

A Proposal

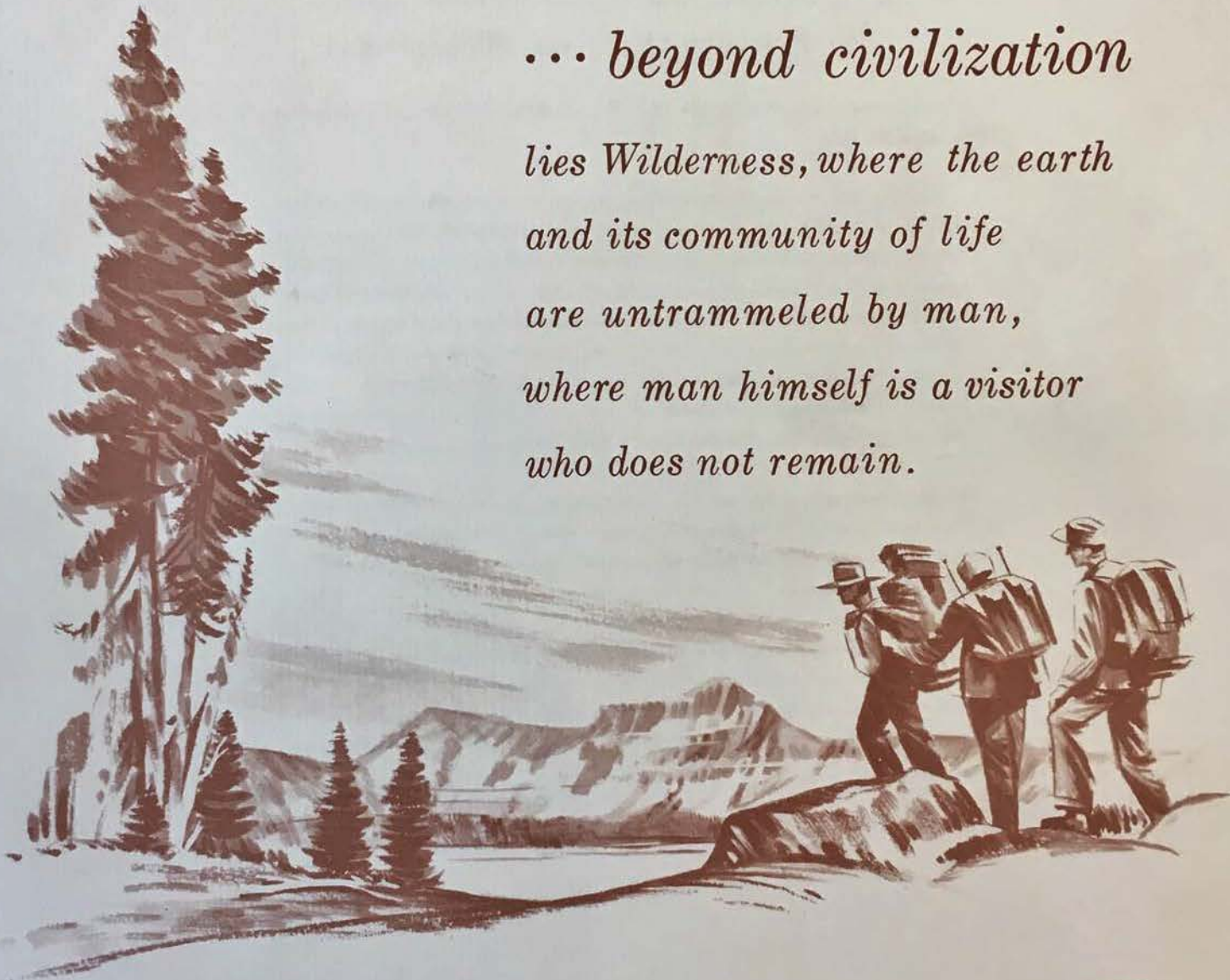
Easton
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San Rafael Wilderness

Los Padres National Forest · California

... beyond civilization

*lies Wilderness, where the earth
and its community of life
are untrammelled by man,
where man himself is a visitor
who does not remain.*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE



A Report on the Suitability of Certain National Forest Lands for Preservation as Wilderness

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577) signed by the President on September 3, 1964, requires that:

The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within ten years after the enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, each area in the national forests classified on the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as 'primitive' and report his findings to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to the designation as 'wilderness' or other reclassification of each area on which review has been completed, together with maps and a definition of boundaries.

The described review and action is required on the 5,477,740 acres included in the 34 Primitive Areas that were in existence when the Wilderness Act was signed. Similar action may also be required on other areas proposed for wilderness that are not Primitive Areas.

The following report describes an area that has been studied by the Department of Agriculture to determine its suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Similar reports will be prepared for each of the 34 Primitive Areas and for other National Forest areas on which studies have been made.

Report on the Proposed
SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS

PROPOSED

SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS

CALIFORNIA

Recommended by:

Edward P. Cliff
(Chief, U.S. Forest Service)

November 8, 1966
(Date)

Report Approved:

Orville H. Freeman
(Secretary of Agriculture)

November 17, 1966
(Date)

Report on the Proposed SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS

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Recommendation

This proposal recommends that the San Rafael Primitive Area in the Los Padres National Forest, State of California, and 67,868 contiguous acres be classified as Wilderness by Act of Congress and be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The total acreage would be 142,722 acres. It would be called the San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest and would be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577, dated September 3, 1964, and the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, Title 36 C.F.R. 251.70 - 251.84.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

California Region

San Francisco, California

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS

PROPOSED
CALIFORNIA

1966

SCALE

1:50,000

—LEGEND—

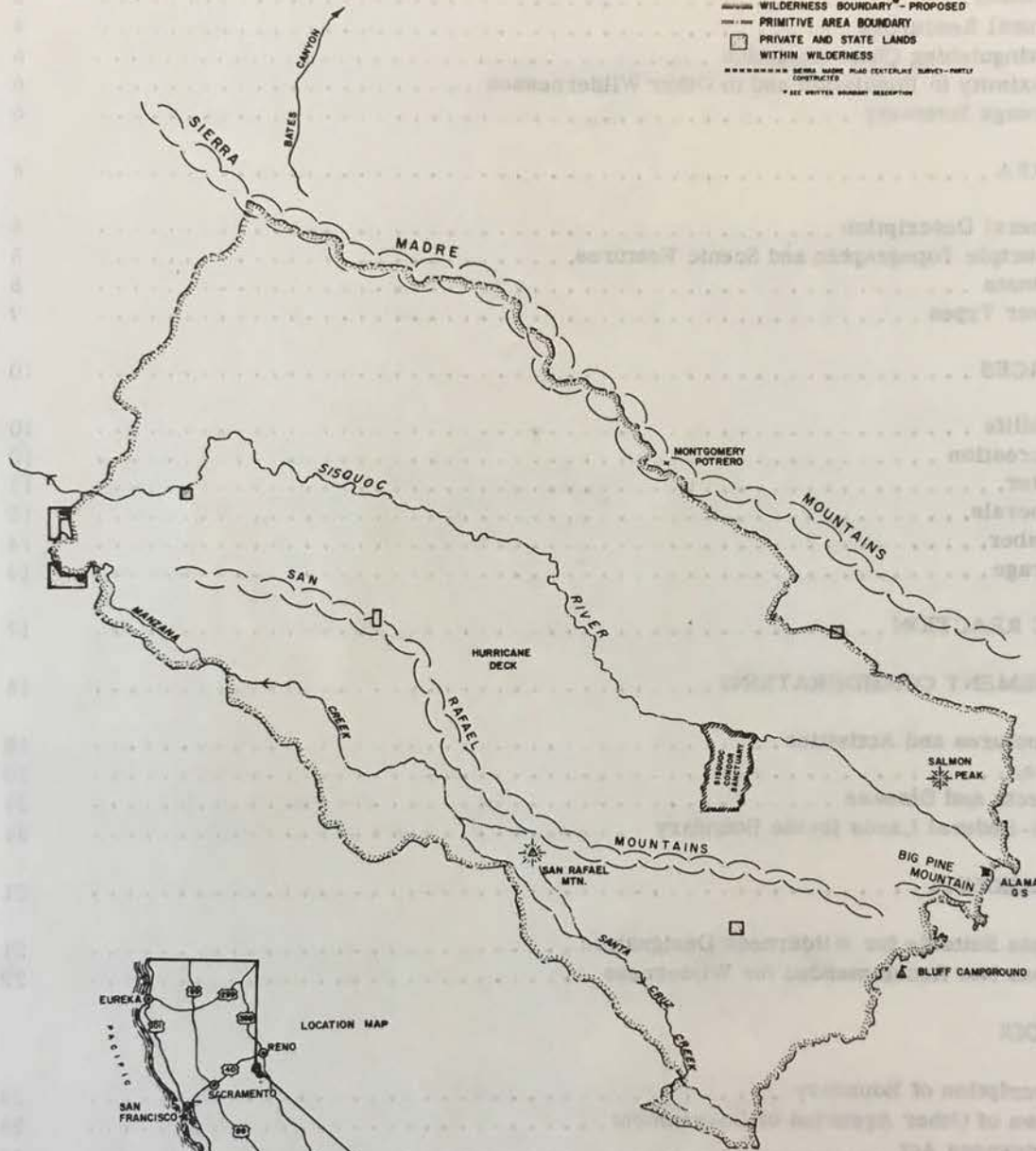
WILDERNESS BOUNDARY - PROPOSED

PRIMITIVE AREA BOUNDARY

PRIVATE AND STATE LANDS
WITHIN WILDERNESS

DEERS, MOUNTAIN ROAD CENTRAL/STATE SURVEY - PARTLY
CONSTRUCTED

* SEE WRITTEN BARABAR DESCRIPTION



FIRE OCCURS WITHIN PROPOSED WILDERNESS

After an analysis of public views had been completed and basic agreement had been reached within the Forest Service concerning the boundaries of the proposed San Rafael Wilderness, a major forest fire occurred within the area. Because of the fire's impact on resource values and because fire protection needs played a large part in the location of proposed boundaries, the Forest Service made a detailed analysis of the circumstances surrounding the fire.

