

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY FOR ^D₃₇
CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

70th Congress through 96th Congress

Compiled by

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Under the direction of

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL LIBRARY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

November 1985

INTRODUCTION

On January 17, 1983, a memorandum was issued by the Director of the National Park Service directing all Superintendents and Regional Directors to have complete legislative history files for the area(s) under their jurisdiction.

In January 1985, Regional Librarian Ellen Traxel began reviewing legislative histories in the National Park Service to determine the scope of undertaking such a project: there had been a previous legislative history project in 1958 which covered some of the older parks in the Pacific Northwest Region. The Regional Librarian was able to obtain copies of these legislative histories. With this information, the project was defined as an updating of work accomplished for parks established prior to 1958 plus a complete compilation for parks established after that date.

By February 5, 1985, a methodology had been developed for determining what congressional documents were needed and the sources for obtaining them. Three professional librarians were recruited as volunteers to compile the legislative histories. The project was substantially completed by October 1985 at a cost of \$748 for reimbursement to volunteers for local travel, meals, supplies, and copying expenses. The only alternative method of acquisition (by contract) would have cost between \$20,000-\$25,000.

COMPILER'S NOTES

I. SCOPE

Legislative histories for parks established before 1958 consist of two sections. Section One is the History of Legislation Relating to the National Park System through the 82nd Congress, compiled by Edmund B. Rogers. Section Two is the legislative history covering materials from the 83rd Congress through the 96th Congress compiled under the supervision of the Regional Library. Due to the unavailability of cumulative indexes for the 97th and 98th Congresses, only those items which were referred to in local sources are included. In most cases, only legislative action at the federal level has been researched.

II. INDEXING SOURCES

Part I, History of Bills and Resolutions

- Congressional Information Services (CIS) computer search
- Congressional Record Index (CCH) 83rd-98th Congresses
- Congressional Record Index (CRI) 83rd-96th Congresses
- Laws Relating to the National Park Service 1933-1978
- U.S. Code, General Index & Popular Name Tables 1982 edition

Part II, Statutes, Orders, and Proclamations

- Weekly Compilation of Presidential Papers 1965-1983
- Federal Register, Annual Index 1953-1981

Part III, Appropriations

- Congressional Record Index (CCH) 83rd-98th Congresses
- Congressional Record Index (CRI) 83rd-96th Congresses

Part IV, Treaty Documents

- Congressional Record Index (CCH) 90th-98th Congresses
- Treaties in Force 1985 edition

III. DOCUMENTS INCLUDED

Full text of House and Senate bills and public laws establishing an area and all subsequent public laws which modify boundaries, change the acquisition ceilings, or affect an area in particular have been collected.

Full text of House and Senate committee reports as well as excerpts from the Congressional Record at the time the bill(s) was(were) the subject of debate on the House or Senate floor have been included. Hearings have not been collected.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to express a special thanks to the following individuals and institutions for their assistance with this project.

Ruth Larison, National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Regional Library
Denver, Colorado

John Sheets and the staff of the Government and History Dept.
Seattle Public Library

Eleanor Chase, Government Documents Library
University of Washington

Gallagher Law Library, University of Washington

Washington State Library. Division of Interlibrary Loan

Art Ruffier, Washington State Law Library

William H. Grady, Jr., Division of Library and Information
Services, Natural Resources Library
U. S. Department of the Interior

Law Library, Library of Congress

SECTION ONE

History of Legislation
Relating to the
National Park Service System
through the 82nd Congress

Compiled

by

Edmund B. Rogers

1958

CRATERS of THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

IDAHO

HISTORY of LEGISLATION
through the
82nd CONGRESS

- PART I HISTORY of BILLS and RESOLUTIONS
INTRODUCED in CONGRESS
- PART II STATUTES, ORDERS and PROCLAMATIONS
- PART III APPROPRIATION ACTS (None)
- PART IV STATE LAWS (None)
- APPENDIX A BILLS and RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED
in CONGRESS
- APPENDIX B PUBLIC DOCUMENTS RELATING to
LEGISLATION
- APPENDIX C EXECUTIVE and DEPARTMENT ORDERS

PART I

HISTORY of BILLS and RESOLUTIONS
Introduced in Congress

Key to abbreviations:

S Senate

H House

CRATERS OF
THE MOON

PART I

HISTORY of BILLS and RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED in CONGRESS

70th CONGRESS			PAGE
<u>HR 13624</u> ,	To authorize the building of roads and making improvements in the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho.		7

H 5-8-28 69 8163 Smith (Idaho) Public Lands.

71st CONGRESS

<u>HR 5055</u> ,	To authorize the building of roads and making improvements in the Craters of the Moon National Monument, in Idaho.		8
------------------	--	--	---

H 11-11-29 71 5424 Smith (Idaho) Public Lands.

<u>HR 15877</u> ,	To authorize exchanges of land with owners of private-land holdings within the Craters of the Moon National Monument.		9
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H 1-7-31 74 1582 Smith (Idaho) Public Lands.

H 1-16-31 2413 Reported w/out amendment
H Rept. 2286

H 1-21-31 2814 Passed House

S 1-22-31 2860 Referred in Senate to Public
Lands and Surveys

S 1-28-31 3365 Reported w/out amendment
S Rept. 1392

S 2-17-31 5211 Passed Senate

H 2-23-31 5750 Approved by President (2-21-31).

<u>S 5717</u> ,	To authorize exchanges of land with owners of private land holdings within the Craters of the Moon National Monument.		15
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S 1-14-31 74 1582 Thomas (Idaho) Public Lands
and Surveys.

PART I

CRATERS OF
THE MOON

73rd CONGRESS

PAGE

HR 9117, To eliminate certain lands from the
Craters of the Moon National Monument,
Idaho. 18

H 4-16-34 78 6689 DeRouen (La.) Public Lands
H 4-30-34 7726 Reported w/out amendment
H Rept. 1399.

74th CONGRESS

HR 7930, To eliminate certain lands from the
Craters of the Moon National Monument,
Idaho. 19

H 5-7-35 79 7106 DeRouen (La.) Public Lands
H 5-13-35 7429 Reported w/out amendment
H Rept. 879
H 8-14-35 13184 Passed House
S 8-15-35 13210 Referred by Senate to Public
Lands and Surveys
S 5-29-36 80 8283 Reported w/out amendment
S Rept. 2140
S 6-1-36 8463 Passed Senate
H 6-8-36 9228 Approved by President (6-5-36)

S 3116, To eliminate certain lands from the Craters
of the Moon National Monument, Idaho. 21

S 6-21-35 80 9818 Wagner (N.Y.) Public Lands
and Surveys

PART II

STATUTES, ORDERS and PROCLAMATIONS

Key to abbreviations:

Dept.	Department of the Interior
FR	Federal Register
LNP	Laws Relating to the National Park Service, the National Parks and Monuments, compiled by Hillory A. Tolson. GPO 1933.
LNP-1	Laws Relating to the National Park Service, Supplement 1, July 1933 through April 1944. Compiled by Thomas Alan Sullivan. GPO 1944.
P & O	Proclamations and Orders Relating to the National Park Service up January 1, 1945, compiled by Thomas Alan Sullivan. GPO 1947.

CRATERS
of the MOON

PART II

STATUTES, ORDERS and PROCLAMATIONS

68th CONGRESS

Presidential Proclamation #1694 of May 2, 1924, under authority of Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat.225), Establishing Craters of the Moon National Monument.

5-2-24
PP #1694
43 Stat.1947
P & O 161

70th CONGRESS

Presidential Proclamation #1843 of July 23, 1928, under authority of Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat.225), Adding lands to Craters of the Moon National Monument.

7-23-28
PP #1843
45 Stat.2959
P & O 162

71st CONGRESS

Executive Order #5482 of November 14, 1930, under authority of Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat.847) as amended, Temporary Withdrawal pending legislation.

11-14-30
E O #5482

Appendix C

Presidential Proclamation #1916 of July 9, 1930, Adding lands to Craters of the Moon National Monument (no authority cited).

7-9-30
PP #1916
46 Stat.3029
P & O 164

An Act To authorize exchanges of land with owners of private land holdings within the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

2-21-31
46 Stat.1206
(HR 15877)
LNP 317

74th CONGRESS

An Act To eliminate certain lands from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.

6-5-36
49 Stat.1484
(HR 7930)
LNP 1 153

77th CONGRESS

Presidential Proclamation #2499 of July 18, 1941, under authority of Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat.225), Eliminating lands from Craters of the Moon National Monument.

7-18-41
PP #2499
55 Stat.1660
6 FR 3791
P & O 165.

CRATERS OF
THE MOON

APPENDIX A

BILLS and RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED in CONGRESS

70th CONGRESS

PAGE

HR 13624, To authorize the building of roads and
making improvements in the Craters of the
Moon National Monument in Idaho.

7

71st CONGRESS

HR 5055, To authorize the building of roads and
making improvements in the Craters of the
Moon National Monument, in Idaho.

8

HR 15877, To authorize exchanges of land with owners
of private-land holdings within the
Craters of the Moon National Monument.

9

S 5717, To authorize exchanges of land with owners
of private land holdings within the
Craters of the Moon National Monument.

15

73rd CONGRESS

HR 9147, To eliminate certain lands from the Craters
of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.

18

74th CONGRESS

HR 7930, To eliminate certain lands from the Craters
of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.

19

S 3116, To eliminate certain lands from the Craters
of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.

21

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 8, 1928

Mr. SMITH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To authorize the building of roads and making improvements in the craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to
4 construct and maintain necessary roads and improvements
5 within and leading to the craters of the Moon National
6 Monument in Idaho as are necessary for the comfort and
7 convenience of the visiting public, including the purchase
8 of materials and equipment for installing a water-supply
9 system for drinking purposes, and providing easier acces-
10 sibility and traversability thereof, and for the aforesaid pur-
11 poses the sum of \$35,000 is hereby authorized to be ap-
12 propriated out of any money in the Treasury not other-
13 wise appropriated.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 11, 1929

Mr. SMITH of Idaho introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To authorize the building of roads and making improvements in the craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to
4 construct and maintain necessary roads and improvements
5 within and leading to the craters of the Moon National
6 Monument in Idaho as are necessary for the comfort and
7 convenience of the visiting public, including the purchase
8 of materials and equipment for installing a water-supply
9 system for drinking purposes, and providing easier acces-
10 sibility and traversability thereof, and for the aforesaid pur-
11 poses the sum of \$35,000 is hereby authorized to be ap-
12 propriated out of any money in the Treasury not other-
13 wise appropriated.

Union Calendar No. 578

71ST CONGRESS
3^D SESSION

H. R. 15877

[Report No. 2286]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 7, 1931

- Mr. SMITH of Idaho introduced the following bill: which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed

JANUARY 16, 1931

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To authorize exchanges of land with owners of private-land holdings within the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby,
- 4 authorized in his discretion to accept on behalf of the
- 5 United States complete title to any or all of the following-
- 6 described lands held in private ownership within the bound-
- 7 aries of the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho:
- 8 Southeast quarter southwest quarter, section 22; northeast
- 9 quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter northwest
- 10 quarter, west half northeast quarter, section 27; northwest

1 quarter northwest quarter section 26, township 2 north,
2 range 24 east, Boise meridian, Idaho, and in exchange there-
3 for may patent not to exceed an equal value of land to be
4 selected from the following-described tracts of reserved
5 public land, subject to any valid and existing entries under
6 any law: Northwest quarter northwest quarter, section 2;
7 northwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter,
8 northwest quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter
9 southwest quarter, section 3; northeast quarter northwest
10 quarter section 9; northwest quarter, west half northeast
11 quarter, section 10, township 1 north, range 23 east; and
12 south half southwest quarter, west half southeast quarter,
13 southeast quarter southeast quarter, section 26; northeast
14 quarter, east half northwest quarter, south half southeast
15 quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter, north half
16 southwest quarter, southwest quarter southwest quarter, sec-
17 tion 35, township 2 north, range 23 east, Boise meridian,
18 Idaho: *Provided*, That if lands sufficient to equal the value
19 of the lands within the monument offered in exchange are
20 not available within the area herein described, then in addi-
21 tion the Secretary may patent public land in the State of
22 Idaho, surveyed and nonmineral in character, sufficient to
23 equal such value. Before any exchange hereunder is
24 effected notice of the contemplated exchange, reciting the
25 lands selected, shall be published once each week for four

1 successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation
2 in the county or counties where the lands proposed to be
3 selected are located.

4 SEC. 2. That the value of the lands within said monu-
5 ment offered for exchange, and the value of the lands of
6 the United States to be selected therefor, shall be ascertained
7 in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct;
8 and the owners of such privately owned lands within said
9 monument shall, before the exchange is effective, furnish
10 the Secretary of the Interior evidence satisfactory to him
11 of title to the patented lands offered in exchange; and lands
12 conveyed to the United States under this Act shall be and
13 remain a part of the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

Calendar No. 1439

71ST CONGRESS
3^D SESSION

H. R. 15877

[Report No. 1392]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 21 (calendar day, JANUARY 22), 1931

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys

JANUARY 26 (calendar day, JANUARY 28), 1931

Reported by Mr. KENDRICK, without amendment

AN ACT

To authorize exchanges of land with owners of private-land holdings within the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby,
4 authorized in his discretion to accept on behalf of the
5 United States complete title to any or all of the following-
6 described lands held in private ownership within the bound-
7 aries of the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho:
8 Southeast quarter southwest quarter, section 22; northeast
9 quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter northwest
10 quarter, west half northeast quarter, section 27; northwest
11 quarter northwest quarter section 26, township 2 north,

1 range 24 east, Boise meridian, Idaho, and in exchange there-
2 for may patent not to exceed an equal value of land to be
3 selected from the following-described tracts of reserved
4 public land, subject to any valid and existing entries under
5 any law: Northwest quarter northwest quarter, section 2;
6 northwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter,
7 northwest quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter,
8 southwest quarter, section 3; northeast quarter northwest
9 quarter, section 9; northwest quarter, west half northeast
10 quarter, section 10, township 1 north, range 23 east; and
11 south half southwest quarter, west half southeast quarter,
12 southeast quarter southeast quarter, section 26; northeast
13 quarter, east half northwest quarter, south half southeast
14 quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter, north half
15 southwest quarter, southwest quarter southwest quarter, sec-
16 tion 35, township 2 north, range 23 east, Boise meridian,
17 Idaho: *Provided*, That if lands sufficient to equal the value
18 of the lands within the monument offered in exchange are
19 not available within the area herein described, then in addi-
20 tion the Secretary may patent public land in the State of
21 Idaho, surveyed and nonmineral in character, sufficient to
22 equal such value. Before any exchange hereunder is
23 effected notice of the contemplated exchange, reciting the
24 lands selected, shall be published once each week for four
25 successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation

1 successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation
2 in the county or counties where the lands proposed to be
3 selected are located.

4 SEC. 2. That the value of the lands within said monu-
5 ment offered for exchange, and the value of the lands of
6 the United States to be selected therefor, shall be ascertained
7 in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct;
8 and the owners of such privately owned lands within said
9 monument shall, before the exchange is effective, furnish
10 the Secretary of the Interior evidence satisfactory to him
11 of title to the patented lands offered in exchange; and lands
12 conveyed to the United States under this Act shall be and
13 remain a part of the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

Passed the House of Representatives January 21, 1931.

Attest:

WM. TYLER PAGE,

Clerk.

71ST CONGRESS
3D SESSION

S. 5717

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 5 (calendar day, JANUARY 14), 1931

Mr. THOMAS of Idaho introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys

A BILL

To authorize exchanges of land with owners of private land holdings within the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby,
4 authorized in his discretion to accept on behalf of the United
5 States complete title to any or all of the following-described
6 lands held in private ownership within the boundaries of the
7 Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho: Southeast
8 quarter southwest quarter section 22; northeast quarter
9 northwest quarter, southwest quarter northwest quarter,
10 west half northeast quarter section 27; northwest quarter

1 northwest quarter section 26, township 2 north, range 24
2 east, Boise meridian, Idaho, and in exchange therefor may
3 patent not to exceed an equal value of land to be selected
4 from the following-described tracts of reserved public land,
5 subject to any valid and existing entries under any law:
6 Northwest quarter northwest quarter section 2; northwest
7 quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter, northwest
8 quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter southwest
9 quarter section 3; northeast quarter northwest quarter sec-
10 tion 9; northwest quarter, west half northeast quarter section
11 10, township 1 north, range 23 east; and south half south-
12 west quarter, west half southeast quarter, southeast quarter
13 southeast quarter section 26; northeast quarter, east half
14 northwest quarter, south half southeast quarter, northeast
15 quarter southeast quarter, north half southwest quarter,
16 southwest quarter southwest quarter section 35, township
17 2 north, range 23 east, Boise meridian, Idaho: *Provided*,
18 That if lands sufficient to equal the value of the lands within
19 the monument offered in exchange are not available within
20 the area herein described, then in addition the Secretary
21 may patent public land in the State of Idaho, surveyed and
22 nonmineral in character, sufficient to equal such value. Before
23 any exchange hereunder is effected notice of the contem-
24 plated exchange, reciting the lands selected, shall be pub-
25 lished once each week for four successive weeks in some

1 newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties
2 where the lands proposed to be selected are located.

3 SEC. 2. That the value of the lands within said monu-
4 ment offered for exchange and the value of the lands of the
5 United States to be selected therefor shall be ascertained in
6 such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct;
7 and the owners of such privately owned lands within said
8 monument shall, before the exchange is effective, furnish
9 the Secretary of the Interior evidence satisfactory to him
10 of title to the patented lands offered in exchange; and lands
11 conveyed to the United States under this Act shall be and
12 remain a part of the Craters of the Moon National
13 Monument.

73^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. R. 9147

[Report No. 1399]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 16, 1934

Mr. DeROUEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed

APRIL 30, 1934

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To eliminate certain lands from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the north half and the north half south half section 16,
- 4 township 2 north, range 24 east, Boise meridian, Idaho, be,
- 5 and the same are hereby, eliminated from the Craters of the
- 6 Moon National Monument.

Union Calendar No. 298

74TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7930

[Report No. 879]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 7, 1935

Mr. DeROUX introduced the following bill: which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed

MAY 13, 1935

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To eliminate certain lands from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the north half north half south half section 16, town-
- 4 ship 2 north, range 24 east, Boise meridian, Idaho, be, and
- 5 the same are hereby, eliminated from the Craters of the
- 6 Moon National Monument.

74TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7930

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 29 (calendar day, AUGUST 15), 1935

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys

AN ACT

To eliminate certain lands from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the north half and north half of the south half section
4 16, township 2 north, range 24 east, Boise meridian, Idaho,
5 be, and the same are hereby, eliminated from the Craters of
6 the Moon National Monument.

Passed the House of Representatives August 14, 1935.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

74TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 3116

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 13 (calendar day, JUNE 21), 1935

Mr. WAGNER introduced the following bill: which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys

A BILL

To eliminate certain lands from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the north half, north half south half, section 16, town-
- 4 ship 2 north, range 24 east, Boise meridian, Idaho, be, and
- 5 the same are hereby, eliminated from the Craters of the
- 6 Moon National Monument.

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS RELATING to LEGISLATION

71st CONGRESS					PAGE
S Report 1392	71-3	1-28-31	2	9323-1-0	23
Public Lands and Surveys on HR 15877.					
H Report 2286	71-3	1-16-31	2	9326-1-0	25
Public Lands on HR 15877.					
73rd CONGRESS					
HReport 1399	73-2	4-30-34	1	9776-3-0	27
Public Lands on HR 9147.					
74th CONGRESS					
S Report 2140	74-2	5-29-36	1	9989-7-0	28
Public Lands on HR 7930.					
H Report 879	74-1	5-13-35	1	9887-2-0	29
Public Lands on HR 7930.					

Calendar No. 1439

71st CONGRESS }
3d Session }

SENATE

} REPORT
} No. 1392

EXCHANGES OF LAND WITH OWNERS OF PRIVATE LAND HOLDINGS WITHIN THE CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

JANUARY 26 (calendar day, JANUARY 28), 1931.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KENDRICK, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 15877]

The Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 15877) to authorize exchanges of land with owners of private land holdings within the craters of the Moon National Monument, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass without amendment.

The facts regarding the proposed legislation are fully set forth in the report of the House Committee on the Public Lands (H. Rept. No. 2286, 71st Cong., 3d sess.), which is appended hereto and made a part of this report, as follows:

[House Report No. 2286, Seventy-first Congress, third session]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 15877) to authorize exchanges of land with owners of private land holdings within the craters of the Moon National Monument, having carefully considered the same, recommends its passage.

When the boundaries of the craters of the Moon National Monument were established, it was found that certain privately owned land was embraced therein, over which land it is necessary in constructing the water supply system, to lay a water pipe to convey the water to the monument from higher land.

The proposed legislation will provide for the exchange of public land of equal value for 320 acres of privately owned lands. The owners of the privately owned lands are willing to make the exchange.

There is attached hereto a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, to whom the bill was referred for a report, and a copy of the memorandum which was made by the Director of the National Park Service for the Secretary.

2 EXCHANGES OF LAND AT MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 12, 1931.

Hon. DON B. COLTON,
Chairman Committee on the Public Lands,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In compliance with your request for a report on H. R. 15877, which is a bill to authorize exchanges of land with owners of private land holdings within the crater of the Moon National Monument, I transmit herewith a report on the subject that has been submitted by Director Albright, of the National Park Service.

After a review of the proposed legislation, I agree with Mr. Albright.
Very truly yours,

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, January 12, 1931.

Memorandum for the Secretary.

Reference is made to letter dated January 9, 1931, from the chairman Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives, inclosing copy of H. R. 15877, entitled "A bill to authorize exchanges of land with owners of private land holdings within the Craters of the Moon National Monument," with request for report thereon.

The Craters of the Moon National Monument contains 49,601.90 acres. Of this amount 320 acres are in private ownership and 1,259.96 acres are owned by the State. The State lands are subject to exchange for lands outside of the monument under the indemnity land laws, but this authority does not extend to the lands in private ownership.

The privately owned lands described in the proposed legislation covered by H. R. 15877 are within the present boundaries of the monument and will be crossed by a Government pipe line to supply water for the administrative needs of the National Park Service under a grant of right of way from the owners. The complete ownership of this land by the United States would be very desirable from the administrative standpoint of the monument, and the owners are agreeable to an exchange of their complete holdings within the monument for other public lands of equal value located outside within the area described in the bill. An exchange of lands on the basis proposed to be authorized by this bill would be very desirable to eliminate these private holdings from the monument and would be considerably to the advantage of the United States for this reason.

I have to recommend that H. R. 15877 be given favorable consideration by the department and Congress.

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, *Director.*

EXCHANGE OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR PRIVATE LAND HOLDINGS
WITHIN THE CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

JANUARY 16, 1931.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH of Idaho, from the Committee on the Public Lands, sub-
mitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 15877]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 15877) to authorize exchanges of land with owners of private land holdings within the craters of the Moon National Monument, having carefully considered the same, recommends its passage.

When the boundaries of the craters of the Moon National Monument were established, it was found that certain privately owned land was embraced therein, over which land it is necessary in constructing the water supply system, to lay a water pipe to convey the water to the monument from higher land.

