CHAPTER 5: CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

This chapter summarizes the consultation and coordination efforts undertaken for the WSP/FEIS. The plan is being developed in accordance with the NEPA and the implementing regulations developed by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ; 40 CFR 1508.22), which require diligence in involving any interested or affected members of the public in the planning process. Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is integrated into the NEPA compliance process, using the NHPA section 106 review process to coordinate the evaluation of effects on cultural resources.

Throughout the planning process, park staff encouraged elected officials, culturally associated American Indian tribes and groups, partners in other agencies, park visitors and neighbors, gateway communities, and private citizens, to participate in this planning effort, as summarized below.

THE SCOPING PROCESS

Scoping is an effort to involve agencies and the public in determining the scope of issues to be addressed in an environmental document. It includes consultation with all interested parties and any agency with jurisdiction by law or expertise. Scoping, among other purposes:

- determines important issues and eliminates those that are unimportant;
- allocates assignments among the interdisciplinary team members;
- identifies related projects and documents;
- identifies the need for other permits, data collection, consultation, etc.; and
- helps to determine a schedule that allows for adequate time to prepare and distribute the environmental document for review by all interested parties before a final decision is made.

In 1996, the NPS launched a public-involvement effort to kick off a comprehensive wilderness-planning effort. Several public scoping workshops were hosted, and six internal workshops were held with park employees, to gather information on issues and desired conditions in wilderness. In the spring of 1997, the parks announced the intent to prepare an EIS for a wilderness-management plan (a Notice of Intent was published April 30, 1997, in the Federal Register 23482). This was followed by the development and distribution in May 1998 of a “wilderness workbook” designed to obtain feedback from the public about wilderness issues, concerns, and possible management solutions (NPS 1998a).

However, after receiving national guidance on planning priorities, park staff determined that the wilderness planning process would be suspended until a General Management Plan (GMP) was prepared for the parks. This intensive process was initiated in October 1997 and culminated with a Record of Decision in September 2007. Large-scale wilderness issues were incorporated into the GMP (NPS 2007a), and these provide broad direction for the WSP. The GMP also reaffirmed the need to develop a wilderness plan.

Formal internal scoping for the WSP/DEIS was initiated in March 2011. This process involved discussions among NPS personnel and the interdisciplinary planning team (IDT) regarding the purpose of and need for the management actions and management issues and concerns. An internal scoping meeting was conducted on March 9, 10, and 11, 2011, with the Leadership Team (the parks’ superintendent and division chiefs), park staff representing all park divisions, the NPS Environmental Quality Division, and contractor personnel in attendance. The internal scoping meeting included information on the process and background of NEPA, a presentation of wilderness legislation and management concerns, information on
the parks’ resource conditions, the wilderness character assessment process, and current research efforts. Participants identified the purpose of and need for action and suggested management issues that could be addressed in the WSP/DEIS.

The public was notified of the upcoming scoping period and public meetings for the WSP/DEIS first in a March 30, 2011 letter sent by U.S. Postal Service mail and email to individuals, businesses, interest groups, agencies, and tribal groups. A scoping newsletter providing a description of the need for action, goals of the scoping process, and information on the planning process was sent on April 11, 2011. Subsequent news releases were distributed on April 20, 2011, and May 5, 2011, to remind the public about public scoping meetings and opportunities. Scoping was officially initiated with the April 26, 2011, publication of the Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS (Federal Register 23335).

Five public scoping meetings were held in California in 2011: Fresno (April 25), Oakland (April 26), Bishop (April 27), Los Angeles (April 28), and Visalia (April 29). Each meeting began with a presentation on the history of the parks, wilderness legislation, the significance of the parks, the purpose and need for the WSP/DEIS, potential issues and concern, and the planning processes. After the presentation, NPS staff was on hand to discuss attendees’ issues and concerns, and to answer questions.

A total of 108 individuals attended the public scoping meetings.

- Fresno – 11 attendees
- Oakland – 20 attendees
- Bishop – 18 attendees
- Los Angeles – 14 attendees
- Visalia – 45 attendees

In addition, park staff provided information and received input on the WSP/DEIS at agency meetings with the Sequoia National Forest and Sierra National Forest staff on April 26, 2011, with Inyo National Forest staff on April 28, 2011, and with Yosemite National Park staff on December 5, 2011. Information on the WSP/DEIS was provided to the attendees at the Sierra and Sequoia Tribal Forum Meetings on May 12, 2011, and June 8, 2011, respectively, and an update on the WSP/DEIS planning process was provided to the Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition on February 12, 2012.

