

94/14
In 8/13
W 64/13

1040

PROPOSED WILDLIFE REFUGE WILDERNESS AREAS

GOVERNMENT

Storage

DOCUMENTS

UG 16 1976

HEARING

THE LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE
ENVIRONMENT AND LAND RESOURCES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN WILDLIFE
REFUGES AS WILDERNESS

S. 1026—Chassahowitzka, Fla.
S. 1054—J. N. Ding Darling, Fla.
S. 1058—Lake Woodruff, Fla.
S. 1046—Agassiz, Minn.
S. 1042—Tamarac, Minn.
S. 1055—Fort Niobrara, Nebr.
S. 1051—Big Lake, Ark.
S. 1027—Crab Orchard, Ill.
S. 1057—Lacassine, La.

S. 1035—Mingo, Mo.
S. 1060—Medicine Lake, Mont.
S. 1038—Red Rock Lakes, Mont.
S. 1067—UL Bend, Mont.
S. 1037—Oregon Islands, Oreg.
S. 1039—San Juan Islands and Matia
Islands, Wash.
S. 1041—Simeonof, Alaska
S. 1066—Swanquarter, N.C.

MARCH 11, 1976



Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1976

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington, *Chairman*

FRANK CHURCH, Idaho

LEE METCALF, Montana

J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Louisiana

JAMES ABOUREZK, South Dakota

FLOYD K. HASKELL, Colorado

JOHN GLENN, Ohio

RICHARD STONE, Florida

DALE BUMPERS, Arkansas

PAUL J. FANNIN, Arizona

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon

JAMES A. McCLURE, Idaho

DEWEY F. BARTLETT, Oklahoma

GRENVILLE GARSIDE, *Special Counsel and Staff Director*

DANIEL A. DREYFUS, *Deputy Staff Director for Legislation*

WILLIAM J. VAN NESS, *Chief Counsel*

D. MICHAEL HARVEY, *Deputy Chief Counsel*

OWEN J. MALONE, *Senior Counsel*

W. O. (FRED) CRAFT, Jr., *Minority Counsel*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND LAND RESOURCES

FLOYD K. HASKELL, Colorado, *Chairman*

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington

FRANK CHURCH, Idaho

LEE METCALF, Montana

JAMES ABOUREZK, South Dakota

JOHN GLENN, Ohio

DALE BUMPERS, Arkansas

JAMES A. McCLURE, Idaho

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming

DEWEY F. BARTLETT, Oklahoma

STEVEN P. QUARLES, *Counsel*

THOMAS B. WILLIAMS, *Professional Staff Member*

(II)

CONTENTS

	Page
S. 1026-----	2
S. 1027-----	4
S. 1035-----	6
S. 1037-----	8
S. 1038-----	11
S. 1039-----	13
S. 1041-----	16
S. 1042-----	18
S. 1046-----	20
S. 1051-----	22
S. 1054-----	24
S. 1055-----	26
S. 1057-----	28
S. 1058-----	30
S. 1060-----	32
S. 1066-----	34
S. 1067-----	36

Department reports:

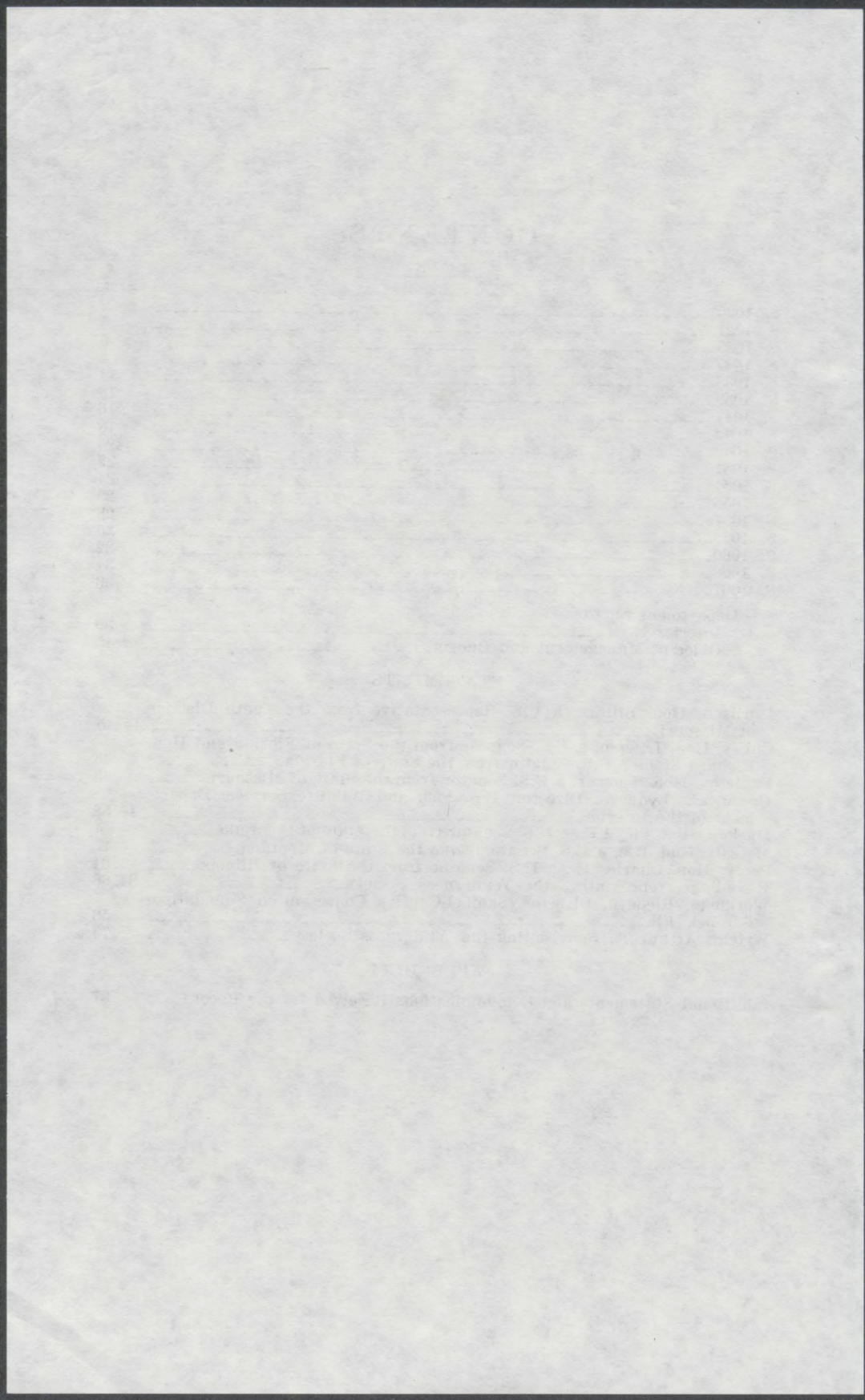
Interior-----	39
Office of Management and Budget-----	42

STATEMENTS

Purlison, Hon. Bill D., a U.S. Representative from the Tenth District of Missouri-----	44, 45
Chiles, Hon. Lawton, a U.S. Senator from the State of Florida and Hon. Richard Stone a U.S. Senator from the State of Florida-----	48
Eagleton, Hon. Thomas, a U.S. Senator from the State of Missouri-----	43
Greenwalt, Ly nn A., Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior-----	48, 58
Haskell, Hon. Floyd K., a U.S. Senator from the State of Colorado-----	1
Metcalf, Hon. Lee, a U.S. Senator From the State of Montana-----	47
Percy, Hon. Charles H., a U.S. Senator from the State of Illinois-----	64
R ye-Page, representing the Wilderness Society-----	64, 66
Workman, Richard, Director, Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation, Sanibel, Fla-----	56
Wright, Arthur T., representing the Wilderness Society-----	75

APPENDIX

Additional Statements and Communications Received for the Record-----	97
---	----



PROPOSED WILDLIFE REFUGE WILDERNESS AREAS

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1976

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND
LAND RESOURCES OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m. in room 3110 Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Floyd K. Haskell presiding.

Present: Senators Haskell, Metcalf, Stone and Hansen.

Also present: Steven P. Quarles, counsel; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member.

Senator HASKELL. The subcommittee will come to order.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

The Subcommittee on the Environment and Land Resources of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will be in session.

As most of you know, currently pending before the committee are approximately 100 wilderness proposals submitted by the administration pursuant to the requirements of the 1964 Wilderness Act. Forty-two of these proposals would designate wilderness within existing wildlife refuges. The purpose of this hearing this morning is to begin to clear the docket of this serious backlog of wildlife refuge wilderness bills.

It is my understanding that several of the proposals before us today are noncontroversial in the sense that the acreage figure recommended for wilderness designation by the Department and various citizens' groups are the same. Where this is the case, I would appreciate the witnesses submitting their statements for the record so that we will have more time to consider those measures where acreage differences and nonconforming uses exist.

Before calling our first witness, I will insert in the record the text of the bills before us and the relevant departmental reports.

[The information follows:]

(1)

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1026

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

MR. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request)
introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Chassahowitzka National
Wildlife Refuge, Citrus County, Florida, 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 Chassahowitzka National
6 Wildlife Refuge, Florida, which comprise about sixteen
7 thousand nine hundred acres and which are depicted on a
8 map entitled "Chassahowitzka Wilderness Proposal" and
9 dated October 1971, revised November 1971, are hereby
10 designated wilderness. The map shall be on file and avail-

1 able for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of
2 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
4 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bounda-
5 ries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Com-
6 mittees of the United States Senate and House of Representa-
7 tives, and such map and description shall have the same
8 force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, how-*
9 *ever,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors
10 in such legal description and map may be made.

11 SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as wilderness
12 shall be known as the "Chassahowitzka Wilderness" and
13 shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in
14 accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness
15 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness
16 areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the
17 effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a
18 reference to the effective date of this Act, and any reference
19 to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a refer-
20 ence to the Secretary of the Interior.

21 SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to pro-
22 hibit established uses within the navigable waters of the
23 Chassahowitzka Wilderness of motorboats, commercial fish-
24 ing, and guiding activities which are compatible with pri-
25 mary refuge objectives but subject to such restrictions as the
26 Secretary of the Interior deems available.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1027

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

Mr. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Jackson, Union, and Williamson Counties, Illinois, 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 Crab Orchard National Wild-
6 life Refuge, Illinois, which comprise about four thousand
7 and fifty acres and which are depicted on a map entitled
8 "Crab Orchard Wilderness Proposal", dated January 1973,
9 are hereby designated as wilderness. The map shall be on
10 file and available for public inspection in the offices of the

1 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the
2 Interior.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
4 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bound-
5 aries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs
6 Committees of the United States Senate and the House of
7 Representatives, and such map and description shall have
8 the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Pro-*
9 *vided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical
10 errors in such map and description may be made.

11 SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as wilderness
12 shall be known as the Crab Orchard Wilderness, and shall
13 be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accord-
14 ance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act
15 governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas,
16 and any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture
17 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the
18 Interior.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1035

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

Mr. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, Wayne and Stoddard Counties, Missouri, 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 Act
4 of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C.
5 1132 (c)), certain lands in the Mingo National Wildlife
6 Refuge, Missouri, which comprise about one thousand seven
7 hundred acres and which are depicted on a map entitled
8 “Mingo Wilderness—Proposed” and dated March 1972, are
9 hereby designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file

1 and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau
2 of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
4 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bound-
5 aries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Com-
6 mittees of the United States Senate and House of Representa-
7 tives, and such map and description shall have the same force
8 and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That
9 correction of clerical and typographical errors in such
10 description and map may be made.

11 SEC. 3. The wilderness area designated by this Act shall
12 be known as the "Mingo Wilderness" and shall be admin-
13 istered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with
14 the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing
15 areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, and any
16 reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to
17 be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1037

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

Mr. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain islands of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Lane, Coos, and Curry Counties, Oregon, 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 Oregon Islands National
6 Wildlife Refuge, Oregon, which comprise about three
7 hundred and forty-six acres and which are depicted on a
8 map entitled "Oregon Islands Wilderness Proposal" and
9 dated June 1972 (Revised July 1972), are hereby desig-

1 nated as wilderness and as all or part of twenty-seven
2 islands, which comprise about one hundred and eight acres
3 are added to the refuge they also will become a part of the
4 Oregon Islands Wilderness area. The map shall be on
5 file and available for public inspection in the offices of
6 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department
7 of the Interior.

8 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
9 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bound-
10 aries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs
11 Committees of the United States Senate and House of
12 Representatives, and such map and description shall have
13 the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Pro-*
14 *vided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical
15 errors in such description and map may be made.

16 SEC. 3. The wilderness area designated by this Act
17 shall be known as the "Oregon Islands Wilderness" and
18 shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in
19 accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness
20 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness
21 areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the
22 effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be
23 a reference to the effective date of this Act, and any reference
24 to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a
25 reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

1 SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted as a
2 bar to the establishment and maintenance of Aids to Mari-
3 time Navigation by the United States Coast Guard pursuant
4 to section 2, of title 14, United States Code, on those islands
5 designated as wilderness by this Act, except that such aids
6 shall be the minimum required to facilitate safe transit of
7 watercraft in the area affected.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1038

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

Mr. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Beaverhead County, Montana, 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 Red Rock Lakes National
6 Wildlife Refuge, Montana, which comprises about thirty-two
7 thousand three hundred and fifty acres and which are de-
8 picted on a map entitled "Red Rock Lakes Wilderness
9 Proposal" and dated September 1973, (Revised January
10 1973), are designated as wilderness. The map shall be on

1 file and available for public inspection in the offices of the
2 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the
3 Interior.

4 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
5 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bound-
6 aries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Com-
7 mittees of the United States Senate and House of Repre-
8 sentatives, and such map and description shall have the same
9 force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,*
10 That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such
11 description and map may be made.

12 SEC. 3. The wilderness area designated by this Act
13 shall be known as the "Red Rock Lakes Wilderness" and
14 shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in
15 accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness
16 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness
17 areas, and any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture
18 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the
19 Interior.

20 SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date
21 of enactment of this Act, lands designated as wilderness
22 by this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appro-
23 priation under the mining laws and from disposition under
24 all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amend-
25 ments thereto.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1039

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

MR. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Matia Island and San Juan National Wildlife Refuges, San Juan and Skagit Counties, Washington, 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 Act
4 of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)),
5 certain lands in the Matia Island and San Juan National
6 Wildlife Refuge, Washington, which comprise about one
7 hundred and sixty-eight acres and which are depicted on a
8 map entitled "San Juan Islands Wilderness Proposal" and
9 dated August 1971 Revised November 1971) are hereby
10 designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file and avail-

1 able for public inspection in the Office of the Bureau of Sport
2 Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes
4 effect, a map of the wilderness area and a description of
5 its boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular
6 Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House
7 of Representatives, and such map and description shall have
8 the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,*
9 *however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors
10 in such legal description and map may be made.

11 SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as wilderness
12 shall be known as the "San Juan Islands Wilderness" and
13 shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in
14 accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness
15 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness
16 areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the
17 effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be
18 a reference to the effective date of this Act, and any refer-
19 ence to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be
20 a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

21 SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit
22 the establishment and maintenance of Aids to Maritime
23 Navigation by the United States Coast Guard pursuant to
24 section 2 of title 14, United States Code, on those islands

3

- 1 designated as wilderness by this Act, except that such aids
- 2 shall be the minimum required to facilitate safe transit of
- 3 deep-draft tankers in the area affected.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1041

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

MR. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Simeonof National Wildlife Refuge, Third Judicial District, Alaska, 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 Act
4 of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132
5 (c)), certain lands in the Simeonof National Wildlife Refuge,
6 Alaska, which comprise about twenty-five thousand one hun-
7 dred and forty acres and which are depicted on a map en-
8 titled "Simeonof Wilderness—Proposed", dated November
9 1969, revised January 1971, are hereby designated as "wild-
10 erness". The map shall be on file and available for public in-

1 spection in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
2 Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
4 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bound-
5 aries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Com-
6 mittees of the United States Senate and the House of Repre-
7 sentatives, and such map and description shall have the same
8 force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,*
9 That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such
10 map and description may be made.

11 SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as "wilderness"
12 shall be known as the Simeonof Wilderness and shall be ad-
13 ministered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance
14 with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act govern-
15 ing areas designated by that Act as "wilderness" areas, ex-
16 cept that any reference in such provisions to the effective
17 date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference
18 to the effective date of this Act, and any reference to the
19 Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to
20 the Secretary of the Interior.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1042

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

Mr. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge, Becker County, Minnesota, 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 Act
4 of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132
5 (c)), certain lands in the Tamarac National Wildlife Ref-
6 uge, Minnesota, which comprise about two thousand one
7 hundred and thirty-eight acres and which are depicted on a
8 map entitled "Tamarac Wilderness Proposal", dated January
9 1973, are hereby designated as "wilderness". The map shall
10 be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of

1 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of
2 the Interior.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes ef-
4 fect, a map of the wilderness area and a description of its
5 boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Af-
6 fairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House
7 of Representatives, and such map and description shall have
8 the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,*
9 *however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors
10 in such map and description may be made.

11 SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as "wilderness"
12 shall be known as the Tamarac Wilderness and shall be ad-
13 ministered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance
14 with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act govern-
15 ing areas designated by that Act as "wilderness" areas, and
16 where appropriate any reference in that Act to the Secretary
17 of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the
18 Secretary of the Interior.

19 SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date
20 of enactment of this Act, lands designated as "wilderness"
21 by this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of ap-
22 propriation under the mining laws and from disposition under
23 all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments
24 thereto,

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1046

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

Mr. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request)
introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands within the Agassiz National Wildlife
Refuge in Marshall County, Minnesota, 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 Act
4 of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132
5 (c)), certain lands in the Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge,
6 Minnesota, which comprise about four thousand acres and
7 which are depicted on a map entitled "Agassiz Wilderness
8 Proposal", dated November 1973, are hereby designated as
9 "wilderness". The map and a description of the boundaries
10 of such lands shall be on file and available for public inspec-

1 tion in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wild-
2 life, Department of the Interior.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes
4 effect, a map of the wilderness area and a description of its
5 boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs
6 Committees of the United States Senate and the House of
7 Representatives, and such map and description shall have
8 the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,*
9 *however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors
10 in such map and description may be made.

11 SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as "wilderness"
12 shall be known as the Agassiz Wilderness and shall be ad-
13 ministered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance
14 with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act gov-
15 erning areas designated by that Act as "wilderness" areas,
16 and where appropriate any reference in that Act to the
17 Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference
18 to the Secretary of the Interior.

19 SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date of
20 enactment of this Act, lands designated as "wilderness" by
21 this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropria-
22 tion under the mining laws and from disposition under all
23 laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments
24 thereto.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1051

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

MR. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request)
introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Big Lake National Wildlife
Refuge, Mississippi County, Arkansas, 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 Act
4 of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C.
5 1132 (c)), certain lands in the Big Lake National Wildlife
6 Refuge, Arkansas, which comprise about one thousand eight
7 hundred eighteen acres and which are depicted on a map
8 entitled "Big Lake Wilderness Proposal" and dated June
9 1974, are hereby designated as wilderness.

10 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
11 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bound-

aries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such map and 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 map and description may be made.

SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the "Big Lake Wilderness" and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, and where appropriate any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date of enactment of this Act, lands designated as wilderness by this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1054

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

MR. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge, Lee County, Florida, 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 Act
4 of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C.
5 1132 (c)), certain lands in the J. N. "Ding" Darling Na-
6 tional Wildlife Refuge, Florida, which comprise about two
7 thousand seven hundred and thirty-five acres and which are
8 depicted on a map entitled "J. N. 'Ding' Darling Wilderness
9 Proposal" dated January 1974, are hereby designated as
10 wilderness.

1 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
2 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bound-
3 aries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs
4 Committees of the United States Senate and the House of
5 Representatives, and such map and description shall have the
6 same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,*
7 *however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors
8 in such map and description may be made.

9 SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as wilderness
10 shall be known as the "J. N. 'Ding' Darling Wilderness"
11 and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior
12 in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness
13 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness
14 areas, and where appropriate any reference in that Act to
15 the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a refer-
16 ence to the Secretary of the Interior.

17 SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the
18 date of enactment of this Act, lands designated as wilderness
19 by this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appro-
20 priation under the mining laws and from disposition under
21 all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments
22 thereto.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1055

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

MR. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge, Cherry County, Nebraska, 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 Act
4 of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132
5 (c)), certain lands in the Fort Niobrara National Wildlife
6 Refuge, Nebraska, which comprise about four thousand six
7 hundred and thirty-five acres and which are depicted on a
8 map entitled "Fort Niobrara Wilderness Proposal", dated
9 November 1973, are hereby designated as wilderness.

10 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,

1 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bound-
2 aries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs
3 Committees of the United States Senate and the House of
4 Representatives, and such map and description shall have the
5 same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,*
6 *however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors
7 in such map and description may be made.

8 SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as wilderness
9 shall be known as the "Fort Niobrara Wilderness" and shall
10 be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accord-
11 ance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act
12 governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas,
13 and where appropriate any reference in that Act to the Sec-
14 retary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the
15 Secretary of the Interior.

16 SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date
17 of enactment of this Act, lands designated as wilderness by
18 this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropria-
19 tion under the mining laws and from disposition under all
20 laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments
21 thereto.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1057

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

Mr. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge, Cameron Parish, Louisiana, 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 Lacassine National Wildlife
6 Refuge, Louisiana, which comprise about two thousand
7 eight hundred and fifty-four acres and which are depicted
8 on a map entitled "Lacassine Wilderness Proposal" and
9 dated January 1974, are hereby designated as wilderness.

10 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
11 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bound-

aries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such map and 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 map and description may be made.

SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the "Lacassine Wilderness" and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, and where appropriate any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date of enactment of this Act, lands designated as wilderness by this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1058

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

Mr. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge, Lake and Volusia Counties, Florida, 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 Act
4 of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132
5 (c)), certain lands in the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife
6 Refuge, Florida, which comprise about one thousand one
7 hundred and six acres and which are depicted on a map en-
8 titled "Lake Woodruff Wilderness Proposal" dated Decem-
9 ber 1973, are hereby designated as wilderness. The lands

1 which comprise about forty acres, designated on such map as
2 "Potential Wilderness Additions", are, effective upon publi-
3 cation in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of
4 the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilder-
5 ness Act have ceased, hereby designated as wilderness.

6 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
7 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bound-
8 aries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs
9 Committees of the United States Senate and the House of
10 Representatives, and such map and description shall have the
11 same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*,
12 *however*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors
13 in such map and description may be made.

14 SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as wilderness
15 shall be known as the "Lake Woodruff Wilderness" and shall
16 be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accord-
17 ance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act
18 governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas,
19 and where appropriate any reference in that Act to the Sec-
20 retary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the
21 Secretary of the Interior.

22 SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date of
23 enactment of this Act, lands designated as Wilderness by this
24 Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation
25 under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws
26 pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1060

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

MR. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request)
introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Sheridan and Roosevelt Counties, Montana, 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 Act
4 of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C.
5 1132 (c)), certain lands in the Medicine Lake National
6 Wildlife Refuge, Montana, which comprise about eleven
7 thousand three hundred and sixty-six acres and which are de-
8 picted on a map entitled "Medicine Lake Wilderness Pro-

1 posal", dated November 1973, are hereby designated as
2 wilderness.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
4 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its bound-
5 aries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Com-
6 mittees of the United States Senate and the House of Repre-
7 sentatives, and such map and description shall have the same
8 force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,*
9 That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such
10 map and description may be made.

