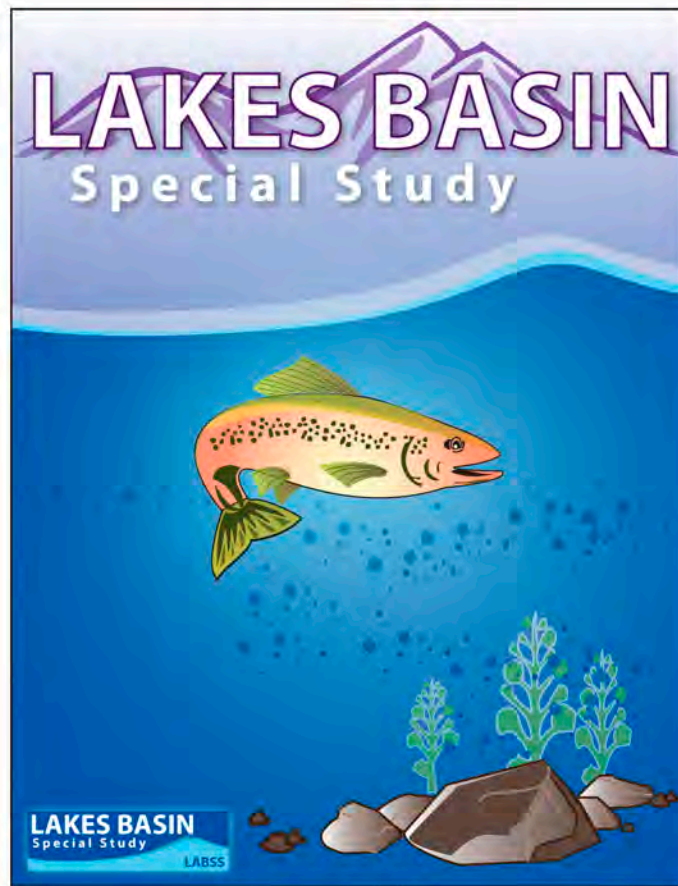




## **LABSS Supplemental Materials**

1975 Mammoth Lakes Basin Composite



## Lakes Basin Special Study

"1975 Mammoth Lakes Basin Composite" - Inyo National Forest  
*Joint Composite Plan identifying the recreation needs and potential of the Mammoth Lakes Basin area.*

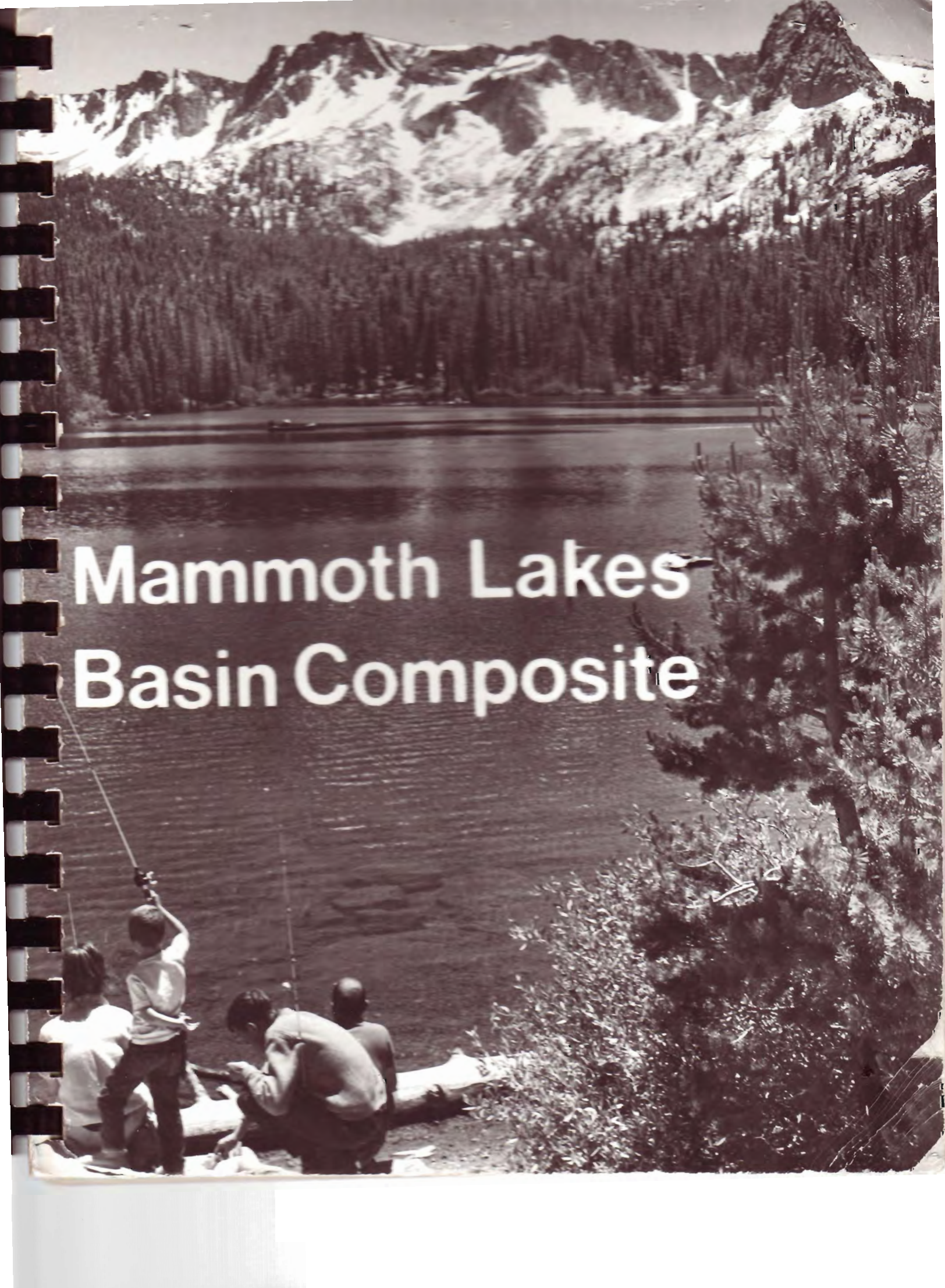
### Summary of Action Plan:

- ☒ Acquire all the private land within the Composite.
- ☒ Develop additional group campsite and day use areas.
- ☒ Relocate existing camping sites including those near shorelines.
- ☒ Relocate parking areas.
- ☒ Develop new transportation modes.
- ☒ Disperse existing and future recreation use.
- ☒ Upgrade existing facilities.
- ☒ Provide additional facilities for the handicapped.
- ☒ Convert recreation residence areas into day use or camping
- ☒ All existing and future developed recreation areas will be sewered.

LABSS Document Library  
*Compiled August 12, 2010*







# Mammoth Lakes Basin Composite





# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L1831

AUG 13 1975

Mr. John R. McGuire  
Chief, Forest Service  
Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Mr. McGuire: *John*

We have reviewed the data on the Mammoth Lakes Basin Composite, Inyo National Forest, submitted by Region 5, Forest Service.

In accordance with our agreement on "Joint Instructions for Composite Planning," we approve the Mammoth Lakes Basin Composite for funding with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies as it represents a viable recreation area that will provide significant recreation opportunities.

Sincerely yours,

*James G. Watt*  
for James G. Watt  
Director

Enclosure  
Composite Approval Sheet

cc: FOR Files/Chron  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Tkach  
PSWRO  
MMescher/pkc/8/12/75



2074

September 12, 1976

Mr. Douglas Leisz  
Regional Forester  
U.S. Forest Service  
630 Sansome Street  
San Francisco, California 94111

Dear Doug:

Attached are three copies of the approved Mammoth Lakes Basin Composite plan, our Washington Office's analysis and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's approval letter to Chief McGuire. The plan represents another fine effort in joint composite planning.

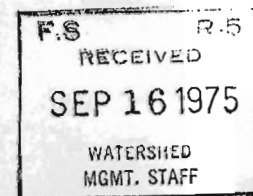
Sincerely yours,

Frank E. Sylvester  
Regional Director

Enclosures

RECREATION	
A	
	DIR. ✓
	SEC.
	MGMT.
	ASST.
	PLAN.
	A-SE. ✓
	A. ST.
	V.
	CU.
	CLK.

9/18/75





Analysis of Mammoth Lakes Basin Composite  
Inyo National Forest, California

The Mammoth Lakes Basin Composite plan is quite thorough in its coverage of most of the topics specified in the "Joint Instructions for Composite Planning."

The discussion of the relationship between the Composite management objective and other plans is particularly good.

The discussion of results of inaction implies the urgency of acquiring the specified tracts. However, this section would be strengthened if some specific estimates could be made of the approximate time that the desired tracts might be converted to a noncompatible use if they are not purchased.

The remainder of the plan appears complete. The use of aerial photographs was especially valuable. The photographs provided considerable insight into the nature of the Composite and the relationship of the private lands that are to be acquired.

Overall, this Composite exhibits the results of the joint effort of Forest Service and BOR in identifying the recreation needs and potential of the area.

## BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

BOX 3332

430 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

F.S. R.  
RECEIVED

JUL 30 1975

REGIONAL FORESTER

July 28, 1975

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director

Subject: Mammoth Lakes Basin Recreation Composite, California

Enclosed are five copies of the subject plan prepared by the Inyo National Forest and approved by the Regional Forester. The composite is a magnificent alpine lakes environment to which the population centers of southern California have easy access. Mammoth Lakes has been recognized for decades as an exceptional outdoor recreation area. The acquisition and recreation program outlined in the composite plan will protect a significant recreation resource and provide a unique recreation experience.

We recommend approval based on an application of the Joint Instructions, joint planning, and the need to preserve and enhance the Mammoth Lakes recreation experience. The appendix contains support for the acquisition program from the State of California, Mono County Board of Supervisors, and prominent citizens of the Mammoth Lakes area.

The Forest Service takes exception with the State's figures in the appendix on the surplus of installed camping units in Mono County and the camping demand analysis. The Forest Service is currently contacting the State on their conflicting data. However, the composite plan does not place strong emphasis on additional camping capacity and the disparity in data is not critical to the plan's approval.

(SGD) FRANK E. SYLVESTER

Frank E. Sylvester

Enclosure

cc: Regional Forester

NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL  
1976  
OFFICE OF THE  
DIRECTOR  
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2310  
July 31, 1975



William J. Burie  
Park and Recreation Specialist  
Grants and Statewide Studies Branch  
P.O. Box 2390  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, California 95811

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is a copy of the Regional Forester's letter of July 23 transmitting the approved Mammoth Lakes Composite to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. We appreciate the fine support being given by Parks and Recreation to these key purchase needs.

You will note in the letter we mention some disparity in figures regarding the installed camping capacity in Mono County. You may want to check this against the data used to compile the totals on page 10 entitled "Recreation Facilities Needed To Accommodate Demand by County in Planning District 10". This indicates Mono County's installed camping capacity in 1970 as 4631 units. Best information we have shows there are presently about 3390 units distributed as follows: Inyo National Forest 2208, Toiyabe 435, BLM 47, County 700.

Use of this 4631 figure leads to projection of a camping unit surplus in PD 10 through the year 1990. This appears to be in conflict with CORRP page 187, Planning District 10, Supply - Deficiency Analysis of Recreation, which indicates a deficiency of about 500 camp units by 1980. Copies of the two pages are enclosed.

Again, thanks for the recent letters supporting our composite program. We hope soon to get by for a visit to your office.

Sincerely,

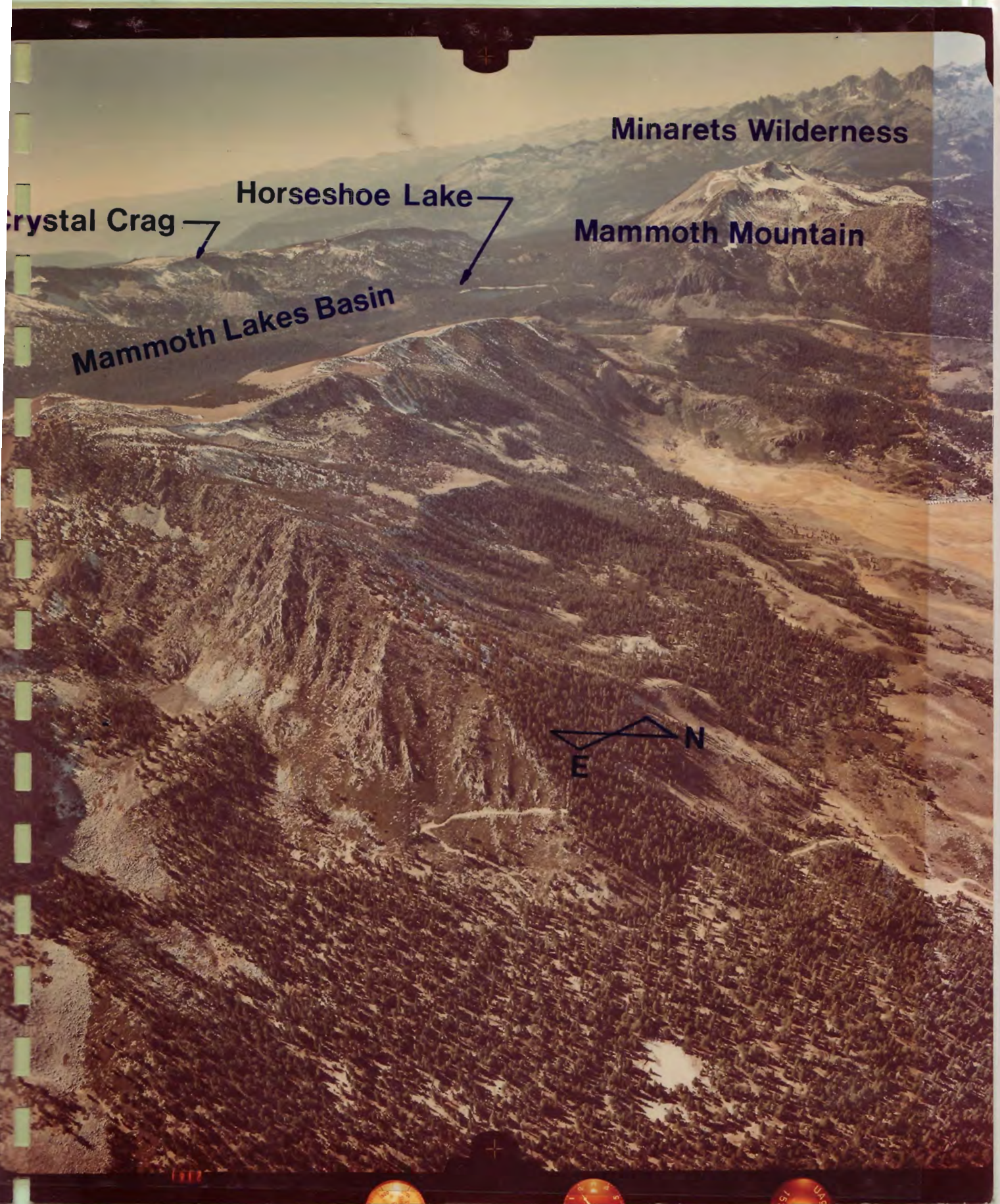
ALAN J. LAMB

ALAN J. LAMB  
Director, Recreation Staff

Enclosures

cc: Joe Scarborough, BOR, 450 Golden Gate Avenue  
Inyo N.F.





MAMMOTH LAKES BASIN RECREATION COMPOSITE



MAMMOTH LAKES BASIN RECREATION COMPOSITE



MAMMOTH LAKES BASIN  
RECREATION COMPOSITE

Mammoth Ranger District  
Inyo National Forest  
R-5, California

Recommended for Approval:

*Robert L. [unclear]*  
Forest Supervisor

7-18-75  
Date

Approved:

*Glenn [unclear]*  
Regional Forester

7-23-75  
Date

Recommended for Approval

*Frank [unclear]*  
Regional Director

7-29-75  
Date

Approved:

*Joseph W. Goveall*  
for Director  
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

8/12/75  
Date



MAMMOTH LAKES BASIN

RECREATION COMPOSITE

Mammoth Ranger District  
Inyo National Forest  
R-5, California

Recommended for Approval:

*Robert Towle*  
Forest Supervisor

7-18-75  
Date

Approved:

*for* *Blair McKinney*  
Regional Forester

7-23-75  
Date

Recommended for Approval:

*Frank E. Swester*  
Regional Director

7-29-75  
Date

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director  
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



## INTRODUCTION

1. The Mammoth Lakes Basin Recreation Composite is located within the Mammoth Ranger District of the Inyo National Forest in eastern California. The Community of Mammoth Lakes lies two miles northeast of the Composite.

Mammoth Lakes is one of the major destination resort areas in the United States. Growth at first was largely unregulated. However, a cooperative planning effort (Monoplan) between the Forest Service and Mono County proposes to channel growth and set limits on total population of both permanent residents and recreationists based on land and resource capability.

The Composite centers on the Mammoth Lakes Basin, one of the few areas in California with improved road access to alpine lakes. The Basin is relatively level bordered by steep enclosing hanging cliffs. Scenic meadowlands, lakes and high elevation eastside stands of red fir, Jeffrey pine and lodgepole pine create a park like setting throughout the Basin.

Some of the Composite's more notable features are the Basin's 16 alpine lakes, a 300 foot waterfall along with craggy eastern Sierra peaks of outstanding scenic beauty. There is also immediate access to the adjacent John Muir Wilderness and the nearby Minarets Wilderness and Lake Crowley, the most heavily used fishing lake in California. The adjoining Mammoth Mountain winter sports complex is one of the top three winter sports areas in the Nation along with Vail and Aspen in total skier days use. Other unusual geological features are pumice flats, volcanic craters, obsidian cliffs and hot springs. The Red's Meadow Area and Devil's Postpile National Monument, three miles west of the Composite, together nearly equal the Lakes Basin in popularity. Few areas in the country have such a varied collection of outstanding recreation values within such a relatively small area.