The proposed legislation will provide for the exchange of public land of equal value for 320 acres of privately owned lands. The owners of the privately owned lands are willing to make the exchange.

There is attached hereto a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, to whom the bill was referred for a report, and a copy of the memorandum which was made by the Director of the National Park Service for the Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 12, 1931.

HON. DON B. COLTON,
Chairman Committee on the Public Lands,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In compliance with your request for a report on H. R. 15877, which is a bill to authorize exchanges of land with owners of private land holdings within the crater of the Moon National Monument, I transmit herewith a report on the subject that has been submitted by Director Albright, of the National Park Service.

After a review of the proposed legislation, I agree with Mr. Albright.

Very truly yours,

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, Secretary

EXCHANGE OF PUBLIC LANDS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, January 12, 1931.

Memorandum for the Secretary.

Reference is made to letter dated January 9, 1931, from the chairman Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives, inclosing copy of H. R. 15877, entitled "A bill to authorize exchanges of land with owners of private-land holdings within the craters of the Moon National Monument." with request for report thereon.

The craters of the Moon National Monument contains 49,601.90 acres. Of this amount 320 acres are in private ownership and 1,259.96 acres are owned by the State. The State lands are subject to exchange for lands outside of the monument under the indemnity land laws, but this authority does not extend to the lands in private ownership.

The privately owned lands described in the proposed legislation covered by H. R. 15877 are within the present boundaries of the monument and will be crossed by a Government pipe line to supply water for the administrative needs of the National Park Service under a grant of right of way from the owners. The complete ownership of this land by the United States would be very desirable from the administrative standpoint of the monument, and the owners are agreeable to an exchange of their complete holdings within the monument for other public lands of equal value located outside within the area described in the bill. An exchange of lands on the basis proposed to be authorized by this bill would be very desirable to eliminate these private holdings from the monument and would be considerably to the advantage of the United States for this reason.

I have to recommend that H. R. 15877 be given favorable consideration by the department and Congress.

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, *Director.*

ELIMINATE CERTAIN LAND FROM THE CRATERS OF
THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT, IDAHO

APRIL 30, 1934.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. DEROUEN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 9147]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 9147) to eliminate certain lands from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, after careful consideration of same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass the House without amendment.

The purpose of this legislation is to eliminate the north half and the north half south half section 16, township 2 north, range 24 east, Boise meridian, Idaho, from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, thereby affording a more natural boundary and helping to facilitate the administration thereof in connection with the grazing problem.

When the boundaries of the Craters of the Moon National Monument were laid out, the Department of Interior did not have the advantage of an accurate map. The Geological Survey made a topographic map of this park area later, and it was then discovered that the northwest corner of the Craters of the Moon National Monument was not necessary to the administration of this national monument and rather complicated it. It is on the slope of Lava Creek, which is used as a passway for sheep being transferred from one section of this monument to the other section. This particular area is of no significance from a scenic standpoint and it would mean the elimination of nearly 2 miles of the national-monument boundary, which otherwise they would have to patrol.

This bill was introduced at the request of the Secretary of the Interior.

○

Calendar No. 2252

74TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

} REPORT
No. 2140

TO ELIMINATE CERTAIN LANDS FROM THE CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT, IDAHO

MAY 12 (calendar day, MAY 29), 1936.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7930]

The Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7930) to eliminate certain lands from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, having carefully considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass the Senate without amendment.

The facts concerning the proposed legislation are included in the report of the House Committee on the Public Lands (H. Rept. No. 879, 74th Cong., 1st sess.) which is hereinafter set out in full and made a part of this report.

[H. Rept. No. 879, 74th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7930) to eliminate certain lands from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, after careful consideration of same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass the House without amendment.

Facts concerning the proposed legislation are set forth in the favorable report of the Secretary of the Interior under date of May 2, 1935, which report is hereinbelow set out in full and made a part of this report, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 2, 1935.

HON. RENÉ L. DE ROUEN,
Chairman, Committee on the Public Lands,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed is a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the elimination of certain lands from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.

Legislation as covered by the draft of bill herewith would eliminate the $N\frac{1}{2}N\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}$, S. 16, T. 2 N., R. 24 E., from the monument. This land is not needed for the purposes of the monument and its elimination therefrom would establish a more natural boundary, thus affording better administration of the monument in connection with the grazing problem.

In view of the facts presented, it is respectfully requested that the proposed bill be placed before the House of Representatives for appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKER,
Secretary of the Interior.

TO ELIMINATE CERTAIN LANDS FROM THE CRATERS
OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT, IDAHO

MAY 13, 1935.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, from the Committee on the Public Lands,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7930]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill
(H. R. 7930) to eliminate certain lands from the Craters of the Moon
National Monument, Idaho, after careful consideration of same,
report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill
do pass the House without amendment.

Facts concerning the proposed legislation are set forth in the
favorable report of the Secretary of Interior under date of May 2,
1935, which report is hereinbelow set out in full and made a part of
this report, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 2, 1935.

HON. RENÉ L. DEROUEN,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed is a draft of a proposed bill to authorize
the elimination of certain lands from the craters of the Moon National Monument,
Idaho.

Legislation as covered by the draft of bill herewith would eliminate the
N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 16, T. 2 N., R. 24 E., from the monument. This land is not needed
for the purposes of the monument and its elimination therefrom would establish
a more natural boundary, thus affording better administration of the monument
in connection with the grazing problem.

In view of the facts presented, it is respectfully requested that the proposed bill
be placed before the House of Representatives for appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

CRATERS of
the MOON

APPENDIX C

EXECUTIVE and DEPARTMENT ORDERS

Executive Order #5482

November 14, 1930.

Executive Order

Withdrawal of Public Lands Pending Legislation

Idaho

It is hereby ordered that the lands hereinafter described be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn subject to valid existing rights pending legislation as provided by the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497):

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

T. 1 N., R. 23 E., sec. 2, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 3, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 9, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 10, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 2 N., R. 23 E., sec. 26, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 35, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$,
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.

This order shall continue in full force and effect unless and until revoked by the President or by act of Congress.

HERBERT HOOVER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

November 14, 1930.

[No. 5482]

SECTION TWO

History of Legislation
Relating to the
National Park Service System
from 83rd Congress through the 96th Congress

Compiled

by

Marilee Cogswell
Cathleen Frank
Linda Rhines

1985

CRATERS of the MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

WASHINGTON

History of Legislation

83rd Congress - 96th Congress

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PART I
HISTORY of BILLS and RESOLUTIONS

Key to abbreviations:

S Senate

H House

The table for each bill represents the date, volume, page, and legislative action as reported in the Congressional Record.

CRATERS of the MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

Part I

HISTORY OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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91st CONGRESS					
<u>S 1732</u> , To designate certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho as wilderness.					35
S	04-01-69	115	8211	Church; Interior and Insular Affairs	
S	06-11-70	116	19444	Reported, S Rept. 91-928	37
S	06-15-70		19653	Passed Senate	
S	06-16-70		19897	Referred to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs	
 <u>S 3014</u> , To designate certain lands as wilderness.					 39
S	10-09-69	115	29390	Jackson, Anderson; Interior and Insular Affairs	
S	12-09-69		37822	Reported with amendment, S Rept. 91-594	42
S	12-12-69		38622	Amended and passed Senate	
S	12-15-69	115	39093	Referred to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs	
H	09-21-70	116	32755	Committee discharged	
H	09-21-70		32755	Amended and passed House, in lieu of HR 91-19007	
S	10-07-70		35492	Senate concurs	
S	10-12-70		36184	Examined and signed	
			36207	Examined and signed	
S	10-12-70		36217	Presented to President	
S	11-16-70		37264	Approved by President (10-23-70) (Public Law 91-504) (84 Stat. 1104)	
 <u>HR 16258</u> , To designate certain lands as wilderness					 77
H	03-03-70	116	5785	Saylor, Interior and Insular Affairs	

CRMO

PART I

91st CONGRESS, Cont'd,					Page
<u>HR 16821</u> , To designate certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho as wilderness.					84
H	04-07-70	116	10657	Hansen and Mc Clure; Interior and Insular Affairs	
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H	04-07-70	116	10657	Hansen and McClure; Interior and Insular Affairs	
<u>HR 19007</u> , To designate certain lands as wilderness.					88
H	08-13-70	116	28887	Saylor, et al.; Interior and Insular Affairs	
H	09-09-70		30927	Reported, H Rept. 91-1441	95
H	09-21-70		32755	Passed House	
H	09-21-70		32755	Proceedings vacated. Laid on the table. S 91-3014 passed in lieu	
<u>HR 19008</u> , To designate certain lands as wilderness.					119
H	08-13-70	116	28887	Saylor, et al.; Interior and Insular Affairs	

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2537

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 12, 1961

Mr. CHURCH introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To add certain public lands to the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
 3 That, in order to preserve for future public enjoyment an
 4 area possessing unusual scientific value and interest, the fol-
 5 lowing described public lands, subject to valid existing rights,
 6 are hereby reserved and set aside as a part of the Craters of
 7 the Moon National Monument, Idaho, to be administered
 8 by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Act
 9 entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and
 10 for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat.
 11 535), as amended and supplemented:

I

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

1
 2 Township 1 south, range 24 east; section 3, west half;
 3 sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 17, 18, and 19; section 10, west half;
 4 section 20, west half and west half east half; section 29,
 5 northwest quarter and west half northeast quarter; and
 6 section 30, northeast quarter.

87TH CONGRESS
 1ST SESSION

S. 2537

A BILL

To add certain public lands to the Craters of
 the Moon National Monument, Idaho, and
 for other purposes.

By Mr. CHURCH

SEPTEMBER 12, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
 and Insular Affairs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1970.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: There is pending before your Committee S. 1732, a bill to designate certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho as wilderness.

The Craters of the Moon National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation of May 2, 1924 (43 Stat. 1947). The boundaries of the national monument were subsequently adjusted by Presidential proclamations and an act of Congress. As now constituted, the national monument includes 53,545 acres, and contains a remarkable fissure eruption with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, as well as other scientific phenomena characteristic of volcanic action.

You may recall that on March 29, 1968, this Department transmitted to the President, pursuant to section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892), its recommendation that certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument be designated as wilderness.

We submitted draft legislation along with our recommendation. A copy of our recommendation and draft legislation was sent to your committee on April 1, 1968. We note that our draft legislation is identical to S. 1732.

It is our continuing recommendation that the area be designated as wilderness. It is our recommendation that S. 1732 be enacted.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of S. 1732 is consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE L. GLASGOW,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

○

AUG 27 1970

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION**S. 1732**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To designate certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilderness
4 Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C.
5 1132 (c)), certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National
6 Monument, which comprise about forty thousand seven hun-
7 dred and eighty-five acres and which are depicted on a map
8 entitled "Recommended Wilderness, Craters of the Moon
9 National Monument, Idaho," numbered NM-CRA-9011
10 and dated August 1967, are hereby designated as wilderness.
11 The map and a description of the boundary of such lands shall

1 be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of
2 the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

3 SEC. 2. (a) The area designated by this Act as wilder-
4 ness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior
5 pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as
6 amended and supplemented and the applicable provisions of
7 the Wilderness Act.

8 (b) Only those commercial services may be authorized
9 and performed within the wilderness area designated by this
10 Act as are necessary for activities which are proper for real-
11 izing the recreational or other wilderness purpose thereof.
12 There shall be no permanent road therein and, except as
13 necessary to meet minimum management requirements in
14 connection with the purposes for which the area is admin-
15 istered (including measures required in emergencies involv-
16 ing the health and safety of persons within the area), there
17 shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motor-
18 ized equipment, or other form of mechanical transport, no
19 structure or installation, and no landing of aircraft within
20 the area designated as wilderness by this Act.

Passed the Senate June 15, 1970.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT, IDAHO

JUNE 11 (legislative day, JUNE 10), 1970.—Ordered to be printed

Mc. CHURCH, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
 submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1732]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1732) to designate certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho as wilderness, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 1732 is to designate 40,735 acres of the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho as part of the national wilderness preservation system, pursuant to provisions of the Wilderness Act (Public Law 83-577).

BACKGROUND

Craters of the Moon National Monument was established in 1924 by proclamation No. 5694. It is located in Butte and Blaine Counties, Idaho, on the northern edge of the Snake River Lava Plain. It contains 53,545 acres, all federally owned. The monument is located principally in an area of public domain lands.

The national monument is noted for its volcanic geology and the stark and awesome character of the cinder cone studded lava plain. The Great Rift, a complex fracture zone running diagonally in a northwest-southeast direction across the monument, contains numerous lava flows, but is particularly dramatized by a series of cinder cones. The contrast between the rough bleak lava flows and the smooth gentle contours of the cones rising above them forms the character of the landscape.

Vegetation is sparse. The lava flows, destroying all plant life in their paths, present an inhospitable environment to plants on their barren

surface. The succession of plant and animal communities that develop under these conditions demonstrate interesting aspects of ecological succession on volcanized areas.

Only rarely has a sizable island of vegetation escaped the devastation of lava and volcanic ash. Carey Kipuka, in the southwest corner of the monument and within the proposed wilderness, is such an island of comparatively undisturbed grassland. Preserved in relative isolation, it is of great scientific value in studies to determine the extent to which volcanic action has modified adjacent ecological conditions.

THE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

Craters of the Moon National Monument contains a roadless area of 42,609 contiguous acres, and was therefore subject to the review provisions of the Wilderness Act. Review was completed in 1966, and following a public hearing, the Interior Department recommended in 1968 to the President that a 40,785-acre roadless area be designated as wilderness. This recommendation was also made to the Congress. S. 1732 would establish as wilderness the area recommended earlier by the Executive communication of April 1, 1968.

The total acreage within the monument that is recommended for designation as wilderness is essentially the same as that initially proposed at the time of the public hearing. Additional study by the National Park Service and an analysis of the views received on the preliminary wilderness proposal resulted in a number of relatively minor adjustments. The recommended wilderness comprising approximately three-fourths of the land of the monument, is the result of careful studies. The area contains approximately half of the Great Rift, the major portions of the principal lava flows, the Carey Kipuka, Crescent, Coyote, and Fissure Buttes, and innumerable cones, craters, caves, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action.

No trails or structures exist in the area recommended for wilderness.

THE NEED

About 200,000 visitors now come to the monument each year. Facilities for them include a visitor center, a campground and picnic area, a motor nature trail, foot trails, and interpretive devices. The present campground will eventually be converted to a picnic area and a new campground will be built at the base of the Pioneer Mountains, outside of the primary geologic area. The present motor nature trail is to be extended as a one-way loop around Big Cinder Butte to permit better visitor access, and interpretation of the characteristic features of the monument.

COST

There would be no increases in budgetary costs contemplated by the enactment of S. 1732.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

There follows the report of the Department of the Interior dated April 14, 1970, continuing its recommendation that the area be designated as wilderness.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 3014

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 15, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To designate certain lands as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, (a) in accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilderness
4 Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), the following lands
5 are hereby designated as wilderness, and shall be adminis-
6 tered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the
7 provisions of the Wilderness Act:

8 (1) certain lands in the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, and
9 Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, as depicted
10 on maps entitled "Bering Sea Wilderness—Proposed",
11 "Bogoslof Wilderness—Proposed", and "Tuxedni Wil-
12 derness—Proposed", dated August 1967, and the lands

1 comprising the St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and Forrester
2 Island National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, as depicted
3 on maps entitled "Southeastern Alaska Proposed Wil-
4 derness Areas", dated August 1967, which shall be
5 known as the "Bering Sea Wilderness", "Bogoslof Wil-
6 derness", "Tuxedni Wilderness", "St. Lazaria Wilder-
7 ness", "Hazy Islands Wilderness", and "Forrester Is-
8 land Wilderness";

9 (2) certain lands in the Tree Arch Rocks and Ore-
10 gon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Oregon, as de-
11 picted on maps entitled "Three Arch Rocks Wilder-
12 ness—Proposed", and "Oregon Islands Wilderness—Pro-
13 posed", dated July 1967, and the lands comprising the
14 Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles National
15 Wildlife Refuges, Washington, as depicted on a map
16 entitled "Washington Islands Wilderness—Proposed",
17 dated August 1967, as revised January 1969, which
18 shall be known as "Three-Arch Rocks Wilderness",
19 "The Oregon Islands Wilderness", and "The Washing-
20 ton Islands Wilderness";

21 (3) certain lands in the Bitter Lake National
22 Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico, which comprise about
23 eight thousand five hundred acres and which are depicted
24 on a map entitled "Salt Creek Wilderness—Proposed",

1 and dated August 1967, which shall be known as the
2 "Salt Creek Wilderness"; and

3 (b) Maps of these wilderness areas shall be on file and
4 available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of
5 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

6 SEC. 2. Except as necessary to meet minimum require-
7 ments in connection with the purposes for which the fore-
8 going areas are established and for the purposes of this Act
9 (including measures required in emergencies involving the
10 health and safety of persons within the areas), there shall
11 be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent
12 roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or
13 motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechan-
14 ical transport, and no structure or installation within the
15 areas designated as wilderness by this Act.

Passed the Senate December 12, 1969.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE, ETC.

DECEMBER 9, 1969.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3014]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 3014) to designate certain lands in the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, the Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, all in Oregon; the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuges, all in Alaska; the Copalis, Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges in the State of Washington, and the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico, as wilderness, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

PURPOSE

This bill, S. 3014, as introduced would have designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System, the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, the Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, all in Oregon; the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuges, all in Alaska; the Copalis, Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges in the State of Washington, and the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico. All of the lands are presently within the National Wildlife Refuge System, and no land acquisition costs are involved. These wilderness proposals were sent to the Congress by the President in his message of January 23, 1969.

DESCRIPTION

The proposed Three Arch Rocks Wilderness area is located in Cook County near Oceanside, Oreg.

The area consists of 17 acres and was established as a wilderness refuge for sea birds, murrelets, cormorants, gulls, petrels, puffins and a few sea lions. Public use of the area is nil because of inaccessibility.

The Oregon Islands Wilderness proposal consists of 21 acres located in Curry County near Brookings, Oreg. The entire island was proposed for wilderness classification and was originally established as a bird sanctuary for the Leach's petrel. With the exception of occasional scientific expeditions to the island, there is virtually no public use.

The proposed Bering Sea Wilderness contains 41,113 acres and encompasses the total acreage of Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge. It is located 220 miles west of the Alaskan mainland and 250 miles east of the Asiatic coast. The area, which receives little public use because of its isolation, was originally established to protect the breeding grounds of several species of native birds.

The Bogoslof Wilderness proposal contains 390 acres and is located in the Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge. It is located 25 miles north of Umnak Island in the Aleutian Chain. The area, which receives very limited human visitation because of its isolation and inclement weather conditions, was established as a sanctuary for sea birds.

The proposed Tuxedni Wilderness contains 6,402 acres and is part of the Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge. The area is located in Cook Inlet 60 miles southwest of Kenai, Alaska and receives little public use because of its isolation and dense vegetation.

The St. Lazaria Wilderness proposal consists of an entire island of 62 acres. The area is located near the entrance to Sitka Sound 60 miles southwest of Sitka, Alaska. The area is infrequently visited by humans, and it has as its chief utility the use by sea birds.

The proposed Hazy Island Wilderness consists of a 42 acre island which is 45 miles south of Sitka, Alaska. There is no public use of the island which serves as a breeding ground for native sea birds.

The last Alaskan area proposed for wilderness classification is Plover Island located approximately 80 miles southwest of Ketchikan. The entire 2,630 acre island is included in the proposal. The area was established to protect sea birds and other birds and receives no public use.

The Washington Islands Wilderness proposal covers three different refuges, the Copalis National Wildlife Refuge, the Flattery Reef National Refuge and the Quillayute National Wildlife Refuge. The proposal covers 247 acres and includes almost all offshore rocks and islands in a 100-mile stretch of Pacific Ocean off Clallam, Jefferson and Grays Harbor Counties, Wash. Altogether there are about 40 named islands and several hundred unnamed rocks, reefs and spires which range in size from less than 1 to 20 acres. The islands are extremely important as nesting areas for sea birds.

The proposed Salt Creek Wilderness area is located within Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico approximately 150 miles northeast of Roswell. The proposal consists of 8,500 acres in the undeveloped north unit of the refuge. The refuge was established primarily for waterfowl, although very few waterfowl use the north unit.

HEARINGS

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), public hearings were held at locations convenient to the areas affected. The results of these hearings are summarized in the synopsis accompanying the recommendations to the President, which follow later.

AMENDMENTS

The committee amended S. 3014 by striking subsection 1(a)(1) and 1(a)(5). These subsections included the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge Wilderness and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness. Both areas were recommended for wilderness classification in the "message from the President of the United States" in transmitting "The fifth annual report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System", dated January 23, 1969.

Opposition to the Malheur wilderness proposal arose from the Oregon Game Commission which indicated that if the area were declared wilderness it would inhibit future wildlife management. At the public hearing on the proposal, held in Burns, Oreg. on May 2, 1967, concern was expressed that economic harm to Harney County might arise if the area was established as a wilderness area. These views, together with a classification of certain points by the Department of the Interior are summarized in the enclosed synopsis of the proposal.

At the Lakeview, Oregon hearings on April 21, 1967, the Oregon State Land Board offered no objection to the Hart Mountain Wilderness Proposal. Opposition was received, however, from representatives of organizations from Lake County, Oreg. The main concern was the continued multiple use for livestock, because Lakeview and Lake County are heavily dependent upon the livestock industry. A more elaborate explanation of points of opposition are summarized in the enclosed synopsis of the proposal.

During the Interior Committee hearings held on the Hart Mountain wilderness proposal, testimony was presented which indicated that overgrazing of this area altered the vegetative ecology from grasses to sagebrush. Because of the alteration of the environment, and a desire to reclaim the land to its former productive status, some question was raised as to whether the area fulfilled the definition of the wilderness. The Oregon Game Commission is desirous of combating the sagebrush which is diminishing to food supply for certain animals, but they would be prohibited from doing this if the area was classified wilderness.

Additional concern was expressed that if the area were declared wilderness the private inholdings within the wilderness boundaries might be removed from the tax rolls. No private land, however, can be condemned within the boundaries of a wilderness area without an act of Congress. Questions were also raised about the potential problem of providing access to inholdings which are enclosed within a wilderness area and which could conceivably be developed to the detriment of the surrounding wilderness.

Because of the questions raised regarding inclusion of these areas into the wilderness system, the committee adopted an amendment to exclude these lands at this time. The committee recommends that the other areas contained in S. 3014 be given wilderness status immediately.

COST

No additional budgetary expenditures are involved in enactment of S. 3014.

RECOMMENDATION

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reports favorably on S. 3014, with amendments, and recommends early enactment.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

There follows a recommendation from the Department of the Interior urging establishment of the areas.

HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE (POKER JIM RIDGE AND FORT WARNER)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 7, 1969.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In recent weeks I have recommended to you that wilderness units within certain national wildlife refuges be incorporated into the national wilderness preservation system. It is clear that all wilderness proposals within these Federal lands, ranging from natural preservation units to managed wildlife habitat, must be and will continue to be supplemental to the primary purposes of each refuge. Each refuge wilderness will, therefore, be a separate and distinct unit, none of which will be identical. Transmitted herewith are two wilderness units—Poker Jim Ridge and Fort Warner—both within Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Lake County, Oreg., which are managed through carefully regulated land management programs to enhance conditions for wildlife.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act, a public notice was issued on January 27, 1967, of the proposed Poker Jim Ridge Wilderness and Fort Warner Wilderness, and a public hearing was held in Lakeview, Oreg., on April 12, 1967. The hearing record was held open to provide additional opportunity for written expression by interested citizens until October 1, 1967. Ten statements were presented at the public hearing and 84 letters were received. These views are summarized in the enclosed synopsis of the proposal.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act, the Lake County commissioners, Gov. Tom McCall, all interested elected officials, as well as Federal and State agencies, were notified of the proposal. Their views are also summarized in the enclosure to this letter.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines made a library examination of the mineral history of the proposed wilderness areas and found no record of mineral production.

A complete record has been compiled including written statements and oral testimony received in response to our announcements of public hearings. This record is, of course, available for inspection.

The Poker Jim Ridge and Fort Warner wilderness units are eminently qualified for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission to the Congress of the enclosed draft legislation to incorporate about 48,000 acres into the national wilderness preservation system.

Respectfully yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To designate certain lands in the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge, Lake County, Oregon, as wilderness

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Oregon, which comprise about 48,000 acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge Wilderness—Proposed" and dated August 1967 are hereby designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the "Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge Wilderness" and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.

SEC. 3. Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements in connection with the purposes for which the area was established and for the purposes of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within the areas designated as wilderness by this Act.

SYNOPSIS OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS WITHIN HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE, OREG. (POKER JIM RIDGE AND FORT WARNER)

A. BACKGROUND

The Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge was established in 1936 to preserve habitat for wildlife, including a rare form of antelope. The refuge contains 241,000 acres and is located in Lake County of south central Oregon. Lakeview (population 3,200) is the largest community in the county and is 65 miles southwest of the refuge headquarters.

Two parcels of land within the refuge qualified for initial study under the provision of the Wilderness Act. They are the Fort Warner and Poker Jim Ridge Wilderness Study Areas.

In the past, public use of the areas has been light. Primary recreational uses include deer and quail hunting, hiking, and rock hunting. Public use is expected to increase as more people move to and vacation in eastern Oregon.

B. DESCRIPTION

The wilderness proposals described herein are situated along the western boundary of the refuge.

The Fort Warner proposal includes an estimated 30,000 acres of western escarpment and summit area of Hart Mountain Refuge. High cliffs are present both east and west, and several deep, rugged canyons cut into the western flanks. Elevations range from 4,500 to 8,000 feet above sea level. The proposal contains Hart Mountain, a massive basalt fault block. The top of the mountain forms a mesa, one to two miles in width. The proposal has within its boundaries 36 tracts of private land ranging in size from 40 to 760 acres. Total acreage of these private holdings amounts to about 3,600 acres.

The Poker Jim Ridge proposal encompasses about 18,000 acres of high desert terrain. It is north of refuge headquarters. Some of the main features of the unit are, a nearly vertical escarpment rising 2,500 feet from Warner Valley, and a gently sloping 7,000 foot high summit plateau. Short sage and other low-growing desert plants are found wherever there is adequate soil. This study area contains 22 acres of private land in one tract.

C. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Development plans for Hart Mountain Refuge are designed primarily to increase range forage production for wildlife. This involves sagebrush control, range water development, and range seeding. These activities are concentrated on areas of more productive soil types in the refuge and are not expected to affect the wilderness proposals.

The fenced mountain sheep pasture (Juniper Canyon) will be maintained indefinitely, in cooperation with the Oregon Game Commission. In the event that the enclosure is no longer needed, the fences will be removed.

Minor water development for wildlife is necessary on both proposed wilderness areas. When completed, these will be inconspicuous spring developments, but occasional motor vehicle use will be necessary during construction periods.

The scattering of private lands on the refuge has led to the establishment of "exchange of use" agreements, whereby the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife uses private lands for refuge purposes and private landowners use refuge lands for cattle grazing. Livestock grazing, an important refuge management tool, will be continued as in the past on both wilderness areas subject to Bureau regulations. Controlled and regulated grazing is utilized to help maintain proper wildlife habitat and is an important factor in the local economy.

D. THE WILDERNESS RECORD

In accordance with section 3(d)(1)(B) of the Wilderness Act, a public hearing was held in Lakeview, Oreg., on April 21, 1967, Mr. Omar W. Halvorson, assistant regional solicitor, was the hearing officer. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife was represented by Mr. John D. Findlay, associate regional director, Portland, Oreg. (Most of the opposition at the public hearing was based on the supposition that if a portion of Hart Mountain Refuge became wilderness

that grazing would be eliminated. However, cattle grazing is a very important management tool in maintenance of wildlife populations and will be continued as in the past.)

1. *Public hearing transcript*

Forty-one persons attended the public hearing. Ten organizations and two individuals presented statements. Three representatives of organizations favored wilderness status for portions of the refuge, three tendered qualified approval, and four were opposed to any Hart Mountain wilderness. The two individuals presenting testimony, both spoke against wilderness classification. Several speakers requested another public hearing when the proposed boundaries and regulations for the proposed wilderness areas are definitely defined.

The University of Oregon presented general information on rangeland grazing, but took no stand either for or against wilderness. The Lake County Land Use Committee opposed the proposal stating that the enjoyment and use of the area may be limited to a very small segment of the public. They preferred that the refuge remained unchanged. The Lake County Chamber of Commerce expressed opposition to the proposal and especially to any revision that would enlarge the wilderness study areas. Their main concern was the continued multiple use for livestock, because Lakeview and the county are dependent upon the livestock industry.

(a) Major points of those opposed:

1. Hart Mountain needs more rather than less development if people are to use and enjoy resources.
2. Wilderness status might interfere with necessary wildlife habitat management and cattle grazing.
3. Lake County has not completed its basic resource survey, so the best use of Hart Mountain is not known.

(b) Major points of those favoring wilderness:

1. Portions of Hart Mountain Refuge are de facto wilderness, and the refuge is one of the few "high desert" areas scheduled for wilderness evaluation.
2. Wilderness status will strengthen the refuge, adding further protection to land and wildlife.
3. Wilderness designation need not hurt Lake County; it will help economically and socially by attracting new visitors.

The Sierra Club and Wilderness Society asked for more Hart Mountain wilderness than is included within Bureau "study areas." Two organizations tentatively approving wilderness designation opposed the expanded proposal of the above organizations.

2. *Communications from citizens*

Seventy-two individuals wrote favoring wilderness status for portions of the Hart Mountain Refuge. Most stated that the wilderness study areas are "wilderness," that the refuge is one of the few "high desert" areas being evaluated for possible wilderness designation, and that wilderness status would give extra protection to refuge lands and wildlife. Many urged that more of the refuge be included.

Communications were received from two persons who opposed wilderness status at the Hart Mountain Refuge. They contended that public lands serve more people and serve them better under the multiple use concept. They felt that wilderness classification "locks up the lands" for a single use and for a limited number of people.

3. *Communications from organizations*

Five organizations wrote favoring wilderness designation for portions of Hart Mountain Refuge. The Mazamas wished to see as wilderness all Hart Mountain lands that are not already altered by roads or other development. The Oregon Audubon Society favored a Poker Jim Ridge Wilderness, but wants a Fort Warner Wilderness which excludes some of the private lands. The North Dakota Wilderness Society supported the expanded wilderness plan advocated by the Wilderness Society and Sierra Club. The Kenai Chapter, Alaska Conservation Society, and the Wilderness Club of Eastern Montana College supported the proposal and asked that more of the refuge be included.

4. *Communications from elected officials*

No written comments were received from elected officials.

5. *Communications from State agencies*

The Oregon State Land Board had no objections to wilderness classification, but pointed out that State lands are included within the Fort Warner study area. The board would be receptive to land exchange.

6. *Communications from Federal agencies*

The Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines conducted a mineral resources study of the units. They found no record of mineral production from either of the areas nor are any mineral commodities known to occur within them that can be mined economically at the present time. The complexly faulted volcanic areas are geologically unfavorable for accumulation of petroleum.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation submitted a letter for the record supporting inclusion of these areas in the wilderness system in order to preserve a significant example of high desert country.

CHANGES IN WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES AFTER THE PUBLIC HEARING

Testimony at the public hearing indicated a need to adjust the boundaries of the wilderness study area to a proposal more compatible with local interests. Field investigations following the public hearing resulted in the following changes in the proposal:

Poker Jim Ridge.—(1) Deletion of several minor areas along the west refuge boundary which are separated from the proposed wilderness by an improved road; (2) extension of the proposed wilderness south to place boundary on recognizable features (a road and a fenced grazing unit) rather than on a section line.

Fort Warner.—(1) Deletion of small area at the north boundary for future development of a road and parking overlook (spectacular view of Warner Valley, and about the only place where auto access would not interfere with wilderness administration); (2) deletion of lower end of Juniper Canyon, because regular motor vehicle access is necessary to the sheep trap and to a nearby spring; (3) deletion of fringe areas along the southern

edge of the study area, to place boundaries on recognizable land features (base of the main mountain on the west, the mountain rim on the east); (4) extension of the wilderness to the east to include all the mountain top and some undeveloped hillsides.

MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 7, 1968.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I recommend the establishment of the Harney Lake unit and Malheur Lake unit within the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oreg., as units of the national wilderness preservation system.

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, established in 1908 as a result of sustained efforts by Oregon conservationists, is one of the oldest refuges in the country. World famed for its enormous wildlife populations and fresh-water marshes, the refuge is a favored haunt of people interested in the out-of-doors and their wildlife heritage. Land-management programs, carefully developed over more than a half-century, are of extreme value in maintaining desirable wildlife habitat and to the local economy.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), a public notice was issued on February 28, 1967, of the proposed Harney Lake Wilderness and Malheur Lake Wilderness, and a public hearing was held in Burns, Oreg., on May 2, 1967. The hearing record was held open to provide additional opportunity for written expression by interested citizens until September 1, 1967. Fourteen statements were presented at the public hearing and 88 letters were received. These views are summarized in the enclosed synopsis for the proposal.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act, the Harney County commissioners, Gov. Tom McCall, and all interested elected officials, as well as Federal and State agencies, were notified of the proposal. Their views are also summarized in the enclosure of this letter.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines have examined their files and have determined that no significant mineral resources are present in either of the two units.

A complete record has been compiled including written statements and oral testimony received in response to our announcement of public hearings. This record is, of course, available for inspection.

The Harney Lake and Malheur Lake wilderness units are qualified for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission to the Congress of the enclosed draft legislation to incorporate about 50,600 acres into the national wilderness preservation system.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID S. BLACK,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To designate certain lands in the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oregon, as wilderness

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance in section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon, which comprise about 50,600 acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Malheur Wilderness—Proposed" and dated August 1967 are hereby designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. The area designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the "Malheur National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness" and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

SEC. 3. Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements in connection with the purposes for which the area was established and for the purposes of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within the area designated as wilderness by this Act.

SYNOPSIS OF MALHEUR WILDERNESS AREA PROPOSALS (MALHEUR LAKE AND HARNEY LAKE UNITS)

A. BACKGROUND

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge is perhaps one of the best known units of the national wildlife refuge system. It contains one of the largest fresh water marshes in the country and furnishes living space for a wide variety of birds and mammals for public enjoyment. The refuge is well known and used intensively for its educational values. The first 80,000 acres of the refuge were set aside by Executive order in 1908. Later land acquisitions increased the area to its present 150,851 acres.

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge is extremely important as a breeding area and migration stopover for waterfowl. Rare trumpeter swans and greater sandhill cranes nest here also. Habitat types ranging from fresh-water marshes to lava cliffs support numerous other wildlife forms. The refuge is a favorite destination for bird watchers, photographers, sightseers and waterfowl hunters. This type of use has been increasing annually.

Malheur refuge is in Harney County, southeastern Oregon. Refuge headquarters is 30 miles south of Burns and Hines (combined population approximately 4,000). Two wilderness study units within the refuge were established as meeting criteria for review as wilderness: Harney Lake in the northwest part of the refuge and Malheur Lake in the northeast portion of the refuge.

Harney Lake.—The Harney Lake study area occupies approximately 30,000 acres including the lake and a narrow upland fringe around it. The lake bed is very flat and almost devoid of vegetation. A few warm water springs occur, in some years providing the only water in the lake. Alkali forms vast beds. Surrounding the lake are picturesque sand dunes, lava cliffs and dense stands of greasewood, big sagebrush and rabbitbrush.

Malheur Lake.—The Malheur Lake study area is a vast shallow marsh. Water cover varies considerably and in the last ten years the lake has been as small as 7,000 acres and large as 66,000. The wilderness study area included 48,317 acres of the most frequently flooded habitat. Bulrush and cattail cover large acreages; sago pondweed and other submerged aquatics grow profusely in some portions of the lake. Marsh water and surrounding soils are highly alkaline.

Precipitation at both study units is approximately 9 inches annually, including about 23 inches of snow. The growing season is normally less than 100 days. Temperatures average between 150° and 85° F.

B. DESCRIPTION

As a result of field investigations and analyzation of public comments offered before, during and after the public hearing, the following areas are proposed as wilderness:

Harney Lake proposal

Entire study area bounded on north, west, and south by roads and refuge boundary lines and on east by a prominent line of sand dunes. Total area is approximately 30,000 acres.

Malheur Lake proposal

From northeastern edge of Bat House Peninsula south to mouth of Blitzen River, then around the south end of the marsh to the west side of Cole Island Dike; thence, northeast up west side of Cole Island Dike approximately 5½ miles, then east along a chain of low islands to Pelican Island; thence, north from Pelican Island to the north edge of the lake; thence, south and west to Bat House Peninsula, following old road and fence lines south of Saddle Butte Bay, Cane Island and George Lake to the point of beginning.

This proposal reduces the study unit area by about 28,000 acre to a total of approximately 20,600 acres. The final wilderness proposal includes the undeveloped heart of Malheur Lake, but excludes those areas around the perimeter that are hayed, fenced, diked, and regularly used by motor vehicles.

Proposed boundaries are for the most part definable on the ground. The northern limits have been drawn along old road and fence lines. There will be adequate room to maintain access roads necessary for proper refuge administration and visitor enjoyment.

C. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Harney Lake

The entire area will be closed to all motor vehicles except Bureau operated aircraft, boats and trucks, necessary to census wildlife and for other administrative purposes. Administrative use of motor vehicles will be extremely sporadic and of short duration, but will occasionally be necessary.

Cattle grazing, an important wildlife management tool, will continue. Public use will be hiking, nature study, photography, sightseeing, and occasional boating without motors. Camping areas will be available nearby, but not permitted within the proposal.

Malheur Lake

Administrative disturbances will be kept minimal within the wilderness proposal. Occasional use of airthrust boats, trucks and low flying aircraft will be necessary for wildlife inventory and other refuge management activities. Cattle grazing, for management purposes only, will continue in the wilderness, but the bulk of such use will be in adjacent areas. Muskrat harvest will occur during some winters, with small motor boats sometimes necessary. The marsh may occasionally have to be maintained artificially as a management tool to maintain wildlife habitat and the wilderness character of the area.

Public uses will include hiking, boating (without motors), nature study, sightseeing, photography and waterfowl hunting. Camping will not be permitted within wilderness boundaries, but facilities will be available nearby. Part of Cole Island Dike bordering the wilderness proposal will be left open to motorized traffic, but the last 1 1/2 miles south of the first breach will be reserved for foot travel only.

D. THE WILDERNESS RECORD

In accordance with Section 3(d)(1)(B) of the Wilderness Act, a public hearing was held in Burns, Oregon, on May 2, 1967. Mr. Omar W. Halvorson, Assistant Regional Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Portland, Oregon, was hearing officer. Mr. John D. Findlay, Associate Regional Director, Portland, represented the Bureau.

1. The public hearing transcript.

Eighty-three persons attended the public hearing held May 2, 1967, in Burns, Oregon. Local opposition was strong, rising out of fears of possible harm to Harney County's economic well being. Most arguments presented appeared to be the result of general misunderstanding of what wilderness designation may entail, including the elimination of grazing and the possibility of interference with potential water developments in watersheds upstream from the proposals. However, grazing will continue within the proposals as in the past, and classification as wilderness would not interfere with proposed water resource developments outside the refuge unless plans were developed that would infringe on refuge water rights or water use.

The Oregon Game Commission objected to wilderness status on the grounds it would not allow accomplishment of necessary wildlife management.

Several conservation organizations, including the Wilderness Society and Oregon Audubon Society, spoke in favor of wilderness status for Harney Lake and for part of Malheur Lake. None favored wilderness designation for the entire Malheur Lake study area (left out in all instances were developed haylands and the Cole Island Dike).

The Oregon Cattlemen's Association and the Harney County Stockgrowers opposed the proposal, because they felt that wilderness designation would allow use for a single purpose and they wished to see multiple uses of public lands.

2. *Communications from citizens*

Communications were received from 19 individuals, about equally divided for or against the proposal. Some favored wilderness designation for both study areas in their entirety, three favored portions of the study areas, and seven were against wilderness classification of the study areas, or portions thereof.

Those conditionally in favor of wilderness requested that developed haylands and Cole Island Dike be excluded. Some of those opposed were more against government activity in general than they were against wilderness. Some were afraid that wilderness would affect the local economy adversely.

3. *Communications from organizations*

Three organizations wrote favoring wilderness. The Mazamas, an Oregon outdoor group, requested that Cole Island Dike and developed haylands be omitted from wilderness status. They favored inclusion of the entire Harney Lake study area. The Oregon Duck Hunters' Association wrote in favor of a Malheur Lake Wilderness, but did not mention Harney Lake. The Sierra Club favored a reduced area in Malheur Lake.

The Harney County Chamber of Commerce and Harney Electric Cooperative, Inc., wrote opposing wilderness designation because of the adverse effect wilderness may have on the economy of the local area.

The Stinking Water Rock and Relic Club, a rockhound organization, sent a petition signed by 23 members in opposition to the study areas.

4. *Communications from elected officials*

State Representative Robert F. Smith protested Malheur wilderness areas on the grounds they would tie up potential resources and would interfere with future water development in Harney County.

5. *Comments of State agencies*

The Oregon Game Commission opposed wilderness designation because it felt wilderness classification would inhibit future wildlife management.

6. *Federal agencies*

The Bureau of Reclamation wrote a letter for the record stating that the proposed change in status would not seriously affect any envisioned plan of development of water resources in the surrounding areas.

The Geological Survey filed a mineral appraisal open-file report for the record. This evaluation indicates there are no potentially valuable deposits of either leasable or locatable minerals exposed at the surface in the proposals. Subsurface exploration is required to determine the extent of potentially valuable feldspar and zeolites. The geothermal power potential is small.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation concurred in the final wilderness proposals.

CHANGES IN WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES AFTER THE PUBLIC HEARING

An analysis of the wilderness record revealed that a high percentage of local people who expressed themselves at the public hearing and in letters were opposed to including lands within the Malheur

Lake that are used for agricultural (hay) purposes. The Department of the Interior concurs and the adjusted area excludes these lands. The final Malheur Lake Wilderness proposal has been reduced, therefore, from about 48,300 acres to about 20,600 acres—a reduction of approximately 27,700 acres. The Harney Lake Wilderness proposal has not been changed.

THREE ARCH ROCKS, OREGON ISLANDS, COPALIS, FLATTERY ROCKS, AND
QUILLAYUTE NEEDLES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 5, 1963.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is with pleasure that I recommend the establishment of the Washington Islands Wilderness, the Three Arch Rocks Wilderness, and the Oregon Islands Wilderness as units of the national wilderness preservation system.

The Washington Islands Wilderness proposal consists of three island refuges—the Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute National Wildlife Refuges in the State of Washington which were established by President Theodore Roosevelt in Executive orders of October 23, 1907. These refuges comprise numerous small islands, rocks, and reefs which extend more than 100 miles along the western coast of the Olympic Peninsula and provide a protective barrier from direct action of the forces of the sea. The nature of the islands makes them an important part of the coastal biotic community where crustaceans, small fish, and minute organisms, necessary to the replenishment and continuation of the ecological food chains of the ocean, find shelter. The islands also possess great value as a sanctuary for wildlife. Migratory sea birds and marine mammals utilize them as a breeding area. Because of the turbulence of the surrounding ocean waters, the islands remain uninhabited and are seldom visited by man.

The Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands Wilderness proposals consist of certain lands in two island refuges—the Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge established by President Theodore Roosevelt in Executive Order No. 699 of October 14, 1907, and the Oregon Island National Wildlife Refuge (formerly named the Goat Island Migratory Bird Refuge) established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Executive Order No. 7035 of May 6, 1935, respectively. Located off the coast of Oregon, these two refuges are also extremely important nesting areas and concentration points for hundreds of thousands of sea birds. In late summer, the Three Arch Rocks refuge has sustained populations approaching 100,000 common murre. Approximately 500,000 leach's petrels have been recorded on the Oregon Islands refuge. In addition, there are at least nine other species of birds that nest on the two areas. Sea lions are also commonly found on the islands.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), notices of public hearings on all

three wilderness proposals were issued by the Department and all interested local, State, and Federal agencies and officials were notified of the proposed hearings. The public hearings were held at locations convenient to the areas affected. The communications presented at the hearings by private parties and the above agencies and officials are summarized in the enclosed synopses of the three wilderness proposals.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines have examined the proposed wilderness areas and have determined none of them contain known mineral resources of significance. The lands within the proposed wilderness areas are not subject to the operation of the U.S. mining laws, but they are subject to the mineral leasing laws. The enclosed draft bill does not change the applicability of such laws.

A complete record has been compiled for each wilderness proposal, including written statements and oral testimony received in response to our announcement of public hearings. This record is, of course, available for inspection.

The Washington Island, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands wilderness proposals are eminently qualified for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission to the Congress of the enclosed draft legislation which will incorporate about 290 acres into the national wilderness preservation system.

Respectfully yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To designate certain lands in the Three Rocks, Oregon Islands, Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges as wilderness

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Oregon, as depicted on maps entitled "Three Arch Rocks Wilderness—Proposed," and "Oregon Islands Wilderness—Proposed," dated July 1967, and the lands comprising the Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges, Washington, as depicted on a map entitled "Washington Islands Wilderness—Proposed," dated August, 1967, as revised January, 1969, are hereby designated as wilderness. The maps shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

Sec. 2. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as "Three-Arch Rocks Wilderness," "The Oregon Islands Wilderness," and "The Washington Islands Wilderness" and shall be administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Sec. 3. Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements in connection with the purposes for which the areas were established and for the purposes of this Act (including measures required in emer-

gencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area, there shall be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within the areas designated as wilderness by this Act.

SYNOPSIS OF WASHINGTON ISLANDS WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

A. BACKGROUND

The Washington Islands Wilderness Study Unit consists of three National Wildlife Refuges—Copalis, Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles—located in the Pacific Ocean offshore from the coast of the State of Washington. Established by President Theodore Roosevelt in Executive orders of October 23, 1907, these island refuges are extremely important as nesting areas for sea birds.