11 SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as wilderness
12 shall be known as the "Medicine Lake Wilderness" and shall
13 be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accord-
14 ance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act
15 governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas,
16 and where appropriate any reference in that Act to the Sec-
17 retary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the
18 Secretary of the Interior.

19 SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date
20 of enactment of this Act, lands designated as wilderness by
21 this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropria-
22 tion under the mining laws and from disposition under all
23 laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments
24 thereto.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1066

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

Mr. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge, Hyde County, North Carolina, 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 Swanquarter National Wild-
6 life Refuge, North Carolina, which comprise about nine
7 thousand acres and which are depicted on a map entitled
8 "Swanquarter Wilderness Proposal" and dated December
9 1973, are hereby designated as wilderness.

10 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
11 a map of the wilderness area and a description of its boun-

1 daries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs
2 Committees of the United States Senate and the House of
3 Representatives, and such map and description shall have
4 the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Pro-*
5 *vided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical
6 errors in such map and description may be made.

7 SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as wilderness
8 shall be known as the "Swanquarter Wilderness" and shall
9 be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accord-
10 ance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act
11 governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas,
12 and where appropriate any reference in that Act to the Secre-
13 tary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the
14 Secretary of the Interior.

15 SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date of
16 enactment of this Act, lands designated as wilderness by this
17 Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation
18 under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws
19 pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1067

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

Mr. HASKELL (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge, Phillips County, Montana, 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; U.S.C.
5 1132 (c)), certain lands in the UL Bend National Wildlife
6 Refuge, Montana, which comprise about nineteen thousand,
7 six hundred and ninety-three acres, and which are depicted
8 on the map entitled "UL Bend Wilderness Proposal" and
9 dated June 1974, are hereby designated as wilderness. The
10 map and a description of the boundaries of such lands shall
11 be on file and available for public inspection in the offices

1 of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department
2 of the Interior.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes
4 effect, a map of the wilderness and a description of its
5 boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular
6 Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House
7 of Representatives, and such map and description shall have
8 the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,*
9 *however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors
10 in such description and map may be made.

11 SEC. 3. The wilderness area designated by this Act shall
12 be known as the "UL Bend Wilderness" and shall be ad-
13 ministered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance
14 with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas
15 designated by that Act as wilderness areas, and where
16 appropriate any reference in that Act to the Secretary of
17 Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the
18 Secretary of the Interior.

19 SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date
20 of enactment of this Act, lands designated as wilderness by
21 the Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appro-
22 priations under the mining laws and from disposition under
23 all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments
24 thereto.

1 SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall affect the operation
2 and maintenance of the Fort Peck Reservoir as adminis-
3 tered by the Secretary of the Army, acting through the
4 Chief of Engineers, at authorized water levels. The Fort
5 Peck Reservoir shoreline boundaries of the area designated
6 as wilderness by this Act shall not extend below the two
7 thousand, two hundred and seventy foot contour and shall not
8 affect the purposes of the Fort Peck project.

9 SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to di-
10 minish the authority of the Coast Guard, pursuant to sections
11 2 and 81 of title 14, United States Code, and title 1 of the
12 Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1221),
13 to use the area designated wilderness by this Act for naviga-
14 tional, and maritime safety purposes.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAR 10 1976

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to the request of your Committee for the views of this Department on the following national wildlife refuge wilderness bills:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| S. 1026--Chassahowitzka, Florida | S. 1035--Mingo, Missouri |
| S. 1054--J.N. Ding Darling, Florida | S. 1060--Medicine Lake, Montana |
| S. 1058--Lake Woodruff, Florida | S. 1038--Red Rock Lakes, Montana |
| S. 1046--Agassiz, Minnesota | S. 1067--UL Bend, Montana |
| S. 1042--Tamarac, Minnesota | S. 1037--Oregon Islands, Oregon |
| S. 1055--Ft. Niobrara, Nebraska | S. 1039--San Juan Islands and Matia Islands, Washington |
| S. 1051--Big Lake, Arkansas | S. 1041--Simeonof, Alaska |
| S. 1027--Crab Orchard, Illinois | S. 1066--Swanquarter, North Carolina |
| S. 1057--Lacassine, Louisiana | |

We recommend the enactment of all of these bills, if they are amended as herein described.

All of these proposed wilderness area bills with a few minor exceptions are basically identical to the recommendations of the President made to the Congress during its 93d Session. However, since submission to the Congress a number of events have occurred necessitating minor amendments to some of the proposals as herein described.

S. 1046 (Agassiz), S. 1037 (Oregon Islands), S. 1041 (Simeonof), S. 1038 (Red Rock Lakes), S. 1035 (Mingo), S. 1027 (Crab Orchard), S. 1026 (Chassahowitzka), S. 1042 (Tamarac) and S. 1039 (San Juan) make reference to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Public Law 93-271 (1974) abolished the Bureau and established the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with identical responsibilities. For this reason reference in the above cited eight bills to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife should be struck wherever it appears and "U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service" inserted in lieu thereof.

Four of the bills, S. 1037 (Oregon Islands), S. 1041 (Simeonof), S. 1035 (Mingo) and S. 1026 (Chassahowitzka), contain no provision for withdrawal of the areas designated as wilderness from mineral and mining laws. While the Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136) implies that areas designated as wilderness are closed to mining and mineral



utilization, we suggest, for uniformity, that withdrawal language be contained in all the bills. Therefore, in the above referenced four bills a new section should be added as follows:

"Section __. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date of enactment of this Act, lands designated as wilderness by this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto."

Since our recommendation on wilderness for Matia Islands and San Juan National Wildlife Refuge, we have consolidated four small refuges into one by Public Land Order 5515, August 27, 1975. By this same Order, 58 additional islands were added to the redesignated San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge. To conform S. 1039 to these changes the following modifications are needed:

Bill title: Strike "the Matia Island and", insert "Islands" before "National", strike "and" before "Skagit", and insert "and Whatcom" before "Counties".

Page 1, line 5: Strike "Matia Island and" before "San Juan", insert "Islands" before "National".

Page 1, lines 6 and 7: Strike "one hundred and sixty eight" and insert in lieu thereof "two hundred and eighty five".

Page 1, line 9: Insert "Revised March 1976" before ") are".

The Fish and Wildlife Service is presently in the process of filing an application with the Bureau of Land Management for an additional 16 islands to be added to the San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge. All islands in this group warrant wilderness designation. Upon becoming part of the refuge, they should be designated wilderness. We therefore recommend the following amendment to S. 1039 to designate these islands as potential wilderness until the application is approved:

Page 1, line 10 and page 2, lines 1 and 2: Strike all after the period on page 1, line 10, through the period ending the sentence on page 2, line 2, and insert in lieu thereof "Sixteen islands which comprise about seventy acres, designated on such revised maps dated March 1976, as 'Potential Wilderness Additions', are, effective upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that the islands have been added to the refuge and all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, hereby designated as wilderness."

S. 1067, the bill providing for designation of wilderness on the UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge, also requires provision for potential wilderness designation. We suggest that S. 1067 be amended as follows:

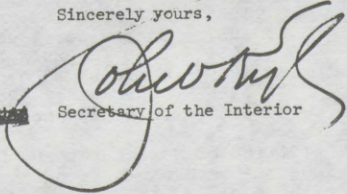
Page 1, line 9: Insert before "The" the following new sentence:
 "lands which comprise about 1,200 acres, designated on such maps as 'Potential Wilderness Additions', are, effective upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that such lands have been made part of the National Wildlife Refuge System and that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, hereby designated as wilderness."

Public Law 91-504 designated 21 acres of Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness and the 17 acre Three Arch Rocks as wilderness. We propose that the existing Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands wilderness areas be consolidated into one wilderness area with enactment of S. 1037, and that these two areas be combined with the new areas added by S. 1037 and the entire area be designated the Oregon Islands Wilderness. In order to accomplish this redesignation, the following new section is proposed:

"SEC. 4. The Oregon Islands Wilderness and Three Arch Rocks Wilderness designated by Public Law 91-504 (84 Stat. 1104) are hereby added to the wilderness area designated by this Act and the total 492 acre area shall be known as the 'Oregon Islands Wilderness'."

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,


 Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
 Chairman, Committee on Interior
 and Insular Affairs
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 16 1976

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
3106 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your requests for the views of the Office of Management and Budget on bills which would designate wilderness areas on the following national wildlife refuges:

- S. 1026 - Chassahowitzka, Florida
- S. 1027 - Crab Orchard, Illinois
- S. 1035 - Mingo, Missouri
- S. 1037 - Oregon Islands, Oregon
- S. 1038 - Red Rock Lakes, Montana
- S. 1039 - San Juan Islands and Matia Islands,
Washington
- S. 1041 - Simeonof, Alaska
- S. 1042 - Tamarac, Minnesota
- S. 1046 - Agassiz, Minnesota
- S. 1051 - Big Lake, Arkansas
- S. 1054 - J. N. Ding Darling, Florida
- S. 1055 - Ft. Niobrara, Nebraska
- S. 1057 - Lacassine, Louisiana
- S. 1058 - Lake Woodruff, Florida
- S. 1060 - Medicine Lake, Montana
- S. 1066 - Swanquarter, North Carolina
- S. 1067 - UL Bend, Montana

The Office of Management and Budget concurs in the views of the Department of the Interior in its report on these bills and, accordingly: (a) we recommend the enactment of S. 1051, S. 1054, S. 1055, S. 1057, S. 1058, S. 1060, and S. 1066; and, (b) we recommend the enactment of the remaining bills cited above if amended as suggested by the Department.

Sincerely yours,

James M. Frey

James M. Frey
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Senator HASKELL. I would like at this point to include in the record a letter that I received from Senator Metcalf concerning the hearings we are having today.

[The letter follows:]

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., February 25, 1976.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment and Land Resources, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing in regard to your Subcommittee's scheduled hearings March 11 on the section of H.R. 3058 which deals with wilderness status for a number of national wildlife refuges.

Three of the refuges are in Montana: Medicine Lake (11,366 acres), UL Bend (19,693 acres) and Red Rock Lakes (32,350 acres). Each unit would make a fine addition to the national wildlife refuge system and each has wide support in Montana.

I am, however, disturbed by the number of provisos which are appended to the enacting language for nearly all the refuges. The provisos purport to clarify entrance requirements for the areas. In fact, they were put there by the Office of Management and Budget to clarify management criteria. It is my contention that they not only encumber the bill but their continued use could be construed as a precedent which could subtly amend the Wilderness Act itself.

Perhaps the Coast Guard *could* have a reason for entering the territory of the UL Bend Refuge in Montana (although, quite frankly, I cannot foresee the circumstance), but the Wilderness Act is sufficiently broad and flexible to accommodate such a need. If clarification for management purposes is needed, it could be added to the Committee Report.

I hope the Subcommittee will address this matter when it considers H.R. 3058.

Very truly yours,

LEE METCALF.

Senator HASKELL. We are privileged to have with us the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Eagleton.

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS F. EAGLETON, A. U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Senator EAGLETON. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I am here today accompanied by my good friend from the House, Hon. Bill Burlison from the 10th Congressional District of Missouri, what we call the bootheel part of Missouri, the southeastern part of the State.

Mr. Chairman, I welcome the opportunity to come before this subcommittee to testify in favor of S. 1035, a bill to designate certain lands in the Mingo Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. Wilderness is designed to preserve the land as it once was for those who will never be able to enjoy it anywhere else. Wilderness designation results in a clean watershed, clean air, wildlife habitat, an undisturbed ecosystem where scientific research can take place, and an alternative in outdoor recreation.

On behalf of myself and Senator Symington, I would like to propose for the committee's consideration an amendment to S. 1035 to increase the 1,700 acre wilderness proposal of the Fish and Wildlife Service to 7,800 acres. The increase would include Monopoly Lake to the east of the 1,700 acres and a small area southwest of the 1,700 acres. The increase would not include private land. The proposal has the support of the area's Congressman, Bill Burlison, who has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which would have the

same effect, along with many conservation groups such as the Sierra Club and the Conservation Federation, and local groups such as the Southeast Missouri Sportsman's Association and Allied Telephone System.

The main concern of the Fish and Wildlife Service in proposing only 1,700 acres is the water manipulation necessary to maintain a natural environment in Monopoly Lake. Manipulation of the water level in the lake must definitely continue. Before settlers drained the land to make it suitable for farming, almost the entire Missouri bootheel was swampland. The swamp ecosystem, including food for waterfowl and the regeneration of the cypress and tupelo trees, is dependent upon the natural rise and fall of the water level. As Mingo is the only natural swamp left in the bootheel—in fact, in all of Missouri—and is surrounded by ditches, the water level must be manipulated by man, I do not believe wilderness designation would prevent this manipulation.

The Wilderness Act defines wilderness in part as land which is managed so as to maintain its natural environment. Since the physical manipulation, or the pulling of the plugs in various ditches, takes place outside proposed wilderness boundaries, the only effect within the proposed wilderness is a changing of the water level—a natural swamp phenomenon. The only other foreseeable management problem of Monopoly Lake is the possible need to dredge ditch 5, which drains the lake. Six years ago the ditch was dredged for the first time since construction some 40 or 50 years ago. Whether this indicates a need for dredging every 40 or 50 years has been the subject of some debate, and arguments on either side have been speculative. I do not see this speculation as a reason to preclude wilderness.

The 1,700 acre proposal by the Fish and Wildlife Service is commendable, but the land within that area does not contain the variety of swamp life and waterfowl that Monopoly Lake does. To preserve as a good cross-section of presettlement Missouri swampland, the entire acreage should be included. In its current status as a wildlife refuge, Mingo has no statutory protection from public or private developments such as highways, pipelines and telephone lines. There is currently a local group which would like to build a road along ditch 6, through the proposed wilderness along Monopoly Lake, to save time in reaching communities east of Mingo Refuge. Also a power company has requested permission to cut a right-of-way through a portion of the refuge.

I will file with the committee a copy of the amendment I referred to in the opening part of my statement for consideration by this committee and if I may be privileged, I would deem it an honor to be able to introduce to the committee the Congressman from the 10th Congressional District, Congressman Bill Burlison.

Senator HASKELL. We are delighted to have you and look forward to what you have to say.

STATEMENT OF HON. BILL D. BURLISON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE TENTH DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Congressman BURLISON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to appear here with our junior Senator and support the

proposal to enlarge the recommendation of the Department of the Interior from a 1,700 acre proposal to a 7,800 acre proposal.

I initially introduced this bill in the 93d Congress. The Department, I felt, has exercised some degree of delay in bringing their recommendation to the Congress. Now that it is here I hope we can move expeditiously and the Senate can complete its action and the House hold its hearings shortly on this bill.

The administration bill is S. 1035, with the modification my colleague has referred to. I think Senator Eagleton has covered the details of the controversy or the disagreement between the Department and the elected representatives and environmentalists. I will submit, Mr. Chairman, for the record, my statement and I will be delighted to attempt to answer any questions the committee might have at this time.

Senator HASKELL. I appreciate it very much, Congressman. Where is Monopoly Lake on the map? Can you point out where the 1,700 acres is? I take it the 1,700 acres is the green triangle. Now point if you would to the outer parameters of the 7,800 acres.

The 7,800 acres goes below the triangle and goes to the northeast and a lot of it is Monopoly Lake?

Senator EAGLETON. Yes.

Senator HASKELL. What would you gentlemen's reaction be to placing the boundary along the south and east edge of Monopoly Lake, leaving the lake itself out of the wilderness but taking the balance of the acreage in and protecting the shoreline on the south and east of the lake?

Congressman Burlison. Mr. Chairman, we feel strongly that the lake ought to be a part of the wilderness. I think perhaps for two reasons: One, it encompasses such a substantial part of the acreage involved and second, is the wildlife and plantlife that exist on the lake itself. For these reasons among others, we feel the lake ought to be included in the proposal.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much. Senator Metcalf, do you have any questions?

Senator METCALF. No.

Senator HASKELL. Senator Stone?

Senator STONE. No questions.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, Senator Eagleton and Congressman Burlison.

[The prepared statement of Congressman Burlison follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. BILL D. BURLISON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE 10TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much the opportunity to appear before your distinguished subcommittee today to discuss the addition of certain areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System. I have introduced H.R. 2975 in the 94th Congress which would designate 8,000 acres in the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge in Wayne and Stoddard Counties, Missouri, as a Wilderness area. I introduced this same bill in the 93d Congress, but hearings were not held. My bill is comparable to S. 1035 except that my bill calls for 8,000 acres rather than the 1,700 acres supported by the Administration. Established in 1944 after a period of unsuccessful drainage projects and ill-advised attempts at agriculture, the 21,646-acre Refuge lies along an ancient, poorly drained channel of the Mississippi River. Of the whole Refuge area, approximately 8,000 acres qualify for wilderness protection as proposed in my bill, H.R. 2975. It includes two adjacent units, one of 3,000 acres and one of 5,000 acres. The smaller unit in the southwest corner of the Refuge, includes a variety of bottomland forest types as

well as Black Mingo Creek and Stanley Creek, meandering dark water swamp streams which wander deeply into the forested lowlands. The larger unit to the east contains Monopoly Lake, which, in a sense, is the heartland of the Mingo Wilderness, for it is here that the essence of the legendary "swampeast" Missouri is most authentically preserved. The area is of particular interest, in that it was subjected to intense exploitation during the early part of the century and has since reverted to its natural swampy condition with the mammals, birds, fish, and reptiles coming back as indigenous inhabitants.

Mingo stands as the richest community of plant and animal life that we can still protect as wilderness in Missouri. Following the retreat of the Mississippi River into its present channel, the old river bed between Crowley's Ridge and the Ozark Uplift became a magnificent cypress-topelo swamp. The classification of a portion of the swamp as a permanent wilderness will assure the preservation of a great variety of wildlife and vegetation for scientific values and aesthetic enjoyment in the future. Mingo Swamp is one of the few remaining wetland areas of sufficient size in the Mississippi drainage area to preserve a living of a swamp.

A 1,700 acre area on Mingo National Wildlife Refuge has been proposed for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System by the Administration. This is encompassed in your bill S. 1035. This recommendation states that only the 1,700 acre designated natural area meets the criteria of the Wilderness Act, in that the existing dikes, ditches, and interior fencing necessary to implement management programs makes the works of man an obvious feature of the landscape. The Administration's study on this proposal also alleged that the remainder of the Refuge was not suitable for recommendation as wilderness as essential habitat management programs, including water management and manipulation, and cropland and timber management, are on-going programs throughout the rest of the Refuge. Although the intent of the proposal is good, the reasoning is not sound, as the 1,700 acre area mentioned is too small to effectively preserve an example of the hardwood forest of the Mississippi lowlands. My bill recommending the 8,000 acres would assure protection for all the plants and animals present in the swamp area. The limestone bluffs are a traditional winter hibernation area for a great number of reptiles.

The swamp is a haven for birds and over 200 species have been recorded on the Refuge, including the endangered osprey which usually visits the swamp during migration. Thousands of ducks and geese stop over in spring and fall. The Refuge has 38 known species of mammals including the longtailed weasel, river otter, and swamp rabbit. The swamp rabbit in particular is dependent upon the Refuge as its last major stronghold in Missouri because of the destruction of its native habitat in the rest of the Bootheel. Also, the expanded acreage would allow for safety in preserving the unique good stands of typical swamp trees—bald cypress and water tupelo—now existing within the Swamp. Both trees are reverting to their former stature on Monopoly Lake, which as mentioned earlier is the heart of the Mingo Swamp. Monopoly lake is not a part of the Administration's 1,700 acre proposal because of the alleged concern respecting manipulation of the water supply.

The greatest value of Mingo Swamp is that it represents an example of a disappearing wetland ecosystem of the North American continent, and to adequately preserve the integral parts of this forest ecosystem, a wilderness of 8,000 acres is necessary. Archeological remains of old Indian camps and village sites indicate that Mingo has been a known wildlife area since long before historical times.

In summary, an 8,000 acre wilderness should be designated on the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge in order that a remnant of the once magnificent lowland hardwood wilderness of North America remains. An example of this ecosystem should be preserved for future generations to enjoy. The Wilderness area would in no way conflict with the objectives of the Refuge and would act as a bulwark against unnecessary programs and development. The area contains features that have ecological, geological, archeological, scientific, and aesthetic importance.

Among those on record in support of the bill and in opposition to the 1,700 acre recommendation of the Department are: Friends of the Earth, Izaak Walton League, Sierra Club, Southeast Missouri Sportmen's Association, St. Louis Audubon Society, the Wilderness Society, Citizens Environmental Council, and the Garden Club of America.

The interest of the nation would be advanced by passage of the 8,000 acre Wilderness proposal. I respectfully request that the Committee give every consideration to inclusion of this program in its bill.

Thank you Mr. Chairman for your courtesy in permitting me this time before the Subcommittee.

Senator METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I have a statement on S. 1060 and S. 1038, and S. 1067, and I would like to have these inserted in the record.

Senator HASKELL. Those will be inserted in the record at this point. [The prepared statement of Senator Metcalf follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. LEE METCALF, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, it gives my great pleasure to offer testimony at this hearing in favor of three National Wildlife Refuge wilderness proposals for the State of Montana. These proposals were developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and are widely supported by individual citizens and conservation groups in Montana.

It is my hope that the Subcommittee will give prompt approval to each of the proposals.

S. 1067 would establish 19,693 acres of wilderness in the UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge on the banks of the Missouri River in central Montana. This refuge was named after a hairpin turn in the River. The explorers Lewis and Clark are believed to have been the first white men to have seen it. It has an exceptional variety of migratory waterfowl, eagles, prairie falcons, ospreys, upland birds such as sage and sharp-tailed grouse, plus the endangered blackfooted ferret and such game as elk, deer and antelope. I served on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission at the time of the acquisition of the U.L. Bend National Wildlife Refuge. I am very pleased with its nomination for wilderness status, and hope it will be so designated.

S. 1060 establishes 11,366 acres of wilderness in the 31,457-acre Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge in the prairie pothole country of northeastern Montana. It is located on the great central flyway of migratory waterfowl and is an important nesting and feeding ground for them. As the Subcommittee knows, much of the prairie pothole country had been drained and put to agricultural and other uses. Wilderness designation will insure that some remains. Grazing rights are extant on the Refuge, but these will not be adversely affected by application of the Wilderness Act.

S. 1038 would establish 32,350 acres of wilderness in the Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge in southwestern Montana. The Refuge contains 40,300 acres. It is justly famous for having been largely responsible for the restoration of trumpeter swan populations which were at one time close to extinction. The Refuge is also good habitat for grayling trout, eagles, peregrine falcons, moose, elk, deer and antelope. If wilderness status is granted, grazing rights in the Refuge will not be affected, nor will any other rights or use otherwise authorized by the Service.

I have already communicated to the Subcommittee my objection to the extensive use of "provisos" in the wilderness proposals advanced by the Administration. If qualifications are needed in the management of these and other refuge wilderness areas, they can be included in the Committee Report or in other directives to the administering agency.

In conclusion, I support inclusion of these and other wildlife refuges in the national wilderness system, not only because of their individual merits, but also because the nation needs numerous and widely scattered smaller units of wilderness.

Senator HASKELL. Senator Stone, do you have any testimony to make at this time?

