



SightLines

Fall 2004

Newsletter of the Selkirk Conservation Alliance

Lost in the 50s —

The Idaho Department of Lands and the Malpractice of Forestry

By Mark Sprengel

The Idaho Department of Lands has long been regarded by many as an adjunct arm of the timber industry. Though IDL ostensibly manages endowment lands to benefit Idaho schools by funneling timber revenues into the endowment fund, the agency's primary emphasis, as is evident by IDL's shortsighted and unsophisticated management practices, is churning out logs . . . not careful and responsible stewardship of the forest for the benefit of future generations. While other

states and even many

timber corporations

are changing their

ways in light of new

scientific findings

about forest

management, the IDL

is furiously back-

pedaling into the

1950s; enshrining a

discredited

management

paradigm designed to

gratify old-line timber

barons and the poli-

ticians who serve them.



Landslide into Two Mouth Creek from logging road.
Idaho Department of Lands

mountains are also the last redoubt for imperiled species such as grizzly bear, woodland caribou, Canada lynx, gray wolves, and bull trout. Unfortunately, human activities are contributing to the demise of these rare and endangered animals. Some of the most egregious impacts result from the Idaho Department of Lands' timber program.

The Selkirk Mountains are renowned for stunning scenery, crystalline waters and majestic forests. Some ancient groves of western red cedar for instance, date back over 2,000 years.

Few people realize, moreover, that this ecosystem is the only remaining place in the lower 48 states that still has all the plants and animals present at the time of Lewis and Clark's expedition through the Northwest.

Home to wolverine, fisher, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, deer, elk, moose, and cutthroat trout, these remote

Comprising some of the most valuable wildlife habitat in the conterminous United States, the Priest Lake State Forest is being systematically destroyed by Idaho Department of Lands management practices. The Department has long argued that their management regime is defensible based on the purported objective of "sustained yield of timber."

That argument may have passed scrutiny in the 1950s but in today's world, as even the conservative and pro-logging Society of American Foresters has noted, "Sustained yield of timber falls short as a proxy for

Executive Director's Message — Mark Sprengel

What a difference a year makes! One year ago SCA was struggling financially and in order to continue doing business we had to cut back staff and reduce our program planning. Despite severe financial constraints, we were able to continue our on-going projects and even develop some exciting new ones. This has paid off with very generous support from a private foundation that has, in turn, enabled us to hire new staff help and take care of some lagging technological upgrades.

Most encouraging however, has been the unflagging support of our members. Whether it came in the form of financial support, volunteer support or even just emotional support, your involvement with SCA has been invaluable. We could not have accomplished all that we have in the past year without your help. Thank you.

This edition of *Sightlines* is a bit late but now that we are adding staff I am confident that future editions will appear regularly. Over the past year we have been so busy working on projects that we have had to struggle to find time to write about them. Putting out our newsletter is a time-consuming and expensive undertaking. New staff and volunteer help should solve this problem.

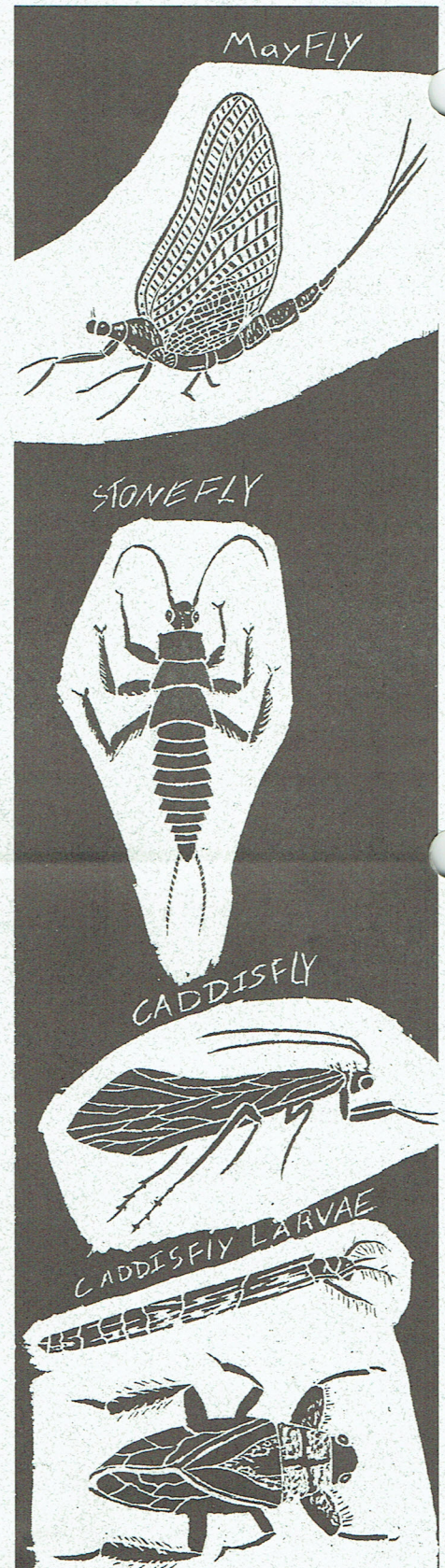
Finally, I just want to briefly mention some of our current projects and how they will impact you and the animals and plants that call the Selkirk ecosystem "home."