B. DESCRIPTION

The refuges include almost all offshore rocks and islands in a 100-mile stretch of Pacific Ocean off Clallam, Jefferson, and Grays Harbor Counties, Wash. Altogether, there are about 40 named islands and several hundred unnamed rocks, reefs and spires. They range in size from less than 1 acre to 20 acres; the total area being about 250 acres. Only the islands themselves are included in national wildlife refuge status; surrounding ocean waters are administered by the State of Washington.

Since refuge rocks form a continuous band along the Washington coastline, and since all three refuges are very similar in appearance, they should be classified as a single wilderness unit—preferably called "Washington Islands Wilderness".

C. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

These national wildlife refuge islands are serving their best conservation purposes now as undeveloped sanctuaries for sea bird colonies. Over 200,000 birds nest and migrant waterfowl, shore birds, and songbirds, add to the total avian population.

Public use of the area has been minor due to the isolation of the islands, difficult access thereto, and the poor weather in the area. Visits by the public during the sea bird breeding season must be restricted for the welfare of the wildlife. In order to continue wildlife protection and maintain public safety, all refuge rocks and islands (other than Ozette Island and Destruction Island) have been and will continue to be permanently closed to all public use, except scientific and educational uses specifically approved by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Ozette Island has a long history of human use, and continued light use by the public would not be detrimental. Boat trips near refuge rocks would be permissible and would give interested persons a chance to view island wildlife from a relatively close distance.

Part of Destruction Island is inhabited by Coast Guard personnel. There are several buildings on the island and it is not included in the final wilderness proposal.

The ocean waters surrounding the islands and rocks of the Copalis, Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges are under control of the State of Washington. Recently, the State board of natural resources passed a resolution prohibiting prospecting, mining, and oil and gas exploration within one-fourth mile of the islands and rocks. Such action does not preclude directional drilling, but does give considerable protection in the immediate vicinity of the proposed wilderness units.

D. THE WILDERNESS RECORD

In accordance with section 3(d)(1)(B) of the Wilderness Act, a public hearing was held at Aberdeen, Wash., commencing at 9 a.m. on March 28, 1967. Mr. John L. Bishop, regional solicitor for the Department of the Interior, was hearing officer. Mr. John D. Findlay, associate regional director, Portland, Oreg., represented the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

1. *The public hearing transcript*

Twenty-nine individuals attended the hearing on March 28, 1967, in Aberdeen, Wash. Nine spoke as representatives of organizations, one represented a State agency, and two spoke for themselves. All of the testimony favored wilderness designation for Copalis, Quillayute Needles, and Flattery Rocks National Wildlife Refuges.

With only minor deviation in words used, all speakers urged protection of island environments from human encroachment. Sea birds, sea lions, other animals, plants, and scenery were mentioned as things needing protection. All speakers agreed that inclusion of the islands in the wilderness system was the best preservation tool available.

Several participants asked for an ocean wilderness zone surrounding the refuge islands. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs pointed out that in 1967 the Washington State legislature transferred jurisdiction of all State-owned shorelands and tidelands from the department of natural resources to the State parks department. With the State parks department having final say on commercial developments in this area, the federation feels that there should be no concern about commercial encroachment in the ocean waters near the refuge islands.

One speaker asked that Destruction Island, which contains a lighthouse, be omitted from the wilderness proposal. The same individual also suggested that the islands be closed to human entry from mid-April through October.

2. *Communications from citizens*

Letters received from citizens totaled 134, all favoring wilderness designation for the three island refuges. The main contention in all letters was that these refuges include one of the few remaining unspoiled island groups, and that wilderness designation is the best way to keep them unspoiled. The need to protect scenic and ecological features from human encroachment was stressed.

Some communicants favored closure of the islands to all but scientific and educational use. No one voiced opposition to precluding gen-

eral recreation use of the islands, but one individual (Mr. Ward Smith in a letter of March 21, 1967) felt at least portions of the larger and more approachable islands should remain open to public use.

3. *Communications from organizations*

Eight organizations submitted letters or statements. The National Audubon Society and four local Audubon Clubs favor wilderness designation. The Mazamas, an Oregon mountaineering club, also recommend that the islands receive wilderness status. All eight organizations stated that the islands are now wilderness, that the wilderness is the best status for them, and that official wilderness designation would be the best assurance of similar management in the future.

4. *Comments of elected officials*

Governor Evans of Washington State favored wilderness designation.

5. *State agencies*

The Washington Game Department testified in favor of wilderness designation.

6. *Federal agencies*

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture favored maintaining the refuges in an undeveloped condition. The Bureau of Land Management of this Department stated that wilderness designation would not conflict with that Bureau's programs.

The boundaries and acreage of the proposed Washington Islands Wilderness was modified from those presented at the public hearing on March 28, 1967, to exclude Destruction Island.

SYNOPSIS OF THREE ARCH ROCKS AND OREGON ISLANDS WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

A. BACKGROUND

The Oregon Islands Wilderness Study Units consist of two national wildlife refuges—Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands—located in the Pacific Ocean offshore from the Oregon coast. Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge was established by President Theodore Roosevelt in an Executive order of October 14, 1907. Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge (originally named Goat Island Migratory Bird Refuge), was established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Executive Order No. 7035 of May 6, 1935. These island refuges are extremely important as nesting areas and concentration points for hundreds of thousands of sea birds.

B. DESCRIPTION

The Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge is located in the Pacific Ocean near Oceanside, Tillamook County, Oreg. It consists of nine small rocks totaling approximately 17 acres. The three largest rocks rise 200-300 feet; the others may be topped by waves during rough weather. Vegetation is limited to sparse growth wherever a little soil clings to the rocks.

The Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge consists of Goat Island, a 21-acre area located in the Pacific Ocean one-half mile from Brookings, Curry County, Oreg. High rocky cliffs surround it, but upper reaches are gently sloping, with a good cover of soil and low vegetation. The highest point on the island is 184 feet above sea level.

Only the islands themselves are included in national wildlife refuge status; the surrounding ocean waters are administered by the State of Oregon.

C. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

These island refuges are serving their best conservation purposes now as undeveloped sanctuaries for sea birds. Over 500,000 birds of various species utilize the refuges for resting and nesting.

Public use is seldom possible. Entry during sea bird breeding periods could cause much disturbance and do great damage. Landings at any time of year are always difficult, often dangerous, and sometimes impossible. Both refuges should remain closed to all public use except scientific or educational use specifically authorized by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Continued closure to public use under wilderness status is necessary to protect breeding birds and the islands fragile ecology.

The ocean waters surrounding the islands are under the control of the State of Oregon. We see no need at this time for buffer zones around them. The State of Oregon has sufficient authority, according to State officials, to establish such buffer zones should the need for them arise in the future.

D. THE WILDERNESS RECORD

In accordance with section 3(d)(1)(B) of the Wilderness Act, a public hearing was held at Eugene, Oreg., on April 4, 1967, commencing at 9 a.m. Mr. Omar Halvorsen, assistant regional solicitor for the Department of Interior, was hearing officer. Mr. Paul T. Quick, regional director, Portland, Oreg., represented the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

1. *Public hearing transcript*

Twenty-two persons attended the public hearing held April 4, 1967, in Eugene, Oreg. Five organizations and four individuals presented statements. All speakers asked that both Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges be designated as national wilderness. Two major thoughts were expressed: (1) The wildlife and scenery of the refuges need to be preserved, and the national wilderness preservation system is the best place to obtain and maintain required protection; and (2) The islands are "wilderness" to look at even if they are not part of a general wilderness environment.

The Sierra Club and the Oregon Cascades Conservation Council asked that a closed buffer zone be established in the ocean surrounding the islands and that other islands scheduled to be added to Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge be evaluated from wilderness classification.

2. *Communications from citizens*

A total of 114 letters were received from interested individuals, all supporting the wilderness proposal. The majority of them merely

stated they favored wilderness status for both areas. Those giving reason pointed to wilderness designation as the best possible protection for the islands and their wildlife. No viewpoints other than desirability of statutory protection were expressed.

3. *Communications for organizations*

All nine organizations submitting letters favored wilderness designation for both refuges. Those expressing a reason for such designation pointed to the added protection an act of Congress would give the refuges and their wildlife.

4. *Comments of elected officials*

Oregon Governor McCall sent a letter expressing interest in wilderness studies, but took no stand for or against the wilderness proposal.

5. *State agencies*

No communications were received from agencies of the State of Oregon.

6. *Federal agencies*

The Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines submitted a joint mineral appraisal report of the Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands wilderness study areas indicating that they contain no known mineral resources of significance.

The boundaries and acreage of the proposed Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands Wilderness Units have not been modified or adjusted from those presented at the public hearing on April 4, 1967. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation endorsed the proposal.

BERING SEA, BOGOSLOF, TUXEDNI, ST. LAZARIA, HAZY ISLANDS, AND FORRESTER ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 7, 1969.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is with pleasure that I recommend the establishment of the Bering Sea Wilderness, Bogoslof Wilderness, Tuxedni Wilderness, St. Lazaria Wilderness, Hazy Islands Wilderness, and Forrester Island Wilderness as units of the national wilderness preservation system.

Each recommended wilderness unit is a portion of, or constitutes the total land mass of, a national wildlife refuge in the State of Alaska. All of them were established as preserves and breeding grounds for native birds by Executive orders shortly after the turn of the century.

Each unit contains its own ecological and geographical characteristics, but the units share many common characteristics. All of them are extremely important sea bird and arctic wildlife sanctuaries, with several containing unique forms. The units are remote, unusually picturesque and relatively undisturbed. They are outstanding examples of wilderness.

The proposed wilderness areas are areas where man may communicate with his Creator; where the forces and wonder of nature remain untrammelled; and where the student, conservationist, and nature lover may find knowledge and spiritual refreshment.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), notices of public hearings on all six wilderness proposals were issued by the Department and all interested local, State, and Federal agencies and officials were notified of the hearings. The public hearings were held in Anchorage, Alaska, on April 25, 1967, and in Juneau, Alaska, on April 4, 1967. The hearing records were held open to provide additional opportunity for written expressions by interested citizens until September 1, 1967. The statements presented at the public hearing and the written expressions received are summarized in the enclosed synopses of the six wilderness proposals.

After careful review and consideration of the Tuxedni Wilderness study area, the public hearing transcript, and public expressions, I recommend that two small portions of that area not be designated as wilderness. Both areas are considered essential to the economic welfare of the citizens of Alaska. The exclusion of these two areas, which together comprise about 75 acres, from the wilderness proposal neither impinges upon the integrity nor impairs the quality of the proposal.

A complete record has been compiled for each wilderness proposal, including written statements and oral testimony received in response to our announcement of public hearings. This record is, of course, available for public inspection.

The U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines have examined the proposed wilderness units and have determined that the overall mineral resources of the areas are poor. The lands within the proposed wilderness areas are not subject to the operation of the U.S. mining laws, but they are subject to the mineral leasing laws. The enclosed draft bill does not change the applicability of such laws.

The proposed wilderness areas are eminently qualified for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission to the Congress of the enclosed draft legislation which will incorporate about 50,357 acres into the national wilderness preservation system.

Respectfully yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To designate certain lands in the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuges as wilderness

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, as depicted on maps entitled "Bering Sea Wilderness—Proposed", "Bogoslof Wilderness—Proposed", and "Tuxedni Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1967, and the lands comprising the St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, as depicted

on maps entitled "Southeastern Alaska Proposed Wilderness Areas", dated August 1967, are hereby designated as wilderness. The maps shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the "Bering Sea Wilderness", "Bogoslof Wilderness", "Tuxedni Wilderness", "St. Lazaria Wilderness", "Hazy Islands Wilderness", and "Forrester Island Wilderness", respectively, and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.

SEC. 3. Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements in connection with the purposes for which the areas were established and for the purposes of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within the areas designated as wilderness by this Act.

SYNOPSIS OF BERING SEA, BOGOSLOF, AND TUXEDNI WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

A. BACKGROUND

The proposed Bering Sea Wilderness area comprises the entire Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge which is located far out in the Bering Sea. Almost 200 miles of open ocean separates the area from the Alaska mainland. The area was established by Executive Order No. 1037 of February 27, 1909, as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds. The three islands within the national wildlife refuge serve as undisturbed homes for thousands of sea birds and other arctic wildlife.

Because of extreme isolation, difficult travel conditions, and the many available alternative recreational sites in Alaska, the proposed wilderness area does not presently have significant recreational potential. If a need for recreational use of the wilderness area should develop in the future, the area could be used, under special permits, for limited camping, hiking, nature study, and related activities.

The proposed Bogoslof Wilderness area also comprises the entire Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge which contains two islands—Bogoslof and Fire. The area is located in the Bering Sea north of Alaska's Aleutian chain, and was established by Executive Order No. 1049 of March 2, 1909, as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds. The nearest land is Unnak Island, 25 miles south.

Murres, puffins, gulls, and other sea birds use Bogoslof and Fire Islands for nesting and rearing their young. Common and thick-billed murres number about 50,000. As many as 5,000 sea lions also use the national wildlife refuge.

The Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge is seldom visited by the public because it is isolated and difficult to reach. In addition, the Bering Sea weather is generally not conducive to ocean excursions.

The proposed Tuxedni Wilderness area is located in Cook Inlet

approximately 120 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska. The wilderness study unit included all of Duck Island and most of Chisik Island which make up Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge. The national wildlife refuge was established by Executive Order No. 1039 of February 27, 1909, to protect sea bird nesting habitat. Large colonies of sea birds exist on both Chisik and Duck Islands. Blacklegged kittiwakes are particularly numerous with one rookery extending along the rocky cliffs for more than a mile. Other common breeding sea birds are horned puffins, common murre, pigeon guillemots, and glaucous-winged gulls.

In the past, public use of the islands has been limited to a few commercial fishermen and an occasional ornithologist. Travel on Chisik Island is difficult because of the dense vegetation. The greater part of the island could be used for limited recreation without endangering the sea bird colonies. Such use would be limited to hiking, nature study, and camping.

B. DESCRIPTION

The Bering Sea Wilderness proposal encompasses St. Matthew, Hall, and Pinnacle Islands in their entirety. The three islands contain about 41,113 acres.

St. Matthew, the largest of the three islands, is some 32 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide and includes a total area of 128 square miles. The topography of the island is characterized by a series of north-south volcanic ridges which average almost 1,000 feet in height. The highest point of the island is 1,505 feet above sea level. Low-growing tundra vegetation covers much of the island and there are scattered lakes, ponds, and short streams.

Hall Island is 5 miles long and 2 miles wide and Pinnacle Island, the smallest of the group, is about one-fourth mile long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width. The vegetative cover of these islands is similar to that of St. Matthew Island.

The Bogoslof Wilderness proposal includes Bogoslof and Fire Islands. Bogoslof Island consists of a lava dome, two rugged 300-foot spires, and a beach of sand and boulders. A small salt water lagoon and sparse growth of beach plants complete the picture. Fire Island is a 40-foot high pinnacle and is some 3,000 feet north of the main island. The two islands contain a total of approximately 160 acres.

The Tuxedni Wilderness proposal consists of almost all of the some 6,400-acre Chisik Island and all of the 6-acre Duck Island.

Chisik Island rises 2,674 feet above Cook Inlet. Its lower reaches are clothed with a jungle of alders, salmon-berry and similar plants. A spruce forest covers the north end of the island while the summit plateau supports a mat of alpine herbs and grasses. A 20-acre plot of private land is located on the southwest part of the island. A salmon cannery is situated on this private tract. A small reservoir was established a short distance above the private land and an access road leads to it. The reservoir and road used by the Snug Harbor Packing Co. are excluded from the wilderness proposal.

Facilities are present near the northwest shoreline of the island and are used by fishermen during the commercial fishing season. This small area is also excluded from the wilderness proposal.

Duck Island is a 6-acre rocky point just east of Chisik Island. Only scant vegetation clings to the surface of this small islet.

C. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Plans are to maintain the national wildlife refuges as undeveloped, undisturbed wildlife areas. When the refuges are included in the wilderness system, the prime management consideration will continue to be protection of nesting birds and natural habitat by controlling public use of the areas. A limited amount of recreation could be provided without harming island ecology. Public visits to all three units will be restricted mainly to those of a scientific or educational nature.

D. THE WILDERNESS RECORD

In accordance with section 3(d)(1)(B) of the Wilderness Act, a public hearing was held in Anchorage, Alaska, on April 25, 1967. Mr. Burke Riley, regional coordinator for the Department of the Interior in Alaska, was the hearing officer. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife was represented by Mr. John Findlay, associate regional director, Portland, Oreg.

1. *Public hearing transcript*

Sixteen persons attended the public hearing in Anchorage. Four organizations and two individuals presented statements. The Wilderness Society asked that all three areas be designated as wilderness for added protection. Three commercial firms, Western Oil & Gas Association, Standard Oil Co. of California, and Alaska Miners Association, opposed wilderness designation because of possible restrictions on mineral utilization. The Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge was their principal concern. The two individuals confined their testimony to the Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge. Neither spoke directly against wilderness designation, but each was concerned about the effect such designation would have on the number of people and improvements needed for the fishing operations presently conducted within the national wildlife refuge.

2. *Communications from citizens*

A total of 82 letters was received from individuals. All but two of the letters were favorable to wilderness designation for the three national wildlife refuges. The primary reason given was that wilderness designation would provide added protection against human overuse or misuse of the refuges.

In the other two letters, the parties did not express opposition to the wilderness designation, but they were concerned about their interests in the Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge. Mr. Joseph Fribrock, who owns the Snug Island Packing Co., expressed concern for his salmon canning operation and the need to use the Snug Harbor Reservoir and the access road leading to it. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Edelman explained that they and other fishermen have used for many years a small area in the northwest corner of the national wildlife refuge for gill net fishing purposes during the summer months.

3. *Communications from organizations*

Eight communications were received from organizations in support of wilderness designation for the three national wildlife refuges. Again, the main reason given was that wilderness designation would provide added protection for the areas. These organizations included

the Manatee County Audubon Society in Florida, the Alaska Conservation Society, the Alaska Sportsmen's Council, the Audubon Society—North Dakota Chapter, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and the Wilderness Club of Eastern Montana.

The Standard Oil Co. of California wrote opposing wilderness designation for the Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge. The company feels the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife already has sufficient authority to properly administer the area. If the Bering Sea unit is designated as wilderness, the company feels that the oil industry should be permitted to place temporary facilities on the national wildlife refuge islands in order to facilitate offshore oil and gas explorations.

4. Comments of elected officials

The City Council of Seward, Alaska, submitted a resolution opposing all land withdrawals by the Federal Government for national wildlife refuge areas or wilderness areas within the Kenai Peninsula and Kenai Borough, until after the Borough and the State of Alaska have completed their land selection programs. The resolution, however, did not specifically mention the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, or Tuxedni Wilderness proposals.

5. State agencies

No statements or communications were received from State agencies.

6. Federal agencies

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation endorsed the three wilderness proposals. A study report and statement were submitted by the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines concerning the mineral potential of the three wilderness study areas. The results of their study indicate that the possibility of finding mineral deposits on the areas is highly unlikely.

The boundaries of the Tuxedni Wilderness proposal have been reduced by approximately 75 acres from the proposal presented at the public hearing on April 25, 1967. After careful review and consideration of the study proposal, the public hearing transcript and public expressions, two small portions of the Tuxedni Unit were considered essential to the economic welfare of the citizens of Alaska and were excluded. Such exclusion neither impinges upon the integrity nor impairs the quality of the proposed wilderness.

No changes have been made in the boundaries or acreage of the Bering Sea or Bogoslof Wilderness proposals from those presented at the public hearing.

SYNOPSIS OF ST. LAZARIA, HAZY ISLANDS AND FORRESTER ISLAND WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

A. BACKGROUND

The St. Lazaria Wilderness proposal contains the entire St. Lazaria National Wildlife Refuge which was originally established by Executive Order No. 1040 of February 27, 1909, as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds. The area was set aside as an important breed-

ing ground for many species of sea birds, but most notably the fork-tailed and Leach's petrels.

The island is located at the entrance of Sitka Sound and is approximately 15 miles southwest of Sitka, Alaska. The island offers opportunities for controlled recreational uses for the serious ornithologist and for the casual tourist. Factors contributing to this potential are the unusual displays of bird life, scenic attractiveness of the island and moderately easy accessibility from Sitka. St. Lazaria is too small for an extended wilderness experience but provides for a short period of solitude.

The Hazy Island Wilderness proposal contains the entire Hazy Islands National Wildlife Refuge which was originally established by Executive Order No. 1459 of January 11, 1912, as a preserve and breeding ground for native sea birds. The national wildlife refuge consists of a group of five small islands in the open ocean approximately 30 miles south of St. Lazaria Island.

Recreational potential of the study area is virtually nonexistent because of difficult access. Tongass National Forest, Glacier Bay National Monument and Kenai and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuges are far better suited for public use.

The Forrester Island Wilderness proposal contains the entire Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge which was originally established by Executive Order No. 1458 of January 11, 1912, as a major nesting area. The national wildlife refuge is used by hundreds of thousands of migratory sea birds. The national wildlife refuge includes five islands and numerous rocks in extreme southeastern Alaska. Ketchikan, Alaska, is approximately 80 miles northeast of the refuge.

Because of extreme isolation and difficult access, the Forrester Island area has rarely been visited by the public. The island provides opportunity for occasional sightseeing, nature study, and possibly limited overnight camping. Public use of the island must be controlled in order to preserve the habitat in its natural state.

B. DESCRIPTION

The proposed St. Lazaria Wilderness is a 62-acre island area of volcanic origin. St. Lazaria island contains two rocky summits rising 100 to 200 feet above the Pacific surf. The low center of the island is flooded during high tides and heavy seas. Rocky cliffs 20-100 feet high make landings difficult but upper reaches are gentle and are densely vegetated with salmonberry, huckleberry, elderberry, Sitka spruce, and western hemlock. The island is the nesting home of over 50,000 sea birds of many species.

The proposed Hazy Islands Wilderness consists of two groups of islands—a northwest group and a southeastern group—separated by a mile of open ocean. The two island groups contain a total of approximately 42 acres. Of the northwest group the largest island, Big Hazy Islet, is sharply conical and 258-feet high, with a sparse grass cover. The second larger island has three summits all more than 10-feet high. The smallest island consists of two jagged rocks rising 50 and 88 feet above the ocean. The elevation of the southeastern group of islands is low. No timber and no fresh water exist on any of the Hazy Islands.

The proposed Forrester Island Wilderness contains three islands

totalling about 2,630 acres and numerous other small rocks. The main islands are wooded with Sitka spruce and western hemlock and support an understory of dense vegetation. Forrester Island contains five peaks 800 to 1,400 feet above sea level. The island contains a number of small clear ponds in a setting of heath, mosses, and dwarfed, wind-swept, lodgepole pines.

All of the above islands are composed of volcanic material. There are no known mineral deposits on any of them. All are located in the First Judicial Division of Alaska.

C. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Visitor use of the proposed wilderness areas must be held to a minimum in order to prevent damage to the habitat and disturbance to nesting sea birds and to sea lions. The preservation of the islands in a natural state is essential to the welfare of hundreds of thousands of sea birds, including rhinoceros auklets, ancient murrelets, petrels, common murres, puffins, and gulls. A number of land birds, including bald eagles, also use the islands.

D. THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

In accordance with section 3(d)(1)(B) of the Wilderness Act, a public hearing was held in Juneau, Alaska, on April 4, 1967. Mr. Burke Riley, field coordinator, Department of the Interior, Juneau, Alaska, was hearing officer. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife was represented by Mr. John D. Findlay, associate regional director, Portland, Oreg.

1. *The public hearing transcript*

During the public hearing, five statements were presented. They were submitted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, three organizations, and one individual.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game endorsed the incorporation of both St. Lazaria and Hazy Island National Wildlife Refuges in the wilderness preservation system, but is opposed to wilderness status for Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge if it would interfere with possible harvest of the refuge's sea lion herd. A wilderness designation, however, would not interfere with these wildlife management practices, such as hunting, which the Department of the Interior deems appropriate and desirable.

The three organizations providing statements at the hearing were the Southeastern Alaska Mountaineering Association, the Alaska Sportsmen's Council, and the Wilderness Society. All favored wilderness designation for the islands in order to provide added protection for their bird colonies and to preserve their natural habitat for scientific study.

The individual who submitted a statement supported wilderness designation for the island refuges because of the added protection afforded by such designation.

2. *Communications from citizens*

Eighty-seven citizens submitted written statements in support of the wilderness proposals. The principal reason given was the added protection wilderness designation would provide for island habitat and wildlife.

No statements were submitted in opposition to the wilderness proposals.

3. Communications from organizations

A total of seven letters was received from various organizations, including the Alaska Conservation Society, the Wilderness Society, and the Wildlife Management Institute. All seven organizations supported the wilderness proposals. Again, the primary reason given was the added protection wilderness status would provide these island refuges.

4. Communications from elected officials

U.S. Senator E. L. Bartlett acknowledged receipt of the public hearing notice but offered no comments.

5. State agencies

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game testified in favor of wilderness designation for St. Lazaria and Hazy Island National Wildlife Refuges but testified against wilderness status for Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge if it would conflict with possible sea lion harvest on the refuge.

6. Federal agencies

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation endorsed the three wilderness proposals. Dr. David Klein of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, introduced information concerning the importance of these islands as research areas and as homes for endemic populations of plants and animals.

The boundaries and acreage of the St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and Forrester Island Wilderness proposals have not been adjusted or modified from those presented at the public hearing on April 4, 1967.

BITTER LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 7, 1968.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I recommend the establishment of the Salt Creek Wilderness within the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Chaves County, N. Mex., as a unit of the national wilderness preservation system.

Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1937 as a migratory waterfowl sanctuary. The north unit contains considerable natural grassland-shrub resources and would be highly beneficial as wilderness for use by people seeking an outdoor experience close to home, scientific research and educational purposes. The area is one of the only significant natural grassland areas left in an area of New Mexico where once Coronado explored and, later, cattle was king.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), a public notice was issued on January 27, 1967, of the proposed Salt Creek Wilderness, and a public

hearing was held in Roswell, N. Mex., on April 5, 1967. The hearing record was held open to provide additional opportunity for written expression by interested citizens until September 1, 1967. Eight statements were presented at the public hearing and 34 letters were received. These views are summarized in the enclosed synopsis of the proposal.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act, the Chaves County commissioners, Gov. David F. Cargo, and all interested elected officials, as well as Federal and State agencies, were notified of the proposal. Their views are also summarized in the enclosure to this letter.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines made a library examination of the mineral history of the proposed Salt Creek Wilderness and have determined that sand and gravel are the only mineral resources known to have been obtained from the study unit.

A complete record has been compiled including written statements and oral testimony received in response to our announcement of public hearings. This record, is of course, available for inspection.

The salt Creek area is qualified for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission to the Congress of the enclosure draft legislation to incorporate about 8,500 acres into the national wilderness preservation system.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID S. BLACK,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To designate certain lands in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Chaves County, New Mexico, as wilderness

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico, which comprise about 8,500 acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Salt Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and dated August, 1967, are hereby designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. The area designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the "Salt Creek Wilderness" and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

SEC. 3. Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements in connection with the purposes for which the area was established and for the purposes of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area) there shall be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within the area designated as wilderness by this Act.

SYNOPSIS OF SALT CREEK WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

A. BACKGROUND

The proposed Salt Creek Wilderness is within the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge which is located along the Pecos River in Chaves County, east-central New Mexico. The national wildlife refuge was established by Executive Order No. 7724 of October 8, 1937. The refuge consists of two tracts about 3.5 miles apart. The south tract is a highly developed waterfowl management area. The north tract contains the Salt Creek Wilderness proposal.

When acquired in 1937, the Salt Creek drainage was mostly marshland. A natural impoundment existed in the east-central portion of the drainage. The impoundment was maintained by artesian flow of one of the larger gypsum sinks in the area. The natural marshlands formed by Salt Creek as it meandered to a junction with the Pecos River have been lost due to declining water tables. Use by waterfowl and sandhill cranes decreased as the wetland habitat disappeared.

Today, the bulk of the tract stands with only minor disturbance as a grassland-shrub community. The remainder of the tract, particularly in the portion along the Pecos River, contains salt cedar (tamarisk), an exotic phreatophyte. Plans are underway by the Bureau of Reclamation to control this pest plant, along the Pecos River, in accordance with the provisions of the act of September 12, 1964 (78 Stat. 942). The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation to further the purposes of this Act which are to reduce the nonbeneficial consumption of water in the Pecos River Basin, including that by salt cedar and other undesirable phreatophytes. The cooperative agreement covers the Pecos River bottomlands within the refuge.

B. DESCRIPTION

The Salt Creek Wilderness proposal is situated within the north tract of the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge. The wilderness proposal is located in the Pecos River Valley, about 15 miles northeast of Roswell, Chaves County, N. Mex. The north tract consists of approximately 14,000 acres, of which about 11,500 acres were deemed suitable for wilderness study purposes. Grasslands, sand dunes, and mixed shrub communities are within the study area. The gently rolling terrain is cut by many small arroyos and contains red clay bluffs and numerous gypsum sinks. As a result of public expression, about 3,000 acres of lands containing salt cedar, located principally along the Pecos River and Salt Creek bottomlands, were removed from further consideration for wilderness designation because designation of these lands could interfere with a planned phreatophyte reduction program in the Pecos River Valley.

The Salt Creek Wilderness proposal, therefore, consists of approximately 8,500 acres of the original 11,500-acre study area, in T. 5 S., R. 24 and 25 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian.

C. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The proposed Salt Creek Wilderness would be managed as a natural area. Existing improvements (an interior fence, a building, and patrol trail) would be removed or allowed to revert to a natural condition.

A buried natural gas pipeline would remain and necessary compatible, occasional maintenance of it would continue. The pipeline is scarcely noticeable. A powerline now located along the south boundary of the proposed wilderness area has been excluded from the wilderness proposal.

D. THE WILDERNESS RECORD

In accordance with section 3(d)(1)(B) of the Wilderness Act, a public hearing was held at Roswell, N. Mex., on April 5, 1967, beginning at 9 a.m. The hearing officer was Mr. Elmer T. Nitzschke, Jr., attorney adviser in the Office of the Field Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior, Albuquerque, N. Mex. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife was represented by Mr. William T. Krummes, regional director, region II, Albuquerque. The entire 11,500 acre study area was presented for public discussion.

1. *Public hearing transcript*

Twenty-nine persons attended the public hearing. During the hearing a total of eight statements were presented by individuals and representatives of organizations. A Bureau of Land Management representative presented a land status map for the record. Statements were not given by any other Federal agencies or any State agency.

Of the five statements provided by representatives of organizations, all favored wilderness designation. The main reason given was to preserve a sample of "once vast natural grasslands of the plains." Several suggested excluding firelanes and a powerline from the wilderness study area. A stockman's association member expressed no opposition to the wilderness proposal, but did oppose exclusion of live-stock grazing from the area several years ago.

Several individuals made statements supporting wilderness designation. Again, the main reason given was to preserve an area of natural grassland.

2. *Communications from citizens*

Twenty individuals submitted letters for the hearing record, all of which supported wilderness designations. Many communications emphasized the potential of the area for scientific studies. A shortage of grassland type wilderness was pointed out by some, while others supported the proposal because of its wilderness type recreational potential.

3. *Communications from organizations*

Six organizations submitted written statements prior to the public hearing. Five favored wilderness status. Again, those supporting wilderness emphasized the need to preserve an important sample of natural grasslands. It was suggested that the powerline and firelanes be excluded and that the cabin and fencing be removed from the wilderness study area.

It was the opinion of the opposing group that the wilderness study area "offers very little in terms of wilderness."

4. *Elected officials*

No statement was received for the record.

5. State agencies

The Carlsbad Irrigation District regretted that it must oppose the wilderness study area because of its probable interference with salt cedar control.

The State engineer, New Mexico, opposed the wilderness study area because its designation as wilderness could preclude control of salt cedar in the Pecos River.

6. Federal agencies

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines prepared a report as well as a statement on the mineral values of the proposed wilderness area. According to their studies, sand and gravel are the only mineral resources known to have been obtained from the wilderness study area. Oil is produced within 4 to 6 miles from the area. According to the report, it is possible that oil and gas are present at shallow depths within the area.

Statements were received from the State conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, indicating that there may be a need at some time in the future for flood control and sediment abatement projects in a part of the wilderness study area.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation supported the wilderness proposal.

The Bureau of Land Management submitted a land status map for the hearing record.

The Pecos River Commission submitted a statement for the hearing record opposing the wilderness study proposal because of possible interference with the planned salt cedar eradication program.

The Federal Power Commission submitted a letter stating that establishment of the proposed Salt Creek Wilderness would not interfere with any known potential developments of hydroelectric power.

The Bureau of Reclamation submitted a letter for the record pointing out that the wilderness study area could possibly interfere with the planned salt cedar control program.

CHANGES IN WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES AFTER THE PUBLIC HEARING

The Salt Creek Wilderness proposal was reduced after the public hearing to exclude those areas along the Pecos River bottomlands containing phreatophytes. The Salt Creek Wilderness proposal now contains approximately 8,500 acres of the original 11,500-acre wilderness study area.



to pay an amount which will exceed 25 per centum of the cost of any project. Any unexpended or unobligated balance of any appropriation made pursuant to this section shall be made available for expenditure in Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, as the case may be, in the succeeding year, on any approved projects, and if unexpended or unobligated at the end of such year is authorized to be made available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying on the research program of the Fish and Wildlife Service in respect to fish of material value for sport or recreation."

Citation of title.

Sec. 204. This title may be cited as the "Federal Act in Fish Restoration Act Amendments of 1970".

Approved October 23, 1970.

Public Law 91-504

AN ACT

To designate certain lands as wilderness.

October 23, 1970
[S. 3014]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Wilderness areas.
Designation.

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

SECTION 1. In accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness:

Bering Sea.
Bogoslof.
Tuxedni.
Saint Lazaria.
Hazy Islands.
Forrester Island.

(a) certain lands in the (1) Bering Sea, Bogoslof, and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, which comprise about forty-one thousand one hundred and thirteen acres, three hundred and ninety acres, and six thousand four hundred and two acres, respectively, and which are depicted on maps entitled "Bering Sea Wilderness—Proposed", and "Bogoslof Wilderness—Proposed", and "Tuxedni Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1967, and (2) the lands comprising the Saint Lazaria, Hazy Island, and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, which comprise about sixty-two acres, forty-two acres, and two thousand six hundred and thirty acres, respectively, and which are depicted on maps entitled "Southeastern Alaska Proposed Wilderness Areas", dated August 1967, which shall be known as the "Bering Sea Wilderness", "Bogoslof Wilderness", "Tuxedni Wilderness", "Saint Lazaria Wilderness", "Hazy Islands Wilderness", and "Forrester Island Wilderness", respectively;

Three Arch-Rocks.
Oregon Islands.
Washington Islands.

(b) certain lands in the (1) Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Oregon, which comprise about seventeen acres and twenty-one acres, respectively, and which are depicted on maps entitled "Three Arch Rocks Wilderness—Proposed", and "Oregon Islands Wilderness—Proposed", dated July 1967, and (2) the lands comprising the Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges, Washington, which comprise about five acres, one hundred and twenty-five acres, and forty-nine acres, respectively, and which are depicted on a map entitled "Washington Islands Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1967, as revised January 1969, which shall be known as "Three Arch Rocks Wilderness", "Oregon Islands Wilderness", and "Washington Islands Wilderness", respectively;

Salt Creek.

(c) certain lands in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico, which comprise about eight thousand five hundred

acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Salt Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and dated August 1967, which shall be known as the "Salt Creek Wilderness";

(d) certain lands in (1) the Island Bay and Passage Key National Wildlife Refuges, Florida, which comprise about twenty acres each and which are depicted on maps entitled "Island Bay Wilderness—Proposed" and "Passage Key Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1967, and (2) the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, which comprise about eight thousand nine hundred acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Wichita Mountains Wilderness—Proposed", dated October 1967, which shall be known as "Island Bay Wilderness", "Passage Key Wilderness", and "Wichita Mountains Wilderness", respectively;

Island Bay.
Passage Key.
Wichita Mountains.

(e) certain lands in (1) the Seney, Huron Islands, and Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Michigan, which comprise about twenty-five thousand one hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and forty-seven acres, and twelve acres, respectively, and which are depicted on maps entitled "Seney Wilderness—Proposed", "Huron Islands Wilderness—Proposed", and "Michigan Islands Wilderness—Proposed", (2) the Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wilderness Refuges, Wisconsin, which comprise about twenty-seven acres and two acres, respectively, and which are depicted on a map entitled "Wisconsin Islands Wilderness—Proposed", and (3) the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, Maine, which comprise about two thousand seven hundred and eighty-two acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Edmunds Wilderness and Birch Islands Wilderness—Proposed", all said maps being dated August 1967, which shall be known as "Seney Wilderness", "Huron Islands Wilderness", "Michigan Islands Wilderness", "Wisconsin Islands Wilderness", and "Moosehorn Wilderness", respectively;

Seney.
Huron Islands.
Michigan Islands.
Wisconsin Islands.
Moosehorn.

(f) certain lands in the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Florida, which comprise about three acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Pelican Island Wilderness—Proposed" and dated August 1970, which shall be known as the "Pelican Island Wilderness"; and

Pelican Island.

(g) certain lands in the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts, which comprise about two thousand six hundred acres but excepting and excluding therefrom two tracts of land containing approximately ninety and one hundred and seventy acres, respectively and which are depicted on a map entitled "Monomoy Wilderness—Proposed" and dated August 1970, which shall be known as the "Monomoy Wilderness".

Monomoy.

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

SEC. 2. In accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 896; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness:

(a) certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument, which comprise about forty-three thousand two hundred and forty-three acres and which are depicted on a map entitled

Craters of the Moon.

"Wilderness Plan, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho", numbered 131-91,000 and dated March 1970, which shall be known as the "Craters of the Moon National Wilderness Area".

Petrified
Forest.

(b) certain lands in the Petrified Forest National Park, which comprise about fifty thousand two hundred and sixty acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Recommended Wilderness, Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona", numbered NP-PP-3320-0 and dated November 1967, which shall be known as the "Petrified Forest National Wilderness Area".

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL FORESTS

Mount Baldy.

SEC. 3. In accordance with section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(b)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness: the area classified as the Mount Baldy Primitive Area with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Proposed Mount Baldy Wilderness", dated April 1, 1966, comprising an area of approximately seven thousand acres, within and as a part of the Apache National Forest, in the State of Arizona.

Maps and de-
scriptions, filing
with congressional
committees.

SEC. 4. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, a map and a legal description of each wilderness area shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

Administration.

78 Stat. 890.
16 USC 1131
note.

SEC. 5. Wilderness areas designated by or pursuant to this Act shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary who has administrative jurisdiction over the area.

Approved October 23, 1970.

Public Law 91-505

AN ACT

October 23, 1970
[H. R. 15405]

To render the assertion of land claims by the United States based upon accretion or avulsion subject to legal and equitable defenses to which private persons asserting such claims would be subject.

Riverside County
land tract,
Calif.
Equitable set-
tlement between
U.S. and private
parties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States shall be subject to all legal and equitable defenses which are available against a private party litigant under the laws of the State in which the subject real property is located on the date of enactment of this Act in any case wherein the United States seeks to establish title to land or seeks to obtain relief dependent on ownership of such lands and (1) such title or ownership is claimed on the basis of accretion or avulsion, (2) the lands to which the United States seeks title or ownership are not necessary to provide riparian frontage to other contiguous lands owned by the United States, (3) the facts upon which the United

APR 2 1970

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 16258

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 3, 1970

Mr. Saylor introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That, (a) in accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilderness
4 Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), the following lands
5 are hereby designated as wilderness, and shall be adminis-
6 tered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the
7 provisions of the Wilderness Act:

8 (1) certain lands in the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, and
9 Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, as depicted
10 on maps entitled "Bering Sea Wilderness—Proposed",
11 and "Bogoslof Wilderness—Proposed", and "Tuxedni

1 Wilderness—Proposed”, dated August 1967, and the
2 lands comprising the Saint Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and
3 Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, as
4 depicted on maps entitled “Southeastern Alaska Pro-
5 posed Wilderness Areas”, dated August 1967, which
6 shall be known as the “Bering Sea Wilderness”, Bogos-
7 slof Wilderness”, “Tuxedni Wilderness”, “Saint Lazaria
8 Wilderness”, “Hazy Islands Wilderness”, and “For-
9 rester Island Wilderness”;

10 (2) certain lands in the Three Arch Rocks and Ore-
11 gon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Oregon, as de-
12 picted on maps entitled “Three Arch Rocks Wilder-
13 ness—Proposed”, and “Oregon Islands Wilderness—
14 Proposed”, dated July 1967, and the lands comprising
15 the Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles
16 National Wildlife Refuges, Washington, as depicted on
17 a map entitled “Washington Islands Wilderness—Pro-
18 posed”, dated August 1967, as revised January 1969,
19 which shall be known as “Three Arch Rocks Wilder-
20 ness”, “The Oregon Islands Wilderness”, and “The
21 Washington Islands Wilderness”;

22 (3) certain lands in the Bitter Lake National Wild-
23 life Refuge, New Mexico, which comprise about eight
24 thousand five hundred acres and which are depicted on a
25 map entitled “Salt Creek Wilderness—Proposed”, and

1 dated August 1967, which shall be known as the "Salt
2 Creek Wilderness";

3 (4) certain lands in (a) the Island Bay and Pas-
4 sage Key National Wildlife Refuges, Florida, as de-
5 picted on maps entitled "Island Bay Wilderness—Pro-
6 posed" and "Passage Key Wilderness—Proposed", dated
7 August 1967, and (b) the Wichita Mountains National
8 Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, as depicted on a map en-
9 titled "Wichita Mountains Wilderness—Proposed",
10 dated October 1967;

11 (5) certain lands in (a) the Seney, Huron Islands,
12 and Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Michi-
13 gan, as depicted on maps entitled "Seney Wilderness—
14 Proposed", "Huron Islands Wilderness—Proposed", and
15 "Michigan Islands Wilderness—Proposed", (b) the
16 Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wildlife Refuges,
17 Wisconsin, as depicted on a map entitled "Wisconsin Is-
18 lands Wilderness—Proposed", and (c) the Moosehorn
19 National Wildlife Refuge, Maine, as depicted on a map
20 entitled "Edmunds Wilderness and Birch Islands Wilder-
21 ness—Proposed", all said maps being dated August
22 1967;

23 (6) certain lands in the Monomoy National Wildlife
24 Refuge, Massachusetts, which comprise about two thou-
25 sand six hundred acres and which are depicted on a map

1 entitled "Monomoy Wilderness—Proposed" and dated
2 August 1967;

3 (7) certain lands in the Pelican Island National
4 Wildlife Refuge, Florida, which comprise about four
5 hundred and three acres and which are depicted on a
6 map entitled "Pelican Island Wilderness—Proposed" and
7 dated July 1967;

8 (8) certain lands in the Craters of the Moon Na-
9 tional Monument, which comprise about forty thousand
10 seven hundred and eight-five acres and which are de-
11 picted on a map entitled "Recommended Wilderness,
12 Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho," num-
13 bered NM-CRA-9011 and dated August 1967;

14 (9) certain lands in the Petrified Forest National
15 Park, which comprise about fifty thousand two hundred
16 and sixty acres and which are depicted on a map en-
17 titled "Recommended Wilderness, Petrified Forest Na-
18 tional Park, Arizona", numbered NP-PF-3320-C and
19 dated November 1967;

20 (b) Maps of these wilderness areas shall be on file and
21 available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau
22 of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, or the National Park Serv-
23 ice, Department of the Interior; and

24 (c) Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements
25 in connection with the purposes for which the foregoing

1 areas are established and for the purpose of this Act (in-
2 cluding measures required in emergencies involving the
3 health and safety of persons within the areas), there shall
4 be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent
5 roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or
6 motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechan-
7 ical transport, and no structure or installation within the
8 areas designated as wilderness by this Act.

9 SEC. 2. (a) In accordance with section 3 (b) of the
10 Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (b)), the
11 following lands are hereby designated as wilderness, and
12 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in
13 accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act:

14 (1) the area classified as the Mount Baldy Primi-
15 tive Area with the proposed additions thereto and dele-
16 tions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled
17 "Proposed Mount Baldy Wilderness", dated April 1,
18 1966, plus the addition of a one thousand five hun-
19 dred acre unit on the eastern boundary of the existing
20 primitive area lying west of Highway 273 and exclud-
21 ing the Lee Valley Reservoir and access road, compris-
22 ing an area of approximately eight thousand five hundred
23 acres, within and as a part of the Apache National
24 Forest, in the State of Arizona;

1 (2) the area classified as the Pine Mountain Prim-
2 itive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and dele-
3 tions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled
4 "Proposed Pine Mountain Wilderness", dated April 1,
5 1966, comprising an area of approximately nineteen
6 thousand five hundred acres, within and as a part
7 of the Prescott and Tonto National Forests, in the State
8 of Arizona;

9 (3) the area classified as the Sycamore Canyon
10 Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto
11 and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map
12 entitled "Proposed Sycamore Canyon Wilderness",
13 dated April 15, 1966, plus the addition of approximately
14 three thousand five hundred acres in the Summer
15 Spring-Packard Mesa unit, comprising an area of ap-
16 proximately fifty thousand acres, within and as a part
17 of the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests,
18 in the State of Arizona;

19 (b) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
20 the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal
21 description of these wilderness areas with the Interior and
22 Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and
23 the House of Representatives, and such description shall
24 have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:
25 *Provided, however, That correction of clerical and typo-*

1 graphical errors in such legal description and map may be
2 made.

3 (c) The Mount Baldy, Pine Mountain, and Sycamore
4 Canyon Wilderness Areas shall be administered by the Secre-
5 tary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the
6 Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as
7 wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions
8 to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to
9 be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

Administration Proposal

91st CONGRESS
2d SESSION

H. R. 16821

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 7, 1970

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho (for himself and Mr. McCURE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilderness
4 Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C.
5 1132 (c)), certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National
6 Monument, which comprise about forty thousand seven
7 hundred and eighty-five acres and which are depicted on a
8 map entitled "Recommended Wilderness, Craters of the
9 Moon National Monument, Idaho," numbered NM-CRA-
10 9011 and dated August 1967, are hereby designated as wil-
11 derness. The map and a description of the boundary of such

1 lands shall be on file and available for public inspection in
2 the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the
3 Interior.