Senator STONE. I would like to insert in the record a joint statement by Senator Chiles and myself on S. 3099 and S. 3104 which we introduced.

Senator HASKELL. It will be inserted in the record at this point.
[The statement follows:]

JOINT STATEMENT OF HON. LAWTON CHILES A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA AND HON. RICHARD STONE A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. Chairman, we are glad to have this opportunity to testify on behalf of two bills we have introduced to provide for a study to determine whether or not certain areas in Florida should be designated as wilderness.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 declares it the policy of the Congress to secure for present and future generations the benefits of a lasting resource of wilderness, and it was for this purpose the Act established the National Wilderness Preservation System. It also provided for the orderly review of most of the units of the National Wildlife Refuge System to determine whether those areas did qualify for wilderness designation. Inclusion in the wilderness system provides that a small part of this nation will remain natural forever as it was when we founded this country.

The measures we have introduced would designate as wilderness two specific areas in Florida. S. 3099 provides that about 2,825 acres in Lee County in the J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge would be designated as wilderness. S. 3104 designates about 23,000 acres in Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge, Citrus County as the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge.

Both of these areas would make excellent additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System and we sincerely hope the Congress will move to make such designations. By designating them as wilderness, the needs of the people of this country would be served well and would provide the assurance that at least a small part of the area would remain in its totally natural state.

There has been some confusion as to the impacts of wilderness within the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge. Motorboats and airboats continue today to be a valid existing use of the waters within the Refuge. These waters serve as an important recreational use to hunters and fishermen who seek these rich lands for the pursuit of important recreational experiences, and the waters continue today to serve as the basis for a livelihood for many commercial fishermen and guides who have lived in harmony with the natural habitats of the Refuge. Under this proposal we have introduced, these activities will be allowed to continue. The designation of Wilderness will not preclude these individuals from pursuing their chosen activities. We have included in S. 3104 a provision to insure that these use-modes will not change.

Through the designation of wilderness within the areas designated in these bills, we will be providing the badly needed protection of the valuable habitats and will insure that they will continue to remain in their natural state for all future generations of Americans to enjoy. We strongly urge the Subcommittee to adopt these proposals as presented in these bills.

Senator HASKELL. The next witness, then, will be Mr. Lynn A. Greenwalt, Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT OF LYNN A. GREENWALT, DIRECTOR, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. GREENWALT. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I am Lynn Greenwalt. I have with me Mr. James Gillett of our staff. Mr. Gillett has been working with the wilderness program for some years.

Mr. Chairman, I am extremely pleased to appear before your committee in behalf of the Department of the Interior to testify on 17 bills which, if enacted, would designate about 140,000 acres of land in the National Wildlife Refuge System as wilderness.

In the interest of saving the committee's time this morning, and with your permission, I will submit a detailed statement for the record on each of the wilderness proposals. My oral statement will review only those proposals where there is a nonconforming feature which we feel should be noted by the committee or where legislative pro-

posals have been introduced which would alter the administration's recommendation.

Senator HASKELL. That would be very helpful, Mr. Greenwalt. Thank you.

Mr. GREENWALT. There is general agreement on S. 1027, Crab Orchard; S. 1038, Red Rock Lakes, S. 1042, Tamarac; S. 1046, Agassiz; S. 1055, Fort Niobrara; S. 1060, Medicine Lake; and S. 1066, Swanquarter. We recommend enactment of these bills with only minor clarifying changes. These suggested changes are contained in the Department's report to the committee.

We were informed yesterday that there may be disagreement on S. 1051, Big Lake. We are not familiar with the proposal being advocated, and therefore have not commented on it in this statement.

Senator HASKELL. That is S. 1051?

Mr. GREENWALT. Yes.

Senator HASKELL. You are not prepared to comment on that today?

Mr. GREENWALT. That is correct. I would be delighted to have my staff work with the committee staff in ascertaining what the new changes and new proposals are.

Senator HASKELL. Do you think it is something you could react to for the record?

Mr. GREENWALT. Yes; we will be pleased to provide the information on Big Lake for the record.

Senator HASKELL. Let's do it that way, then.

[Subsequent to the hearing, the following information was received:]

BIG LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

The administration recommended wilderness for 1,818 acres of Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge, while a somewhat larger proposal, 2,600 acres, is advocated by some other interested groups.

The additional 800 acres lie south of the recommended wilderness area. We recognize that the habitat is much the same as contained in the wilderness area, but there are several reasons we do not support this expansion.

The present proposed wilderness boundary is entirely surrounded by water and the south boundary is delineated by a well known and regularly used channel by boaters crossing from the main portion of the lake to ditch no. 28. The south boundary of the expanded proposal goes through a block of timber which will make clear delineation of the wilderness boundary almost impossible.

In addition, there have been some discussions between the local residents, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Corps of Engineers regarding improvement of fishing in Big Lake. One of the possibilities that has been discussed is subimpoundments within Big Lake. Several different configurations have been considered, one of which would encompass a portion of the larger wilderness proposal. No firm positions have been taken as to whether such improvement for fishing is appropriate or where impoundments might be located; however, to recommend the area for wilderness would preclude options that appear viable at this time.

For these reasons, we continue to support S. 1051.

Mr. GREENWALT. In order to clarify my comments as I go along, Mr. Chairman, I will ask Mr. Gillett to point out certain salient features on the map that pertain to each area.

I am pleased to recommend enactment of S. 1026 with minor changes which would designate 16,900 acres with the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

The proposed wilderness area for Chassahowitzka Refuge is located in Citrus County and extends eastward to the western bank of Seven

Cabbage Cutoff, north to Porpoise Bay, north along the eastern boundary of the refuge, and is enclosed by the northern, western, and southern boundaries of the refuge by Homosassa and Chassahowitzka Bays.

The wilderness area as proposed contains emerged and submerged lands which in combination total 16,900 acres. The water surface and water column are not recommended for wilderness status so that traditional uses may continue. These include hunting, fishing, and all forms of recreational and commercial uses conducted on or in the water.

The value of designating submerged lands as wilderness, as we view such designation, would be to preserve them in a natural, unaltered condition. This would preclude dredging or filling of marine areas and the extraction of minerals from the ocean bottom.

Senator HASKELL. You say submerged lands. You recommend those for inclusion but not the water surface over those lands?

Mr. GREENWALT. Yes, that is correct—not the water column nor the surface of the water.

Senator HASKELL. Is that a practical problem?

Mr. GREENWALT. Not really.

Senator HASKELL. Suppose somebody whizzes around in speedboats over the surface of the water?

Mr. GREENWALT. This would be permissible.

Senator HASKELL. Why would you have the ocean floor, I guess it isn't ocean, but the bay, in one category, and the surface in another? Has that been done before?

Mr. GREENWALT. This is the first time it has been accomplished, assuming the proposal is enacted, and we will also discuss another proposal which has the same consideration.

Senator HASKELL. It sounds strange to me. But maybe it is all right.

Mr. GREENWALT. One of the features we see in this is that it will protect the bay bottom which is extremely important in retaining the values associated with the refuge. Wilderness designation of the submerged lands would preclude various kinds of activities of the sort I previously mentioned—dredging, filling, and mineral extraction from the water bottom. I might say, in my judgment there is at least some doubt as to whether or not we could in fact control the water column and the water surface, inasmuch as they are within the navigable waters of the United States. I might say also, in addition some 600 acres of privately owned lands were included within the original wilderness proposal. Approximately 60 acres of these inholdings have been acquired since our wilderness proposal was sent to Congress. The remainder of the private lands are scheduled for acquisition in 1981.

The Chassahowitzka Wilderness proposal was sent to Congress in September of 1972. The proposed legislation did not treat the problem of private inholdings which are within the wilderness and the refuge acquisition boundary. Later proposals such as Lake Woodruff—Florida—National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness recommendations, which were sent to Congress in July 1974, recommended that private inholdings be identified as "potential wilderness addition." These lands would then become part of the wilderness upon acquisition and termination of any nonconforming use or feature and publication of appropriate notice in the Federal Register.

Chassahowitzka would probably have been handled in a similar manner had the recommendation been made at a later date. While it

would appear reasonable to handle these proposals in a similar manner, we do not have administration clearance to support such a position at this time. Until acquisition, the landowners will continue to have access and use of the lands without interference.

There have been a number of proposals to expand the wilderness area; some would include the entire refuge. We would point out that some of these additional lands have third party mineral reservations; some contain significant areas of privately owned lands, and some also have reservations which would permit utilization of timber resources. In addition some lands are important in the present and future management plans for the refuge, and wilderness designation would unnecessarily hamper our meeting refuge objectives. For these reasons we support the 16,900-acre proposal.

Senator STONE. Might I ask a letter from the Environmental Council of Volusia County, Fla., be included at this point which I think would help clarify the record. That way I won't have to put it in at a later time. It has to do with Lake Woodruff.

Senator HASKELL. It will be so inserted.

[The letter follows:]

ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL OF VOLUSIA COUNTY,
Port Orange, Fla., March 1, 1976.

Senator RICHARD STONE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STONE: This letter is being addressed to you following a meeting of representatives of, (1) The Environmental Council of Volusia County, (2) Volusia County Committee of the Sierra Club, and (3) The Environmental Task Force. We are pleased to note that the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has scheduled a Hearing on March 11, for consideration of the designation of certain lands of the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

The cost of sending a representative to the Hearing makes it impossible for us to do so. However, we hope that you will find it possible to convey our viewpoint to your fellow Senators upon the Committee.

We fully support the recommendation of the Department of the Interior that 958 acres (a correction from the 1106 acres originally proposed) be included under the National Wilderness Preservation System. With the population pressures building up, it is urgent that such protection be provided for as much of the refuge as possible. It can be added that there seems to be a consensus among conservation groups on this recommendation. Some, who opposed it, withdrew their objections when they understood that fishing and hunting would be allowed to continue.

It is regretted that privately owned mineral rights prevent consideration of the extensive marsh grass areas to the east, south and west of Lake Woodruff. As a modest, but urgently needed beginning, we urge that immediate efforts be made to acquire the mineral rights to lands bordering the St. Johns River between Dexter Island at the north and St. Francis Island at the south. The inclusion of about 2,200 acres along the river would help to protect the river and the integrity of the refuge as a whole.

We have asked Mr. Robert Bridges, Refuge Manager, to send you a copy of the printed brochure, prepared by the Fish and Wildlife Service. If you do not have a copy at hand, it will help you to visualize what is being considered.

The Draft—Environmental Statement (DES—74—11) is also an excellent resource if you wish to explore the question in greater depth.

Whatever time and attention you can give to the wilderness proposals coming before the Environment and Land Resources subcommittee will be appreciated by the conservationists of Volusia County.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER S. BOARDMAN,
For Environmental Council, Volusia Committee, Sierra Club,
Environmental Task Force.

Mr. GREENWALT. Unless there are questions on Chassahowitzka, I would like to go on to Mingo Wilderness.

Senator STONE. I have questions on Chassahowitzka. Isn't it a fact that the Wilderness Act does permit the continued use of motorboats in a wilderness area?

Mr. GREENWALT. Yes.

Senator STONE. Section 4(c)— isn't it the case that people who customarily have used motorboats are anxious to have the right to continue to use motorboats, preserved with specific language in this Chassahowitzka bill?

Mr. GREENWALT. I am not absolutely certain——

Senator STONE. It is in your bill, too.

Mr. GREENWALT. Right. What I am getting at is I am not certain of the genesis of our bill in the sense that people have asked specifically to have motorboat use retained at Chassahowitzka. As I understand the management regime at present, the use of motorboats within the navigable waters contained in the outer boundaries of Chassahowitzka is controlled only to the extent that permits are required to enable boat users, particularly airboat users, to come into the in-shore marsh area.

Senator STONE. You would continue that, would you not?

Mr. GREENWALT. We would continue that kind of arrangement with particular emphasis on permits as they might relate to getting into the interior of the wetlands which are subject to some tidal fluctuations. In those circumstances, it is possible for an airboat to actually traverse what is high ground in high tide situations. This is what we are interested in continuing to control very rigorously.

Senator STONE. Does the language in the administration's recommended draft square with the concerns of not only those people who use motorboats or airboats, but with that of the Wilderness Society?

Mr. GREENWALT. Mr. Gillett, I am not familiar with the precise language; can you answer that?

Mr. GILLETT. I don't pretend to speak for the Wilderness Society, but generally their feeling has been since these kind of activities are permitted in the basic Wilderness Act that subsequent legislation need not have a special provision permitting these kind of uses.

Senator STONE. They would like to have it left out because it is already in the basic organic statute.

Mr. GILLETT. I believe that is an accurate reflection of their position.

Senator STONE. Your position is if it is not put in, conceivably it could be argued that a later bill overcomes an earlier bill, and therefore it was an intent to prohibit it; is that your position? Is that why it is in there?

Mr. GREENWALT. I think our position is basically to resolve any kind of issue of this sort that might arise in the future, so it is absolutely clear as to the intent.

Senator STONE. So there is no question as to what your proposal is?

Mr. GREENWALT. That is right.

Senator STONE. That seems to be the concern of my colleague, my senior colleague, in introducing this bill.

Mr. GREENWALT. I might say in terms of future management, obviously an action taken to avoid any ambiguities is a definite asset to the administrator of these kinds of properties.

Senator STONE. I think we hope to hear from the Wilderness Society. Having painted them into a corner here, I think it is appropriate—thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GREENWALT. Now, Mr. Chairman, to the Mingo Wilderness proposal.

S. 1035 would designate 1,700 acres of the Mingo Refuge as wilderness. There is nearly unanimous agreement that this area should be designated as wilderness. The issue that has developed is whether additional lands of the refuge should be established as part of the wilderness area.

The suggested enlarged proposal includes an area south of the 1,700-acre Service proposal and the Monopoly Lake area. Monopoly Lake contains a swamp ecosystem that is probably unique in the Central United States. The water levels within the lake are controlled by means of earthen plugs placed in ditches that drain the area, and while our management of water levels reflects fluctuations that occurred naturally, they are programmed and planned. Manipulation of water levels results in the production of tremendous amounts of natural waterfowl foods (millets and smartweeds) and the creation of outstanding waterfowl habitat. Fish also benefit.

If we are to meet the objectives for which the Mingo Refuge was established and acquired, primarily for a migration and wintering refuge for Canada geese and mallards, continued management of the water in Monopoly Lake is required. Management of water levels is in complete consonance with and necessary to the perpetuation of the ecosystems found in the swamp. We recognize our responsibilities and fully intend to preserve this very unique ecosystem. Our position is that under normal circumstances water management and manipulation are not compatible with wilderness status.

The area south of the proposed wilderness area is largely in timber. There are vehicle trails within the area, and it is part of an approved timber management plan. Nearly the entire area has had timber selectively cut from it within the past 28 years. In 1968, approximately 2 million board feet were cut from the area and a harvest was also made in 1964. More recently the area was part of a timber stand improvement program.

The area retains evidence of these operations, and while we do not anticipate any additional timber cutting from the area, future management options must remain open if we are to meet our objectives effectively.

In addition, there are fenced fields in the unit, a diked moist soil area, vehicle trails, and some public use facilities. Because of the potential need for management and the presence of nonconforming features, we do not feel the area should be designated as wilderness.

We recommend the committee favorably consider enactment of S. 1035 in its present form.

Senator HASKELL. Let me ask you a couple of questions. Are motorboats used on that lake now?

Mr. GREENWALT. No. Motorboats are not used.

Senator HASKELL. You can't build roads on the lake and you can't cut timber on the lake, and you don't use motorboats on the lake. So I am not sure what good putting the lake in would be. Maybe I should ask that question of the Wilderness Society.

Can you make that 1,700 acres any bigger without adding the lake? To the south you have timber. If you moved to the east without the lake, what have you got?

Mr. GREENWALT. There is a roadway right along that margin of our proposal. The use of it has generally been discontinued, I understand, but there is that feature there.

Senator HASKELL. Is it maintained?

Mr. GILLETT. It is maintained for administrative purposes. We utilize it.

Senator HASKELL. For fire control and so forth?

Mr. GILLETT. Yes.

Senator HASKELL. Could you close it up?

Mr. GILLETT. It is presently closed to public use, sir.

Senator HASKELL. How many acres would it add to wilderness if we took everything east of the green triangle except for the lake?

Mr. GILLETT. My guess would be 1,800 acres.

Senator HASKELL. How many acres are we talking about?

Mr. GILLETT. Basically we are talking about timberland, those areas are in timber at the present time.

Senator HASKELL. Is there much timber, is it cuttable timber?

Mr. GILLETT. At one time it was cut. I don't think it has been cut in recent years in that particular area. We have had some timber harvests on lands outside the Monopoly Lake area but there has not, to my knowledge, been any in this area.

Senator HASKELL. By recent, do you mean within the last 20 years? That is, no cuts within the last 20 years?

Mr. GILLETT. Not that I know of.

Mr. GREENWALT. We observe in the management of Monopoly Lake the water is lowered by removing earthen plugs on the ditches. This is done with heavy equipment, of course.

Senator HASKELL. It sounds very much like a large bathtub to me.

Mr. GREENWALT. It is not too different in that respect and the plugs are very much like a bathtub stopper, remove them, drain the water, the lake is allowed to dry, and then refill. The response is dramatic and it duplicates the natural situation.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, please go ahead.

Mr. GREENWALT. The Oregon Islands, S. 1037, would accomplish several items we feel are necessary and desirable. There are currently two established wilderness areas off the Oregon coast. They are Three Arch Rocks Wilderness and Oregon Islands Wilderness, both established by Public Law 91-504. Subsequent to the establishment of these wilderness areas, 28 islands became part of the refuge system and an additional 28 islands—part of the public domain—were determined to have significant wildlife values. A public hearing was held to determine the desirability of adding all 56 islands to the wilderness system. The proposal received strong and nearly unanimous support. One minor modification was that one island to be added to the refuge was not suitable for wilderness.

The islands held as part of the public domain have not, at this time, been included in the refuge system. The necessary processing is being followed, and it may be some time before the islands are in fact a part of the refuge. We suggest that in order to expedite wilderness designation and save the committee's time that the islands be identified as

"potential wilderness additions." At such time as the islands are made a part of the refuge system and since there are no nonconforming uses or features, the Secretary would publish appropriate notice of wilderness status in the Federal Register.

Finally, in the hope of clarifying the wilderness and refuge nomenclature, we will take action to consolidate all refuge islands off the Oregon coast into the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge and recommend the committee designate all wilderness islands as the Oregon Islands Wilderness Area. This would require consolidation of the existing Oregon Island and Three Arch Rocks Wilderness with the additional islands we are considering today. Suggested language to accomplish this consolidation has been submitted to the committee, and with adoption of the changes recommended, we support enactment of S. 1037.

We recommend a number of changes in S. 1039, San Juan Wilderness. Subsequent to our submission of the wilderness recommendations for Jones Island, Matia Island, Smith Island, and San Juan National Wildlife Refuges in Washington, several things have transpired. On August 27, 1975, a PLO was issued which consolidated all four refuges into the San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge. An additional 58 islands were added to the refuge. Of 68 islands that presently make up the refuge, 64 are recommended for wilderness status.

In addition, we are in the process of adding 16 islands which are federally owned in public domain to the refuge, all of which are suitable for wilderness status. We recommend language to make these "potential wilderness additions" to be made wilderness at such time as they are added to the refuge by publication of a notice in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior.

We recommend enactment of S. 1041 which would establish 25,140 acres of Simeonof National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. S. 1041 identifies the "lands" of the refuge to be designated as wilderness. We feel that in this context the wilderness includes the lands of the island and surrounding submerged lands within the refuge boundary. The water surface and water column we feel should be excluded from wilderness designation so that use of the waters, particularly the sheltered harbor by motor boats and float planes, may continue.

S. 1041 would exclude 131 acres on the island where administrative buildings, fences and other facilities of a grazing operation are located. However, Assistant Secretary Reed in his testimony before this committee on May 5, 1972, agreed the 131 acres could be part of the wilderness if necessary administrative facilities could be retained or built.

As our support of S. 1041 would indicate, we do not feel that under normal circumstances, buildings or other administrative facilities are appropriate in wilderness areas.

We recommend enactment of S. 1054 which would establish wilderness on 2,735 acres of the J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge.

There is a minor difference between our proposal and the proposal of some of the public. Our proposal excludes from wilderness designation an area 150 feet wide outside a diked, brackish water area. The area has served as a borrow area for construction of the dike which also serves as a tour route for the public. When repairs are made in the future, we will need to use the borrow area again. There is also a

walkway which extends across the borrow pit and through a grove of red mangroves so the public can view the marsh and water and associated wildlife beyond the mangroves. We feel the 150 foot exclusion from wilderness is necessary for proper management of the refuge and to permit public enjoyment of the area.

Senator STONE. I would like to include in the record right after the Service's statement about the 150-foot strip, the position of the Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation, Inc., which proposes to include that strip as a buffer zone, and with permission I would like to have that statement included in the record.

Senator HASKELL. It will be so included.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF RICHARD WORKMAN, DIRECTOR, SANIBEL-CAPTIVA
CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, SANIBEL, FLA.

This statement is to support the inclusion of portions of the J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The refuge is located on Sanibel Island in Lee County, Florida, about 20 miles southwest of Fort Myers. Sanibel is a beautiful, tropical island three miles off the Florida mainland in the Gulf of Mexico. It is twelve miles long and is composed of shell, sand, and silt. The "Ding" Darling Refuge is classified as a Migratory Bird Refuge. Present management, in addition to waterfowl and other migratory birds, includes responsibilities for a large number of rare and endangered wildlife species, representative populations of native flora and fauna, and an intensive wildlife-oriented recreation program.

The refuge is a memorial to J. N. "Ding" Darling, one of the founders of the National Wildlife Refuge System and a former winter resident of Sanibel's sister island, Captiva. The refuge enjoys a local atmosphere of esprit de corps that supports the preservation of natural resources. The refuge encompasses 4,755 acres located within a 20,000 acre area closed by Presidential Proclamation to the taking or molesting of migratory birds.

The Darling Refuge was selected because it contains roadless areas. The area selected for inclusion is primarily tidal red mangrove (*Rizophora mangle*) forest. In terms of ecosystem productivity, the mangrove areas are of the most productive. Their ability to transfer the sun's energy into food for marine organisms which are useful to man is so efficient that scientists have valued these areas in terms of productivity at seven times the value of the most productive midwest farm lands.

Because the mangrove areas harbor and feed so many and such a variety of marine creatures, other wildlife forms are associated with the system in great numbers. Pelicans, herons, egrets, spoonbills, otters, raccoons, manatees, and game fish like tarpon, snook, snappers, redfish, are some of the wildlife forms associated with these areas. People consequently are attracted as visitors and tourists, and also as residents, depending on the economic value of the area's productivity. In December, 1975, more than 100,000 visits were made to the Darling Refuge, and the country's commercial fishing catch supported by the mangrove areas exceed nine million dollars in value.

An important and valid reason for inclusion of these mangrove areas in the wilderness system is that their productivity is easily affected by disruptive forces. Roadways blocking tidal flow or significant changes in water quality can alter productivity and can even kill a mangrove area as has been experienced already on Sanibel outside the Refuge.

Sanibel is in the fastest growing area of the nation. Pressure from those who want to find their "place in the sun" creates demands on the local government to provide more roads and supportive services. Inclusive of the Darling Refuge areas in the wilderness system will provide greater statutory protection from those in the future who might short-sightedly sacrifice the tremendously valuable "Ding" Darling Wilderness.

The Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation encourages the support of our legislative representatives to exercise their powers to secure wilderness status for the Darling Refuge area proposed. We further regard the 150 foot buffer along the wildlife drive as unnecessary and recommend its inclusion in the

wilderness designation. It is our opinion that the necessary maintenance on the north side of the dike road can be done without conflicting in any way with the wilderness act.

Designation of the J. N. "Ding" Darling Wilderness Area will help preserve and protect a very important and productive segment of Wilderness America to the detriment of no one but to the benefit of all who visit the area now and for those generations who will follow.

Mr. GREENWALT. We support enactment of S. 1057 which would designate 2,854 acres of Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

Many have recommended that approximately 2,000 acres of marsh between the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and the American-Louisiana pipeline canal be added to the proposal. The area is quite narrow (approximately 2,000 feet in width) and the Corps of Engineers hold perpetual easements for spoil disposition on the entire area. They have indicated that the easements would probably be required to accomplish the widening and deepening of the intracoastal waterway from the present 125 feet by 12 feet to 200 feet by 16 feet. Because of the extremely narrow configuration of the area and the easements held by the Corps of Engineers, we cannot recommend the area be included in the wilderness proposal.

S. 1058 would designate 1,106 acres of the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. We support enactment of this legislation.

We would like to point out that 40 acres of Dexter Island are in private ownership. We eventually intend to acquire these islands and recommend they be designated as "potential wilderness additions" to become wilderness at such time as they are added to the refuge. Language to accomplish this is part of S. 1058.

There have been proposals to include additional lands of Lake Woodruff as wilderness, primarily those lands located between the Norris Dead River and the St. Johns River. Nearly all these lands have mineral interests retained by previous owners, and we feel that management prerogatives must be maintained if the Lake Woodruff Refuge is ultimately to fulfill its management potential and objectives. Therefore, we do not recommend wilderness status for the area.

Senator HASKELL. How much acreage is involved?

Mr. GREENWALT. 1,106 acres.

Senator STONE. Some citizen groups in Florida are asking for additional acreage and my colleague in the House, Mr. Chappell, has a bill asking for the same amount of acreage in the administration's proposal. I would respectfully submit I might want to reserve the option of trading proposed additional acreage when we get to the markup.

Mr. GREENWALT. Finally, S. 1067, would establish the UL Bend Wilderness Area. We support enactment of the legislation with a change to incorporate an additional 1,200 acres as a "potential wilderness addition." There are two tracts of State lands of approximately 640 and 560 acres within the areas recommended for wilderness. The State has indicated a willingness to trade for lands outside the refuge, and we are exploring trade potentials at this time. At such time as these lands are acquired as part of the refuge, we recommend they also become wilderness. Appropriate language has been supplied to the committee in the Department's report.

I would also like to point out that within the lands recommended for wilderness, 3,325 acres were acquired for the Fort Peck Reservoir project, under the primary administration of the Corps of Engineers but managed as part of the refuge. The corps has expressed a willingness to accept wilderness so long as such status does not prevent it from operation of the reservoir. S. 1067 provides for this requirement, and we feel the corps should be commended for its forward approach to wilderness status for these lands.

That concludes my prepared statement. I will be pleased to answer any questions the committee might have.

Senator METCALF. These Montana areas are very important, Mr. Greenwalt. I have had something to do with all of these. As a matter of interest, I was assistant attorney general in the State of Montana when Red Rock Lakes was first created, the whole wilderness-refuge was in a state of flux. It was my responsibility to go trotting up to the Montana Supreme Court, taking an appeal to the Federal courts, trying to protect the rights of the State against the encroachment of the wildlife refuges. And I lost that lawsuit and I am very glad I was not successful in one of those early enterprises.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, do I recall correctly, this Red Rock Lakes area was where the trumpeter swans that were first introduced into Jackson Hole came from?

Senator METCALF. One of the earliest wildlife waterfowl areas, it saved the trumpeter swan.

Mr. GREENWALT. That is right because of the activities at Red Rock Lakes the trumpeter swan was returned from a very dire state in terms of its population. It has now been removed from the endangered species list and it is successfully introduced in a number of other areas including Jackson Hole.

Senator HANSEN. I might add, Mr. Chairman, if I recall correctly, at the time those birds were brought down to the refuge, your father was then manager in Jackson Hole, there were purportedly only some 211 in existence. It was that near extinction.

Last summer and throughout the winter we see those stately birds flying right by our window, looking toward the west. They nest and stay the year round on some sprays, they are in a little area we call Spray Gulch, a delightful area. Aren't they the biggest waterbird in existence today?

Mr. GREENWALT. That is right.

Senator METCALF. I want to say one of the most pleasant experiences I have had is to work with Mr. Greenwalt. I am no longer on the Commission, but it has been a rewarding experience to represent the Senate on that Commission. It has been very great to work with you in the preservation of waterfowl and wildlife throughout America.

Mr. GREENWALT. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Greenwalt follows:]

STATEMENT OF LYNN A. GREENWALT, DIRECTOR, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman, I am extremely pleased to appear before your Committee in behalf of the Department of the Interior to testify on 17 bills which, if enacted, would designate about 140,000 acres of land in the National Wildlife Refuge System as wilderness.

In the interest of saving the Committee's time this morning, and with your permission, I will submit a detailed statement for the record on each of the wilderness proposals. My oral statement will review only those proposals where there is a nonconforming feature which we feel should be noted by the Committee or where legislative proposals have been introduced which would alter the Administration's recommendation.

There is general agreement on S. 1027 (Crab Orchard), S. 1038 (Red Rock Lakes), S. 1042 (Tamarac), S. 1046 (Agassiz), S. 1055 (Fort Niobrara), S. 1060 (Medicine Lake) and S. 1066 (Swannquarter). We recommend enactment of these bills with only minor clarifying changes. These suggested changes are contained in the Department's report to the Committee.

We were informed yesterday that there may be disagreement on S. 1051 (Big Lake). We are not familiar with the proposal being advocated, and therefore have not commented on it in this statement.

CHASSAHOWITZKA WILDERNESS

I am pleased to recommend enactment of S. 1026 with minor changes which would designate 16,900 acres within the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

The proposed wilderness area for Chassahowitzka Refuge is located in Citrus County and extends eastward to the western bank of Seven Cabbage Cutoff, north to Porpoise Bay, north along the eastern boundary of the refuge, and is enclosed by the northern, western and southern boundaries of the refuge by Homosassa and Chassahowitzka Bays.

The wilderness area as proposed contains emerged and submerged lands which in combination total 16,900 acres. The water surface and water column are not recommended for wilderness status so that traditional uses may continue. These include hunting, fishing and all forms of recreational and commercial uses conducted on or in the water.

The value of designating submerged lands as wilderness, as we view such designation, would be to preserve them in a natural, unaltered condition. This would preclude dredging or filling of marine areas and the extraction of minerals from the ocean bottom.

In addition, some 600 acres of privately owned lands are contained within the wilderness proposal.

Approximately 60 acres of these inholdings have been acquired since the proposal was sent to Congress. The remainder of the private lands are scheduled for acquisition in 1981.

The Chassahowitzka Wilderness proposal was sent to Congress in September of 1972. The proposed legislation did not treat the problem of private inholdings which are within the wilderness and the Refuge acquisition boundary. Later proposals such as Lake Woodruff (Florida) National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness recommendations, which were sent to Congress in July 1974, recommended that private inholdings be identified as "potential wilderness addition." These lands would then become part of the wilderness upon acquisition, termination of any non-conforming use or feature and publication of appropriate notice in the *Federal Register*.

Chassahowitzka would probably have been handled in a similar manner had the recommendation been made at a later date. While it would appear reasonable to handle these proposals in a similar manner, we do not have administration clearance to support such a position at this time.

Until acquisition, the landowners will continue to have access and use of the lands without interference.

There have been a number of proposals to expand the wilderness area; some would include the entire refuge. We would point out that some of these additional lands have third party mineral reservations; some contain significant areas of privately owned lands, and some also have reservations which would permit utilization of timber resources. In addition, some lands are important in the present and future management plans for the refuge, and wilderness designation would unnecessarily hamper our meeting refuge objectives. For these reasons we support the 16,900 acre proposal.

With the above recommended changes, we support enactment of S. 1026.

MINGO WILDERNESS

S. 1035 would designate 1,700 acres of the Mingo Refuge as wilderness. There is nearly unanimous agreement that this area should be designated as wilder-

ness. The issue that has developed is whether additional lands of the refuge should be established as part of the wilderness area.

The suggested enlarged proposal includes an area south of the 1,700 acre Service proposal and the Monopoly Lake area.

Monopoly Lake contains a swamp ecosystem that is probably unique in the central United States. The water levels within the lake are controlled by means of earthen plugs placed in ditches that drain the area, and while our management of water levels reflects fluctuations that occurred naturally, they are programmed and planned. Manipulation of water levels results in the production of tremendous amounts of natural waterfowl foods (millets and smartweeds) and the creation of outstanding waterfowl habitat. Fishing also benefits.

If we are to meet the objectives for which the Mingo Refuge was established and acquired, primarily for a migration and wintering refuge for Canada geese and mallards, continued management of the water in Monopoly Lake is required. Management of water levels is in complete consonance with and necessary to the perpetuation of the ecosystems found in the swamp. We recognize our responsibilities and fully intend to preserve this very unique ecosystem. Our position is that under normal circumstances water management and manipulation are not compatible with wilderness status.

The area south of the proposed wilderness area is largely in timber. There are vehicle trails within the area, and it is part of an approved timber management plan. Nearly the entire area has had timber selectively cut from it within the past 28 years. In 1968 approximately two million board feet were cut from the area and a harvest was also made in 1964. More recently the area was part of a Timber Stand Improvement Program.

The area retains evidence of these operations, and while we do not anticipate any additional timber cutting from the area, future management options must remain open if we are to meet our objectives effectively.

In addition, there are fenced fields in the unit, a diked moist soil area, vehicle trails and some public use facilities. Because of the potential need for management and the presence of nonconforming features, we do not feel the area should be designated wilderness.

We recommend the Committee favorably consider enactment of S. 1035 in its present form.

OREGON ISLANDS WILDERNESS

Oregon Islands (S. 1037) would accomplish several items we feel are necessary and desirable. There are currently two established wilderness areas off the Oregon Coast. They are Three Arch Rocks Wilderness and Oregon Islands Wilderness, both established by Public Law 91-504. Subsequent to the establishment of these wilderness areas, 28 islands became part of the refuge system and an additional 28 islands (part of the public domain) were determined to have significant wildlife values. A public hearing was held to determine the desirability of adding all 56 islands to the wilderness system. The proposal received strong and nearly unanimous support. One minor modification was that one island to be added to the refuge was not suitable for wilderness.

The islands held as part of the public domain have not, at this time, been included in the refuge system. The necessary processing is being followed, and it may be some time before the islands are in fact a part of the refuge. We suggest that in order to expedite wilderness designation and save the Committee's time that the islands be identified as "Potential Wilderness Additions." At such time as the islands are made a part of the refuge system and since there are no nonconforming uses or features, the Secretary would publish appropriate notice of wilderness status in the *Federal Register*.

Finally, in the hope of clarifying the wilderness and refuge nomenclature, we will take action to consolidate all refuge islands off the Oregon Coast into the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge and recommend the Committee designate all wilderness islands as the Oregon Islands Wilderness Area. This would require consolidation of the existing Oregon Island and Three Arch Rock Wilderness with the additional islands we are considering today. Suggested language to accomplish this consolidation has been submitted to the Committee, and with adoption of the changes recommended, we support enactment of S. 1037.

SAN JUAN WILDERNESS

We recommend a number of changes in S. 1039. Subsequent to our submission of the wilderness recommendations for Jones Island, Matia Island, Smith Island

and San Juan National Wildlife Refuges in Washington, several things have transpired. On August 27, 1975, a PLO was issued which consolidated all four refuges into the San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge. An additional 58 islands were added to the refuge. Of 68 islands that presently make up the refuge, 64 are recommended for wilderness status.

In addition, we are in the process of adding 16 islands which are Federally owned in public domain to the refuge, all of which are suitable for wilderness status. We recommend language to make these "Potential Wilderness Additions" to be made wilderness at such time as they are added to the refuge by publication of a notice in the *Federal Register* by the Secretary of the Interior.

SIMEONOF WILDERNESS

We recommend enactment of S. 1041 which would establish 25,140 acres of Simeonof National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

S. 1041 identifies the "lands" of the refuge to be designated as wilderness. We feel that in this context the wilderness includes the lands of the island and surrounding submerged lands within the refuge boundary. The water surface and water column we feel should be excluded from wilderness designation so that use of the waters, particularly the sheltered harbor by motor boats and float planes, may continue.

S. 1041 would exclude 131 acres on the island where administrative buildings, fences and other facilities of the grazing operation are located. However, Assistant Secretary Reed in his testimony before this Committee on May 5, 1972, agreed the 131 acres could be part of the wilderness if necessary administrative facilities could be retained or built.

As our support of S. 1041 would indicate, we do not feel that under normal circumstances, buildings or other administrative facilities are appropriate in wilderness areas.

J. N. "DING" DARLING WILDERNESS

We recommend enactment of S. 1054 which would establish wilderness on 2,735 acres of the J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge. There is a minuscule difference between our proposal and the proposal of some of the public. Our proposal excludes from wilderness designation an area 150 feet wide outside a diked, brackish water area. The area has served as a borrow area for construction of the dike which also serves as a tour routes for the public. When repairs are made in the future, we will need to use the area again. There is also a walkway which extends across the borrow pit and through a grove of red mangroves so the public can view the marsh and water and associated wildlife beyond the mangroves. We feel the 150 foot exclusion from wilderness is necessary for proper management of the refuge and to permit public enjoyment of the area.

LACASSINE WILDERNESS

We support enactment of S. 1057 which would designate 2,854 acres of Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

Many have recommended that approximately 2,000 acres of marsh between the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and the American-Louisiana pipeline canal be added to the proposal. The area is quite narrow (approximately 2,000 feet in width) and the Corps of Engineers hold perpetual easements for spoil disposition on the entire areas. They have indicated that the easement would probably be required to accomplish the widening and deepening of the intracoastal waterway from the present 125 feet by 12 feet to 200 feet by 16 feet.

Because of the extremely narrow configuration of the area and the easements held by the Corps of Engineers, we cannot recommend the area be included in the wilderness proposal.

LAKE WOODRUFF WILDERNESS

S. 1058 would designate 1,106 acres of the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. We support enactment of this legislation.

We would like to point out that 40 acres in Dexter Island are in private ownership. We eventually intend to acquire these islands and recommend they be designated as "Potential Wilderness Additions" to become wilderness at such time as they are added to the refuge. Language to accomplish this is part of S. 1058.

There have been proposals to include additional lands of Lake Woodruff as wilderness, primarily those lands located between the Norris Dead River and the St. Johns River. Nearly all these lands have mineral interests retained by previous owners, and we feel that management prerogatives must be maintained if the Lake Woodruff Refuge is ultimately to fulfill its management potential and objectives. Therefore, we do not recommend wilderness status for the area.

UL BEND WILDERNESS

Finally, S. 1067 would establish the UL Bend Wilderness Area. We support enactment of the legislation with a change to incorporate an additional 1,200 acres as a "Potential Wilderness Addition." There are two tracts of State lands of approximately 640 and 560 acres within the areas recommended for wilderness. The State has indicated a willingness to trade for lands outside the refuge, and we are exploring trade potentials at this time. At such time as these lands are acquired as part of the refuge, we recommend they also become wilderness. Appropriate language has been supplied to the Committee in the Department's report.

I would also like to point out that within the lands recommended for wilderness 3,325 acres were acquired for the Fort Peck Reservoir Project, under the primary administration of the Corps of Engineers but managed as part of the refuge. The Corps has expressed a willingness to accept wilderness so long as such status does not prevent it from operation of the reservoir. S. 1067 provides for this requirement, and we feel the Corps should be commended for its forward approach to wilderness status for these lands.

That concludes my prepared statement. I will be pleased to answer any questions the Committee might have.

Senator METCALF [presiding]. Our next witnesses will be Ms. Raye-Page and Mr. Arthur Wright of the Wilderness Society.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I am Raye-Page. I am representing the Wilderness Society—

Senator METCALF. We have a vote right now. Before you start, we will go vote and come right back.

[Brief recess.]

Senator HASKELL [presiding]. Now let me ask you one question. Senator Curtis sent a series of questions for Senator McClure to ask—

Mr. FIELDING. We will furnish answers for the record. I have the questions.

[Subsequent to the hearing the following information was received:]

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS BY SENATOR CURTIS

A number of questions were raised by Senate McClure on behalf of Senator Curtis regarding the Fort Niobrara Wilderness Proposal. The questions and answers are as follows:

Question 1. Can the Administration assure this Committee that this bill, when effected, will not cause a decrease in the funds the school districts and the county received from grazing and other revenues of the refuge.

Answer. Funds returned to Cherry County from the Fort Niobrara Refuge are determined under provisions of the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act (16 U.S.C. 715a). In essence, the funds returned are based on either three-fourths of one percent of the adjusted cost of acquired lands or twenty-five percent of the net receipts from the acquired lands (whichever is greater), and twenty-five percent of the net receipts from lands withdrawn from the public domain. In recent years refuge receipts have been generated as a result of the sale of surplus buffalo and longhorn cattle. Future returns will be determined in the same manner, and we anticipate that there will continue to be sale of excess buffalo and longhorn cattle. While the exact dollar amount may vary depending on the value and the number of animals sold or fluctuations in the adjusted value of the land, wilderness establishment will not, in any way, influence the amount of money returned to Cherry County.

Question 2. Can the Administration assure us that the danger of fire will not increase or that adequate firefighting equipment and procedures will be provided where the natural grasses of the proposed wilderness area will not be controlled by the grazing or harvesting?

Answer. The area proposed for wilderness is used as a winter pasture for buffalo. We intend to continue using the area for this purpose whether wilderness is established or not. Fire danger should be no greater with the wilderness status as the grasses will be used to approximately the same degree as they are now.

We have a cooperative agreement with the Valentine Rural Fire Protection District in which we agree to assist them in fire control both on and off the refuge. Equipment located at Fort Niobrara Refuge includes one 1,000 gallon pumper tanker, one 300 gallon Bean pumper system, one 110 gallon pumper unit, and a 200 gallon pumper unit, all mounted on four-wheeled drive vehicles. In addition, we have backup firefighting units located at Valentine Refuge which consist of one 1,000 gallon pumper tanker, two 300 gallon Bean sprayers and two 100 gallon pumper units, all mounted on motorized vehicles. In return the Fire Protection District agrees to assist us in fire control on the refuge including the proposed wilderness area.

We have recognized that wildfire poses a very real threat to the public's health and safety and adjacent private lands. We can assure the Committee that all our available resources will be used to control wildfire that may occur within the wilderness area.

Question 3. Can the Administration assure us that this wilderness designation will not eliminate or reduce substantially access to and opportunity for outdoor sport and recreation in the area?

Answer. The majority of the area proposed for wilderness designation has not been available to the general public for recreational purposes.

The Niobrara River is currently used by boaters who float through the refuge and this use will continue.

We have recently initiated guided horse tours through the proposed wilderness area. Depending on the demand for these tours in the future, they may be increased. We also plan to permit day use of the area by backpackers.

In summary, rather than restricting uses of the area by the public, we feel that opportunities for use will expand with wilderness designation.

Mr. FIELDING. Do you want us to address the "Potential wilderness additions" here too?

Senator HASKELL. Yes. Give us a little more information on how it works, what the mechanics are. Does this go on ad infinitum? Or when do you expect to get them?

Mr. FIELDING. In both cases, these potential wilderness additions are lands within the present boundary of the National Wildlife Refuge and also within the proposed Wilderness area.

Senator HASKELL. I understand that, but somebody else owns them.

Mr. FIELDING. They will be acquired.

Senator HASKELL. Please submit something for the record if you don't mind.

[Subsequent to the hearing the following information was received for the record:]

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—TIME FRAME

Information on the Fish and Wildlife Service's anticipated time frame for acquiring lands that have been identified as "Potential Wilderness Additions" on five of the wilderness proposals under consideration: Two of the proposals involve acquisition of private lands. They are as follows:

Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge

There are approximately 350 acres in one ownership, 271 acres of which are located within the recommended wilderness area. The entire ownership is scheduled for acquisition in FY 1981 with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies.

Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge

The 40 acre tract of land located on Dexter Island is not scheduled for acquisition at this time. The area is a low priority refuge acquisition; however, if wilderness is established, we would attempt to purchase in a more expeditious manner so that the land could become a part of the wilderness.

Two of the potential wilderness additions involve the transfer of lands from the public domain into the National Wildlife Refuge System. Since these transfers will occur between Interior agencies and much of the basic processing has already been completed, the final transfer should take place in less than a year.

Specifically, the "Potential Wilderness Additions" which encompass public domain lands are as follows:

Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge

An application for the 28 islands to be made a part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge was filed with the Portland Office of the Bureau of Land Management in 1973. Action is being taken in that office to process the withdrawal action, and we would expect it to be completed within one year.

San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge

The Fish and Wildlife Services proposes to file a withdrawal on the 16 additional islands to be made part of the San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge within approximately 30 days. Since these islands have previously been identified in a withdrawal request, we do not anticipate that processing should take the Bureau of Land Management an inordinate amount of time to complete. The 16 islands should be a part of the refuge within about a year.

Finally, the fifth "Potential Wilderness Addition" involved a trade of lands. Specifically, the situation is as follows:

UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge

There are two blocks of State lands within the UL Bend Wilderness proposal which encompass approximately 1,200 acres. We have been actively negotiating with the State of Montana to exchange these lands for lands that are outside the refuge. Such an exchange would involve the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the State. As you can understand, such a tripartite agreement may take longer to consummate. We are hopeful that this can be done within the next two years.

Senator HASKELL. Now, we have the two representatives of the Wilderness Society, Ms. Raye-Page and Mr. Wright.

STATEMENT OF RAYE-PAGE, REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I would like to mention on Swanquarter in North Carolina, the citizens in North Carolina and the national organizations are in very hearty support of the Fish and Wildlife, 9,000 acres—

Senator HASKELL. Would you mind deferring to Senator Percy for a moment. He is in a hearing in Government Operations and he has a short statement. I am sure you can stay right there. His statement is short. We would like to head from him so he could get back to his own meeting.

Senator Percy, it is nice to have you.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES H. PERCY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator PERCY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this and I wish to express my appreciation to your witnesses this morning. We have the President of the American Bar Association testifying and I hope to get back to those hearings.

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to be able to testify in support of S. 1027, a bill designating 4,050 acres in the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. If the bill is enacted during this session of Congress, Illinois would have its first established wilderness area.

In a State widely known for its industrial developments and agricultural activities, the preservations of land has not always been one of its priorities. Thus, Illinois has suffered from a chronic shortage of adequate recreational lands for its residents. The passage of S. 1027 would help to improve this situation by protecting and preserving an area representative not only of Illinois' natural heritage but of the Nation's as well.

In 1974, Congress established the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, located in southern Illinois, for wildlife, recreational, agricultural and industrial purposes. It is a haven for migratory waterfowl. Descending on the refuge each winter are more than 80,000 migrating Canada geese. An additional 8,000 ducks use the haven during the fall months. And the millions of visitors to the area have a good chance of encountering many other kinds of wildlife, such as bald and golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, osprey, white-tailed deer and mink.