As mentioned in a separate article, we have filed a lawsuit against the Idaho Department of Lands' and Idaho state officials for violations of the Endangered Species Act on state lands. This project has been four years "in the making" and, if litigation or settlement negotiations are successful, will have far-reaching beneficial consequences for the endangered plants and animals that inhabit the Selkirk Mountains. Four years is a long time to devote to a single project but I am confident that our investment of time, energy and resources will pay off.

This past winter we also initiated our aerial monitoring program with the very generous help of local pilots who volunteered their time, fuel costs, and airplanes to conduct monitoring flights over woodland caribou habitat in the Selkirk Mountains. We were able to get in four flights and with the aid of geographic positioning systems technology and some fancy aerial photography equipment, we documented numerous and widespread snowmobile violations in restricted caribou habitat.

Thanks to help from Sieracki Consulting, we produced detailed geographic information systems (GIS) derived maps that will now be used to force public land agencies to enforce the law and protect crucial habitat for this extremely endangered animal. We expect to have an important announcement relating to this project in the near future.

We also recently filed suit against the Idaho Panhandle National Forest for attempting to withhold or charge exceptionally high fees for information that



scratchboard by Dan Drum

should have been freely available to the public. As described on page 10, IPNF backed off and requested an out-of-court settlement. The Forest Service now has agreed to provide the information we requested free of charge. This suit was very important in establishing our right to access public information and was an important warning signal to those who prefer to conduct the public's business without public oversight.

Paragraphs on page 10 describe our efforts to prevent Stimson Lumber Company from bulldozing a road through restricted public land and further degrading important wildlife habitat.

I'm also pleased to announce that our new website is up and running and I encourage all of you who have internet access to utilize this resource to keep abreast of SCA projects and to write letters or get involved in topical issues that affect the environment. If you have ideas about how we can improve our website, please contact me at sca@scawild.org.

Before I close, I would like to extend a sincere 'thank you' to all of our SCA volunteers. Much of what we have been able to accomplish this past year has been due to the hard work of these dedicated people. Special thanks to Amy Daniels for organizing our SCA litter pick-up (for the past 13 years!), Kate Drum for her work on *Sightlines* and for designing our Canada lynx cups and T-shirts, Debra Gorsuch for designing and building our website, Ralph Merrick for contributing his technological expertise, Tina Montague and Titoncorp. for hosting our website, Paul Sieracki for his invaluable professional help and Nancy White for helping organize our yearly "Celebasin" membership meeting.

Finally, I am extremely sorry to announce the departure of our office manager Mikki Ravenscroft. Mikki has kept this place running for the past seven years and I'm not quite sure how we are going to manage without her. Capable and reliable, she has been an important backup to the Executive Director. Mikki is the best and she will be missed by everyone at SCA. ■

*At the August 21 annual meeting,
two new board members were confirmed:
Mark Kabush, a Priest Lake resident, and Dr.
Jerry Boggs, who has extensive experience as
a research wildlife biologist.*

Recent Selkirk Symposium

More than 60 lucky lovers of the forests and mountains around Priest Lake had a chance to hear Rich Landers and Dennis Nicholls talk about their experiences and show slides of the places they've hiked in the south Selkirks during an evening presentation on July 22 at the Priest River Junior High school.

Landers, Outdoors editor for the *Spokesman Review*, has been exploring the area for many years, and he spoke of the changes he has seen over time, especially in the ever-expanding use of motorized vehicles in the back country which was formerly only accessible on foot. Dennis Nicholls is an enthusiastic hiker but a newcomer to these mountains, and he spent much of the last year hiking and recording his experiences in his book *Trails of the Wild Selkirks: South of the Canadian Border* published May 2004 by Keokee Co. Publishing, Inc. in Sandpoint.

The Selkirk Conservation Alliance sponsored the evening as another Symposium in the series presented to the public as a way of encouraging an appreciation for the unique qualities of our region. Dennis Nicholls was also the featured speaker at this year's annual SCA membership meeting at the Experimental Forest last August. ■

SCA members, inspired by the last Symposium, hiked up to the historic tower on Lookout Mountain.