The Mammoth District has the second heaviest recreation use in the California Region with 2,156,000 visitor days in 1974. Because of this use, the District was one of two Districts in the Region selected in 1960 to embark on a pilot visitor information program. Since then, the program has been expanded, and a unique and impressive Visitor Center was constructed. A variety of visitor information services are now provided, including evening programs, tours of geological features and points of historical interest.

The Mammoth Lakes Basin is strongly influenced and effected by the Southern California urban complex. Because of the Composite's renown with the populus of Southern California the recreation use is heavy and the nature of the use diverse. The Composite will help meet the mountain recreation needs of Southern California urban centers, which according to the Forest Service, Southern California Sub-Regional Guide (FSH 2121.4) the need for mountain type recreation can be expected to increase by 250 percent by 1980. The more popular recreation pursuits within the Composite are fishing (including ice fishing), canoeing, camping, overnight lodging, sailing, picnicking, biking, horseback riding, bicycling, cross country skiing, winter camping, photography, viewing of scenery, environmental education and historic interpretation.

Based on the Monoplan land use planning studies the Composite will provide for a 30 percent increase by 1984 in recreation use within the Basin.

Implementing the Composite will improve the already existing high quality recreation



experience. This will be achieved by locating new facilities and relocating some existing recreation facilities to the most suitable areas on private and public land and by providing public access along all lake shorelines (1.6 miles of shoreline would be acquired). Acquisition of the private land will assure homogeneous recreation management of the Basin and preserve the high quality scenic, water, recreation and historic values.

2. The Composite objectives are consistent with the Secretary of Agriculture's land classification orders establishing the Horseshoe Lake Recreation Area (within the Composite) on April 19, 1949 and on July 1, 1955. Management of the Basin primarily for recreation is in accord with Regional Multiple Use Guidelines for National Forest Land and Resources, the Mammoth District Multiple Use Plan, the Forest Land Acquisition Plan and the Forest Mammoth Recreation Composite Plan.

Implementing the Composite is consistent in helping to meet various public recreation needs and objectives outlined in the California Outdoor Recreation Resources Plan, the National Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Inyo-Mono County Association of Governmental Agencies Report (IMAGE). Prior to issuance of the "1975 Joint Instructions" the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation approved in 1973 a composite plan for the Mammoth Lakes Basin.

The most recent and comprehensive land capability and use study supporting the Composite objectives is the Monoplan. The plan is being finalized for the Forest Service and Mono County by environmental land use planning consultants. The Plan recommends Forest Service acquisition of all the private land in the Mammoth Lakes Basin for public use, recreation development and preserving open space on the remaining lands in the Basin. See Appendix for letters commenting on the Composite objectives.

#### JUSTIFICATION

1. The Los Angeles metropolitan area is six hours by car from the Composite. An eight hour drive encompasses all of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties with a population of 11.5 million. Within a one hour drive are the communities of Mammoth Lakes, Bishop, Independence, and Bridgeport. North on Highway 395 it is nearly a three hour drive to the Reno-Carson City area. A five hour drive includes urban centers of Las Vegas, Fresno and Bakersfield. About 85 percent of all visitors to the Mammoth Area are from the nine county areas of Los Angeles.

Highway 395 provides the primary access to Mammoth. This road is being upgraded to four lanes and other highway improvements have occurred between Mammoth Lakes and Los Angeles. State highway plans call for upgrading the entire route to expressway status. Seven miles of State Highway 203 between Highway 395 and the Composite provide excellent access over a two-lane paved road. Sierra Pacific Airlines provides daily flights between Mammoth Lakes, Burbank, Los Angeles and Fresno. The Monoplan recommends the present airport, near Mammoth Lakes, be upgraded to an all-weather facility.

2. The use and demand for recreation in the Mammoth Area originates in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area. The establishment of the Composite is a significant contribution toward satisfying an urban recreation demand.

As noted in the 1974 California Outdoor Recreation Resources Plan (CORRP) the



B-1a

# POPULATION

Radius in Miles from Composite

0-9	10-25	26-50	51-100	*101-150	**151-250
3,500	4,000	16,000	150,000	3,500,000	14,000,000

\*Communities included: Bakersfield, Modesto, Sacramento, Stockton and Reno.

\*\* Communities included: Las Vegas, Los Angeles Basin and San Francisco.

Ninety percent of the recreation use in the Mammoth Lakes Basin originates from population centers lying between 100 to 250 miles from the Basin. The majority of people are from the Los Angeles Basin area.

B-3 and 4

# USE

	PAOT*	Visitor Days Developed Sites	Visitor Days Dispersed Areas	Total Visitor Days
1970	4440	279,400	123,000	402,400
1971	4440	255,100	117,900	373,000
1972	4323	238,400	114,400	352,800
1973	4420	216,100	109,800	325,900
1974	4600	223,800	120,600	344,400
** 1984	7210	380,800	124,800	505,600

\* People at one time.

\*\* Projections based on the Monoplan.



planning district (Inyo and Mono Counties) which contains the Composite is affected by any changes in population growth or recreation trends in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Complex, the major contributor to recreation in the district. In analyzing the recreation picture within the planning district, the CORRP states the needs and deficiencies fall into three categories: 1) recreation opportunities close to home; 2) regional-type facilities; and 3) overnight-use facilities. The following deficiencies of recreation facilities are projected to 1990: 1,500 camping units, 4,500 picnic units, 2,000 boat access sites, and 800 miles of trail.

Expenditure of L&WCF dollars in this Composite would be in accord with recommendations in CORRP. The plan recommends that more emphasis be placed on areas outside of population centers where urban demand can be satisfied.

The Monoplan calls for the Forest Service to provide for the recreational needs of the public while still maintaining the unspoiled natural beauty and environment of the area.

5. The water is the focal point of outdoor recreation within the Mammoth Lakes Basin with its 16 lakes and 330 surface acres of water. Better than ten miles of lake shoreline along with cool pine and fir tree covered terrain provides a unique experience to people from Southern California.

The existing recreation program in the Basin, outlined in the District Recreation Plan, centers on four large campgrounds. There is also a picnic area, swimming area and a large group camp built to accommodate organization groups, with emphasis on disadvantaged youth, handicapped and minorities, educational groups, and organizations such as YMCA, YWCA, and church groups.

Mammoth Lakes Basin is one of the gateways to the John Muir Wilderness and the Pacific Crest Trail. A portion of the John Muir Wilderness is within the Composite. The Minarets Wilderness and the Devil's Postpile are within a radius of four miles from the Composite. All the areas are readily accessible by trail from the Composite.

The Composite will expand and enhance the varied recreation opportunities offered in the Basin and help to enhance the total "Mammoth Lakes Experience". This experience includes the recreation uses previously mentioned as well as the Mammoth Mountain ski slopes. Currently the skiing adventure involves 3/4 million winter visitor days primarily from Southern California. The mountain receives 1/5 of California's winter sports uses, and an estimated 90% of the skiers are from the Los Angeles Basin. Total skier use is expected to increase five times as new slopes are opened. The 1.4 million summer visitor days, primarily in the Lakes Basin, are also projected to increase, but at a lower rate.

Acquisition includes nearly 73 acres in four patented mining claims dating from 1878 when the Mammoth Mining Company was formed to remove the gold ore discovered here. For three years a mining camp of perhaps a thousand people sought wealth and fame at what Genny Schumacher calls "the largest bonanza outside of Virginia City", in her book entitled Mammoth Lakes Sierra. Her book was written to provide a history and guide to the Eastern Sierra, with a special emphasis on the natural features surrounding the Mammoth Area. The history and remains of the old mining venture Genny Schumacher describes will be preserved and made available to the general public by establishment of this Composite.



Three years ago a vehicle survey in the Basin counted 12,000 vehicles every 24 hours during the months of July and August, with an estimated 2,000 motor vehicles at any given moment. Since then an entrance registration system has helped control this use. Monoplan studies call for eventually restricting automobile use to those persons with a campground reservation or summer home destination. A shuttle system would be instituted to handle transient use and movement within the Basin, as well as connecting the Basin to the Community of Mammoth Lakes, Mammoth Mountain, Red's Meadows and the Devil's Postpile.

Aesthetic values of alpine forest and meadows, lake shorelines, rushing streams, open space, rugged, sheer cliffs, rock outcropping and unpolluted water will be preserved. The Basin recreation and resource values will be protected. The Composite will effectively implement the Monoplan recommendations for the Basin transportation system and recreation land uses.

6. At present the entire Composite area is oriented toward public recreation and open space status. Without L&WCF purchase it is highly probable that condominiums and/or single family residences will soon occur.

The effects of such development on the Composite area would include: a) the removal of the only and best developable land in the Basin from public use; b) continued severe restrictions on public access to and along three (3) of the five (5) major lakes accessible by road in the Basin; c) a continuation of the existing developed system of overnight facilities located in critical shoreline areas and in areas of higher public use potential; d) potential excessive degradation of the scenic, water, soil and vegetative resources of the Basin generated by the disturbance normally connected with the construction of residential facilities and the attendant circulation and utility systems. Water access, use and control improvements (docks, ramps, fencing, trespass signs) would be developed by lot owner associations; e) overuse of existing public facilities generated by residents of private development in the Basin would prevent a significant percent of the public living outside the Composite area from using these facilities.