The Wellman Fire started about 7:30 p.m., June 11, 1966, from an airplane crash on a small flat near the north bank of the Sisquoc River, outside the Primitive Area but within the proposed Wilderness. Before it was controlled, more than 90,000 acres had burned, 70,000 acres of which were within the proposed wilderness.

The origin of the Wellman Fire is in a location not visible from ground detection units. It started in the early evening and by morning had spread to the steep brushy hillsides without being discovered. This was the primary reason for the fire developing as it did. Wilderness or non-wilderness classification of the area was not the contributing factor.

If the area is designated as Wilderness, Secretary-of-Agriculture regulations will allow implementation of the following planned fire control measures: the manning of West Big Pine Mountain Lookout and South Fork Guard Station along the Sisquoc, increased aerial detection, and construction of helispots. In the foreseeable future, no interior roads, firelines, or other similar improvements (except helispots) are needed in fire control pre-attack planning.

However, around the periphery planned firebreaks and similar projects are high on the priority list to be accomplished when funds are available. These projects provide for: periphery mobile access for men, large fire control equipment, fuel breaks, water developments, and other precautionary measures. The location where these permanent improvements were needed was the determining factor in recommending boundaries of the Wilderness.

The Wellman Fire emphasized that periphery fire control projects and helispots are a necessary requirement. If these pre-attack planning measures had been a reality, control of the fire would have been greatly facilitated.

Cooperative reporting of fires by commercial airlines and others is only somewhat effective in this area. Reports on the Wellman Fire were confused with reports on another fire (Oso fire) because they were both on the same Azimuth compass bearing from Santa Barbara. Otherwise, the Wellman Fire would have been reported earlier and suppression action initiated sooner.

A team of Forest Service experts in soils, hydrology, and cover management evaluated the flood and erosion hazards resulting from the fire. They determined that aerial seeding of fast growing annual ryegrass is necessary to protect soils until native vegetation can recover sufficiently to provide the needed cover. They also determined that partially burned debris must be removed from some stream channels to enable them to carry the increased runoff. Experience has shown that the ryegrass can be expected to die out in about four years. It will not, therefore, significantly alter the natural biotic community.

The analysis of the circumstances surrounding the Wellman Fire gives added assurance that the boundary proposed is appropriate.

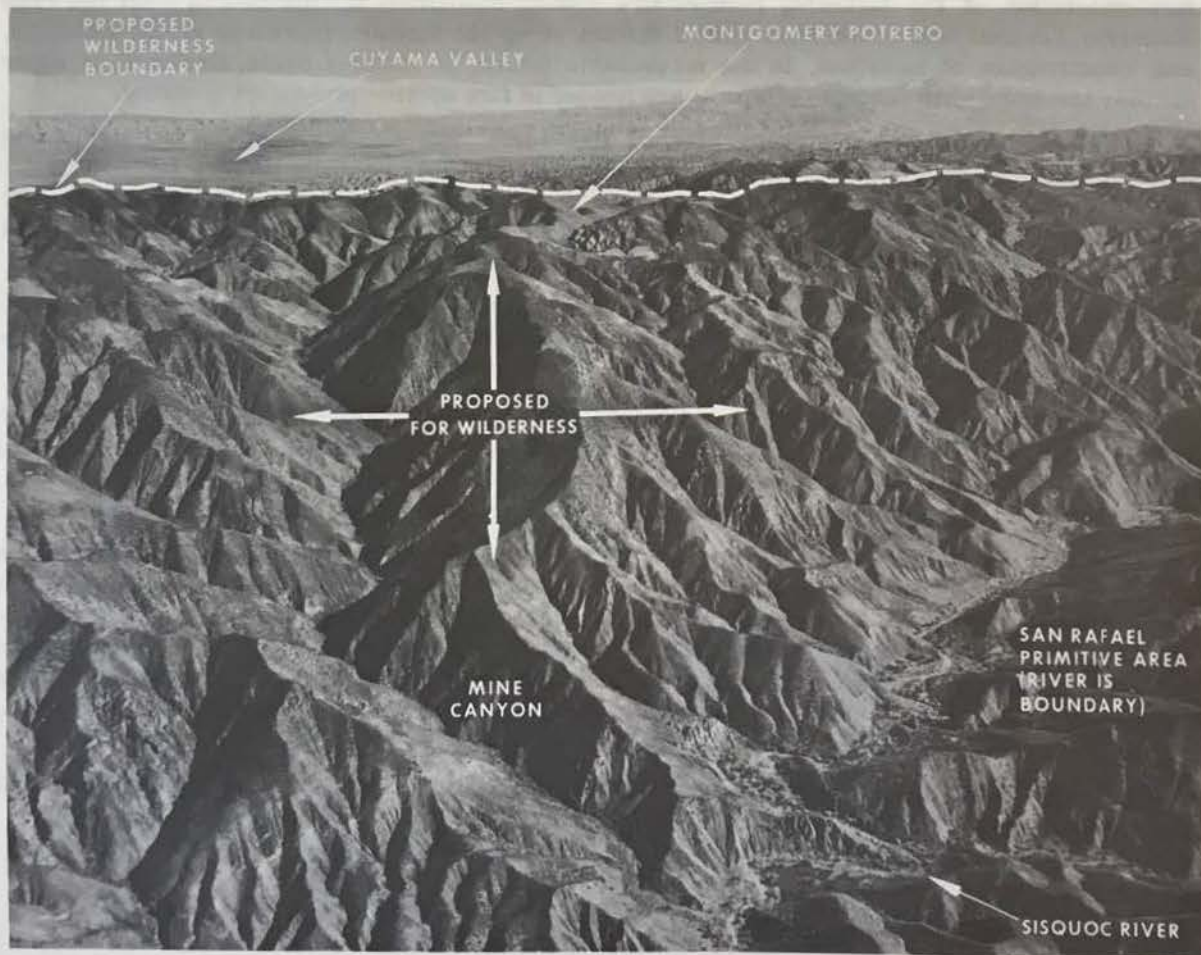
SUMMARY

The proposal results from field studies by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and from consideration of recommendations made by interested groups and individuals at a public hearing held November 8, 1965. Recommendations from other Government agencies have likewise been considered. The field studies, the public comments, and the comments from other Government agencies fully examined the impact of classification as Wilderness on the resources of the area.

Location

The proposed San Rafael Wilderness, which is part of the Los Padres National Forest, is located in the San Rafael and Sierra Madre Mountain Ranges in southeastern Santa Barbara County, State of California. It is approximately 12 airline miles north of the city of Santa Barbara. The area is about 10 miles wide and about 21 miles long, running in a generally northwest-southeast direction. Secondary roads from U.S. Highway 399 and U.S. Highway 101 lead to the boundaries of this proposed Wilderness.

VIEW OF PORTION of Sisquoc River drainage indicates ruggedness of country and difficulty of access in case of a fire. Proposed wilderness boundary is shown at top of picture.



BATHING PLACE of the rare California condor is above Sisquoc Falls in the Sisquoc Condor Sanctuary, which was established in 1937 south of the Sisquoc River. This view shows some of the cliffs above which the condors bathe and rest. Condor nesting areas are protected in the Sespe Wildlife Area near Fillmore.



