

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, NATIONAL WILDERNESS
PRESERVATION SYSTEM

M E S S A G E

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL
WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM FOR THE CALENDAR
YEAR 1969

AUGUST 5, 1970.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Com-
mittee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the Sixth Annual Report on the Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and to affirm this Administration's intent to pursue the objectives of the National Wilderness Act aggressively in the coming months.

Wilderness is a magnificent part of the American heritage. The wilderness that witnessed the nation's birth no longer spreads from one ocean to the other, but neither has it all been tamed. Many of these untamed lands, majestic reminders of primeval America, have been reserved and now comprise the National Wilderness Preservation System. We must do more now to preserve additional areas of this priceless national heritage.

During 1969, I signed into law the addition of two new units to the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, I am convinced that in the past we have moved too slowly, in both the executive and the legislative branches, towards the goal of completion of our national wilderness system.

I have asked that the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior begin immediately to augment their efforts in the study of possible wilderness areas, as directed by the Act, and to accelerate the study

schedules which they have been following. I have asked them to review their needs for additional resources and will ask the Congress for any additional funding which may be needed to make this new wilderness effort possible.

On the legislative side, the Congress now has before it twenty wilderness proposals transmitted by the previous Administration and endorsed by this Administration. Early action on these measures would represent the quickest way to expand our wilderness system. Therefore, I urge the Congress to give speedy and favorable consideration to as many of these proposals as possible at this session of the Congress.

I look forward to the next annual report on the wilderness system, confident that I will be able to report substantial and encouraging progress on both the study and the enactment of wilderness proposals. I cannot stress too strongly my conviction that we must push vigorously ahead to preserve for future generations the opportunity to enjoy the singular encounter with nature which only wilderness can provide.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 5, 1970.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 22, 1970.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890, 896), we are pleased to submit to you for transmission to the Congress our Sixth Annual Joint Report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation system. The contents of this Report cover the calendar year 1969.

Respectfully,

CLIFFORD M. HARDIN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosures:

SIXTH JOINT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE
AND INTERIOR CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDER-
NESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

(Prepared in accordance with section 7 of the Wilderness Act, Public
Law 88-577, dated September 3, 1964)

PART I.—SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL
WILDERNESS PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Progress in Primitive Area Review

Departmental review in accordance with the provisions in Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act has been completed on 12 National Forest Primitive Areas. These reviews have generated proposals for 12 new National Forest Wildernesses totaling about 1,200,000 acres.

Five of these proposals have been enacted into law. Another was added and an addition to an existing unit was made in connection with an act relating to the North Cascades. The new units of the System; four which were enacted as Wilderness prior to 1969, are:

California

San Rafael Wilderness (P.L. 90-271), Los Padres National Forest (142,722 acres).

San Gabriel Wilderness (P.L. 90-318), Angeles National Forest (36,137 acres).

Oregon

Mt. Jefferson Wilderness (P.L. 90-458), Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood National Forests (99,632 acres).

Washington

Pasayten Wilderness (P.L. 90-544), Mt. Baker and Okanogan National Forests (518,000 acres).

California

Ventana Wilderness (P.L. 91-58), Los Padres National Forest (95,152 acres).

Desolation Wilderness (P.L. 91-82), Eldorado National Forest (64,469 acres).

Action was not completed on the remaining seven Wilderness proposals submitted to Congress. These are:

Arizona

Mount Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest.

Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott and Tonto National Forests.
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott, and Kaibab National Forests.

Colorado

Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests.

Montana

Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest.

Utah

High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests.

Wyoming

Washakie Wilderness (Stratified Primitive Area), Shoshone National Forest.

In summary the National Forest portion of the National Wilderness Preservation System was enlarged through congressional action by 158,621 acres in 1969. See Appendix of this report for acreage details.

Public hearings were held on three new departmental proposals during 1969. These are:

California

Emigrant Wilderness, Stanislaus National Forest.

Colorado

Weminuche Wilderness (San Juan and Upper Rio Grande Primitive Areas), San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests.

Arizona

Blue Range Wilderness, Apache National Forest.

These three departmental proposals will be forwarded to the President during 1970.

Study in some stage is underway on the 17 remaining National Forest Primitive Areas. Appendix III of this report gives a tentative schedule for the public hearings on these remaining Primitive Areas. The tentative nature of this schedule must be stressed because of the many complications which often arise as the studies proceed. We do, however, plan to submit recommendations to the President concerning the suitability or unsuitability for Wilderness of seven more National Forest Primitive Areas prior to the middle of calendar year 1971. This will conform to the review requirements in Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act. Recommendations on the remaining 10 Primitive Areas will be submitted in the third-review period.