The Forgotten Fisher By John Stuart

Every animal, except perhaps the largest of the carnivores, is potentially the food of some other animal. Even the prickly porcupine was once said to be food for other wildlife. Such stories have faded out with the disappearance of the elusive animal known as the fisher from North America. However, we may be seeing some renewal of enthusiasm for this ghostly creature as porcupine predation takes its toll in Pacific Northwest forests.

Fisher, *Martes pennanti*, was once a resident of low-elevation forests from the Pacific Northwest through Canada into New England. Other populations followed mountain ranges into California and the central Appalachians. A member of the weasel family, the fisher is biologically similar to its cousins the wolverine and marten, the mink, and the smaller weasels. It weighs about as much as a house cat, but its thick fur makes it look larger. Like all its clan, the fisher is hyperactive, covering miles each day in search of food. It eats snowshoe hares, mice, squirrels, and porcupines, and will readily scavenge any meat that other predators leave behind. Fishers prefer older wet forests with lots of dead wood, which is basic to the life needs of their prey. The females prefer birthing dens off the ground in large snags.

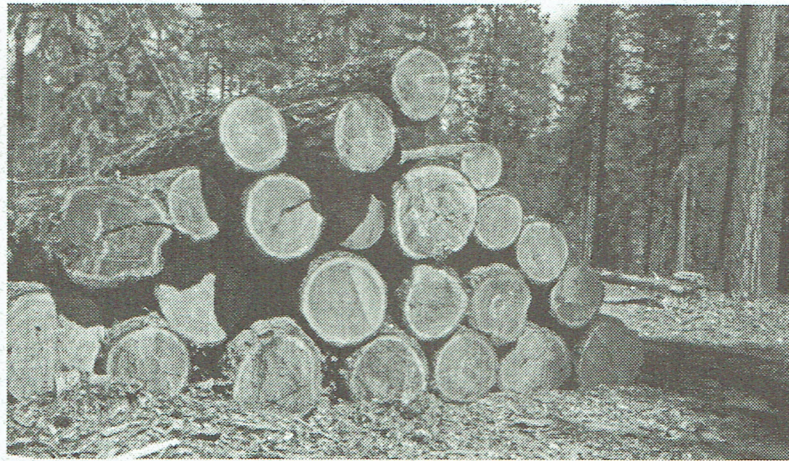
The fisher was (and still is, in Canada) a highly prized fur animal known in the fur markets as the sable, after its close relative, the Russian sable of the Siberian forests. It is difficult for us now, when the use of furs as clothing is uncommon, to understand the enthusiasm with which a rare animal like the fisher was pursued. By 1900, when the fisher population was all but extirpated in the Pacific Northwest, a single female fisher pelt (softer and more valuable than that of the male) sold for \$150, or about two months' wages for a rural working man. Today a small sable wrap can cost \$10,000, a full-sized coat more than \$30,000.

The high value of furs caused fur-trapping to precede immigrant settlement, sometimes by several decades. The "beaver rush" happened mostly before 1845, and the Hudson's Bay Company recorded 5800 fisher trapped in this region and traded at Fort Colville between 1836-1850. By the time the railroad brought major Euroamerican settlement to this area around 1910, the fisher was almost eliminated. So it is easy to see why stories of the porcupine-eating fisher faded away.

However, the fisher's taste for porcupine was actually a major factor in its persistence. Several times in recent decades, foresters were faced with heavy destruction of young trees by porcupines. A sound ecological solution was to reintroduce the fisher. Populations were transplanted to central Idaho, Montana and the Klamath forests of southern Oregon, and these have persisted, though small in area, giving us hope that further transplants may occur. A very few track sightings and live sightings in the Selkirks in recent years probably indicate individuals moving south from Canada. A single winter fisher track was documented in north central Washington in 1999.

SCA's goal of a truly long-term sustainable forest policy for Idaho state lands east of Priest Lake is good news for

this very small fisher population as well as species like grizzlies and native trout. A strong balance of native species improves the forest, which in turn improves water quality in a healthy ecosystem. The state's push to conduct logging in the creek bottoms ignores the



300 year old Douglas fir in a log deck in the Hunt Creek watershed.
Idaho Department of Lands

Endangered Species Act as well as water quality standards. If we want great water quality in Priest Lake, we need to hold the State of Idaho to high standards of forest protection – and that includes the forgotten fisher. ■

sustainable forest management.”

Falls short indeed. In the past four years, SCA has documented and photographed spider-webs of roads and road-generated landslides, massive clearcuts, pervasive off-road vehicle damage to streams and sensitive areas, impaired fisheries due to excessive road building and logging, rampant weed invasions, the liquidation of old growth and the consequent creation of high fire hazard small diameter ‘dog hair’ thickets. These impacts also illustrate the agency’s disregard for endangered wildlife and the habitat they depend on for survival.