The public was invited to submit comments on the scope of the project and potential issues and concerns related to wilderness management through July 25, 2011. On July 14, 2011 the deadline for comments was extended to August 31, 2011. Information about the project scoping was published in the Kaweah Commonwealth (April 15, July 22, August 19, 2011) and Inyo Register (May 10, 2011), and included on several public websites: National Parks Traveler website (April 4, 2011); High Sierra Topix (April 20, 2011); and Sierrawild.gov (July 25, 2011). The public were able to submit their comments on the project using any of the following methods:

- electronically through the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) website;
- in person at the public meetings; and
- by mailing comments to the NPS.

During the entire scoping process, 912 pieces of correspondence were received from 41 states and 4 countries (Australia, Germany, Slovakia, and the United States). All comments were read and analyzed; similar comments were grouped together and concern statements were developed to reflect the public
sentiment for specific topics. Numerous commenters were concerned about issues that have been under
discussion for years while others brought forward new wilderness management considerations and ideas.
The full text of the public scoping comments and the Public Scoping Comment Summary Report are both
available on the NPS PEPC website at: http://parkplanning.nps/sekiwild.

The NPS considered the issues raised during public scoping as they developed the preliminary draft
alternatives. These preliminary draft alternatives were developed with a goal of maintaining or improving
wilderness character while providing for a diversity of appropriate activities. Because of the complexity
of the alternatives, the NPS determined it appropriate to conduct an additional public review period to
allow the public the opportunity to provide feedback on the preliminary draft alternatives. On July 16,
2012, the parks provided a news release to 161 area media outlets announcing the upcoming public
review of preliminary draft alternatives. A postcard announcing the impending public comment period
and public meetings was sent (403) or emailed (921) to individuals, businesses, interest groups, and
agencies, and provided to 64 area tribes and tribal groups.

On October 25, 2012, the parks released the preliminary draft alternatives for the WSP/DEIS for public
review. The review period ended November 19, 2012. During the 2012 comment period, NPS held five
public meetings in California: in Bishop (October 25), Los Angeles (October 26), Oakland (October 29),
Visalia (October 30), and Three Rivers (November 5), California. These meetings presented information
on the purpose and need for the WSP/DEIS, background on the parks’ wilderness and planning process,
wilderness legislation, concepts and elements of the alternatives, topics common to all alternatives, and
the planning timeline in a formal presentation. After the presentation, NPS staff was available to discuss
attendees’ questions and concerns.

A total of 93 individuals attended the public alternatives scoping meetings:

- Bishop – 15 attendees
- Los Angeles – 4 attendees
- Oakland – 18 attendees
- Visalia – 36 attendees
- Three Rivers – approximately 20 attendees (a specific count of attendees is not available because
  the public meeting was incorporated into the monthly Three Rivers Town Hall meeting and no
  sign-in sheet was used)

The public was able to submit their comments on the project using any of the following methods:

- electronically through the NPS PEPC website;
- in person at the public meetings; and
- by mailing comments to the NPS.

Information on the comment period and public meetings was published in the Kaweah Commonwealth on
July 20 and November 16, 2012, and also included on several websites: National Park Traveler (July 27,
2012); Clovis Independent (July 19, 2012); Mineral King District Association website (July 16, 2012);
Yosemite News website (July 19, 2012); and the George Wright Society website (July 27, 2012).

All comments received through November 26, 2012, were incorporated in the public alternative scoping
process. A total of 201 pieces of correspondence providing feedback on the preliminary draft alternatives
were received. All comments were read and analyzed. Similar to the Public Scoping Comment Summary

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Report, public comments on the preliminary draft alternatives were grouped by similar topics, and concern statements were developed to capture the essence of the comment. The topics that received the majority of comments were stock use, grazing, commercial services, and zoning. Additional information about the numbers and type of comments received, a list of organizations that commented, and a summary of comment material can be found in the Preliminary Draft Alternatives Public Comment Summary Report available on the NPS PEPC website at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/sekiwild.

Information from the public review of the preliminary draft alternatives was used by the project IDT to update and clarify the final draft alternatives included in the WSP/DEIS.