Land Acquisition

Between July 1, 1968, and June 30, 1969, 1,371 acres of surrounded non-National Forest land were acquired. This is summarized as follows:

Unit	National forest	State	Acres
Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.....	Nezperce.....	Idaho.....	33
Boundary Waters Canoe Area.....	Superior.....	Minnesota.....	86
Gila Primitive Area.....	Gila.....	New Mexico.....	1,252
Total.....			1,371

Administrative Use of Motorized Equipment or Aircraft

The Wilderness Act and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture permit the use of motorized equipment, motor vehicles, motorboats, structures or installations, and the landing of aircraft within National Forest Wildernesses in emergencies and when such uses are “* * * necessary to meet the minimum requirements * * *” for administering the area for wilderness purposes. The Forest Service had made only very sparing use of this exception in its own administrative activities. Examples of how this exception is applied are:

—Normal trail maintenance is done without the use of powersaws; however, powersaws are used by Forest Service crews or cooperators in those cases where hundreds of trees may be blown down by a severe storm, making key trails impassable or in other unusually heavy maintenance situations where it would be impractical to accomplish the work with nonmotorized tools.

—Powersaws and motor-driven jackhammers are used in the construction of new trails where there is a large amount of clearing or heavy rock work.

—A helicopter may be used to transport materials for a needed bridge if such materials cannot be transported by packmules.

A number of other Federal, State, and local agencies also have legitimate reasons for carrying on activities inside National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas. Some of these activities could sometimes be accomplished more easily, conveniently, or sometimes at less cost through use of motorized equipment or aircraft. A number of agencies including the Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Soil Conservation Service, Army, Air Force, State Game and Fish Departments, Public Utility Districts, and others have formally requested such use. Each request has been carefully considered on its individual merits and its possible precedent-setting effect. Considerations have been made in light of the intent of Congress to secure for the American people an enduring resource of wilderness for use by future generations as wilderness. In reaching decisions the same criteria have been used as those applied for determining similar activities by the Forest Service. Some requests have been approved, and many have been denied.

Use of Aircraft, Motorboats, or Motorized Equipment by Nongovernmental Interests Under Special Provision of the Wilderness Act

Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act makes certain special provisions under which the Secretary of Agriculture may permit the use of equipment or facilities, generally prohibited under the terms of the Wilderness Act. These include such activities as access for mining or prospecting and the continued use of aircraft or motorboats where such use has become well established.

A number of such requests were received in 1969. Several of these were informal applications for the use of such equipment, but the applicants chose not to pursue the request upon learning of the limitations in the Wilderness Act.

Search and Rescue

A number of search and rescue operations took place in National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas during 1969. Aircraft and motorized equipment were used whenever they would assist in meeting the emergencies. At least two fatalities and numerous serious injuries occurred as people tested their skills against the wilderness. We can expect that such instances will occur more often as the number of people taking advantage of the Wilderness System increases. The Department of Agriculture takes positive action to assist in such search and rescue operations, using whatever equipment is necessary to meet the emergency.

Violations

Fifty-one violations of Section 4 of the Wilderness Act were detected in 1969. Considering the fact that over 5,000,000 visitor-days use occurred in Wildernesses and Primitive Areas during 1969, the number of violations was very low. Many of those that did occur were unintentional, because the offender did not know of the restrictions. Because of the rough inaccessible nature of the terrain and the many hundreds of miles of boundary involved, there were undoubtedly some violations which went undetected; however, the

Forest Service is making and will continue to make every effort to enforce the provisions of the Wilderness Act. The Forest Service is moving as rapidly as possible to adequately mark Wilderness boundaries and to inform the people concerning the objectives and provisions of the Wilderness Act. We will continue to recommend boundaries which follow natural topographic features wherever possible.

Of the 51 wilderness violations which were detected, 29 involved illegal use of motorized vehicles or other equipment (of which 10 were snowmobiles); 2 involved motorboats; 7 involved aircraft; 4 resource damage; and 3 were the illegal use of a portage; also, 6 were occupancy violations. In 19 cases the offenders were convicted; 23 cases were dropped or resulted in acquittal; and 9 are still pending.

Management Challenges

One of the major challenges facing administrators is the job of maintaining the wilderness resource at some of the most popular lakes, streams, or other scenic spots within the Wilderness System. Many groups and individuals who visit these attractions are not looking for and may not have the skills to meet the challenges offered by Wilderness. Recreation use is increasing around many such spots to the point that the value of the wilderness resource is now or soon will be depreciated. The imprint of man's work is no longer "substantially unnoticeable." The Forest Service is moving aggressively, within the provisions of the Wilderness Act, to manage recreation use so that the quality of the wilderness resource will be maintained. This includes regulation and distribution of visitors, and in some cases limitation of visitors may be necessary. A major effort is being made to provide, outside of Wildernesses, sufficient opportunities for hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, etc., to meet the needs of those people who want to engage in these activities but are not seeking a wilderness environment.

