



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Eagle Lake Resource Area
705 Hall Street
Susanville, CA 96130

6-22-95

JUN 22 1995

In Reply
Refer to:
4130 (CA-026)

Dear Interested Party:

You are being invited to join BLM in a field examination of the sites of proposed BLM projects for the Twin Peaks Allotment. These projects are proposed for implementation in 1995 and 1996. The field examination is slated for July 19, 20, and 21 (if necessary), 1995. The examination will involve viewing the project sites and discussing project intent and design. During the examination, BLM would like tour participants to discuss the merits of the subject proposals relative to their consistency with and their ability to facilitate management that furthers the goals and objectives of the Cal-Neva Management Framework Plan and Final Grazing Environmental Impact Statement of 1983, the Twin Peaks Allotment Management Plan of 1985 as modified in 1992, the Wilderness Recommendations, Eagle Lake - Cedarville Study Areas, Final Environmental Impact Statement of 1987, and BLM policy for management of livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, riparian areas, wild horse and burros, wilderness study areas, cultural resources, special status plants and animals, and water quality compliance.

Last February we invited comments from eighty-three entities concerning these project proposals. This solicitation anticipated BLM environmental analysis of project impacts required by NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act of 1969) and included a brief description of each project and its intended purposes, and maps showing the proposed project locations. Responses to this solicitation were received from The Wilderness Society, Intermountain Range Consultants (representing John Espil Sheep Company), Sierra Club - Toiyabe Chapter, California Mule Deer Foundation, California Wilderness Coalition, Sierra Club - Mother Lode Chapter - Shasta Group, Hal J. Whitaker, and the Nevada Division of Wildlife.

A synopsis of each comment letter is enclosed for your information and to facilitate communication among those who participated in the July field examination.

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Sincerely,



Acting For Linda D. Hansen
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Enclosures

- 1) BLM Synopsis of Comments Received
- 2) Maps A through E Depicting Proposed Project Sites

**SYNOPSIS OF COMMENTS RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO BLM'S FEBRUARY,
1995 REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON 1995 AND 1996 PROJECT PROPOSALS IN
THE TWIN PEAKS ALLOTMENT**

compiled by: Ken Visser, Supervisory Range Conservationist, Eagle Lake Resource Area,
Susanville District BLM, Susanville, California

June 15, 1995

Original comment language is retained as much as possible but some is paraphrased for the purpose of summarization. Insertions for clarity are provided in parenthesis. If commentors believe that this synopsis of their comments is inaccurate, please notify Ken Visser as soon as possible, specifying the error, so that timely clarifications/corrections can be distributed.



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recommended for wilderness. They request that BLM provide written assurance that these projects will not impair the designation of recommended wilderness areas before continuing the planning process for these projects so as to comply with law and BLM policy. They commented that the Twin Peaks AOPs have clearly stated the aspen groves in the Skedaddles are to be completely avoided by any livestock and that the need to fence these areas demonstrates BLM's inability to control the livestock in the proposed project areas. They suggested the BLM take the necessary action to ensure that these areas are not used by livestock by designating the Skedaddles unsuitable for grazing based on inability to control livestock movement, and that BLM needs to deal with the source of the problem and not simply apply a band-aid reaction. They comment that as riparian areas provide a disproportional amount of livestock forage and that these areas will be made unavailable for livestock use (due to the proposed projects), subsequent AUM reductions are necessary to reflect this. They comment that due to excluding livestock from the proposed project areas, adjacent upland areas will receive an increase in livestock pressure from foraging, compacting and trampling, providing further stress to key shrub communities already identified as being in critical condition. They state that project planning must take this into account in analyzing suitability for the projects, and that BLM should deal with the source of the problem and not band-aid it. They state that ~~the projects will cost the Agency to pay an excessive economic and environmental cost and request that BLM provide and accurate cost-benefit analysis for all proposed projects including subsequent impact to wildlife and all recreation opportunities.~~ They comment that the entire project area lies within antelope and mule deer range and will have significant impacts to the species, particularly when cumulative impacts are analyzed considering degraded habitat conditions and caloric expenditures by wildlife, blocked passage to critical ranges, entrapment and entanglement. They state they find it difficult to accept the idea of fencing out sheep without fencing out deer and antelope simultaneously and that 3-way enclosure designs clearly point this out. They comment that a realistic and accurate analysis must be provided for direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to wildlife. They state that acknowledgement of BLM is needed as far as the dependability of fencing to exclude livestock based on decades of documented experience exhibiting the contrary. They comment that fences somehow get cut, broken down, blown over, torn down, left open, etc., etc., and ask what assurance, if any, can BLM provide to the public regarding required fence maintenance and what are the consequences to the parties responsible for fence maintenance if said maintenance is not provided. They state that fences on such a large scale are a bad public investment for the above-stated reasons. They suggest that the terms and conditions of the grazing permit be modified to provide specific requirements for areas to be avoided and if the livestock cannot be controlled to meet the terms and conditions, the permit should be cancelled. They comment that this alternative is the most economically and environmentally responsible answer to the public concerns and resource damage issues on this allotment.

California Wilderness Coalition commented that because the Twin Peaks allotment occurs in one of the wildest and most isolated areas of California and is the site of their proposed Smoke Creek Wilderness, preserving its ecological integrity is a high priority for their organization. They commented that they are concerned that the proposed actions may not be the best way to achieve the goals they support of improved riparian habitat, water quality and aquatic ecosystems in the Twin Peaks allotment. They stated that their observations of the allotment over the last