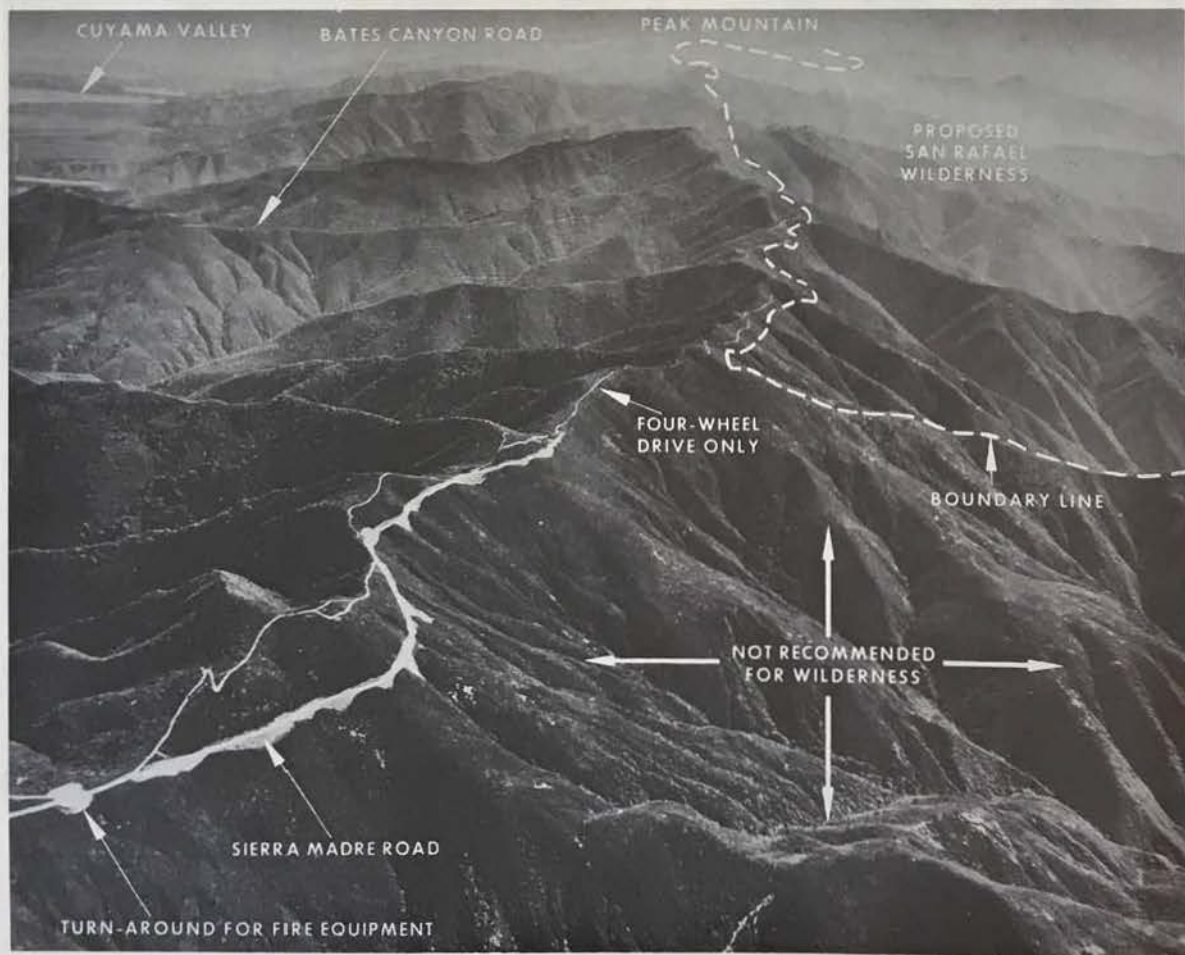
STEEP SLOPES and dry brush typify much of the proposed San Rafael Wilderness. Rugged terrain similar to this covers most of the area and presents many problems to firefighters. This view shows part of Sisquoc River drainage. →

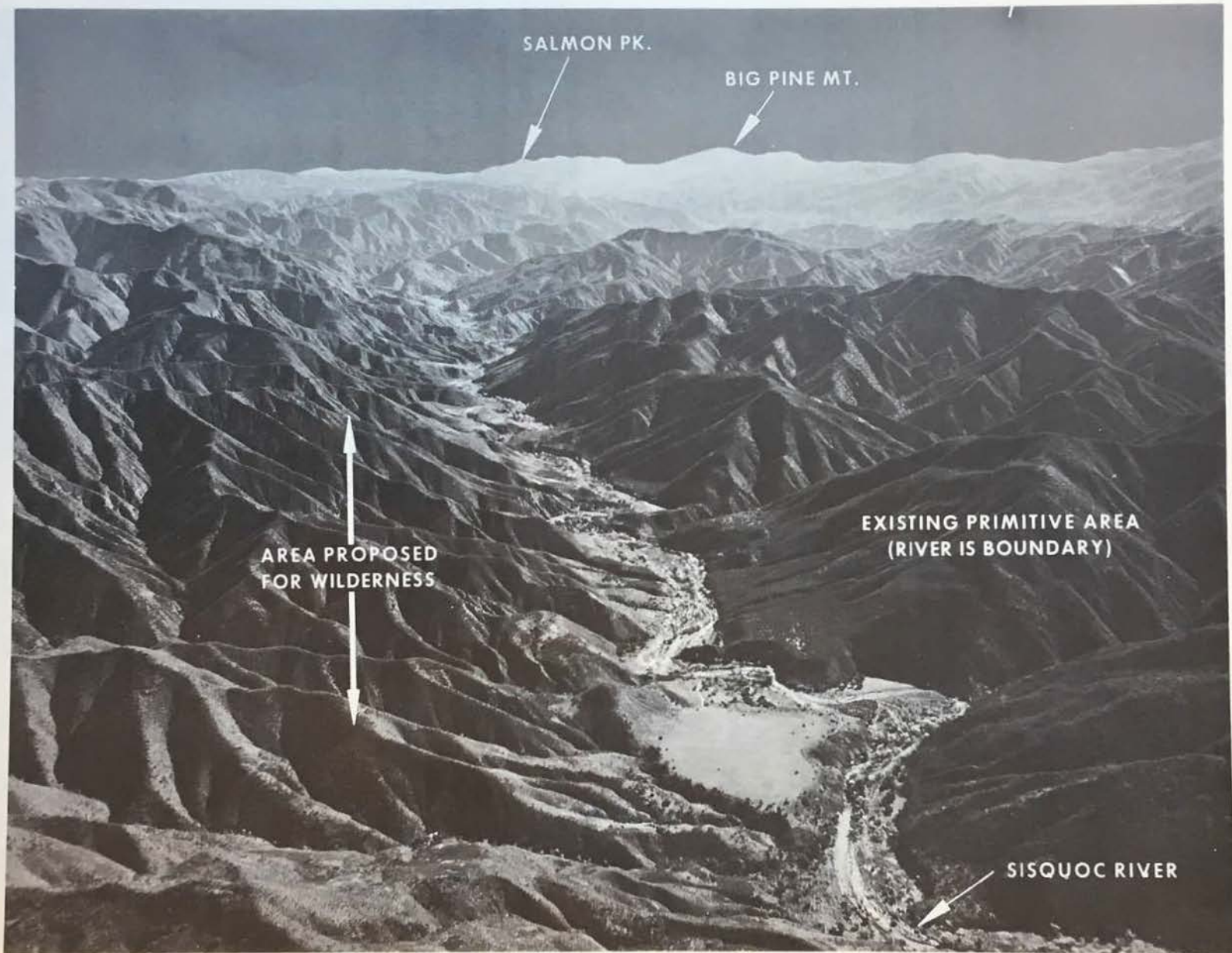
Natural Resources

The vegetation covering about 90 percent of the proposed Wilderness consists of brush species interspersed with isolated small grassy opening (potrereros). Scattered stands of mixed noncommercial conifers occur on the north slopes. Species occurring there include ponderosa, Jeffrey, sugar, Coulter, digger, and pinyon pine; big cone Douglas-fir, white fir; and incense cedar.

Wildlife values are important. A sanctuary of about 1200 acres for the California condor was established in 1937 to protect condor bathing and roosting areas. It is known that condors bathe here, but no nests have been observed. The principal condor roosting area is outside the proposed Wilderness. The California condor is of worldwide biological interest. It is classed as a vanishing species. Both California mule deer and Columbian black-tailed deer range here. A wide variety of small birds and mammals is native to this proposed Wilderness. Fishing is popular, although fishing capacity is low. Hunting has usually been light because of necessary fire closures during the hunting season.

PORTION OF SIERRA MADRE Road appears in this picture, showing importance of road from standpoint of reaching rough back country in case of fire. Much of area is brush-covered.





SALMON PK.

BIG PINE MT.

AREA PROPOSED
FOR WILDERNESS

EXISTING PRIMITIVE AREA
(RIVER IS BOUNDARY)

SISQUOC RIVER

Water production from the three principal streams in the proposed Wilderness is estimated at 25,000 acre-feet annually. This would remain essentially unchanged under Wilderness classification. No storage reservoirs exist within the area and none are planned.

Distinguishing Characteristics

Elevations in the proposed San Rafael Wilderness range from a low of 1166 feet near the Junction of Manzana Creek and the Sisquoc River to a high of over 6800 feet on the Big Pine Mountain.

This area has a unique pattern of public use. It is attractive in the winter and spring, when most high elevation areas are covered with snow. Conversely, it is very hot, dry, and relatively unattractive during the summer and fall.

Public use of the Primitive Area has been concentrated in the winter and spring. In the summer and fall the area has usually been closed to entry because of fire hazard. This is the time when high elevation areas elsewhere are being used.

The Area is rugged, relatively undisturbed, and has a beauty of its own. Because of the rough terrain and heavy brush cover, horse or foot travel will be largely limited to trails.