Gifts and Contributions

No private contributions or gifts to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act were received in 1969 by the Department of Agriculture.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1969

ARIZONA

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000	0	0	18,000	18,000
Galiuro	do	do	52,717	52,717	0	0	52,717	52,717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,137	0	0	205,346	205,137
Sierra Ancha	do	do	20,850	20,850	0	0	20,850	20,850
Superstition	do	do	124,140	124,117	0	0	124,140	124,117

CALIFORNIA

Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19,080	19,080	0	0	19,080	19,080
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9,022	9,022	0	0	9,022	9,022
Desolation	Eldorado	Placerville	0	0	+63,469	+63,469	63,469	63,469
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,561	62,121	0	0	62,561	62,121
			9,000	8,979	0	0	9,000	8,979
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	33,800	33,800			33,800	33,800
	Toiyabe	Reno, Nev						
			42,800	42,779			42,800	42,779
			230,217	228,932	0	0	230,217	228,932
John Muir	Sierra	Fresno	274,046	274,326	0	0	274,046	274,326
			504,263	505,258	0	0	504,263	503,258
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214,543	213,363	0	0	214,543	213,363
			61,508	61,433			61,508	61,433
Minarete	Inyo	Bishop	48,051	48,051			48,051	48,051
	Sierra	Fresno						
			109,559	109,484	0	0	109,559	109,484
			41,560	41,560			41,560	41,560
Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	8,840	8,840			8,840	8,840
	Stanislaus	Sonora						
			50,400	50,400	0	0	50,400	50,400
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	36,137	36,137	0	0	36,137	36,137
San Geronimo	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34,718	34,644	0	0	34,718	34,644
San Jacinto	do	do	21,955	20,564	0	0	21,955	20,564
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	142,918	142,918			142,918	142,722
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69,547	68,507	0	0	69,547	68,507
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	15,695	0	0	16,335	15,695
Vantana	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	0	0	+97,602	+95,152	96,663	95,152
			73,576	72,316	0	0	73,576	72,316
Yolla Polly	Mendocino	Willows	37,295	36,135	0	0	37,215	36,135
Middle Eel	Shasta-Trinity	Redding						
			111,091	108,451			111,091	108,451

See footnotes at end of table, p. 11.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

COLORADO

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24,322	24,322	0	0	24,322	24,322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24,164	24,164	0	0	24,164	24,164
Total			48,486	48,486			48,486	48,486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71,329	71,060	0	0	71,329	71,060
Mount Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat	72,472	72,472	0	0	72,472	72,472
Rawah	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27,364	26,674	0	0	27,464	26,674
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61,412	61,412	0	0	61,412	61,412
IDAHO								
Selway-Bitterroot 1	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont.	165,168	164,946	0	0	165,168	164,946
	Clearwater	Orofino	265,580	265,580	0	0	265,580	265,580
	Nezperce	Grangeville	558,431	558,129	0	+33	558,431	558,162
Total			989,179	988,655		+33	989,179	988,688
MONTANA								
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72,526	72,526	0	0	72,526	72,526
	Deerlodge	Butte	45,398	44,115	0	0	45,398	44,115
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41,162	41,162	0	0	41,162	41,162
Total			159,086	157,803			159,086	157,803
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	710,000	710,000	0	0	710,000	710,000
	Lewis and Clark	Great Falls	240,000	240,000	0	0	240,000	240,000
Total			950,000	950,000			950,000	950,000
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, Idaho	39,663	39,663	0	0	39,663	39,663
	Kootenai	Libby	54,609	54,609	0	0	54,609	54,609
Total			94,272	94,272			94,272	94,272
Gates of the Mountains	Helena	Helena	28,562	28,562	0	0	28,562	28,562
Selway-Bitterroot 2	Bitterroot	Hamilton	244,470	244,150	0	0	244,470	244,150
	Lolo	Missoula	10,010	7,780	0	0	10,010	7,780
Total			254,480	251,930			254,480	251,930

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NEVADA

Jarbridge.....	Humboldt.....	Elko.....	64,827	64,667	0	0	64,827	64,667
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Great Gulf.....	White Mountain.....	Laconia.....	5,552	5,552	0	0	5,552	5,552
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NEW MEXICO

Gila ^a	Gila.....	Silver City.....	433,916	433,690	0	0	433,916	433,690
Pecos.....	Carson.....	Taos.....	25,357	25,357	0	0	25,357	25,357
	Santa Fe.....	Santa Fe.....	142,059	142,059	0	0	142,059	142,059
San Pedro Parks.....	Santa Fe.....	Santa Fe.....	167,416	167,416	0	0	167,416	167,416
Wheeler Peak.....	Carson.....	Taos.....	41,132	41,132	0	0	41,132	41,132
White Mountain.....	Lincoln.....	Alamogordo.....	6,029	6,027	0	0	6,029	6,027
			31,283	31,171	0	0	31,283	31,171

NORTH CAROLINA

Linville Gorge.....	Pisgah.....	Asheville.....	7,575	7,575	0	0	7,575	7,575
Shining Rock.....	do.....	do.....	13,350	13,350	0	0	13,350	13,350