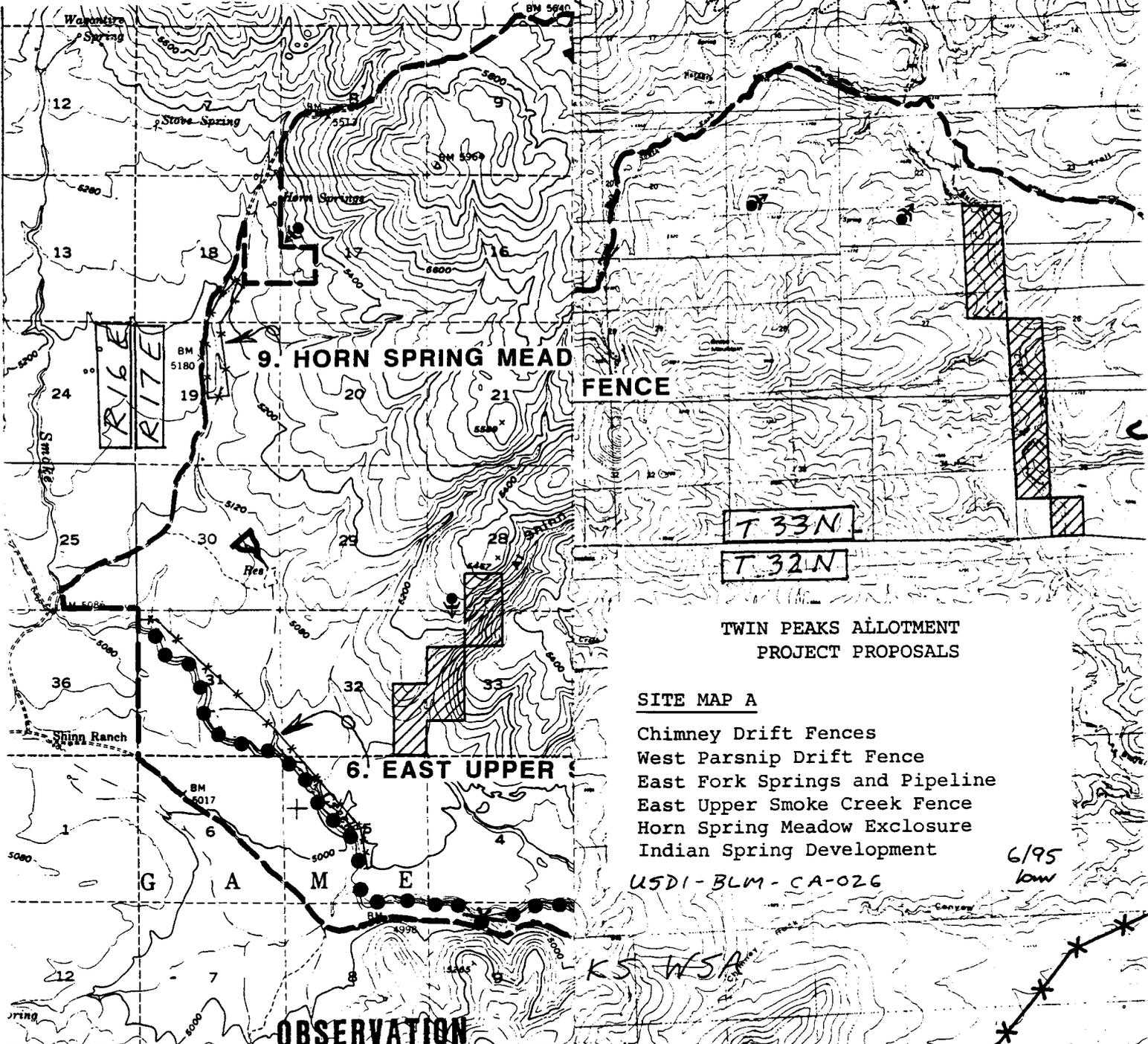
two years indicate that it is badly overgrazed and that remedying the situation calls for a reduction in AUM's, increased salting and riding on the part of the permittees, changing the seasons of use, resting the area and increased monitoring by BLM. They comment that these remedies are more likely to improve riparian and upland conditions than fencing, which they state is a stop-gap measure easily undone by wear and tear, a lack of proper maintenance or vandalism. They comment that the construction of **over 20 miles of fence as proposed by BLM will seriously disrupt pronghorn and deer habitat within the Five Springs, Dry Valley Rim, Buffalo Hills, Twin Peaks and Poodle Mountain WSA's.** They state that native ungulates have already been stressed by overgrazing and several years of drought and that even if they are able to successfully go over or under the proposed fences, this will require an inordinate amount of energy. They request that the following issues be considered in the EA: impacts upon the ecological, recreational, and aesthetic values of WSA's; impacts upon plant communities, soils, wildlife and other values following riparian fencing; and, the ecologic, economic, recreational, and aesthetic costs and benefits of pursuing the proposed action as opposed to other strategies (rest, changing the seasons of use, increased BLM/permittee monitoring, reduced AUM's, etc.).

H.J. Whitaker commented that although our efforts to restore damaged riparian and wetlands are laudable, construction in a proposed wilderness raises considerable concern. He states that before BLM embarks on such a project, he thinks a number of questions need to be thoroughly considered: 1) Will grazing fees even come close to the cost of building and maintaining the proposed fences? 2) Wouldn't it be cheaper simply to buy back the grazing leases and leave the land cattle free? 3) Aside from pronghorn and deer, what effect does cattle grazing have on other animal and plant species in the region? and, 4) Since other range developments have been allowed in the proposed wilderness in the past, what are the cumulative environmental and economic impacts of all of these projects?

Sierra Club - Mother Lode Chapter - Shasta Group stated that in general, the Sierra Club supports efforts to improve wet areas in the dry country of the proposed projects. They commented that they are concerned that any project involving a spring be done in a manner that protects all of the native biota found at that particular spring. They state that according to a dissertation by Don Sada, which they will make available to BLM, some of the springs in the area have fish and snail species that are specific to the sites, and that these should be noted and protected. They state that a complete native plant and animal (including invertebrates) species review at each project site be done by BLM specialists and outside experts such as Sada and that they would like to assist BLM in doing these species assessments. They comment that they are concerned about the proposed spring developments inside WSA's and have found that above-ground troughs made of man-made materials such as metal, plastic or fiberglass are unsuitable for use in potential wilderness. They state that troughs made of rock masonry no more than 1 foot above ground level would be acceptable to the Shasta group, provided that the water is piped underground and that the troughs are equipped with automatic shut-off devices to prevent run-off at the trough site. They comment that for all proposed spring developments, analysis needs to be done to guarantee adequate natural flow to the spring site for native species, including plants, fish and invertebrates. They state that a full archeological review of each spring site needs to be made and that these springs were often the location for Native American encampments prior

to the 1800's, and that important archeological features could be harmed without adequate field checks.

