part] Programs to better protect ancient forests should be combined with programs to provide a sustainable future for the timber industry and its dependent communities. Such programs would include controls on log exports, sustainable management, a stable supply of two billion board feet of wood, tax incentives (especially for small wood lot owners), worker assistance, reforestation and community development programs. [Res. 23, 1991]

- Sustained yield should be mandated both for the national forests and BLM lands. Efforts to assist timber dependent communities should not jeopardize environmental programs, such as by overriding the Endangered Species Act, subordinate the values of national forests to timber and grazing, interfere with rights of citizens to go to court to challenge national forest actions, nor create new reserves of a bogus nature (which would lack permanence). [Res. 24, 1991; see also Res. 2, 1992]

- Congress should prohibit the export of raw logs from the forests of the Pacific Northwest to save milling jobs in that region and reduce pressure for timber sales from national forests. To guard against the introduction of pests that might adversely affect those native forests, Congress should also prohibit the import of logs from abroad. [Res. 14, 1994]
- The United States should offset the effect of subsidies being provided for Canadian timber production (through minimal environmental regulation and enforcement) by imposing duties (or taxes, quotas or other measures) that keep imports of Canadian lumber at levels that do not exceed historic averages. [Res. 37, 2001]
- Because fire has often played vital part in the regenerative cycle of our forests and wildlands (especially in dry-climate forest ecosystems), prescribed burning can be acceptable in certain circumstances, where necessary, as a valid management policy in urban/wildland interfaces, as long as appropriate precautions are taken to control the prescribed burns. [Res. 2, 1999] Prescribed burning (outside of designated wilderness areas and areas preserved for their biological significance) ought to become an integral part of fire management policies, but it needs to be prudently administered. Through eliminating fuel buildup, such burning will set the stage for the return of natural, low-intensity fires that recycle nutrients, remove underbrush and dead trees, and release seeds. [Res. 14, 2000]
- Salvage logging should not be automatically done following large, catastrophic wildfires on public forest lands. Often recovery will better be facilitated by allowing the areas to recover naturally; salvage logging often leaves more flammable materials on site in the form of slash and reduces the survival of seedlings. Always the goal ought to be restoration of ecological integrity and the resilience and health of the forest. Careful study must be undertaken to decide on the best course following such fires. [Res. 17, 2007]
- Forestry laws should adopt the elements of the plan proposed ecologist Dr. Dominic DellaSala for achieving climate-smart forests by preserving all of the remaining old growth on publicly-owned forests, by requiring that trees on privately-owned forests be allowed to grow to no less than 80 years of age, by restoring clear-cut forests, and by taxing the owners of forests who clear-cut them and by providing other incentives for them to avoid climate-destructive practices. [Res. #6, 2018]
- After congratulating President Biden on his new order to federal agencies to extend greater protection to old trees, the FWOC urges him to bring cutting of them on federal lands to an end. They need to stay alive for as long as possible to keep the carbon in them out of the atmosphere. [Res. 2, 2022]
- The FWOC opposes cutting down mature trees and those in old-growth stands in publicly-owned forests. Many such timber sales are still being made in Oregon,

for example. But, they are also occurring in many places. They are being made in defiance of President Biden's New Executive Order [Res. 3, 2022]

- Legislation (H.R. 1904) should not be enacted that would increase the amount of logging, particularly the cutting of big trees in the backcountry, under the guise of preventing catastrophic forest fires. Citizen appellate rights should not be curtailed. The emphasis should be reducing fire danger along the urban-forest interface. [Res. 10, 2003]
- Legislation should not be enacted which makes it easier to log after fires and other natural events, such as blow downs, ice storms, and insect outbreaks. Those pushing this legislation want to reduce environmental reviews, judicial review, and opportunities for public comment. New loopholes should not be created to justify widespread removal of trees. [Res. 26, 2005]
- In regions where summer lightning strikes are less common, greater efforts should be made to prevent fires caused by human carelessness or ignorance. Public agencies should institute educational programs to reduce the incidence of human-caused wildfires in forests and on public rangelands. These fires arise out of many unsafe practices: campfires built outside of campgrounds, dumping ashes from fireplaces, target shooting away from facilities built for that purpose, and vehicles moving cross-country. People must be taught to obey fire restrictions. [Res. 1, 2013]
- The FWOC opposes revocation of the rule against cutting trees in eastern Oregon national forests over 21 inches in diameter. During its 25 years in force, this rule has provided many ecological benefits, particularly for valuable big trees. It has been easy to apply. As it has been applied, it has also provided leeway for occasional exceptions. [Res. 7, 2020]

Specific Forests

- This nation's remaining ancient forests (composed of ecosystems, plants, animals and soils) should be protected from damaging intrusion. Protection of ancient forests on federal lands in Oregon, Washington, and northern California is particularly important. [Superseded in part] In these states, the authorized levels of cutting should be reduced to less than 2.5 bbf by 1991. [Res. 23, 1990] Also special protection should be extended to Pacific yew trees. [Res. 2, 1992]

[Superseded in part] Legislation to better protect forests (particularly old growth) in the Pacific Northwest should also include eastside forests in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. [Res. 22, 1991] There ought to be a significant reduction in levels of logging in these forests, protection of all watersheds and fisheries, assistance to timber dependent communities, and permanent protection of all remaining roadless areas, and permanent protection for all remaining old growth, or ancient forests. [Res. 3, 1993] Management plans for the Interior

- Columbia River Basin's forests and ranges should specify less logging and grazing rather than more and should restore all public lands damaged by previous management practices, adopt practices that improve water quality, and result in protection of all critical wildlife habitat there and all roadless areas and ancient forests. [Res. 3, 1997]
- [Superseded in part] Federal forests in the Pacific Northwest should be managed with an emphasis on ecosystem management, watershed protection, long rotation schedules for managed forests, and the willingness to adopt principles of modern conservation biology in all aspects of forest planning. The centerpiece of planning should be designation of ancient forests in permanent reserves that are protected for all logging, thinning and salvage. Plans must be ecologically credible, scientifically sound and legally responsible. [Res. 2, 1993] Detailed ecological surveys to identify and protect sensitive ecosystems and species, as required by law, must be undertaken by the Forest Service prior to making timber sales (especially in old growth). [Res. 17, 1999]
 - Option 9 of the Clinton Administration, which was designed to address the needs of old growth forest habitat in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California, was flawed in that it allowed salvage logging (e.g., for burnt timber or blow downs), thinning for trees up to 80 years old, and it provided no permanent protection for ancient forests, nor protection for east side Ponderosa Pine forests. Moreover, thirty percent of the ancient forests were left out of the areas to be protected. [Res. 2, 1994] Salvage logging should not be accelerated so that old growth stands are endangered, or in cases where environmental laws are suspended. [Res. 25, 1995]
 - However, even the practices designed to implement Option 9 should not be weakened. Efforts were made under the Bush Administration to suspend the "survey and manage" requirement (species on tracts under management had to be inventoried and protected) and the Aquatic Conservation Strategy, which required a showing that fish would not be harmed. Collusive arrangements should not be made to settle challenging suits brought by industry. [Res. 11, 2003]
 - The "survey and manage" rule should be reinstated, and the court order requiring this should not be appealed. The "look before you log" rule was basically sound, and management plans should have to have provisions protecting species identified in surveys. [Res. 24, 2005]
 - In revising the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP), the following should be done to reduce the impact of climate change:
 - more older, carbon-dense forests should be preserved;
 - more protection should be provided to stream sides;
 - emissions from forestry should be reduced that add to global warming;
 - the density of forest roads should be reduced, with little-used roads removed. funding provided to restore ecologically-damaging roads, and more closures of roads to reduce fire danger;

- fire suppression should focus on areas near homes;
- and more emphasis should be placed on wildland fires that provide ecosystem benefits.

Finally, the best available science should be used in revising the NWFP, with guidelines and standards that are transparent. Many people should be engaged, including federation clubs, in the process of revision. [Res. 4, 2016]

- The Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington state should revise its timber sale program so that it does not offer sales of old growth or late successional forest in or immediately adjacent to areas highly prized for their recreational, wilderness or scenic values, or adjacent to protected areas or trails. Nor should sales be offered where they would severely impact habitat for spotted owls and other endangered species, nor in any area identified by wildlife professionals as critical habitat. [Res. 5, 1996]
- The ancient forests of British Columbia also stand in urgent need of protection from the ravishing effects of massive clear cutting. [Res. 13, 1991] The recommendations for reformed forest practices, contained in the Clayoquot Sound Scientific Report, should be extended to cover logging practices throughout British Columbia. These include: planning that focuses on trees that should be retained, applying biodiversity considerations on a site-by-site basis, stronger protection for streams, restrictions on road construction, and a requirement that scientific assessments must be done before logging can occur in pristine watersheds. Moreover, the role of native tribes in managing forests would be expanded in areas which they occupy. [Res. 16, 1995] It is especially important that this approach be applied to the entire coastal temperate rainforest belt of British Columbia. As this is done (through the Central Coast Planning Process), logging should be deferred in all intact valleys and ecosystems, including the Klakish and East Creek watersheds on Vancouver Island and Ahta and Johnson watersheds on the mainland coast. Comprehensive inventories of the resources are needed, as well as full watershed plans. [Res. 18, 1996] For all of the forests of British Columbia, the level of logging must be immediately reduced to sustainable levels (ecologically determined), and clear cutting must be phased out, and forest management that is ecosystem based must be phased in instead. The government of British Columbia should eliminate subsidies for high levels of timber production on its lands that take place through minimal environmental regulation and enforcement. This level of production is damaging salmon habitat and is leading to the decline of threatened and endangered species and their habitat. [Res. 36, 2001]
- Immediate action should be taken by federal, state, and local agencies to protect and restore fragile old-growth forest and riparian and aquatic ecosystems in pursuit of the findings of the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project (SNEP, 1997) which found that riparian and aquatic systems are the most impaired habitats in that range, that wildlife decline has been caused by the loss of this habitat, as well as of foothill and late successional forests, that water quality problems exist

