



CLEARWATER DEFENDER

NEWS OF THE BIG WILD

A PUBLICATION OF
FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER

ISSUED QUARTERLY
SUMMER 2008, VOL. 5 NO. 2

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Ten Organizations Seek Endangered Species Protections for U.S. Wolverines

*Global warming and other threats
ignored by the Bush Administration,
Species survival punted to Canada*

David Gaillard, Defenders of Wildlife

The United States must protect endangered wildlife from global warming and other threats within its own borders and not rely on another country to do the job, according to a coalition of ten conservation organizations that announced on Tuesday, July 8, its intention to file a legal challenge against the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

The groups contend that FWS violated the Endangered Species Act (ESA) when it refused to protect wolverines in the U.S. because a healthy population still persists in Canada. FWS' decision is its latest justification for denying long overdue protections to this imperiled animal – protections that were first petitioned for nearly a decade ago.

“With the wolverine decision, the Bush administration is essentially outsourcing responsibility for our wildlife to other countries,” said David Gaillard, the Rocky Mountain region representative of Defenders of Wildlife. “Wolverines are as American as the bald eagle, gray wolf, and grizzly bear, all of which might have vanished from the lower 48 states if the same reckless policy were applied to them. With global warming compounding the many threats facing snow-dependent wolverines, protections are needed more than ever to ensure that this magnificent animal continues to call the U.S. home.”

*See **Wolverines**, page 3*

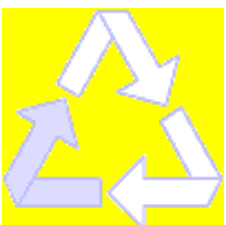
Clearwater Roadless Area Books

Helen Yost

Many of the 15 roadless areas in the Clearwater National Forest are threatened by road building, logging, and mining proposed by the Roadless Area Conservation Environmental Impact Statement expected from the Forest Service this fall. Because Idahoans and all Americans play a vital role in keeping these places wild, we would like to learn about and share your experiences of Clearwater wildlands. Dr. Fred Rabe, an aquatic ecologist, retired University of Idaho professor, Wild Clearwater Country explorer, and long-time Friends of the Clearwater (FOC) supporter, is compiling several booklets describing the myriad attributes of each of these unspoiled tracts.

To involve FOC members in this roadless area project, Dr. Rabe is collecting people's stories and pictures about their wildland experiences on Clearwater mountaintops, trails, and waters and including the best ones with credits in his publications. He is seeking not only the kind of natural history information that he typically writes but also specific, personal comments about roadless areas that you have visited. These could entail descriptions of a certain landscape, forest, stream, or lake that you enjoyed or the qualities that make a particular roadless area special. Other possible references to wildland features and events that impressed you could invoke fish tales, wildlife sightings, geological novelties, and landscape beauty. Dr. Rabe is also requesting photographs, preferably as TIFF scans with accompanying explanations, of roadless sites and folks kayaking, hiking, camping, or recreating in these places. Please contact Fred with your ideas and input at fredr@uidaho.edu.

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FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER

THE CLEARWATER DEFENDER
IS A PUBLICATION OF:

Friends of the Clearwater

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

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

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

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Wolverines, continued from page 1

Earlier this year, FWS conceded that if nothing is done, “the [lower 48 wolverine] population will be at risk of extinction.” Yet FWS decided that it would not take steps to protect the species. According to the coalition, the fewer than 500 wolverines left in the lower 48 states represent a distinct population that is only tenuously linked to the Canadian population of wolverines and in desperate need of habitat and other protections.

The decision by FWS not to list the wolverine as a threatened or endangered species underscores the current trend by the Bush administration to deny full ESA protections to at-risk species whose range extends beyond U.S. borders, including the cactus ferruginous pygmy owl, Montana fluvial arctic grayling, Mexican garter snake, and others. FWS also recently refused to create a recovery plan for the jaguar, citing the existence of jaguars in Mexico.

“This policy essentially tells our children and grandchildren to go to Alaska or Canada to see wildlife. That is not right, and it is certainly not what Congress intended in the Endangered Species Act,” said Tim Preso, an attorney with Earthjustice, which is representing the coalition in court. “We will do everything we can to reverse this stunning new interpretation of the law.”

