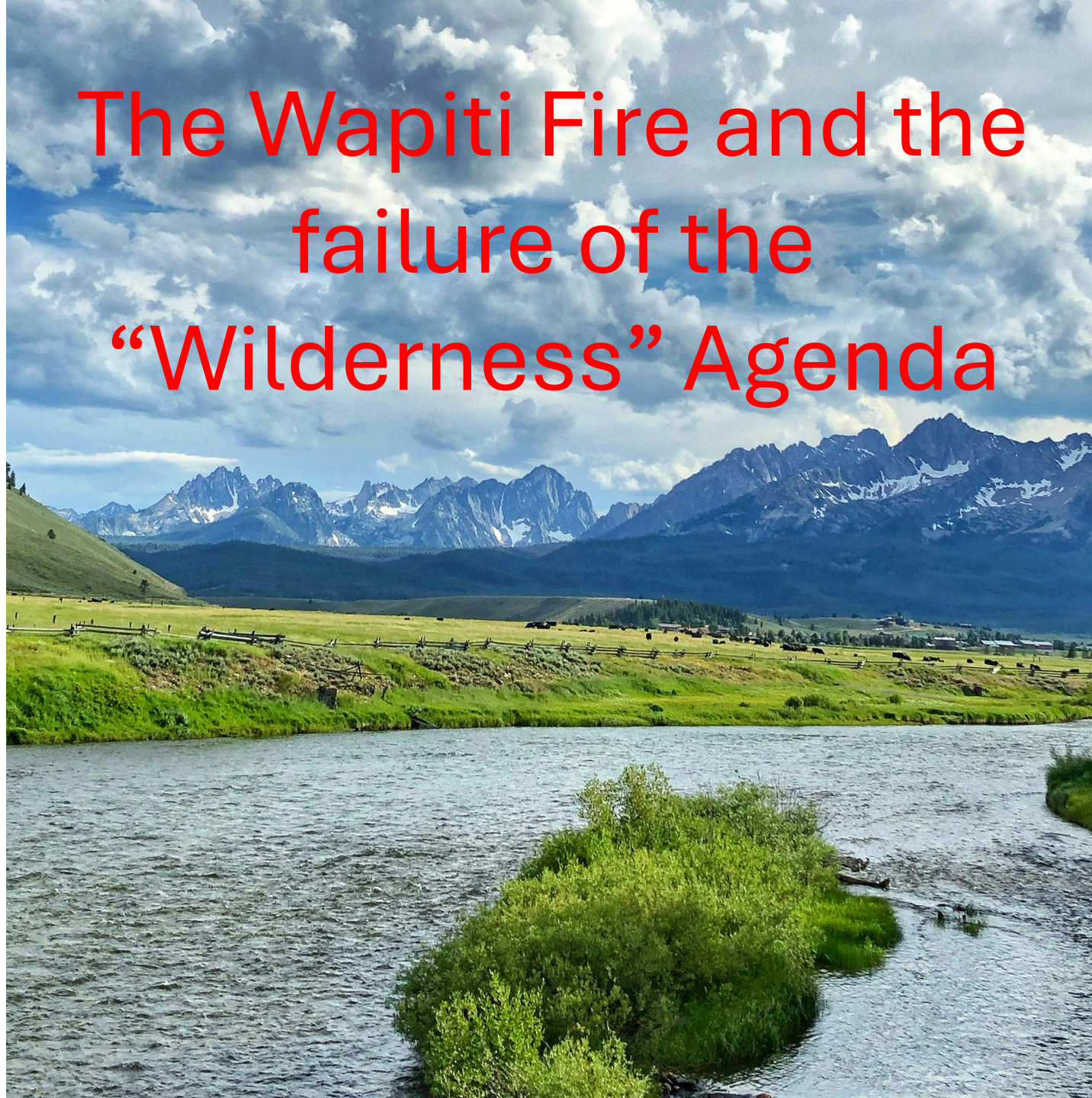


The Wapiti Fire and the failure of the “Wilderness” Agenda

















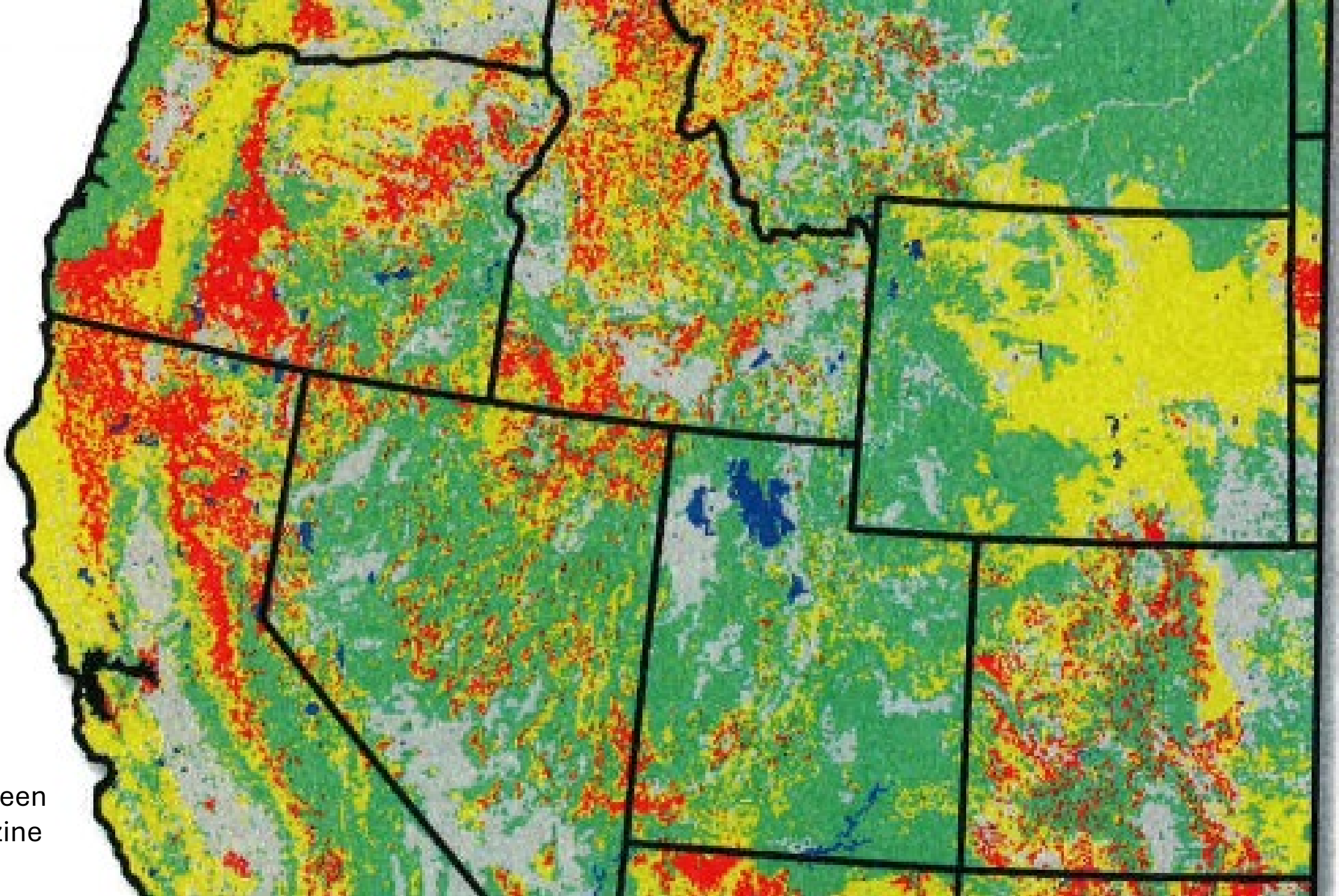


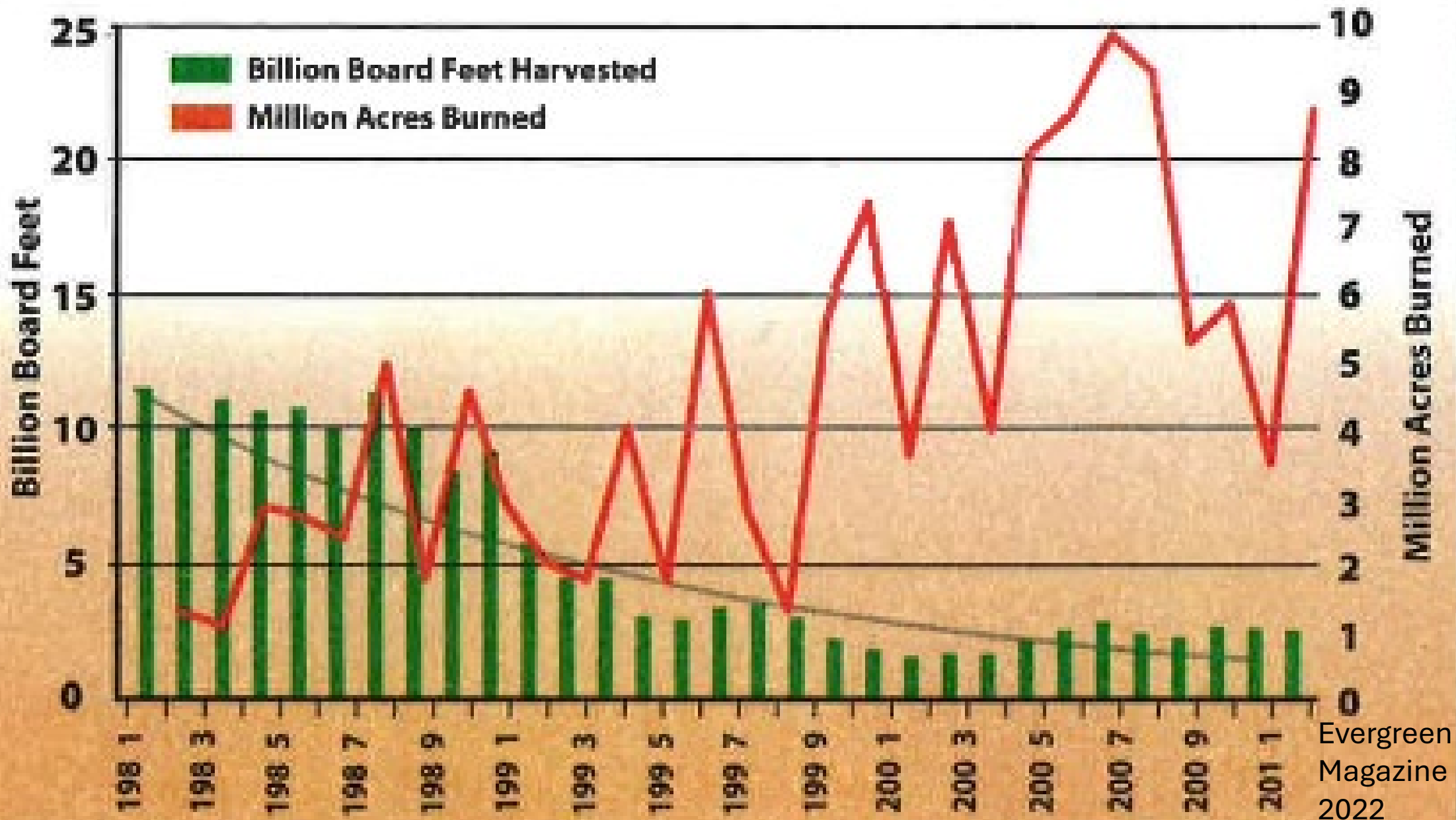














Evergreen