State of Nevada - Department of Conservation and Natural Resources - Division of Wildlife commented that **excluding livestock and wild horses from critical riparian habitat should provided immediate relief.** They stated that the project design suggests that spring head boxes will divert the water from the hydric soils and vegetation and that without adequate hydrology to the wetlands, the values to wildlife will be diminished. They recommend that the point of diversion be downstream and at the outer limit of the hydric soils. They stated that a properly designed project should allow riparian areas to achieve their potential. They commented that is was their observation in 1994 that Parsnip Spring was diverted to a pipeline and resulted in the loss of a meadow.



T 33N

T 32N

**TWIN PEAKS ALLOTMENT
PROJECT PROPOSALS**

SITE MAP A

- Chimney Drift Fences
- West Parsnip Drift Fence
- East Fork Springs and Pipeline
- East Upper Smoke Creek Fence
- Horn Spring Meadow Exclosure
- Indian Spring Development

USDI-BLM-CA-026

6/95
low

OBSERVATION

MAP SOURCE:
"WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION
EAGLE LAKE-CEDARVILLE
STUDY AREAS
FINAL EIS: 1987"
(WITH SOME ADDITIONS/
MODIFICATIONS)

LEGEND

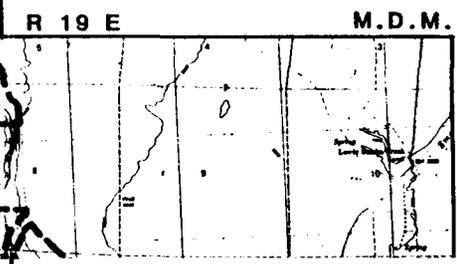
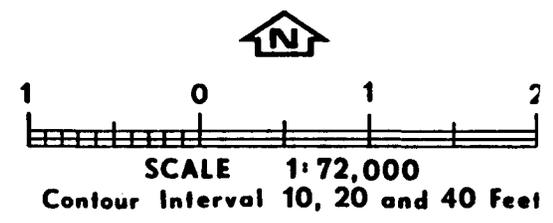
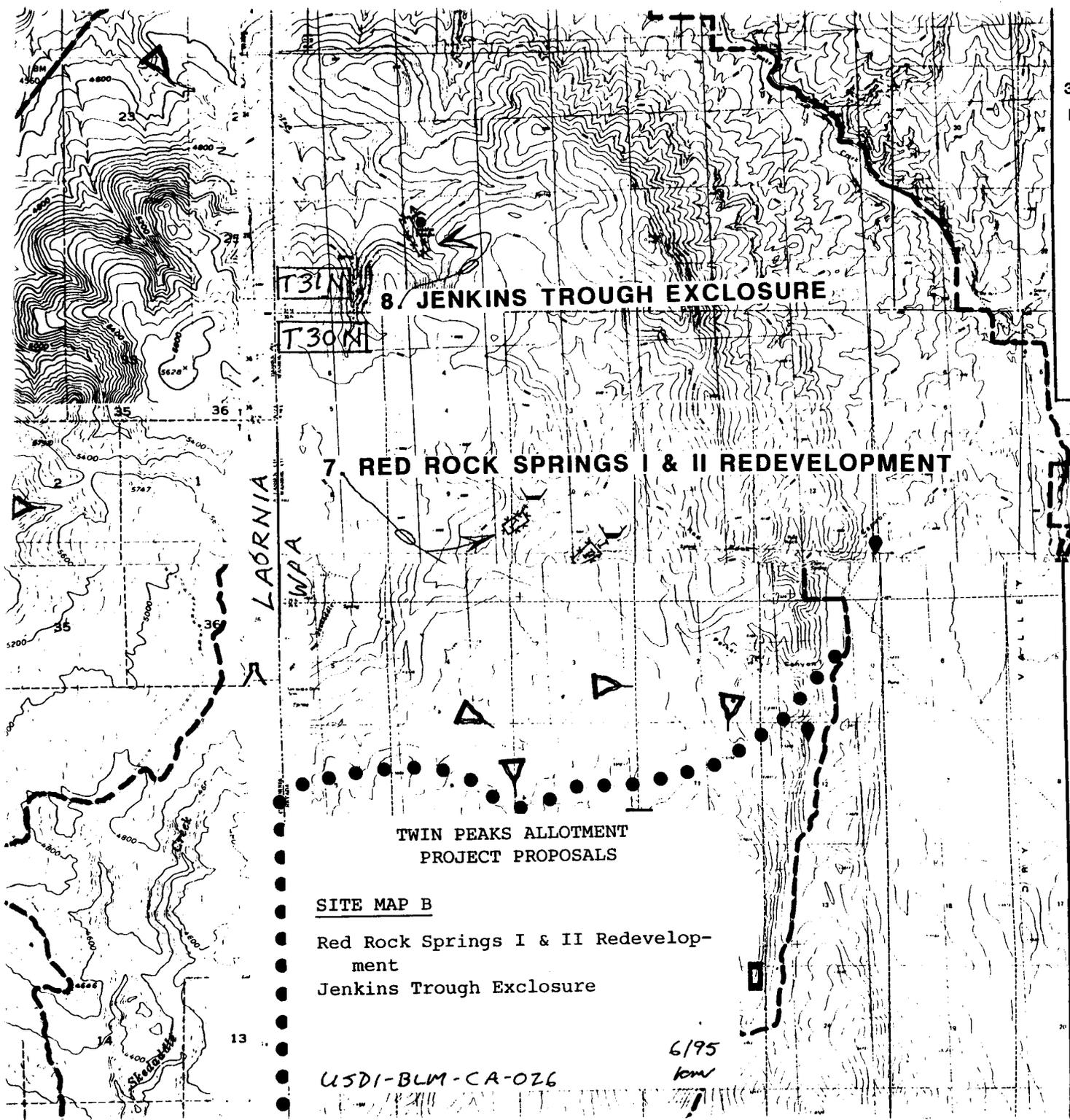
- WSA boundary
- Private land within WSA
- GRASS** Grazing allotment name
- Grazing allotment boundary
- Existing fence
- Pit reservoir
- Existing developed spring
- Proposed dam reservoir
- Dam reservoir

KS WSA

TWIN PEAKS



N



-  Developed spring
-  Guzzler
-  Wild horse trap site
-  Existing dam reservoir
-  Proposed dam reservoir
-  Existing pit reservoir