**RELATED PRODUCTS**

In November 2011, the parks initiated a wilderness-character assessment. The information for the assessment was compiled through ranger surveys, a wilderness character workshop (November 18, 2011), interviews (November 16–23, 2011), and public comments from both the 1997/98 and 2011 public scoping periods for the WSP. In April 2012, the parks prepared a draft wilderness character assessment which includes the history of wilderness character at the parks, and describes the qualities that define the wilderness character. The assessment outlines the attributes of the parks that contribute to it being untrammeled, natural, undeveloped, providing opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, and other features relevant to wilderness character. In addition to describing the special characteristics of the parks’ wilderness, this assessment also identifies actions or conditions which are degrading or improving wilderness character. While not an exhaustive catalog, it identifies major issues and potential trends in wilderness character. The Wilderness Character Assessment was completed in early 2014; the report can be found on the NPS PEPC website under “Supporting Documents.”

From May 1 to May 3, 2012, the parks held a visitor capacity workshop, facilitated by a NPS national visitor-use team, with the IDT, park staff, and invitees including USFS and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) representatives to discuss visitor-use management. The goal of the workshop was to develop a long-term strategy for visitor use and capacity management in order to protect wilderness character. The workshop included a review of visitor-use issues, a process to prioritize measures topics, and the development of tentative standards and management strategies that could be integrated into the WSP/DEIS alternatives. The draft visitor capacity framework is included as appendix A.

On September 14, 2012 members of the IDT and other staff from the parks met to begin work on a Wilderness Character Mapping project, which identifies key measures that affect the qualities of wilderness character and assesses these measures spatially, to assist in informing the WSP/DEIS. This project was conducted under the direction of the USFS Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute. Subsequent meetings with the Wilderness Character Mapping Team occurred on November 6, 2012; January 14–15, 2013; and January 25, 2013. The Mapping Wilderness Character in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks report was completed in early 2014 (Tricker et al. 2014); the report can be found on the NPS PEPC website page under “Supporting Documents.”

On June 2012, members of the IDT plus key staff from visitor/resource protection, concessions management, and the superintendent’s office initiated the process to determine which commercial services are appropriate in wilderness and to what extent they would be authorized. This process was concluded in March 2014. The draft Extent Necessary Determination is included as appendix B.
AGENCY AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENT SCOPING AND REVIEW

Agency and tribal government scoping was held in an effort to obtain early input on the scope of issues to be addressed in this WSP/DEIS. A summary of agency and tribal government scoping is presented below.

AGENCY SCOPING

Agency scoping meetings for the WSP/DEIS were held on April 26, 2011, with representatives from the Sierra National Forest, Sequoia National Forest, and the U.S. Geological Survey, and on April 28, 2011, with Inyo National Forest and representatives from area tribes. Invited but not in attendance were representatives from the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and Yosemite National Park. These meetings allowed each agency to present issues and concerns with the WSP/DEIS. The NPS provided a presentation and overview of the parks’ wilderness, including a background and history of the parks, relevant legislation, the purpose and need for the WPS/DEIS, issues to address, and an overview of the parks’ resources.

Agency scoping meetings were held on the WSP/DEIS preliminary draft alternative concepts on October 26, 2012, with representatives from Inyo National Forest, and on November 13, 2012, with representatives from Sequoia National Forest. This meeting allowed USFS representatives to present concerns and comments on the preliminary draft alternative concepts.

Representatives of the WSP IDT met with Yosemite National Park staff on December 5, 2011 and again on June 18, 2013 to discuss issues and concerns related to wilderness management, and to provide an update on the parks’ WSP. The issues included developing coordinated approaches to wilderness management, and determining acceptable differences in management and planning approaches.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

The NPS also invited the Inyo, Sierra, and Sequoia national forests to serve as cooperating agencies in the preparation and review of the WSP/DEIS. This cooperation is needed to achieve consistent management practices across agency boundaries so that wilderness regulations are easily understandable to the visiting public, and to coordinate the management of impacts associated with wilderness visitor use. Invitations were sent on May 16, 2011, to the Inyo, Sierra, and Sequoia national forests. The Inyo National Forest responded to the NPS on June 14, 2011, accepting the request to become a cooperating agency. The Sierra National Forest agreed to become a cooperating agency in a letter dated June 28, 2011. These letters can be found in appendix G.