Wolverines, already suffering in the U.S. from trapping, habitat loss, and other human actions, are especially vulnerable to the effects of global warming because they depend on deep snow for everything from travel corridors to snow dens where they raise their young. The species once roamed across the northern U.S. and as far south as New Mexico and southern California. Now wolverines have been reduced to small, fragmented populations in Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming.



Wolverine (Gulo gulo) (IDFG photo)

“Americans pride themselves on looking after their own, and this absolutely includes our wildlife and the places they need to survive,” said Joe Scott, the international programs director for Conservation Northwest. “How can we ask poor, developing nations to protect their rainforests if we will not lift a finger to protect nature in our own backyard? It is time that we live up to our responsibilities and provide the conservation leadership that the world desperately needs now.”

“The decision to deny the wolverine protection is characteristic of the Bush administration’s disdain for the nation’s wildlife,” said Noah Greenwald, science director for the Center for Biological Diversity. “This administration has protected the fewest new species under the Endangered Species Act of any administration since the landmark law was passed, to date having only protected 60 new species compared to 522 under the Clinton administration and 231 under the senior Bush administration.”

Earthjustice filed the 60-day Notice of Intent to Sue on behalf of Defenders of Wildlife, Center for Biological Diversity, Conservation Northwest, Friends of the Clearwater, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Idaho Conservation League, Jackson Hole Conservation Alliance, Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Alliance, and Wyoming Outdoor Council.

BI-WEEKLY E-MAIL UPDATES
ON THE LAND YOU CARE ABOUT:
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WITH “SUBSCRIBE” IN THE SUBJECT LINE
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Best Wishes, Will! (We Still Will Keep You Busy)

Gary Macfarlane

Will Boyd, the amazing Education and Outreach Director of Friends of the Clearwater (FOC), recently moved on to another challenge: becoming a contract carpenter. During the four years that he worked for FOC, the organization grew in many important ways. Fortunately for Friends of the Clearwater, Will is still involved as a volunteer while he, Liz, and their young boys continue to reside in the area. FOC staff members still call on him often for program advice and office operations.



Will and Cyrus Boyd

Michelle Hazen, FOC's former Education and Outreach Director, highly recommended Will for the position. When Will stepped into the office to turn in his application, he was sporting an outdoor hat that was a mix between those of Indiana Jones and Butch Cassidy. I could not quite place his slight accent until I later learned that he grew up in and around Virginia. His friendly and engaging nature prompted a good first impression, hat and all, but I also quickly became aware of his great dedication and depth.

One of Will's greatest assets is his genuine honesty: he truly enjoys engaging people and shows this enthusiasm. He tells people what he thinks and stands up for his values, often without offending others. Most of us cannot match this feat, even when we try. Will's compassion is another great attribute: he cares for others, not just humans, but wild creatures, lands, and rivers. Most everyone who has met him recognizes his kindness and compassion, traits that make him a great advocate for the wild. Will is willing to drop what he is doing to help a friend. He often lent me his vehicle to drive home when my bike light failed or a blizzard blew in. Incidentally, Will recently became a monthly FOC donor. Even though he earns little money, he gives compassionately!

The first event that Will organized included a potluck and slide show at his tiny apartment. A whole bunch of folks crowded into his place and saw some amazing photographs. Will had previously surveyed bird populations in Alaska during a couple summers of working for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He is great at identifying birds, not as a mere bird-watcher but as a fully expert birder. By comparison, I am a neophyte, although I had thought that I was fairly good at bird identification, based on some handy field guide use from my home window near where many birds perch. When I embarrassed myself by misidentifying a bird, Will was kind enough to both correctly identify it and not burst into riotous laughter at my mistake.

One of the qualities that I like best about Will is that he defies commonly held stereotypes. He is an independent thinker and asks insightful questions. Will loves wild country, has strong religious convictions, and is a very morally principled person. For his age, he is well-read and has broad, eclectic knowledge. With a background in conservation biology, Will pursued a graduate degree before moving to Moscow with Liz. Thus, his great policy foundation made him invaluable to Friends of the Clearwater: he sees and understands the big picture. We had many interesting discussions throughout the years that he worked with FOC.

See Will, page 5

Will, continued from page 4

One of my fondest memories is of our trip to investigate a Forest Service trail project in and adjacent to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. With an inch or two of autumn snow on the ground, the air was crisp and cold, and the larches were explosions of yellow. As the only people on the trail, Will and I heard and saw several birds that I could not have identified, especially in that off season. We saw the tracks of a large member of the weasel family, likely a fisher. Overall, it was a fine day to be in the woods.