OREGON

Diamond Peak.....	Deschutes.....	Bend.....	19,240	19,240	0	0	19,240	19,240
	Willamette.....	Eugene.....	16,200	16,200	0	0	16,200	16,200
Eagle-Cap.....	Wallowa-Whitman.....	Baker.....	35,440	35,440	0	0	35,440	35,440
Gearhart Mountain.....	Fremont.....	Lakeview.....	221,355	220,416	0	0	221,355	220,416
Kalmiopsis.....	Siskiyou.....	Grants Pass.....	18,709	18,709	0	0	18,709	18,709
Mountain Lakes.....	Winoma.....	Klamath Falls.....	76,900	76,900	0	0	76,900	76,900
Mount Hood.....	Mount Hood.....	Portland.....	23,071	23,071	0	0	23,071	23,071
			14,160	14,160	0	0	14,160	14,160

See footnotes at end of table, p. 11.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

OREGON—Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Mount Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8,625	8,625	0	0	8,625	8,625
	Willamette	Eugene	38,030	38,030	0	0	38,030	38,030
			46,655	46,655			46,655	46,655
Mount Jefferson	Deschutes	Bend	63,681	63,681	0	0	63,681	63,681
	Willamette	Eugene	32,126	32,126	0	0	32,126	32,126
	Mount Hood	Portland	3,793	3,793	0	0	3,793	3,793
		99,600	99,600			99,600	99,600	
Strawberry Mountain	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,003	0	0	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	Deschutes	Bend	59,875	59,875	0	0	59,875	59,875
	Willamette	Eugene	136,833	136,833	0	0	136,833	136,833
			196,708	196,708	0	0	196,708	196,708

WASHINGTON

Glacier Park	Mount Baker	Bellingham	227,831	227,480	0	0	227,831	227,480
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	236,739	0	0	236,910	236,739
			464,741	464,219	0	0	464,741	464,219
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59,740	59,740	0	0	59,740	59,740
	Snoqualuia	Seattle	22,940	22,940	0	0	22,940	22,940
			82,680	82,680			82,680	82,680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42,411	42,411	0	0	42,411	42,411
Pasaytea	Mount Baker	Rollingham	120,000	120,000	-12,961	-12,961	107,039	107,039
	Okanogan	Okanogan	398,000	398,000	+485	+485	398,485	398,485
			518,000	518,000	-12,476	-12,476	505,524	505,524

WYOMING

Bridger.....	Bridger.....	Kemmerer.....	383,300	383,300	0	0	383,300	383,300
North Absaroka.....	Shoshone.....	Cody.....	351,104	351,104	0	0	351,104	351,104
South Absaroka.....	do.....	do.....	483,678	483,130	0	0	483,678	483,130
Teton.....	Teton.....	Jackson.....	363,500	563,500	0	0	563,500	563,500

MINNESOTA

Boundary Waters Canoe Area.....	Superior.....	Duluth.....	1,029,257	747,128	0	+86	1,029,257	747,214
Grand total, wilderness.....			⁵ 10,078,995	9,779,088	148,655	146,264	10,227,351	9,925,352

¹ Also in Montana.

² Also in Idaho.

³ Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

⁴ Acreage recalculated; no boundary change.

⁵ Changes made to correct previous reporting errors.

APPENDIX II
NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS SUMMARY

State	Net acreage reported Dec. 31, 1968	Changes ¹	Net acreage reported Dec. 31, 1969
Arizona.....	253,219	² -6,138	247,081
California ¹	450,714	-94,112	356,602
Colorado.....	538,831	0	538,831
Idaho.....	1,642,545	0	1,642,545
Montana.....	417,197	0	417,197
New Mexico.....	336,591	0	336,591
Utah.....	237,177	0	237,177
Wyoming.....	587,930	0	587,930
Grand total.....	4,464,204	100,250	4,363,954
Total number of areas.....	30	-2	28

¹ Majority added to the wilderness system.

² Correction of previous reporting error.

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS, DEC. 31, 1969

ARIZONA

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Blue Ridge ^{1,2}	Apache	Springerville	181,566	180,139	-6,454 +294	-6,427 +294	175,112	173,712
Mount Baldy ²		do	7,106	7,016				
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8,803	8,803	0	0	8,803	8,803
	Tonto	Phoenix	7,596	7,596	0	0	7,596	7,596
Total			16,399	16,399			16,399	16,399
Sycamore	Coconino	Flagstaff	21,511	21,496	0	+10	21,511	21,506
Canyon ²		Kaibab	7,638	7,638	0	-15	7,638	7,623
		Prescott	Prescott	20,411	20,441	0	0	20,441
Total			49,590	49,575			49,590	49,570

CALIFORNIA

Aqua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	26,760	25,995	0	0	26,760	25,995
Desolation Valley	Eldorado ³	Placerville	41,383	41,343	-41,383	-41,343	0	0
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Stanislaus	98,043	97,020	0	0	93,043	97,020
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	7,040	7,040	0	0	7,040	7,040
	Sierra	Fresno	3,207	3,207	0	0	3,207	3,207
Total			10,247	10,247			10,247	10,247
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34,556	28,576	0	0	34,556	28,576
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	251,200	194,754	0	0	251,200	194,764
Total			285,756	223,330			285,756	223,340
Vantane	Los Padres ³	Santa Barbara	54,857	52,769	-54,857	-52,769	0	0

See footnotes at end of table, p. 15.