4 SEC. 2. (a) The area designated by this Act as wilder-
5 ness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior
6 pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as
7 amended and supplemented and the applicable provisions of
8 the Wilderness Act.

9 (b) Only those commercial services may be authorized
10 and performed within the wilderness area designated by this
11 Act as are necessary for activities which are proper for
12 realizing the recreational or other wilderness purpose thereof.
13 There shall be no permanent road therein and, except as
14 necessary to meet minimum management requirements in
15 connection with the purposes for which the area is admin-
16 istered (including measures required in emergencies involv-
17 ing the health and safety of persons within the area), there
18 shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motor-
19 ized equipment, or other form of mechanical transport, no
20 structure or installation, and no landing of aircraft within the
21 area designated as wilderness by this Act.

MAY 5 1970

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 16822

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 7, 1970

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho (for himself and Mr. McCURE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilderness
4 Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C.
5 1132 (c)), certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National
6 Monument, which are depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness
7 Plan, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho,"
8 numbered 131-91,000 and dated March 1970, are hereby
9 designated as wilderness. The map and a description of the
10 boundary of such lands shall be on file and available for

1 public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service,
2 Department of the Interior.

3 SEC. 2. (a) The area designated by this Act as wilder-
4 ness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior
5 pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535),
6 as amended and supplemented, and the applicable provisions
7 of the Wilderness Act.

8 (b) Only those commercial services may be authorized
9 and performed within the wilderness area designated by this
10 Act as are necessary for activities which are proper for real-
11 izing the recreational or other wilderness purpose thereof.
12 There shall be no permanent road therein and, except as
13 necessary to meet minimum management requirements in
14 connection with the purposes for which the area is admin-
15 istered (including measures required in emergencies involv-
16 ing the health and safety of persons within the area), there
17 shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motor-
18 ized equipment, or other form of mechanical transport, no
19 structure or installation, and no landing of aircraft within
20 the area designated as wilderness by this Act.

SEP 9 1970

91st CONGRESS
2D SESSION**H. R. 19007**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 13, 1970

Mr. SAYLOR (for himself, Mr. HALEY, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. BURTON of Utah, Mr. CAREY, Mr. KYL, Mr. UDALL, Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. McCLURE, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. RHODES, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. KEITH, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. HATHAWAY, and Mr. FREY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL
4 WILDLIFE REFUGES

5 SECTION 1. In accordance with section 3 (c) of the
6 Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), the
7 following lands are hereby designated as wilderness:

8 (a) certain lands in the (1) Bering Sea, Bogoslof,
9 and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, which
10 comprise about forty-one thousand one hundred and
11 thirteen acres, three hundred and ninety acres, and six

1 thousand four hundred and two acres, respectively, and
2 which are depicted on maps entitled "Bering Sea
3 Wilderness—Proposed", and "Bogoslof Wilderness—
4 Proposed", and "Tuxedni Wilderness—Proposed", dated
5 August 1967, and (2) the lands comprising the Saint
6 Lazaria, Hazy Island, and Forrester Island National
7 Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, which comprise about sixty-
8 two acres, forty-two acres, and two thousand six hun-
9 dred and thirty acres, respectively, and which are
10 depicted on maps entitled "Southeastern Alaska Pro-
11 posed Wilderness Areas", dated August 1967, which
12 shall be known as the "Bering Sea Wilderness", "Bogos-
13 lof Wilderness", "Tuxedni Wilderness", "Saint Lazaria
14 Wilderness", "Hazy Islands Wilderness", and "For-
15 rester Island Wilderness", respectively;

16 (b) certain lands in the (1) Three Arch Rocks and
17 Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Oregon,
18 which comprise about seventeen acres and twenty-
19 one acres, respectively, and which are depicted on maps
20 entitled "Three Arch Rocks Wilderness—Proposed",
21 and "Oregon Islands Wilderness—Proposed", dated
22 July 1967, and (2) the lands comprising the Copalis,
23 Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles National Wild-
24 life Refuges, Washington, which comprise about five
25 acres, one hundred and twenty-five acres, and forty-nine

1 acres, respectively, and which are depicted on a map
2 entitled "Washington Islands Wilderness—Proposed",
3 dated August 1967, as revised January 1969, which
4 shall be known as "Three Arch Rocks Wilderness",
5 "Oregon Islands Wilderness", and "Washington Islands
6 Wilderness", respectively;

7 (c) certain lands in the Bitter Lake National Wild-
8 life Refuge, New Mexico, which comprise about eight
9 thousand five hundred acres and which are depicted on
10 a map entitled "Salt Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and
11 dated August 1967, which shall be known as the "Salt
12 Creek Wilderness";

13 (d) certain lands in (1) the Island Bay and Pas-
14 sage Key National Wildlife Refuges, Florida, which com-
15 prise about twenty acres each and which are depicted on
16 maps entitled "Island Bay Wilderness—Proposed" and
17 "Passage Key Wilderness—Proposed", dated August
18 1967, and (2) the Wichita Mountains National Wild-
19 life Refuge, Oklahoma, which comprise about eight
20 thousand nine hundred acres and which are depicted on
21 a map entitled "Wichita Mountains Wilderness—Pro-
22 posed", dated October 1967, which shall be known as
23 "Island Bay Wilderness", "Passage Key Wilderness",
24 and "Wichita Mountains Wilderness", respectively;

25 (e) certain lands in (1) the Sency, Huron Islands,

1 and Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Michi-
2 gan, which comprise about twenty-five thousand one
3 hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and forty-seven
4 acres, and twelve acres, respectively, and which are
5 depicted on maps entitled "Seney Wilderness—Pro-
6 posed", "Huron Islands Wilderness—Proposed", and
7 "Michigan Islands Wilderness—Proposed", (2) the
8 Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wildlife Refuges,
9 Wisconsin, which comprise about twenty-seven acres and
10 two acres, respectively, and which are depicted on a
11 map entitled "Wisconsin Islands Wilderness—Pro-
12 posed", and (3) the Moosehorn National Wildlife
13 Refuge, Maine, which comprise about two thousand
14 seven hundred and eighty-two acres and which are
15 depicted on a map entitled "Edmunds Wilderness and
16 Birch Islands Wilderness—Proposed", all said maps
17 being dated August 1967, which shall be known as
18 "Seney Wilderness", "Huron Islands Wilderness",
19 "Michigan Islands Wilderness", "Wisconsin Islands
20 Wilderness", and "Moosehorn Wilderness", respec-
21 tively;

22 (f) certain lands in the Pelican Island National
23 Wildlife Refuge, Florida, which comprise about three
24 acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Pelican
25 Island Wilderness—Proposed" and dated August 1970,

1 which shall be known as the "Pelican Island Wilder-
2 ness"; and

3 (g) certain lands in the Monomoy National Wild-
4 life Refuge, Massachusetts, which comprise about two
5 thousand six hundred acres but excepting and exclud-
6 ing therefrom two tracts of land containing approxi-
7 mately ninety and one hundred and seventy acres, re-
8 spectively and which are depicted on a map entitled
9 "Monomoy Wilderness—Proposed" and dated August
10 1970, which shall be known as the "Monomoy Wilder-
11 ness".

12 DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL
13 PARKS AND MONUMENTS

14 SEC. 2. In accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilder-
15 ness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), the follow-
16 ing lands are hereby designated as wilderness:

17 (a) certain lands in the Craters of the Moon Na-
18 tional Monument, which comprise about forty-three
19 thousand two hundred and forty-three acres and which
20 are depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Craters
21 of the Moon National Monument, Idaho", numbered
22 131-91,000 and dated March 1970, which shall be
23 known as the "Craters of the Moon National Wilderness
24 Area";

25 (b) certain lands in the Petrified Forest National

1 Park, which comprise about fifty thousand two hundred
2 and sixty acres and which are depicted on a map entitled
3 "Recommended Wilderness, Petrified Forest National
4 Park, Arizona", numbered NP-PF-3320-O and dated
5 November 1967, which shall be known as the "Petrified
6 Forest National Wilderness Area".

7 DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL
8 FORESTS

9 SEC. 3. In accordance with section 3 (b) of the Wilder-
10 ness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (b)), the following
11 lands are hereby designated as wilderness: the area classified
12 as the Mount Baldy Primitive Area with the proposed addi-
13 tions thereto and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted
14 on a map entitled "Proposed Mount Baldy Wilderness",
15 dated April 1, 1966, comprising an area of approximately
16 seven thousand acres, within and as a part of the Apache
17 National Forest, in the State of Arizona.

18 SEC. 4. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
19 a map and a legal description of each wilderness area shall
20 be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees
21 of the United States Senate and the House of Represent-
22 atives, and such description shall have the same force and
23 effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That
24 correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal
25 description and map may be made.

1 SEC. 5. Wilderness areas designated by or pursuant to
2 this Act shall be administered in accordance with the pro-
3 visions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated
4 by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference
5 in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness
6 Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date
7 of this Act, and any reference to the Secretary of Agricul-
8 ture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary who
9 has administrative jurisdiction over the area.

DESIGNATING CERTAIN LANDS AS WILDERNESS

SEPTEMBER 9, 1970.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. BARING, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 19007]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 19007) to designate certain lands as wilderness, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

H.R. 19007 designates as wilderness certain lands located within several national wildlife refuges, national parks and monuments, and national forests. These areas are located in 12 States and together they total approximately 201,000 acres that will be added to the wilderness system.

H.R. 19007 consolidates into one proposal, numerous wilderness bills pending before the committee. It also brings together in one bill the wilderness legislation considered and passed by the Senate in connection with S. 710, S. 826, S. 1652, S. 126, and S. 3014, with certain modifications.

H.R. 19007 was introduced by Mr. Saylor, for himself, Mr. Haley, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Skubitz, Mr. Johnson of California, Mr. Burton of Utah, Mr. Carey, Mr. Kyl, Mr. Udall, Mr. Steiger of Arizona, Mr. Burton of California, Mr. McClure, Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. Ruppe, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Needs, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Hansen of Idaho, Mr. Boland, Mr. Keith, Mr. Ottinger, Mr. Hathaway, and Mr. Frey. An identical bill, H.R. 19008, was also introduced by Mr. Saylor, for himself, Mr. Tunney, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Foley, Mr. Don H. Clausen, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Wold, Mr. Kee, Mr. Camp, Mr. Gerald R. Ford, Mr. Nedzi, Mr. Vander Jagt, Mr. William D. Ford, Mr. Cederberg, Mr. Brown of Michigan, Mr. McDonald of Michigan, Mr. Esch, and Mr. Riegle.

NEED

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, directed the Secretary of Agriculture to review, within 10 years, areas within the national forests to determine their suitability for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary of Interior was similarly directed to review areas within national parks, national monuments, wildlife refuges, and game ranges for the same purpose. Upon a finding favorable to wilderness designation, the respective Departments were directed to submit their recommendations to the President in order that the President might advise the Congress of his recommendations regarding these areas. Any recommendation of the President for designation of an area as wilderness becomes effective only if so provided by an act of Congress.

For each of the areas considered by the present legislation, the above outlined procedures were followed and in each instance the legislation has received favorable consideration by the respective Departments and has been recommended by the President.

H.R. 19007 proposes wilderness designation for 201,262 acres of land located in 12 States from Alaska to Florida and from Maine to Washington. This land is located in numerous national parks, national monuments, wildlife refuges, and national forests throughout the United States. The size of the areas range from over 50,000 acres per unit down to 3 acres. Physical conditions, including climate, location, topography, and geology vary extensively. The areas have little in common except one very distinctive characteristic. Each is an undeveloped tract of Federal land retaining its natural character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. Each can be managed and protected to preserve its natural conditions for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Each presents outstanding opportunities for recreation and solitude as well as having considerable value for scientific study.

The designation of these areas as wilderness will preserve them from the encroachment of our modern mechanized and motorized society. To the maximum extent possible, the usual commercialization will be prohibited. Except in certain emergencies, the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, motor boats, or the landing of aircraft will be prohibited and permanent structures or installations will not be permitted. Certain other activities, authorized by the Wilderness Act, such as hunting, fishing, grazing of livestock, and mineral development, where now authorized and permitted within these areas, may continue. These permitted activities must be conducted, however, in a manner consistent with the overall purpose of the wilderness concept and they will be subject to certain statutory restrictions imposed by the Wilderness Act as well as by subsequent regulations issued by the two departments administering the land. The primary objective will be to preserve these tracts of land in an unspoiled and natural condition with evidence of man's work substantially unnoticeable.

During the consideration of these areas for wilderness designation, testimony disclosed that some were not entirely free of manmade improvements. In most instances this problem had been recognized by the two departments, and they had recommended the exclusion of land immediately surrounding such structures or improvements. Also, in a

few situations where improvements now exist, the committee was assured by the departmental witnesses that these were scheduled for removal upon designation of the area as wilderness. The committee approves and accepts this position and wishes to emphasize its own conviction that these areas must be kept free of manmade intrusions and of nonconforming uses. In order to maintain this wilderness concept, the committee found it necessary to recommend the exclusion of certain areas from the proposed Monomoy Wilderness that had not been recommended for exclusion by the Department of the Interior. Also, in connection with the proposed Pelican Island Wilderness, the committee was compelled to recommend a substantial reduction in the size of the proposal because the land recommended for inclusion was not in Federal ownership. In both of these situations, it is the committee's understanding that the Department of the Interior will make every effort to eliminate the nonconforming uses in the first instance and to work out a program of land exchange to gain control of the excluded land in the second. The committee urges the Department to give this a high priority in order that these two wilderness proposals may be fully completed by the addition of the presently excluded tracts of land.

With the exception of the indicated deletions from these two wilderness proposals and the addition of some 2,243 acres to the Craters of the Moon Wilderness area, the committee accepted the boundary recommendations of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior for each of the proposed wilderness areas.

In considering these proposals, the committee found that each of the three agencies involved, that is, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and the National Park Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of the Interior, had recommended language for the administration of their respective areas that was not uniform. The adoption of the recommended language would have allowed and permitted certain activities in wilderness areas created from National Parks and Monuments and Wildlife Refuges not authorized or contemplated by the Wilderness Act of 1964. For this reason, the committee adopted the language contained in the 1964 act as the standard for the administration of all wilderness areas whether created from parks, monuments, refuge areas or from the national forests. It should be added, however, that this does not authorize any activities presently prohibited within these areas. For example, where mining, mineral leasing, hunting or grazing of livestock is now prohibited or restricted, as is the case in most national parks and monuments, these activities would remain prohibited or restricted. Those areas now open to these activities would remain open if permitted by the Wilderness Act and subject to its provisions and restrictions, if any. The language adopted by the committee prohibits the construction of permanent roads, the use of motorboats, or motorized equipment, commercial activities, and other uses or activities prohibited by the provision of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

The U.S. Geological Survey has examined each proposal for its mineral value and the reports indicate there is very little probability of economic mineral development in any of the areas.

A brief description of each area recommended for designation as wilderness follows:

1. *Bering Sea wilderness, Alaska.*—The Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge is located in the Bering Sea approximately 200 miles from the Alaska mainland. It was established by Executive Order No. 1037 on February 27, 1909, as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds. It consists of three islands, Hall, St. Matthew, and Pinnacle, with a total area of about 41,113 acres. In 1944 the Army introduced reindeer on St. Matthew. The herd increased to several thousand by 1960 but died off due to disease and overcrowding. There are now only 33 females remaining. The area is inaccessible and is little used by the public.

2. *Bogoslof wilderness, Alaska.*—The Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge, located in the Bering Sea north of the Aleutian chain, was established by Executive Order No. 1049 of March 2, 1909, as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds. It consists of two islands, Bogoslof and Fire, with a total of about 390 acres. It is a sea bird nesting area and is also used by sea lions. It is inaccessible and receives little use by the public.

3. *Tuxedni Wilderness, Alaska.*—The Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge is located in Cook Inlet approximately 120 miles southwest of Anchorage. It consists of two islands, Chisik and Duck, for a total of 6,402 acres. The refuge was established by Executive Order No. 1039 of February 27, 1909, to protect sea bird nesting habitats. There is a 20-acre plot of private land on Chisik Island on which a salmon cannery factory is located. This tract, and an additional 20 acres containing a reservoir and access road, have been excluded from the wilderness proposal. Near the north end of the island there are several small cabins used by fishermen during the commercial salmon season. This small area has also been excluded.

The islands receive little public use. The vegetation consists of noncommercial spruce, alder, alpine herbs and grasses.

4. *St. Lazaria Wilderness, Alaska.*—The St. Lazaria National Wildlife Refuge is located at the entrance of Sitka Sound and is approximately 15 miles southwest of Sitka. It was established by Executive Order No. 1040 of February 27, 1909, as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds. It consists of one large and two smaller islands for a total of about 62 acres. It receives little public use but may have some future potential due to its accessibility from Sitka. There is an old abandoned military camp on the island, but it has not been maintained.

5. *Hazy Island Wilderness, Alaska.*—The Hazy Island National Wildlife Refuge is located approximately 30 miles south of Saint Lazaria Island and is made up of a group of five small islands with a total of about 42 acres. The refuge was established by Executive Order No. 1459 of January 11, 1912, as a preserve and breeding ground for native sea birds. It has little potential for recreational use because of difficult access and the proximity of other areas better suited for public use.

6. *Forrester Island Wilderness, Alaska.*—The Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge is located in southeastern Alaska approximately 80 miles southwest of Ketchikan and consists of five islands and numerous rocky outcrops with a total of about 2,630 acres. It was established by Executive Order No. 1458 of January 11, 1912, as a

nesting area for sea birds. Because of its isolation and difficult access, it receives little public use. There is an old abandoned military camp on the island, but it has not been maintained.

7. *Three Arch Rocks Wilderness, Oreg.*—The Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge was established by Executive Order No. 669 of October 14, 1907, as a sanctuary for sea birds. It consists of nine small rocks totaling approximately 17 acres. The area is located near Oceanside, Oreg. Public use is limited due to problems of access.

8. *Oregon Islands Wilderness, Oreg.*—The Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge was established by Executive Order No. 7035 of May 6, 1935, as a bird refuge. The area is located one-half mile off the coast from Brookings, Oreg., and consists of Goat Island with a total of about 21 acres.

9. *Washington Islands Wilderness, Wash.*—The proposed Washington Islands Wilderness consists of three island refuges—the Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute National Wildlife Refuges—that were established by Executive order of October 23, 1907. The refuges consist of many small islands, rocks, and reefs which extend for more than 100 miles and have an area of 5,125 and 49 acres respectively. They provide a sanctuary for migratory sea birds. Marine mammals also utilize them as a breeding ground. Within the Quillayute proposal, two islands were excluded upon the recommendation of the Department. These are James and Destruction Islands. Destruction Island was excluded because of the presence of a lighthouse. James Island is not within the refuge, although it is so shown on the map.

The areas are seldom visited by the public.

10. *Salt Creek Wilderness, N. Mex.*—The proposed Salt Creek Wilderness is within the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge which is located along the Pecos River in Chaves County, N. Mex. The refuge was established by Executive Order No. 7724 of October 8, 1937. It consists of two tracts 3.5 miles apart. The south tract is a highly developed waterfowl management area. The north area is less developed and it contains the proposed Salt Creek Wilderness.

The proposed wilderness area contains about 8,500 acres. Excluded from the eastern part of the proposal is an area containing fire lanes, brush control, and some flood control work. Within the wilderness proposal are several improvements such as fences and a small cabin. These will be removed. A pipeline traverses the area, and it will remain. Controlled access to the line will be permitted for inspection and repair.

Some oil and gas has been found nearby, but the U.S. Geological Survey reports indicate this area has little potential for mineral development.

11. *Island Bay Wilderness, Fla.*—The Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge is located off the west coast of Florida within Charlotte Harbor. The refuge was established by Executive Order No. 958 of October 23, 1908, as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds. The area to be designated as wilderness consists of about 20 acres of the upland portion of several small islands and keys. The surrounding submerged lands are controlled by the State of Florida and have been designated as an aquatic preserve. Carefully regulated day use by the public will be permitted during the July to October period.

12. *Passage Key Wilderness, Fla.*—The Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1905, and at that time included

about 36 acres. This size has subsequently been reduced by storms to its present size of about 20 acres. The refuge is at the mouth of Tampa Bay and is within a short distance of the cities of Tampa, St. Petersburg, and Bradenton. As it is used extensively by shore and colonial birds, public use will be carefully controlled so as not to interfere with or disrupt bird use.

13. *Wichita Mountains Wilderness, Okla.*—The Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge was originally set aside by Presidential proclamation of June 2, 1905, as a game preserve and was subsequently enlarged by Executive Order No. 7116 of July 26, 1935. It is located in southwestern Oklahoma in Comanche County and is a refuge for buffalo, longhorn cattle, and elk as well as numerous smaller game species.

Two units of the refuge are suitable for wilderness designation. These are the Charons Gardens unit which contains 5,000 acres and the North Mountain unit with 3,900 acres. Within the Charons Gardens unit there are minor improvements such as trails, two stock ponds, and some drift fencing. The fencing will be removed when the refuge boundary is fenced. In the North Mountain unit, there is evidence of an old bulldozed trail and two semideveloped springs.

The geologic formations are unusual, but do not offer encouragement for mineral development.

Unrestricted public use will not be acceptable but carefully controlled use will be permitted.

14. *Seney Wilderness, Mich.*—The Seney National Wildlife Refuge was established by Executive Order No. 7246 of December 10, 1935 for the protection and production of waterfowl and other wildlife. The total area of the refuge is over 94,000 acres, but that portion selected as suitable for wilderness designation totals about 25,150 acres and is located in the northwest corner of the refuge. The land within the proposal is characterized by string bogs and logged over white pine forests that have been burned since logging and now support aspen and jack pine. Seney is a popular recreation area with hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing popular pursuits. As these activities are compatible with wilderness preservation, they will be permitted to continue.

15. *Huron Islands Wilderness, Mich.*—The Huron Islands National Wildlife Refuge was originally established as a reserve and breeding ground for native birds by Executive Order No. 357-D of October 10, 1905 and subsequently by Executive Order No. 7795 of January 21, 1938, as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife. The land proposed for wilderness designation is located 3 miles off the south shore of Lake Superior and consists of a group of 7 islands with a total of 147 acres. The Department recommended and the Committee accepted the exclusion of Huron Island from the proposed wilderness area because of the presence of a lighthouse and related facilities. The center island (East Island) was withdrawn by the Corps of Engineers as a quarry site but not used. Other sites for similar stone are readily available.

16. *Michigan Islands Wilderness, Mich.*—The Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuge was established by Public Land Order No. 365 of April 10, 1947, as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds. It is used extensively by waterfowl and migratory birds. The

refuge is made up of three islands, Shoe, Pismire, and Scarecrow, with a total of about 12 acres. Public use will be limited to afford full protection to the nesting birds.