As a result of these findings, SCA, through our attorneys, filed a formal Notice of Intent (NOI) to sue state officials under provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). An immediate result of our action was the state applying for, and receiving, an over one-half million dollar grant from the federal government to develop a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) with the objective of obtaining an Incidental Take Permit from the US Fish & Wildlife Service.

Idaho’s duplicity in the field of endangered species management however can best be illustrated by the fact that while state officials applied for and received over one-half million dollars from the federal government to protect endangered caribou (and other rare species), the state almost concurrently announced its intention to liquidate crucial old growth habitat necessary for recovery of those very same animals. If you see only irony, you are probably not looking closely enough.

This then is the state of affairs on state lands today. What follows is a picture of what could be if IDL managers, the State Land Board and the Idaho legislature had the foresight and imagination to envision a healthy forest ecosystem capable of providing for the needs of both people and wildlife. Rather than the devastation inflicted by the current myopic focus on “maximum economic return,” intelligent management would nurture a forest that would appreciate both in economic and ecologic value.

Was Lost, Now Found?: The Idaho Department of Lands and the Path to Credibility

For the Department of Lands to gain credibility as a responsible land management agency, a number of changes will be necessary. First and foremost must be an institutional capability to adapt and reform.

While we believe IDL officials are capable of integrating modern principles of forest ecosystem management into their management paradigm, it is somewhat more problematic that the state’s Land Board and politicians will enable them to do so.

As long as IDL’s current practices yield immediate benefits to the state’s politicians and their corporate contributors, it is highly unlikely that IDL managers will be given directives that ensure the long-term sustainability of the forest or allow for other values than short-term financial return.

Instead of today’s high fire hazard tree farm laced with spider webs of roads and clearcuts we could have a healthy sustainable forest with clear streams, thriving fisheries, abundant wildlife, protected soils and diverse stands of trees.

Instead of today’s insular, anachronistic Department, we could have a responsive and modern land management agency capable of fulfilling its constitutional mandate while at the same time ensuring future generations won’t be cheated to provide cover for inept politicians today.

With some imaginative thinking, Idaho citizens could have a Department that sets an example for other land management agencies across the country.

All that is needed is a will to excel by agency managers and appropriate directives from political leaders in Boise.

**Lost in the 50s —
Immediate Steps To Be Taken**
continued on next 2 pages

Immediate Steps that should be taken by the Idaho Department of Lands —

1. Road management

The State Forest is laced by an almost unbelievable spaghetti pile of roads. Among their deleterious impacts, roads are a cause of soil erosion, stream degradation, are vectors for noxious weed invasions, and are harmful to wildlife. Moreover, roads take forestland out of production. IDL should take immediate steps to obliterate all roads that are harming water quality and fisheries and close roads that are degrading wildlife habitat. Closures should be backed up by effective policy as well as effective barriers. Monitoring and enforcement must be integral components of any road management program.

2. Off-Road and snowmobile restrictions

As SCA's monitoring program has proved, these machines are causing enormous damage to public property thus impairing the value of endowment lands. ORVs and snowmobiles are significantly harming water quality, wildlife habitat and fisheries on state lands. Current policy is to grant operators almost carte blanche access across the forest. Even timber corporations now restrict these machines on their fee lands. It is time IDL adopted an intelligent motorized recreation policy that protects the value of the endowment estate.

3. Complete a biologically defensible habitat conservation plan and manage state lands to protect endangered species

All but the most obtuse recognize that we are in the midst of a global extinction crisis. With global warming and human development pressures, species are going extinct at an accelerating rate. As ecologists learn ever more about the interconnectedness of organisms and issue cautions about "intelligent tinkering", state officials are doing their best to hide their heads in the sands of ignorance. IDL management continues to act as if there is no tomorrow by destroying priceless wildlife

habitat and pushing rare species ever closer to extinction. A prophetic mindset if ever there was one...

4. End the old growth liquidation policy and protect remaining old growth

Ecologists are almost daily learning more about the value of old trees and the critical function they provide in healthy forest ecosystems. Besides the genetic legacy they represent, old growth is instrumental in maintaining soil productivity, insect and disease control, maintenance of successional dynamics and provides irreplaceable wildlife habitat necessary for ecologic functionality and resilience. While IDL public relations flacks caution the public to reduce fire risks by thinning stands and removing small diameter trees, IDL managers continue to log large fire-resistant trees on state lands and replace them with highly flammable dog-hair thickets.

5. Intelligent logging

Instead of clearcuts, tangled road networks, compacted and degraded soils, loss of forest structure, and weed-choked wastelands, IDL officials could act to ensure that state lands remain as functioning forests . . . not dysfunctional tree farms. Intelligent logging could provide revenues to the school endowment while working to improve the on-the-ground conditions caused by decades of poor management. The health of the forest, the health of wildlife and fisheries, the health of the endowment fund, and the health and well-being of Idaho citizens could be protected by an intelligent forest management policy. While the mantra of progressive logging dictates that managers "leave the best and take the rest," IDL managers continue their "Lost in the 50s" policy of "take the best and leave the rest" thus instituting a downward spiral of degradation.