MAP SOURCE:
 "WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS
 EAGLE LAKE - CEDARVILLE STUDY
 AREAS
 FINAL EIS-1987"
 (WITH SOME ADDITIONS/MODIFICATIONS)

SITE MAP B
 Red Rock Springs I & II Redevelopment
 Jenkins Trough Enclosure

USDI-BLM-CA-026

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T 31 N
 T 30 N
 R 19 E
 T 28 N

R 18 E

TWIN PEAKS ALLOTMENT
PROJECT PROPOSALS

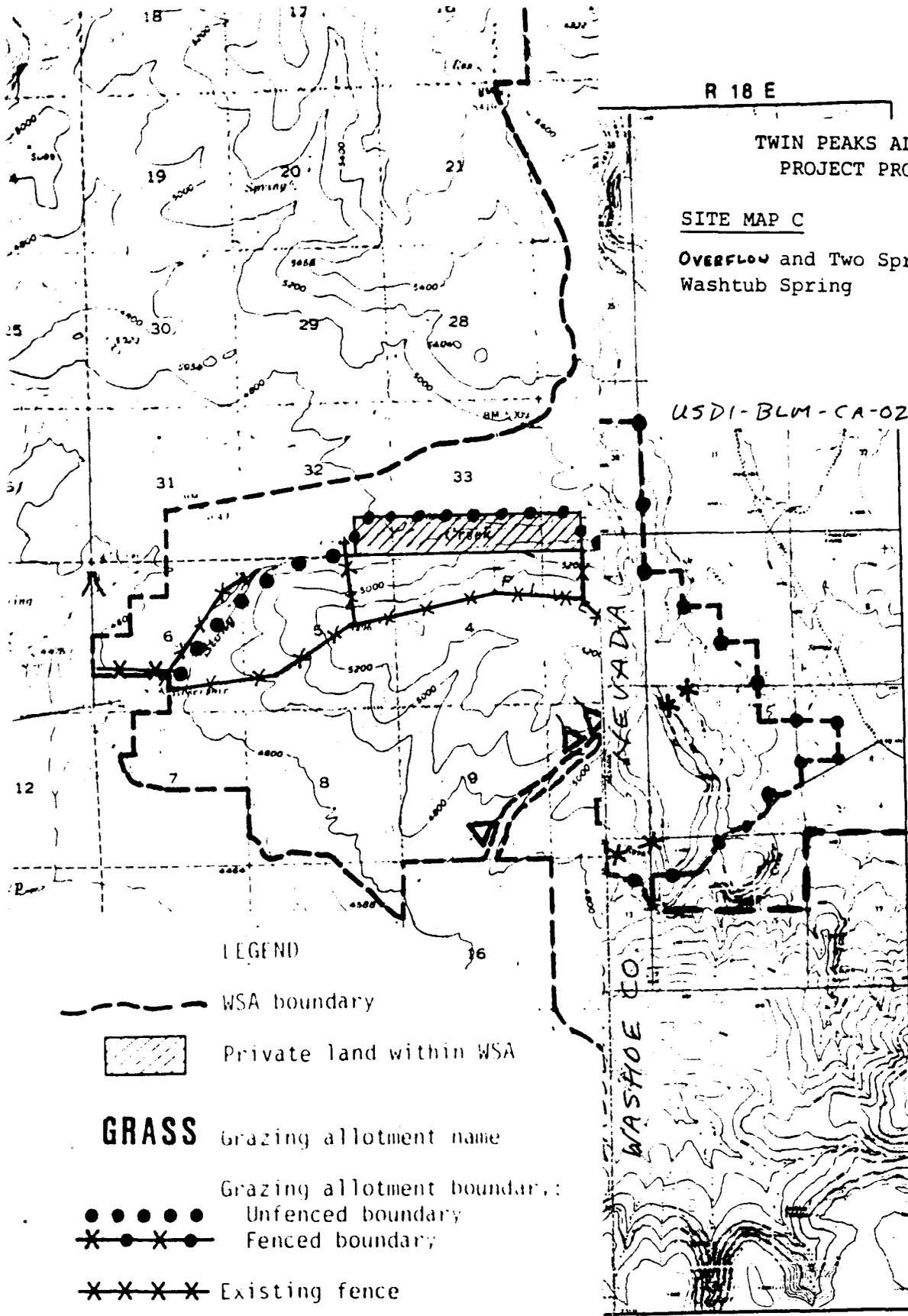
SITE MAP C

OVERFLOW and Two Springs Enclosures
Washtub Spring

USDI-BLM-CA-026

6/95
LOW

MAP SOURCE
"WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS
EAGLE LAKE-CEDARVILLE
STUDY AREAS
FINAL EIS - 1987"
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LEGEND

- WSA boundary
- Private land within WSA

GRASS

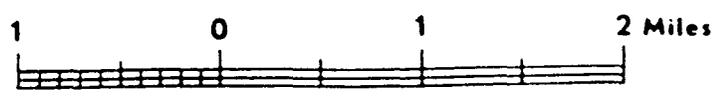
Grazing allotment name

- Grazing allotment boundary:
- Unfenced boundary
- Fenced boundary
- Existing fence
- Proposed fence