These effects would be in direct conflict with the recommendations of the Monoplan which call for Forest Service acquisition of the private land and management of the Basin resources for the benefit of the general public.

The quality and quantity of the existing fishing, camping, sightseeing and day use recreation experiences probably will be seriously impaired if private lands were developed for residential purposes. A water shortage could be created for downstream users from an already limited supply.

These private lands play a dominant position in determining the future of the entire Composite and no other public or private interest is in a position to offer the recreation experience and prevent the potential lost if the Composite purchase program is not completed.

The private land in the Basin is zoned General Purpose which allows any use except those uses requiring use permits.

All the private landowners want to sell their property. The Camphouse, Barrett-Rabe owners site a pressing need for capital to pay taxes, mortgage interest and recover their investments. Acquisition by land exchange is not attractive or is unacceptable because of the time consuming exchange process, potential delays,



the effect of taxes and investment recovery on the newly acquired lands and the lack of acceptable National Forest land exchange base. However, before L&WCF monies are committed all acquisition alternatives will be exhausted.

#### ACTION PLAN

1. The proposed 2.7 million dollar acquisition, over a 4-year period, will acquire all the private land within the Composite. This includes 148 acres of intermediate recreation area, 73 acres of historic and scenic area, 52 acres of lake surface, 1.6 miles of shoreline, and a combined store and residence structure. The Composite boundary follows the Basin topographic features and adheres to the 1973 BOR approved Composite plan.

Additional group campsite and day use areas will be developed. Existing camping sites including those near shorelines will be relocated to more suitable areas. Parking areas will be relocated. New transportation modes will be developed. Existing and future recreation use will be more dispersed, less concentrated. Upgrading of existing facilities will be done. Additional facilities for the handicapped, such as stoves, tables, trails and water use, will be provided. Recreation residence areas will be converted into day use or camping. These land uses and improvements are based on the Monoplan studies.

The Forest Water Pollution Abatement Program will be completed in 1975. All existing and future developed recreation areas will be sewerred.

2. The Composite is being compiled in cooperation with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Composite objectives are based on the Monoplan studies. The Monoplan is a master plan for a 300 square mile area including the Composite sponsored by the Forest Service, Mono County and the California Department of Transportation. Contributing governmental bodies are the Federal Regional Council and the State of California Council of Intergovernmental Relations. Numerous individuals and private groups participated in the Monoplan process.

3. Adequate legislation exists to carry out the Composite Development Plan, only funding is needed.

#### ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

Lands may be purchased under authority of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 1034; 7 U.S.C. 428 a (a)). The use of the Weeks Act for acquisition is not appropriate for the Composite since the watershed of a navigable stream is not involved.

#### SPECIAL PROBLEMS

1. The Mammoth Lakes Basin is the primary source of the domestic water supply for the Community of Mammoth Lakes. Small dams, built for recreation by the Forest Service, on Lakes Mary and Mamie now help to regulate the town's water supply. Private water rights and excessive fluctuations of these two lakes has led to law suits and damage to the recreation resource. Acquisition of the private land in the Basin would resolve most of this conflict.

The acquisition of the 73 acres of patented mining claims will prevent the re-occurrence of mining which, if done without controls, could have a severe adverse



impact on the Basin's recreation resource.

The Monoplan recommends phasing out all of the 84 recreation special use permit residences in order that day use and camping facilities can be developed on these sites. Twenty-six of the more critically located cabins have been placed on tenure. The Composite will help achieve this objective.

2. The combined residence and store structure on the Barrett property is located on the Lake Mary shoreline. The Composite would remove this structure from its undesirable location.

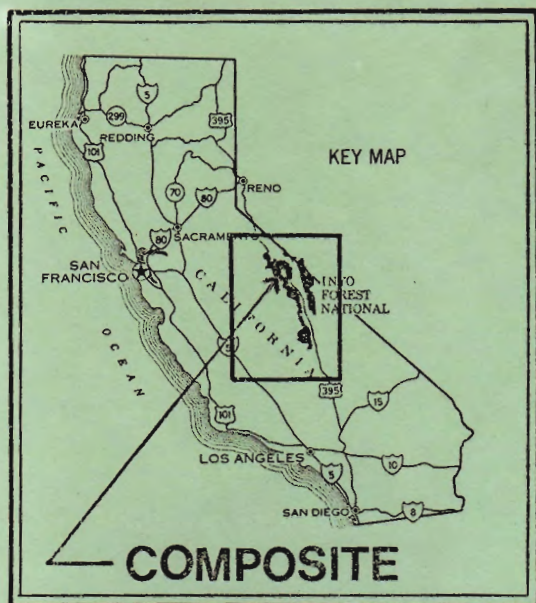
#### PRIOR L&WCF FUNDING

No prior L&WCF funding has taken place within the Composite, however, 117 acres have been acquired by land exchange.

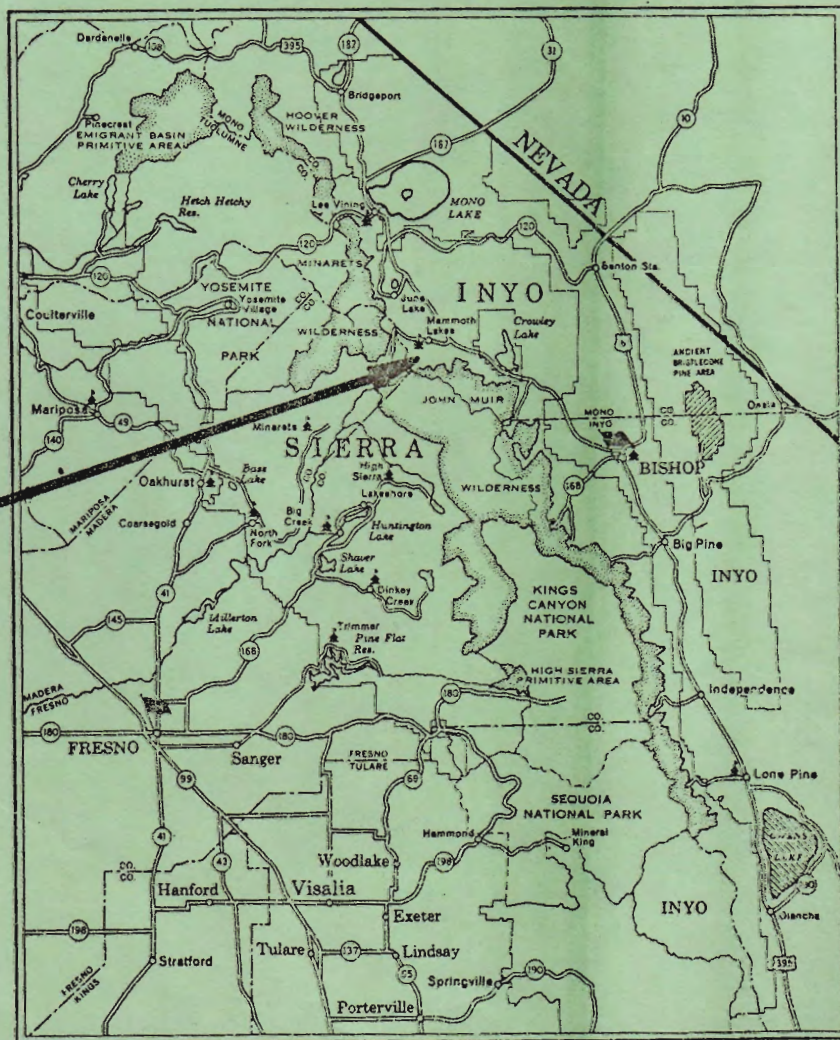
#### USER FEES

The projected visitor day figure for 1984 is 505,600. At the Composite level of development (Level 4) use receipts for 1984 are estimated at \$114,700. Use receipts in 1974 were \$45,800. Some developed areas, in 1974, were affected by the sewer project; consequently, recreation use and receipts received were affected.