17. *Wisconsin Islands Wilderness, Wis.*—The proposed Wisconsin Islands Wilderness area consists of the Gravel Island and the Green Bay National Wildlife Refuges in Door County, Wis. with a total area of 29 acres of limestone rock located in Lake Michigan. These refuges were originally established for use by nesting birds by Executive Order No. 1678 of January 9, 1913, and Executive Order No. 1487 of February 21, 1912, respectively. The islands have received little use by the public and future use will be carefully controlled to protect the nesting birds.

18. *Moosehorn Wilderness, Maine.*—The Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge was established by Executive Order No. 7650 of July 1, 1937. The refuge consists of three units but only two of these, the Edmonds and Birch Islands units, are proposed for wilderness study. From the Edmonds unit, with a total area of 5,350 acres, approximately 2,775 acres were selected as being suitable for wilderness designation. The Birch Islands unit, which consists of two islands of about 7 acres, was also found to be suitable for wilderness designation. These two units give the proposed Moosehorn Wilderness a total area of 2,782 acres. The Edmonds unit had been logged over several times, but is rapidly returning to a natural condition. The public has made use of these areas in the past and this activity, including hunting, fishing and wilderness hiking, will continue.

19. *Pelican Island Wilderness, Fla.*—The Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge was established by President Theodore Roosevelt by an Executive order of March 13, 1903 and was subsequently enlarged by Executive Order No. 1014 of January 26, 1909 and Public Land Order No. 3276 of November 29, 1963. It is located in Indian River County, Fla. some 75 miles north of West Palm Beach. This was the first national wildlife refuge established in the United States. Its designation as wilderness will assure its continued preservation and will prevent any encroachment by nearby real estate developments.

The Department of the Interior originally proposed an area of some 403 acres for wilderness designation. This included Pelican Island (3 acres) as well as a number of other islands and keys, totaling about 400 acres. However, it was disclosed during the hearings that the State of Florida, under the Swamp Lands Grant Act of 1850, has title to all of this land except Pelican Island. For this reason, the Department's recommendation for inclusion of the 403 acres as wilderness could not be followed. Only the 3 acres encompassed by Pelican Island have been recommended for designation as wilderness. It is the committee's understanding that land exchanges are now being considered whereby these 400 acres will be transferred to the Federal Government by the State of Florida in exchange for other Federal land. The committee urges prompt action on these exchanges in order that these additional lands may be designated as wilderness by subsequent congressional action.

20. *Monomoy Wilderness, Mass.*—Monomoy Island is a 2,600-acre treeless island extending about 9 miles south from the elbow of Cape Cod, near the town of Chatham, Mass. It was established on June 1, 1944, as a part of the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge,

all but some 4 acres of the island having been acquired by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act. The area is used extensively by shore birds.

Because of certain nonconforming uses and activities that presently exist on Monomoy Island, the committee amended the departmental proposal by deleting two areas containing 90 and 170 acres respectively. Within the 90 acre exclusion, there are 10 permittees that have summer or weekend cabins. These permittees own only the improvements and not the land on which the cabins are located. Each permittee also has a revokable annual permit to operate a dune buggy or other vehicle on the island, and it has been customary to drive from the north end of the island to the site of the cabins. The 170 acre exclusion is located near the south end of the island and contains three tracts of privately owned land with substantial improvements. Two of these tracts are of 1 acre each and on each is located weekend cabins and improvements that are used by two individual owners. The third tract is of 2 acres and is owned and used by the Massachusetts Audubon Society. A former lighthouse is located on this tract. Each of these three parties also has revokable annual permits to operate vehicles on the island. Again, it has been the practice to drive the length of the island to the site of improvements. It is also the committee's understanding that some commercial use has been made of vehicles by the Massachusetts Audubon Society to conduct paid tours on the island. In addition to these three privately owned tracts and their improvements, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, in connection with the refuge, uses one or two sheds for storage purposes near the former site of the old Coast Guard buildings.

These two exclusions were made by the committee after careful consideration and with the realization that to include them would not be consistent with the purpose of the Wilderness Act of 1964 or with the committee's own desire to maintain wilderness areas in an unspoiled and natural state. The committee wishes to emphasize that it expects the Secretary of the Interior to make every effort to manage the entire island in a manner consistent with the concept of wilderness. The use of vehicles within the area designated as wilderness must be prohibited. In addition, the annual permits for the use of vehicles within the two excluded tracts must be strictly controlled and phased out within a very short time. The exclusion of these two tracts should not be viewed as an invitation to continue using vehicles within their boundaries. In addition, the committee expects the Secretary to move forward expeditiously with a program to acquire all outstanding private rights or interests on the island in order that the presently excluded tracts may be considered for wilderness designation in the near future. Because of the historical significance attached to the lighthouse, it appears that this structure should be preserved. There does not appear to be the same reason to retain any of the other structures now on the island.

The Monomoy Wilderness as recommended by the committee will contain about 2,340 acres.

21. *Craters of the Moon National Wilderness Area, Idaho.*—The Craters of the Moon National Monument, which is located in the State of Idaho, was established by Presidential proclamation on May 2, 1924. Subsequent boundary revisions of the area have been made and

the national monument now includes 53,545 acres of land containing some outstanding phenomena associated with volcanic action.

As recommended by the committee, the Craters of the Moon National Wilderness area would comprise a total of 43,243 acres. While the departmental recommendation did not include the Big Cinder Butte area, the committee concluded that this 2,243 acres of land would make a meaningful contribution to the wilderness area and that it would not unduly interfere with public use and enjoyment of the national monument.

22. *The Petrified Forest National Wilderness Area, Ariz.*—The Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona was first established as a National Monument on December 8, 1906. Pursuant to an act of Congress, the monument was redesignated as a national park on December 7, 1962.

Presently, 94,190 acres of land are included within the boundaries of the park. Of this amount, the recommended Petrified Forest National Wilderness Area will include more than 50,000 acres. The wilderness area contemplated will consist of two units. One unit, located in the Painted Desert portion of the national park, will contain 43,020 acres. The other is to be located in the Petrified Forest area and will comprise 7,240 acres.

23. *Mount Baldy Wilderness, Ariz.*—The proposal recommends that 6,640 acres of the existing Mount Baldy Primitive Area and 335 contiguous acres of the Apache National Forest, State of Arizona, be designated as wilderness for an overall area of approximately 7,000 acres. This proposal is located 20 miles southwest of Springerville, Ariz., and about 225 miles northeast of Phoenix. It ranges in elevation from 9,000 to 11,590 feet and would be the only wilderness area in Arizona to include the sub-alpine vegetation zone. Vegetation consists of spruce, Douglas-fir, white fir, and ponderosa pine, together with aspen and meadow areas. Commercial timber is estimated at 53,700,000 board feet but is inoperable at this time due to the difficult terrain.

Big game animals include deer, elk, bear, turkey, grouse, as well as other smaller game and nongame animals and birds.

There is some livestock grazing within the area, and this will continue.

The area is important as a watershed and its designation as wilderness will not interfere with this use.

Recreation use, in both the winter and summer seasons, is significant and this activity will continue.

COST

No increase in budgetary requirements is involved in H.R. 19007.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends enactment of H.R. 19007.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION

The favorable reports of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior follow:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will respond to your request for the views of this Department on H.R. 16258, a bill to designate certain lands as wilderness.

We recommend that the bill be enacted, but we defer to the Department of Agriculture with regard to the three primitive areas administered by the Department of Agriculture.

H.R. 16258 designates certain lands within 23 national wildlife refuges, two units of the national park system, and three primitive areas as wilderness. Under the bill the 23 refuges and two units of the national park system to be designated as wilderness will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, while the three primitive areas will, if designated as wilderness, be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

We note that proposals concerning the 23 national wildlife refuges are identical to draft legislation submitted by the President to the Congress on March 29, 1968, and January 18, 1969. The proposals covering the two units of the national park system are similar to the draft legislation submitted by the President to Congress on March 29, 1968.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of H.R. 16258 is inconsistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

MITCHELL MELICH,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 25, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you asked, here is our report on H.R. 16258, a bill to designate certain lands as wilderness.

Since section 1 of H.R. 16258 relates to areas administered by the Department of the Interior, we make no recommendation regarding its enactment. The Department of Agriculture recommends that section 2 of the bill be enacted with the amendments suggested herein.

Section 2 of H.R. 16258 would designate the Mount Baldy Wilderness within and as a part of the Apache National Forest, comprising an area of approximately 8,500 acres, the Pine Mountain Wilderness within and as a part of the Prescott and Tonto National Forests, comprising an area of approximately 19,500 acres, and the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness within and as a part of the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests, comprising an area of approximately 50,000 acres.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890) established the national wilderness preservation system. Subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to review the areas then classified as national forest primitive areas, within 10 years, as to their suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness. The act provided that the Secretary is to report his findings to the President, and the President is to submit his recommendations to Congress.

The proposed Mount Baldy, Pine Mountain, and Sycamore Canyon Wildernesses resulted from a review of the Mount Baldy, Pine Mountain, and Sycamore Canyon Primitive Areas in accordance with the review procedures set forth by the Wilderness Act. The Secretary of Agriculture submitted his report on these proposed wildernesses to the President on September 7, 1967. The President submitted his recommendations to Congress on March 29, 1968. These recommendations and the reasons therefor are recorded in House Document No. 292, 90th Congress, parts 1, 2, and 4.

Except for increasing the size of the Mount Baldy Wilderness from 6,975 to 8,500 acres and of the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness from 46,500 to 50,000 acres, H.R. 16258 embraces the recommendations as submitted to Congress by the President.

House Document No. 292, parts 1 and 4, explains the consideration that was given the acreage increases which are proposed in H.R. 16258 for the Mount Baldy and Sycamore Canyon Wildernesses. The reasons why these proposed increases are not recommended for addition are recorded in the document.

We recommend that the following changes be made in H.R. 16258.

Page 5, line 18—After "1966," delete all through "road," in line 21.

Page 5, line 22—Delete the words "eight thousand five hundred" and insert in lieu thereof the words "seven thousand".

Page 6, line 13—After "1966," delete all through "unit," in line 15.

Page 6, line 16—Delete the words "fifty thousand" and insert in lieu thereof the words "forty-six thousand five hundred".

Page 7—Add the following new subsection to clarify the status of the three existing primitive areas:

"(d) The previous classifications of the Mount Baldy Primitive Area, the Pine Mountain Primitive Area, and the Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area are hereby abolished."

The Budget of the Budget advises that enactment of H.R. 16258 with the foregoing amendments would be consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 14, 1969.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 12240, a bill to designate certain lands of the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Indian River County, Fla., as wilderness. An identical bill, S. 126, passed the Senate on May 23, 1969.

We recommend the enactment of either bill with the amendment suggested herein.

Both bills would designate an area of about 403 acres of the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge in Florida as part of the national wilderness preservation system in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892). Both bills provide that the wilderness area shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge was established by Executive order of President Theodore Roosevelt on March 13, 1903, and was the first refuge in the national wildlife refuge system. An outstanding bird rookery long before its establishment as a refuge, Pelican Island continues to be one of the most important nesting sites for brown pelicans and other water birds in Florida. It is located in Indian River County, Fla., 75 miles northwest of Palm Beach.

The refuge originally contained only Pelican Island which is about 3 acres in size. An additional 613 acres of unsurveyed land was described in a public land order in 1963, as an addition to the refuge, although it was recognized that the lands when surveyed might be found to be of such character as to be subject to selection by the State under the Swamp Land Act of 1850. The Bureau of Land Management has now surveyed these and other lands in that vicinity, and found them to be swamp in character within the contemplation of the 1850 act. The plat of survey, although approved, has not been officially filed pending resolution of certain protests by persons asserting ownership to some of the land. We may not inquire into the State's interest prior to the disposition of the protests.

The Pelican Island Wilderness proposal encompasses 403 acres. All of the designated lands are on islands, and all are a part of the refuge.

The islands in the refuge are separated from the mainland by the shallow, brackish waters of the Indian River. Dense stands of black mangrove form an almost solid canopy over these islands, hiding the miniature ground "forest" of air-roots which are characteristic of this species. Red mangrove, with its tangle of prop roots, occurs as a fringe, of variable width, around the shores. Pickleweed forms a dense ground cover where the mangrove canopy is thin, and submerged stands of shoalgrass, widgeon grass, and various algae are abundant in the surrounding water.

A public hearing was held in Vero Beach, Fla., on April 5, 1967, and 32 statements, unanimously in favor of the wilderness proposal, were presented or read into the record. In addition, a number of petitions and resolutions in support of the wilderness proposal, were received from 34 organizations, and signed by over 1,260 individuals. These statements illustrate a great public interest in the protection of birds and their habitat, protection of estuarine and fisheries resources, and the long-range preservation of the scenic, esthetic and ecological values of this area.

As coastal land and water areas continue to be developed, Pelican Island Refuge will become increasingly important, not only for its value to fish and wildlife resources, but because it represents an ecological type that is rapidly disappearing from the east coast of Florida. Permanent preservation of the refuge islands as wilderness

and the surrounding bay bottoms. in their natural condition as part of the refuge will insure a source of continuing enjoyment for residents and visitors alike.

Even though the three acres comprising Pelican Island may be the only Federal land left in the refuge, nevertheless, we strongly recommend that wilderness designation be ascribed thereto.

The geology and mineral resources of Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge are discussed in Geological Survey Bulletin No. 700-0. There is no record of mineral production from the refuge. Zircon and other heavy minerals (ilmenite, rutile, monazite and garnet) have been mined from beach deposits south of the refuge, but significant quantities of these minerals are not believed to occur in the refuge. The Hawthorn formation underlies the refuge at a depth of about 200 feet and it may at some future date be a source of phosphate. At the present time, however, the phosphate potential beneath the refuge is believed to be of no significant value. The overall mineral resource of the refuge study area is considered poor.

We recommend the addition of a new section 3 to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements in connection with the purposes for which the area is administered (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of motorized transport, and no structure or installation within the area designated as wilderness by this Act."

This section parallels section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act which applies to areas designated by that act.

Time has not permitted securing advice from the Bureau of the Budget as to the relationship of this report to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 12732, a bill to designate certain lands within the Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge in Florida as wilder-

We recommend the enactment of H.R. 12732 with amendments. You may recall that on March 29, 1968, President Johnson transmitted to Congress pursuant to section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892), his recommendation that certain lands within the Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge and several other national wildlife refuges in Florida be designated as wilderness.

While the present bill deals only with the Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge, this Department continues to recommend inclusion of the previously submitted national wildlife refuges in Florida in the wilderness system.

Sections 2 and 3 of the proposed bill are identical to the draft legislation submitted to the Congress by this Department. However, more recent proposals have contained certain improved language. In order to conform H.R. 12732 to more recent proposals, we recommend the following amendments:

1. Revise line 1 on page 2 through line 13 to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The area designated by this act as wilderness shall be known as the 'Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness' and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

"SEC. 3. Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements in connection with the purposes for which the area was established and for the purposes of this act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within the area designated as wilderness by this Act."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of H.R. 12732 is consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE L. GLASGOW,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will respond to your request for the views of this Department on S. 3014, a bill to designate certain lands as wilderness.

We recommend that the bill be enacted with a perfecting amendment.

As introduced, S. 3014 contained several wilderness proposals, including proposals in Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon. Action on these later two proposals was postponed, however, by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and, as passed by the Senate on December 12, 1969, S. 3014 classifies as wilderness only certain lands within the Forrester Island, Hazy Island, St. Lazaria, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, and Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska; Three-Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Oregon; Copalis, Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges, Washington; and Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico.

We note that the proposals included in S. 3014, as introduced and passed by the Senate, are identical to draft legislation submitted by President Johnson to the Congress on January 18, 1969.

We realize that certain problems have arisen with regard to the Malheur and Hart Mountain proposals which lead to their being deleted from the bill before passage by the Senate. We are in contact with all the interested parties and are trying to resolve the issues raised.

If all issues have been resolved by the time hearings are held, we will request an amendment to include the two deleted national wildlife refuges.

We note a typographical error on line 9, page 2. The word "Tree" should be corrected to "Three".

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of S. 3014 is consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE L. GLASGOW,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1970.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 12444, a bill to designate the Mount Baldy Wilderness, the Pine Mountain Wilderness, and the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness within certain national forests in the State of Arizona.

With two exceptions H.R. 12444 is identical to legislative proposals previously submitted to Congress. The exceptions are (1) the addition of 2,500 acres to the proposed Mount Baldy Wilderness and (2) the addition of 3,900 acres to the proposed Sycamore Canyon Wilderness.

We defer to the Department of Agriculture as to the merits of the bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of H.R. 12444 is consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE L. GLASGOW,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 31, 1970.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you asked, here is our report on H.R. 12444, a bill to designate the Mount Baldy Wilderness, the Pine Mountain Wilderness, and the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness within certain national forests in the State of Arizona.

The Department of Agriculture recommends that H.R. 12444 be enacted, if amended as shown below.

H.R. 12444 would designate the Mount Baldy Wilderness within and as a part of the Apache National Forest, comprising an area of approximately 9,500 acres, the Pine Mountain Wilderness within and as a part of the Prescott and Tonto National Forests, comprising an area of approximately 19,500 acres, and the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness within and as a part of the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests, comprising an area of approximately 50,400 acres.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890) established the national wilderness preservation system. Subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to review the areas then classified as national forest primitive areas, within 10 years, as to their suitability or unsuitability for preservation as wilderness. The act provided that the Secretary is to report his findings to the President, and the President is to submit his recommendations to Congress.

The proposed Mount Baldy, Pine Mountain, and Sycamore Canyon Wildernesses resulted from a review of the Mount Baldy, Pine Mountain, and Sycamore Canyon Primitive Areas in accordance with the review procedures set forth by the Wilderness Act. The Secretary of Agriculture submitted his report on these proposed wildernesses to the President on September 7, 1967. The President submitted his recommendations to Congress on March 29, 1968. These recommendations and the reasons therefor are recorded in House Document No. 292, 90th Congress, parts 1, 2, and 4.

Except for increasing the size of the Mount Baldy Wilderness from 6,975 to 9,500 acres and of the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness from 46,500 to 50,400 acres, H.R. 12444 embraces the recommendations as submitted to Congress by the President.

House Document No. 292, parts 1 and 4, explains the consideration that was given the acreage increases which are proposed in H.R. 12444 for Mount Baldy and Sycamore Canyon Wildernesses. The reasons why these proposed increases are not recommended for addition are recorded in the document.

We recommend that the following changes be made in H.R. 12444:

Page 2, lines 1 and 2—after the word "respectively", insert the date "April 1, 1966,". Delete the word "revised" and the blank.

Page 2, lines 6 and 7—after the word "approximately," delete the words "nine thousand five hundred" and insert in lieu thereof the words "seven thousand".

Page 2, lines 12 and 13—after the word "approximately," delete the words "fifty thousand four hundred" and insert in lieu thereof the words "forty-six thousand five hundred".

The Bureau of the Budget advises that enactment of H.R. 12444 with the foregoing amendments would be consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 14, 1969.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested a report from this Department on H.R. 4275 a bill to designate certain lands in the Seney, Huron Islands, and Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuges in Michigan, the Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wildlife Refuges in Wisconsin, and the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge in Maine, as wilderness. The comments herein apply also to similar bills H.R. 149, H.R. 585 and H.R. 9545, where applicable.

We recommend that H.R. 4275 be enacted, if amended as suggested herein.

H.R. 4275 designates certain lands within the national wildlife refuge system as wilderness in accordance with provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890). The bill provides that maps of the wilderness areas shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of this Department. It is further provided that the designated wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.

A description of each proposed refuge wilderness covered by H.R. 4274 is as follows:

SENEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Seney wilderness proposal

Seney National Wildlife Refuge is located in the Upper Peninsula halfway between Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie in Schoolcraft County, Mich. The national wildlife refuge was established by Executive Order No. 7246 of December 10, 1935, for the protection and production of waterfowl and other desirable wildlife species. The total area of Seney National Wildlife Refuge is 94,455. The wilderness proposal contains approximately 25,150 acres which are located in the northwest corner of the refuge. Though considerable developments for waterfowl and other wildlife have been made on the refuge, the study area is undeveloped. The tract includes lands that have never been cut for forest products, though the area frequently was swept by fires that followed logging on lands to the west in the late 1800's. The area includes the "String Bogs," which are low, flat areas with low ridges covered with tamarac and other timber running roughly parallel in formation from the northwest to the southeast. Two-thirds of the proposal is characterized by this subarctic formation, which is rare this far south. The remainder of the study area was once a white pine forest. Logged off before the turn of the century and then burned over many times, it is now covered with large, charred pine stumps, second growth aspen and jack pine and a variety of less prominent species.

HURON ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Huron Islands Wilderness proposal

The Huron Islands are located 3 miles off the wild south shore of Lake Superior near the Huron River and Huron Mountains in Marquette County, Mich. There are eight islands in the group with a total acreage of 147.

Part of the present Huron Islands Wilderness proposal was originally established as a reserve and breeding ground for native birds by Executive Order No. 357-D of October 10, 1905. All of the islands within the present wilderness proposal are within the Huron Islands National Wildlife Refuge which was established by Executive Order No. 7795 of January 21, 1938, as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife. The Coast Guard maintains a lighthouse on Huron Island.

MICHIGAN ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Michigan Islands Wilderness proposal

The Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuge was established by Public Land Order No. 365 of April 10, 1947, as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds. The refuge is used extensively by waterfowl and colony nesting birds.

Three islands make up the Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuge—Shoe, Pismire, and Scarecrow.

The wilderness proposal includes the entire Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuge containing three small islands and totaling 12 acres.

Shoe and Pismire Islands are small parts of the Beaver Island group of islands and shoals that stretches southward through the northern part of Lake Michigan. The islands are within Charlevoix County. Scarecrow Island is in Thunder Bay of Lake Huron in Alpena County.

GRAVEL ISLAND AND GREEN BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

Wisconsin Islands wilderness proposal

The Wisconsin Islands Wilderness proposal is composed of Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wildlife Refuges in Door County, Wis. The refuges total 29 acres of limestone rock in Lake Michigan. They were selected for wilderness study because as islands, they met the initial requirement for review.

Although they are too small to be important in a historical sense, they have had the protection of the Federal Government for more than 50 years. The Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wildlife Refuges were originally established for use by nesting native birds by Executive Order No. 1678 of January 9, 1913, and Executive Order No. 1487 of February 21, 1912, respectively.

MOOSEHORN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge was established by Executive Order No. 7650 of July 1, 1937. The refuge consists of three units—Baring, Edmunds, and Birch Islands—located on and near the north-

eastern coast of Maine. The Edmunds and Birch Islands units, the subject of this wilderness proposal, are situated in Washington County.

Edmunds unit

This unit is part of an original 17,696-acre land grant from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Aaron Hobart, dated August 3, 1786. The rolling forested hills of the Edmunds unit then were dominated by majestic white pine. Logged-off in the 1800's and then swept repeatedly by wildfires, recovery has progressed slowly since the establishment of the national wildlife refuge in 1937. Huge fire-charred stumps in various stages of decay bear witness to the stately pines, spruces, and cedars which once covered the hills, swamps, and stream bottomlands. Acres that have escaped fires within the memory of man have been logged repeatedly at intervals of 30 to 60 years.

While not true forested wilderness in the strictest sense of the word, the Edmunds unit, if set aside as wilderness, will eventually become wilderness. "Creative wilderness" is a more apt description of the Department's intent with respect to the Edmunds unit. There will be high interest in the changing ecology as years pass for the serious student and casual visitor alike.