Representatives from the Inyo National Forest participated in the WSP/DEIS visitor use capacity workshop in May 2012. The Preliminary Draft Alternatives were presented to the USFS on October 10 (Sequoia National Forest), October 22 (Sierra National Forest), and October 26 (Inyo National Forest), 2012. Updated alternatives and draft information was provided to the USFS for their review in July 2013. On February 27, 2014, the NPS met with the Inyo National Forest to discuss specific issues, including access and trails, permitting and quotas, and commercial services. All three national forests were provided with the WSP/DEIS for review and comment.

AREA TRIBES

The NPS has consulted with American Indian tribes and groups having a cultural association with the wilderness and the parks, as well as those in the immediate vicinity, throughout the development of the
WSP/DEIS. Consultation was initiated by Superintendent Karen Taylor-Goodrich in a March 17, 2011, letter to area tribes and tribal groups, inviting participation in the planning process and formal government-to-government consultation.

Information on the WSP/DEIS was provided to the attendees at the Sierra and Sequoia Tribal Forum Meetings on May 12, 2011, and June 8, 2011, respectively, and an update on the WSP/DEIS planning process was provided to the Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition on February 12, 2012. A presentation was provided at that time, along with an invitation to schedule meetings with individual tribes if they had issues to discuss related to wilderness management.

On October 3, 2012, the superintendent sent a letter to area tribes asking for their review on the preliminary draft alternatives, and inviting the tribes to participate in government-to-government consultations. During all of the review stages, NPS provided information to area tribes through mailings and presented the materials at area tribal meetings, including the Sequoia and Sierra National Forest tribal forum meetings (May 12, 2011, April 14, 2011, June 8, 2011, February 2, 2012, September 12, 2012, November 13, 2012, February 26, 2013, August 13, 2013, February 25, 2014, and August 19, 2014) as well as a tribal meeting of the Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition (Dunlap) on February 12, 2012. The NPS also invited area tribes to attend special agency and tribal meetings in Bishop, Fresno, and Visalia. Additional information was provided to the area tribes during the public review of the WSP/DEIS.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.), requires all federal agencies to consult with the USFWS to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by the agency does not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or critical habitat. The NPS notified the USFWS on March 30, 2011 that the planning process was going to be initiated and provided them with information on the preliminary draft alternatives on October 25, 2012. The updated species lists were obtained from the USFWS website on August 9, 2011, and again on February 28, 2014. The NPS submitted a biological assessment to the USFWS on October 15, 2014. The biological assessment is included at: http://parkplanning.nps.gov/sekiwild under “Supporting Documents.” The USFWS responded to the NPS on March 11, 2015 with concurrence that the WSP as proposed is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the northern distinct population segment of the mountain yellow-legged frog, the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, and the Yosemite toad (included as appendix R).

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Section 106 of NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effect of any proposed undertakings on properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register. The process begins with identification and evaluation of cultural resources for national register eligibility, followed by an assessment of effects on eligible resources. This process includes consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Office (CA SHPO) and affiliated American Indian Tribes. Section 110 of the NHPA requires that federal land managers establish programs in consultation with the respective SHPO to identify, evaluate, and nominate properties to the National Register. This act applies to all federal undertakings or projects requiring federal funds or permits.

The NPS notified the CA SHPO on March 30, 2011, of the intent to prepare an EIS. The preliminary draft alternatives were provided to the CA SHPO on October 25, 2012. Consultation with the CA SHPO was formally initiated with the public release of the WSP/DEIS. A proposed area of potential effect (APE) and a determination of effect for the WSP were submitted to the CA SHPO on December 5, 2104. On March 6, 2015, the CA SHPO responded to NPS and concurred that the WSP is an undertaking and that the APE
would be sufficient to address both direct and indirect effects. Because identification efforts of cultural resources are currently incomplete, the NPS recommends developing a Programmatic Agreement through ongoing consultation with the SHPO, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Native American Tribes, and other interested parties. The CA SHPO concurs with this approach to take effects of the undertaking into account and complete the Section 106 process. This letter of concurrence is included as appendix S. Consultation with the SHPO will continue for the duration of the WSP planning and implementation period.

OTHER PARTNERS - CONCESSIONERS

Consistent with law (36 CFR 51.23) and agency policies (Directors Orders 48A and 48B), the NPS contracts with private businesses that offer a range of commercial services to the parks’ visitors. Currently, the primary hospitality contract is held by Delaware North Companies Parks and Resorts at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. Delaware North Companies operates lodging, restaurants, sightseeing tours, recreational activities, interpretive programs, and stores in the parks under a contract with the U.S. Department of the Interior. Future concession contracts would be written to incorporate relevant terms and conditions of approved plans, including the WSP.

COMMERCIAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS

As authorized by law (36 CFR 5.3) and NPS Management Policies 2006 and Directors Order 53, the NPS issues commercial use authorizations to business entities that offer services to visitors that are not typically provided by the concessioner. Commercial bus operators, wilderness outfitters and guides, and other small businesses operate in the parks under the terms of commercial use authorizations. Commercial use in designated wilderness is limited in accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act, the Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998, and NPS management policies (see the Extent Necessary Determination in appendix B).

Commercial service providers are important partners and provide access and visitor opportunities in wilderness. The NPS encourages commercial service providers to serve as educators to their clientele, and to provide wilderness training, such as Leave No Trace© training. Appendix H provides more information on the types of education that could be provided by commercial service providers.

PUBLIC REVIEW OF THE WSP/DEIS

A WSP/DEIS was available to the public, federal, state, and local agencies, tribes, and organizations for a 60-day public review period from June 27 to August 25, 2014. The NPS distributed the WSP/DEIS beginning June 26, 2014, and a Notice of Availability was published in the Federal Register on June 27, 2014. The NPS posted electronic copies of the WSP/DEIS to the NPS PEPC website on June 26, 2014. Printed or CD copies of the WSP/DEIS was provided to 236 interested parties on the parks’ mailing list and to those who requested copies. A printed copy was provided to 18 area public libraries. In addition, a notice of availability of the WSP/DEIS was sent by email or regular U.S. mail to 1,870 people on the parks’ mailing list, and to 53 commercial use authorization holders. A news release was distributed to 151 media outlets, and was placed on the parks’ website.

The parks’ staff presented elements of the WSP/DEIS at seven public meetings, including three informational meetings (in Oakland, Bishop, and Visalia), three meetings with focused discussions on the commercial service portion of the WSP/DEIS (Bishop and Visalia) and a webinar on the management preferred alternative. Total attendance at the public meetings was 79; 25 people viewed the webinar. The parks’ staff also conducted meetings with Inyo and Sequoia national forest staff, and presented information at area tribal forum meetings. The public meeting schedule was as follows:
• July 8, 2014: Inyo National Forest headquarters, Bishop, CA
• July 9, 2014: Inyo National Forest headquarters, Bishop, CA
• July 15, 2014: Comfort Inn, Visalia, CA
• July 23, 2014: Richard Trudeau Training Center, Oakland, CA
• July 24, 2014: Eastern Sierra Tri-county Fairgrounds, Bishop, CA
• July 28, 2014: Visalia Marriott Hotel, Visalia, CA
• August 14, 2014: Webinar on Management Preferred Alternative

The NPS received public comment letters through the NPS PEPC system, by fax, U.S. mail, and hand delivery. The full text of public comment letters received can be viewed on the project website at: http://parkplanning.nps.gov/documentsList.cfm?projectID=33225. Personal information included with the comments (e.g., names and contact information) is redacted in the correspondence posted online to protect individuals’ privacy. Information is included if the comment was submitted by agencies, tribes, businesses, and organizations.

During the 60-day public review period, the parks received 255 public comment letters: 212 from individuals; 4 from federal, state, county, or local governments; 1 from a non-governmental organization; 1 from a non-governmental organization; 23 from recreational or conservation-related interest groups; and 14 from businesses. The analysis of these letters identified 1,040 discrete comments, from which 240 concern statements were generated. The results of the public comment analysis process and the NPS responses to substantive public comments are provided in “Appendix Q: Public Comment Analysis Report.” The changes to the WSP/DEIS resulting from public comment are summarized in chapter 1 of this WSP/FEIS.

LIST OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT RECEIVED A COPY OF THE FINAL WSP/EIS

The following is a list of the agencies, organizations, and businesses who received a printed copy, CD, or email or written notification of the WSP/FEIS.