- because of excessive sedimentation, and that fire suppression has caused a buildup of fuels. To deal with the latter problem, the Forest Service should use prescribed fire in its management. [Res. 11, 1997] The Forest Service should adopt the suggestions embodied in the “conservation alternative” for the management of Sierra Nevada forests, which would place emphasis on protecting old growth, maintaining roadless areas intact, preserving riparian areas, and protecting the habitat for such species as the California spotted owl, goshawk, and fur bearers such as the marten and fisher, as well as amphibians. [Res. 7, 1999]
- The Sierra Nevada Framework, which was adopted in 2001 by the Forest Service, should not be weakened. It provides strict limits on cutting large trees and road building. Efforts to weaken it through increasing diameter limits and reducing canopy-cover requirements and protection for endangered species (e.g., California spotted owl and fisher) should be resisted. The amount of logging allowed should not be doubled. The framework adopted in 2001 should be kept intact. [Res. 15, 2003]
 - Legislation should not be enacted to implement the recommendations of the so-called “Quincy Library Group” in California because they would double current levels of logging in central Sierra Nevada national forests (under the guise of building fuel breaks), with inadequate scientific oversight and other needed controls and imposing detrimental effects on wildlife, soils, and water. While touted as a local solution, it is opposed by nearly all small environmental groups in the area. [Res. 14, 1997]
 - Forest practices on private lands should be tightly regulated under state law. In California, conservationists have sought regulations to limit clear cuts to no more than 20 acres, with larger intervening forests between cut areas, with the amount clear cut in any ten year period not exceeding 15% of the watershed, and clear cutting disallowed in old growth. 15% of the forests under every ownership would have to be in trees that are mature or over-mature for wildlife. Streamside protection zones need to be ample and sustained yield required. [Res.11, 1991]
 - Industrial clear-cutting of private, as well as state-owned, forests in California, should stop. This destructive practice is: converting the state’s diverse forests into fire-prone tree plantations; is endangering wildlife and its habitat; is threatening water quality; it is promoting widespread use of chemical herbicides; it is contributing to global change of the climate; is destroying the state’s natural beauty; and is damaging the value of private property and businesses. The state’s officials and agencies should bring this practice to an end. [Res. 15, 2006]
 - Increased state and federal funding should be allocated for research into ways to combat the “Sudden Oak Death” disease, which has killed thousands of trees and shrubs in California. Teams of scientists with broader expertise must be employed, including fire ecologists who can determine whether prescribed

burning might help; and they should broaden their investigation to search for common factors in the affected sites. [Res. 24, 2001]

- The Forest Practices Act of Oregon should be changed so that it meets the standards for Protecting Cold Water (PCW) and those of the federal Clean Water Act, as well as set forth objectives (which are clearly stated) for protecting watersheds and ensuring the health and resilience of forests. The implementing rules should be solidly based on the best available science, and should provide mechanisms that make it possible to quickly update them, as may be needed, to deal with ongoing climate changes. [Res. 8, 2018]
- Thanks are extended to those in Oregon who negotiated the proposed improvements in streamside buffers, reduced logging on steep slopes, and less damaging processes in building forest roads, which led to legislation making these improvements. [Res. 4, 2022]
- The Mt. Hood National Forest should drop its proposals to let a series of timber sales near the Cooper Spur area, covering a 1350 acre area of ancient forest. These sales will risk an area reserved as spotted owl habitat and degrade water quality, including spawning grounds. [Res. 23, 2003]
- The Umpqua National Forest should not proceed with their plans for the largest timber sale in its history—the Baked Apple Timber Sale, which would involve taking out over 41 million board feet on 917 acres which was not catastrophically burned.. Instead, it should emphasize ecosystem recovery and follow the recommendations of the Beschta Report (OSU), which calls for leaving half of the trees under 20” in diameter, all those over that size, and all dead trees older than 150 years, as well as not building any new roads and avoiding erosive, steep and fragile slopes. [Res. 10, 2004]
- The BLM should not proceed with its proposed WOPR plan for its O & C forest lands in western Oregon under which it would treble logging levels. This proposal would negate the Northwest Forest Plan and do great damage. Congress should not provide any funds for this work. [Res. 12, 2007]
- Because the proposed Pickett West Forest Management Project in southwestern Oregon would destroy the habitat of Northern Spotted Owls as well as rare, ancient-natural ecosystems in the basins of the Illinois River and the Lower Applegate River which have been designated as a Late Successional Reserve, the FWOC goes on record as opposing this project and calls for its cancelation. [Res. 11, 2017]
- A tract of BLM land in the Anderson West area in the Illinois Valley of Oregon of some 2600 acres should not be logged. Since the Biscuit Fire, this area has become a refuge for wildlife. Timber sales would degrade the area, especially Deer Creek. [Res. 13. 2003]

- An independent board should review the Forest Service's action in allowing salvage logging, in response to the Biscuit Fire, within the Babyfoot Lake Botanical Area adjacent to the Kalmiopsis Wilderness in southwestern Oregon, in violation of its own rules, while denying the public access to the area. Proper disciplinary action should be taken against those responsible for this flagrant breach of the public trust. [Res. 2, 2005]
- The temperate rainforest ecosystems of the Tillamook and Clatsop State Forests in Oregon are beginning to recover from past burns and careless management and now provide valuable habitat for numerous threatened or endangered species. Future planning for these areas should focus on protecting their habitat and use of the areas for public recreation. [Res. 1, 1999]
- The FWOC urges the State Land Board of Oregon to end commercial logging of old growth in the Elliott State Forest and to transfer this unit to a suitable public agency which will conserve it and restore the lost old growth and the watersheds within it. In this way public benefits will be realized, including values for compatible recreation. [Res. 8, 2017]
- The state forest lands of Washington State should be managed sustainably, with their second-growth forests to be logged on long rotations of 120-140 years. The guidelines of the Forest Stewardship Council should be followed. The remaining old growth (approximately 80,000 acres) should not be logged but protected. Additional sources of funding should be developed for state schools. The trust in which these forests are held should emphasize long-term sustainability and protection of old-growth forests, wetlands, water, recreation and habitat for wildlife. [Res. 16, 2002]
- As member clubs of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and the Federation itself use paper and paper products, they should try to use paper certified by the Forest Stewardship Council as recycled and bearing its logo. FSC paper is certified by an independent, detailed audit process. Clubs should consider replacing non-FSC virgin paper with FSC recycled paper products. [Res. 25, 2007]
- The roadless areas of the Tongass National Forest in Alaska should be protected. The three million acres of such lands, not yet protected, should receive such protection. Logging and road building should not occur within them. This objective would be achieved under alternatives #6 and #8 of the EIS prepared for the forest. The "no action" alternative, which would reserve no more wilderness there, should be rejected. [Res. 20, 2002]
- The FWOC opposes moves by the outgoing Trump Administration to increase logging in the Tongass NF of Alaska and exempt it from the Roadless Rule. As

the continent's largest intact temperate rainforest, this forest is an incredibly valuable carbon sink and our largest one. [Res. 4, 2020]

- Further, major transfers of federal lands in the West to the states should not be made, as the state of Utah now proposes. If transferred, these lands would lose the protection of some federal environmental laws (such as NEPA) and might become less accessible to the public, particularly if the states getting the lands, subsequently sell them. [Res. 11, 2015]
- Firms attempting to exploit the forests of Siberia should avoid using destructive forest practices and the export of raw logs and should instead add value through local processing and engage only in forestry practices that do not jeopardize the integrity of the forest ecosystems there, with no logging in areas of important biological diversity. [Res. 19, 1993]