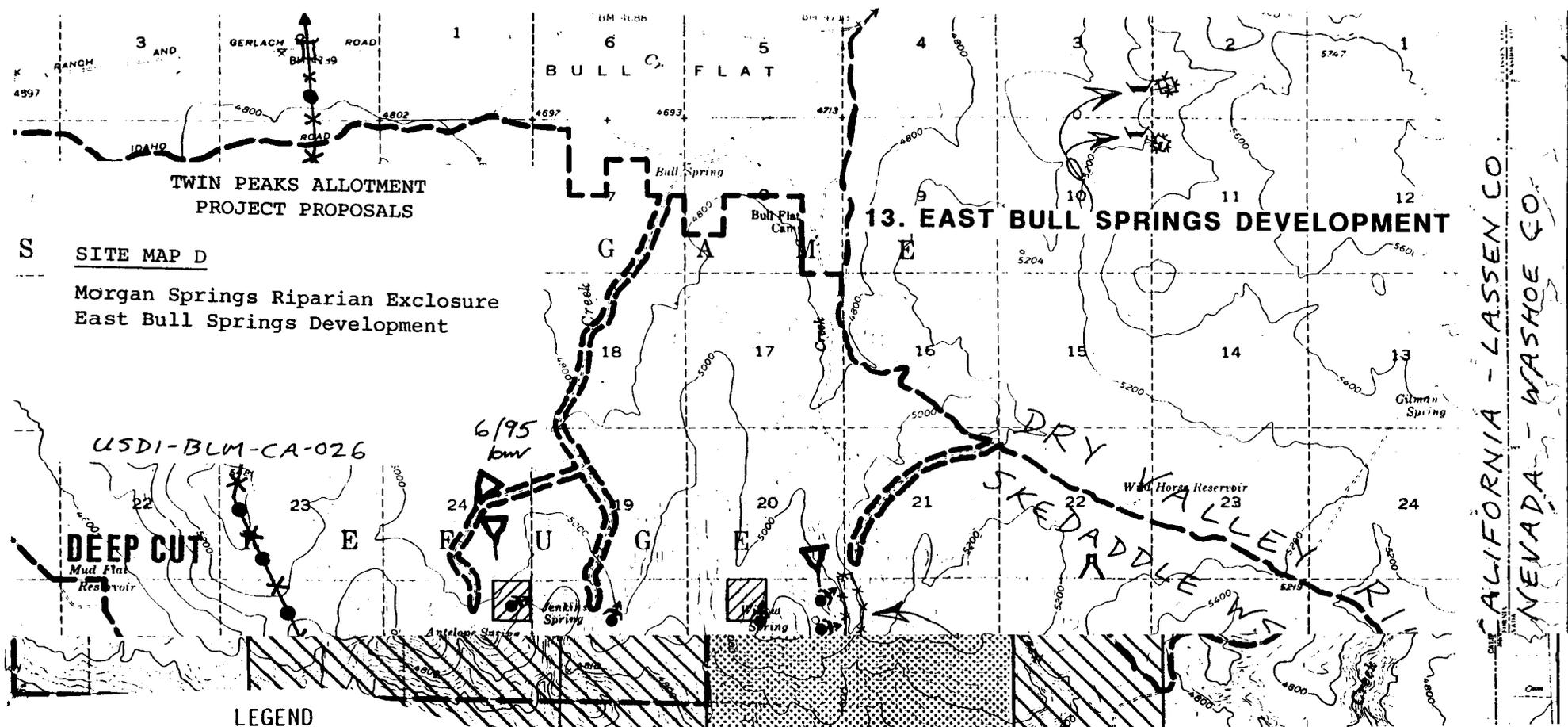
- Wild horse trap site (near WSA)
- Develop spring
- Dam reservoir
- Existing pit reservoir
- Proposed pit reservoir

WASHOE CO. WYOMING

T
31
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SCALE 1:62,500
Contour Interval 20 and 40 Feet



TWIN PEAKS ALLOTMENT
PROJECT PROPOSALS

S SITE MAP D

Morgan Springs Riparian Exlosure
East Bull Springs Development

USDI-BLM-CA-026

CALIFORNIA - LASSEN CO.
NEVADA - WASHOE CO.

LEGEND

- WSA boundary
- Private land within WSA
- Lassen County public safety zone
- Military withdrawal

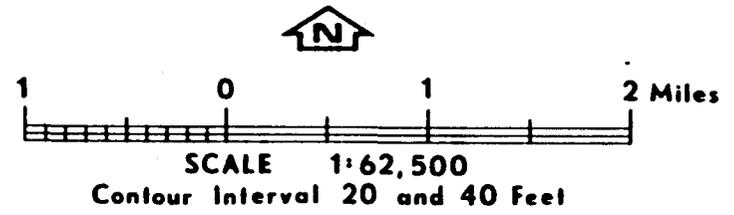
GRASS

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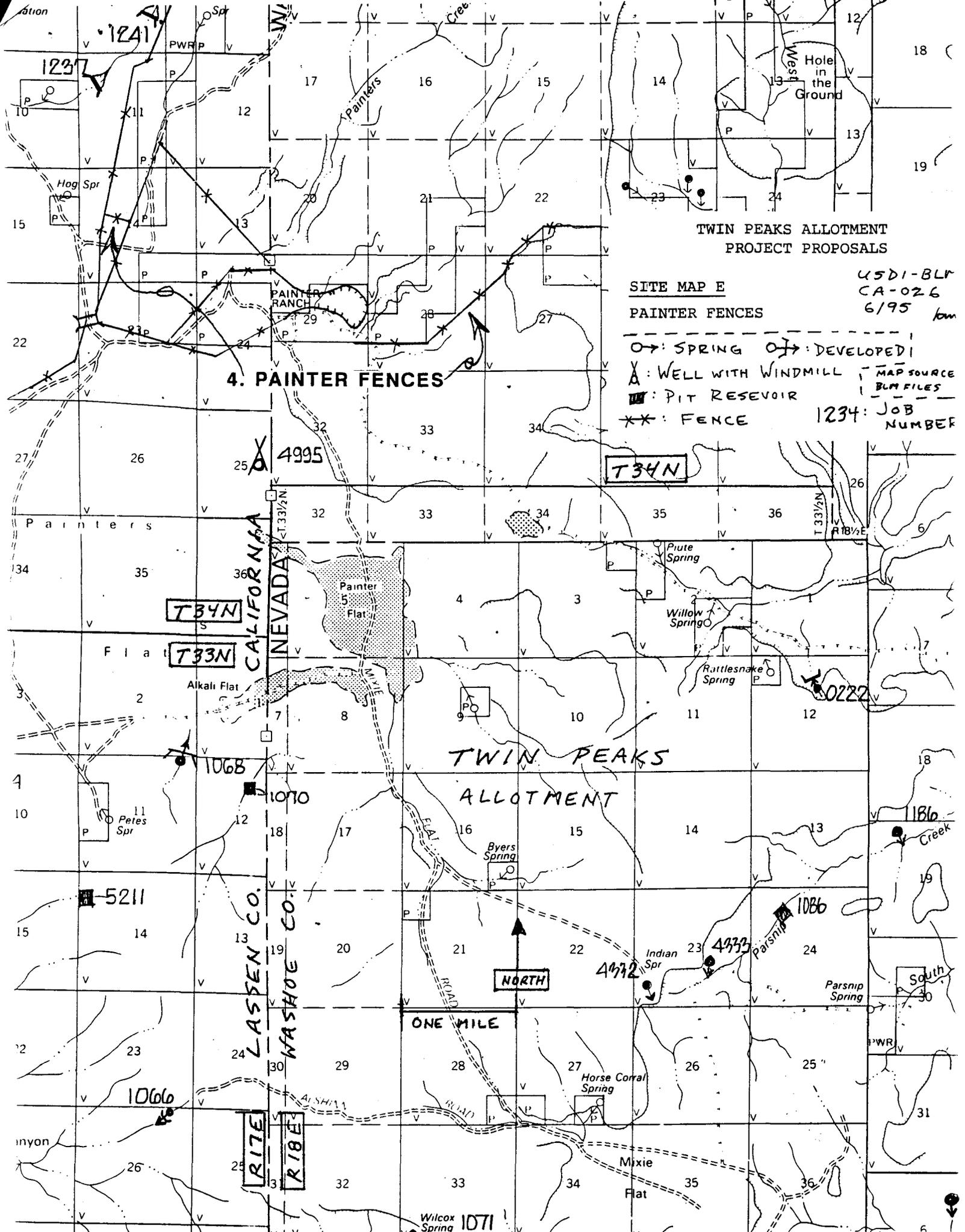
- fenced
- unfenced
- Fence
- Wild horse trap site

