

Quiet places are the think tank of the soul.

– George Hampton

We are a great people because we have been successful in developing and using our marvelous natural resources; but, also, we Americans are the people we are largely because we have had the influence of the wilderness on our lives.

– John P. Saylor

Something will have gone out of us as a people if we ever let the remaining wilderness be destroyed.

– Wallace Stegner

I hope the United States of America is not so rich that she can afford to let these wildernesses pass by, or so poor she cannot afford to keep them.

– Mardy Murie

Without a sense of the unknown and unknowable, life is flat and barren.

– John Burroughs

At daybreak I am the sole owner of all the acres I can walk on. It is not the boundaries that disappear, but also the thought of being bounded. Expanses unknown to deed or map are known to every dawn, and solitude, supposed no longer to exist in my country, extends on every hand as far as the dew can reach.

– Aldo Leopold

The future of American wilderness depends on American civilization's deliberately keeping it wild.

– Roderick Nash

In wilderness I sense the miracle of life, and behind it our scientific accomplishments fade to trivia.

– Charles A. Lindbergh



“What’s this,  
the Call of the Mild?”

## Words on the Wild

No man should go through life without once experiencing healthy, even bored solitude in the wilderness, finding himself depending solely on himself and thereby learning his true and hidden strength.

– Jack Kerouac

We have always had reluctance to see a tract of land which is empty of men as anything but a void. The “waste howling wilderness” of Deuteronomy is typical. The Oxford Dictionary defines wilderness as wild or uncultivated land which is occupied “only” by wild animals. Places not used by us are “wastes.” Areas not occupied by us are “desolate.” Could this desolation be in the soul of man?

– John A. Livingston

As you sit on the hillside, or lie prone under the trees of the forest, or sprawl wet-legged by a mountain stream, the great door, that does not look like a door, opens.

– Stephen Graham

And this, our life, exempt from public haunt, finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything.

– William Shakespeare

Those who dwell among the beauties and mysteries of the earth are never alone or weary of life.

– Rachel Carson

Breathless, we flung us on a windy hill, laughed in the sun, and kissed the lovely grass.

– Rupert Brooke

Truly it may be said that the outside of a mountain is good for the inside of a man.

– George Wherry

I only went out for a walk and finally concluded to stay out till sundown, for going out, I found, was really going in.

– John Muir

i thank You God for this most amazing day: for the leaping greenly spirits of trees and a blue true dream of sky; and for everything which is natural which is infinite which is yes...

– e.e. cummings

I believe a leaf of grass is no less than the journey-work of the stars.

– Walt Whitman

He went through the Wet Wild Wood, waving his wild tail, and walking by his wild lone.

– Rudyard Kipling

In 1964, the United States passed the Wilderness Act to protect public wildlands. Now, more than 106 million acres of designated wilderness, including about 3 million acres in Wyoming, are managed by the National Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. But they're struggling to keep the wilderness wild. A recent Forest Service publication states that only about 20 percent of the 35 million acres

## Heli-No

By Tom Darin

Former JHCA Public Lands Director

Wilderness means different things to different people. Our nation's wilderness areas are meant to be free of human disturbance, including mechanical and industrial activities. They have the cleanest air and water in the country and support wildlife. For some, they're a place to get away from it all. For others, just knowing these wilderness reserves are there is a comfort. In the words of the U.S. Congress that passed the Wilderness Act of 1964, these wild places are "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

It's within this context that the Conservation Alliance has viewed management of the 135,840-acre Palisades Wilderness Study Area [PWSA], which is in the Snake River Range east of the Wyoming-Idaho border and managed by Bridger-Teton National Forest. (See map on Page 5.) Building on the Wilderness Act of 1964, significant areas within Wyoming were added to the wilderness system in 1984, and the Palisades was designated as a "study area" for possible future inclusion in the wilderness system. The practical significance of a study area is that the Forest Service must manage it to preserve its wilderness qualities.