United States Congressional Representatives

• Senator Barbara Boxer, California
  Office of Senator Boxer, Fresno – District Director Ameen Khan
• Senator Dianne Feinstein, California
  Office of Senator Feinstein – Field Representative Sarah Moffat
• Representative Kevin McCarthy, 23rd District, California
  Office of Representative McCarthy – Field Representative Keenan Hochschild
• Representative Tom McClintock, 4th District, California
  Office of Congressman McClintock, California – District Director Rocky Deal
Federal Agencies

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: National Weather Service
Smithsonian Institution
U.S. Department of Agriculture:
    Natural Resource Conservation Service
    U.S. Forest Service:
        Humboldt-Toiyabe, Inyo, Sequoia, Sierra, and Stanislaus national forests
U.S. Air Force: Edwards Air Force Base
U.S. Army: Fort Irwin
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Lake Kaweah, Pine Flat Lake
U.S. Department of Interior:
    Bureau of Land Management
    National Park Service:
        Washington D.C. Office
        Pacific West Regional Office
        Death Valley, North Cascades, Pinnacles, Point Reyes, and Yosemite national parks
        Manzanar National Historic Site
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:
    Blue Ridge National Wildlife Refuge
    Kern National Wildlife Refuge
    Pacific Southwest Region, Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office
    U.S. Geologic Survey: Sequoia/Kings Canyon, Yosemite field stations
U.S. Department of Transportation: Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Navy: Lemoore Naval Air Station

California State Government Representatives
- Governor Jerry Brown, State of California
- State Senator Jean Fuller, California
- State Assemblyman Jim Patterson, California
  Office of State Assemblyman Patterson – Alicia Wolfe, Field Representative
- State Assemblywoman Connie Conway, California
  Office of State Assemblywoman Conway – Stuart Anderson, Field Representative
- State Senator Tom Berryhill, California
County Government Representatives
Fresno County Board of Supervisors
Fresno County Office of Tourism
Fresno County Sheriff’s Office
Inyo County Board of Supervisors
Inyo County Film Commission
Inyo County Sheriff’s Office
Tulare County Board of Supervisors
Tulare County Civic Center
Tulare County Conservation District
Tulare County Environmental Health
Tulare County Sheriff’s Office
Tulare County Resource Conservation District
City Government Representatives
City of Clovis, Business Manager
City of Dinuba, Deputy City Clerk
City of Fowler, City Clerk
City of Fresno, Communications Office
City of Hanford, City Manager
City of Kingsburg, City Clerk
City of Orange Cove, Mayor
City of Parlier, City Manager
City of Reedley, City Council
City of Reedley, Mayor
City of Sanger, Mayor
City of Selma, Executive Director
City of Tulare, City Manager
City of Visalia, Convention and Visitor Bureau
City of Visalia, Mayor
City of Visalia, Community Relations Manager
City of Visalia, Transit Analyst
City of Woodlake, City Council
State Agencies
California Travel and Tourism Commission
California Department of Pesticide Regulation
Chapter 5: Consultation and Coordination

List of Agencies and Organizations that Received a Copy of the Final WSP/EIS

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Wilderness Stewardship Plan/FEIS

California Department of Toxic Substances Control
California Environmental Protection Agency
California Department of Forestry and Fire: Cal Fire: Fresno Air Attack Base
California Air Resources Board
California Conservation Corps
California Department of Conservation
California Department of Transportation
California Department of Fish and Game
California Farm Bureau Federation
California Geological Survey
California Highway Patrol
California Resources Agency
California State Board of Education
California State Clearinghouse
California State Office of Historic Preservation
California State Parks:
  Allensworth State Historic Park
  Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park
  Red Rock State Historic Park
  Mono Lake Tufa State Natural Reserve
California State University: Bakersfield, Fresno
California State Water Resources Control Board
Fresno Yosemite International Airport
Kern Valley Resource Conservation District
University of California, Merced
University of Colorado, Denver

American Indian Tribes and Organizations
American Indian Council of Mariposa County
Benton Paiute Reservation
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley
Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians
Bishop Indian Tribal Council
Bishop Paiute Tribe
Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony
California Basket Weavers Association
California Native American Heritage Commission
Chemehuevi Reservation
Chumash Native Nation
Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
Dunlap Band of Mono Indians
Eshom Valley Band / Wuksache Indian Tribe
Fort Independence Paiute Indians
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Haslett Basin Traditional Committee
Kawaiisu Tribe
Kern River Paiute Council
Kern Valley Indian Community Tribal Council
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians
Kutzadika Indian Community Cultural Preserve
Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation
Mono Lake Indian Community
Native American Heritage Commission
North Fork Mono Tribe
North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians
Northern Band of Mono Yokuts
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Santa Rosa Rancheria
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition
Squaw Valley Tribe
Table Mountain Rancheria
Tejon Indian Tribe
The Choinumni Tribe of Yokuts
The Mono Nation
Traditional Choinumni Tribe
Tubatulabals of Kern Valley
Tule River Indian Tribe
Tule River Tribal Elders Committee
Wukchumni Tribal Council