Through the healing hand of nature some lands once homesteaded, farmed and logged on the refuge have been restored to their natural state. The wilderness boundaries are modest. Some 4,050 acres would be designated as national wilderness out of a total refuge acreage of 42,970. Since the areas to be designated, the Little Grassy Unit and the Devils Kitchen unit, are located not only in the most southern portion of the refuge, but in the most isolated area, wilderness designation would protect a rugged area representative of southern Illinois' native habitat. This designation would add a new dimension to the Crab Orchard's role of protecting our national wildlife resources by assuring an area undisturbed by agricultural, commercial, industrial and other developments. These areas convey a sense of quiet and the untouched beauty which Thoreau perceived when he said: "I want to speak a word for Nature, for absolute freedom and wildness."

With the passage of time, fewer and fewer tracts of land across the nation are suitable for preservation. Illinois has an area deserving of wilderness designation; it should be protected for present and future generations.

Therefore, I respectfully urge the committee to report favorably this legislation so that the Senate may have the opportunity of voting on it this session.

I might add, Illinois is one of the few States in the Nation without a national park. It is inconceivable to me that we have 11¼ million people within the State and probably 25 million people within driving distance and still we do not have a single national park. Many of us use the resources of neighboring States. We are attempting desperately to attract industry to southern Illinois, to hold our young people down there—they get educated at Southern Illinois University and migrate to cities to find jobs. We find that people in industry are looking for areas in the country where they themselves can have an attraction to hold their executives and employees. They are not going to go to rural

Illinois if it means there are no recreational facilities, no cultural facilities, and so forth.

We are trying to build a community down in southern Illinois that would attract industry, provide jobs for us. This we feel is one of the most attractive investments I know. To the distinguished Senators, 4,050 acres sounds like an awfully small area, but it is a very big area when you consider how little we have put aside for posterity and we certainly hope it will be looked upon as a sound investment for the future.

I thank my distinguished colleagues.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, Senator Percy. I believe it will be looked on with favor. The administration is behind it, the citizens groups are behind it, you endorse it very eloquently. So I think it will emerge successfully from the committee. Thank you very much.

Now, Ms. Raye-Page.

STATEMENT OF RAYE-PAGE, REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY—Resumed

MS. RAYE-PAGE. I will not read my statement on Swanquarter, N.C., because we do agree, the citizens down there as far as I know, are in very substantial agreement with the 9,000-acre proposal. The only thing I would like to say, if you look at the vicinity map which I have included in my statement, you will realize Swanquarter is located in an area of Atlanta coastal and estuarine ecosystems that are already being impacted by pollution from management development in other areas and will continue to be an area that will be heavily used for recreational use. So it is important to have the protection for the wildlife refuge by granting it wilderness status. Also, this will serve as a protection for their surrounding ecosystems.

I would like to go on to Lake Woodruff in Florida. We, along with the other groups in Florida, do support the approximately 1,000 acres for the six islands for instant wilderness. But we think there should be a substantial amount of the refuge that also should be included in wilderness.

I have maps also included in this statement which will depict our particular proposal. One of the reasons for having Lake Woodruff established as wilderness is that it is located on the banks of the St. Johns River which is a fabulous river, one of the largest in Florida and one of the few northerly flowing easterly rivers in the United States—

Senator HANSEN. May I interrupt for a moment. What city are we near here?

MS. RAYE-PAGE. There is a vicinity map, you may not be able to see it. This is in the center of Florida, it is along the Ocala National Forest. It is west of Orlando, the Orlando-DeLand area.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you.

MS. RAYE-PAGE. There has been and is proposed a great deal of manipulation for the St. Johns River, but the lower section of the St. Johns, along which Lake Woodruff does stretch, is still classified by the State of Florida as "suited for recreation and propagation and management of fish and wildlife." This refuge enhances and protects the quality of the river. Therefore, we feel every effort should be

exerted to maintain the resources of the refuge in a wild condition. This is a very beautiful refuge which I had the privilege of getting a very good view of. It provides a very untrammelled wilderness experience for the visitor as well as a haven for bird, animal, marine and plantlife. Such resources as the fine waterways, prime marshlands and hardwood swamps, abundant wildlife, including rare and endangered species, and quite remoteness make Lake Woodruff a worthy candidate for extensive wilderness within the 18,000 acre refuge.

When this land was acquired between 1961 and 1964, some of the mineral rights were retained in private ownership. According to the Florida Department of Natural Resources no minerals of significant value occur in the vicinity of Lake Woodruff nor is it an area of active oil, gas, and mineral production.

Much of this land is well qualified for wilderness status. So it seems highly appropriate to preserve some such land for wilderness until acquisition of the minerals can be accomplished. Since wildlife refuges are established for the protection of wildlife and natural habitat, private ownership of interests is in conflict with the purpose of wildlife refuges and should be terminated as soon as possible.

In consideration of alternative wilderness proposals the FES states that

The area most suitable for wilderness disregarding outstanding mineral rights, is bound by St. Johns River, Norris Dead River, Lake Woodruff, Tick Island, Mud Lake, and Ziegler Dead River.

The chief vegetation of this area is prime cordgrass marsh and hardwood swamp which provide important nesting sites and feeding grounds for birds and other wildlife. In our opinion this part of the refuge possesses exceptional characteristics for wilderness preservation.

We recommend that this area of approximately 7,500 acres, as delineated on the map included, be placed in wilderness reserve with the following language:

That each tract identified on said map as wilderness reserve is designated as wilderness, subject only to the acquisition of non-conforming interest, at which time, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to publish notice thereof in the Federal Register. Pending such notice each such tract shall be managed as wilderness in accordance with the provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act.

The wilderness reserve would combine with the islands proposed for instant wilderness to constitute an excellent wilderness unit that would serve to promote the well-being of the refuge and of the St. Johns River environment. The Wilderness Society recommends that this committee act favorably on the proposal for a wilderness of 1,000 acres and a wilderness reserve of 7,500 acres, which total approximately 8,500 acres.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much indeed. Do you have additional statements?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I have two more.

Senator HASKELL. Why don't you finish them both.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. These are others on Florida. They have some relationship. This is on Chassahowitzka which is along the gulf coast. I have a map which delineates our proposal.

I would like to say the members of the Florida Sierra Club and the Florida Audubon were not able to send representatives to the hear-

ing but they will be sending in statements and letters in support of the position which I will present today. On this particular area, Senators Chiles and Stone have introduced S. 3104 which proposed essentially the same acreage which we are supporting.

In addition to the 16,90 acres as proposed by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Florida and national groups consider the small areas in Citrus County and areas in Hernando County, composed primarily of marshland and islands, that would create a Chassahowitzka wilderness of 23,360 acres, which make a much better proposal.

There are strong reasons for establishing wilderness in this 30,514 acre refuge. Located on the west coast of central Florida about 70 miles north of the population center of Tampa-Clearwater-St. Petersburg, Chassahowitzka is a unique combination of ecosystems of shallow water and salt marshes of the Gulf of Mexico, estuarine landwater complexes created by the clear springs and waters of Chassahowitzka and Homosassa Rivers, tree islands, and hardwood swamps. Thus the refuge is a diverse and highly productive habitat for many marine organisms, finfish and shellfish; large populations of waterfowl, shorebirds, songbirds; many mammals and reptiles; and numerous plant communities, including large beds of submerged aquatics.

These submerged aquatics are significant, vital factors in providing outstanding feeding grounds for thousands of waterfowl and for nurturing the great variety and numbers of fin and shellfish. It is, therefore, very important that these submerged, federally owned bottom lands be included in wilderness.

I would like to depart from my statement to some points raised by Senator Stone. The water bottoms in these areas are an independent and integral part of the particular refuge and an important factor in the productivity of this refuge and the related Gulf of Mexico marine life and the fishing activity.

The Wilderness Act is not—

Senator HASKELL. Excuse me, what maybe I can't understand—I asked the administration, it seems a little strange to have the bottom of the ocean wilderness and the top of the ocean not equally designated.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I am trying to explain that.

Senator HASKELL. I was hoping you would get to that.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I am trying to explain the relationship of the submerged lands. The reason they are valuable to have included with the rest of the wilderness, I think the Wilderness Act does not intend to exclude integral parts of a particular ecosystem. The continued productivity and the continued long-range well-being of the area is related to the interacting component parts. In this case the submerged and emergent lands are essential to the Chassahowitzka/gulf coast ecosystem.

Senator HASKELL. I don't have any objection to the bottom of the ocean but why not the top?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. The navigable water, the column of water is not federally owned. At the bottom the submerged lands are federally owned. The water is not federally owned.

Senator HASKELL. Who owns the water?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. The State of Florida. The State of Florida, as in many States, the States themselves do control the navigable waters. This particular refuge has very shallow waters not navigable, but on

the navigable areas there is hunting activity, there is fishing and guiding activity. I have also been fortunate to see a good part of that refuge. It is a beautiful refuge. The motorboat use is, as was anticipated and expressed in the Wilderness Act, the motorboat activity on the State waters would be continued as a preexisting established use. I don't think anybody has any problem with that particular activity continuing. It is a very quiet, remote kind of experience but the fishing and these activities are an integral part of the people. Most of it is marsh. There is not much reason for being on the marshlands, so the water is the only people-experience, the only area for them to use.

The reason we have the sound of motorboats in a wilderness area, but I would like to say a wilderness experience of a visitor in a wilderness area is not the sole reason for the establishment of a wilderness system, I think as you see in the statement of policy of the Wilderness Act, the Congress was particularly concerned with setting aside for the future natural lands as a protection for the ecosystems.

These natural lands would include watersheds, water resources, wildlife and wildlife habitat and plant communities. So it is very important to remember in a wilderness area there is not only the visitor experience but it is the protection of the ecosystems. That is one of the vital parts of the establishment of the wilderness system.

I think also in the Wilderness Act the wilderness is also established for the preservation of scientific and scenic reasons also. There is a multiple reason for putting it into the wilderness system.

Senator METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I hope we will have somebody assigned to develop this proposition about whether or not navigable areas should be in the wilderness system. Now the rivers of America are navigable and many of the rivers are included in the wilderness system. We put them in the wild rivers system, for example.

We put navigable streams in the wild rivers system. I don't know, maybe the Outer Continental Shelf Act gave those coastal States control of the water columns, for fishing purposes, but we certainly have not given them control of the land underneath for drilling for oil and the recovery of minerals. I don't know why, I have the same problem you have, Mr. Chairman, why should the water column, the water surface be exempted?

Senator HASKELL. I think you have raised an excellent point, Senator Metcalf. I will ask staff and I will also ask the Wilderness Society to have the legal aspects of this thing researched.

Senator METCALF. We had the UL Bend up here. The Missouri River is navigable. The Missouri River, the UL Bend, is recommended for the wilderness system, and the surface of the water and the water column as well as the bed of the river is—if the river would straighten itself out, the bottom of that river, the bed, would revert to the State of Montana but as long as it is under a navigable stream—I am using that for an example.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I would like to respond a little bit.

Senator METCALF. Maybe the Outer Continental Shelf Act made a difference. But go ahead.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I think maybe one of the reasons for instance that you have a great deal of nervousness among local people and the agencies that are concerned, many of these people do not know very much about the Wilderness Act. Many local citizens are not aware,

they are not familiar with the Wilderness Act and they are afraid some uses or the activities they have conducted in the past will not be allowed. I think that is one of the reasons about surface on navigable waters—I don't feel this. We have nothing against putting the water column in. It is just when you say the water is going in you rouse up all these hackles of people. I don't think it is valid.

The Wilderness Act particularly addresses that in saying preestablished use can continue. But also the reason for putting the bottoms or even the water in is in spite of motorboat use wilderness is not just for a remote wilderness experience; it is also for protection of the ecosystems and the resources.

Senator METCALF. Ecosystems is the fish and water columns, too. That is a cogent argument and if the Senator from Florida is going to make the argument then maybe we should encourage these people not familiar with the wilderness system and write into the provisions of the bill a special exemption that you have motorboating and so forth in the general Wilderness Act.

But I do fear the argument, we don't put water in navigable areas in wilderness because we do, we put it in all of the rivers and lakes considered navigable. And you ask the Corps of Engineers what is navigable and everything that was ever used by canoe is a navigable stream.

Senator STONE. If the Senator will yield, what is navigable in Florida is anything that will float a log seasonably.

Senator HANSEN. We have those areas in Wyoming that are even dry at certain periods of time.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. That is the proposal. It is a territorial kind of concern, like two birds. I don't think it is a very valid reason. I think it is something you should consider putting in so long as people understand they can continue some of their recreational activities.

Senator HASKELL. What we will do is consider this. We will ask the staff to research this from a legal viewpoint and we will give it careful consideration. So why don't you proceed?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I would like to address the very thing we are talking about which is the special management language which is in the bills of both the Senators from Florida and the Fish and Wildlife regarding this use of motorboats. We feel this kind of language in the bill is more or less amending to the Wilderness Act and is redundant. We don't think it is needed if it was addressed in the Wilderness Act. We do understand people do have a concern as we have just mentioned about being able to fish. I don't know if anybody in the Florida groups, and the Florida groups are very much in favor; they have wanted this proposal for a long time. They are anxious to get it in, and so are we. But nobody is saying you should prohibit those kinds of recreational uses. But we do not want to see it in the particular bill. I think in a way this hampers the future management of an agency. What are you going to do, every time you have a specific use—

Senator HASKELL. We agree with you on that. As a matter of fact, we think it is a mistake to include management provisions to duplicate what is in the basic act.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I think recognizing many people do have a concern like that, we have no particular qualms about addressing that particular concern if you think it is advisable in the committee report.

This may allay some of the fears of people who think they are not permitted to do something.

The next one is the Ding Darling Refuge which is on the lower gulf coast of Florida, and I do have maps that delineate that proposal also.

This is a very excellent proposal—

Senator STONE. Mr. Chairman, suppose we were not only to have language in the report with regard to motorboat use in the Chassahowitzka area but in addition to that also have correspondence with the Fish and Wildlife Service in advance of the markup.

Senator HASKELL. That would be very reasonable. The test seems to be whatever they do now they can continue to do. I would not want to give a blank check to the use of motorboats, hydroplanes, this, that, and the other thing.

Senator STONE. The point I was making, some of the recreational groups in Florida as opposed to the preservationist groups are most anxious to be assured they can still fish in that area with motorboats with restrictions, and it seems if we had some detailed correspondence with the Fish and Wildlife Service, not only about their understanding of the Wilderness Act which allows the motorboating or the existing uses, but in addition to that some inclusion in the correspondence, Mr. Chairman, of what the existing uses currently are so that in the record of the committee—maybe even in the report—reference to that correspondence could be made with regard to this refuge, then probably that would allay the worries of my colleagues and the staff particularly, and some of these recreational groups and will allow us not to put the specific language of motorboating in this particular bill as opposed to what is already in the Organic Act, a cleaner way to do it.

Senator HASKELL. That suits me. I think to do that, however, we have to have some testimony in the hearing record of what goes on down there.

Senator STONE. We already did. The Fish and Wildlife Service was talking about the airboats over that semidry area of land, talking about the boating and fishing that goes on there. What we might do is if the committee could keep the record open we could allow the correspondence to be a part of this hearing record.

I am thinking of getting a letter from the groups that are most anxious to keep the right of recreation and attach that to my correspondence or Senator Chiles' correspondence of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Senator HASKELL. Why don't we get a letter from the folks down there, then a letter from the Fish and Wildlife Service that in effect agrees with what is going on, and then we will put it in the record.

Senator STONE. Would that take care of the Wilderness Society's concerns about keeping this act clean in connection with the Organic Act?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. Yes. I think when I was down there in the refuge we had a dialog with the Florida Patrol and the refuge managers and the patrol do use airboats at some time. But as was mentioned earlier, that is regulated because the airboats can be very detrimental because of the way they can operate. They apparently have no intent to prohibit the motorboat and the guiding.

Senator STONE. Would you be of help to us as you have been of so much help up to now, in helping us within the framework of the cor-

respondence, keeping it within these four corners of this correspondence, help my staff get the letters from the recreational groups and the wilderness groups in Florida, and then we will accompany that in a letter to the Fish and Wildlife Service, without getting too ambiguous in the letters. We don't want to mess it up with correspondence when we are trying to keep this thing clear and unambiguous.

Will you help us with that correspondence, to help us keep this thing on track?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I will certainly try.

Senator STONE. I want to thank you for all of the help you have given our office.

[Subsequent to the hearing the following information was submitted for the record:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., May 4, 1976.

HON. RICHARD (DICK) STONE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STONE: This responds to your April 22 letter concerning continuance of motorboating and other activities if a wilderness area is designated on Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge.

The administration's recommendation for wilderness designation on Chassahowitzka Refuge is contained in S. 1026, Section 4 for that bill would permit continuance of motorboating, commercial fishing, and guiding activities providing they are compatible with refuge objectives and subject to reasonable regulation. The basic purpose for recommending such language is that it would be clearly understood that such activities were recognized by Congress, and could be continued after the wilderness designation.

If the Senate Interior Committee feels that this language is inappropriate in the legislation, we hope the Committee will express its feelings on this subject in its report. This would provide us with clear guidance as to the intent of Congress in future management of the area.

We appreciate your interest in this matter, and hope that this information is helpful. If we may be of further assistance, please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER R. MCALLESTER,
Acting Associate Director.

Senator HANSEN. I would like to ask one question, I have to leave.
Senator HASKELL. Certainly.

Senator HANSEN. A couple of rivers in the Lake Woodruff area, the Norris Dead River and the Ziegler Dead River, what is the significance of the term "dead"?

Senator STONE. It probably means they are cypress and other—

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I am glad that you asked that question. I, too, asked that question. I couldn't figure out why they were dead. Many of these are old channels of the St. Johns River, so they are no longer very big streams and some of them are just small trickling streams.

Senator HANSEN. Fine. Thank you.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. Ding Darling Refuge—

Senator STONE. Can I further answer that? Ever since Ponce de Leon discovered the Fountain of Youth, nothing in Florida dies.

Senator HANSEN. I am deeply indebted to my colleague from Florida, and I say that in dead earnestness. [Laughter.]

Senator STONE. I appreciate the comments of the Wilderness Society with regard to the Lake Woodruff situation. I do want to reserve my rights to expand the acreage in that wilderness area.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. That is a very beautiful refuge.

Senator HASKELL. Let's proceed.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. Ding Darling, I have maps on that also. That is on the west coast. This is a very unusual refuge because of the way it is situated at an angle to the coast of Florida. I think it is one of the few freshwater reserves of that kind, of that caliber, that is left in the United States. We are certainly in agreement with the conservation groups in Florida, and we congratulate the Fish and Wildlife on their very fine proposal for this area. Senators Stone and Chiles have also introduced a bill similar to the one introduced by Congressman Bufalis, which adds about 90 acres to the Fish and Wildlife proposal of 2,735, to make a total of 2,825. I would like to describe some of the reasons. One is the 150-foot buffer zone which you heard mentioned earlier. There is no reason to exclude this strip from wilderness for management needs. The 1964 Wilderness Act permits management of the wilderness for requisite administrative purposes.

The purposes of this act are hereby declared to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which national forests and units of the national park and wildlife refuge systems are established and administered.

Hence, the maintenance of the dike, which would not be in wilderness, could be accomplished. The 1964 act also requires that the natural condition be retained.

Each agency administering any area designated as wilderness shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes for which it may have been established as also to preserve its wilderness character.

Senator STONE. Therefore, your position is the existing supporting use in the existing 150-foot strip is a logical use for the wilderness use, valuable use for the area, if it is included; and if it is not included it could be encroached on for other purposes beside supporting the wilderness?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. Yes. You almost have to see the area and understand how that is. The dike which bears the dirt road—it is not a paved road—runs along the edge of the water. It is mostly water from that dike road down into the refuge which is mostly marsh, mangrove swamps, and so forth.

So there is really no reason—

Senator HASKELL. I will go over and vote. Senator Stone will continue. Then we will change places.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. The other problem they have is that the Brazilian pepper is an exotic plant and does encroach on the native species. But they can in the Wilderness Act, the natural preservation, they can take care of that. That is along the same water dike area.

Senator STONE [presiding]. If I might ask the staff, has the staff come up with any reason of its own as to why this 150-foot strip would not be includable in the wilderness area?

Mr. WILLIAMS. My only discussion with this has been with the Fish and Wildlife Service. Their position is—

Senator STONE. Can you tell us about the spoil easement?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. This was a dike created out of one of the areas so the water no longer flows into one of the areas. I think this was created—I am not quite sure what they did there—but the dike prevents the seaward flowing water from going into part of the refuge. It is now the ecosystem has been changed because of the dike. The spoil from that creates the dike. It is just humped up like this [indicating] as a road.

Senator STONE. What I am getting at is does the Wilderness Society and the conservation groups seek the elimination of that dike?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. No.

Senator STONE. Therefore, the only thing left is the claimed legal problem on the maintenance of that dike and the spoil area and the road on top if it were included in the area.

What I think would be very useful to us is if you could address yourself to that, if not today, we will leave the record open a little while for you to give us a statement on that problem, after discussing it with the Service.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. The dike is not in the wilderness area. It is on the edge of it.

Senator STONE. You are talking about the 150-foot strip?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. It extends from the dike out to the water, and the marshland—

Senator STONE. Obviously they are concerned about the dike problem and the spoil area problem. What I am suggesting is talk to them, see what they are really claiming. After you find out what they are really claiming, after you find out what their basic arguments are, so we will have the advantage of your position on markup, I would like to include the 150-foot strip.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I will just mention it, because I know we are running along here, is that on the tip, as on the map here, there is a 3.62-acre wild area that is separated from the main part of the refuge by some houses that are a part of the refuge.

The Florida groups, and we also would like to have that included in the area, the fact that there are houses in there does not preclude its being in the wilderness. It would protect that particular area for now and in the future.

I will not read all of this.

Senator STONE. I am in a tough position here. In a minute, the 5-minute bell will ring, and I am going to have to leave to vote.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. We wanted to put in a very minor difference with Fish and Wildlife on these two areas. We can try to address anything else in the future.

Senator STONE. I do want you to supplement what you have already prepared and include any further discussion you might have with them and with the staff of the 150-foot strip. If you feel the need for additional time, I will rule the record will stay open for another week. We have 17 maps and they will be included at the end of the hearing. [See pp. 78-94.]

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. We went through this whole problem of buffer zones and enclaves back in this room a couple of years ago. Senator Church was in the Chair, and he did address this very cogently and asked the Fish and Wildlife to go back and to take up these buffer zones because the Congress intended for the wilderness to come up to the edge of whatever was there.

Senator STONE. It makes sense to me, too.

We will recess this hearing, for 5 to 10 minutes until the chairman can return.

[Brief recess taken.]

Senator HASKELL [presiding]. Now, Mr. Wright will proceed with the areas where there may be a difference between your views or some other organizations views and the Department.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR T. WRIGHT, REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. WRIGHT. I am A. T. Wright. I am staff consultant to the Wilderness Society.

I will address the four areas that represent a difference from the proposals of the Fish and Wildlife Service, a supplementary statement that relates to mining provisions and management provisions to be found in numerous Department of Interior wilderness bills.

Senator HASKELL. We are not very happy with the special management provisions in the bills. We prefer to put language in the report if necessary but not in the statute.

Mr. WRIGHT. All right, sir. I won't address myself to that particular point. But I would like to talk about mining provisions very briefly, if I may.

Senator HASKELL. Surely.