Enter motorized activities such as helicopter-assisted skiing ("heli-skiing") and snowmobiling. The 1984 law requires that the Bridger-Teton National Forest manage all activities and uses within the PWSA so that the "presently existing wilderness character" found in 1984 is protected. That year, agency records show there were about 65 helicopter-assisted skier-days in the PWSA. (A skier-day is one skier using the area on one day.) However, since then, Bridger-Teton officials continued to permit additional commercial heli-skiing in the forest, failing to require 1984 levels of use.

When the Forest Service finalized an environmental study in 2005, which allowed a total of 1,200 helicopter-assisted skier-days – with a prediction that nearly all the use would be within the PWSA – the Conservation Alliance, Greater Yellowstone Coalition,

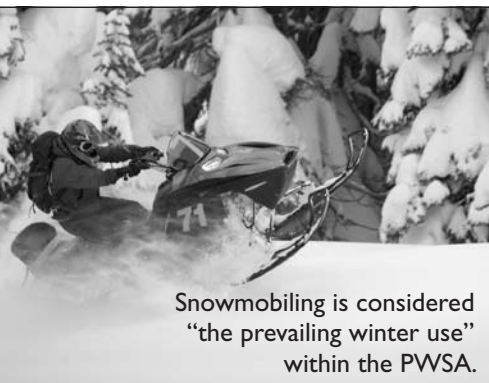
Earthjustice, Sierra Club and Wyoming Wilderness Association brought litigation to stand up for wilderness. In November 2006, a federal judge agreed with us, and accepted the conservation groups' offer to negotiate a settlement that would reduce heli-ski days in the PWSA to 1984 levels while allowing time for heli-skiing operations to transition to alternative terrain.

Under a court-ordered compromise, helicopter-assisted skiing in the Palisades Wilderness Study Area will be reduced to 1984 levels during the next four years.



The result? In February, Idaho District Judge Lynn Winmill accepted a plan between the conservation groups, National Forest Service and High Mountain Heli-Skiing to reduce helicopter-assisted skiing in the PWSA to 1984 levels by the winter of 2010-11. Under the compromise, this season High Mountain Heli-Skiing has a limit of 854 skier-days in the study area. Next winter will allow 598 skier-days; in 2008-09, 512 are allowed; and in 2009-10 there can be 342. The following season and thereafter caps the number at 65 helicopter-assisted skier-days.

Congress, representing the will of the entire country, intended something special for places like the PWSA. This type of bold vision takes strong conviction and leadership for long-lasting protection, and we are proud to be a tough and persistent voice for ensuring that our pristine and wild places in the Bridger-Teton stay that way. ■



Snowmobiling is considered "the prevailing winter use" within the PWSA.

## Stop the surge in snowmobiling

The Wyoming Wilderness Act made it clear that snowmobiling was only permitted in the Palisades Wilderness Study Area "in the same manner and degree" as in 1984. But, within Bridger-Teton National Forest's 2005 environmental study of commercial heli-skiing, we found a startling admission: the level of snowmobile use has been increasing since 1984 and is now "the prevailing winter use" within the study area.

We're deeply concerned about the impacts of heightened snowmobiling in a place designated by Congress to be one of quiet and solitude, and we're working with forest officials to rein in this activity. Otherwise, our gains to bring heli-skiing under control will have been undermined. Both activities need to be kept to 1984 levels. The future of the PWSA and its potential to be permanently preserved as wilderness depend on it. ■

they manage “meet even our minimum stewardship level” of healthy wilderness having clean air and water, native plants and wildlife, solitude and only primitive recreation. So, is it still wilderness where you can’t escape the sights and sounds of other people? Where invasive species crowd out native animals and plants? Where pollution from outside wilderness areas can harm the ecosystems within? And why is wilderness worth protecting? Here are some thoughts...