Magazine
2022

Ferdinand Augustus Silcox

Silcox being appointed Forest Service Chief in 1933. By reputation, he was a brilliant engineer with exceptional listening and organizational skills that would serve him well during his six years as Chief.

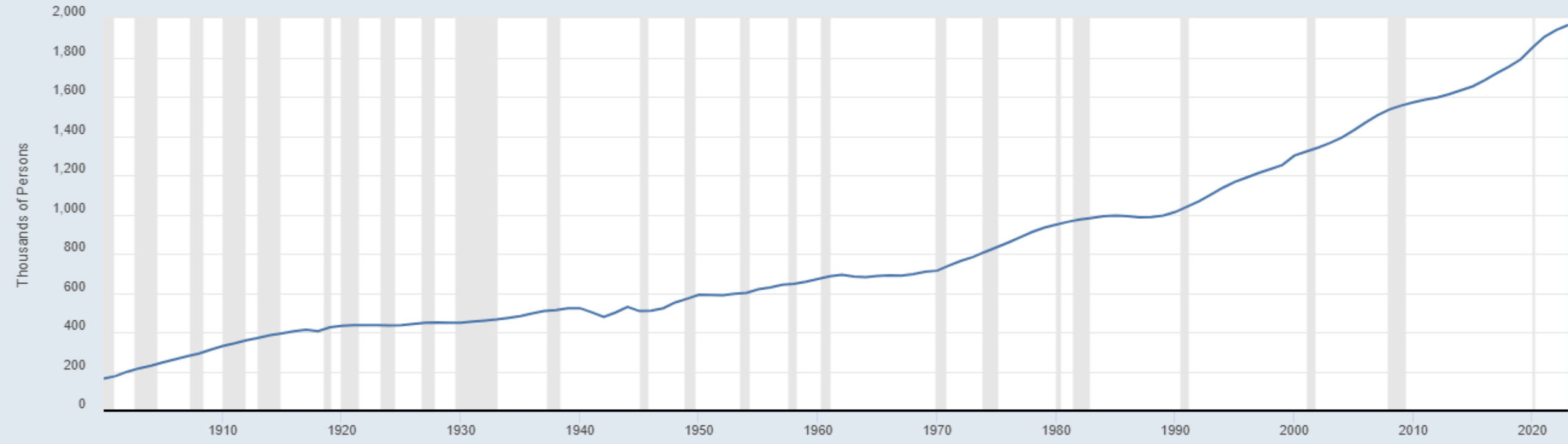
It was Silcox who, in 1935, instituted the 10 a.m. fire policy. It was dropped in 1978, a year after President Carter signed the National Forest Management Act [NFMA]