Mr. WRIGHT. We see a situation today where the Department of the Interior apparently refuses to believe what the Wilderness Act says. The Department is including management and mining language in many of its proposals which could amend the act on a piecemeal basis. This may have the effect of altering the original purpose of the act. This is what we fear.

For example, a number of its proposals include provisions to withdraw the wilderness areas from the provisions of the Mining Law of 1872. However, the 1872 mining law does not apply to acquired lands of the United States and a number of the areas being considered today were established from private ownership.

These are Tamarac and Agassiz in Minnesota; Lacassine in Louisiana; Red Rock Lakes, UL Bend and Medicine Lake in Montana. Does not a question then arise, why propose to legislatively withdraw an area from mining when the law doesn't apply?

It is unnecessary, and, indeed, seems improper to use the Wilderness Act process to withdraw lands from mineral entry. It puts a needless burden on the Congress and may arouse unfounded opposition. Such a provision makes it appear that an action is being taken which, in fact is not being taken.

Senator HASKELL. We agree with you on that.

Mr. WRIGHT. Then I will go to the Wilderness proposal of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Mingo National Wildlife Refuge.

Senator HASKELL. The big problem there is Monopoly Lake where they pull the plug to drain the lake. Do you think that could be part of the wilderness?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes; I do, sir. One of the reasons I say that is Monopoly Lake has great wilderness quality. It is no ordinary lake. This kind of timbered swampland is priceless along the Mississippi River. The Fish and Wildlife Service is coming up with miniscule proposals for wilderness all along the Mississippi River. We not only have it at Mingo, we have it at Big Lake, we have it at the White River National Wildlife Refuge, further south in Arkansas, and they simply do not shape up to the need to give protection to the kind of ecosystems that are in scarce supply along the Mississippi River.

So they have their management hangups under the Wilderness Act, as you well know, and this is one of the reasons for the Mingo

proposal. Monopoly Lake clearly belongs in the wilderness system in my judgment. I have seen it. I have been in there and experienced this great wilderness quality and I know the Wilderness Act can accommodate to every consideration the Fish and Wildlife Service has.

Senator HASKELL. You have been there yourself?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir. I really have. I support the notion very strongly of using this report to make sure the Congress clearly understands the Fish and Wildlife problems of management, we see no need for special provisions. You are pretty well wedded to that idea, as I understand it.

Then, I will move on to Big Lake, also in Arkansas. Here, too, is a 1,818 acre proposal which we believe could well be expanded to 2,600 acres. This would have the forested area known as Katy Ray Ridge added to the wilderness proposal and comprises about 782 acres. This area was again deleted from the wilderness proposal because of management considerations.

There are no roads in the area, in the addition we propose, as far as we know there has never been any habitat or manipulation in this area. It is also proposed for inclusion in the registry of natural landmarks, and their final environmental impact map shows there are no water controlled structures, diversions, ditches, or spoil banks in these areas which we propose for addition.

As I said, it is great forested area. Most of the timber in Big Lake that has been cut, the cut-over areas are all over on the west side of the refuge. The addition we propose is on the east side and has great wilderness quality to it.

Senator HASKELL. It may be the administration will agree with you. This is the area they said they didn't realize there was a difference of opinion on, so they will submit additional views for the record—I don't know what they are going to say.

Mr. WRIGHT. That surprises me a little. We have been on record supporting 2,600 acres as the original area since 2 or 3 years ago. It may have come as a surprise to them in the sense they overlooked it.

Senator HASKELL. It could be.

Mr. WRIGHT. There may be a reason for it. But there was no way an attempt on our part to mislead them into thinking—

Senator HASKELL. I was not indicating there was. They may easily have overlooked it.

Mr. WRIGHT. We believe the Wilderness Act protection ought to be extended to a full range of marshland which qualifies as wilderness at Lacassine. While it is narrow it comprises about 2,400 acres and it is exceptionally good marshland and would not be contiguous with the Fish and Wildlife Service and would be separated by the American-Louisiana pipeline canal. Northward of that canal there is a marshland which is really great. This area has been excluded because the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers holds easements on them for spoil deposition which might result from maintenance or improvement of the Intracoastal Waterway.

It is unlikely that the corps would ever need all of the area on which it holds easements and it seems unwise to exclude these areas simply because the easements exist. The corps and the Service ought to be re-

quired to specify sites in the excluded area and permit the balance to enter the wilderness system. A much more discriminating approach to the problem is in order. The addition we proposed needs protection from other developments which would alter its wilderness character.

So we are asking for about 5,300 acres wilderness proposal in the Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge.

Last, I will speak a minute about Simeonof. We feel the Fish and Wildlife Service has an excellent proposal there.

They wish to exclude 131 acres at Simeonof Harbor to permit the landing of aircraft. We well understand that access by aircraft is absolutely essential. However, only amphibian aircraft is used in this watery region, as we understand it; and there is need, therefore, of only a small haul-out area on the beach.

One hundred thirty-one acres is excessive for the Service's stated purpose in desiring the exclusion.

They have in this area old administrative buildings which we believe can be accepted under the act as a nonconforming temporary intrusion which may not be forever.

Senator HASKELL. They indicated if they could find some other administrative headquarters, they would abandon those, which I think would be very helpful.

Well, thank you both very much indeed.

The hearing record will stay open 10 days and we will ask staff to communicate that to the Department so they can get their views in on Big Lake and the potential wilderness issue so that we can properly proceed to these matters.

Thank you very much indeed.

[Whereupon, at 12:01 p.m., the hearing in the above entitled matter was adjourned.]

CHASSAHOWITZKA WILDERNESS PROPOSAL CHASSAHOWITZKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

CITRUS AND HERNANDO COUNTIES, FLORIDA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
92°45'

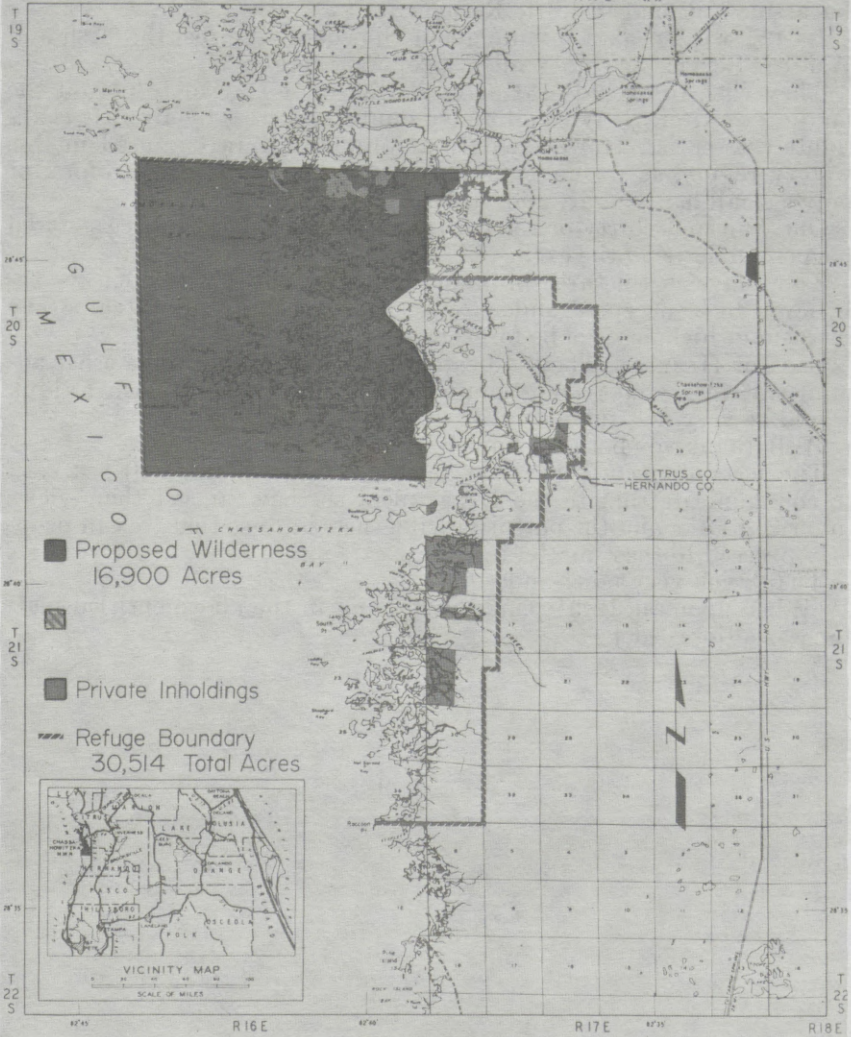
R16E

92°30'

R17E

92°15'

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



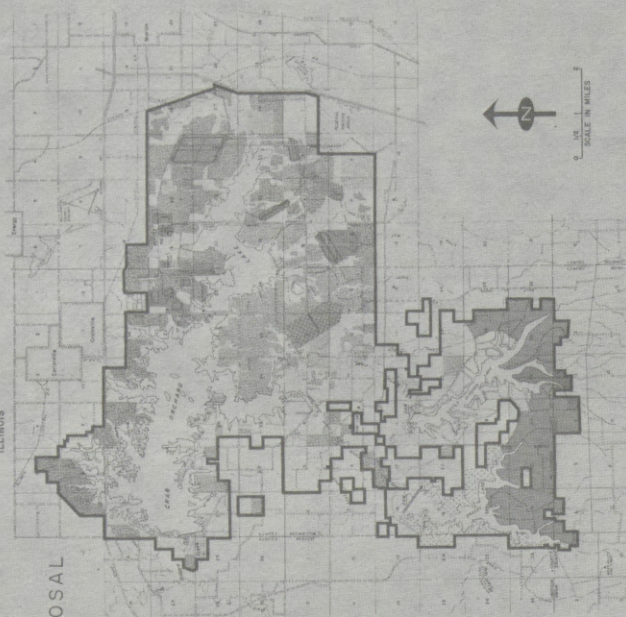
October-1971

REVISED NOVEMBER 1971

Preliminary - Subject to Change

CRAB ORCHARD
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
JACKSON, UNION & WILLIAMSON COUNTIES
ILLINOIS

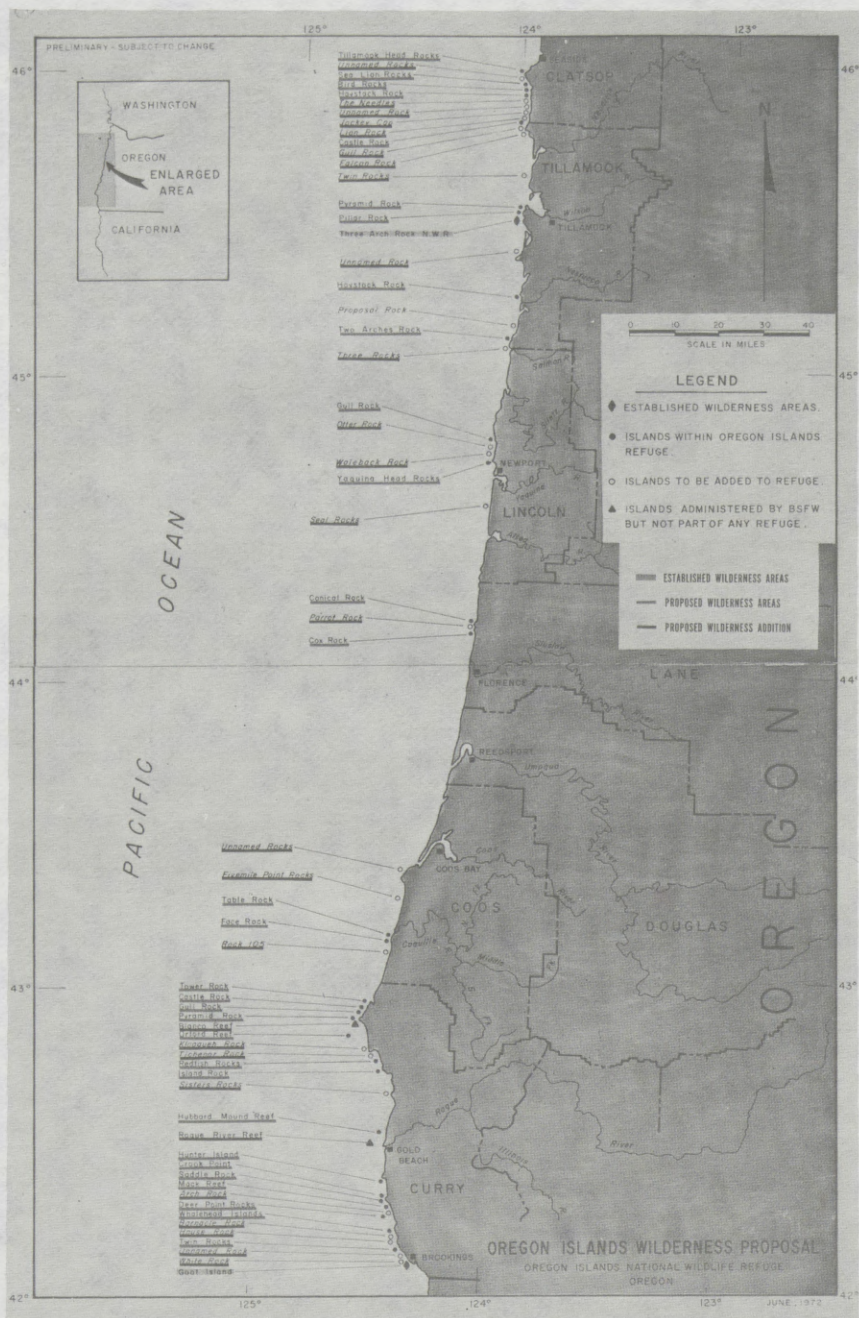
WILDERNESS PROPOSAL



LEGEND

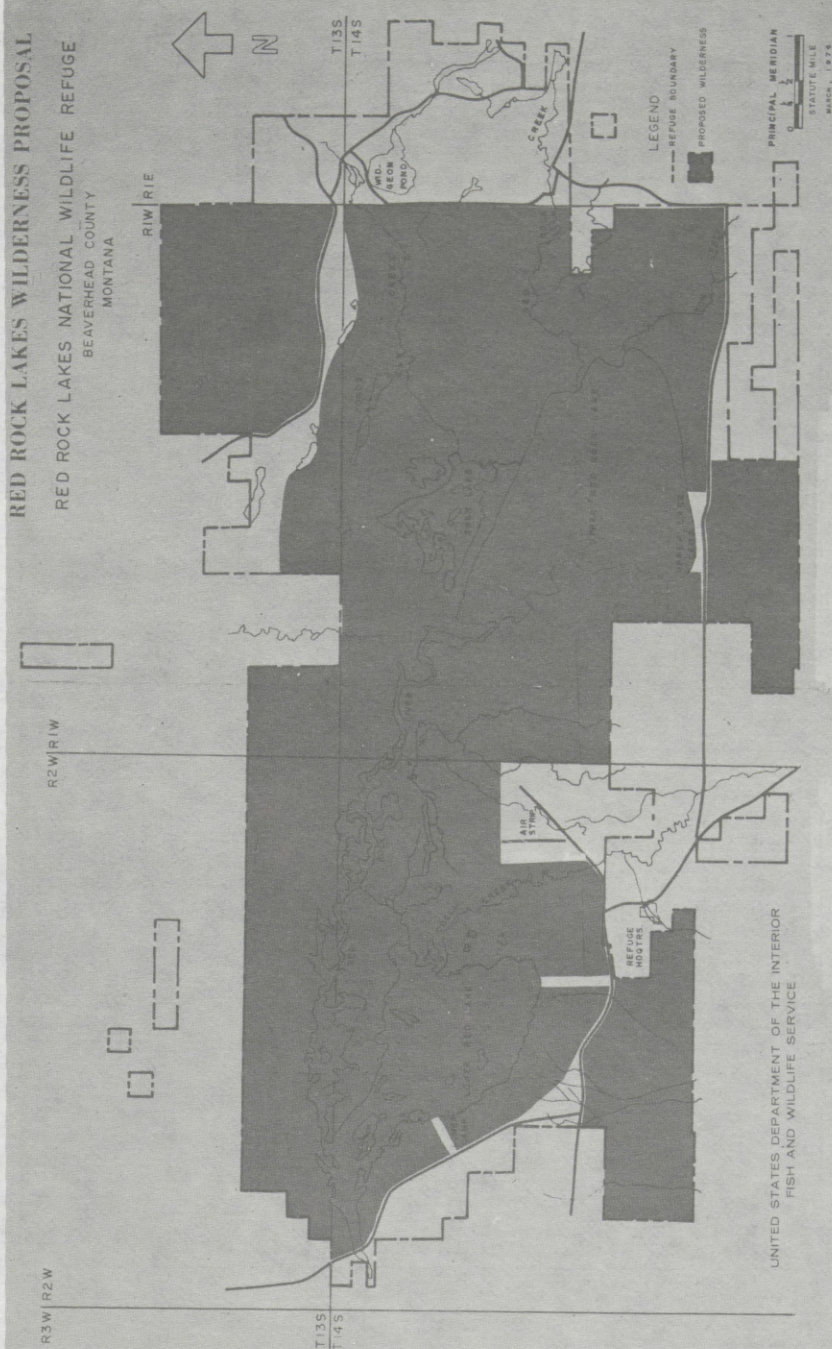
- REFUGE BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS AREA
- AGRICULTURE
- INDUSTRY
- RECREATION
- NATURAL AREA
- OLD ABANDONED ROADS

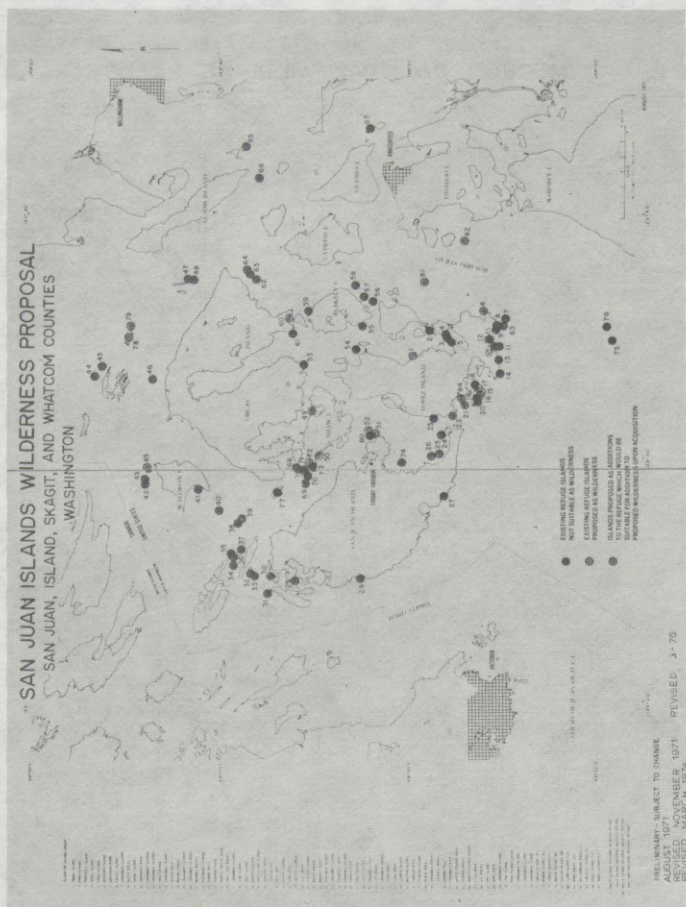
THE WILDERNESS
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
JANUARY 1973

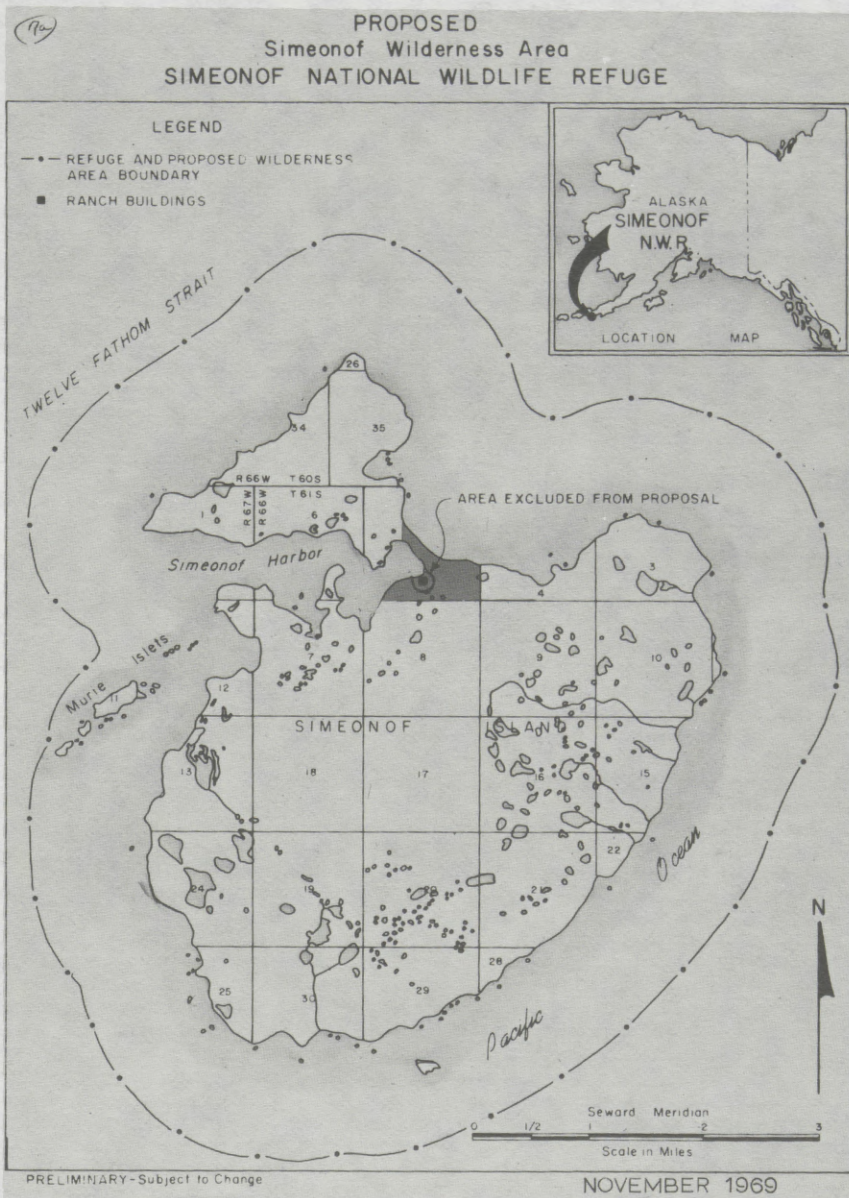


RED ROCK LAKES WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

RED ROCK LAKES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
BEAVERHEAD COUNTY
MONTANA

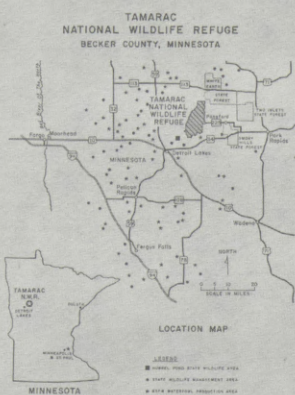






TAMARAC
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
BECKER COUNTY, MINNESOTA