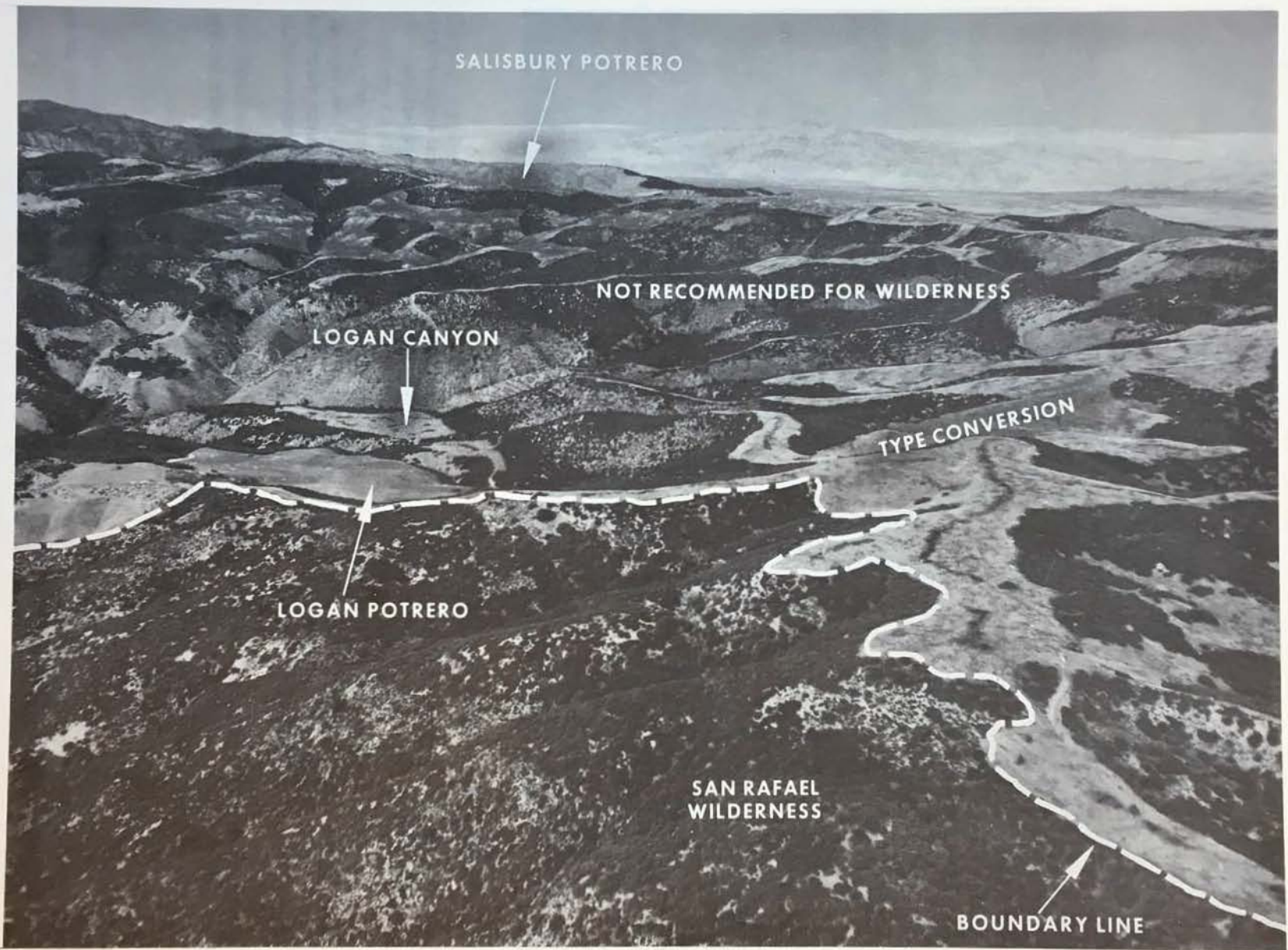
Proximity to Population and to Other Wildernesses

The proposed Wilderness lies within 100 miles of approximately six million people.

There are other Primitive Areas and classified Wildernesses in southern California, all smaller than the proposed San Rafael. The Wildernesses are: Dome Land Wilderness in the Sequoia National Forest; and the San Gorgonio, Cucamonga, and San Jacinto Wildernesses in the San Bernardino National Forest. These four total about 125,000 acres in size. The Primitive Areas are: Ventana in the Los Padres National Forest; Devil Canyon - Bear Canyon in the Angeles National Forest; and Aqua Tibia in the Cleveland National Forest. These three Primitive Areas total about 115,000 acres. Of these seven areas, the closest is the Devil Canyon - Bear Canyon Primitive Area, about 120 miles distant.

Acreage Summary

Total National Forest Land	142,722 acres
San Rafael Primitive Area	74,854
Contiguous areas proposed for addition.....	67,868
Total State-owned land	40
Total privately owned land	156
Total area within proposed boundaries	<u>142,918 acres</u>



SALISBURY POTRERO

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS

LOGAN CANYON

TYPE CONVERSION

LOGAN POTRERO

SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS

BOUNDARY LINE

THE AREA

General Description

The proposed San Rafael Wilderness lies entirely within the Los Padres National Forest, State of California. It is located in the San Rafael and Sierra Madre Mountain Ranges in southeastern Santa Barbara County, approximately 12 miles north of the City of Santa Barbara. It covers a strip about 10 miles wide and about 21 miles long, running in a generally northwest-southeast direction. The area is accessible from U.S. Highway 399 and U.S. Highway 101, both of which are major highways between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Appendix A gives a detailed description of the boundary of the recommended Wilderness. The boundary is also shown on the map on page VI of this report and on 1"-1 mile scale maps on file in the offices of the Forest Supervisor, Los Padres National Forest in Santa Barbara, California; Regional Forester, San Francisco, California; and Chief, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

The proposed Wilderness consists of 142,722 acres of National Forest land, 74,854 acres within the San Rafael Primitive Area and three adjacent areas not now in the Primitive Area, totalling 67,868 acres. Also included within the proposed boundary are a 40-acre tract of State-owned land and five tracts of privately owned land totalling 156 acres.

The San Rafael Primitive Area was established by order of Chief Forester R. Y. Stuart under the authority of Regulation L-20 on January 19, 1932. The original area contained 74,990 acres in all ownerships, of which 830 acres were erroneously reported as private land. This figure was later determined to be 532 acres. Neither the boundaries nor gross acreage of the Primitive Area have changed since that time. However, the Federal Government has acquired 396 acres of the private lands. An additional 20-acre tract of private land lies within one of the adjacent areas recommended for inclusion in the proposed San Rafael Wilderness.

Principal Topographic and Scenic Features

Most of the proposed San Rafael Wilderness is extremely rugged, with broken sedimentary formations. For the most part, the area is made up of steep, brushy slopes and rocky cliffs.

Most other National Forest Wildernesses are located in the high mountains and are attractive in the summer and closed by snow in the winter. Year-long fire hazards are usually low. In contrast, this proposed San Rafael Wilderness is at a relatively low elevation, is attractive in the winter and spring, and is very hot and dry and explosively inflammable in the summer and fall.

Elevations above sea level vary from 1166 feet at the junction of the Sisquoc River and Manzanita Creek to over 6800 feet on Big Pine Mountain. Mission Pine Basin is approximately 5500 feet and Hurricane Deck is about 3500 feet.

Climate

Precipitation averages 12-16 inches annually. Some of it occurs as snow at elevations above 5000 feet. Snowpacks do not last long, because periods of freezing weather are short.



Cover Types

Vegetative cover is mostly dense brush (chaparral), characteristic of the mountains of southern California but with a variety of plant species.

Brush types cover about 90 percent of the proposed Wilderness, interspersed with some isolated small grassy openings (potreros). Scattered stands of mixed conifers occur on the north slopes.

The dense, almost impenetrable, brush limits accessibility and useability to a few spots, among which are:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (1) Santa Cruz Camp and potreros (grassy areas) | (4) Manzana Creek |
| (2) Mission Pine Basin | (5) The Hurricane Deck |
| (3) The Sisquoc River | (6) Montgomery Potrero |
| | (7) Big Pine Mountain |

RESOURCES

Wildlife

Proximity to nesting areas of the rare California condor is one of the important features of this proposed Wilderness. These birds are of worldwide scientific interest. Only about 40 of them are known to be alive. The principal nesting area of these great birds lies about 40 miles to the southeast in the 53,000-acre Sespe Wildlife Area. Portions of the proposed Wilderness, however, are used by condors.

In 1937, the 1200-acre Sisquoc Condor Sanctuary was established within the existing Primitive Area under Secretary of Agriculture Regulation T-9-1 to protect the environment of these birds. The sanctuary straddles Falls Canyon. A large natural pool, just upstream from the falls, has been used by the condors for bathing. The sharp drop-off or cliff assists them in their flight take-offs. No nests have been observed and relatively little is actually known about the sanctuary's effectiveness. Some authorities believe some condors currently roost and rest for long periods on Big Pine Mountain and within the Sisquoc Sanctuary.

Both California mule deer and Columbian black-tailed deer are found in the proposed Wilderness. It is one of the few places where their ranges overlap. Although deer are plentiful, fire closures during hunting seasons usually result in light hunting pressure. The closure has been and will continue to be lifted whenever weather conditions permit during the hunting season. In 1963, the closure was lifted on two different weekends, because of early rains, and hunting increased materially.

A wide variety of small birds and mammals is native to the proposed Wilderness. Game birds found include the California quail, mountain quail, mourning dove, and bandtailed pigeon. Small game mammals include the cottontail, jackrabbit, brush rabbit and western gray squirrel. Furbearers include racoon, possum, gray fox, weasel, badger, striped and spotted skunk, ring-tailed cat, mountain lion, black bear, coyote, and bobcat. Other small mammals of the area are the California ground squirrel, mole, pocket gopher, shrew, wood rat, field mouse, deer mouse, house mouse, vole, and the Merriam chipmunk.

In addition to the condor and the game birds described, the area is frequented by the Cooper's hawk, sharpshinned hawk, sparrow hawk, red-tailed hawk, western goshawk, golden eagle, Pacific horned owl, screech owl, and pigmy owl. Songbirds and other birds are numerous and include road runners, white-throated swift, Anna's hummingbird, ruby-throated hummingbird, red-shafted flicker, acorn woodpecker, California woodpecker, western kingbird, ash-throated flycatcher, black phoebe, tree swallow, California jay, western crow, western bluebird, and meadowlark.

As the proposed Wilderness has always existed essentially in a primitive state, Wilderness classification would have little impact on the wildlife resource.

Recreation

The elevational range from 1166 to over 6800 feet within the area produces a variety of vegetation typical of the untrammelled parts of southern California's coastal mountains.

Here may be found a cool stream framed with sycamore; "potreros" where annual grasses almost hide a startled deer; many rugged hillsides where the only access is a trail hacked through brush taller than a man on horseback; and a few isolated small stands of ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white fir, and incense cedar reminiscent of the timbered Sierra Nevada country.