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS, DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

COLORADO

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Flat Tops.....	White River.....	Glenwood Springs.....	102,124	102,124	0	0	102,124	102,124
Gore Range—Eagle Nest?	Arapaho.....	Golden.....	32,400	32,370	0	0	32,400	32,379
	White River.....	Glenwood Springs.....	28,875	28,722	0	0	28,875	28,722
Total.....			61,275	61,204			61,275	61,101
San Juan.....	San Juan.....	Durango.....	240,000	238,407	0	0	240,000	238,407
Uncompahgre.....	Uncompahgre.....	Delta.....	69,253	63,252	0	0	69,253	63,252
Upper Rio Grande.....	Rio Grande.....	Monte Vista.....	56,600	56,600	0	0	56,600	56,600
Wilson Mountain.....	San Juan.....	Durango.....	9,600	9,600	0	0	9,600	9,600
	Uncompahgre.....	Delta.....	17,747	17,747	0	0	17,747	17,747
Total.....			27,347	27,347			27,347	27,347
IDAHO								
Idaho.....	Boise.....	Boise.....	226,778	225,996	0	0	226,778	223,996
	Challis.....	Challis.....	74,670	74,399	0	0	74,670	74,339
	Payette.....	McCall.....	689,712	635,336	0	0	689,712	685,336
	Salmon.....	Salmon.....	241,584	241,062	0	0	241,584	241,062
Total.....			1,232,744	1,224,733			1,232,744	1,224,733
Salmon River Breaks.....	Bitterroot.....	Hamilton, Mont.....	122,500	122,500	0	0	122,500	122,500
	Nezperce.....	Grangeville.....	94,685	94,370	0	0	94,685	94,370
Total.....			217,185	216,870			217,185	216,870
Sawtooth.....	Boise.....	Boise.....	144,300	144,300	0	0	144,300	144,300
	Challis.....	Challis.....	7,900	7,900	0	0	7,900	7,900
	Sawtooth.....	Twin Falls.....	48,742	48,742	0	0	48,742	48,742
Total.....			200,942	200,942			200,942	200,942

MONTANA

Absaroka.....	Gallatin.....	Bozeman.....	64,000	64,000	0	0	64,000	64,000
Beartooth.....	Custer.....	Billings.....	175,000	175,000	0	0	175,000	175,000
	Gallatin.....	Bozeman.....	55,000	55,000	0	0	55,000	55,000
Total			230,000	230,000			230,000	230,000
Mission Mountains.....	Flathead.....	Kalispell.....	75,500	73,340	0	0	75,500	73,340
Spanish Peaks.....	Gallatin.....	Bozeman.....	50,776	49,857	0	0	50,776	49,857

NEW MEXICO

Gila ⁴	Gila.....	Silver City.....	132,788	130,637	0	0	132,788	130,637
Black Range ⁵	do.....	do.....	169,984	169,356	0	0	169,984	169,356
Blue Range ⁶	Apache.....	Springerville, Ariz.....	36,598	36,598	0	0	36,598	36,598

UTAH

High Uintas.....	Ashley.....	Vernal.....	164,434	164,434	0	0	161,434	164,434
	Wasatch.....	Salt Lake City.....	72,743	72,743	0	0	72,743	72,743
Total			237,177	237,177			237,177	237,177

WYOMING

Cloud Peak.....	Bighorn.....	Sheridan.....	137,000	137,000	0	0	137,000	137,000
Glacier.....	Shoshone.....	Cody.....	177,000	177,000	0	0	177,000	177,000
Popo Agie.....	do.....	do.....	70,000	70,000	0	0	70,000	70,000
Stratified.....	do.....	do.....	203,930	203,930	0	0	203,930	203,930
Grand total			4,563,930	4,464,204	-102,400	-100,250	4,461,530	4,363,954

¹ Area is also in New Mexico.² Correction of previous reporting error.³ Included in the wilderness system.⁴ Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.⁵ These changes result from the acquisition of surrounded land.⁶ Area is also in Arizona.