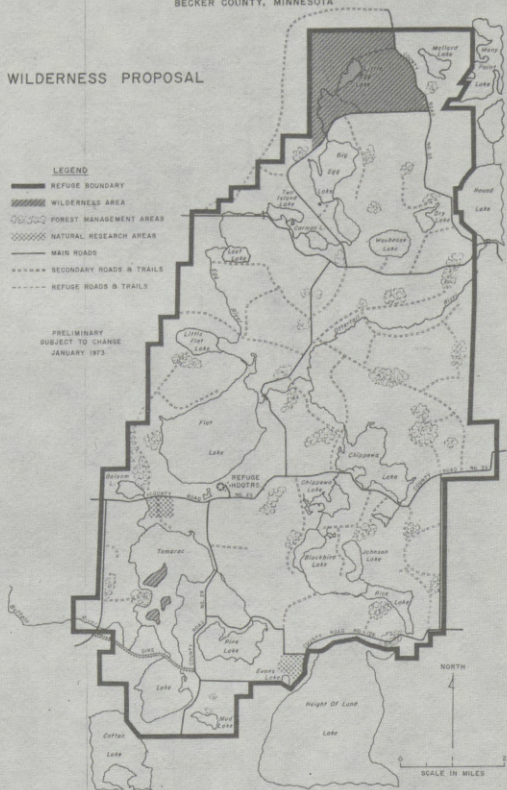
WILDERNESS PROPOSAL



LEGEND

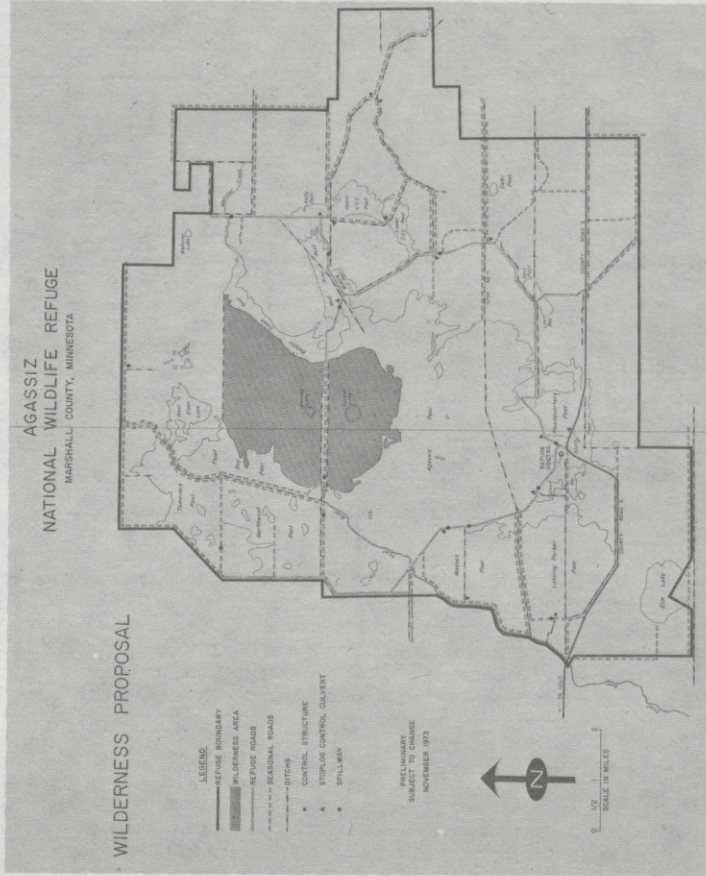
- REFUGE BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS AREA
- FOREST MANAGEMENT AREAS
- NATURAL RESEARCH AREAS
- MAIN ROADS
- SECONDARY ROADS & TRAILS
- REFUGE ROADS & TRAILS

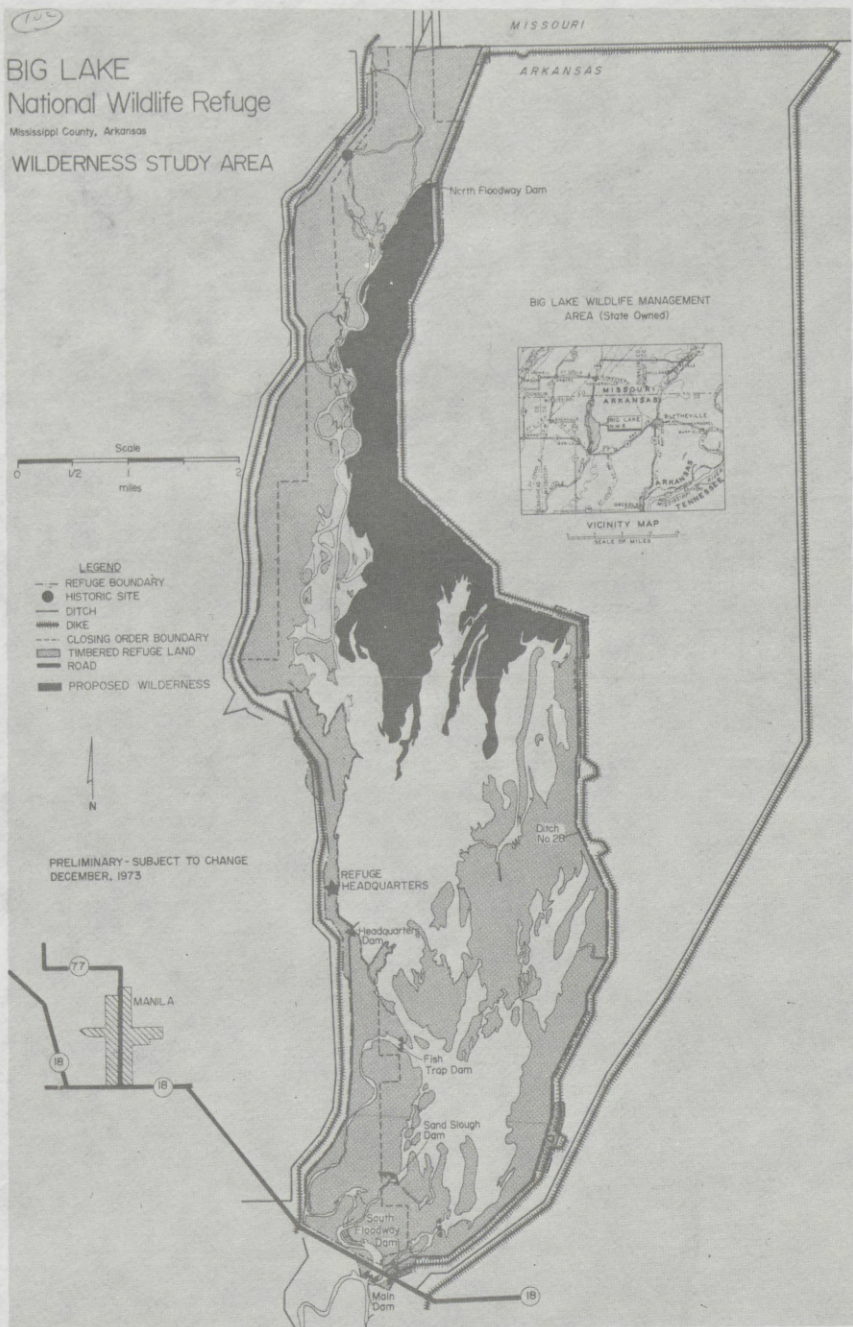
PRELIMINARY
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
JANUARY 1973



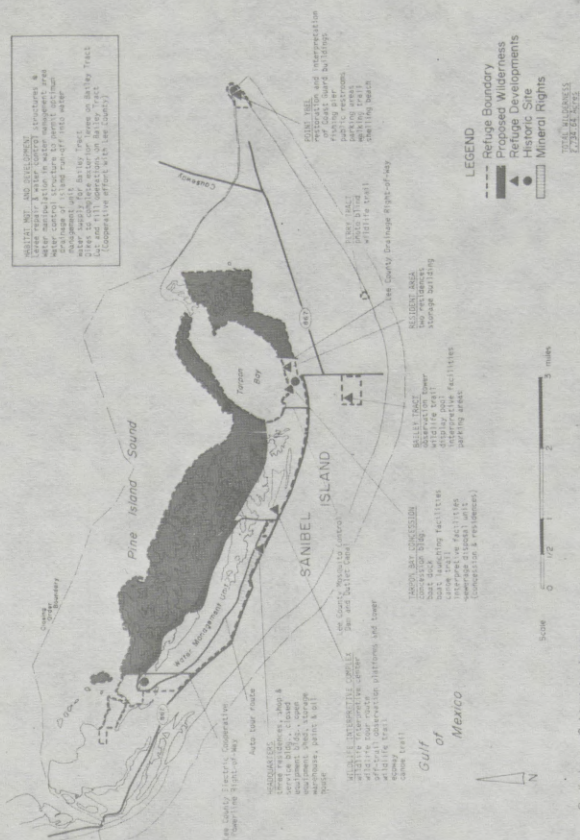
NORTH

SCALE IN MILES

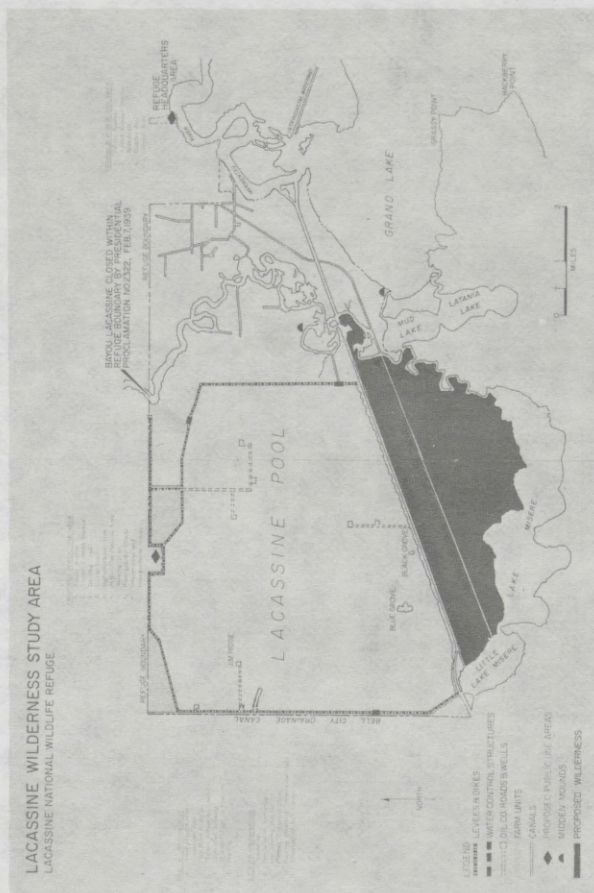




LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

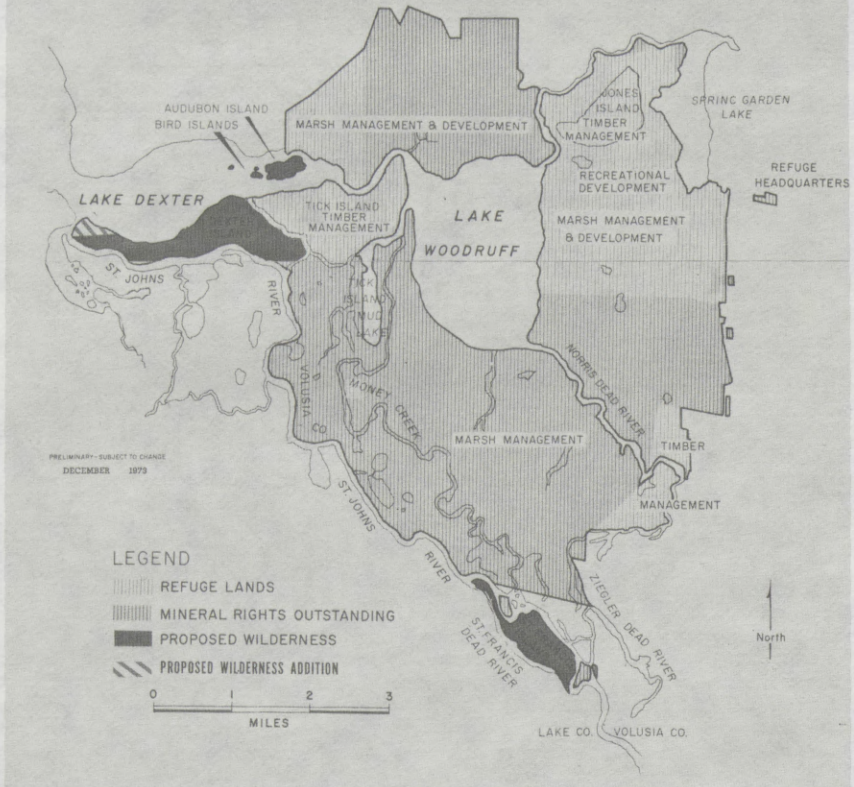


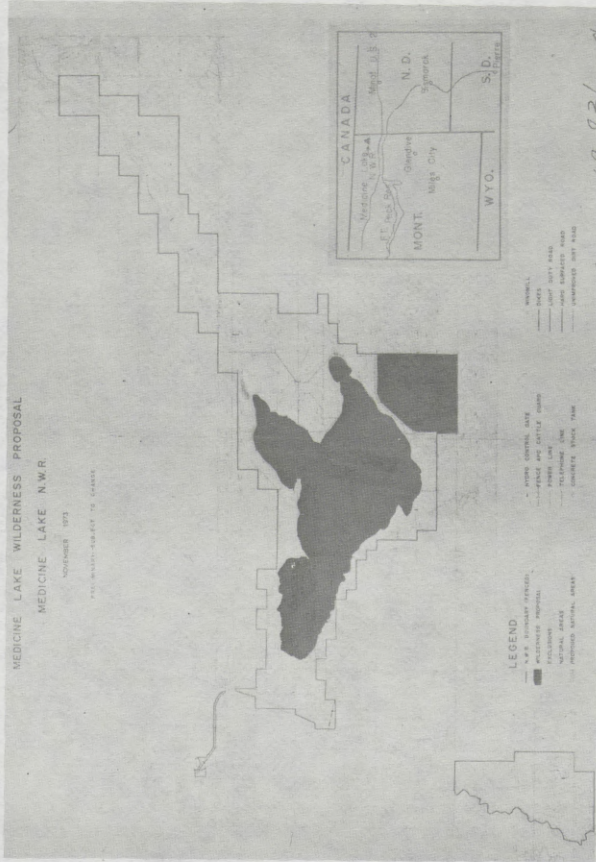
Preliminary - Subject to change
January, 1974

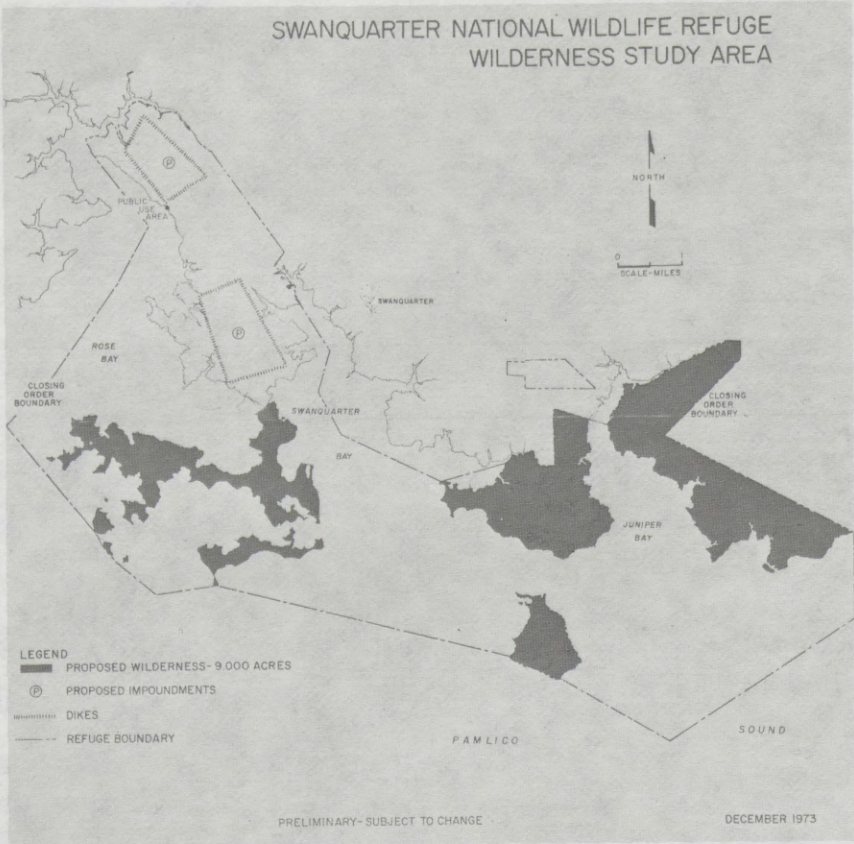


LAKE WOODRUFF WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge







UL BEND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

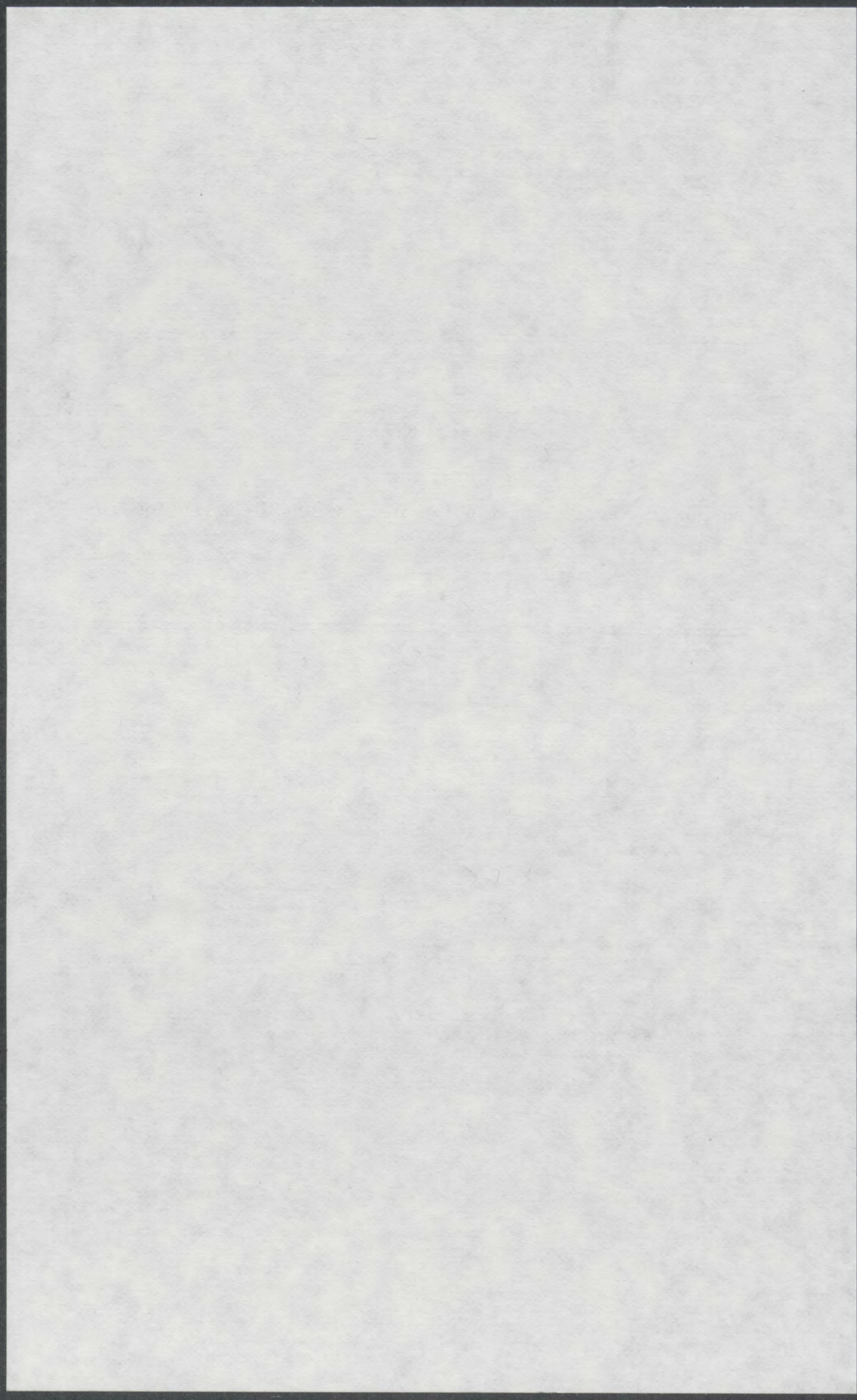
- CORPS ACQUIRED
- ▨ CORPS PRIMARY WITHDRAWAL
- FWS WITHDRAWN OR ACQUIRED
- ▩ STATE SCHOOL LANDS

- WILDERNESS PROPOSAL
- ▨ POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITION



APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE
RECORD



STATEMENT OF HON. BILL CHAPPELL, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for the opportunity to present my views before the Subcommittee on Environment and Land Resources in support of Senate bill 1058.

The Lake Woodruff Wildlife Refuge lies within the most beautiful Congressional District in the State of Florida and I have the great, good fortune of representing the people of the 4th District in the Congress. I have introduced the companion bill in the House and it is my understanding that the Subcommittee on Public Lands intends to hold hearings on HR 5563 within the next few weeks.

Your action on this legislation demonstrates an awareness of the vital need for environmental preservation. This responsible outlook comes at a time when technological developments and business expansion are rapidly increasing.

The Woodruff Wildlife Refuge, located in the western part of Volusia County in Florida, comprises a total of 18,417 acres. It is an essential link in a completed chain of wintering and resting grounds for migratory waterfowl. At least 21 species of ducks inhabit the refuge during the winter months. And a total of 200 species of birds have been identified on the refuge. The area is also within normal range of 42 mammal species, 58 reptile species, 33 amphibian species and 69 fish species.

By bill designates 1,106 of the refuge's 18,417 acres as wilderness. This area includes Dexter Island, Audubon Island, the Bird Islands (3) and St. Francis Island. This designation will insure that the inherent right of all citizens to enjoy a widely varied environment is upheld. The opportunity to experience an environment comparatively untouched by human development is of infinite value. To observe and study wildlife in a natural habitat enriches knowledge of the ecological process and encourages environmental research. Education is a tremendous benefit of environmental preservation.

One of the primary considerations for wilderness designations is protection of endangered species. These animals are dependent upon their natural habitat for survival. Wilderness areas promote the continuation of species because human interference is minimal and very much restricted.

There are three endangered species which inhabit Woodruff Refuge that deserve special attention: the Southern Bald Eagle, the Florida Kite and the Sandhill Crane.

The Southern Bald Eagle is a rapidly diminishing specie. In 1965, there were 235 active nests. This decline is caused by illegal shooting and disturbance of nesting birds. An average of only 1.5 eaglets survive in each successful nest. A wilderness designation would help maintain the eagle's low breeding ratio in the wild.

The Florida Kite is also at a critical stage. In 1969, only 120 remained in existence. The small kite population has suffered from a lack of fresh marsh water providing an adequate supply of water. A main reason for the kites' decline is a reduction of their habitat. Preservation of the Woodruff area wilderness would protect and maintain the kite in its natural surroundings.

The situation of the Sandhill Crane provides a particularly good example of how a wilderness designation can act as a preventive measure. The crane's wet prairie habitat is diminishing. This habitat will be critically endangered if agricultural conversion of the natural habitat increases. A wilderness designation should ensure that future developments will not endanger the crane's natural habitat.