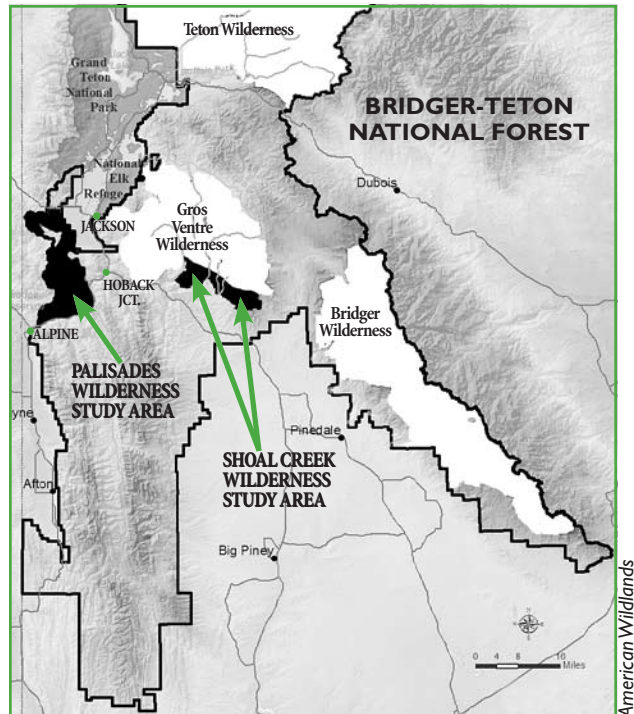
# Shoal Creek & Palisades WSAs at Risk

By **Liz Howell**  
Wyoming Wilderness Association

The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984 resulted in the creation of 15 Wilderness Areas, shown on Page 6; three Wilderness Study Areas – Palisades, Shoal Creek and High Lakes; and one Special Management Unit, the DuNoir. Shoshone National Forest manages DuNoir and the High Lakes WSA; Palisades and Shoal Creek, shown at right, are managed by the Bridger-Teton National Forest. All of these special places are supposed to be managed in a way that preserves their wilderness character.

South of the Gros Ventre Wilderness Area and east of Granite Creek, the 30,000-acre Shoal Creek Wilderness Study Area is home to diverse plant communities ranging from wet sedge meadows to sagebrush to forests of aspen, lodgepole pine, spruce and fir. Alpine tundra extends from the upper limit of trees to the mountaintops. These habitats support countless insects, birds, fish and mammals, including moose, elk, mule deer and bighorn sheep. Resident predators include coyote, mountain lion and the occasional wolf. Black bears inhabit the area and grizzly bears sometimes travel through.

The Palisades and Shoal Creek wilderness study areas were likely excluded from full wilderness designation in 1984 because of their potential for energy development. In fact, due to grandfathering, under the 1990 Bridger-Teton management plan virtually all of the Palisades WSA is considered open for oil and gas leasing, with the stipulation of no surface occupancy (e.g., directional drills based outside the study area could access deposits beneath it). And Shoal Creek WSA, while “legislatively withdrawn from leasing pending completion of a wilderness study during a future



Forest Plan Revision” according to a 2001 Federal Lands Analysis, is bordered on three sides by National Forest land open to energy development with no, or only limited, stipulations. Bridger-Teton is now revising its forest management plan, so this is a critical time for both WSAs. Only a wilderness recommendation by the Forest Service will ensure interim protection until Congress designates them as Wilderness Areas. See Page 12 for an update on the revision process and information on how you can help. ■

## Wilderness Areas take an Act of Congress...

- Wilderness Study Areas can become designated Wilderness Areas only if:
- (1) The Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management or other federal agency recommends an area for wilderness status through their planning process;
  - (2) Citizens lobby their congressional delegation to introduce legislation to protect the area as wilderness;
  - (3) A representative or senator introduces a bill in U.S. Congress to include the area in the National Wilderness Preservation System; and
  - (4) Congress passes the bill – most likely if a state’s entire delegation supports it.