LAND EXCHANGES, TRANSFERS, AND INTERMINGLED PRIVATE LANDS

- The timber industry is using land exchanges as a way to avoid environmental restrictions. Trading is used to obtain ownership of the last remnants of publicly-owned old-growth forests. If it is in the public interest to obtain private checkerboard lands, then Congress should provide the funds for purchasing them. [Res. 13, 2002]
- Issues often arise over proposed land exchanges where private owners want to acquire timber on government land in exchange for private land which has been cut over or contains young timber; in such cases appraisals are difficult. Where differences exist with respect to timber volume and value, private lands that are intermingled with public lands should be purchased (using treasury funds) rather than be exchanged to block up public holdings. Publicly owned lands with high conservation values should not be exchanged. Exchanges should only be made, in any event, when information on timber volumes, types, and values (including ecological values) is made readily available to the public. [Res. 25, 2001]
- The exchange proposed in the Umpqua National Forest by the timber industry is not in the public interest. Over 675,000 acres in the Umpqua River drainage in western Oregon would be affected. Prime forest land of both national forest and BLM would be traded for cut over private land. The only values to be considered will be the number of board feet involved. This exchange should not take place. [Res. 13, 2002]
- A land exchange proposed between Plum Creek Timber Company and the Forest Service in the Washington Cascades illustrates points that should guide such land exchanges. The federal lands being traded should consist of forest lands that area already roaded or fragmented. The lands being traded should all be within the same ecoregion or state. Where possible, the Forest Service should utilize "cash equalization" funds to reduce the amount of national forest lands that must be

traded, and the Forest Service should prepare a full Environmental Impact Statement on the exchange. The company getting federal lands should agree to comply with landscape plans in force for the area it acquires, as well as develop appropriate Habitat Conservation Plans for the area (with full public involvement). While the exchange is pending, roadless lands being offered to the federal government should not be opened up with roads, with only selective logging on lands already accessible. Very sensitive lands (i.e., adjacent to designated wilderness areas) should be donated in recognition of the limited use that should be made of such tracts. [This case involved 40,000 acres between Mt. Rainier and the Alpine Lakes Wilderness.] [Res. 13, 1996]

- In the case of the so-called I-90 exchange in Washington State, the highest priorities for public acquisition are roadless lands, late successional forests and salmon streams, which contain critical habitat and provide a connection between the North and South Cascades (which are severely stressed). In this exchange, the Forest Service should acquire 50,000 acres of Plum Creek land and should not relinquish marbled murrelet nesting habitat in the Green River Valley, or classic old growth near Randle. Where necessary, Congress should provide additional appropriated funds to acquire land by purchase, or to equalize values in the trade. Priority should be given to purchasing lands along the Carbon, Tieton, and Yakima Rivers and for the protection of roadless areas near Skykomish and Cle Elum.
- The Forest Service should not issue new easements for timber companies to build logging roads across public lands (especially roadless areas). Where no other means of access is available, timber companies should pay for such easements and mitigate damage (including replacing lost habitat but at higher compensation ratios to account for fragmentation).
- If I-90 is expanded, all adverse impacts must be mitigated, and crossings for wildlife should be provided (as well as modifying bridges for better fish passage). The upper end of Keechelus Lake should be restored to provide a forested corridor connecting with Gold Creek. [Res. 31, 1999]
- The Cascade Conservation Partnership, which aims to raise funds to purchase and protect more than 75,000 acres of privately owned forests in Washington State, should be supported. The checkerboard pattern of these lands arose out of original railroad land grants. Acquisition of these lands will enhance wildlife corridors between the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and Mt. Rainier National Park. This project aims at protecting most of the remaining old growth forests left on private land in this region, as well as 26 miles of riparian zone, 15 lakes, and more than 45 miles of hiking trail. [Res. 32, 2001]

GRASSLANDS AND DESERTS

- Federal laws governing the management of public range lands should not be weakened, as by charging only token fees for grazing, granting special privileges to stock producers, impairing the ability of federal officials to manage for multiple use, or by restricting the right of the public to participate in decisions affecting their range lands. [Res. 3, 1996]
- Legislation should not be enacted that would establish grazing as the best use of public lands, nor mining. Such legislation could make it more difficult for agencies to control environmental degradation caused by overgrazing. [Res. 9, 1998] Nor should those who hold permits to graze on public lands be compensated when activities under these permits are curtailed since these are privileges, not rights. [Res. 22, 1998] Permits should not be issued to graze on public lands under conditions that are not economic and result in subsidies to stockmen (taking into account environmental damage caused). [Res. 17, 1999] Ranchers should not be granted greater rights over public grasslands. They should not be allowed to share title to improvements such as fences and wells, nor to maintain control over locked gates which would close out the public, nor introduce cattle into areas that have been reserved for wildlife. Nor should monitoring of their grazing be reduced, nor should it be harder for the public to file appeals. NEPA's focus should not be changed to benefit grazing interests. These proposals should be dropped. [Res. 21, 2003]
- The FWOC establishes a comprehensive policy on grazing on public range lands comprised of the following elements: [all sub-bullets are Res. 7, 2017 unless otherwise specified]
 - Public rangelands should be managed to protect the fertility and quality of the range, to foster biological diversity, to protect the habitat for diverse biota, and to safeguard the climate, riparian habitat, and the quality of the streams affected.
 - To curb the spread of invasive weeds, various steps should be taken to prevent livestock from churning the soil: the number of them on each management unit should be limited; livestock should be moved frequently; and features that attract livestock should be also be moved frequently, such as watering troughs, salt blocks, and corrals. [Res. 7, 2018]
 - Grazing should not be continued where it would degrade the quality of water running through the range. Where the rangeland has been degraded, restoration ought to be the goal.
 - Grazing should not be allowed on cold soils, nor where it would degrade habitat needed by threatened species.
 - The cumulate impact of grazing permits should be assessed in regional EISs.
 - Grazing fees on federal rangelands should reflect market rates on private and state lands.

- Ownership of so-called “improvements” (wells, fences, and gates) should stay with the federal government, not the permit holder.
- Legislation should be enacted (such as H.R. 3410 in 2016) to authorize the voluntary buy-out of grazing permits on public rangelands (administered by the BLM and the Forest Service). It should provide that once bought-out, permits could never again be issued to permit grazing on these sensitive rangelands. [Res. 14, 2016]
- Western wildlands and deserts need to be protected from invasive non-native plants, which are invading at a rate of nearly 5000 acres per day. They endanger the biological heritage of these lands. [Res. 19, 1998]
- The U.S. government should ratify the convention to Combat Desertification and Drought sponsored by the United Nations, which is designed to stem degradation of arid and semi-arid lands through abuse, poor management, land clearing, and inappropriate exploitation of fragile lands, as well as to reduce dislocation and migration of human populations. [Res. 17, 1997]

AGRICULTURE AND PESTICIDES

- The earth’s resource of soil is being degraded in a massive way by reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides made from oil. These chemical amendments contribute heavily to the buildup of greenhouse gases, and farming practices that rely on them lead to heavy erosion, soil loss, and pollution. Now these amendments have also become very expensive. Instead, organic means of farming should be used, placing reliance on manures, legumes, and such techniques as biological inoculants. This approach is safer, more nutritious, and will alleviate global warming. [Res. 2, 2008]
- Massive new irrigation projects (such as the second phase of the Columbia River Irrigation Project of the Bureau of Reclamation) should not be undertaken where they will seriously degrade water quality (with runoff containing pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers) and produce saline-laden soils leading to desertification. [Res. 16, 1990]
- Chemical companies and processors should be required to test the toxicity of the pesticides and herbicides they produce and to provide detailed scientific data from their tests to the EPA, as well as state and local agencies that regulate them. They should also be required to provide information on how to safely use them. 85% of the tens of thousands of chemicals in these products have never been tested. Those that are sprayed from the air on forests frequently drift and end up in streams and exposing people who live and work and forests to unknown risks. [Res. 1, 2011]

- The soil fumigant known as methyl bromide should be phased out without further delay (no later than 2001 in the United States) because it is a known carcinogen, which endangers the health of strawberry pickers, and is also a depletor of ozone and contaminates soil and water. [Res. 18, 1997]
- No more Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) ought to be permitted in the state of Idaho until all existing ones are cleaned up. Vast quantities of hydrogen sulfide and ammonia generated by such CAFOs pose serious environmental and public health dangers (via pollution of air and water). A pending proposal in Idaho for a CAFO supporting 590,000 hogs is particularly unacceptable. [Res. 2, 2000]
- States should not allow any more CAFOs (Confined Animal Feeding Operations) to be built until existing ones that are polluting in violation of standards are cleaned up or are replaced by new ones that are in compliance with those standards. (Few CAFOs now meet standards and are major sources of pollution of nearby streams and of ground water, and well as of ambient air. One in Oregon at Boardman now is the largest source of ammonia in America.) [Res. 3, 2018]

LAND USE

- States should enact legislation establishing statewide planning goals for land use, which should be reflected in land-use plans adopted by local jurisdictions. Such goals should combat unplanned growth, wasteful and uncoordinated development, sprawl, destabilization of established communities, and divisive conflicts over the future of communities. They should also guard against the loss of farm and forest lands, declines in fish populations, loss of valuable wetlands, loss of ecological diversity, and polluted air and water. Efforts along these lines in Washington State were supported in 1990. [Res. 25, 1990]
- Urban growth boundaries should be adopted by cities and counties in the west. They will provide an officially mapped line that clearly delineates land zoned for urbanization and that zoned for conservation, agriculture and open space. Such boundaries discourage land speculation and provide a tool to control sprawl, while protecting open space. They create incentives for compact growth. [Res. 27, 2003]
- Public lands to the north of Reno (up to 30 miles north) should not be disposed of on a wholesale basis to facilitate expand urban development in this area. This land is needed for wildlife and is too valuable as open space and wild land. [Res. 1, 2006]
- Because open space is critical in places such as southern Washoe County in Nevada to provide habitat for wildlife, to protect water resources, vegetation, and to provide opportunities for recreation and ecotourism, it is important that Washoe