APPENDIX III.—TENTATIVE PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE
PRIMITIVE AREA REVIEW, DEC. 31, 1969¹

Primitive area name	State	Approximate size in acres (thousands)	Published minerals report	Hearing target date
Uncompahgre	Colorado	53	December 1968	Fall, 1970.
Sawtooth	Idaho	201	July 1970	Do.
Mission Mountains	Montana	73	January 1969	Late 1970.
Glacier	Wyoming	177	September 1970	Do.
Aqua Tibia	California	26	June 1970	Do.
Black Range	New Mexico	169	September 1970	Do.
Gore Range-Eagle Nest	Colorado	61	June 1970	Do.
Wilson Mountain	do	27	January 1970	Late 1971.
Popo Agie	Wyoming	70	May 1971	Do.
Salmon Trinity Slips	California	223	September 1971	Late 1972.
Idaho	Idaho	1,225	January 1973	Late 1973.
Salmon River Brks	do	217	September 1970	Late 1971.
Cloud Peaks	Wyoming	137	June 1971	Do.
High Sierra	California	10	do	Do.
Absaroka	Montana	64	June 1972	Late 1972.
Beartooth	do	230	September 1972	Do.
Gila	New Mexico	130	do	Do.

¹ The tentative nature of this schedule must be stressed. There are a number of factors which could change the hearing date.

APPENDIX IV

A SUMMARY OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS TO CONGRESS RESULTING FROM REVIEW OF NATIONAL FOREST
PRIMITIVE AREAS UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE WILDERNESS ACT OF SEPT. 3, 1964

	Acres in primitive areas	Acres proposed for wilderness	Net difference
Arizona:			
Mount Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest	7,106	6,975	-131
Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott and Tonto National Forests	16,399	19,569	+3,170
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott, and Kaibab National Forests	49,575	46,542	-3,033
California:			
San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	74,854	142,722	+67,868
San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest	34,807	36,137	+1,330
Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest	41,343	63,469	+22,126
Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	52,769	92,218	+39,449
Colorado: Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests	102,124	142,230	+40,106
Montana: Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest	49,857	63,300	+13,443
Oregon: Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Deschutes, Mount Hood, and Willamette National Forests	85,033	96,462	+11,429
Utah: High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests	240,717	322,998	+82,281
Wyoming: Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest	203,930	196,390	-7,540
Total	958,514	1,229,012	² +270,498

¹ This acreage would be combined with the former South Absaroka Wilderness to bring the total recommended acreage to 679,520 acres.

² Plus 28 percent.

APPENDIX V.—PERCENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND PRESENTLY MANAGED TO MAINTAIN ITS WILDERNESS
RESOURCE

State	Net acres national forest land, June 30, 1969	Net acres wilderness and primitive areas, Dec. 31, 1969	Percent
Arizona	11,436,757	667,902	5.83
California	20,040,241	1,951,450	9.73
Colorado	14,334,184	818,935	5.71
Idaho	20,351,769	2,631,233	12.92
Minnesota	2,780,472	747,214	26.87
Montana	16,669,523	1,899,764	11.39
Nevada	5,073,625	64,667	1.27
New Hampshire	679,935	5,552	.81
New Mexico	9,191,988	1,016,027	11.05
North Carolina	1,128,051	20,925	1.86
Oregon	15,459,641	764,662	4.94
Utah	8,023,488	237,177	2.96
Washington	9,043,965	1,094,834	12.10
Wyoming	9,274,644	2,368,964	25.54
Total affected States	143,488,283	14,289,306	9.95

Note.—Of the total 186,632,152 acres of federally owned land in the national forest system 14,289,306 acres or 7.65 percent are managed for wilderness purposes.

PART II.—SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION
SYSTEM

The following report deals primarily with the functions of the Department of the Interior during the year 1969 regarding (1) the administration of the United States mining laws and the mineral leasing laws for national forest land that are within the National Wilderness Preservation System, and (2) the reviews of national forests, National Park System, and National Wildlife Refuge System lands conducted pursuant to the Wilderness Act to ascertain their suitability or non-suitability for preservation as wilderness.

Mineral Resources of National Forest Units of the System

As provided in section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, until midnight, December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing continue to extend to the existing national forest units of the Wilderness Preservation System and those units added to the System, to the same extent as applicable prior to enactment of the 1964 Wilderness Act, subject to certain conditions and limitations specified in the act and subject to applicable regulations.

The mining and mineral leasing laws applicable to national forest wilderness units are administered by the Department of the Interior. Regulations, published February 22, 1966, are codified in title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, subparts 3327 and 3638.

Section 4(d)(2) of the Wilderness Act provides that prospecting for purposes of gathering information about minerals on lands within wilderness areas may be carried on if such prospecting is done in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

However, as provided in section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act, mineral leases, licenses, or permits may not be issued and valid mineral locations may not be made after midnight, December 31, 1983, on lands within the existing national forest wildernesses. Under the mineral leasing laws, authority is granted to the Secretary of the Interior to exercise discretion whether or not to issue mineral leases, licenses, or permits on any lands, including national forest lands. The Secretary is not obligated to grant a mineral lease within a national forest wilderness even though the mineral leasing laws have been continued in effect within the unit for a specified period.

Inquiry should be made to the officer in charge of the national forest by any interested person to learn of regulations governing surface uses of the land for such activities.