Two other attractions offer opportunities for a unique wilderness experience within the area. One is Hurricane Deck, a geological formation of perpendicular rocks rising above the surrounding terrain in massive disarray, with a trail along the top. The second attraction is the rare California condor, largest of the North American birds.

The best time for people to enjoy this area is during the late winter and spring. The area is hot, dry, and uninviting during the summer and fall and is also usually closed to public entry during this period to prevent disastrous fires. This winter-spring use pattern is, in itself, an attraction because a wilderness experience may be enjoyed at a time when most other Wildernesses are inaccessible because of heavy snow.

Recreation opportunities include: hiking and riding on the network of trails; fishing the Manzanita and Sisquoc Rivers; photographing the profusion of spring flowers; observing the small birds and animals; and exploring Indian caves that still display ancient, mysterious pictographs. Also attractive is camping in one of the many scattered small campsites that contain a closed firebox or stove to confine the cooking fire (this slight departure from naturalness is essential to protect the area from fires that might otherwise escape).

Water

Water is an important resource of this part of the Los Padres National Forest, and coastal southern California will increasingly find water in short supply. Consequently, maintenance and



protection of the proposed Wilderness vegetative cover is of importance. This objective is consistent with use of this area for wilderness purposes.

Within the proposed Wilderness there are fire protection plans to maintain its vegetation cover. They consist of pre-attack fire planning and hand-construction of helispots. Plans have also been made, and partly carried out, to create and maintain grassed fuelbreaks at the crest of the Sierra Madre Ridge, which is outside the proposed Wilderness but of importance to it.

No storage reservoirs exist or are planned within the proposed Wilderness. This area's present estimated annual water yield of approximately 25,000 acre-feet would remain essentially unchanged under Wilderness classification.

Minerals

No active mining or oil and gas operations exist within the proposed Wilderness. A recent mineral survey by the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines indicates a very low mineral potential for the entire area included in the proposal. The portion included within the existing Primitive Area was withdrawn from oil and gas leasing by Order 2714 of the Secretary of the Interior, January 27, 1953 (18 F.R. 700-701). Prior to that time, oil and gas leases were issued along the Sisquoc River near the Sisquoc Condor Sanctuary. These have now expired. There are now no leases within the proposed Wilderness.



The combined report of the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines will accompany this report. Its summary, quotation of which in this report is authorized by these two Bureaus, follows:

"The San Rafael Primitive Area lies at the southern end of the Coast Ranges of California and, although several important mineral commodities are produced from this general region, no mineral deposits approaching commercial grade were recognized within the Primitive Area as a result of the investigation of the U.S. Geological Survey.

"No minerals have been produced from the area although five mineral claims have been located and filed with the General Land Office. No oil test holes have been drilled within the area, although several holes have been drilled only 2-3 miles from the northern and southern borders with negative results.

"The San Rafael Primitive Area is underlain chiefly by about 22,000 feet of moderately to intensely faulted and folded sedimentary rocks of the late Cretaceous and Tertiary Ages. These rocks are mainly sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, and shale but also include minor amounts of limestone. The only igneous rocks in the area are two small diabase intrusions.

"The Primitive Area is flanked on three sides by producing oilfields and is bordered on the southwest by the once-productive Cachuma quicksilver district. Nearly all of the petro-

leum production from nearby oilfields has come from rocks of the Miocene and Pliocene Ages.

"About 25 percent of the Primitive Area is underlain by rocks of Miocene Ages, but they lack suitable trap structures, except on a small scale. The quicksilver deposits in the Cachuma district occur with quartz and carbonate minerals in sheared shales of late Jurassic to early Cretaceous Age, which do not crop out in the Primitive Area.

"However, a weak mercury anomaly was discovered by geochemical exploration in Sulphur Spring Canyon near the southern border of the area. The mercury content of the richest rocks sampled was only about 1/1,000th of that required for commercial exploitation, and the probability of a major deposit of quicksilver at depth is considered to be low.

"Limestone of a quality that meets the specifications for some commercial uses crops out in the southeastern part of the area, but its inaccessibility, as compared with other limestone deposits in the region, decreases its potential commercial value. Rock units that contain commercial or potentially commercial deposits of diatomite, gypsum, and phosphate in nearby areas are not present in the primitive area."

Timber

Most of the scattered stands of timber are classed as mixed conifers and are considered as noncommercial because of their small volume and poor quality for processing. The following coniferous species occur:

Ponderosa, Jeffrey, sugar, Coulter, digger, and pinyon pines; big cone Douglas-fir, white fir, and incense cedar

The total volume of all species is estimated at 12 million board feet. There have been no sales of any timber and none will be made.

Forage

Some portions of the proposed Wilderness are suitable for livestock grazing. These portions, for the most part, are isolated, grassy openings or patches of browse forage in the river bottoms and on the ridges. Established patterns of grazing use will not be adversely affected by adoption of the Wilderness proposal.

Total estimated grazing use within the proposed Wilderness is:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Animal Unit Months</u>
Figueroa Mountain	110
Sisquoc.	450
Potrerros.	300
Branch Canyon.	180
	<hr/>
Total.	1040

Each of these allotments is only partially within the proposed Wilderness. Grazing use in these allotments, inside and outside the proposed Wilderness, is about 550 cattle for about a six-month season.

There is little use of pack and saddle stock by recreationists.

Type Conversion Reduces Fire Hazards, Adds Forage
Sierra Madre Ridge (outside proposed wilderness)

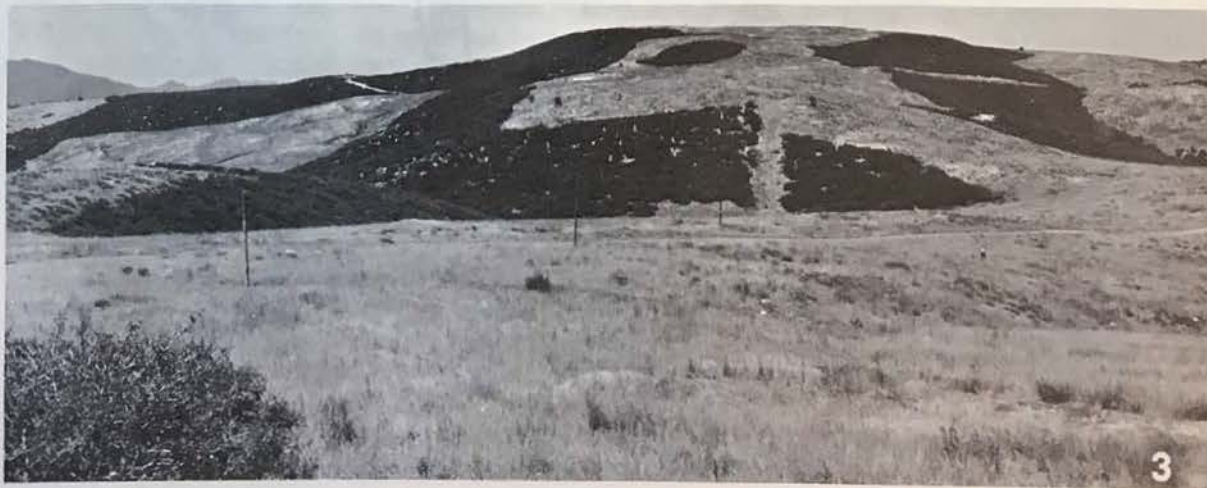


NO. 1.--Heavy brush before type conversion. High fire hazard makes control of wildfire difficult, costly, and dangerous.



NO. 2.--Same area one year after removal of heavy brush from selected areas suited to type conversion. Fire hazard is greatly reduced and control of wildfire facilitated.

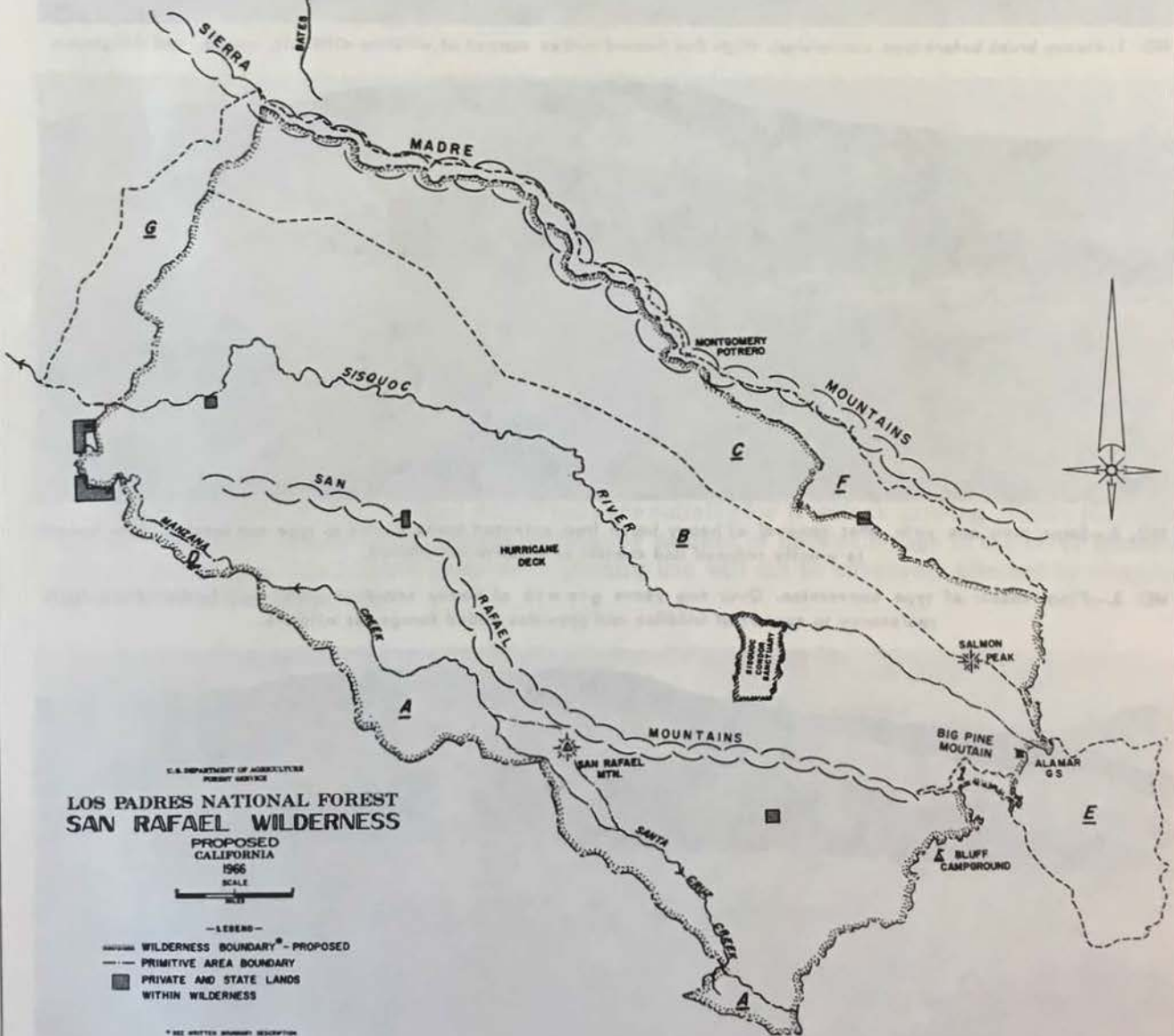
NO. 3.--Final result of type conversion. Over two years growth of heavy stand of grass and herbs offers little resistance to control of wildfire and provides added forage for wildlife.