# GENERAL LOCATION MAPS










# MAMMOTH LAKES BASIN COMPOSITE

## MAMMOTH RANGER DISTRICT

### INYO NATIONAL FOREST

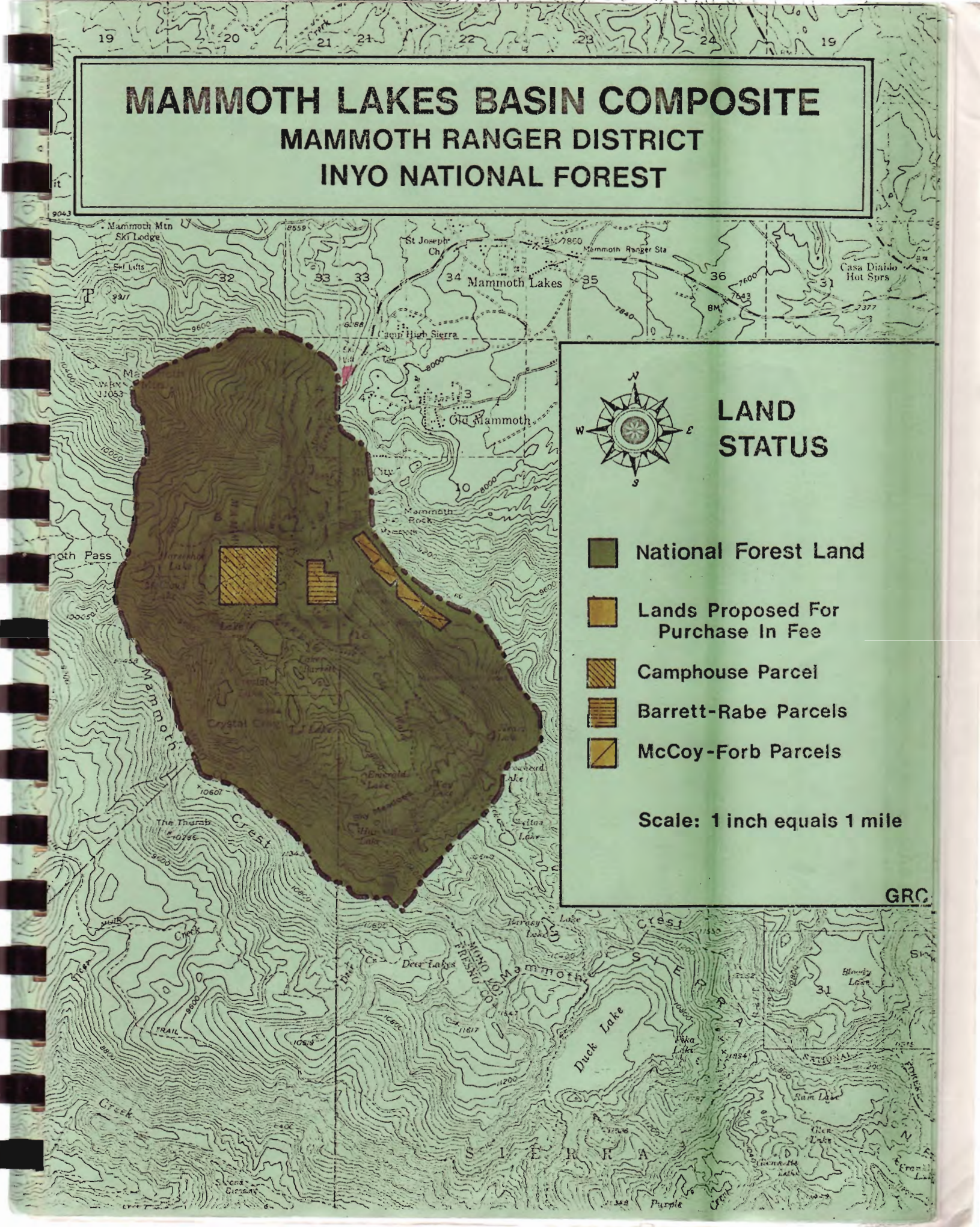


#### LAND STATUS

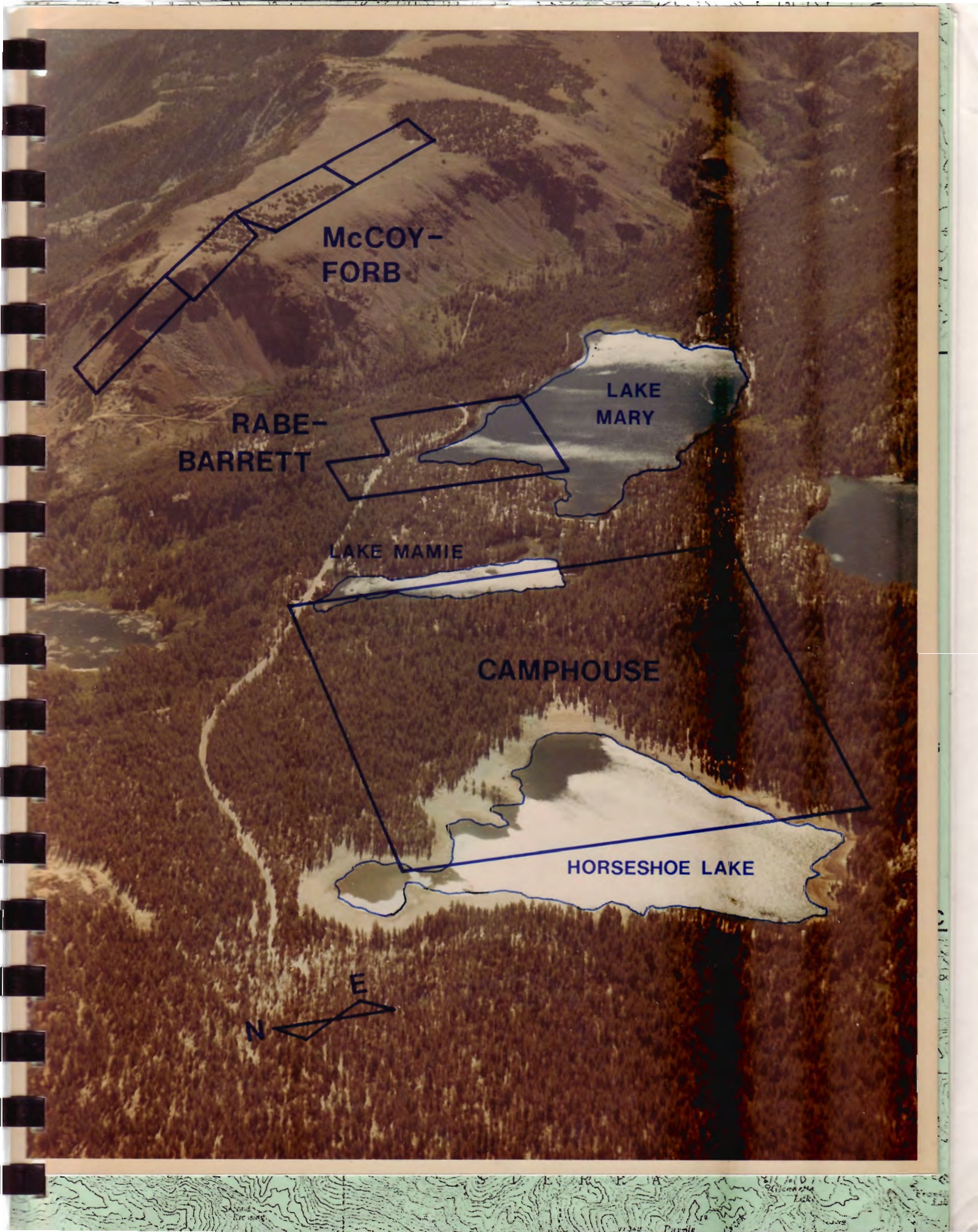
-  National Forest Land
-  Lands Proposed For Purchase In Fee
-  Camphouse Parcel
-  Barrett-Rabe Parcels
-  McCoy-Forb Parcels