Mineral Surveys of National Forest Primitive Areas

Wilderness Act investigations by the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines were confined during the past year chiefly to mineral surveys of primitive areas, which are being reviewed for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The mineral surveys consist of a search of recorded mining claims, a geologic and geophysical study of the area, examination of all known mineralized localities including sampling and analysis, and appraisal of the minability of known deposits, and an appraisal of potential mineral resources. A report of investigations is prepared and published for each area.

Primitive Areas

Of the 34 primitive areas that existed when the Wilderness Program started, reports on 17 of them have been published and work on 14 others is in progress. All mineral surveys in primitive areas are scheduled for completion by fiscal year 1972. The status of work is as follows:

PRIMITIVE AREAS FOR WHICH REPORTS HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED

Area	State	Acres studied (in thousands)
Mount Baldy.....	Arizona.....	7
Pine Mountain.....	do.....	20
Sycamore Canyon.....	do.....	47
Blue Range.....	Arizona and New Mexico.....	243
San Rafael.....	California.....	141
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon.....	do.....	36
Desolation Valley.....	do.....	64
Ventana.....	do.....	118
Flat Tops.....	Colorado.....	147
Uncompahgre.....	do.....	83
San Juan-Upper Rio Grande.....	do.....	320
Spanish Peaks.....	Montana.....	55
Mission Mountains.....	do.....	76
Mount Jefferson.....	Oregon.....	87
High Uintas.....	Utah.....	323
Stratified.....	Wyoming.....	202
Total.....		1,969

PRIMITIVE AREAS FOR WHICH FIELD WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND REPORTS ARE IN PREPARATION

Area	State	Acres (in thousands)
Emigrant Basin.....	California.....	109
Agua Tibia.....	do.....	28
Wilson Mountains.....	Colorado.....	27
Gore Range-Eagle Nest.....	do.....	61
Sawtooth.....	Idaho.....	256
Salmon River Breaks.....	do.....	217
Jack Creek Basin (an addition to the proposed Spanish Peaks Wilderness).....	Montana.....	36
Black Range.....	New Mexico.....	170
Glacier.....	Wyoming.....	177
Popo Agle.....	do.....	70

PRIMITIVE AREAS WHERE WORK IS UNDERWAY

Trinity Alps.....	California.....	286
Idaho.....	Idaho.....	1,398
Absaroka.....	Montana.....	64
Beartooth.....	do.....	230
Gila.....	New Mexico.....	133

REMAINING PRIMITIVE AREAS, SCHEDULED TO START IN FISCAL YEAR 1971

High Sierra.....	California.....	13
Cloud Peak.....	Wyoming.....	137

Mineral Surveys of the National Wilderness Preservation System

A mineral survey of the Pasayten Wilderness, Washington, formerly the eastern part of the North Cascades Primitive Area, has been completed and the report is in preparation. It will be published as a Geological Survey bulletin.

Work is underway on the Gila Wilderness, New Mexico. The report on this study will be consolidated with a report on the Gila Primitive Area, New Mexico, of which the field work has been completed.

A mineral survey of the large Bob Marshall Wilderness, Montana, began in July 1969. The project will take several field seasons to complete.

Mineral Reviews of National Wildlife Refuges

No mineral reviews of national wildlife refuges were made by the Geological Survey or the Bureau of Mines during 1969.

Review of Roadless Areas in the National Park System

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as a part of the wilderness system.

A total of 57 National Park System units require review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Public hearings were held in 1966, 1967, and 1968 on 17 units of the National Park System. Gross acreage of the 17 units totals 2,578,394 acres. Preliminary wilderness proposals presented at the public hearing include 1,386,344 acres or 54 percent of the total park acreages. No public hearings were held during the 1969 calendar year.

Posthearing Recommendations

Final recommendations on an additional two of the 17 areas on which public hearings have been held were formulated and placed in review within the Department of the Interior during the 1969 calendar year. These are:

Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona.

Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico.

Gross acreage of these two areas totals 32,155 acres. Preliminary proposals presented at the public hearings totaled 4,685 acres or about 15 percent of the total park areas. The lands at Chaco Canyon were found not suitable for wilderness preservation.

Additionally, work is progressing on the formulation of final wilderness recommendations on the remaining 10 areas on which public hearings have been held, including Bryce Canyon, Isle Royale, Shenandoah National Parks, Arches National Monument, Capitol Reef National Monument, and Cedar Breaks National Monument. Completion of work on Great Smoky Mountains, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, and on Cumberland Gap National Historical Park will be delayed pending resolution of important policy questions.

Field Studies

Studies of roadless areas leading to the development of wilderness proposals are continuing as integral parts of master plan team studies. The master plan, giving direction to all resource management, resource visitor use, and development for each park, provides a firm base for the wilderness proposal. Field studies were completed during calendar year 1969 and master plan reports are now being developed or are in review for the following areas:

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado.

Colorado National Monument, Colorado.

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado.

Haleakala National Park, Hawaii.
 Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii.
 Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.
 Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota.
 Wupatki National Monument, Arizona.

Following the coordination of the wilderness proposals with the master plans for these areas, we intend to schedule appropriate public hearings.