- County proceed to study its open space needs, particularly in the southern part of the county. [Res. 11, 2007]
- Urban communities and counties should take action to identify appropriate open spaces and create a process for acquiring them before such spaces are preempted by development. Neighborhood parks and green, outdoor spaces provide needed opportunities for recreation and relaxation, as well as a means to overcome a sense of isolation. Rapid population growth now makes such action imperative. [Res. 8, 1996]
 - To curb sprawl and the preemption of habitat, there must be less dependence on cars and trucks and less pressure for enlarging highways and providing more parking lots. A greater percentage of gas taxes must be used for public transportation. More funds must be provided to improve public transit and rapid transit. Better use must be made of under-utilized rail lines, and major portions of long-haul freight must be shifted from highways to more efficient railroads. New development projects should not be planned that are not accessible to non-motorists. Outdoor clubs should plan activities with the use of public transportation. [Res. 7, 1997]
 - A transparent, public process should be used to chart the future of the 270,000 acre Tejon Ranch between Bakersfield and Los Angeles. Many environmentally important resources exist on the tract, including key habitat and 57 listed and sensitive plant and animal species. These should be inventoried, in a scientifically valid way, before decisions are made about the future of the tract. Information is needed about the habitat needs of species found there that require large areas. Clear, objective criteria must be used to make decisions. Public input must be invited. All or large parts of the area should be put in public ownership. [Res. 28, 2003] Because scientific evidence now exists to demonstrate that this area is a hotspot for biological diversity (including for the endangered California condor), and its development could exacerbate urban sprawl, 245,000 acres there should be acquired for protection to safeguard its habitat, with sensible development allowed on the remainder of the ranch. [Res. 5, 2006]
 - The time has come to make the Tejon Ranch either a national or state park, or accord it to some other appropriate designation, to protect its unique biodiversity (it is one of the world's 25 biological "hotspots"). [Res. 9, 2007]
 - Because of its sensitivity as an important trout stream, which should be considered for addition to the federal systems of Wild and Scenic Rivers, a major inholding on Upper Deep Creek in California's San Bernardino National Forest should not be developed with a subdivision. [Res. 2, 1995]
 - The ski development at Mt. Hood Meadows in Oregon should not be expanded as a year-round resort because of the threat that such expansion would pose to alpine

meadows, glacial streams and wetlands (the summer impact would exceed that in the winter). [Res. 14, 1998]

- Major ski resorts should not be built in the relatively undeveloped Methow Valley of eastern Washington State because of the threat they pose to the area's wildlife habitat and quality of life, including low-impact recreational opportunity. [Res. 34, 1991]
- The forests of the foothills overlooking Puget Sound must not be converted to urban uses. Various methods should be employed to assure that they remain in forest. If they are managed as timber, standards should be improved to better protect fish and wildlife. [Res. 31, 1999]

MINING

- The 1872 law governing mining on the public domain is antiquated and should be reformed. The so-called "wise use" movement, which is funded by major mining and oil companies, is trying to prevent this needed reform. [Res. 35, 1991] This movement wants to transfer federal lands to state and private ownership. Efforts to appease this movement should be resisted, as by easing environmental restrictions and preventing environmentalists from going to court. [Res. 11, 1992] As an example, the five-acre mill site restriction in the current law (i.e., preventing use of additional acreage for such uses as tailing piles and ponds) should be enforced and not weakened. The 1872 Mining Law should be reformed so that agencies can determine when other public values exceed mineral values and so that they can require a reclamation plan, with a bond, and obtain a fair return for use of public resources. Moreover, patenting of public lands (i.e., privatization) should be ended. [Res. 6, 1999; Res. 21, 2002] In addition, the reforms should allow federal agencies to determine whether mining should be allowed at all. If mining is allowed, then these agencies should require a plan of reclamation, require that a bond should be posted, and obtain a fair return for the use of public resources. [Res. 21, 2002]
- Filers should not be allowed to proceed to develop mines on inventoried roadless lands within national forests until either environmental impact statements are prepared or at least environmental assessments. In some cases, restrictions are being applied in these situations and reclamation of the sites when mining is completed. These indicate that the Forest Service is making decisions with regard to mining and has discretion (which is required under NEPA). [Res. 9, 2011]
- An earmarked fund should be established to clean up abandoned hard-rock mines. It should be funded by taxes on current hard-rock mining to provide funding for situations where those who once owned these mines can no longer be found, and no one wants to take on the clean-up task. Nearly 20 percent of all rivers in the nation are now polluted by such abandoned mines, and 40 percent of all headwater streams in the West. Pollution from shafts driven into slopes for

metalliferous ores are the main problem. There are now almost a half million such mines. [Res. 23, 2005]

- Heap leach mining, which uses cyanide and other dangerous chemicals to extract gold and then is stored in open tailing ponds, should be banned in the Pacific Northwest because of the danger it poses to plant and animal life. In any event, performance bonds should be posted that are large enough to assure that the land is restored to its natural state.[Res. 11, 1993]
- Because heap-leach mining for gold in Nevada in the Carlin trend releases problematic amounts of mercury, which pollutes the air and water bodies to the east and north of the mines and poses public health hazards, the amounts of mercury released should be carefully monitored on a monthly basis (by the state EPA) and immediate remedial action taken if large amounts of mercury are emitted. [Res. 11, 2006] The legislature of Nevada took appropriate action in requiring monitoring of these mercury emissions on a monthly basis; moreover, the state should issue an annual report showing that the mining companies have complied with this requirement. [Res. 20, 2007]
- Surface mining of the hard-rock variety often leaves open pits across the landscape, which are often filled with contaminated water. States, such as Nevada where this is common, should require that these be restored, with funding that the mining companies that created them should be required to provide. There should be standards for the quality of water that collects in these pits, which may provide scarce habitat for fish if cleaned up. [Res. 9, 2013]
- 13,000 acres at the entrance to the Cave Creek Canyon in Arizona should be withdrawn from mineral entry by the Forest Service to protect the area's unique biodiversity from a proposed open pit gold mine. [Res. 2, 1991]
- All federal lands in and near the Bodie State Historical Park in California (within the Bodie Bowl) should be withdrawn from entry under federal mining laws so as to better protect this outstanding, historic ghost town from new mining ventures. [Res. 8, 1992]
- No special use permit should be issued by local county authorities for a mine to extract clay (for "kitty litter") from a site on BLM land in Washoe County, Nevada which is next to housing developments and an Indian colony north of Reno-Sparks because of the problems that would be created of dust, noise, traffic, and water use. [Res. 11, 2001]
- No mine, such as the "New World Mine" proposed by Noranda, should be developed on the periphery of Yellowstone National Park because of the risk that it would pose to surface waters (from acidic runoff), to a designated Wild River (to the Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone River) and to a national park. The mine is another example of the abuse and give away of public resources that can occur

under the Mining law of 1872, which needs to be replaced with an environmentally sound and fiscally-prudent law. [Res. 3, 1994]

- The Thompson Creek molybdenum mine on tributaries of the Salmon River in Idaho should not be enlarged in ways that dump acid drainage into these tributaries and thereby threaten critically important fisheries and other outstanding values. [Res. 21, 1998]
- The withdrawal of 1.2 million acres from mineral entry in the Siskiyou National Forest of Oregon should be maintained and made permanent. The withdrawal made at the end of the Clinton Administration should not be shrunk by 90% as the Bush Administration proposes to do. Rare plants and key wildlife habitat are threatened by mining in that forest. [Res. 21, 2002]
- The FWOC supports more efforts to turn up information on the impact on the environment of a proposed lithium mine on the Oregon-Nevada border near Thacker Pass. Its approval was rushed by the BLM, ignoring impacts on endangered species, ground water pollution by heavy metals, and tribal concerns. It urges preparation of an EIS on federal activities there, and maximum safeguards under FLPMA. [Res. 11, 2022]
- No open pit mine should be developed within the Buckhorn Mountains of Washington State because of the danger posed by toxic tailings to surface waters and the destruction of critical wildlife habitat. The proposal to mine there by the Battle Mountain Gold Company is flawed both in scope and design and should be rejected. [Res. 13, 1995] It would risk environmental damage because of the acid-generating rock that would be exposed, as well as the use cyanide. No legislation should be enacted to exempt this mine from the five-acre mill site limitation. [Res. 12, 1999]
- The government of British Columbia should reject proposals to build a new 160 km road in the watershed of the Taku River to provide access to a re-opened Tulsequah Mine, which would adversely affect habitat there for such species as grizzly and black bear, wolves, coyote, lynx, mountain goats and sheep and salmon (largest producer in B.C.). [Res. 26, 1999]
- The FWOC opposes proceeding with development of the Pebble Mine in Alaska on the headwaters of Bristol Bay, which is prime salmon habitat - in fact, a world-quality resource, which the mine would seriously degrade. [Res. 5, 2020]
- The FWOC opposes building the 211-mile road to provide access to a huge new mine in the Ambler Mining District in Alaska. It would cross the Arctic National Preserve and come close to the wilderness in the Arctic National Park and degrade the wild character of this habitat for many important species. [Res. 13, 2022]