## The purposes of the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984 are to:

- “(1) Designate certain National Forest System lands in Wyoming for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System in order to preserve the wilderness character of the land and to protect watersheds and wildlife habitat, preserve scenic and historic resources, and promote scientific research, primitive recreation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all of the American people; and
- (2) insure that certain National Forest System lands in the State of Wyoming be made available for uses other than wilderness in accordance with applicable national forest laws and planning procedures and the provisions of this Act.”

The Act also stated: “Subject to valid existing rights and reasonable access to exercise such rights, until Congress determines otherwise, the Palisades, High Lakes and Shoal Creek Wilderness Study Areas shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture so as to maintain their presently existing wilderness character and potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System,” and that “snowmobiling shall continue to be allowed in the same manner and degree as was occurring prior to the date of enactment of this Act.”



## Wilderness by the Numbers

Percentage of the land mass of the United States that is congressionally designated Wilderness: **4.5%**

Percentage of the lower 48 states that is congressionally designated Wilderness: **1.8%**

Percentage of the state of Alaska that is congressionally designated Wilderness: **15%**

Percentage of the entire National Wilderness Preservation System that is within the 11 western states: **11%**

Number of acres in the state of Wyoming: **62,147,000**

Number of designated Wilderness Areas in Wyoming: **15**

Number of acres that are designated Wilderness in Wyoming: **3,111,232**

Percentage of the state of Wyoming that is congressionally designated Wilderness: **5%**

Number of acres in the Bridger-Teton National Forest: **3,400,000**

Number of Wilderness Areas in Bridger-Teton National Forest: **3**

Number of acres that are designated Wilderness in Bridger-Teton National Forest: **1,331,199**

Percentage of the Bridger-Teton that is congressionally designated Wilderness: **39%**



### Alliance Members Helped Pass Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984

The October 1984 issue of the *Alliance News* was a celebration of the passage of the Wyoming Wilderness Act. The front-page article included this paragraph: "Alliance members should take special pride in the inclusion of many extraordinary wildlands near and around Jackson Hole. According to Congressman Seiberling's aide, Andy Weisner, the 'tremendous input' from Jackson-area residents boosted the case for additional acreage and brought about 'substantial improvement' in the bill. For many Alliance members the bill represents the culmination of years of letter writing, testifying, and concern."

## Wilderness Defined

The federal 1964 Wilderness Act defines wilderness as follows:

"A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this chapter an area of underdeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which

- (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;
- (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;
- (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and
- (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value." ■

# Wild Home

By Ted Kerasote

Times change and so does cultural consciousness. In the early 1700s, you'd have been hard-pressed to find many American colonists going on about how wonderful the wilderness was: how it gave them opportunities for solitude, clean air and water, recreation, and gazing at their navels. No. Trying to clear hardscrabble plots in the gloomy New England forest, beset by wolves, and harried by aboriginals, they called these forests, which would one day be called nature's cathedrals, "a waste and howling wilderness."

These sorts of sentiments went on – not only in North America, but around the world – for almost the next two centuries.

Indeed, Europeans had been tidying up the wilderness for close to two thousand years, knocking off the bears, burning the wolves, and clear-cutting the woodlands so as to create the celebrated yet ecologically barren vistas of today: Both the Scottish Highlands and the sun-washed hillsides of the Mediterranean were once covered with forests.

It wasn't until the second half of the nineteenth century that some people looked around and said, "You know, we may be losing something valuable here." The first of these individuals was the influential American naturalist George Perkins Marsh, who described how the agricultural, pastoral, and industrial revolutions had interfered with what he called "the spontaneous arrangements of the organic and inorganic world." Marsh wasn't a pessimist, though. He suggested that the "disturbed harmonies" of nature could be restored.

Following his lead, a steady stream of leisured, educated wanderers began to offer reasons as to why wildness should be preserved, definitions of what it was, and, eventually, the practical means to set it aside for the future.