Silcox knew and worked with Greeley and Pinchot and thus understood that the first and third chiefs of the Forest Service were both hellbent on making certain there would be no more 1910 fires. Evergreen Magazine July 2022

As members of the Forest Service we therefore rededicate our efforts to securing wise use of our natural resources. For, as sources of raw materials, of necessities of life, and of employment and income, these resources are fundamental to our national defense against military aggression and against the undermining of economic and social structures within our borders.

But abuse and depletion of natural resources are not the only threats to democracy as we know it. Freedom must also be guarded; freedom to seek the truth, and courage to apply it without prejudice or rancor through established institutions in defense of human rights.

Christmas letter to USFS December 1939



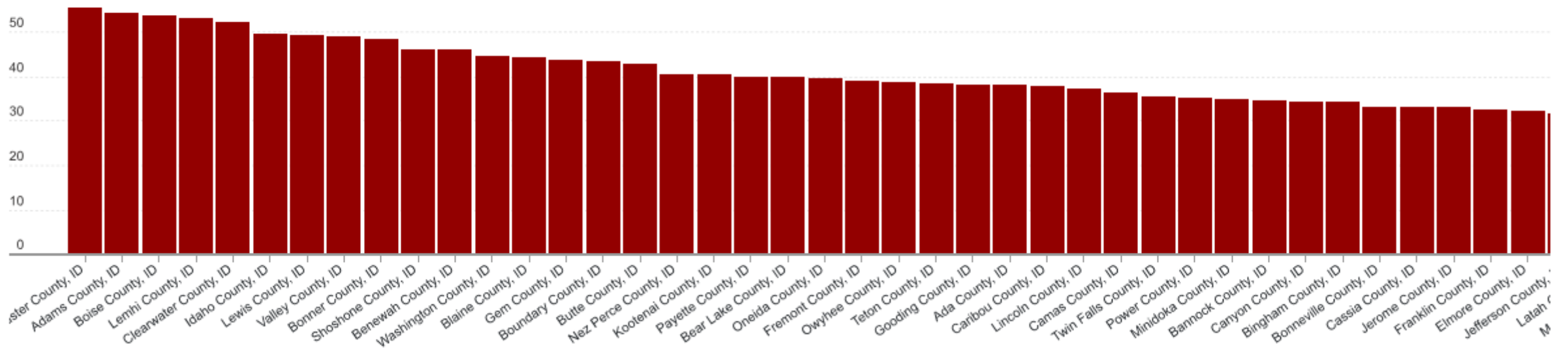
Shaded areas indicate U.S. recessions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

fred.stlouisfed.org

Ranking by Median Age

All Counties in Idaho



Rank	County	Value
1	Custer County, ID	55.50
2	Adams County, ID	54.40
3	Boise County, ID	53.70
4	Lemhi County, ID	53.20
5	Clearwater County, ID	52.30
6	Idaho County, ID	49.50
7	Lewis County, ID	49.10
8	Valley County, ID	48.90
9	Bonner County, ID	48.30
10	Shoshone County, ID	46.10

Chronology of National Forest Management Laws and Regulations

1897 - The Organic Act of 1897 authorized establishment of National Forest Reserves to improve and protect the condition of forested areas of the United States and to "furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of the people of the United States." Since then, a series of Acts have expanded or otherwise redefined these purposes.

“The jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over persons within such reservations shall not be affected or changed by reason of the existence of such reservations, except so far as the punishment of offenses against the United States therein is concerned; the intent and meaning of this provision being that the State wherein any such reservation is situated shall not, by reason of the establishment thereof, lose its jurisdiction, nor the inhabitants thereof their rights and privileges as citizens, or be absolved from their duties as citizens of the State.”

1960 - Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and administer the renewable resources of timber, range, water, recreation and wildlife on the national forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the products and services.

1974 - The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (or RPA) authorizes long-range planning by the United States Forest Service to ensure the future supply of forest resources while maintaining a quality environment. RPA requires that a renewable resource assessment and a Forest Service plan be prepared every ten and five years, respectively, to plan and prepare for the future of natural resources.

1976 – The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 is the primary statute governing the administration of national forests and was an amendment to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. NFMA changed forest planning by obliging the Forest Service to use a systematic and interdisciplinary approach to resource management and it provided for public involvement in preparing and revising forest plans. These plans required alternative land management options to be presented, each of which have potential resource outputs (timber, range, mining, recreation) as well as socio-economic effects on local communities.



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