Thanks for your work, Will. I will see you on the trail!

Corralling Bears in the Clearwater (and Other Too True Tales)

Gary Macfarlane

Since the Forest Service has run out of normal names for its timber sales – there are only about 1,000,000 words in the English language, the most of any language according to many internet sources – it has been common lately for the agency to come up with strange names for various timber sales. Corralled Bear on the Palouse Ranger District of the Clearwater National Forest is one such proposed sale. Located close to private homes near Deary and just upstream of the Cherry Dinner timber sale, it could have serious effects on area water quality. After an appeal by Friends of the Clearwater (FOC) and others, the Forest Service made a few adjustments to the Cherry Dinner sale, including not approving new motorized trails. Swede and Yakus are some of the other proposed timber sales on the Clearwater National Forest.

*Friends of the Clearwater
wishes to thank the following
foundations for their support:*

Lookout Foundation

New York Community Foundation

Nez Perce National Forest officials have resurrected the Meadow Face timber sale – which FOC and others had stopped in court – after completing a supplemental environmental impact statement. In a bizarre twist lacking legal logic, the Forest Service claims that it does not need to issue a new decision. The Western Environmental Law Center is looking into that strange conclusion. Nez Perce Forest administrators also analyzed the huge, newly approved Blacktail timber sale in the South Fork Clearwater watershed with a small environmental assessment, when it required a full environmental impact statement. Forest officials are also considering two post-fire, timber salvage sales that could have disastrous impacts on watersheds. Scientific research suggests that the worst time to log is after a fire. Friends of the Clearwater is watch-guarding all of these sales.

Clearwater National Forest officials are also in the process of analyzing an all-terrain vehicle trail system that may enter the Weitas roadless area – the most important roadless area and potential wilderness in the Clearwater Forest. They have not yet made this decision, which would be premature before their preparation of the forest motor vehicle plan. Nez Perce National Forest personnel are upgrading trails in the Meadow Creek roadless area that would allow easier passage for motorized vehicles. FOC is looking into avenues to challenge these agency decisions and actions.

Not to be outdone, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) just approved the large Eastside Township timber sale in the South Fork Clearwater drainage near Elk City. This project would log roadless country that could be designated as wilderness by the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act. We are currently protesting and appealing this decision. The BLM also proposes to allow the extensive, cyanide-heap-leach Buffalo Gulch gold mine near Elk City in the South Fork Clearwater basin. Even residents of Elk City, many of whom have not been particularly environmentally concerned in the past, are worried about possible mine impacts on water quality and their ways of life. The BLM has decided to develop a full environmental impact statement, and the initial round of public comment on it will start soon.

**Idaho Wolves:
Endangered or Re-Exterminated?**

Helen Yost

Twelve local grassroots and national conservation organizations, including Friends of the Clearwater and lead plaintiff Defenders of Wildlife, filed an injunction on April 28, 2008, against the delisting of gray wolves as endangered and the transfer of their management in the Northern Rockies to the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. Within days, the three states requested a two-week delay of the lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Missoula, Montana, but were refused by Judge Donald Molloy, who cited more potential wolf deaths as a reason for swift judicial action in the hearing that occurred on Thursday, May 29. Represented by Doug Honnold, a Bozeman, Montana lawyer, the groups worked to convince the federal judge to restore regional wolf management to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service while they challenge its decision to lift Endangered Species Act (ESA) protections for wolves. Judge Molloy has yet to issue a decision on this case.



Gray Wolf (Canis lupus) (WERC photo)

Eighty or more wolves of the estimated 1,500 Northern Rockies population have been killed since state management began on March 28, 2008 – more than the 66 wolves initially reintroduced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Yellowstone National Park and central Idaho in 1995 and 1996. Even before wolves lost their ESA status, all three states sought weakened restrictions on killing wolves. In Idaho, the state wildlife agency proposed government trapper shooting of radio-collared wolves, while Governor Butch Otter exclaimed that he would buy the first public wolf hunting tag. After relaxing regulations against killing wolves that are depredating livestock to include wolves that are “worrying” the animals, the Idaho Fish and Game Commission established on May 22 a fall wolf hunting season for more than 400 of the supposed 600 to 800 wolves that presently inhabit Idaho backcountry wildlands. While Montana also plans public wolf hunts and allows livestock-harming wolves to be shot, Wyoming classified the animals as predators that can be shot on sight in most of the state. In wolf refuge areas surrounding Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks, licensed hunters could kill 25 wolves this fall.