Henry David Thoreau was in the forefront of this group, trumping Marsh by two years. In 1862 he stated that "all good things are wild and free" and "in Wildness is the preservation of the World." By 1898 John Muir was declaring that "wildness is a necessity," and shortly thereafter his friend Theodore Roosevelt chiseled this concept into the American landscape by doubling the area of our national forests and creating fifty-three wildlife reserves, sixteen national monuments, and five national parks. A couple of decades later, the forester Aldo Leopold convinced Washington that some of these forests should be preserved as "primitive areas," the precursors of today's designated wilderness, and suggested that they "be big enough to absorb a two-week pack trip."

In the 1930s, the forester and explorer Robert Marshall refined Leopold's definition when he said, "The dominant attributes

of such an area are: first, that it requires any one who exists in it to depend exclusively on his own effort for survival; and second, that it preserves as nearly as possible the primitive environment. This means that all roads, power transportation and settlements are barred." This language was partially incorporated into the Wilderness Act of 1964, which stipulated

that a wilderness area be at least 5,000 acres in extent. By the end of 2006, the act had protected 4.5 percent of the United States as wilderness.

And so here we are today, in Teton County, surrounded by millions of acres of wild country – some protected as legally designated wilderness, some up for grabs. And unlike countless people around the globe, we have a large personal investment in these land-

scapes. Their wildness isn't something we visit on a two-week vacation. It isn't something that has "existence value" – that often-used economic term that describes what people will cough up in money or votes to protect some faraway chunk of real estate just so they can have the comfort of knowing that it is there, home to caribou and polar bears. No, for us wildness is something far more personal.

...wildness isn't something we visit on a two-week vacation....

No, for us wildness is something far more personal.

Here in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem the boundary between civilization and the wild remains porous, allowing the creatures of the wild to pass effortlessly from their homes into ours. All of us who watch moose in our backyards and hear coyotes howling outside our bedroom windows are living on this boundary. In a similar way, we pass effortlessly through this interface every time we walk up Cache Creek, ski 25 Short, ride our horses to the top of the Sleeping Indian, or paddle into the Southeast Arm of Yellowstone Lake. In addition, many of us are supported by the wild in a way that goes far beyond recreation. We burn its trees to heat our homes; we eat its elk and deer and antelope.

Thanks to generations of conservationists, we've been given what our long-gone ancestors knew: an intimate relationship with wild country. This intimacy transforms the wilderness from a place to conquer, to visit, or to ignore into our wild home. Consequently, there's no better reason to protect it than because it's home. ■

*Ted Kerasote lives in Kelly. His last book, Out There: In The Wild in a Wired Age, won the National Outdoor Book Award. His next book, Merle's Door: Lessons from a Freethinking Dog, will be published in July. Details at [www.kerasote.com](http://www.kerasote.com).*



Ted Kerasote, with Merle

# Wolke on the Wild Side

By **Howie Wolke**, *Wilderness Watch*

What can I say about wilderness in roughly 500 words? Just this: wilderness, more than any other kind of place, is the real world, the habitat that created and fueled evolution, and the landscape that ultimately cradled and nurtured virtually all known life.

Simply put, wilderness represents the noble idea that some landscapes should be kept wild and free of humanity's heavy hand, as special unique places of unmatched intrinsic worth. In the U.S., wilderness has been succinctly defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 as an "untrammeled" landscape of at least 5,000 acres, devoid of human habitation, structures and mechanized devices "where the imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable."



**Howie Wolke**

The Wilderness Act created a National Wilderness Preservation System of public land wildernesses, to be uniformly managed under this law's provisions. These sacred wilderness lands – such as the Gros Ventre and the Washakie, the Bridger and the Absaroka-Beartooth, the Bob Marshall and the Cabeza Prieta – must be managed, by law, to retain their wilderness character, without degradation. Think pristine mountains, river valleys, deserts, grasslands and majestic forests – and all of the natural processes that sustain them.