Field studies are under way on the following areas:

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico.
 Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska.
 Grand Canyon National Monument and National Park,
 Arizona.
 Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming.
 Katmai National Monument, Alaska.
 Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky.
 Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska.
 North Cascades National Park, Washington.
 Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming-Montana-Idaho.
 Yosemite National Park, California.

Review of Potential Wilderness Areas Within the National Wildlife Refuge System

As currently determined, a total of 90 national wildlife refuges, aggregating approximately 28 million acres, require review under section 3(3) of the Wilderness Act. Detailed information concerning these refuges was published in Federal Register Document No. 69-1173, January 29, 1969. During the year 1969, studies were completed and public hearings held on six wilderness proposals within eight national wildlife refuges. These actions bring to 38 the total number of national wildlife refuge studies completed.

Departmental Actions

Departmental review is pending on the following national wildlife refuge wilderness proposals:

West Sister Island National Wildlife Refuge, Ohio.
 Farallon National Wildlife Refuge, California.
 Great White Heron and Key West National Wildlife Refuges,
 and National Key Deer Refuge, Florida.
 Breton National Wildlife Refuge, Louisiana.
 Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.
 Simeonof National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.
 Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico.

Congressional Actions

Fourteen National Wildlife Refuge System wilderness proposals were submitted to the 90th Congress. One, Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey, was enacted into law by the last Congress. Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah was found not suitable for inclusion in the System. All of the remaining proposals have been introduced in the 91st Congress as follows:

Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Florida: S. 126 was introduced and passed the Senate on May 23, 1969; H.R. 12081 and H.R. 12240 were introduced in the House in the 91st Congress.

Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts: S. 1652 was introduced and passed the Senate on May 23, 1969; H.R. 486 and H.R. 987 were introduced in the House in the 91st Congress.

Seney National Wildlife Refuge, Huron Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Michigan; and Wisconsin Islands (Green Bay and Gravel Island) National Wildlife Refuges, Wisconsin; and Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, Maine: S. 826 was introduced and passed the Senate on May 23, 1969; H.R. 149 (Green Bay and Gravel Island only), H.R. 585 (Seney, Huron Islands and Michigan Islands only) and H.R. 4275 (including all) were introduced in the House in the 91st Congress.

Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge, Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge, Florida; and Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia: S. 709 was introduced in the Senate; H.R. 12732 (Passage Key only), H.R. 13153 (Island Bay only), and identical bills H.R. 4853, H.R. 7793 and H.R. 8013 (Okefenokee only) were introduced in the House in the 91st Congress. No bill has been introduced as yet on the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge in the 91st Congress.

The Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma: S. 3222 has been introduced in the Senate.

The President recommended to the Congress the following additional national wildlife refuge wilderness proposals during the year 1969.

Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge, and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon; Copalis National Wildlife Refuge, Flattery Rocks National Wildlife Refuge and Ouillayaute Needles National Wildlife Refuge, Washington; Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico; Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge, Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge, St. Lázaria National Wildlife Refuge, Hazy Islands National Wildlife Refuge and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska. S. 3014 was introduced in the 91st Congress; however, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs deleted the Hart Mountain and Malheur proposals from the bill. The amended bill passed the Senate on December 12, 1969.

This recommendation also contained consideration of the wilderness potential of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah, which was studied under the basic criteria set forth in the Wilderness Act. Sentiment at a public hearing on the results of the study was almost unanimous in support of maintaining the present legal status. In view of the needs for development and structures essential to the proper management of the refuge for migratory birds, it was the President's recommendation that the area not be considered further for wilderness status.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation supplied information on the reviews of roadless areas and islands, particularly in reference to the relationship of wilderness preservation to the supply of and demand for outdoor recreation in the vicinity.

Wilderness Preservation in Public Domain Areas

Classification of public domain lands is continuing through the Bureau of Land Management under the provisions of the Classification and Multiple Use Act (78 Stat. 986, 43 U.S.C. 1411-18) and Departmental regulations codified in 43 CFR Parts 1720, 2410, and 2411. As of June 30, 1969, 141,000,000 acres had been classified for multiple use management. Additional public domain lands are being considered for classification.

Wilderness preservation is one of the ten kinds of uses specified in the Classification and Multiple Use Act. Two areas in Arizona containing approximately 31,000 acres were classified and subsequently designated as the Paria Canyon Primitive Area and the Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area on January 16, 1969. These two areas will be managed to protect their wilderness characteristics.

Seventy-seven additional areas containing approximately 10,969,000 acres have been identified as potential wilderness areas for preservation under the provisions of the Classification and Multiple Use Act. Nine of these containing 8,776,000 acres are located in Alaska.

Administrative Regulations

No new regulations have been issued since the preparation of the fifth annual report of the Secretary of the Interior on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Gifts and Contributions

No private contributions to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act were received in the Department of the Interior during 1969. The total contributed to date is \$50.