OIL: DRILLING, TANKERS, ETC

- The Arctic Wildlife Refuge and sensitive areas offshore of it must be protected against exploration for oil or drilling for oil. The FWOC opposes any invasion of the Refuge and these offshore areas by oil interests. [Res. 12, 1990] The areas would only provide 51 days of fuel if developed. [Res. 11, 2000] The section of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge on the Arctic plain ought to be closed to oil exploration and drilling and added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The biological heart of this refuge, which contains the most important polar bear denning habitat in the U.S., harbors millions of migratory birds and critical calving and summer feeding ground for the Porcupine caribou herd, ought not be jeopardized; this habitat needs to survive untouched. [Res. 17, 1995] Legislation ought to be enacted giving wilderness designation to the coastal plain of this refuge. [Res. 7, 2007] Because of its important values as habitat for the birds of the Pacific Flyway, for polar bears, the clean water it provides for whales in nearby waters, as well as the habitat it provides for a multitude of animals as America's Serengeti, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge must be accorded greater protection NOW. It is also important as habitat for the native peoples who live there. It must be protected from oil development and other activities that would compromise its values." [Res. 7, 2016]
- The FWOC urges the Biden Administration to stop defending the Willow lease for oil drilling in Alaska that was made by the Trump Administration. The Willow lease is west of the Arctic Wildlife Range but is on the Arctic Plain, where oil development must be ended in light of the need to end use of fossil fuels with climate change underway. [Res. 3, 2021]
- All decisions regarding oil development must be accompanied by full NEPA compliance and reviews required under the Endangered Species Act. [Res. 12, 1990]
- The FWOC supports continued moratoria on drilling for oil in sensitive offshore areas. [Res. 12, 1990]
- In light of the fact that 68 million acres of public land have been leased to oil companies which they are not choosing to develop, no more areas offshore of California, Oregon, and Washington should be opened for oil and gas drilling. The need simply does not exist. [Res. 18, 2008]
- The federal government should cease leasing rights to drill for oil in federal offshore waters and should cease leasing rights to develop new fossil fuels on federal lands. It is no longer acceptable to add more fossil fuels to those being burned and adding to the level of greenhouse gasses causing climate change. [Res. 8, 2015]

- The FWOC urges the Interior Department of the Biden Administration to proceed to terminate its oil leasing program on public lands and waters as soon as it legally can. [Res. 8, 2021]
- Federal law should require that all oil tankers operating in U.S. waters have double hulls to reduce risk of oil spills from collisions, as well as other safeguards to prevent accidents. Those transporting oil at sea should have comprehensive contingency plans in the event of accidents. [Res. 13, 1990]
- The quality and productivity of the waters of Puget Sound should not be jeopardized by projects that would risk more oil spills there, such as the Trans-Mountain Pipeline Project that would construct an oil facility near Port Angeles and bring larger tankers into these waters. [Res. 21, 1991]

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

- The measure proposed by Congress in 2016 to fund the Interior Department in the following year should not be signed because it contains too many anti-environmental riders, such as the one preventing the President from establishing new national monuments. Funding should come through some other avenue, such as a continuing resolution.” [Res. 15, 2016]
- The FWOC urges incoming Pres. Joe Biden to take immediate steps to cancel all efforts of Pres. Trump to roll-back environmental regulations, as well as those still in force ordered by previous Presidents. [Res. 1, 2020]
- The FWOC urges President Biden to pick up the pace in overturning Trump’s rollbacks of important environmental policies. [Res. 1, 2022]

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

- States should require that courses in environmental education be taught all levels, particularly in early school years. Such education will help make citizens more aware of their dependence on their environment and their responsibilities to it. [Res. 11, 1990]

POPULATION CONTROL

- Growth in the size of the human population must be limited; it is already too large. [Res. 14, 1991]
- Foreign aid to developing countries for the purpose of supporting education in family planning should be continued and expanded, as well as to support necessary studies of this subject. Current global rates of growth in human population are not sustainable and steadily wipe out other forms of life with which we are interdependent. [Res. 28, 1991]

FOOD SAFETY

- Fines should be imposed on food producers who use chemicals as additives where non-chemical preservatives have been shown to be effective. Regulations should require disclosure in an understandable manner on product labels of all additives. Undue chemical intrusion into the human food supply should be avoided, including growth stimulating materials. [Res. 15, 1990]
- Labels should be placed on foods that contain organisms that have been genetically modified or engineered (GMOs) so that each individual/purchaser can make their own judgments about the potential risks to their own health from consuming

them. Some may also have allergenic properties. These foods have had genes inserted into them to make them tolerate insecticides and weed killers. [Res. 4, 2012]

RECYCLING AND “GREEN” PRODUCTS

- Local and regional authorities should establish broad programs for recycling that will provide economic incentives and penalties to encourage compliance. Such programs will reduce demands on scarce natural resources and avoid impacting remote sites with landfills, or degrading air quality through incineration. [Res. 10, 1990]
- Those who package products should avoid unnecessary packaging and use materials that are biodegradable or are readily recycled. Governments at federal and state levels should encourage such usage, as well as means of transport and products that are environ-mentally safe. [Res. 9, 10, 1990]
- Consumers should buy “tree-free” paper whenever possible because, thereby, they reduce pressures on forests, the production process is more environmentally acceptable, and such paper can be less expensive (can come from hemp, esparto, bagasse, kenaf, or other fiber products). [Res. 22, 1995]
- Consumers of wood products should be encouraged to buy wood certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and stamped with its label because this wood comes from forests which are sustainably managed to protect wildlife and water quality, as well to respect social concerns. There is a critical link between the health of our forests, the way they are logged, and the products people buy. Washington State should seek certification of its state-owned forests. [Res. 11, 2004]
- The California state legislature should close the loophole in its law governing the recycling of beverage containers to extend deposit requirements to cover non-carbonated beverages (e.g., mineral waters, all soft drinks, juices, iced teas, etc). [Res. 4, 1999]

INTERNATIONAL

- Citizens should participate in international processes to plan environmental policy, such as the Earth Summit of 1992, and the government of the United States should play a leadership role. Ideals promulgated globally at such conferences should be implemented in every community. [Res. 31, 1991]

CLIMATE CHANGE

- Increases in emissions of greenhouse gasses (including CO₂, methane, CFCs, etc) are causing global warming. Multi-national solutions on a worldwide basis must be found. Contributing to such solutions will be steps such as improvements in mandatory fuel economy standards for automobiles, reduced consumption of beef and herds of cattle, improvements in energy efficiency, and sustainable energy policies. Forests should be maintained to function as purifiers of air. We must also rely less on fossil fuels. Needed is a uniform, worldwide code of environmental policies that will keep nations on track in combating global warming. [Res. 38, 1991]
- Global warming is a real phenomenon which can cause irreversible and catastrophic changes to the world's climate and its environment and all its creatures. Human contributions to this problem must be curtailed, especially release of CO₂ from combustion processes. [Res. 26, 1995] Due to the damage that global climate change will wreak on the existing natural world, the amount of global warming gasses added to the world's atmosphere must be reduced. [Res. 1, 1997]
- The United States should participate actively in efforts to implement the Kyoto Protocol to the Climate Change Convention such as the 2001 Bonn Agreement so that practical steps can be taken to reduce greenhouse gasses and alleviate global warming. [Res. 28, 2001]
- At all levels of government, as well as in private life, the following strategies should be pursued to combat global warming: preservation and responsible management of forests; clean-car standards; use of non-CO₂ producing energy sources; use of renewable fuels; use of solar energy; responsible land-use planning; high-density urban development; green building practices; promotion of non-motorized recreational activities; use of public transportation; and carpooling. [Res. 12, 2006]
- Regulations proposed by the EPA and the BLM in 2016 to reduce releases of methane are needed and should be implemented. Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas contributing to climate change. The regulations would apply to both new and existing operations and would limit flaring, require frequent inspections and repair of equipment used in oil and gas operations and that outdated equipment be discarded and replaced.” [Res. 11, 2016]
- In managing activities on federal lands that contribute to climate change, the federal government should maximize storage of carbon in situ and reduce the amount of extraction and transport of fossil fuels on these lands. Federal land management agencies should minimize the climate impacts of their activities such as in logging, livestock grazing, constructing roads and managing vehicular use,