- Developed spring
- Guzzler
- Proposed windmill
- Existing pit reservoir
- Existing dam reservoir
- Proposed dam reservoir



M.D.M

MAP SOURCE:
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EAGLE LAKE/ CEDARVILLE
STUDY AREAS FINAL EIS-1987
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**TWIN PEAKS ALLOTMENT
PROJECT PROPOSALS**

SITE MAP E

PAINTER FENCES

USD-BLV
CA-026
6/95 km

- O: SPRING
 - O with arrow: DEVELOPED
 - X: WELL WITH WINDMILL
 - : PIT RESEVOIR
 - ** : FENCE
- MAP SOURCE
BLM FILES
1234: JOB NUMBER

4. PAINTER FENCES

**TWIN PEAKS
ALLOTMENT**

NORTH

ONE MILE

**RITE
RIBES**

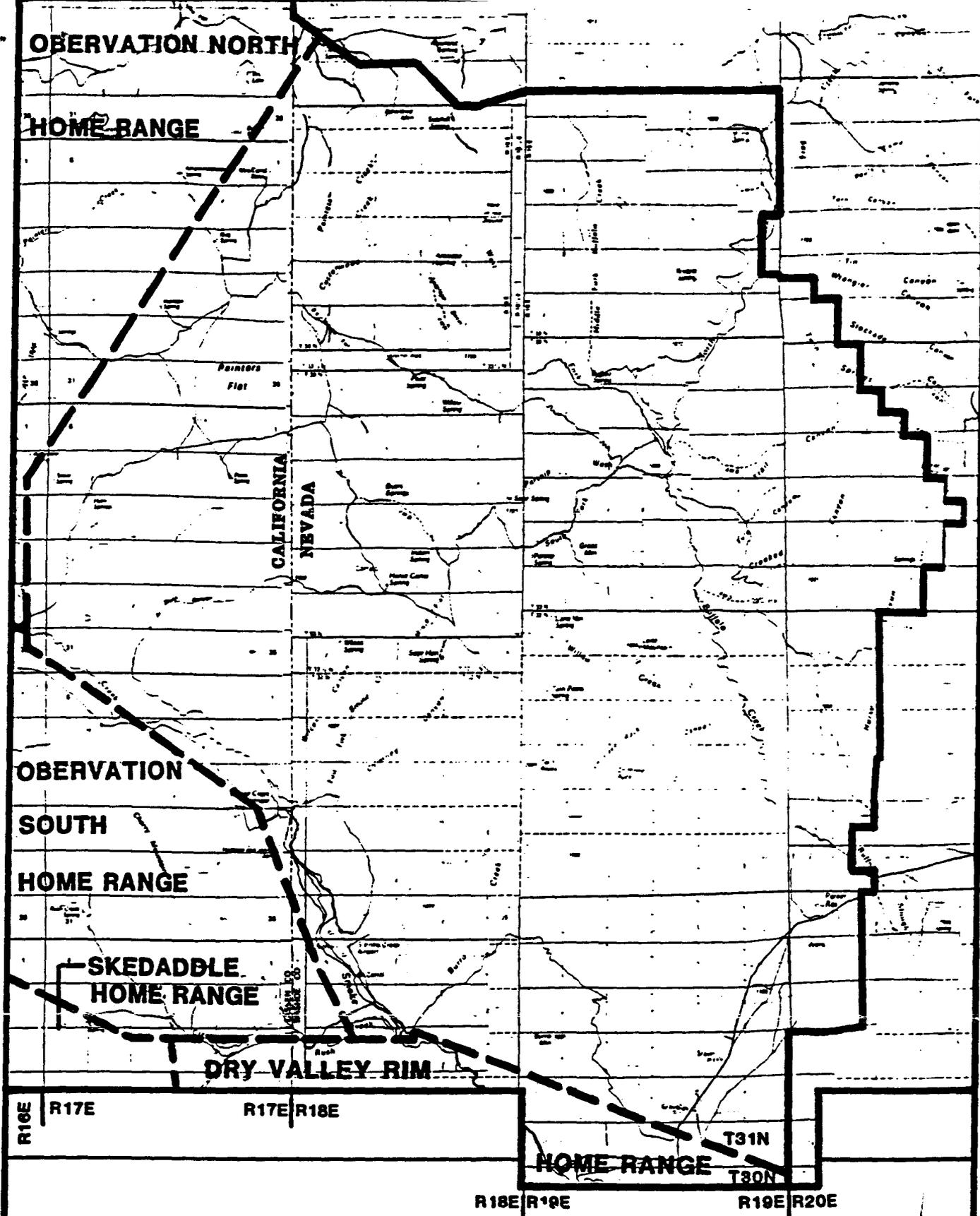
**CALIFORNIA
NEVADA**

**LASSEN CO.
WASHOE CO.**

**T34N
T33N**

T34N

**1234: JOB
NUMBER**



 Herd Management Area boundary
 Home Range boundary



UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE
 HERD MANAGEMENT AREA
TWIN PEAKS
TWIN PEAKS NORTH HOME RANGE



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Eagle Lake Resource Area
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EA-CA-026-95-07