**Local Organizations**

Bear Mountain Library
Central California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Central Sierra Chamber of Commerce
College of the Sequoias
Dinuba Chamber of Commerce
Exeter Chamber of Commerce
Fresno Chamber of Commerce
Fresno Economic Development Corporation
Fresno Parks & Recreation
Greater Fresno Area Chamber of Commerce
Greater Reedley Chamber of Commerce
Kern Valley Resource Conservation District
Kingsburg Chamber of Commerce
Lindsay Chamber of Commerce
Lone Pine Chamber of Commerce
Porterville Chamber of Commerce
Sequoia Foothills Chamber of Commerce
Sequoia Natural History Association
Sequoia Parks Foundation
Sequoia Riverlands Trust
Sierra Business Council
Sierra Nevada Conservation
Tulare Kings Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Visalia Chamber of Commerce

**Other Special Interest, Private Organizations, and Businesses**

Access Fund
Adventure Travel West, Inc.
Alpine Skills International
American Alpine Club
American Canoe Association
American Conservation Experience
American Fisheries Society
American Hiking Society
American Mountain Guides Association
American Rivers
American Trails
American Whitewater
Andrew Skurka Adventures, LLC.
Anne Lang’s Emporium
Audubon: Tulare County Chapter
Backcountry Horsemen of America
Backcountry Horsemen of California
Backcountry Horsemen of California, High Sierra Unit
Back to Earth
Balch Park Pack Station
Bardini Foundation, Inc.
Bat Conservation International
Bay Area Orienteering Club
Bay Area Outdoor Adventure Club
Bear Mountain Pizza
Big Trees Marketing
Bishop Pack Outfitters
Blue River Law
Bold Earth Teen Adventures
Boojum Institute
Boyden Cavern Adventures & Tours
Brecon Estate, Inc.
Buck Rock Foundation
Buckeye Tree Lodge
California Alpine Guides
California Equestrian Trails & Land Coalition
California Climate & Agriculture Network
California Invasive Plant Council
California Native Plants Society
California Oaks Foundation
California Preservation Foundation
California Travel and Tourism Commission
California Wilderness Coalition
California Wildlife Foundation
Californians for Alternatives to Toxics
Californians for Western Wilderness
Call of the Wild
Campaign Against Marijuana Planting
Cave Research Foundation
Cedar Grove Pack Station
Center for Biodiversity Informatics
Center for Biological Diversity
Central Sierra Fly Fishing Adventures
Century 21 – Three Rivers
Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy
Clyde Pack Outfitters
Coalition of National Park Service Retirees
Comfort Inn & Suites, Three Rivers
Community Presbyterian Church
Conservation International
Consultant David Visher
Cottonwood Pack Station
CPBiofuels, LLC, DBA: Trans-Sierra Club
DBA Earth Images
Defenders of Wildlife
Delaware North Company Parks & Resorts
Democratic Party, MoveOn.org
Disney Corporation Drouet Design
Earth Cache
Eastern High Sierra Packers Association
Ecological Farming Association
Espresso Yourself
Fifth Plane Associates
Fitpacking
Four Season Guides
Fresno Audubon Society
Friends of the Earth
Friends of the River
Friends of the South Fork Kings River
Frontier Pack Station
Gateway
General Contractor Aaron Cluck
Girl Scouts – Golden Valley Council
Girl Scouts Heart of Central California
Girl Scouts of Central California South
Girl Scouts of the USA
Glacier Pack Train
Golden Ram Sportsman’s Club, Inc.
Golden Trout Wilderness Packtrains
Great Old Broads for Wilderness
Greater Yellowstone Coalition
Greenpeace
Groundspeak
High Sierra Hikers Association
High Sierra Pack Station
High Sierra Volunteer Trail Crew
Holiday Inn, Visalia
Horse Corral Pack Station
Hume Lake Christian Camp
I 5 Business Development Corridor, Inc.
International Mountain Biking Association
International Society for Fungal Conservation
JMT Adventures
Kaweah Commonwealth
Kaweah Fly Fishers
Kaweah Marina
Kern River Fly Fishing
Kings Canyon Park Services Company