These endangered species are just a few of those which inhabit the many Florida refuges. But the threatening conditions under which they have been forced to exist can be minimized only if those areas which support natural habitats are spared from the inroads of man.

It is difficult to predict what effect the disappearance of a specie will have. Obviously, once a specie becomes extinct, the loss is permanent. The extinction of a specie may not seem to affect you or me.

But the effect is felt in the ecosystem which represents the total interaction of environmental forces. In this intricate system each animal . . . each insect . . . every plant has a function . . . a niche of its own. Life literally depends on these complex ecosystem interdependencies.

The real question is: Where do we draw the line? If we get to the point where we don't make any effort to protect one endangered specie, what will prevent the extinction of others? We must remember that the delicate balance of nature is critical to life.

In any multiple-use area, such as Woodruff Refuge, the interests of different groups must be assured equal representation in the decision-making process. Hunting, fishing and other recreational uses of the refuge, along with conservation interests were all considered in the acreage designation for the wilderness area. Priority must be given to maintaining a balance among different interests.

The bill you are considering today, S 1058, as well as my companion bill, HR 5563, has the support of the Environmental Council of Volusia County and more specifically the approval of Dr. Walter Boardman. This council and other groups, including: the Florida Game and Fresh-Water Fish Commission, the Pelican Island Audubon Society, the Florida Chapter of the Wildlife Society, the Sawmill Slough Conservation Club and the Tropical Audubon Society, Inc. all support my bill for the reasons I have discussed, primarily for educational benefits and the protection of endangered species.

I have always supported environmental preservation for those areas which demonstrate the need for protection. In 1974, I guided the Canaveral National Seashore Act through Congress for final passage. The 67,000 seashore acres of this park are protected from unlimited development. The Canaveral National Seashore preserves the natural state of the area and at the same time encourages increased recreational use.

Then, as now, I stress protection of our natural areas. Progress of all kinds, technological, industrial and economic are all vitally important to this country. Preserving our few remaining wilderness areas and achieving a suitable environmental balance is equally essential.

The trade-offs between economic and environmental issues are perplexing. On balance, I believe designation of 1,106 acres of the Lake Woodruff Wildlife Refuge as wilderness represents a realistic compromise between valid, but conflicting interests. I strongly recommend adoption of S 1058, as drafted.

Prompt and positive action must be taken to protect and preserve these natural areas . . . before they are lost to the world forever. Your interest and leadership in this vital area are well recognized and I want to commend your actions in providing these hearings.

CONSERVATION FEDERATION OF MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, March 5, 1976.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment and Land Resources, Dirksen Senate
Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: It is my understanding that there will be hearings held on March 11 on a Wilderness Bill which includes the Mingo Wilderness in the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, Missouri.

I wanted you to know that the Conservation Federation of Missouri, our state's largest private citizen's organization with over 25,000 members, strongly supports the establishment of the Mingo Wilderness in the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge and further, we support the proposal for the 8,000 acre wilderness. We do believe, however, that the Fish and Wildlife Service should be able to continue to fluctuate the water level to provide food and habitat for waterfowl. It is our understanding that this can be done under the National Wilderness Act of 1964.

Sincerely yours,

ED STEGNER, *Executive Director.*

MISSISSIPPI HEADWATERS CHAPTER AUDUBON SOCIETY,
March 5, 1976.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment and Land Resources, U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.*

HON. FLOYD HASKELL: The Mississippi Headwaters Chapter of the Audubon Society, avidly supports the wilderness designation for portions of the Agassiz and Tamarac National Wildlife area. Although both areas are not in our particular region, we have used them for field trip purposes in the past and realize the value of their preservation.

Sincerely yours,

ROSEMARY SMITH,
Corresponding Secretary.

THE MONTANA WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION,
Bozeman, Mont., March 8, 1976.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: It is my understanding that your committee will shortly be holding formal public hearings concerning three bills introduced which, if passed, would designate substantial lands within Montana as Wilderness. S. 1035, S. 1000, and S. 1067 would designate the largest majority of lands within the Red Rock Lakes, Medicine Lake, and UL Bend National Wildlife Refuges as Wilderness under the authority of the Wilderness Act. The Montana Wilderness Association endorses these three bills as written and commends the Fish and Wildlife Service for their far-sighted efforts on behalf of these three refuges.

I urge your active support of these three bills.

Sincerely,

THOMAS E. HOROBK, *President.*

SIERRA CLUB,
Washington, D.C., March 16, 1976.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment and Land Resources, Senate Interior
and Insular Affairs Committee, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Wash-
ington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I am writing you to advise the Subcommittee that the Sierra Club strongly supports the following citizens' wilderness proposals for units of the National Wildlife Refuge System: Simeonof NWR, Alaska; Big Lake NWR, Arkansas; Chassahowitzka NWR, Florida; J. N. "Ding" Darling NWR, Florida; Lake Woodruff NWR, Florida; Crab Orchard NWR, Illinois; Agassiz NWR, Minnesota; Tamarac NWR, Minnesota; Mingo NWR, Missouri; Medicine Lake NWR, Montana; Red Rock Lakes NWR Montana; UL Bend NWR, Montana; Fort Niobrara NWR, Nebraska; Swanquarter NWR, North Carolina; Oregon Islands NWR, Oregon; Lacassine NWR, Louisiana; San Juan Islands NWR, Washington.

We want to commend the Fish and Wildlife Service for its generally good wilderness recommendations. Of particular concern to us, however, are six proposed wilderness units for which the citizens' recommendations differ from those of the Fish and Wildlife Service. In the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge, the Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed a 1,000 acre wilderness unit. The unpolluted waterways, marshlands and swamps, abundant wildlife, and quiet remoteness make this refuge worthy of extensive wilderness designation. Approximately 8,500 acres should be given wilderness designation.

S. 1057 does not give full wilderness protection to qualified lands in the Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana. This area is a remnant of the great marshes which used to characterize a long strip of this coastal area, but have been destroyed by drainage projects. Areas of high recreational and scientific value were excluded from the wilderness proposal because the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers holds easements on these lands for spoil deposition. It is unlikely that the Corps will ever need these lands and unless they are included

in the wilderness unit, other development projects would alter the lands' wilderness qualities. Therefore, the 5,300 acre area between lake Misere and the Intracoastal Waterway should be included in the wilderness unit.

For the Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Arkansas we recommend adding the 782 acres of the Katy Ray Ridge area of the refuge to the wilderness area. This tract contains some of the best forests found on the refuge and is of good wilderness quality.

In the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge we believe a 23,360 acre wilderness unit is called for instead of the Fish and Wildlife Service's 16,000 acre proposal. This additional acreage would give needed protection to diverse and highly productive habitat for many marine organisms, large waterfowl populations, and many mammals and reptiles. The unspoiled beauty and natural character of the area qualifies it for wilderness designation.

The 150 foot buffer zone that the Fish and Wildlife Service wants to exclude from wilderness designation in the J. N. "Ding" Darling NWR should be included in the wilderness. There is no valid reason for excluding the buffer zone along the wildlife trail and Tarpon Bay.

We support the inclusion of Monopoly Lake in the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge proposal. Such inclusion will prevent inappropriate development projects but still allow the Fish and Wildlife Service to regulate the lake's water levels.

We are also concerned that the legislation establishing some of these wilderness units contains mining and management provisions which are unnecessary and may begin a process of piecemeal amendments to the Wilderness Act. Provisions referring to withdrawal from mining are unnecessary because the lands in question are already withdrawn. It is not necessary to write into the wilderness designation laws provisions for such management policies as operation of Coast Guard navigational facilities and measures to protect threatened wildlife species. The Wilderness Act itself is flexible enough to allow such policies and writing them into law will only make management less flexible.

We would like these comments included in the hearing record. Thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

Sincerely,

CHARLES M. CLUSEN,
Washington Representative.

HAMILTON, MONT., March 5, 1976.

Senator FLOYD HASKELL,

*Chairman, Senate Interior Subcommittee on Environment and Land Resources,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I note that your committee will soon be holding hearings on wilderness proposals for wildlife refuges.

I strongly support:

S.B. 1038, designating 32,352 acres of the Red Rock Lake Refuge as wilderness.

S.B. 1060, designating 11,366 acres of Medicine Lake Refuge as wilderness.

S.B. 1067, UL Bend Refuge, some 19,693 acres as w'd.

Wilderness protection and management of these three refuges is right in line with the purpose for which they were established. Classification gives statutory strength to this kind of management, and in light of the war of attrition which goes on at all times for "development management", this strength will be greatly needed in the future.

Please make this statement part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

DORIS MILNER.

MONTANA, March 10, 1976.

Senator FLOYD HASKELL

*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I am writing to you regarding three Senate bills, S. 1038, S. 1060, and S. 1067, regarding three Wild Life Refuge in Montana, Red Rock, Medicine Lakes and U.L. Bend respectively.

We in Montana take a great deal of pride in our wild life resources and we want to protect them. We value them not only for ourselves but as a national treasure. The Wilderness Act of 1964 was, as you know, designed to give permanent status to already designated areas in the National Parks, the National

Forests and those set aside as wildlife refuges. We also feel it was meant to provide a legislative means of adding many of the acres of de facto wilderness.

In twelve years this task is far from completed and all kinds of development is closing in on us. It was and is a monumental task requiring support from Congress, devotion from the various agencies in charge, and considerable time and effort on the part of concerned citizens.

Now it appears we have three of these Wild Life refuges ready to go without further study. They are all well deserving of wilderness designation. Please do give them your unstinted support.

Sincerely yours,

POLLY REUVE.

SIERRA CLUB, FLORIDA CHAPTER,
Gainesville, Fla., March 11, 1976.

HON. FLOYD HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment and Land Resources, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I regret that I was not able to personally attend the hearing before your subcommittee on March 11 to speak for the designation of wilderness areas in the Chassahowitzka, Darling, and Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuges.

The attached statement outlines the position of the Florida Chapter of the Sierra Club in support of a 23,360-acre wilderness in the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge. I have spent many hours canoeing in the Chassahowitzka Refuge and consider it among the finest estuarine and marsh areas in Florida. It deserves wilderness protection.

The Florida Chapter supports the designation of 2825 acres of the J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. We support the designation of the 2735 acres recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, we recommend that the 150-foot buffer zone north of the wildlife drive be reduced to 60 feet to give added protection to the bay waters and mangrove areas. Designating these 2825 acres as wilderness will assure the preservation of some of the beautiful, productive, and still unspoiled areas of Sanibel Island.

The Florida Chapter supports the designation of 958 acres of the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness, as proposed by the Department of the Interior. We urge the additional inclusion of 2200 acres along the St. Johns River between Dexter Island at the north and St. Francis Island at the south in a wilderness reserve, so that these pristine marsh areas may be added to the Lake Woodruff Wilderness at such time as all outstanding mineral rights are acquired by the federal government. This additional area is bounded by the St. Johns River on the west and south, Harrys and Honey Creek on the east and Tick Island Mud Lake, Eph, and Cross Creeks on the north. The lower 1140 acres of this tract have already been designated as the Honey Creek Research Natural Area by the Department of the Interior, and wilderness designation would provide additional protection.

The Florida Chapter of the Sierra Club urges the Congress to move promptly in adding these areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System during 1976. Please include this letter and the accompanying statement in the official hearing record.

Very truly yours,

JONATHAN K. LEE, *Chairman.*

STATEMENT OF THE FLORIDA CHAPTER OF THE SIERRA CLUB

The Florida Chapter of the Sierra Club supports legislation adding 23,360 acres of the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The 30,514-acre Chassahowitzka Refuge, established in 1943, is located about 70 miles north of St. Petersburg, Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico. The Refuge, part of a productive estuary formed by the flow of the clear, spring-fed waters of the Chassahowitzka and Homosassa Rivers into the Gulf, provides excellent habitat for thousands of ducks and geese as well as an aquatic environment for a remarkable variety of marine, aquatic, and terrestrial plants and animals.

Approximately 70 percent of the Refuge is a needlerush and sawgrass march interspersed with tree islands of cabbage palms and red cedar. The remainder

consists of salt water bays, streams, ponds, mangrove keys, and hardwood swamp. On these lands and waters are found large populations of waterfowl, wading birds, shore birds, and song birds. Rare, endangered, and threatened species on the Refuge include brown pelicans, wood ibis, bald eagles, and ospreys. White-tailed deer, bobcats, raccoon, otters, mink, an occasional black bear, and manatees are the most commonly observed mammals. An unusual variety of fresh- and salt-water fish attracts both commercial and sport fishermen.

Wilderness designation of 23,360 acres of the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge will provide additional protection for existing unaltered habitats that have been and will be managed in their natural state by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The proposal excludes those lands utilized by the Fish and Wildlife Service for wildlife, educational, or recreational developments.

The main commercial activities associated with the Refuge are fishing for mullet and crabs and professional guiding of fishermen, hunters, and sightseers. These activities and others—sport fishing, hunting, boating, sightseeing, and nature study—will continue throughout the Refuge so long as they are compatible with the objectives of the Refuge.

Included in the 23,360-acre wilderness proposal are those submerged lands in Citrus County that are in federal ownership. Including these lands will protect forever the water bottoms, while leaving the column of water above them under State control. The designation of submerged federal land as wilderness has no effect on the use of the state-controlled water above it; in particular, motor boat use will *not* be affected by wilderness designation. The Florida Sierra Club urges that any special management language regarding motor boat use in Refuge wilderness areas not be included in the legislation itself, since such language gives the Secretary of the Interior control over navigable state waters. If necessary, such language could be included in the committee report accompanying this legislation.

Wilderness designation of a large part of the Chassahowitzka Refuge received strong support before, during, and after a hearing on such designation held at Crystal River, Fla., on October 29, 1971. Of 366 statements submitted, 329 favored wilderness, 23 were opposed, and 14 were noncommittal.

In summary, the Florida Chapter of the Sierra Club believes that the addition of 23,360 acres of the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge to the National Wilderness Preservation System will serve the combined purposes of furthering the objectives of the Refuge and preserving a rich estuarine complex in its natural state.

FLORIDA DEFENDERS OF THE ENVIRONMENT, INC.,
Gainesville, Fla., March 21, 1976.

Senator RICHARD STONE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STONE: Thank you for your support on the three Florida Wildlife Refuges, Lake Woodruff, N.J. "Ding" Darling, and Chassahowitzka. FDE fully supports the position of the Wilderness Society as stated at the hearings by Mrs. Raye-Page.

We have worked toward getting the Chassahowitzka area designated particularly, but believe that every protection that can be invoked for federal land in Florida is essential to the future of our environment.

I hope that you can enter FDE's support in the hearing record, and best wishes for the success of your efforts.

Sincerely,

HELEN HOOD.

SIERRA CLUB, FLORIDA CHAPTER,
Gainesville, Fla., March 11, 1976.

Hon. RICHARD STONE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STONE: I am delighted to hear that you are co-sponsoring with Senator Chiles legislation incorporating the citizens' wilderness proposals for the J. N. "Ding" Darling and Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuges.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Senator Haskell on these proposals, as well as that for the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge.

Please note our position regarding motor boat use and professional guiding in the Chassahowitzka Refuge. As "already established" uses of the proposed wilderness area, motor boating and guiding will be permitted to continue after designation of the area as wilderness (see the Wilderness Act, PL 88-577, Section 4(d)(1)). I assure you that the Florida Chapter of the Sierra Club has no intention of challenging these established uses of the Chassahowitzka Refuge.

Please note also that the Florida Chapter is supporting the designation of 3158 acres of the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness at this time. However, it is my belief that much more of the Woodruff Refuge is deserving of wilderness protection. Specifically, the 5300 acres between Honey Creek and Norris Dead Kiver could be put in a wilderness reserve category until such time as all outstanding mineral rights are acquired by the federal government.

I will be glad to answer any questions you may have regarding these wilderness proposals. We appreciate very much your interest and assistance.

Sincerely yours,

JONATHAN K. LEE, *Chairman.*

DAVIS ELECTRIC CO.,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., February 23, 1976.

Subject: Wilderness Hearing—March 11, 1976.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment and Land Resources, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: Please enter my letter in favor of the Honorable Bill Wilderness on Mingo National Wildlife Refuge in Missouri. I believe the proposal for 8,000 acres is far superior to the 1,700 acres proposed by the Fish and D. Burlison's House Bill 2975. This bill stipulates a Wilderness Area of 8,000 acres in the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge at Puxico, Missouri.

Many of us appeared at the initial hearing in Puxico, *plus* Mr. Bill Royce of the Ozark Graphic Magazine and I appeared in Washington, D.C. before a Senate Sub-Committee on behalf of the 8,000 acre proposal.

After almost four (4) years of hearings, studies, introduction of various bills, etc., it is time that somebody put their foot down and made a firm stand. Think of it—we don't have *one* damned acre of Wilderness in the state of Missouri!

Yours truly,

BARRY D. DAVIS.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—COLUMBIA,
GAYLORD MEMORIAL LABORATORY,
Puxico, Mo., March 3, 1976.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment and Land Resources, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I am writing in support of the proposed 8,000 acre Wildlife and is justifiable. In recent discussions with professionals within the Fish and Wildlife Service, I am convinced that they too would support an 8,000 acre area provided that water levels could be manipulated on the Monopoly Lake Area. Because the Mingo ecosystem was disturbed extensively by man, water level manipulation is now an integral part of maintaining viability of the swamp. Even though Mingo was severely disrupted by man, it has recovered beautifully and is now one of the finest examples of this forest type in the Mississippi Delta. On this basis, the larger area on Mingo should receive congressional protection and the Fish and Wildlife Service should be allowed to manipulate waters within the wilderness.

Our research and the findings of other wetland ecologists indicate the importance of fluctuating water levels to maintain swamp systems. Our work shows the tremendous productivity of newly flooded areas for invertebrate production. These animal foods are extremely important for breeding birds. Botanists are documenting the importance of fluctuating waters for aquatic plant establishment and growth.

Because the area in oak-gum-cypress forest has been reduced extensively within the last 20 years, we have an obligation to insure a few good examples

of this forest type. I estimate that there was once 27 million acres of this type in the midsouth. Proposed wilderness sites in this area include 8,000 acres on Mingo NWR, 2,000 acres on Big Lake NWR, and 5,000 acres on White River NWR. This comes to 0.05% of the 27 million acres originally in this forest type.

In Missouri we once had 2.4 million acres in lowland forest in southeastern Missouri. Of this total, less than 100,000 acres remain in forest and of this total less than 50,000 acres are in blocks of 600 acres or more and are good examples of the forest system. The best site without question in Missouri is the publicly owned lands within the confines of Mingo National Wildlife Refuge and the state owned Duck Creek Wildlife Management Area.

I have had the good fortune to take persons of all ages and walks of life into the Mingo Area. Professionals familiar with other famous natural sites are consistently impressed with the Mingo Area and are enthusiastic about its potential inclusion in the wilderness system.

The real joys come when a person who has never been in a wild area can experience the thrill of seeing plants and animals first hand in a natural setting. Congressional protection of Mingo would assure this experience for future generations. I emphasize congressional protection because in the last few days a power company has requested right-of-way on the southern boundary of the Refuge. When might the request be for access through the heart of the swamp?

Sincerely,

LEIGH H. FREDRICKSON, *Director.*

NATURE FILM PRODUCTIONS,
Scottsbluff, Nebr., March 2, 1976.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Environment and Land Resources Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HASKELL: I hope you realize the importance of Fort Niobrara wilderness area for the people of the entire U.S.A. You are fortunate in being in a position to save this area and also the Valentine and Crescent Lake areas before it is too late.

If you don't do this—*Who will?*

Thanks for remembering.

MR. AND MRS. ROY WITSCHY.
[MAILGRAM]

FLORIDA AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Maitland, Fla., March 22, 1976.

Senator RICHARD STONE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STONE: The Florida Audubon Society supports completely the testimony presented by Ms. Raye-Page of the Wilderness Society on March 11, 1976 before the Environment and Land Resources Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee re the wilderness proposal for the Chassahowitzka, J. N. (Ding) Darling and Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuges.

We will not fight the use of motor boats on navigable waters in the Chassahowitzka Wilderness.

HAL SCOTT, *President.*

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 16, 1976

HON. THOMAS F. EAGLETON,
*Dirksen Building, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: I would like to express my feelings concerning the proposed Mingo Wilderness Area in southeast Missouri. Wilderness areas need to be established to preserve examples of unique ecosystems for future generations.

In Missouri we once had 2.4 million acres of lowland forest in southeastern Missouri and of that total less than 100,000 acres remain. Considering this situation I support the 8000 acre Mingo Wilderness proposal with the right to manipulate water levels for maintaining the swamp system. Water level manipulation is necessary because of the disruption of the original Mingo Swamp system by man. Water level fluctuations are necessary for stimulating production of aquatic invertebrates which is necessary for breeding birds and for reestablishment of some aquatic plant species as the cypress and tupelo.

I ask that you give your full support for the 8000 acre Mingo Wilderness proposal with the right to manipulate water levels for maintaining this diverse swamp system.

Sincerely,

PATRICK H. KAISER.

NEBRASKA GAME AND PARKS COMMISSION,
Lincoln, Nebr., March 12, 1976.

Re S. 1055.

Mr. TOM WILLIAMS,
*Senate Interior Committee, Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: The following is provided as the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission's testimony supporting adoption of the Bill. We base this support on official action at the May 26, 1973 meeting of our Commission in which the concept of wilderness designation as proposed in S. 1055 was endorsed (material attached).

Designation as Wilderness will be fully compatible with and complementary to the purpose and goals of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. BAILEY, Jr., *Assistant Director.*

Enclosures.

EXCERPT FROM MAY 26, 1973 MEETING OF NEBRASKA GAME AND PARKS
COMMISSION

Mr. Bailey indicated that we have been asked by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at Pierre for our position on a proposed wilderness area at Fort Niobrara. This has been reviewed by the staff and it is their conclusion that this will result in an increase in public outdoor recreation opportunity. The staff therefore recommended approval of the concept of the wilderness area designation.

Motion by Mr. Zimmerman, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Game and Parks Commission go on record as supporting the proposed wilderness area at Fort Niobrara. Voting aye: Bridge, Brown, Campbell, Lindeken, Obbink, Zimmerman. Motion carried.

JUNE 28, 1973.

Mr. ROLF WALLENSTROM,
*Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Federal Building,
Pierre, S. Dak.*

DEAR ROLF: Our Commission, in action taken on May 26, 1973, endorsed the concept of wilderness designation for the north unit of the Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge. This action was based on the view that such action would complement the purpose and goals of the Game and Parks Commission.

Since we did not have detailed studies available, we made the following assumptions in arriving at this position:

1. Increased public benefits will accrue from use of the area for activities such as hiking, back packing, bird watching, nature study and other activities compatible with the concept of a wilderness area.

2. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries will retain sufficient flexibility to utilize the area for wildlife management activities without conflict with other uses, especially as a component in their deferred grazing program for range maintenance and improvement.

3. Special appropriations sufficient to fully cover the incremental costs accruing to the action will be made available to the Bureau so that their wildlife management and development programs can be maintained at previous high levels.

4. That the wilderness concept is completely compatible with the primary purpose of the area provided that assumptions Nos. 2 and 3 are included in the concept.

Yours very truly,

WILLARD R. BARBEE, *Director.*

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life.

The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The third part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The fourth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The fifth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The sixth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The seventh part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The eighth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The ninth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The tenth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The eleventh part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The twelfth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The thirteenth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The fourteenth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The fifteenth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The sixteenth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The seventeenth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

The eighteenth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the origin of life.