See Wolves, page 7

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.....

Wolves, continued from page 6

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) now manages wolves in Idaho through the 2008 Idaho Wolf Population Management Plan, approved in March 2008 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. According to IDFG's recently released wolf hunting rules, a public hunting season for female and male wolves could take place this September through December – a briefer opener than one of the four alternative seasons that ranged from August through March. Game officials had recommended a total wolf mortality quota of 328 for the 2008 season, which IDFG commissioners revised to 428. The original figure was based on a predicted 15 percent average growth rate of a target state wolf population of between 500 and 700 individuals during the first five years after delisting. IDFG also established 12 wolf management zones that circumscribe various wolf hunt quotas. Zones in the Clearwater River basin and north-central Idaho allow the most wolf kills, with up to 60 in the Lolo zone near Montana. Hunters may not utilize dogs, snares, traps, bait, or electronic calls to attract or pursue wolves. Once all reported wolf deaths in Idaho from hunting, road kills, state control measures, or natural causes reach these quotas, the statewide season would immediately end.

Based on such hasty and malicious prescriptions and outcomes for wolves, who have only recently recolonized the bioregion after almost a century of absence, the twelve plaintiff groups assert that the states' proposed management plans do not comprise sufficient, legally-mandated safeguards to ensure the long-term viability of this still precarious species. But all three states maintain that wolf hunting is necessary because wolves are preying on livestock and diminishing native ungulate game herds, especially elk and deer prized by hunters, even though many of these relationships have yet to stabilize over less than a decade since wolves returned. The substantial reductions in wolf numbers and distribution throughout the Northern Rockies authorized by state management plans would postpone these crucial interspecies adjustments and compromise wolf dispersal and genetic structure, not to mention undermine wolf survival as a perilously endangered species.

Many substantive reasons exist to exercise prudence in wolf management through the principles of conservation biology and sustainable stewardship, including the following:

- * Allowing public wolf hunting could result in the loss of hundreds of wolves, could fragment the Idaho wolf population from wolves in Canada, Montana, and Wyoming, and could significantly impair wolf dispersal from Idaho to unoccupied wolf habitat in Oregon and Washington.
- * The proposed hunting quotas are too high in some Idaho management zones, especially in the northern part of the state, where wolf predation of weak and diseased wildlife is improving and restoring the health of elk, deer, and other game herds.
- * The Idaho wolf hunt rules fail to adequately integrate conservation biology and wolf behavior, and would prevent wolves from fulfilling their ecological function in their native habitat, and would undermine the long-term viability of wolf populations within the state.
- * The Idaho wolf hunting season is too long and would disrupt pack structure, result in high pup and sub-adult mortality, and increase livestock losses to inexperienced wolves and resulting human conflicts.

For more information about IDFG's wolf hunting rules, seasons, and quotas, please reference the Idaho Fish and Game website. Also visit the websites of Defenders of Wildlife and Friends of the Clearwater for the latest updates on the wolf delisting and management court case.

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Citizen Science Program on Decommissioned Roads

Sarah Aguilar

Wildlands CPR of Missoula, Montana, and Friends of the Clearwater (FOC) are recruiting volunteers to record changes in wildlife use and habitat along decommissioned roads in the Clearwater National Forest. In its third year, this project involves the public in monitoring these areas to produce more data on the environmental effects of open and closed forest roads. Our national forest roads contribute to increased sediment in streams and rivers that inhibits the formation of oxygenated water, depriving incubated fish eggs and larvae of oxygen and eventually leading to their mortality. Forest and range roads and their associated factors also impact other animals. Studies concluded that roads negatively affected over 70 percent of the species reviewed by increasing habitat loss and fragmentation and illegal killing. Other research suggests that removing roads benefits watershed restoration on national forest lands by increasing water infiltration on soil surfaces and reducing surface erosion.

The Clearwater National Forest has decommissioned over 600 miles of public roads since 1995 but lacks the budget funding necessary to monitor these closed roads. Thus, it is essential that citizens monitor the changes in soil, water, vegetation, and wildlife of these places to obtain further information about and promote achievement of wildland restoration. This collaborative program utilizes cameras, track plates, and vegetation surveys to record the effects of decommissioned roads on public lands. Track plates and cameras are stationed on both open forest roads and one mile up nearby decommissioned roads to accurately measure differences between the two areas. Composed of covered, metal plates sprayed with black soot around contact paper baited with cat food, track plates capture the black footprints of smaller animals, while motion-sensitive cameras photograph larger wildlife. Vegetation surveys toward the end of the growing season document changes in plant communities along decommissioned roads.