- and recreation. In their priorities in managing such lands, the federal government should seek to maximize the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem function. It should also work to reduce the overall consumption of fossil fuels by shifting to renewables and try to avoid having any adverse impacts on ecosystem function. These agencies should respond to a call to action along these lines, which all parties should support. [Res. 3, 2015]
- Energy independence must be sought through green, environmentally friendly industries. Jobs provided from such industries are sustainable; jobs should not be sought from short-term, temporary expedients; the environment should not be sacrificed in times of economic downturns; politicians should resist such pressures. [Res. 8, 2009]
 - Because outdoor clubs and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs itself contribute to global warming through driving to the sites of their activities, we must all reduce our carbon footprint. The Federation encourages its member clubs to examine their own contribution, to educate their members, and to take steps to minimize their carbon footprint and to offset it. The Federation will offset the carbon expended in mounting its own conventions. [Res. 21, 2007]
 - Because of the magnitude of reductions that must be made in the emission of greenhouse gasses and the urgency of doing so, reductions should be made sooner than the targets set by the UN climate panel for 2020 and 2050. Congressional delegations should be urged to make these reductions sooner than those dates and pursued more aggressively. [Res. 7, 2009]
 - In light of President Trump's efforts to withdraw from the Paris Climate Accord, to lower current fuel-efficiency standards for vehicles, to rescind the Clean Power Plan established by President Obama, and to withdraw his rules for limiting releases of methane, the FWOOC urges maximum resistance to these efforts, including the possibility of challenges to them in courts of law. [Res. 9, 2017]
 - All responsible bodies and authorities should move with all practicable speed toward the transition to renewables and increasing improvements in energy efficiency. Scientists have set forth a plan to provide 100% of the world's power supply by 2030 from solar, wind, and hydro. And McKinsey and Company believes that 40% of the needed reductions can come from improvements in energy efficiency. Some countries already get most of their power from renewables, and presently nearly 17% of the world's energy comes from renewables. And the rate of installation of renewables is growing, and they are quickly becoming cost-competitive. And there is an immense capacity for them to grow. [Res. 4, 2014]
 - Climate change is made worse by the wastage of energy used in unnecessary night lighting. Such lighting also disorients wildlife and impacts human health (e.g., suppressing melatonin). Some cities and national parks are now curbing this

wastage, with beneficial results. Among the remedial approaches being used are: pointing lights downward, shielding them, replacing incandescent lights with diodes and fluorescent lights. The Federation supports efforts to reduce unneeded night lighting. [Res. 3, 2008]

- The FWOC urges President Biden to declare a national emergency, under sec. 201 of the National Emergency Act, for the United States to meet the goals of the IPCC to keep additions to temperatures under 1.5 degrees C. It also compliments him and members of his party in Congress for appropriating funds to reduce emissions by 40% below the 2005 level. [Res. 8, 2022]

ENERGY AND POWER PLANTS

- National energy policy should focus on energy conservation and renewable sources of energy, not on more oil drilling in sensitive areas, nor the proliferation of nuclear power plants. These latter solutions are not acceptable because of the threat posed to habitat, and their lack of sustainability, as well as the lack of a known technique for safe disposal of nuclear wastes. [Res. 29, 1991]

[Note: In 1994 the Resolutions Committee rejected a proposed resolution in support of nuclear power, as well as deferred discussion of a larger resolution with reference to global warming that called for reconsideration by environmentalists of their opposition to nuclear power. See Addendum, 1994; however, the issue was taken up again in 1995; see next item.]

[SUPERCEDED IN PART by the resolution #27, 2001, see below]

- Because of the serious challenge of global warming, fossil-fueled power plants, which are a primary source of greenhouse gasses such as CO₂, must be regarded as the least desirable source of power. When energy conservation isn't enough and new power plants must be built, hydropower should be viewed as the first preference of environmentalists, followed by nuclear power. Furthermore, more research is needed on how to make combustion processes more fuel efficient, as well as to improve the fuel efficiency of electrical devices. [Res. 26, 1995]
- Those states subject to earthquakes should require the owners of facilities for handling fossil fuels, such as tank farms, to install safeguards to contain oil that might be spilled in the event of earthquakes, as well as to limit the danger of fires from the release of other fossil fuels into the environment. They should also be required to post bonds to cover remedial costs. [Res. 4, 2018]
- Protecting areas inside the boundaries of preserves, such as national parks, monuments, and wilderness areas, may not be enough, considering the fact that wild animals may rely on use of corridors and ecosystems outside of them. When large-scale energy projects (such as for solar and wind power, and pipelines and transmission lines) and urban development are sited, priority should be accorded to the health of ecosystems. [Res. 9, 2016]

- To meet growing power demand, existing supplies must be conserved. Increased use should also be made of wind and solar power. If new power plants must be built, preference should be given to natural gas-fired combined cycle types. However, care should be exercised to avoid siting such plants in sensitive areas, such as wild and scenic rivers. Because of such location within the river corridor for the Crooked River wild and scenic river corridor in central Oregon (and because of its consumption of scarce water), the FWOC opposes the location of the Grizzly Power plant (natural gas fired) in central Oregon, near Prineville. [Res. 1, 2002]
- PGE's coal-fired power plant near Boardman in eastern Oregon should be closed at the earliest possible time. It is the largest point source of global-warming gasses in Oregon, producing 5 million tons of CO₂ annually, as well as being a major source of destructive, conventional pollutants, harming the Columbia Gorge. Endemic plants there are being harmed by acid rain and fog caused by SO₂ and NO_x from that source. It should not be allowed to control its conventional pollutants and not its greenhouse gasses. Closure makes the best environmental and fiscal sense. [Res. 9, 2010]
- Invasive plant species, such as Giant Cane (Arundo) should not be planted to provide biomass for power generation. PGE is now considering planting and using Giant Cane (Arundo) in its Boardman plant once use of coal there is terminated in 2020. It reproduces vegetatively and is classified in Oregon as a noxious weed. Its spread throughout the Columbia watershed could have disastrous consequences. It is already a problem in California. Its use should be banned. [Res. 4, 2013]
- Export facilities should not be built at Pacific coast ports to ship coal to the Far East. Its combustion in power plants there would have significant adverse environmental effects on the world's climate, as well as release pollutants such as mercury and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere. Moreover, its transportation in mile and half long trains running much of the time would expose the environment to releases of fugitive coal dust and risk of derailments and increasing traffic congestion in the Columbia Gorge. The Gorge is a sensitive environmental zone that should not be exposed to these risks. [Res. 12, 2011]
- Agencies with authority over projects involving transport by rail of fossil fuels along the Columbia River, such as refineries and transfer terminals, should require that they avoid both direct, indirect, and cumulative adverse environmental impacts. Agencies and localities should deny permits for projects that would increase the transport of coal or crude oil along the Columbia River and its gorge, and the governors of Oregon and Washington should oppose new coal and oil terminals there. Also relevant agencies and legislatures should require disclosure of the volume of fossil fuels to be transported along the river, types of petroleum and its products and derivatives, the proposed transport routes, and the

frequency and duration of the proposed transfers—so that authorities will be informed of the risks being posed and can plan to deal with them. The Washington state Energy Facility Siting and Evaluation Council should recommend against siting any new fossil fuel terminals along the river. The Columbia River Gorge Commission has called for a moratorium on all new fossil fuel transport through the Gorge.

Eleven new terminals are currently proposed and being considered. The vast increase in transport of fossil fuels along the river poses risks of increasing pollution, potential accidents, and would increase the amount of global warming.

DOT at the federal level should promptly adopt regulations to increase safety standards for tank car design and operations, and U.S. and Canadian authorities should require that transport of oil from the Bakken fields avoid populated areas and be regulated under standards for toxic and explosive materials. [Res. 7, 2014]

- Because of its impact on Oregon’s environment, its Governor should have a comprehensive analysis made of the impacts of shipping coal through the state for export to China. When burned in China, it will increase CO₂ emissions and lead to more changes in climate. Toxics included in these emissions will also blow back to Oregon and undermine Oregon’s efforts to reduce the incidence of such pollutants and to improve energy efficiency in that state. The coal industry cannot objectively assess the impacts of such exports, which also worsen competitiveness here. [Res. 5, 2012]
- All states are urged to adopt strong measures to deal with the risks posed by the transport of fossil fuels along rail lines, particularly through towns and environmentally sensitive areas. Oregon should improve its laws to match those of its neighbors to provide this protection. Oregon needs to require that the operators of trains prepare plans to deal with emergencies, such as derailments and spills, and to obtain insurance to cover the costs of these events. Before it allows new terminals to be built for the export of fossil fuels, it should require that a full assessment be prepared of the expected effects on the environment and that a lease be obtained from the state before any such facility is built on state-owned land. [Res. 2, 2018]
- While the U.S. is reducing its use of fossil fuels to help slow climate change, it should not export them instead—since that will contribute to global trends of increasing climate change. But safety concerns should also be kept paramount in the transport of fuels and their handling at ports. A ban should be imposed on tankers carrying tar sand crude in U.S. waters, which is difficult to clean up if spilled. [Res. 1, 2016] New port facilities to export fossil fuels should not be built. [Res. 8, 2014]
- Two terminals for the export of hydrocarbons should not be built along the Columbia River: one for exporting oil at Vancouver and one in Longview for

exporting coal. The oil would be from North Dakota's Bakken fields, which is highly flammable; every 18 months it is likely to be spilled in accidents. A dozen or more trains carrying coal would be likely to move along tracks to Longview. Permits should not be issued for these two terminals. Tracks near Mosier, OR also should not be doubled." [Res. 12, 2016]