Scale: 1 inch equals 1 mile

GRC





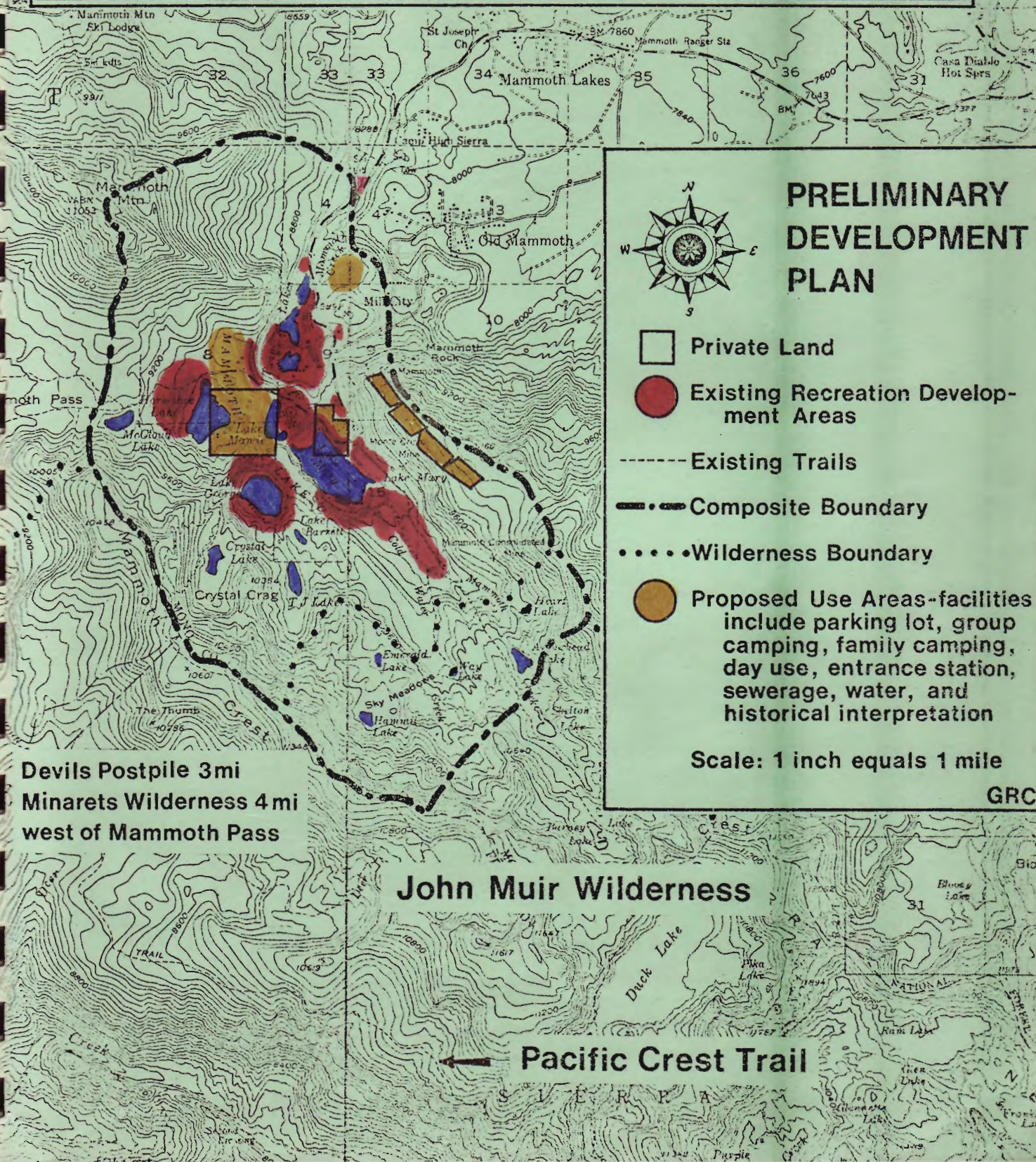




# MAMMOTH LAKES BASIN COMPOSITE

## MAMMOTH RANGER DISTRICT

### INYO NATIONAL FOREST





# FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION

BOR Form 8-196  
August 28, 1974

## PROJECT DATA FORM

1. Reporting Agency... Forest Service, R-5  
 2. Management Unit... Inyo National Forest  
 3. Project Name... Mammoth Lakes Basin  
 4. State... California  
 5. County... Mono  
 6. Is this proposal a recreation composite?  
☒ Yes ☐ No  
 A. Approved by BOR? ☐ Yes ☐ No Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. Is a map attached? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
 8. If FY-78-80 start, can project be accelerated to FY-77 start?  
☒ Yes ☐ No  
 9. Does this proposal include any less-than-fee acquisitions?  
☐ Yes ☒ No  
 If "yes", explain in "remarks" (Item 40)  
 10. Existing constraints:  
☐ Need basic authorizing legislation (1)  
☐ Need amendatory authorization (2)  
☐ Need condemnation authority (3)  
☐ Need Executive (Commission) designation (4)

Project Resource Classification	Acres in Public Ownership Thru Fiscal Year	Acres to be Acquired
I. Intensive use recreation	11. -	12. -
II. Intermediate recreation area	13. 338	14. 148
III. Natural environment	15. 5,433	16. -
IV. Unique natural (1)	17. 278	18. 52
V. Wilderness or primitive	19. -	20. -
VI. Historic or cultural (2)	21. 20	22. 73
<b>Total</b>	23. 6,069	24. 273

25. Check if this project area is:  
☐ National Wild and Scenic River (1)  
☐ National Trail System (2)  
☐ Wilderness (3)  
☐ Rare and Endangered Species Area (4)  
☐ Other Area Authorized Since 1960 (5)  
 (1) Lake Surface - 16 lakes are within composite area.  
 (2) Old Mammoth Mining Area.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 CH-160  
 B-23  
 R-25  
 M-53  
 F-30

PROGRAM SCHEDULE AND BUDGET (ALL DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Planning Category	Fiscal Year	Acquisition Schedule				
		Land and Water Conservation Fund			Other Public Funds	
		A. Acres	C o s t s		E. Acres	F. Total Cost
			B. Land	C. Improvements	D. Total	
26. Through	1975					
27. Budget Year	1976					
28. Program Year	1977	CH 79	1,000	0	1,000	
29. Planning Year	1978	CH 99	1,243	100	1,343	
30. Planning Year	1979	R 22	337	0	337	
31. Planning Year	1980	73	73	0	73	
32. Planning Year	1981					
33. Subtotal	1977-1981		2,653	100	2,753	
34. After Fiscal	1981		0	0	0	
35. Total Acreage (Sum of 26, 27, 33 & 34)		273				

Ultimate Ownership, Acres: 36. Public: 6,350\* 37. Private: None 38. Total: 6350

\* Indicates 8 acres of State owned road R/W.



39. Give a brief account of proposed development in this project area, if any. Include: estimated total carrying capacity of the land from this development, number of specific units and their sizes, development start year, expected facility life, and total estimated development cost.
1. Portions of Sections 4 and 9. Develop: a 500 car parking lot, relocate existing entrance station to this area, install toilets and water systems. Estimated start of construction - 1980. Facility life - 30 years. Estimated cost - \$685,000.
  2. Camphouse parcel and adjacent National Forest land. Develop: toilet and water systems, 1 group campground (385-400 PAOT), 1 family CG - 750+ PAOT (150 units), allow 1 special use permit commercial public service facility. Estimated construction date - 1981. Facility life - 30 years. Estimated cost - \$1,665,000.
  3. Barrett-Rabe parcels. Develop 25+ day use sites, trail access, toilet and water facilities. Remove store and residence structure. Estimated construction date - 1981. Facility life - 30 years. Estimated cost - \$75,000. Total estimated cost: \$2,425,000.

Development and use based on Monoplan.

#### 40. Remarks:

One of the strongest advocates of Forest Service acquisition of the Basin's private land is the Mammoth Advisory Council. This group represents a broad spectrum of the Mammoth Lakes Community and is very active in the Monoplan process. The Council's purpose is to achieve sound land use management of the Mammoth Lakes Area including the Mammoth Lakes Basin. Their concerns include growth, recreation, economic, environmental, public service and social impacts. Implementing the Composite will achieve the Council's recommendations on use and management of the Basin.

The old Mammoth Mining Area is being evaluated by the Forest Service as to qualifications for listing with the National Register of Historic Places. The size of the area is about 4,000 acres. Sixty percent of the area lies within the Composite and includes the 73 acres of patented mining claims. The Forest includes portions of this area in visitor information tours and presentations.



**APPENDIX**



RESOLUTION NO. 75-76

1 A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
2 OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, ENDORSING THE INYO  
3 NATIONAL FOREST APPLICATION FOR FUNDS TO  
4 PURCHASE ALL PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE LAKES  
5 BASIN, MAMMOTH LAKES, CALIFORNIA.

6 WHEREAS, certain parcels of land are currently held in private ownership  
7 in the Lakes Basin Recreation Area of Mammoth Lakes, and

8 WHEREAS, Monoplan studies have identified these lands as having extreme  
9 environmental constraints for development purposes, and therefore recommends  
10 their retention for Open Space-Recreation Uses, and

11 WHEREAS, it has been determined that the Public Welfare can best be served  
12 by acquisition of said parcels by a Public Agency,

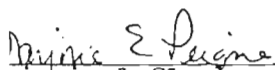
13 NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the  
14 County of Mono hereby endorses the Inyo National Forest Application for funds  
15 to acquire, through purchase, all lands situated in the Lakes Basin  
16 recommended in Monoplan for acquisition by a Public Agency for retention as  
17 Open Space,

18 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chairman is hereby  
19 authorized to affix his signature hereto.

20 PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 8th DAY OF July 1975.

21   
22 WALTER CAIN, Vice-Chairman  
23 MONO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

24 ATTEST: Ann M. Webb  
25 County Clerk

26   
27 Principal Clerk



WHEREAS, Monoplan studies have identified these lands as having extreme environmental constraints for development purposes, and therefore recommends their retention for Open Space-Recreation Uses, and

WHEREAS, it has been determined that the Public Welfare can best be served by acquisition of said parcels by a Public Agency,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Mono hereby endorses the Inyo National Forest Application for funds to acquire, through purchase, all lands situated in the Lakes Basin recommended in Monoplan for acquisition by a Public Agency for retention as Open Space,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chairman is hereby authorized to affix his signature hereto.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 8th DAY OF July 1975.

Walter Cain  
WALTER CAIN, Vice-Chairman  
MONO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ATTEST: Ann M. Webb  
County Clerk

Doraine E. Peigne  
Principal Clerk

The foregoing instrument is a full, true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Attest. July 9 1975  
ANN M. WEBB, County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court,  
of the State of California, in and for the County of Mono

Doraine E. Peigne Deputy



Superior Court of the State of California  
County of Solano  
Hall of Justice  
Fairfield, California 94533

Chambers of  
RAYMOND J. SHERWIN  
Judge of Superior Court  
(707) 429-6293  
429-6294

June 27, 1975

Mr. Randy Witters  
District Rangers Office  
Mammoth Lake, California

Dear Mr. Witters:

The purpose of this letter is to encourage you as Land Officer of the United States Forest Service to acquire title to the parcels of land in the Mammoth Lakes basin that still remain privately owned.