Appendix F

In Reply

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JUN 22 1995

4130 (CA-026)

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U Not included in Appendix F

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The Sierra Club - Toiyabe Chapter commented that they understood that "the Twin Peaks allotment has seriously degraded the public lands", especially the riparian areas in the region, and that they hope the BLM will address the entire problem, including a reduction in the livestock on the range. They state that this is an important area for mule deer and pronghorn and that the best management practices need to be instituted as soon as possible. Concerning the Chimney drift fences, they state they understand that gap fencing is allowed under BLM wilderness study area Interim Management Guidelines and under BLM Wilderness Management Policy, but that 4.5 miles of fence does not seem to come under the category of a gap fence and that they could find no explanation (in the Notice) of why a wire fence to control livestock movement between Chimney and Buffalo subdivisions would necessarily help the restoration of the riparian areas and that this needs to be explained. Concerning East Fork Springs and Pipeline, they commented that it is necessary to be very careful in any alterations they are made in these water sources. They asked if an inventory of snails, amphibians, insects and any other creatures that may live there, and of sensitive plants and cultural resources has been made. They stated that generally they believe that development in WSA's should only occur for the benefit of endemic wildlife and that such development needs to be done carefully to ensure that no degradation of the wilderness quality of the WSA occurs. They believe a field trip is needed for BLM to demonstrate what we have proposed. Concerning the Red Rock Springs I & II redevelopment and the Sagehen Spring redevelopment, they comment that these proposals have the same problems as the East Fork Springs and Pipeline and need the same attention. They question whether troughs in the uplands are necessary for the benefit of wildlife and are concerned that Red Rock Springs I & II redevelopment exceeds what is allowed in a WSA and would like to see a ruling from the State Wilderness Coordinator in Nevada on this question. They noted that the projects in California regarding spring developments and pipelines are in areas determined to be non-suitable whereas similar projects in Nevada are in areas "usually" deemed suitable, and hoped that the Nevada lands in WSA status managed by Susanville BLM will have equal protection (as those in California).

California Mule Deer Association (CMDA) stated that it appears that the projects are well beyond the scoping stage and are into the site specific stage and assume that the comments requested are scoping comments. They state that CMDA and the public have repeatedly been opposed to any project that may reduce the wilderness character of WSA's, particularly those

recommended for wilderness. They request that BLM provide written assurance that these projects will not impair the designation of recommended wilderness areas before continuing the planning process for these projects so as to comply with law and BLM policy. They commented that the Twin Peaks AOPs have clearly stated the aspen groves in the Skedaddles are to be completely avoided by any livestock and that the need to fence these areas demonstrates BLM's inability to control the livestock in the proposed project areas. They suggested the BLM take the necessary action to ensure that these areas are not used by livestock by designating the Skedaddles unsuitable for grazing based on inability to control livestock movement, and that BLM needs to deal with the source of the problem and not simply apply a band-aid reaction. They comment that as riparian areas provide a disproportional amount of livestock forage and that these areas will be made unavailable for livestock use (due to the proposed projects), subsequent AUM reductions are necessary to reflect this. They comment that due to excluding livestock from the proposed project areas, adjacent upland areas will receive an increase in livestock pressure from foraging, compacting and trampling, providing further stress to key shrub communities already identified as being in critical condition. They state that project planning must take this into account in analyzing suitability for the projects, and that BLM should deal with the source of the problem and not band-aid it. They state that the projects will cost the American taxpayer an excessive economic and environmental cost and request that BLM provide and accurate cost/benefit analysis for all proposed projects including subsequent impact to wildlife and all recreation opportunities. They comment that the entire project area lies within antelope and mule deer range and will have significant impacts to the species, particularly when cumulative impacts are analyzed considering degraded habitat conditions and caloric expenditures by wildlife, blocked passage to critical ranges, entrapment and entanglement. They state they find it difficult to accept the idea of fencing out sheep without fencing out deer and antelope simultaneously and that 3-way enclosure designs clearly point this out. They comment that a realistic and accurate analysis must be provided for direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to wildlife. They state that acknowledgement of BLM is needed as far as the dependability of fencing to exclude livestock based on decades of documented experience exhibiting the contrary. They comment that fences somehow get cut, broken down, blown over, torn down, left open, etc., etc., and ask what assurance, if any, can BLM provide to the public regarding required fence maintenance and what are the consequences to the parties responsible for fence maintenance if said maintenance is not provided. They state that fences on such a large scale are a bad public investment for the above-stated reasons. They suggest that the terms and conditions of the grazing permit be modified to provide specific requirements for areas to be avoided and if the livestock cannot be controlled to meet the terms and conditions, the permit should be cancelled. They comment that this alternative is the most economically and environmentally responsible answer to the public concerns and resource damage issues on this allotment.

California Wilderness Coalition commented that because the Twin Peaks allotment occurs in one of the wildest and most isolated areas of California and is the site of their proposed Smoke Creek Wilderness, preserving its ecological integrity is a high priority for their organization. They commented that they are concerned that the proposed actions may not be the best way to achieve the goals they support of improved riparian habitat, water quality and aquatic ecosystems in the Twin Peaks allotment. They stated that their observations of the allotment over the last

two years indicate that it is badly overgrazed and that remedying the situation calls for a reduction in AUM's, increased salting and riding on the part of the permittees, changing the seasons of use, resting the area and increased monitoring by BLM. They comment that these remedies are more likely to improve riparian and upland conditions than fencing, which they state is a stop-gap measure easily undone by wear and tear, a lack of proper maintenance or vandalism. They comment that the construction of over 20 miles of fence as proposed by BLM will seriously disrupt pronghorn and deer habitat within the Five Springs, Dry Valley Rim, Buffalo Hills, Twin Peaks and Poodle Mountain WSA's. They state that native ungulates have already been stressed by overgrazing and several years of drought and that even if they are able to successfully go over or under the proposed fences, this will require an inordinate amount of energy. They request that the following issues be considered in the EA: impacts upon the ecological, recreational, and aesthetic values of WSA's; impacts upon plant communities, soils, wildlife and other values following riparian fencing; and, the ecologic, economic, recreational, and aesthetic costs and benefits of pursuing the proposed action as opposed to other strategies (rest, changing the seasons of use, increased BLM/permittee monitoring, reduced AUM's, etc.).