Areas Considered in Reaching Boundary Conclusions



AREA	SIZE (Acres)	
	National Forest	Other Ownership
P	74,854	136
1	831	0
A	7,436	0
B	28,808	0
C	29,124	20
D	2,500	0
E	4,000	0
F	4,700	20
G	6,700	0



A, B - ADDITIONS PROPOSED BY U.S.F.S.
 C, D - " " " " " OTHERS SUBSEQUENTLY AGREED TO BY U.S.F.S.
 E, F, G - " " " " " NOT RECOMMENDED BY U.S.F.S.
 I - DELETION PROPOSED SUBSEQUENTLY RESTORED BY U.S.F.S.

PUBLIC REACTION

The Forest Service initially proposed the reclassification to Wilderness of the San Rafael Primitive Area and only 36,244 acres of adjacent National Forest land. A hearing on the 110,403-acre proposal was held in Santa Barbara, California, on November 8, 1965. The hearing record was held open for receipt of additional written testimony until December 8, 1965. Fifty-seven oral presentations were made and over 600 letters were received.

Sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of reclassifying the San Rafael Primitive Area to a Wilderness. A majority of those commenting favored establishing a Wilderness larger than the present Primitive Area. In considering these views, the task confronting the Forest Service was to weigh the arguments presented for making the area larger, as there was virtually no opposition to establishment of a Wilderness.

The areas which the Forest Service initially proposed for Wilderness and the additions suggested by various spokesmen at the hearing are shown on the map on page 16.

On this map, the area of the San Rafael Primitive Area is shown as "P." Portions labeled "A" (7,436 acres) and "B" (28,808 acres) are additions proposed by the Forest Service as part of its initial proposal. Together, portions "A," "B" and "P," except "1", made up the 110,403-acre initial proposal.

The area labeled "1" on the map (the Pine Mountain area of 831 acres) is part of the Primitive Area. It was initially proposed by the Forest Service that this area be excluded from the Wilderness because it includes a fireway and a lookout tower. At the hearing, considerable evidence was developed that the Pine Mountain area is a favorite camping spot of people using the Primitive Area and may be of some importance as an occasional rest area for condors. The majority of those commenting favored inclusion of this area in the Wilderness.

More than a majority favored Wilderness classification for area "D", encompassing 2,500 acres south and west of the Lower Manzanita Creek.

Sixty to seventy percent of the views favored inclusion of more of the Sisquoc River slope north and east of "B." This included the areas outlined on the map as "C" and "F." A primary interest here was the inclusion of some "potreros" along the Sierra Madre Ridge. An interest in protecting the condor and the Indian pictographs also motivated many to recommend these modifications. A boundary including only the area labeled "C" is consistent with the substantive reasons offered by those favoring including more area north and east of "B."

Participants who are primarily interested in forest fire control and water wanted assurance that wilderness recommendations would permit adequate fire control planning and effort.

Area "E," the Madulce Peak area of about 4000 acres, drew a good deal of comment at the hearing. Advocates argued that this area is similar to the high elevation portion of the proposed Wilderness, that the high elevation areas are the most attractive portions of the proposed Wilderness; and, hence, an extension to the east should be made.

There was some sentiment to include the Horse Canyon unit, identified as "G" on the map. Its wilderness value was featured primarily as a protective buffer. This would make the stream the west boundary.

Federal, State, and county agency representatives expressed support for the Forest Service proposal. So did spokesmen primarily interested in water, watershed protection, and water yield. They were concerned with adequate fire protection of the area. For the most part, these spokesmen were noncommittal about extension to the Forest Service proposal without specific suggestions that could be evaluated from a water and fire protection standpoint.

On December 8, 1965, the Clerk of the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors advised the Regional Forester of the Board's views as expressed in its Resolution dated December 6, 1965. It advised enlargement of the area, beyond the Forest Service proposal, but within limits of adequate fire protection and watershed management.

The Department of the Interior, Department of Defense, and Department of Commerce all expressed support for the original Forest Service proposal. The Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, also supported the Forest Service proposal and further recommended that the Big Pine Mountain area be reconsidered for inclusion in the Wilderness.

Copies of the Hearing Record and an analysis of public response are on file in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, D.C., and the office of the Regional Forester, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California. All exhibits presented at the hearing and all letters received as a result of the public notice and prior to December 8, 1965, are also on file in the office of the Regional Forester.

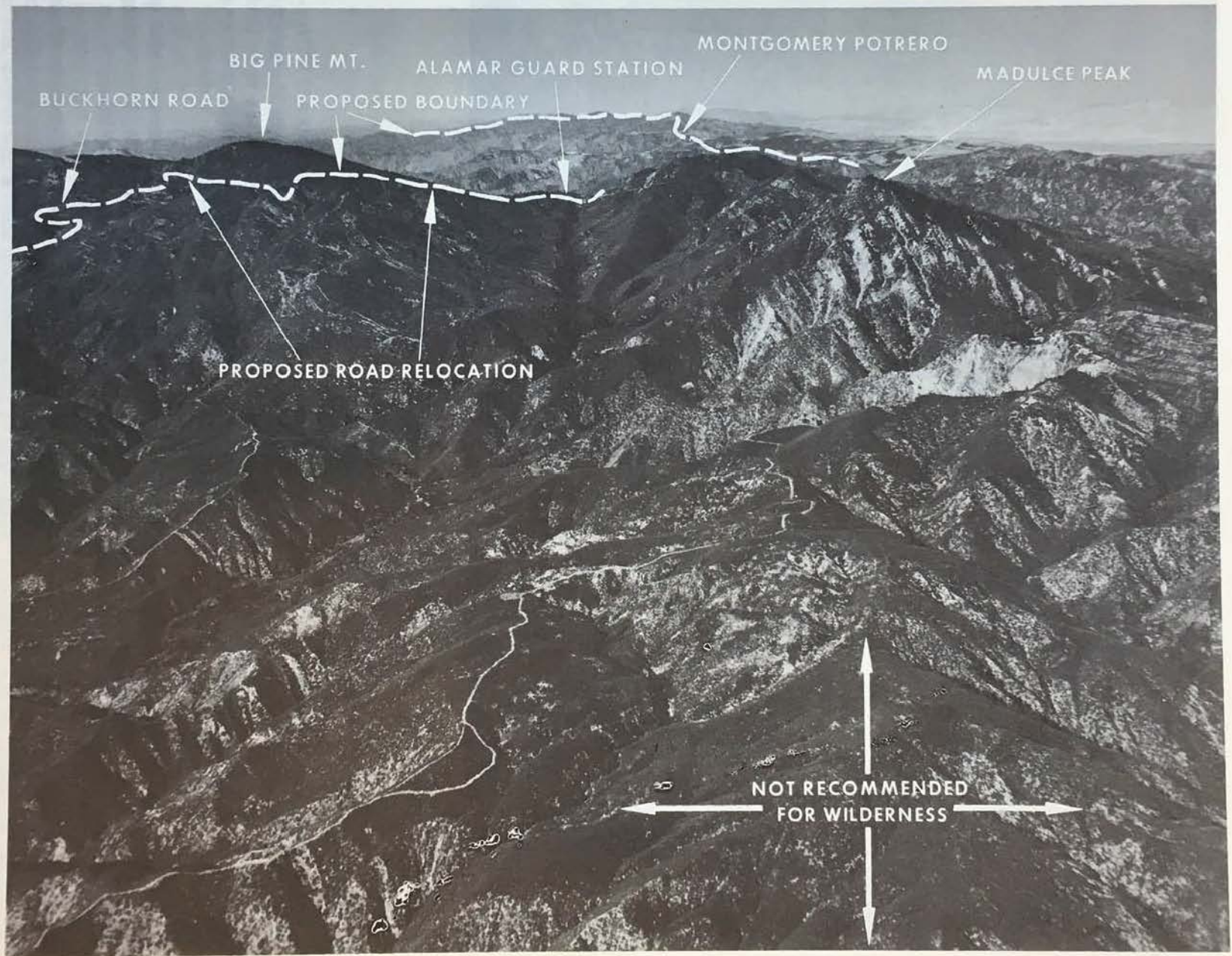
MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Structures and Activities

An existing small guard station at South Fork on the Sisquoc River serves as an administrative base for patrolling and policing the Primitive Area. These activities will be continued and expanded, if necessary. The 1960 Fire Plan for the Los Padres National Forest specifies that this station will be manned 10 months a year. Structures will be maintained here. Several helicopter landing spots have been hand-constructed and more will be if fire planning shows they are required.