In the field, project volunteers help set up and check cameras, identify animal tracks on and reset track plates, and participate in vegetation surveys. If you would like to learn more about and get involved in this program, please contact Sarah Aguilar, the AmeriCorps member at the FOC office. We will visit the monitoring sites every Thursday but can also accommodate the schedules of volunteers. Call Sarah at 208-882-9755 or e-mail her at sarah@friendsoftheclearwater.org.

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SPECIAL THANKS TO JOHN CROCK
OF HYPERSPOD SPORTS FOR HIS
FOC BUSINESS OUTREACH LETTER!



Volunteers gathering for a monitoring project

Literature Drop Reaches 5000 Moscow Households

Helen Yost

During the first few weeks of April 2008, a half-dozen volunteers hand-delivered to Moscow doorways over 5000 Friends of the Clearwater (FOC) brochures along with postcards for residents to comment on Forest Service revisions of the 2001 'Roadless Rule.' Although Doug Shaw, Carol Vanderpool, Wendy Willis, and Helen Yost conceived, developed, and implemented this outreach project for FOC and a University of Idaho conservation leadership course, Jannis Jocius, Melissa Larsen, Richard Nagy, and Bill Owens also assisted in the time-sensitive distribution of these materials before the April 7 public comment deadline in Idaho.

The new, glossy FOC brochures that the volunteers dispersed highlighted the organization's work in protecting Clearwater wildlands and wildlife, while the comment postcards, supplied by the Center for Biological Diversity, urged potential respondents to oppose Forest Service plans to open Alaska, Colorado, and Idaho designated roadless areas to destructive extractive development. Carol Vanderpool also created, posted, and handed out hundreds of notices and flyers seeking e-mail comments against the Idaho version of reduced Roadless Rule protections.

Participants who organized and accomplished this volunteer project were outraged by the propositions of the Idaho-specific Roadless Area Conservation Draft Environmental Impact Statement (RAC DEIS) to road, log, mine, and otherwise destroy the unspoiled forests and mountains of the Clearwater bioregion. They believed that if everyone in Moscow, not just FOC members, could be alerted to the opportunity to comment on disastrous Forest Service initiatives that target our nearby wild public lands, they would take action to defend those special places. Students of the conservation leadership course also gave several presentations about the implications of the RAC DEIS for 9.3 million acres of Idaho roadless areas and offered information on how citizens could comment on this detrimental proposal.

Volunteer and Intern Opportunities

FOC relies on people like you for:

*** Wildlife Research:**

- Monitor Coeur d'Alene salamanders
- Study wildlife use of decommissioned roads

*** Off-Road Vehicle Overuse Monitoring:**

- Document roadless area degradation

*** Timber Sale Monitoring:**

- Find logging & road-building infractions

*** Letter Writing:**

- Comment to officials, agencies, & editors

*** Tabling at Community Events:**

- Reach & educate concerned citizens

*** Research & Summary Writing:**

- Review Idaho & national mining laws
- Examine state & federal wildlife policies

*** Fundraising & Marketing:**

- Cultivate revenue & publicity
- Assist data entry, mailing, or design

Protect the Wild Clearwater Country!

We greatly appreciate your support.



Helen Yost

New FOC Education and Outreach Director

Will McWilliams, Outreach Intern

Helen Yost has taken over as the new Education and Outreach Director for Friends of the Clearwater (FOC), a job that she is sure to do well, considering her deep roots in forests and wildlands. I had a chance to sit down and talk with Helen about her connection with wilderness and how it has led her to Friends of the Clearwater.

Yost attended The University of Montana where she obtained a Bachelor of Science in resource conservation with minors in wilderness studies, wildlife biology, and environmental studies. Later she received a Masters of Science in environmental education at Southern Oregon University and worked for a forest restoration group in Ashland. She is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in natural resources through the conservation social sciences department at the University of Idaho.

Helen has been in the Northwest since she was 21 years old. She developed a fond interest in wilderness while living in Oregon, Alaska, and Montana. During the first time that Yost was in Oregon going to school, she lived in tents under the canopies of forests. "I fell in love with the big Oregon trees," she said.