Unfortunately, wilderness is threatened at every imaginable level. Unprotected wildlands (roadless areas) decline due to an onslaught of new roads, oil fields, resorts and timber sales, plus increasingly powerful all-terrain vehicles and snow machines, not to mention wealthy helicopter skiers and their apologists. Protected wildernesses fare

better, but even these preserves suffer from air pollution and global warming, overuse and resulting erosion and weed infestations, plus illegal motor vehicles, predator control and over-grazing as well as legislated water developments and vehicle corridors that mock the very idea of real wilderness.

When you get right down to it, we allow wilderness to survive not just because it protects great elk herds and grizzlies, great hunting and fishing, or biological diversity. We defend wilderness because it captures our hearts. We also defend wilderness for its silence and solitude in an increasingly overpopulated and mechanized/computerized world, and for ecosystem services such as clean air and flood control. At least until we are brainwashed otherwise, most humans have a deeply ingrained natural affinity for our fellow creatures and the wild habitats that sustain them. E.O. Wilson calls this "biophilia." Thus we defend wilderness primarily because of something very old, very fundamental within us.

Will wilderness, as we know it, survive the 21st century? I do not know. But I do know this: if real wilderness has any chance at all, that chance rests upon the heart and soul and the committed action of all those who care. If we leave it to our politicians and bureaucrats, then sure as death and taxes there'll be nothing to leave to our grandchildren. The choice is ours. I choose wilderness, and I hope that you do, too. ■

*Howie Wolke is a wilderness guide (Big Wild Adventures), author, former Jackson Hole resident and the current President of Wilderness Watch. He lives in Montana's Paradise Valley, just north of Yellowstone.*

## Silence of the Land

*Silence – Please*

*Please turn your cell phone off  
Turn off your vehicle – Please  
Please lower your voice  
No talking – Please*

*Be still, this is a beautiful place*

*The silence I speak of  
Is not the absence of sound  
The silence I seek  
Is the sound of the land  
The air moving – Leaves quaking*

*Grasshoppers flying  
A red squirrel chattering  
And birds singing  
This is the silence I treasure*

*The silence of the earth living  
With no sound barriers  
Between me and the land  
Between today and yesterday  
The primeval sound here still*

*On a wildlands trail  
With the creaking of saddle gear  
The clopping of hooves  
On hardened earth  
A whinny – A fly buzzing by*

*My own breathing  
Heartbeats  
Pack straps rubbing jackets  
The distant howl of the coyote  
Unknown to far too many*

*We avert our eyes from the unsightly  
But cannot avert  
Our ears from mechanized noise  
We seek the wild places  
Where the land still speaks*

*Tranquility – The feeling born  
From the silence of the land  
Becoming ever more rare  
The spring of spirituality*

– Franz J. Camenzind

## Grand Targhee vs. Wildlands

By **Franz J. Camenzind**

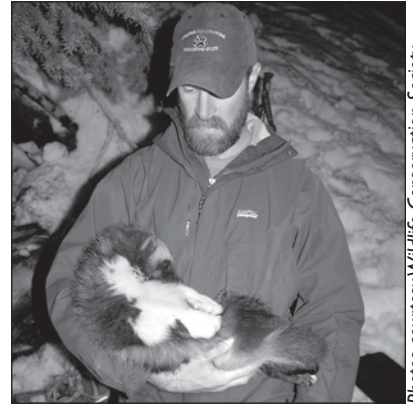
*Executive Director*

After a three-month break, hearings on the Grand Targhee Resort expansion proposal resumed in March and are scheduled to continue on April 24 at 1:30 p.m. in the County Commissioners chambers. Resort owner Geordie Gillett has submitted several amendments, but other than proposing to increase

the amount of open space he's offering in exchange for resort status from 134.5 to 305 acres, he hasn't budged on major issues of density. The County Planning Commission requested 1,750 acres of open space in exchange.