6. Scientifically sound riparian buffers

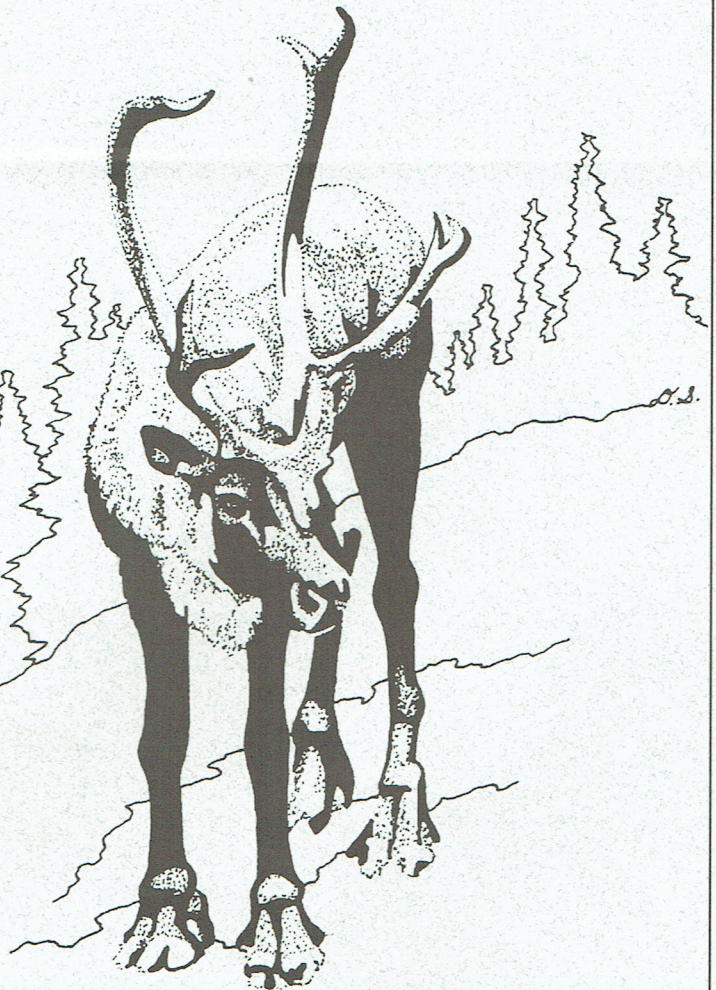
Streams on IDL lands, despite being severely degraded, still harbor populations of cutthroat and threatened bull trout. To protect and restore water quality and fisheries, IDL needs to institute scientifically sound riparian buffers along streams. The Forest Service currently uses 300 foot protected areas along each side of fish-bearing streams. IDL, in contrast, employs highly inadequate state Forest Practice Act buffers of 75 feet within which logging is still permitted. Headwater stream protection requirements on state lands are even more appalling. These scientifically indefensible buffers allow sheet erosion to degrade water quality, diminish in-stream habitat for fishes, alter stream channel morphology, desiccate riparian vegetation, and degrade valuable wildlife habitat and movement corridors. The timber corporations know that the biggest trees grow near water, and thus, ever-compliant Idaho officials and politicians continue to accede to demands that science play no part in forest practice regulations.

7. Control invasive plants

Scientists have stated that invasive species constitute perhaps the single greatest threat to biological diversity on the planet. IDL will argue that they are trying to control the spread of noxious weeds by a massive herbicide spraying program. Intelligent management would dictate that the state quit creating perfect conditions for invasive plants to become established. Unrestrained Off-road vehicle use, lack of proper weed-control measures, torn-up soils, and the seemingly endless program of road construction all contribute to the spread of noxious weeds. The consequence of this invasion is loss of wildlife forage, enhanced soil erosion, diminished biological diversity, increased fire risks, and loss of productivity. The IDL should quit enhancing the spread of noxious weeds and relying on poisonous herbicides to cover up their management blunders.