In the time intervening since our telephone conversation I have not had the opportunity to review the Mono Plan, but my recollection is that the Forest Service proposes to limit vehicular access to the lakes basin and to close the road to private automobiles below Twin Lakes. I am heartily in favor of this aspect of the Mono Plan for a variety of reasons. Private vehicular traffic has multiplied to the point that on the typical summers day there is an appreciable amount of air and noise pollution. The developments that have occurred in the general area of Mammoth Mountain, where private property has been available, demonstrate a lack of planning or consideration of undesirable results. Trees have been cut, leaving gaps in the forest cover. Bulldozers have disturbed the surface so that summer thunderstorms have eroded the hillsides and distributed detritus well below the village. Many ugly buildings have been constructed, some visible even from Long Valley, ten or more miles away. In short, what was once one of the more beautiful areas of the Sierra has become in places a scene of devastation that rivals Los Angeles in its disregard of aesthetics. The accomplishment of the Forest Service's purposes in acquiring these in holdings could prevent further deterioration of the environment if properly administered.

Very truly yours,

*Raymond J. Sherwin*  
RAYMOND J. SHERWIN

RJS/j Judge Sherwin was recent past President of the Sierra Club. - GRC



## DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

P.O. BOX 7210

MAMMOTH LAKES 93546

July 9, 1975

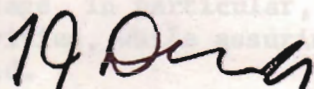
Mr. Randy Witters  
United States Forest Service  
P.O. Box 148  
Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546

Dear Mr. Witters:

The Mammoth Advisory Council would like to endorse your efforts to purchase the fee land in the Mammoth Lakes basin. This is all the land the Mono Plan has recommended be returned to government ownership. We recommended to the Mono Planners in January 1973 that a solution should be made which would compensate the owners of the land and that the land should be obtained and returned for public use.

We feel strongly that this land should not be developed, and anything the United States Forest Service can do to obtain the land will certainly be supported by the Mammoth Advisory Council.

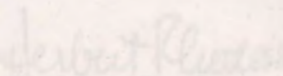
Sincerely,



T.J. Dempsey, Co-Chairman  
MAMMOTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

TJD:lc

Sincerely,

  
Herbert Rhodes  
Director

Attachment

M-2/11



## DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

P.O. BOX 2390  
SACRAMENTO 95811



Mr. Frank E. Sylvester, Regional Director  
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation  
450 Golden Gate Avenue  
Post Office Box 36062  
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Sylvester:

Attached is the information requested in your July 1 letter concerning the Mammoth Lakes Basin composite.

The Mammoth Lakes area is located in the State's Planning District 10. Information provided by our Park and Recreation Information System model indicates a need for additional picnic sites in Mono County. Attention should be drawn to the fact that campsites, boat access sites, and trails appear to be in excess of current needs. A need for additional boat access sites is anticipated by 1980, however.


The parcels proposed for acquisition appear to go far in protecting the sensitive environment of several of the lakes. The acquisition of lake frontage, in particular, offers opportunities for water-oriented recreational activities, while assuring that the scenic qualities of the area are preserved.

Convenient access along Route 395 assures that this area will receive continued pressure from the Los Angeles Metropolitan Complex, as well as from our local sources.

The winter sports activities at Mammoth Mountain and the increasing number of summer oriented leisure activities should be accommodated in a way that does not threaten the quality of the recreation experience that the Mammoth Lakes area is noted for.

It is hoped that the information attached will be helpful to you in preparing your study.

Sincerely,

  
Herbert Rhodes  
Director

Attachment

M-2/11



STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
THE RESOURCES AGENCY  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PLANNING DISTRICTS

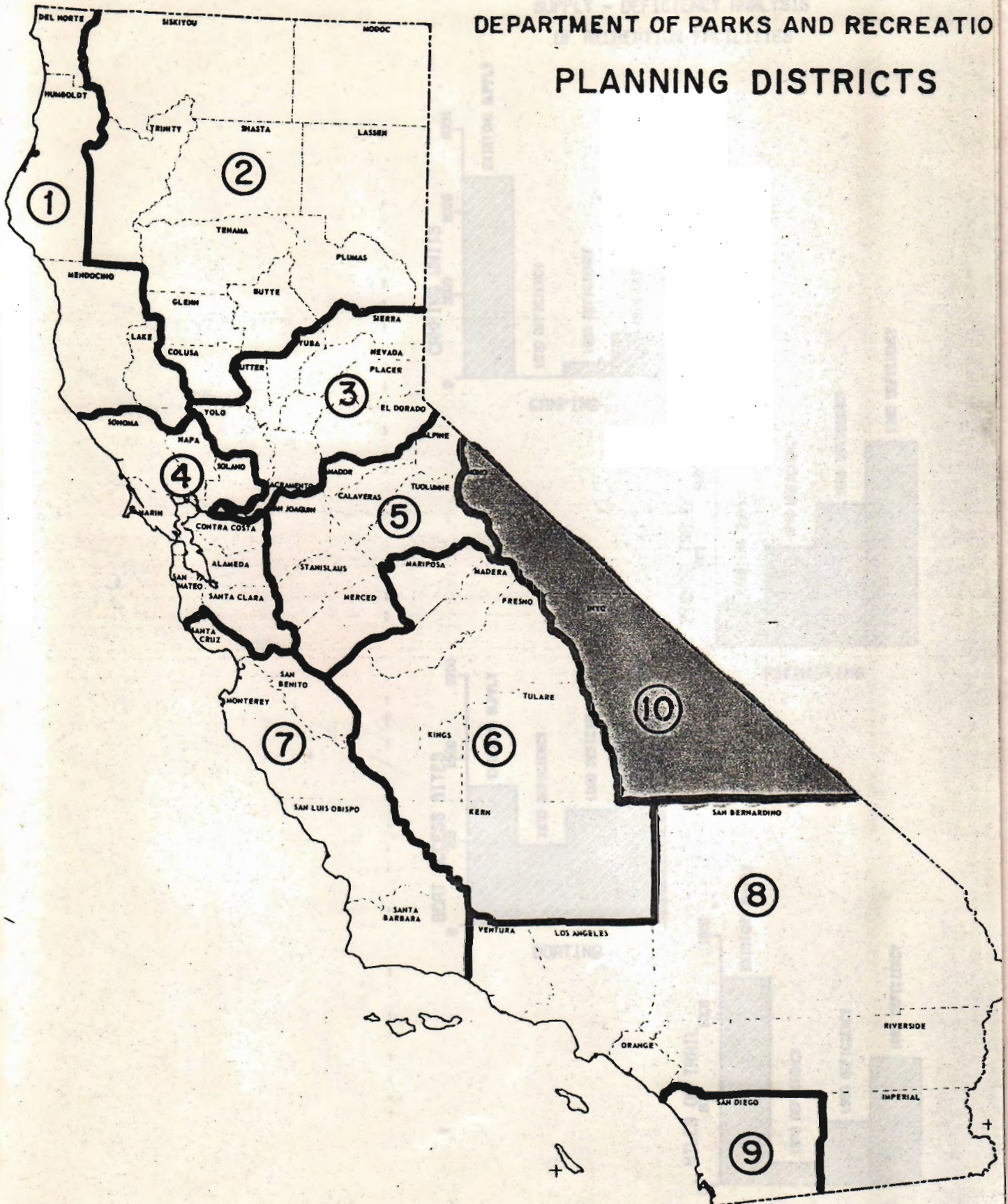
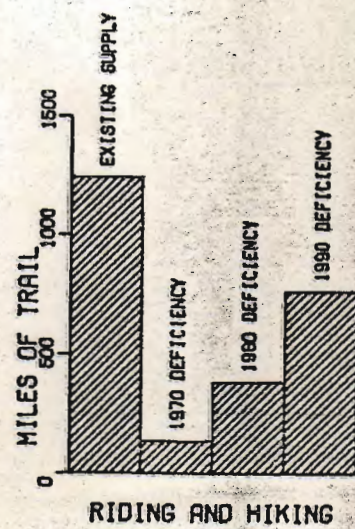
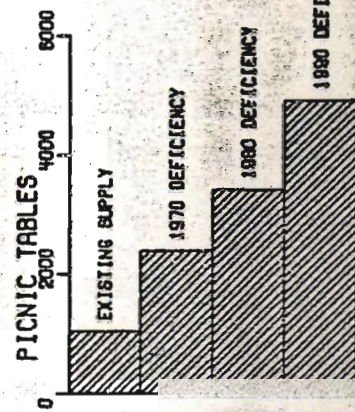
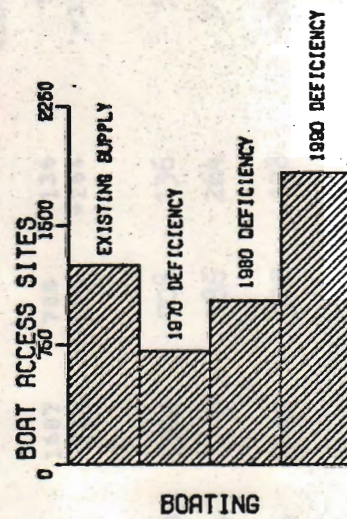
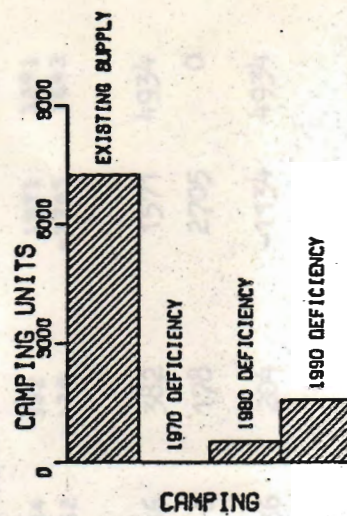