Kings River Conservation District
Kiper & Kiper Logging & Lumber
Lamp Liter Inn
Lazy J Ranch Motel
Lemon Cove Sequoia RV camping
Lions Club
Lost Valley Camp Pack Station
Marriott, Visalia
MEChA
Mineral King District Association
Mineral King Preservation Society
Mosley Dental – Three Rivers
Mountain Light Photography
Mountain View Realty Three Rivers
Mt Whitney Hikers Association
Muir Trail Ranch
National Hispanic Environmental Council
National Audubon Society
National Center on Accessibility
National Forest Recreation Association
National Park Foundation
National Parks Conservation Association
National Speleological Society
National Wildlife Federation
National Sustainable Agricultural Information Service
Natural Resources Defense Council
Naturalists at Large
NatureServe
National Parks Conservation Association:
   National Office, Pacific Regional Office, California Desert, Central Valley, and Mojave field offices
Off the Beaten Pack
Orienteering USA
Outdoor Adventure Club
Outdoor Alliance
Outward Bound Center
Pacific Crest Trail Association
Pacific Gas & Electric
Panthera
Partners in Amphibian & Reptile Cons.
Peace and Freedom Party
Placerville Spinal Cord Injury Support
Planeto Azul Hydrology
Planning & Conservation League
Plantation Bed and Breakfast
Programs & Safety Outward Bound California
Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility
Public Lands Foundation
Rainbow Pack Outfitters
Red’s Meadow Resort and Pack Station
REI Berkeley
REI Fresno
Reimer’s Candies
RN Wilderness, DBA: Backcountry Journeys
Rock Creek Pack Station Inc. / Mount Whitney Packtrains
San Francisco Bay Chapter of the NSS
San Joaquin River Conservancy
San Joaquin Valley College: Fresno Campus
San Joaquin Valley Grotto
Save the Redwoods League
Sea & Summit Expeditions, Inc.
Sequoia Council Boy Scouts of America
Sequoia Kings Pack Trains and Pine Creek Pack Station
Sequoia Lake YMCA Camp
Sequoia Motel
Sequoia River Dance B & B
Sequoia Riverlands Trust
Sequoia Sightseeing Tours
Sequoia Village Inn
Sequoia – Kings Canyon Park Services Company
Shannon Valley Property Owners Association
Sierra Cat Haven
Sierra Club
Sierra Club Outing Department
Sierra Club, Tehachapi Chapter
Sierra Fly Fisher
Sierra Forest Legacy
Sierra Gateway Trust, Inc.
Sierra Mountain Center
Sierra Mountain Guides, Inc. Sierra Mountaineering International
Sierra Wilderness Seminars, Inc. / SWS Mountain Guides
Silver City Resort
Silver City Service Club
Soararsis
Southern California Edison
Southern Yosemite Mountain Guides
Springville Inn
Squaw Valley Herb Gardens
Squaw Valley Motel
Student Conservation Association
Sue Sa’s Creative Catering
Tejon Ranch Conservancy
The Cougar Fund
The Garden Law Firm, P.C.
The Geological Society of America
The Law Office of Loren N. Kleier
The Log House Lodge B&B
The Mountain Lion Foundation
The Mountaineers
The Nature Conservancy
The Thoughtful Gift
The Trust for Public Land
The Wilderness Society
The Wildland Trekking Company
The Wildlife Society
The World Outdoors
Three Corner Round Pack Outfit, Inc.
Three Rivers Village Market
Timberline Bike Tours
Tulare County Citizens for Responsible Growth
Tulare County Audubon Society
U.S. Hang Gliding and Paragliding Association
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
Verizon
Visalia Convention Center
Visalia Economic Development Corporation
Walden West Backpack Adventures
White Horse Inn
Whitebark Pine Ecosystem Foundation
Wilderness Land Trust
Wilderness On Wheels
Wilderness Reflections
Wilderness Watch
Wilderness Watch of the Eastern Sierra
Wildlands Conservancy
Wildlife Advocacy Project
Wilsonia Historic District Trust
Wood ‘N’ Horse
Yosemite Conservancy

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Tulare County Libraries:
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University of California: Merced

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