With 96 lodging units and 31,000 square feet of commercial guest facilities, Grand Targhee has a small-area feel that has gained a significant and loyal following. The latest request

being put forward by Booth Creek Holdings will add 629 new housing units and up to 197,000 square feet of new non-residential (commercial and support services) facilities. It is predicted that on any average peak day there will be 3,500 guests occupying the residential facilities, requiring about 500 employees. Such a population would place Grand Targhee Resort in the upper 20 percent of all Wyoming cities – and this on



Photos courtesy Wildlife Conservation Society

Forty percent of wolverines tracked by wildlife biologist Bob Inman (above right) were found in designated wilderness.

## Wilderness Required

By **Bebe Crouse**, *Wildlife Conservation Society*

The northern Rockies region has its share of camera-shy celebrities who try to keep a low profile while visiting their mountain hideaways. But the most enigmatic and elusive resident of the region is undoubtedly the wolverine. The wolverine is one of the least understood carnivores in North America, something that wildlife biologists Bob and Kris Inman of the Wildlife Conservation Society are working hard to change.

Wolverines are extremely tenacious creatures – known to battle over a kill with far larger carnivores. But their scrappy nature hasn't protected them from all threats.

Wolverines were trapped and poisoned to the brink of extinction in the lower 48 states by the turn of the last century. As these practices were curtailed, wolverines began a comeback; but that's not likely to make them a lot more visible. While it's now common to see wolves hunting in the grand valleys of the Yellowstone region, seeing a wolverine may be a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

Wolverines have established a niche in some of the most remote and inhospitable terrain in the Rockies. Eking out an existence in such conditions is tough, so each animal requires an enormous home range for survival. On average, a female wolverine uses 125 square miles of territory, which she defends fiercely from encroachment by other females. Wolverine are also incredible travelers. One male tracked by the Inmans roamed

120 acres surrounded by National Forest and the Jedediah Smith Wilderness Area.

Of greatest concern to the Conservation Alliance are the off-site impacts, particularly during the summer months when residents and visitors alike will be exploring the surrounding wildlands. Backcountry wilderness campsites are already being impacted far more than the forest's management criteria allow.



User-created trails are springing up, opening new terrain with poached and unmaintained trails. What will hundreds if not thousands more visitors do to this fragile landscape? We are also concerned about potential wildlife displacement, particularly the threatened species such as wolf, grizzly bear and lynx, all known to use the area. In addition, wolverines have been documented using all the western slopes of the Teton Mountains, including the

some 400 miles in the span of a month. And yet, despite their presence over such a huge area, wolverines are difficult to spot.

So far, their preference for harsh and isolated locations has afforded them a certain protection. But as humans move farther, and more frequently, into the remote backcountry, wolverines are more vulnerable. If they expend precious energy to escape human activity or avoid an area where they might have found food, their precarious existence may be threatened. If they lose connections between areas of crucial habitat, they risk becoming inbred and weak. Forty percent of the wolverines tracked by the Inmans through telemetry were in designated wilderness, primarily the Jedediah Smith and Lee Metcalf wilderness areas. But the Inmans know the animals also use a combination of other public and private land, including areas around Big Sky, Mont., and Alta, Wyo. The Palisades Wilderness Study area could also be a critical linkage for wolverines. Of course, wolverines don't distinguish the political boundaries of public, private or wilderness lands.

There is still much to be learned about these elusive creatures, but there is plenty of information available for designing land-use strategies that can ensure the survival of these truly amazing animals. The loss of the wolverine in the northern Rockies would be more than the loss of a tough and feisty carnivore. It would mean the loss of wildness that might never be replaced. ■

*The Wildlife Matters Campaign is made possible with support from Earth Friends Wildlife Foundation, Skinny Skis and Patagonia, Inc.*

immediate habitats surrounding the resort. What will increased backcountry use do to this wildlands denizen?

The Conservation Alliance has met with resort representatives numerous times, always advocating that the proposal be drastically reduced in scope to ensure that the land and its inhabitants experience the least degradation. ■