- Wind power is preferable to fossil fuels in producing electricity. Both have environmental drawbacks, but those arising out of use of fossil fuels are more severe. Acid rain, mercury contamination, and global warming make use of fossil fuels worse. Wind power can degrade scenic areas, interfere with flight paths of birds, and cause problems in sensitive ecosystems. However, improvements are reducing the adverse effects of wind power. Nonetheless, site-specific environmental constraints must be considered as wind power proceeds. [Res. 29, 2003]
- By 2009 the need for alternatives to fossil fuels and public subsidies are causing a rush to construct wind power projects in the northwest, with fragmented planning and a widespread absence of adequate guidelines that can be enforced. Moreover, little consideration is given to cumulative impacts and "no development" options. Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) prepared for proposed wind farms on public lands should be complete and thorough and take into consideration the cumulative impact of such projects on wildlife habitat, recreation, and rural economies. Wind farms proposed in eastern Nevada might cover as many as 35,000 acres and degrade sage grouse habitat, which would become fragmented. [Res. 5, 2011]
- In pursuance of our belief that site-specific constraints must be adopted in considering wind power projects, the following improvements should be made: states should establish statewide processes for licensing wind power projects; applicants should be required to develop data on the possible environmental impacts of their projects and make it public; impacts studied should include impacts on birds and bats and their flyways and important bird areas should be protected; the cumulative impacts of projects should be evaluated; projects that would impose too many avoidable impacts or a substantial unavoidable impact should be rejected; public subsidies should be tied to compliance with guidelines; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should be granted statutory authority to enforce its guidelines. Moreover, the process for reviewing and licensing wind projects should be integrated into state environmental protection laws and land use planning programs; and all records involving permitting and monitoring should be made public. Also programmatic environmental statements should be prepared by responsible federal agencies such as the Bonneville Power Administration, including turbines, towers, transmission lines, access roads, and appurtenant structures. [Res. 29, 2009]

- Because of the problems inherent in nuclear and hydro power sources (i.e., waste product disposal and the degradation of river habitat), no new nuclear or hydropower plants should be built.[Res. 27, 2001]
- Congress should require that a comprehensive national energy policy be immediately developed using the best scientific minds in a completely open process. It should be truly long-range, meet future needs, and not be the product of special interests. Because petroleum resources are becoming scarce and expensive, it is urgent that the nation turn to alternatives. The policy should describe how that can be done. [Res. 19, 2004]
- The site chosen for disposal of nuclear wastes at Yucca Mountain, Nevada is flawed because of the danger of contaminating ground water and because of seismic activity. The selection of this site, however, has been made. But the dangers involved in transporting wastes to this site, including the modes of transportation and routes, has not been studied adequately. A thorough environmental impact statement should be prepared on this aspect of the decision. Also further scientific work should be done on possible alternatives to this way of disposing of high-level nuclear waste. Work should also be done on conserving the fuel in these fuel rods by recycling them rather than burying them permanently. [Res. 11, 2002]
- Because of the rapidity of change occurring in the global climate and the damage that is threatened, the amount of global warming gasses added to the world's atmosphere must be reduced. To achieve this renewable alternatives to fossil fuels must be found for transportation and heating purposes. [Res. 1, 1997]
- A gigantic, coal-fired power plant (1450 megawatts) should not be built near Nevada's Black Rock Desert National Conservation Area because of the impact it would have on the land, water, air, and wildlife, as well as the historic and cultural values of the area. It would be located in a pristine area, on public land, and would use 15,000 acre-feet of water. [Res. 5, 2005]
- An even larger coal-fired plant north of Ely in Nevada (the White Pine Energy Station) is also objectionable because of the amount of water it would use (as much as 20,000 acre-feet/year), and its impacts on some the most pristine air in the United States, with emissions of sulfur dioxide, mercury, and carbon dioxide. Alternatives such as wind and solar power have not been considered, nor energy conservation. The "no action" alternative should be selected in the EIS for the project. [Res. 21, 2005] Because the two proposed coal-fired power plants in White Pine County would have so many damaging effects, including on the Schell Peak Wilderness and the Mt. Moriah Wilderness, they should not be built [Res. 2, 2007]
- No coal-fired power plants should be built in Nevada because they contribute too many greenhouse gasses, thereby aggravating global warming. Also they use too

much water in a state in which water is in short supply. Nevada has ample resources for power from alternate sources, such as solar, geothermal, and wind, and California demands that the sources of its power meet its strict standards for low greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, Nevada has no coal, and the technology for clean gasification of coal at altitudes over 2000 feet (which would be the case for plants sited there) does not exist. [Res. 19, 2007]

- Because of their projected impacts and costs, plans for all projected coal-fired power plants in Nevada have been withdrawn. The two existing coal-fired power plants in Nevada should be retired as soon as possible and replaced with alternative sources, such as solar and geothermal power. [Res. 7, 2010]
- No route for a natural gas pipeline, such as the projected Ruby Pipeline, should be selected that cuts through the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge in Nevada, nor immediately south of it in northwest Nevada. These routes would have a devastating impact upon habitat critical for the pronghorn antelope, sage grouse, and pygmy rabbits. This is the largest sagebrush steppe ecosystem in the United States. The line should not be built unless a less damaging alternative route is chosen and adequately studied; in any event, no route should invade the refuge until the legally required compatibility study is completed. [Res.20, 2009]
- Because of the growing number of gasoline fueled vehicles and the increasing size of their engines, the battle against dirty air could be lost. To combat this pollution, which harms people, wildlife and forests, and the global warming which it causes, more funding must be provided immediately for research to perfect and commercialize fuel cells for use in automobiles. [Res. 21, 2001]
- Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards should be ramped up higher and sooner than (i.e, 42 mpg by 2016) than now required by law, and the gas-guzzler tax should be applied to SUVs. Members of Congress should be urged to do this; it is needed to combat climate warming. [Res.13, 2009]
- Immediate action should be taken to reduce the levels of benzene in gasoline sold and used in the Pacific Northwest, rather than only beginning the process in 2012 of reducing benzene levels to levels required in the rest of the country. Now the levels of ambient benzene, which is a dangerous carcinogen, are 2-3 times those of the rest of the country.
- The Pacific Northwest relies on gasoline made from North Slope oil, which has high levels of benzene as a natural constituent; increased care must be taken in refining it to reduce benzene levels. [Res. 22, 2007]
- The federal government should provide incentives for the use of building designs that conserve energy through improved design, retrofits of existing buildings, and reliance on such alternative fuel sources as wind-driven generators, solar panels, fuel cells, and co-generation. Furthermore, building codes ought to be revised to require use of such energy saving designs in new buildings and retrofitting of

existing buildings (insofar as practicable). Use of such measures will reduce or eliminate the need for fossil fuels and nuclear power plants. [Res. 15, 1992]
Public buildings, including schools, should be built so that they are energy efficient and use alternative energy sources for heating and cooling. [Res. 13, 2011]

- Moreover, the federal Investment Tax Credit for renewable energy projects of all sorts must be extended; it will reduce America's carbon footprint and yield many other environmental benefits. It is critical to their viability and will expire at the end of 2008. [Res. 10, 2008]
- Proliferation of small hydroelectric plants is undesirable because they seriously affect the riparian and aquatic habitat of small mountain streams, as well as the esthetic beauty of these areas. [Res. 7, 1990]
- So that adequate investigations can be pursued of their environmental effects (e.g., on fish and wildlife), sufficient funding must be made available as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission considers applications to re-license hydropower dams. [Res. 10, 1999]
- All power plants should be operated with adequate measures to provide safety and environmental protection, which should enable most plants to be located near their distribution areas and thus avoid long transmission lines, as well as avoid separating beneficiaries from those having to bear burdens connected with generation. [Res. 7, 1990]
- Major corridors for electrical transmission lines should not be routed through protected areas such as national parks and wildlife refuges, and the environmental impacts of proposals for administrative action to locate them should be analyzed first. One proposed in 2007 in the southwest and affecting protected areas in Nevada, Arizona, and California is particularly a matter of concern. [Res. 15, 2007]
- Pipelines to transport natural gas or LNG should not be routed through the Mt. Hood National Forest. The proposed 36" Palomar LNG line would preempt large areas of old growth that would be cleared, cross many streams and be routed across unstable slopes, and risk erosion and slides—thus degrading fish habitat--and invite irresponsible ORV/ATV use. They would also pave the way for additional lines. If new lines are to be built, existing rights of way should be used; and states should once again be given a role in siting energy facilities and pipelines. [Res. 8, 2008]
- Terminals to import LNG should not be built along the coast of Oregon and along the lower Columbia River, as proposed at sites at Bradwood, Warrenton, and Coos Bay. Domestic sources of alternative energy and efficiency improvements can meet new energy needs. Development of these sites would involve destructive