Birch Islands unit

The Birch Islands unit is rarely visited by man. Uninhabited throughout the centuries, the islands within this unit remain little jewels of unspoiled wilderness.

The Birch Islands are located in Whiting Bay and consist of two islands containing about 7 acres. The rocky soil and the spruce vegetative cover on the islands are essentially the same as on the mainland. At low tide they become one island, but they are always separated from the mainland. Federal ownership of these lands extends to the mean high water line.

These islands have been and will continue to be managed as a natural area.

The naming of individual proposed wilderness areas within Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge has caused confusion. The history of the Moosehorn Wilderness naming procedures has been as follows:

1. Two units of the refuge have been studied and recommended for inclusion in the wilderness preservation system. These areas were named the Edmunds and Birch Islands Wilderness Proposals.

2. However, the Baring unit of the refuge, located north of the Edmunds and Birch Islands Proposals, is scheduled for wilderness study at a later date. Under present procedures, this area would be named the Baring Wilderness.

In an effort to simplify the naming of the Moosehorn Wilderness Proposals, we recommend that any area designated as wilderness within this refuge be known as the Moosehorn Wilderness.

Therefore we recommend that section 1(3) of H.R. 4275 be amended to read as follows:

(3) Certain lands within two units of the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, Maine, shall be designated as the Moosehorn Wilderness, as depicted on a map entitled "Edmunds Wilderness and Birch Islands Wilderness—Proposed," * * *

We further recommend that a section 3 be added to H.R. 4275 as follows:

SEC. 3. Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements in connection with the purposes for which the areas were established and for the purposes of this act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within the areas designated as wilderness by this act.

Although section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, contains similar language, it was intended to and does apply only to those Forest Service wilderness areas which were designated as wilderness on the day the Wilderness Act was approved. The new section 3 would provide similar restrictions for the wilderness areas established by H.R. 4275.

The Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey have made surveys of the mineral resources of the Seney, Huron Islands and Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuges in Michigan, the Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wildlife Refuges in Wisconsin and the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge in Maine and have published the results in Geological Survey Bulletins 1260-I and 1260-P, respectively. With the exception of the Edmunds unit of the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, the reports conclude that the mineral resource potential of the proposed wilderness areas is poor. The only known mineral resources of economic value in the Edmunds unit are sand, gravel, and clay, which are also abundant in the surrounding areas.

Time has not permitted securing advice from the Bureau of the Budget as to the relationship of this report to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 26, 1969.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 486, a bill to designate certain lands in the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Barnstable County, Mass., as wilderness, and a similar bill H.R. 987.

We recommend the enactment of H.R. 486, if amended as suggested herein.

The bill provides that a portion of the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge in Massachusetts, a 2,600-acre island near Cape Cod, be designated as wilderness in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)).

It also provides that the area be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Located in the populous northeast part of the country, Monomoy Island contains outstanding wilderness resources. It is a natural area of barren or sparsely vegetated dunes and sand flats, numerous fresh water ponds, marshes and meadows, brushy hollows, and extensive salt marshes. The island shows little evidence of man's use. Those who visit the island will find its unblemished beauty an ideal sanctuary from the surrounding areas dominated by man and his works.

All except 4 acres of Monomoy Island were acquired as part of the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge on June 1, 1944. These 4 acres, the site of a former lighthouse, belong to the Massachusetts Audubon Society and two private owners. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of this Department maintains two small service buildings on the island for purposes of administration. There are no roads on the island.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines have examined the proposed Monomoy Wilderness and have determined that the area has no known mineral resources other than the sands from which the island is made.

We recommend that H.R. 486 be amended on page 2, by adding a new section after line 6 to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements in connection with the purposes for which the area is administered (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within the area designated as wilderness by this Act."

This provision is similar to section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act which is applicable to wilderness areas designated under that act.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Under Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1970.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 13153, a bill to designate certain lands within the Island Bay Wildlife Refuge in Florida as wilderness.

We recommend the enactment of H.R. 13153 with amendments.

You may recall that on March 29, 1968, President Johnson transmitted to Congress pursuant to section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892), his recommendation that

certain lands within the Island Bay Wildlife Refuge and several other national wildlife refuges in Florida be designated as wilderness.

While the present bill deals only with the Island Bay National Wildlife Refuges, this Department continues to recommend inclusion of the previously submitted national wildlife refuges in Florida in the wilderness system.

H.R. 13153 is identical to the draft legislation previously submitted to Congress. However, more recent proposals have contained certain improved language. In order to conform H.R. 13153 to the more recent proposals, we recommend the following amendments:

1. Revise line 11 on page 1 through line 12, page 2 to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The area designated by this act as wilderness shall be known as the 'Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness' and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

"SEC. 3. Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements in connection with the purposes for which the area was established and for the purposes of this act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within the area designated as wilderness by this Act."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of H.R. 13153 is consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE L. GLASGOW,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 25, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: You have requested the views of this Department on H.R. 16821 and H.R. 16822, similar bills to designate certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho as wilderness.

We recommend that H.R. 16821 be enacted.

The Craters of the Moon National Monument was established by Presidential proclamation of May 2, 1924 (43 Stat. 1947). The boundaries of the national monument were subsequently adjusted by Presidential proclamations and an act of Congress. As now constituted, the national monument includes 53,545 acres, and contains a remarkable fissure eruption with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, as well as other scientific phenomena characteristic of volcanic action.

On March 29, 1968, the Department transmitted to the President, pursuant to section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892), its recommendation that certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument be designated as wilderness.

Both bills provide for the designation of the wilderness within the monument. The area proposed under H.R. 16821 is comprised of 40,785 acres. H.R. 16822 would, in addition, authorize the inclusion of certain lands, among them the Big Cinder Butte, for a total wilderness of 43,243 acres.

Development plans for Craters of the Moon include expanded opportunities for interpretation of all representative types of volcanic features. This would be accompanied by extension of an existing road from Broken Top to circumscribe Big Cinder Butte, a major visitor attraction, and connecting with an existing road returning to Broken Top. This would be a low speed 14-foot-wide one-way road designed to blend into the landscape with minimal disturbance to the terrain and permit leisurely driving.

The road would disperse visitors to relieve congestion on the present road system; such congestion is expected to become critical in future years. Exhibits along the road would interpret such features as tree molds, lava tubes, fissures, ecology and plant succession. Visitors unable to make long hiking trips would have access to all of the major types of volcanic features on this self-guiding interpretive road.

Designation of Big Cinder Butte as wilderness, as called for in H.R. 16822, would prevent this development, limiting automobile access for visitors to the present features which do not include examples of all the varieties of volcanic phenomena in the monument. Accordingly, we recommend the enactment of H.R. 16821 in lieu of H.R. 16822.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of H.R. 16821 is consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

FRED J. RUSSELL,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 23, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: You have requested the views of this Department on H.R. 13232, a bill to designate certain lands in the Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona as Wilderness.

The act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 69), authorized the establishment of the Petrified Forest National Monument as the Petrified Forest National Park when certain requirements with respect to the acquisition of lands in the area had been met. These requirements were subsequently fulfilled and a notice of establishment of the national park was published in the Federal Register on November 9, 1962.

As the name implies the national park is significant because it contains outstanding displays of petrified wood. The park is known almost as well, however, for the scenic and colorful Painted Desert within its boundaries. The petrified wood in this area, with its vivid and varied colors, has long attracted people from all over the United States and

many other countries. The Painted Desert is a region of banded rocks of many hues, carved by wind and rain into a landscape of fantastic color and form. In beds of shale within the park have been found perfectly preserved fossil leaves of plants and bones of amphibians and reptiles of a remote age. Indian ruins and petroglyphs tell of people who lived here long before the coming of the white man to America.

You may recall that on May 29, 1968, this Department transmitted to the President, pursuant to section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892), its recommendation that certain lands within the Petrified Forest National Park be designated as wilderness.

We submitted draft legislation along with our recommendation. A copy of our recommendation and draft legislation was sent to your committee on April 1, 1968. We note that our draft legislation is identical to H.R. 13232.

It is our continuing recommendation that the area be designated as wilderness. It is for recommendation that H.R. 13232 be enacted.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of H.R. 13232 is consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 19008

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 13, 1970

Mr. SAYLOR (for himself, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. POLLOCK, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. RYAN, Mr. WOLD, Mr. KEE, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. ESCH, and Mr. RIEGLE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL
4 WILDLIFE REFUGES

5 SECTION 1. In accordance with section 3 (c) of the
6 Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), the
7 following lands are hereby designated as wilderness:

8 (a) certain lands in the (1) Bering Sea, Bogoslof,
9 and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, which
10 comprise about forty-one thousand one hundred and

1 thirteen acres, three hundred and ninety acres, and six
2 thousand four hundred and two acres, respectively, and
3 which are depicted on maps entitled "Bering Sea
4 Wilderness—Proposed", and "Bogoslof Wilderness—
5 Proposed", and "Tuxedni Wilderness—Proposed", dated
6 August 1967, and (2) the lands comprising the Saint
7 Lazaria, Hazy Island, and Forrester Island National
8 Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, which comprise about sixty-
9 two acres, forty-two acres, and two thousand six hun-
10 dred and thirty acres, respectively, and which are
11 depicted on maps entitled "Southeastern Alaska Pro-
12 posed Wilderness Areas", dated August 1967, which
13 shall be known as the "Bering Sea Wilderness", "Bogos-
14 lof Wilderness", Tuxedni Wilderness", "Saint Lazaria
15 Wilderness", "Hazy Islands Wilderness", and "For-
16 rester Island Wilderness", respectively;

17 (b) certain lands in the (1) Three Arch Rocks and
18 Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Oregon, which
19 comprise about seventeen acres and twenty-one acres,
20 respectively, and which are depicted on maps entitled
21 "Three Arch Rocks Wilderness—Proposed", and "Ore-
22 gon Islands Wilderness—Proposed", dated July 1967,
23 and (2) the lands comprising the Copalis, Flattery
24 Rocks, and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Ref-
25 uges, Washington, which comprise about five acres, one

1 hundred and twenty-five acres, and forty-nine acres, re-
2 spectively, and which are depicted on a map entitled
3 "Washington Islands Wilderness—Proposed", dated
4 August 1967, as revised January 1969, which shall be
5 known as "Three Arch Rocks Wilderness", "Oregon
6 Islands Wilderness", and "Washington Islands Wilder-
7 ness", respectively;

8 (c) certain lands in the Bitter Lake National Wild-
9 life Refuge, New Mexico, which comprise about eight
10 thousand five hundred acres and which are depicted on
11 a map entitled "Salt Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and
12 dated August 1967, which shall be known as the "Salt
13 Creek Wilderness";

14 (d) certain lands in (1) the Island Bay and Pas-
15 sage Key National Wildlife Refuges, Florida, which
16 comprise about twenty acres each and which are depicted
17 on maps entitled "Island Bay Wilderness—Proposed"
18 and "Passage Key Wilderness—Proposed", dated August
19 1967, and (2) the Wichita Mountains National Wild-
20 life Refuge, Oklahoma, which comprise about eight
21 thousand nine hundred acres and which are depicted on
22 a map entitled "Wichita Mountains Wilderness—Pro-
23 posed", dated October 1967, which shall be known as
24 "Island Bay Wilderness", "Passage Key Wilderness",
25 and "Wichita Mountains Wilderness", respectively.

1 (e) certain lands in (1) the Seney, Huron Islands,
2 and Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Michi-
3 gan, which comprise about twenty-five thousand one
4 hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and forty-seven
5 acres, and twelve acres, respectively, and which are
6 depicted on maps entitled "Seney Wilderness—Pro-
7 posed", "Huron Islands Wilderness—Proposed", and
8 "Michigan Islands Wilderness—Proposed", (2) the
9 Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wildlife Refuges,
10 Wisconsin, which comprise about twenty-seven acres and
11 two acres, respectively, and which are depicted on a
12 map entitled "Wisconsin Islands Wilderness—Pro-
13 posed", and (3) the Moosehorn National Wildlife
14 Refuge, Maine, which comprise about two thousand
15 seven hundred and eighty-two acres and which are
16 depicted on a map entitled "Edmunds Wilderness and
17 Birch Islands Wilderness—Proposed", all said maps
18 being dated August 1967, which shall be known as
19 "Seney Wilderness", "Huron Islands Wilderness",
20 "Michigan Islands Wilderness", "Wisconsin Islands
21 Wilderness", and "Moosehorn Wilderness", respec-
22 tively;

23 (f) certain lands in the Pelican Island National
24 Wildlife Refuge, Florida, which comprise about three
25 acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Pelican

1 Island Wilderness—Proposed” and dated August 1970,
 2 which shall be known as the “Pelican Island Wilder-
 3 ness”; and

4 (g) certain lands in the Monomoy National Wildlife
 5 Refuge, Massachusetts, which comprise about two thousand
 6 six hundred acres but excepting and excluding therefrom
 7 two tracts of land containing approximately 90 and 170
 8 acres respectively and which are depicted on a map entitled
 9 “Monomoy Wilderness—Proposed” and dated August 1970,
 10 which shall be known as the “Monomoy Wilderness”.

11 DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL
 12 PARKS AND MONUMENTS

13 SEC. 2. In accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilder-
 14 ness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), the follow-
 15 ing lands are hereby designated as wilderness:

16 (a) certain lands in the Craters of the Moon Na-
 17 tional Monument, which comprise about forty-three
 18 thousand two hundred and forty-three acres and which
 19 are depicted on a map entitled “Wilderness Plan,
 20 Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho”,
 21 numbered 131-91,000 and dated March 1970, which
 22 shall be known as the “Craters of the Moon National
 23 Wilderness Area”;

24 (b) certain lands in the Petrified Forest National
 25 Park, which comprise about fifty thousand two hundred

1 and sixty acres and which are depicted on a map entitled
2 "Recommended Wilderness, Petrified Forest National
3 Park, Arizona", numbered NP-PF-3320-0 and dated
4 November 1967, which shall be known as the "Petrified
5 Forest National Wilderness Area".

6 DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL
7 FORESTS

8 SEC. 3. In accordance with section 3 (b) of the Wilder-
9 ness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (b)), the following
10 lands are hereby designated as wilderness: the area clas-
11 sified as the Mount Baldy Primitive Area with the proposed
12 additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as generally de-
13 picted on a map entitled "Proposed Mount Baldy Wilder-
14 ness", dated April 1, 1966, comprising an area of approxi-
15 mately seven thousand acres, within and as a part of the
16 Apache National Forest, in the State of Arizona.

17 SEC. 4. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
18 a map and a legal description of each wilderness area shall
19 be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees
20 of the United States Senate and the House of Representa-
21 tives, and such description shall have the same force and
22 effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That
23 correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal
24 description and map may be made.

25 SEC. 5. Wilderness areas designated by or pursuant to

1 this Act shall be administered in accordance with the pro-
2 visions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated
3 by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference
4 in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness
5 Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date
6 of this Act, and any reference to the Secretary of Agricul-
7 ture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary who
8 has administrative jurisdiction over the area.

PART II

STATUTES, ORDERS, and PROCLAMATIONS

Key to abbreviations:

FR Federal Register
P.L. Public Law

For actual text of Statute see Public Law in Part I

CRMO

PART II

STATUTES, ORDERS, and PROCLAMATIONS

87th CONGRESS

An Act to designate certain lands as wilderness

10-23-70
84 Stat. 1104
P.L. 91-504
(S 87-3014)

Presidential Proclamation #3506 of November 19, 1962,
under authority of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225)
Addition to the Craters of the Moon National
Monument, Idaho.

11-19-62
PP #3506
F.R. Doc.
62-11655

Presidential Documents

Title 3—THE PRESIDENT

Proclamation 3506

ADDITION TO THE CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT, IDAHO

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

WHEREAS the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, established by Proclamation No. 1694 of May 2, 1924, was reserved and set apart as an area that contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action that are of unusual scientific value; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to add to the Craters of the Moon National Monument a 180-acre kipuka, a term of Hawaiian origin for an island of vegetation completely surrounded by lava, that is scientifically valuable for ecological studies because it contains a mature, native sagebrush-grassland association which has been undisturbed by man or domestic livestock; and to add to the monument the intervening lands between the kipuka and the present monument boundaries:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431), and subject to valid existing rights do proclaim that the following-described lands are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Craters of the Moon National Monument:

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

T. 1 S., R. 24 E.
sec. 3, W- $\frac{1}{2}$
All of section 4, 5, 8, 9, 17, 18 and 19
sec. 10, W- $\frac{1}{2}$
sec. 20, W- $\frac{1}{2}$ and W- $\frac{1}{2}$ E- $\frac{1}{2}$
sec. 29, NW- $\frac{1}{4}$ and W- $\frac{1}{2}$ NE- $\frac{1}{4}$
sec. 30, NE- $\frac{1}{4}$;
comprising 5,360 acres, more or less.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any of the features or objects of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-two, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-seventh.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

[F.R. Doc. 62-11655; Filed, Nov. 21, 1962; 9:54 a.m.]

PART III
APPROPRIATIONS

Key to abbreviations:

FY Fiscal Year
FYS Fiscal Year Supplement
P.L. Public Law

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PART III

APPROPRIATION ACTS

<u>ACT</u>	<u>BILL NO.</u>	<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>P.L. NO</u>	<u>U.S. STATUTE</u>
Interior-FY- 54	HR 4828	07-31-53	83-172	67 Stat. 261
Interior-FY- 55	HR 8680	07-01-54	83-465	68 Stat. 361
Land Acquisition	HR 6814	08-31-54	83-745	68 Stat. 1037
Interior-FY- 56	HR 5085	06-16-55	84-78	69 Stat. 141
Interior-FY- 57	HR 9390	06-13-56	84-573	70 Stat. 257
Land Acquisition	HR 9591	08-06-56	84-1000	70 Stat. 1066
Interior-FY- 58	HR 5189	07-01-57	85-77	71 Stat. 257
Interior-FY- 59	HR 10746	06-04-58	85-439	72 Stat. 155
Interior-FYS-59	HR 13450	08-27-58	85-766	72 Stat. 864
Interior-FYS-59	HR 5916	05-20-59	86-30	73 Stat. 33
Interior-FY- 60	HR 5915	06-23-59	86-60	73 Stat. 92
Interior-FYS-60	HR 10743	04-13-60	86-424	74 Stat. 42
Interior-FY- 61	HR 10401	05-13-60	86-455	74 Stat. 104
Interior-FYS-61	HR 13161	09-08-60	86-722	74 Stat. 821
Interior-FYS-61	HR 5188	03-31-61	87-14	75 Stat. 20
Interior-FY- 62	HR 6345	08-03-61	87-122	75 Stat. 246
Interior-FYS-62	HR 9169	09-30-61	87-332	75 Stat. 733
Interior-FYS-62	HR 11038	07-25-62	87-545	76 Stat. 209
Interior-FY- 63	HR 10802	09-09-62	87-578	76 Stat. 335
Interior-FYS-63	HR 5517	05-17-63	88-25	77 Stat. 20
Interior-FY- 64	HR 5279	07-26-63	88-79	77 Stat. 96
Deficiency -64	HR 11201	06-09-64	88-317	78 Stat. 204
Interior-FY- 65	HR 10433	07-07-64	88-356	78 Stat. 273
Civil Functions	HR 11579	08-30-64	88-511	78 Stat. 682
Interior-FYS-65	HR 12633	10-07-64	88-635	78 Stat. 1023
Interior-FYS-65	HR 7091	04-30-65	89-16	79 Stat. 81
Interior-FY- 66	HR 6767	06-28-65	89-52	79 Stat. 174
Interior-FYS-66	HR 14012	05-13-66	89-426	80 Stat. 141
Interior-FY- 67	HR 14215	05-31-66	89-435	80 Stat. 170

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PART III

APPROPRIATION ACTS, Cont'd.

<u>ACT</u>	<u>BILL NO</u>	<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>P.L. NO.</u>	<u>U.S. STATUTE</u>
Interior-FYS-67	HR 9481	05-29-67	90-21	81 Stat. 30
Interior-FY- 68	HR 9029	06-24-67	90-28	81 Stat. 59
Interior-FYS-68	HR 17734	07-09-68	90-392	82 Stat. 307
Interior-FY- 69	HR 17354	07-25-68	90-425	82 Stat. 425
Interior-FYS-69	HR 20300	10-21-68	90-608	82 Stat. 1190
Interior-FYS-69	HR 11400	07-22-69	91-47	83 Stat. 49
Interior-FY- 70	HR 12781	10-29-69	91-98	83 Stat. 147
Interior-FYS-70	HR 15029	12-26-69	91-166	83 Stat. 447
Interior-FYS-70	HR 17399	07-06-70	91-305	84 Stat. 376
Volunteers	HR 12758	07-29-70	91-357	84 Stat. 472
Interior-FY- 71	HR 17619	07-31-70	91-361	84 Stat. 669
Interior-FYS-71	HR 19928	01-08-71	91-665	84 Stat. 1981
Interior-FYS-71	HR 8190	05-25-71	92-18	85 Stat. 40
Interior-FY- 72	HR 9417	08-10-71	92-76	85 Stat. 229
Interior-FYS-72	HR 11955	12-15-71	92-184	85 Stat. 627
Interior-FYS-72	HR 14582	05-27-72	92-306	86 Stat. 163
Interior-FY- 73	HR 15418	08-10-72	92-369	86 Stat. 508
Interior-FYS-73	HR 17034	10-31-72	92-607	86 Stat. 1498
Interior-FY- 74	HR 8917	10-04-73	93-120	87 Stat. 429
Interior-FYS-74	HR 11576	01-03-84	93-245	87 Stat. 1071
Interior-FYS-74	HR 14013	06-08-74	93-305	88 Stat. 195
Interior-FY- 75	HR 16027	08-31-74	93-404	88 Stat. 803
Land Acquisition	HR 14217	10-26-74	93-477	88 Stat. 1445
Interior-FYS-75	HR 5899	06-12-75	94-32	89 Stat. 173
Volunteers	S 896	11-13-75	94-128	89 Stat. 682
Interior-FY- 76	HR 8773	12-23-75	94-165	89 Stat. 977
Interior-FYS-76	HR 13172	06-01-76	94-303	90 Stat. 597
Interior-FY- 77	HR 14231	07-31-76	94-373	90 Stat. 1043
Ceiling Increase	HR 13713	10-21-76	94-578	90 Stat. 2732

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PART III

APPROPRIATION ACTS, Cont'd.

<u>ACT</u>	<u>BILL NO</u>	<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>P.L. NO.</u>	<u>U.S. STATUTE</u>
Interior-FY- 78	HR 7636	07-26-77	95-74	91 Stat. 285
Interior-FYS-78	HR 13467	09-08-78	95-355	92 Stat. 523
Interior-FY- 79	HR 12932	10-17-78	95-465	92 Stat. 1279
Interior-FYS-79	HR 4289	07-25-79	96-38	93 Stat. 97
Interior-FY- 80	HR 4930	11-27-79	96-126	93 Stat. 954
Interior-FYS-80	HR 7542	07-08-80	96-304	94 Stat. 857
Interior-FY- 81	HR 7724	12-12-80	96-514	94 Stat. 2957