The Buckhorn Fireway passes through the proposed Wilderness around the west and north sides of Big Pine Mountain, with a short spur to the west to Big Pine Lookout point. These fireways are closed to public motorized traffic. The practice of maintaining fire boxes and camp stoves at camping spots as a fire prevention measure must be continued.

A system of trails throughout the area will be kept up and expanded as appropriate for access and to meet administrative needs.





Fire

Adequate fire protection in this proposed Wilderness is mandatory. This proposed Wilderness contains extensive dense, highly inflammable brush fields in a relatively low elevational range. Summer and fall temperatures are high and humidity is low. If fire losses are to be held to a tolerable level, effective fire protection practices must be used and kept up to date as improved practices may be developed in the future.

Fire closures during the critical months provide a practical way to reduce the risk of man-caused fires. These do not stop the occurrence of lightning. Consequently, fire-fighting forces must have access by trails and quick access by small, hand-constructed helispots.

One of the serious fire threats in this type of fuel is from great, sweeping conflagrations that move rapidly on a wide front. The Coyote fire of 1964, which burned to within six miles of the south boundary of the Primitive Area, was a good example of such a fire in this part of California. In five days, it burned 67,000 acres, destroyed over 100 homes, seriously damaged the Santa Ynez watershed, took one fire-fighter's life, and injured many other persons.

Most effective of proven modern protection measures is the combination of access roads and fuelbreaks. By changing vegetation, permanent fuelbreaks are being developed on the Sierra

Madre Ridge at the north boundary of the proposed Wilderness. These fuelbreaks are to prevent fires from sweeping in a north-south direction. The area through which these fuelbreaks extend must be managed as non-Wilderness to permit use of machinery to install and maintain the fuelbreaks.

When it is necessary to fight fire in the proposed Wilderness, the Forest Service will use whatever fire-fighting methods the situation requires, including use of machinery and building fuelbreaks and temporary roads.

The Forest Service will also take whatever steps are prudent to promptly revegetate burned areas to prevent or restore damage, including, if necessary, use of machinery to do the work.

Insects and Disease

There are now no known serious insect or disease problems in this proposed Wilderness. If such develop, the Forest Service will follow the control, eradication, or prevention practices that are consistent with the general policies for insect and disease matters in managing National Forest Wildernesses.

Non-Federal Lands Inside Boundary

An unoccupied 40-acre parcel near Jack Rabbit Flat is owned by the State of California.

A land exchange by which the Forest Service acquired most of the private holdings within the Primitive Area boundary was completed in 1963. Remaining private land within the Primitive Area totals 136 acres. There is also a 20-acre tract of private land located within one of the adjacent areas now proposed for inclusion in the proposed Wilderness.

This private land is not occupied. The Forest Service plans to acquire it by exchange or purchase as opportunity can be made to do so.

CONCLUSIONS

Areas Suitable for Wilderness Designation

About 75,000 acres within this proposed Wilderness have been managed and used as the San Rafael Primitive Area since 1932. The studies by the Forest Service, the comments submitted by other agencies of Government, and the vast majority of the comments made at the public hearing on November 8, 1965, and submitted for the record in the weeks immediately following the hearing, show that there has developed no reason to discontinue wilderness-type management and use of this area. Rather, these studies and comments show that the area should be enlarged to include areas having the character of topography, vegetative cover, and remoteness which makes them suitable to be managed as part of this proposed Wilderness.

The Forest Service has concluded, as a result of studying the area in light of the submissions made during and after the hearing, that areas labeled "C," "D," and "1" on the map, page 16, should be included in the proposal.

Area C (29,124 acres) is the north slope of the Sisquoc River and is basically similar in topography, appearance, and cover type to the area south of the Sisquoc River and to much of



that lying between the Sisquoc River and the north boundary of the area labeled "B." It includes a number of "potreros" and Indian pictographs and is suitable for designation as Wilderness. The line along the north side of area "C" has been carefully reviewed to determine that it is identifiable on the ground and that it provides room to establish a large enough fuelbreak outside the proposed Wilderness to be a significant factor in the plan for fire protection for this part of the Los Padres National Forest. This is a well-placed boundary that will facilitate administration of the proposed Wilderness.

The area labeled "D" is 2,500 acres in size. Its inclusion permits using a spur ridge for a boundary, rather than a stream bottom. A ridge makes a better boundary. Vegetative cover and other conditions are similar to those of area "P." This is a desirable addition.

After additional study of Area "1", it was concluded that an alternate fireway could be built to meet urgent fire protection needs; and, when this happens, the present fireway could be blocked at the boundary and the portion from the boundary to the lookout converted to a trail. On this basis, the reasons advanced by the area's proponents seem to have considerable weight. Consequently, it was decided to retain area "1" in the proposed Wilderness, with a commitment from the Forest Service that the new piece of fireway will be built as promptly as financing can be worked out.

Areas Not Recommended for Wilderness

There were a number of those commenting who advocated including in the Wilderness the areas labeled, "E," "F," and "G" on the map on page 16.

The Forest Service concluded it is desirable that Area "F" not be included in the Wilderness in order to assure opportunity for planned fuelbreak work as a recognized part of the fire protection needs of this area.

Area "G" is less attractive as Wilderness than is the rest of the area covered by this proposal. In addition, its inclusion would place a boundary primarily on a creek rather than largely on a spur ridge. The Forest Service sees no strong reason for including this area and believes it should not be included. At some future time, fuelbreaks and an important fire control road should be constructed in Area "G," with use of machinery. This would not be allowable if the area is added to the proposed Wilderness.

While numerous proposals were received to include the Madulce Peak area within this recommended Wilderness, it is the Forest Service's conclusion that it should not be recommended for inclusion because an essential and permanent fire control road separates this area from the proposed Wilderness.

DESCRIPTION OF SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS

The San Rafael Wilderness is on the Los Padres National Forest in Santa Barbara County, State of California. The following description refers to the map titled "San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, California Region, 1966", which was compiled from the following topographic quadrangles, U.S. Geological Survey 15-minute series: McPherson 1941 edition, Tepusquet Peak 1942 edition, and San Rafael Mt. 1959 edition; and U.S. Geological Survey 7½-minute series: Salisbury Potrero 1964 edition, Fox Mt. 1964 edition, Big Pine Mt. 1964 edition, Madulce Peak 1964 edition, Little Pine Mt. 1962 edition, and Hildreth Peak 1964 edition. The quadrangles were changed photographically to a scale of 1:47,520, or one inch equals 3960 feet.

All references to elevations and distances relate to these quadrangles. Wherever the boundary line is displaced from a reference line, the distance given is measured at right angles to the reference line.

Beginning at a point at the intersection of Burro Canyon with the Sisquoc River said point being approximately 1.5 miles S. $86^{\circ} 45'$ W. from triangulation station "Mule"; thence on a line which runs 250 feet east of a straight line running northeasterly approximately 0.4 mile to the summit of Wheat Peak, elevation 2,431 feet; thence meandering northerly parallel to and 250 feet east of the ridgetop a distance of approximately eight miles to a point with an approximate elevation of 4900 feet, near the summit of a peak on the Sierra Madre Ridge, said point being situated 250 feet southerly of the design center line of the Sierra Madre Road as presently surveyed and partly constructed, thence continuing southeasterly a distance of approximately 14.8 miles along a line running parallel to and displaced 250 feet southerly from said design center line of said Sierra Madre Road, or from the ridgetop, whichever is more southerly, through Montgomery Potrero to a point where said boundary intersects a dry stream bed bearing east and west at an approximate elevation of 4520 feet.

Thence southeasterly a distance of approximately 0.4 mile to a point on the ridge with an elevation of 5147 feet; thence meandering in a generally southeasterly direction parallel to and displaced 250 feet southerly of the ridgetop a distance of approximately .6 mile to a point with an elevation of 4926 feet; thence meandering parallel to and displaced 250 feet southerly from a spur ridgetop a distance of approximately .6 mile to a point near the confluence of three tributary streams near the head of Foresters Leap Canyon; thence southeasterly a distance of approximately .15 mile to a prominent knob with an elevation of 4654 feet at the west end of a spur ridge.

Thence meandering along the top of the spur ridge in a generally southeasterly direction a distance of approximately .7 mile to the easternmost summit of said spur ridge, said summit being situated approximately 1.4 miles S. $76^{\circ} 30'$ W. from BM4329; and 0.1 mile west of Sweetwater Trail crossing, thence in a straight line a distance of approximately 1.05 miles S. 38° E. crossing Sweetwater Canyon .3 mile above Rattlesnake Spring to a point with an elevation of 4856 feet; said point being approximately 1.35 miles S. $32^{\circ} 30'$ W. from BM4329; thence in a straight line a distance of approximately 0.2 mile S. $55^{\circ} 00'$ W. to a point of intersection with the edge of an existing vegetative clearing on main ridge between Sweetwater Canyon and Cliff Canyon.