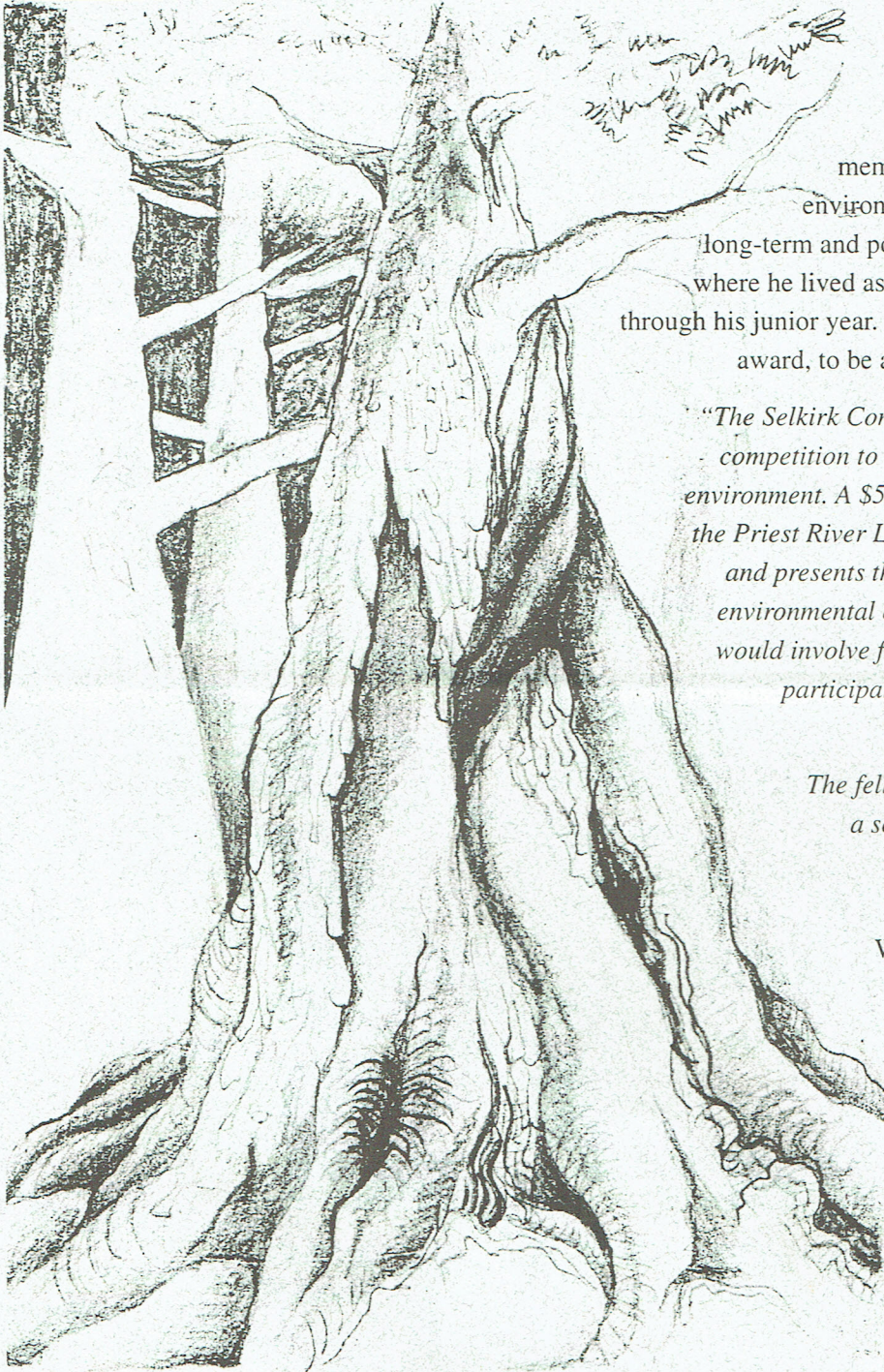
8. Open the IDL to public scrutiny

The IDL is currently a non-responsive insular agency that operates without meaningful citizen input and outside established norms of public recourse to the courts. The agency has no appeals process and state courts have effectively insulated the IDL from legal action at the state level by denying "standing" to Idaho citizens seeking redress of grievances. The IDL currently has virtual carte blanche to mismanage state lands however officials see fit. It's time to open the doors to meaningful public oversight, protect state land managers from institutional inertia, and ensure that Idaho citizens have the capacity to protect endowment lands for future generations. ■



pen & ink by Deborah Stafford

\$5,000 John Abelson Scholarship



artwork by Kate Drum

In a wonderful and generous move, John Abelson, a long-time SCA member, is supporting students, supporting the environment, supporting SCA, and supporting in a long-term and positive way the community of Priest River, where he lived as a youngster and where he attended school through his junior year. He has established an ongoing scholarship award, to be administered by SCA. These are the terms:

"The Selkirk Conservation Alliance will sponsor an annual competition to encourage interest in the betterment of the environment. A \$5,000 college fellowship will be awarded to the Priest River Lamanna High School senior who develops and presents the most creative project addressing a local environmental or ecological problem. Ideally, this project would involve field research. The academic records of the participating students will also be considered in the selection of the awardee.