- dredging—harming salmon and other wildlife--invite further industrialization, and raise safety issues. Proposed routes for the pipelines running inland would harm prime wetlands, riparian zones, and forest habitat. [Res. 9. 2008] Those promoting these LNG importation schemes continue to proliferate the routes for the associated pipelines—as through the Warm Springs Reservation and the community of Maupin; these pipelines and terminals should not be built. [Res.16, 2009]
- Even if these proposed pipelines are used to export rather than import natural gas in the form of LNG, they are still unacceptable because of the damage that their construction would entail: hydraulic fracturing to produce the gas, dredging channels and damaging bays and estuaries, corridors cutting through forest lands (42 miles in the Mt. Hood National Forest alone), and the emission of greenhouse gases when combusted. No new port facilities for this purpose should be constructed along the Oregon Coast and the lower Columbia River. [Res. 8, 2011]
 - The dam and power plant at Snoqualmie Falls in Washington State should not be expanded, nor should other new development occur there. The area should be kept as natural as possible—as demanded by the Snoqualmie Indians. [Res. 13, 1993]
 - A large solar energy research and development complex should be built on the Nevada Test Site to reduce dependence on hydro-power, nuclear power plants and fossil fuels. The site has over 330 days of sunshine per year, and its future otherwise is uncertain (being contaminated by radioactivity). [Res. 12, 1997]
 - Because solar power has enormous potential in the arid, sunny southwestern United States, the siting of large solar complexes should be encouraged on seriously disturbed southwestern areas such as the Nevada Test Site or non-reclaimable abandoned mine sites. [Res. 29, 2001]
 - Transmission lines for power (whether from conventional sources or from solar or wind) should be routed to minimize their impact on public land and avoid all wildlife areas. They should follow existing routes or be near highways. Agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management should carefully examine potential impacts on ecological and aesthetic values before granting permits. [Res. 24, 2009]
 - The practice of hydraulic fracturing (“fracking”) to produce natural gas should be stopped until it is regulated and the chemicals used in the process are disclosed. This is particularly important in California and other places where its use is widespread. It is suspected of triggering earthquakes and polluting drinking water with methane, as well as exhausting huge quantities of scarce water. [Res. 3, 2013]

TRANSPORTATION

- Over-dependence on automobiles leads to gridlock, polluted air, noise, sprawl, loss of scenic vistas, and decimation of habitat for wildlife. To reduce this dependence, more funding should be provided for public transit and rapid transit. A greater proportion of gas taxes should be used for public transportation. Greater use should be made of under-utilized rail lines for passenger services, and more freight should be shifted from highways to more efficient railroads. Newly constructed projects should also be accessible to non-motorists. Outdoor clubs should use public transportation too. [Res. 7, 1997]
- The concept of high-speed rail to connect the West Coast states of California, Oregon, and Washington has merit and should be investigated. Studies should be undertaken of building such a rail line: in physical terms, engineering terms, financially, and in terms of economic viability. Such a rail line would bring environmental benefits: in reducing air pollution and emissions of greenhouse gasses because the amount of auto and airplane traffic would be reduced, as well as congestion.” [Res. 17, 2016]

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- Funds intended to cleanup contamination at sites administered by the Department of Energy of the federal government (as at Hanford, Washington) should not be diverted to re-start the Fast Flux Test Reactor at the Hanford site since the tritium to be produced would be for defense purposes. If additional tritium should be needed for defense purposes, it should be obtained through other means elsewhere, using funds of the Department of Defense—and only after full NEPA compliance (an EIS and public review). [Res. 9, 1996]
- Radioactive waste should not be shipped from elsewhere to the Hanford Nuclear Reservation to be stored there indefinitely, particularly through scenic areas which should be protected, such as the Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area and through populated areas where the risks of accidental discharge from accidents or otherwise are too great. [Res, 4, 2011]
- Because of the danger, spent fuel containing plutonium from nuclear power plants abroad should not be shipped to reprocessing sites through densely populated port areas, such as in Puget Sound. [Res. 18, 1991]
- Yucca Mountain, Nevada is not a suitable site for a high-level nuclear waste repository because of the high amount of seismic activity in the area and the risk of contaminating ground water there (contamination could affect Death Valley National Park). Other less environmentally damaging methods for disposing of high-level nuclear wastes ought to be explored. In no event, should decisions on

such matters be made in a manner that would bypass compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. [Res. 17, 2000]

- Because of the danger posed by nuclear wastes, plans should not go forward to develop a repository for nuclear waste from 18 states in California close to I-40 near the Arizona border. [Res. 22] The proposed Ward Valley nuclear waste repository threatens the Colorado River with radioactive contamination, as well as the nearby Mojave National Preserve and other wilderness areas and should not go forward; nor should federal land there be transferred to the state to facilitate the project. [Res. 11, 1995]
- Studies are needed to further evaluate the long-term effects of depositing municipal and industrial waste sludges on farm and forest lands in light of the toxic materials and pathogens contained in such wastes and their effects on public health, food supplies and recreationists, as well as on animals. [Res. 8, 2000]
- The federal government should strictly enforce laws on the books to limit the amount of mercury entering the air from dirty coal-fired power plants. It opposes proposed cap and trade alternative policies proposed by the Bush administration that would treble the amount of mercury released after 2018. Mercury is particularly damaging to fetuses and children. Ambient mercury has been increasing recently because of regulatory failures. [Res. 3, 2004]
- The FWOC opposes efforts to rescind or weaken EPA regulations to protect public health by limiting discharge of toxic materials into public waterways and of mercury into the air by power plants. [Res. 10, 2017]

REGULATORY PRACTICES

- Business lobbyists should not have special opportunities within the White House to seek to weaken proposed environmental rules, such as they had in the early 1990s with the Council on Competitiveness. In this fashion, they should not be able to thwart legislation that they were unable to defeat in Congress. [Res. 13, 1992]
- Strong campaign finance reform legislation is needed to keep large campaign donors from buying influence in government and denying us government that protects the long-term interests of all its citizens. The natural environment will not be safe as long as corporate and land development interests have so much influence. However, the campaign finance reform bill should not infringe on the free-speech rights of nonprofit groups. [Res. 20, 2001]
- The findings of scientists should not be censored, altered or suppressed by political appointees. This would constitute a breach of trust between the public and scientists. Appropriate action on such urgent issues as global warming and species extinction requires access to accurate scientific findings, as well as peer review. [Res. 11, 2008]

- No actions should be taken to negate or limit the application of federal environmental laws in the border regions of the United States. Even desert lands along the southern border of this country are remarkably abundant in plants and animals and need protection because of the fragility of this habitat. [Res.10, 2015]

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND REGULATIONS

- The FWOOC congratulates President Biden on his policies to resist climate change and for his progress in rolling back Trump's bad environmental policies [40 so far; 72 underway]. Moreover, it encourages him to keep working to complete the rollback job [125 needing to be rolled-back]. [Res. 1, 2021]
- Environmental laws must not be overturned nor undermined. Public lands and waters are owned in common by all of the citizens of the United States. Losses in their quality must be reversed. All who care must be active and vocal to block efforts to weaken these laws. [Res. 1, 1995]
- The Defense Department should observe all of this nation's laws to control pollution, should practice recycling, and avoid waste. [Res. 12, 1995]
- Everyone who abuses the environment should have to steadily reduce and eliminate the burdens which they place on the environment. In this way, the state-of-the-art in pollution control should steady improve. Polluters should not be able to buy their way out of compliance through purchasing reduction credits from others. In the field of water pollution, those immediately downstream may still suffer when this is done (because the reductions may be on other branches of the river system). Trading water pollution credits is not sound public policy. [Res. 30, 2003]
- States should not approve measures that require that land owners be compensated whenever environmental or land use regulations diminish the value of their property, nor that require regulators choose the alternative with the most minimal affect on land values. Such takings measures would badly hamper the progress of environmental regulation. [Res. 27, 1995]

ECONOMIC, TRADE AND TAX POLICY

- Economic planning should not be based on the assumption that natural resources are cheap, are available in unlimited supplies, or are all renewable. Too many of our resources have been lost or degraded under these assumptions. Future economic policies should be founded on the conservation of our natural resources and the protection of the human and natural environment. [Res. 19, 1991]
- Funds no longer needed for defense purposes should instead be applied to bring our great outdoors back to world class standards. [Res. 32, 1991] Moreover, the

military should be frugal with the taxpayers' money, spend less on non-essential items, and avoid waste. [Res. 12, 1995]

- The FWOC urges (in Nov. 2021) Congress to fund another major chunk of President Biden's big infrastructure bill - at another \$1.8 trillion. [The first \$1 trillion bill that was passed includes elements for replacing lead pipes, building charging stations, pollution clean-up, and passenger rail improvements.] Still needing funding are comprehensive programs to deal with climate change. [Res. 4, 2021]
- A major public works program, directed at rebuilding our aging infrastructure and cleaning up and restoring our environment, ought to be instituted which will provide new jobs to offset those lost through short-term transitions (arising out of changes in agriculture, forestry and other industries) owing to environmental policy. [Res. 8, 1994]
- The North American Free Trade Agreement should not be approved until it is clear that environmental laws will not thereby be weakened (such as the Marine Mammal Protection Act and laws governing export of pesticides and raw logs). [Res. 18, 1993]
- Provisions of U.S. federal tax policy that allow owners of second homes to deduct their interest payments from their tax bills should be eliminated. This tax loophole subsidizes the destruction of open space and is environmentally destructive and unfair. [Res. 20, 1993]
- Progress by tribal governments in developing their economic welfare, along with programs of environmental stewardship, should not be undermined through ill-considered proposals to reduce federal payments to them, nor force waivers of claims of sovereign immunity in civil actions in federal courts (see riders by Sen. Gorton to the 1998 Interior Appropriations bill). If enacted, such changes could make tribes more susceptible to desperate economic solutions (such as serving as repositories for toxic waste and garbage and to over-exploit their resources). The rights of tribes to self-governance and parity with states should not be weakened. [Res. 19, 1997]