Figure 56.  
 PLANNING DISTRICT 10  
 SUPPLY - DEFICIENCY ANALYSIS  
 OF RECREATION FACILITIES



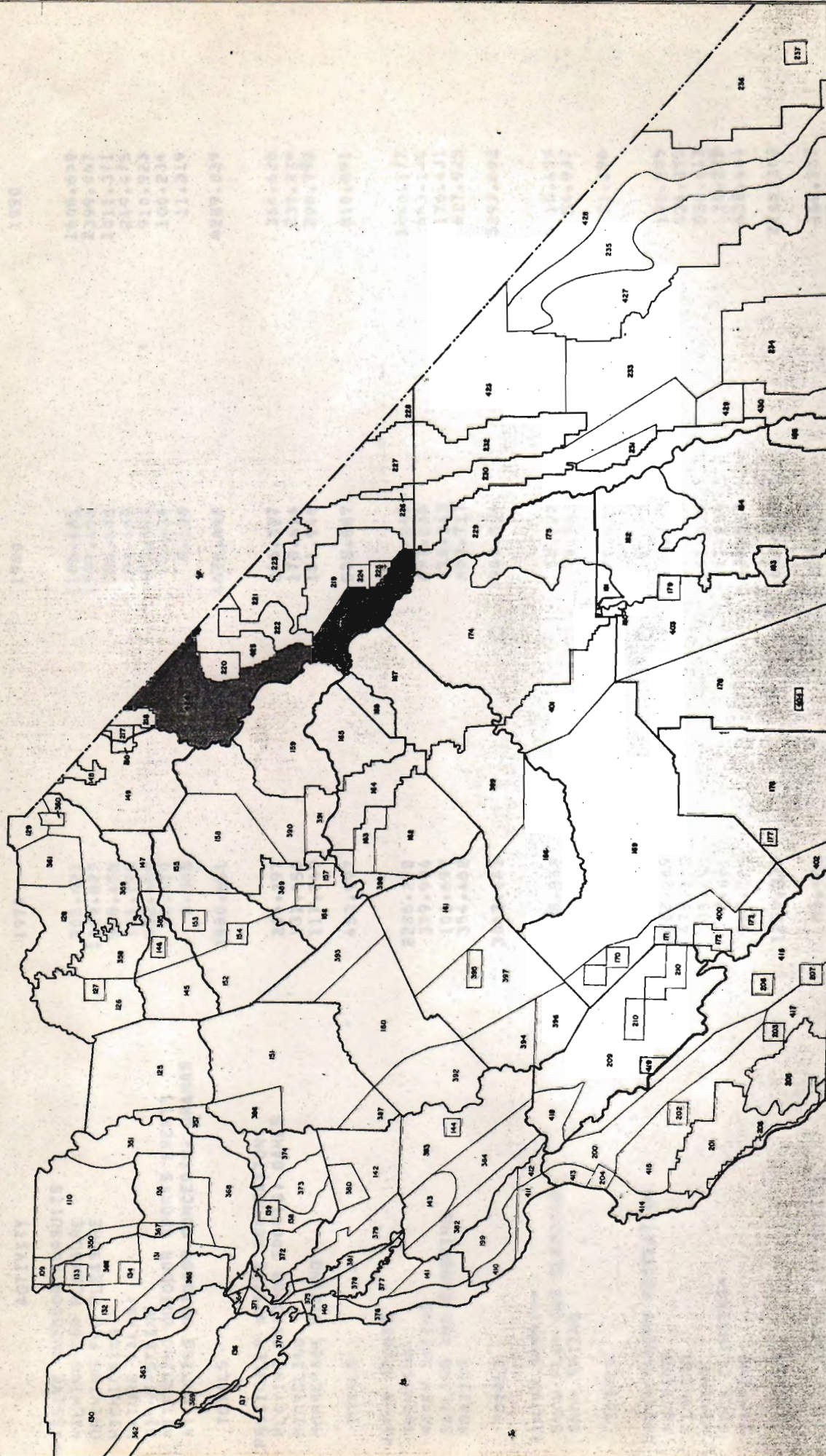


RECREATION FACILITIES NEEDED TO ACCOMMODATE DEMAND  
BY COUNTY IN PLANNING DISTRICT 10

PAGE 10 OF 11  
DATE OF RUN 10/19/73

COUNTY	1970				1980				1990			
	CAMPING UNITS	PICNIC TABLES	BOAT ACCESS SITES	MILES OF TRAIL	CAMPING UNITS	PICNIC TABLES	BOAT ACCESS SITES	MILES OF TRAIL	CAMPING UNITS	PICNIC TABLES	BOAT ACCESS SITES	MILES OF TRAIL
	TOTAL FACILITIES NEEDED				TOTAL FACILITIES NEEDED				TOTAL FACILITIES NEEDED			
INYO	2416	2188	941	832	3147	2844	1217	1078	4183	3792	1638	1459
MONO	1103	1252	829	286	1443	1633	1067	372	1926	2190	1443	500
TOTAL	3519	3440	1770	1118	4590	4477	2284	1450	6109	5982	3081	1959
	EXISTING FACILITIES				EXISTING FACILITIES				EXISTING FACILITIES			
INYO	2612	501	233	696	2612	501	233	696	2612	501	233	696
MONO	4631	547	1015	550	4631	547	1015	550	4631	547	1015	550
TOTAL	7243	1048	1248	1246	7243	1048	1248	1246	7243	1048	1248	1246
	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES NEEDED				ADDITIONAL FACILITIES NEEDED				ADDITIONAL FACILITIES NEEDED			
INYO	-196	1687	708	136	535	2343	984	382	1571	3291	1405	763
MONO	-3528	705	-186	-264	-3188	1086	52	-178	-2705	1643	428	-50
Deficiency	0	2392	708	136	535	3429	1036	382	1571	4934	1833	763
Surplus	3724	0	186	264	3188	0	0	178	2705	0	0	50
Net Deficiency	-3724	2392	522	-128	-2653	3429	1036	204	-1134	4934	1833	713





GEOPICE 424 - MAMMOTH LAKES



ANNUAL DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES  
 ALLOCATED TO GEOPIECE 4240  
 (THOUSANDS OF PARTICIPATION DAYS)

PAGE 464 OF 465  
 DATE OF RUN 01/21/74

ACTIVITY	1970	1980	1990
PASSIVE OUTDOOR PURSUITS			
WALKING FOR PLEASURE	905.621	1185.681	1606.650
DRIVING FOR PLEASURE	1369.827	1787.494	2399.067
PICNICKING	578.455	754.575	1011.371
NATURE WALKS	141.795	184.469	249.475
SIGHT-SEEING	522.668	683.883	910.923
ATTENDING OUTDOOR SPORTS EVENTS	55.979	72.638	100.234
ATTENDING OUTDOOR CONCERTS, DRAMAS	6.306	8.158	11.319
TOTALS	3580.651	4676.898	6289.039
PHYSICALLY ACTIVE RECREATION			
PLAYING OUTDOOR SPORTS, GAMES	204.397	266.327	364.626
BICYCLING	131.850	170.614	237.274
HORSEBACK RIDING	117.749	151.946	208.792
TOTALS	453.997	588.887	810.691
WATER SPORTS			
SWIMMING	2206.290	2889.245	3840.177
WATER SKIING	379.994	497.208	663.130
SAILING AND CANOEING	101.697	110.343	176.431
BOATING	354.462	463.717	617.925
TOTALS	3042.443	3960.514	5297.662
WINTER SPORTS*			
SNOW PLAY AND SLEDDING	8.552	12.272	16.459
SNOW SKIING	30.625	38.203	54.937
TOTALS	39.176	50.475	71.396
BACK-COUNTRY RECREATION			
HUNTING	108.269	138.138	196.285
FISHING	475.153	619.378	834.395
HIKING	305.090	401.035	530.013
ROCK CLIMBING*	8.681	11.254	15.225
CAMPING	362.185	473.878	632.441
TOTALS	1259.379	1643.682	2208.360
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	96.930	126.817	168.957
GRAND TOTALS	8472.577	11047.274	14846.105

\* ESTIMATES BASED ON EXTREMELY SMALL PER CAPITA ESTIMATES THAT MAY INCLUDE ERROR.

5X