The fellowship selection committee will consist of a school representative, an SCA representative, and an external person with experience in environmental or ecological issues."

West Bonner County school superintendent Tony Feldhausen, and high school principal, Ray Stookey, met recently with Dr. Abelson and Joanne Hirabayashi to discuss the proposal in more detail and said that the scholarship was particularly welcome because new science courses have just been added to the curriculum. It serves a further purpose by demonstrating that SCA, the schools and the community can work together on a shared goal.

We deeply thank John Abelson for his vision and his commitment.

The Breakwater, the Thorofare and the Future of Upper Priest Lake *By Joanne Hirabayashi*

The decision has been made — or has it? A meeting at the end of July led by the Bonner County Waterways Committee supposedly was held to solicit public input, but according to some who attended the meeting the Committee had already made up their minds: a \$10,000 grant will be used to make temporary repairs to the breakwater. A condition for using that money requires that the Thorofare be kept open for motorized boat traffic, since the funding came from boat license taxes.

However, public opinion was not that unanimous. Although some of those attending did want the breakwater repaired and the Thorofare kept permanently open to motorized boat traffic, others feel strongly that the Thorofare should be left alone and allowed to return to what it was historically. For now, temporary reinforcement of the breakwater is in place. The question of whether a permanent breakwater should be installed still needs a great deal of discussion and research, and some of that discussion will have to deal with the issue of motorized traffic to the Upper Lake.

Although boat traffic through the Thorofare is supposedly regulated in terms of a “no wake” zone and the size of boats, for years there has been little monitoring, let alone enforcement by Marine Deputies, who are stretched very thin in covering the whole of the lake. In the absence of controls, abuses abound.

The idea of dredging came up as one way to handle the build up of silt. Most agree that if dredging were to begin, it would have to continue as a permanent method of keeping the Thorofare open. The permits required for such a plan would require agreements between a number of different agencies.

The Selkirk Conservation Alliance is building up a file of information and carefully following the County’s decision-making process. Among the issues that must be

considered are knowing the geological history of the Thorofare and its course before the breakwater was built, having data about natural sedimentation and about stream flow, a consideration of the number of boats coming to the Upper Lake and the impact they have, sedimentation related to wake, speed and size of boat, and as much scientific data as possible prior to the County Commissioners deciding for or against a permanent breakwater. ■



artwork by Eddie Keach

The donation of an 8 1/2 foot pram (a small rowboat) by Jack Nyman allows us to offer an opportunity to SCA members to bid on this prize. A birthday present? Christmas gift?

SCA Files Suit Against the Forest Service

On March 12, the Selkirk Conservation Alliance, joined by the Lands Council, filed suit in federal court against the Idaho Panhandle National Forests over the Forest Service's failure to provide public information under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

SCA and TLC had requested the agency provide geographic information systems (GIS) data pertaining to snowmobile trails, old growth, and other information. In the Forest Service's attempt to stifle the free-flow of information, officials tried to use an obscure statute called the Agricultural Adjustment Act as a pretext for charging exorbitant fees for public information that should have been available for free under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Represented by attorneys Karen Lindholdt (TLC) and Bonne Beavers from the Center For Justice in Spokane, we filed suit seeking a Declaratory Judgment, attorney's fees, and costs from the Forest Service.

The Forest Service has recently asked to settle the suit by agreeing to give us the information we requested. If the agency complies with our original requests and pays our costs and attorney fees, we will withdraw the suit provided the IPNF assures us it will no longer attempt to impede the free flow of public information. ■

SCA Appeals, Files Suit on the Stimson IPNF Access Project

SCA recently filed an administrative appeal over the Stimson Access Project west of Priest Lake. Stimson Lumber Company is once again demanding the public give them a free access road . . . this time through the South Fork Mountain Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA).

As is so often the case with corporations demanding welfare benefits from the public, Stimson does not expect to pay for the destruction of public property. Stimson's road building and logging activities are expected to have significant detrimental impacts to grizzly bears, Canada lynx, cutthroat and bull trout as well as negatively impacting water quality in Sema and Granite Creeks.

Not getting satisfaction in the administrative arena, SCA and four other environmental groups are currently appealing this project to the 9th Circuit Court as we go to press. Having many similarities to a previous Stimson access demand on the Colville National Forest, this project, if implemented, will permanently destroy the roadless character of the South Fork Mountain IRA in addition to the detrimental impacts to water quality and endangered species. ■



Looking down a bank at ATV damage to Lion Creek watershed.
Idaho Department of Lands

"All politics is local."

Tip O'Neill, Speaker of the House (1977-87)

In other words, social or political problems, large or small, affect individuals. Solutions to these problems come from individuals. We who work for land, water, and wildlife protection, especially on federal and state lands, know very well how important it is for individuals to be part of the vision and the action. Many hands are needed to turn the old ship when it has been cruising on outdated assumptions that are badly in need of change.