H.J. Whitaker commented that although our efforts to restore damaged riparian and wetlands are laudable, construction in a proposed wilderness raises considerable concern. He states that before BLM embarks on such a project, he thinks a number of questions need to be thoroughly considered: 1) Will grazing fees even come close to the cost of building and maintaining the proposed fences? 2) Wouldn't it be cheaper simply to buy back the grazing leases and leave the land cattle free? 3) Aside from pronghorn and deer, what effect does cattle grazing have on other animal and plant species in the region? and, 4) Since other range developments have been allowed in the proposed wilderness in the past, what are the cumulative environmental and economic impacts of all of these projects?

Sierra Club - Mother Lode Chapter - Shasta Group stated that in general, the Sierra Club supports efforts to improve wet areas in the dry country of the proposed projects. They commented that they are concerned that any project involving a spring be done in a manner that protects all of the native biota found at that particular spring. They state that according to a dissertation by Don Sada, which they will make available to BLM, some of the springs in the area have fish and snail species that are specific to the sites, and that these should be noted and protected. They state that a complete native plant and animal (including invertebrates) species review at each project site be done by BLM specialists and outside experts such as Sada and that they would like to assist BLM in doing these species assessments. They comment that they are concerned about the proposed spring developments inside WSA's and have found that above-ground troughs made of man-made materials such as metal, plastic or fiberglass are unsuitable for use in potential wilderness. They state that troughs made of rock masonry no more than 1 foot above ground level would be acceptable to the Shasta group, provided that the water is piped underground and that the troughs are equipped with automatic shut-off devices to prevent run-off at the trough site. They comment that for all proposed spring developments, analysis needs to be done to guarantee adequate natural flow to the spring site for native species, including plants, fish and invertebrates. They state that a full archeological review of each spring site needs to be made and that these springs were often the location for Native American encampments prior

to the 1800's, and that important archeological features could be harmed without adequate field checks.

State of Nevada - Department of Conservation and Natural Resources - Division of Wildlife commented that excluding livestock and wild horses from critical riparian habitat should provided immediate relief. They stated that the project design suggests that spring head boxes will divert the water from the hydric soils and vegetation and that without adequate hydrology to the wetlands, the values to wildlife will be diminished. They recommend that the point of diversion be downstream and at the outer limit of the hydric soils. They stated that a properly designed project should allow riparian areas to achieve their potential. They commented that is was their observation in 1994 that Parsnip Spring was diverted to a pipeline and resulted in the loss of a meadow.

June 28, 1995

Note to File Re. Mailing:

The letter dated June 22, 1995, providing a comment synopsis and inviting for a field tour was mailed to the attached mailing list on June 22, 1995.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kenneth M. Visser".

Kenneth M. Visser

JOHANNA WALK
NATURAL RES DEFENSE COUNCIL
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WASHINGTON DC 20005-4709

AMERICAN HORSE PROTECTION SOC
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SUSANVILLE CA 96130

DR SHERMAN SWANSON
UNR RENEWABLE NATURAL RES
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~~RENO NV 89431~~ 2280 Armstrong Ed
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329-8946

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INTERMNTN RANGE CONS
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THE MULE DEER FOUNDATION
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SIERRA CLUB
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c/o RON LAVER
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SUSANVILLE CA 96130

COMMISSION FOR THE PRES OF WH
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WILLIAM MOLINI
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TWIN PEAKS AFFECTED INTERESTS

6/22/95 Mailing

1 of 5

INT'L SOC FOR PROT OF MUSTANG/BURROS
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6212 EAST SWEETWATER AVENUE
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WALLY HERGER
US CONGRESSMAN 2ND
55 INDEPENDENCE CIRCLE SEE 104
CHICO CA 95926

SENATOR TIM LESLIE
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7000

AL WRIGHT
ASD BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
2800 COTTAGE WAY RM E-205
SACRAMENTO CA 95825

New

WASHOE-STONEY CON. DISTRICT
GAYLE BOWERS, CHAIRWOMAN
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RENO NV 89502

*This list matches:
Turn Peaks affected in forests 2/95*

PAUL CLIFFORD J0328
2955 BERKSHIRE
CLEVELAND HGHTS OH 44118

AMERICAN WILDERNESS J0322
ALLIANCE
ATTN: CLIFTON B. MERRITT *delete*
7600 E. ARAPAHOE RD SUITE 114
ENGLEWOOD CO 80112

THOMAS & SHEILA GAST J0291
ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT SERVICES
P.O. BOX 8626
FORT COLLINS CO 80524

FRIENDS OF NEVADA WILDERNESS J0413
P. BOX 19777
LAS VEGAS NV 89132

NV DEPT OF WILDLIFE J0340
ATTN: RICH HEAP
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TINA NAPPE J0292
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3340 BERTHOUD
RENO NV 89503

DISPLAY MEMORYD J0293
SIERRA CLUB
ROSE STRICKLAND
619 ROBINSON COURT
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SIERRA CLUB J0294
TOIYABE CHAPTER
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FRIENDS OF NEVADA WILDERNESS J0414
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WASHOE COUNTY J0352
COMMISSIONERS
WASHOE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
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RENO NV 89520 *duplicate*

STATE DIRECTOR J0356
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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RENO NV 89520

NV WILDLIFE FEDERATION J0343
NORTHERN VICE PRESIDENT
ATTN: GALE DUPREE
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THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY
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SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105

JOHANNA WALD C1475
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OREGON-CALIFORNIA J0345
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RON GUENTHER J0300
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SANTA ROSA CA 95402

DAVE DRELL J0301
CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE TO SAVE
OUR PUBLIC LANDS
P.O. BOX 1471
WILLITS CA 95490

4 of 5

CA Dept. of Fish & Game
Attn: Frank Hall
728-600 Fish & Game Road
Wendel, CA 96136

Duplicate

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