When Helen was 23, she moved to Alaska and lived for several years on Prince William Sound in Cordova. "It's all wildlands around there, and I became very interested in wilderness." She worked on a fishing boat behind Bligh Island near Bligh Reef, where the Exxon Valdez oil tanker later ruptured and spilled in 1989, causing massive damage to the environment. "That's when I decided to go back to school," Yost said. "I wanted to figure out ways to stop intensive resource use and the resulting devastation."

Now Helen is working with us here at Friends of the Clearwater. As the new Education and Outreach Director, she said that she is glad to be here and is eager to get started. "I can't wait to meet and work with all the members, board members, and the community." Some goals that Helen hopes to achieve are expanding membership, increasing involvement of interns, volunteers, and members, and bolstering interaction with nearby academic communities, such as the University of Idaho and Washington State University. "I would also like to include the voices and perspectives of rural people in the whole region."

Yost would ultimately like to foster enough consensus and empowerment among all of the population sectors of the region to keep the Clearwater country wild. "I want people to think about how their daily actions directly affect whether places stay wild or not," she said. "I would like them to reduce consumption and get involved politically in protecting these places; and I would like to educate others about the values of live natural resources versus dead 'consumer trinkets.'" Helen realizes the potential of collective contributions to conservation. "I welcome people contacting me with their ideas, because it's going to take a lot of new ideas to make changes." Yost can be reached at foc@friendsoftheclearwater.org or at 208-882-9755.

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WILDLANDS PROTECTION.

Meet Sarah Aguilar, FOC AmeriCorps Member

Gary Macfarlane

There is a new face in the Friends of the Clearwater (FOC) office. Sarah Aguilar is a full-time intern who will be working with us through the AmeriCorps program for 11 months, as an outreach and development specialist. The first time that I met Sarah, I was very impressed: she was energetic, frank, honest, and very intelligent. Sarah grew up in Nampa and graduated from the University of Idaho this spring. Unlike most of us, she graduated in only five years with TWO degrees: in Animal Science and Spanish. She also spent a semester abroad in Costa Rica and is fluent in Spanish.



Sarah Aguilar

Sarah spent the last few summers guiding people – children during the week and everyone on weekends – on educational trips in the backcountry of Payette National Forest. She is an accomplished horsewoman and has her own horse. Her favorite place in Idaho is her family farm in Goodrich, where she likes spending time with her horse.

She also enjoys hiking, gardening, skiing, and other outdoor activities. Her favorite author is Barbara Kingsolver, and her favorite food is tacos – not the Americanized version but the real thing from Mexico with pico de gallo. Although there are no tacos in Costa Rica, at least not in the part where Sarah stayed, there are other kinds of authentic food like plantain, fish, beans, and rice.

Sarah wants to see a better world. If queen for a day, she would lead a functional society with a fair distribution of wealth (a functioning socialist state). She doesn't think any society has met that goal and that it may be difficult to attain. Nonetheless, Sarah is doing her part to live a sustainable lifestyle. For example, she barter pickles that she cans from cucumbers grown in her garden for hay for her horse. She also likes to grow peas and beans. Because I like pickles, I may work out a deal with Sarah.

This summer, Sarah is getting married to Jerad Spogen and taking some time for a honeymoon and vacation. She also wants to engage with FOC members in various projects, so if you are interested in helping with wildlife monitoring on closed roads, tabling at community events, or other volunteer opportunities, call Sarah at the FOC office.

I/we will keep the Clearwater country wild through this tax-deductible contribution to Friends of the Clearwater:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Grizzlies \$1,000 _____ | Wolves \$500 _____ | Wolverines \$250 _____ |
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Would you like to volunteer? Yes No Area of Interest: _____

FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER CALENDAR OF EVENTS
SUMMER/FALL 2008

Saturday & Sunday, July 19 & 20

Weekend hike in upper Weitas Creek basin

Meet at Rosauers sign at 7 a.m., July 19

Saturday, September 6

Day hike at Grandmother Mountain

Meet at Rosauers sign at 7 a.m.

Sunday, August 17

Day hike to Slate Lakes

Meet at Rosauers sign at 7 a.m.

Friday, November 7

FOC Annual Meeting

1912 Building, 6:30 p.m.



Kelly Creek Roadless Area (Gerry Snyder photo)

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

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