In the forest battles of the 1990s, hundreds of thousands of people spoke up and let the U.S. Forest Service know that logging and road building could not keep increasing indefinitely. Those practices were affecting OUR water, causing the extinction of forest species that WE cherished, and turning a natural system into a huge industrial tree farm. Today, the volume of saw logs taken from the Idaho Panhandle and Colville National Forests is about one-third of 1990 levels – a huge victory for conservation. What constitutes a sustainable level of logging is still unknown, but we are much closer to that level now than we were 15 years ago.

What inspires me most about this story is the way it shows democracy in action. Policy finally changed to accommodate people with vision who put their money and their opinions behind that vision. Right now we are pushing that vision still further, in several ways. We are holding the State of Idaho's feet to the fire regarding its logging practices on the east side of Priest Lake. We are challenging the Bush administration's attempt to cut the public out of the debates by stonewalling public information requested under the Freedom of Information Act. And we are joining a nationwide effort to defend the Endangered Species Act and the laws that protect the federal forests.

SCA's vision and actions have kept up with the times, but its funding is still lagging behind. Family dues of \$25 in 1990 have increased to just \$35 today, despite inflation and current political challenges. Large foundation grants that supported us for years have diminished with recent stock market losses. We've kept costs to a minimum, but we're fighting Goliath here. To be a productive nonprofit organization, we need to pay the bills – but more than that, we need to hear from you. We need your energy and imagination. With your support, SCA will continue to do great things for this wild and beautiful land.

— John Stuart

Join the SCA

Support the Selkirk Conservation Alliance
by becoming a Member!

Our newsletter, funded entirely by member contributions, keeps you informed of natural resources issues within the Inland Northwest, and offers regular updates on the efforts of the SCA to promote environmental excellence. Now is the time to give to the environment that sustains us all.

Make a contribution and keep *SightLines* coming regularly. Dues and donations are tax-deductible.

Enroll me as a member of the SCA. Enclosed are my dues.

	Individual	Family
Limited Income (living lightly)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$15	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20
Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30	<input type="checkbox"/> \$35

To help more, I'm enclosing an additional contribution:

☐ \$10 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$500 ☐ other ____

* SPECIAL OFFER to NEW regular price members until 1/1/05:

(check one) ☐ SCA mug ☐ SCA t-shirt

Name(s) _____

Winter address (dates) ____/____/____ to : ____/____/____

phone: _____

Summer address (dates) ____/____/____ to : ____/____/____

phone: _____

Email address: _____

**Mail to: SELKIRK CONSERVATION ALLIANCE
PO BOX 1809 PRIEST RIVER, IDAHO 83856**

SCA WISH LIST

- Power point projector
- Digital camera
- GPS unit
- Laptop computer
- High-speed copier

Ongoing SCA Projects & Events

▪ This newsletter includes articles regarding topics in **bold**.

1. Chips Ahoy Timber Sale (PLRD)
2. Mission Brush TS (BFRD)
3. Kalispell TS (PLRD)
4. Rising Cougar TS (SRD)
5. **Priest Lake Breakwater**
6. Caribou CHP
7. Grizzly Bear Access
8. Caribou ESA, Notice of Intent
9. IPNF Forest Plan Revision
10. Colville FPR
11. Lower West Branch TMDL Committee
12. **IDL Lawsuit**
13. **IPNF FOIA Lawsuit**
14. **Stimson Access Lawsuit**

SCA MONITORING PROGRAMS:

Priest Lake	ORVs	Gates
Weeds	Snowmobiles	Whitebark Pine
Loons		

▪ For further activity details - call the SCA office 208-448-2971

— Artists —

Go into the wilderness and show us what you see.

The new layout of *Sightlines* necessitates a request for regional artists to submit their work for inclusion in upcoming issues. Artwork may be submitted as an attachment via email (TIFF/JPG/EPS) or through the regular mail. If submitting hard copy, artwork should be black & white and no larger than 8 1/2 x 14. Send copies (no original work, please) as it will not be returned to you. Feel welcome to submit what you think would work well for *Sightlines* and the newsletter staff will then take it from there.

Please deliver to:

4drums@surf1.ws • 509-447-3860

K. Drum, 4441 Baker Lake, Newport WA 99156

Thank You!

Priest River, Idaho 83856

PO Box 1809

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Treasurer, Directors: Bill White, Steve Booth, Steve Wilson, Sharon Sorby, Mark Kabush, Jerry Boggs; and Mikki Ravenscroft, Office Manager, SCA
is a non-profit corporation providing environmental oversight and public information for the Inland Northwest. Third-class postage paid at Priest
River, Idaho. Permit No. 27, POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to the address above.