Thence meandering along the westerly and southerly boundary of said clearing in a generally southerly direction a distance of approximately 1.0 mile to a point having an approximate elevation of 4721 feet; thence northerly a distance of 0.1 mile around the head of a side branch of

Cliff Canyon to a spur ridge bearing southerly; thence southeasterly down said ridge a distance of approximately 0.4 mile to a point in Cliff Canyon having an approximate elevation of 4200 feet; thence easterly approximately 0.2 mile along the bottom of a creek toward Demijohn Spring to a point of confluence with an intermittent creek from the southeast.

Thence easterly along the ridgetop and vegetative clearing to a saddle in main ridge between Cliff Canyon and Logan Canyon, having an approximate elevation of 5200 feet; thence in a straight line southeasterly a distance of approximately 1.0 mile to the spring in Logan Canyon having an approximate elevation of 4250 feet, said spring located a distance of approximately 0.2 mile downstream from Logan Spring, thence southerly a distance of approximately 0.5 mile up a spur ridge to a point on the southerly edge of Logan Potrero at an approximate elevation of 4800 feet, said point being approximately 3.5 miles S. 15° E. from BM4329.

Thence meandering along the southern border of the potrero and vegetative clearing a distance of approximately 1.7 miles to a point above Judell Canyon and at the southeasterly limit of Logan Potrero and .25 miles west of Judell Canyon, said point being approximately 4.3 miles S. $29^{\circ} 30'$ E. from BM4329; thence in a straight line bearing S. 72° E. a distance of approximately .8 miles to a point having an approximate elevation of 5040 feet on ridge between the two main forks of Judell Canyon; thence meandering along a line parallel to and 250 feet south of the top of said ridge in an easterly direction a distance of approximately 1.4 miles to a point on the easterly edge of said ridge and located 100 feet west of the center line of the road known locally as Buckhorn Road and shown on the map as Big Pine Road, said point being approximately 4.2 miles S. 15° W. from a triangulation station identified as Fox Mt. 5167. K

Thence meandering southerly along a line which is generally parallel to and displaced 100 feet westerly from the center line of said Buckhorn Road a distance of approximately 5.6 miles to a point where said road crosses a saddle, said saddle being approximately .4 mile south of the Alamar Guard Station and approximately S. $22^{\circ} 30'$ E. a distance of 2.6 miles from the triangulation station Salmon Peak; thence southwesterly along the main divide between Alamar Canyon and Sisquoc River a distance of approximately .4 mile to a point of intersection with the 6240-foot contour, said point of intersection bearing approximately S. 15° E. a distance of 2.85 miles from Salmon Peak triangulation station.

Thence southerly and westerly along the 6240-foot contour a distance of approximately three miles to a point of intersection with the said Buckhorn Road, said point of intersection bears approximately S. $78^{\circ} 30'$ E. a distance of 1.25 miles from the West Big Pine triangulation station; thence continuing southerly along a line displaced 100 feet westerly from the center line of said Buckhorn Road a distance of approximately 11.6 miles to a point which lies approximately .1 mile due east of VABM4687; thence in a straight line west a distance of approximately .1 mile to said VABM4687.

Thence meandering westerly along a line generally parallel to and displaced 250 feet northerly from a ridgetop a distance of approximately 3.2 miles to a point on the westerly end of said ridge, said point being at approximately 2880-foot elevation and located 50 feet east of the Santa Cruz trail switchback, said point lies approximately S. 62° W. a distance of .5 mile from the Santa Cruz Guard Station; thence meandering northeasterly along a line parallel to and displaced 50 feet easterly from the Santa Cruz trail a distance of approximately .6 mile to its point of intersection with Santa Cruz Creek, said point being located approximately N. $65^{\circ} 30'$ E. a distance of .2 mile from said Santa Cruz Guard Station.

Thence meandering along Santa Cruz Creek in a generally northeasterly direction a distance of approximately .6 mile to the point of intersection of a tributary from the southeast, said point being at an approximate elevation of 2070 feet and N. $62^{\circ} 30'$ E. a distance of .7 mile from said Santa Cruz Guard Station; thence in a straight line approximately N. $24^{\circ} 30'$ W. a distance of

.2 mile to the top of a knoll, said top being situated approximately N. 46° E. a distance of .7 mile from said Santa Cruz Guard Station.

Thence meandering in a generally northwesterly direction on a line parallel to and displaced 250 feet easterly of the principal ridge lying between Black Canyon and the West Fork of Santa Cruz Creek, passing to the north of Santa Cruz Peak, a distance of approximately 6.5 miles to a point at the top of a knoll having an elevation of 6523 feet, except that where a "jeep trail" lies on the northeasterly side of said ridgetop, that portion of the boundary shall be along the northerly edge of said "jeep trail," and where the jeep trail is situated on the ridgetop the boundary shall be 250 feet north of the northerly edge of said jeep trail, said point is located southwest approximately .6 mile of VABM6593 on San Rafael Mt.

Thence meandering in a westerly direction on a line parallel to and displaced 250 feet northerly from the ridgetop a distance of approximately .6 mile to a point of intersection with the northerly edge of an unimproved motorway known locally as the San Rafael Jeep Trail, said point being situated approximately .5 mile east of VABM6182 on McKinley Mt.; thence meandering in a generally westerly direction along the northerly edge of the said San Rafael Jeep Trail, passing to the north of McKinley Mt., a distance of approximately 2.4 miles to a point of intersection with the top of the ridge at an approximate elevation of 4900 feet, said ridge running north and south between Manzana Creek and Lazaro Canyon, said point being situated approximately N. 72° 15' W. a distance of 1.2 miles of VABM6182.

Thence meandering westerly on a line parallel to and displaced 250 feet northerly from the top of the principal ridge or north edge of said San Rafael Jeep Trail whichever is most northerly, a distance of approximately 2.7 miles to a point on the ridge where the said San Rafael Jeep Trail turns sharply to the west, said point being approximately N. 22° 30' W. a distance of 2000 feet from VABM4696 on Cachuma Mt.; thence northwesterly on a line parallel to and displaced 250 feet easterly from the top of that ridge lying between the two Forks of Fish Creek a distance of approximately 1.2 miles to a point on the ridge having an approximate elevation of 2880 feet, said point being located approximately N. 16° W. a distance of 1.4 miles from VABM4696.

Thence due west a distance of approximately 2000 feet to the summit of a prominent ridge between Fish Creek and the East Fork of Fish Creek; thence in a straight line approximately N. 36° W. a distance of 3000 feet to a prominent point on the ridge between Fish Creek and Manzana Creek; thence meandering northwesterly on a line parallel to and displaced 250 feet northerly from said ridgetop a distance of approximately 1.0 mile to a point on the ridge between Munch Canyon and Manzana Creek, said point having an approximate elevation of 3000 feet and located approximately S. 19° E. a distance of 5.1 miles from triangulation station Mule; thence due north a distance of approximately .6 mile to the intersection of Manzana Creek and an unimproved road.

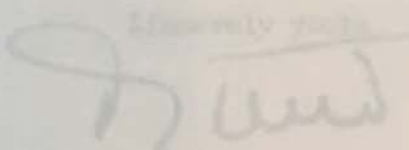
Thence meandering northwesterly along Manzana Creek a distance of approximately .5 mile to the point of intersection of Manzana Creek and Fir Canyon; thence meandering in a southwesterly direction along a line parallel to and displaced 250 feet northerly from the top of a spur ridge between Fir Canyon and Manzana Creek a distance of approximately .6 mile to a point on the ridgetop, said point is located approximately S. 6° E. a distance of 4.1 miles from triangulation station Mule; thence northwesterly along a line running parallel to and displaced 250 feet northerly from a prominent ridge a distance of approximately .7 mile to a point having an approximate elevation of 2725 feet, said point being located approximately S. 2° W. a distance of 3.6 miles from triangulation station Mule.

Thence northwesterly along a line parallel to and displaced 250 feet northerly from a spur ridgetop a distance of approximately .5 mile to a point on a creek tributary to Manzana Creek,

said point lying approximately southwest a distance of .3 mile from the intersection of said tributary creek with Manzana Creek; thence northwesterly up a spur ridge a distance of approximately .5 mile to a point on the ridgetop, said point being located approximately S. 15° E. a distance of 2.75 miles from BM1166; thence northwesterly along a line parallel to and displaced 250 feet easterly of ridgetop a distance of approximately .5 mile to a point on said ridge, said point having an approximate elevation of 2300 feet and said point being located approximately S. 10° E. a distance of 2.2 miles from BM1166.

Thence meandering northerly along a line running parallel to and displaced 250 feet easterly from a prominent ridgetop a distance of approximately one mile to a point of intersection with the south bank of Manzana Creek, said point being located approximately S. 18° E. a distance of 1.4 miles from BM1166; thence meandering in a generally northwesterly direction along south bank of Manzana Creek a distance of approximately 4.0 miles to the point of intersection of Manzana Creek with the Sisquoc River; thence meandering easterly along the north bank of Sisquoc River to the point of beginning.

Any conflict in the foregoing description between geographic or topographic features and bearings or distances shall be resolved in conformity with the geographic or topographic features.


Secretary of the Interior

Mr. John A. Fisher
Assistant Secretary of
Interior
Washington, D. C. 20540

VIEWS OF OTHER AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT

This is a true copy of portions of pages 24 and 25 of the verbatim transcript of the "Public Hearing on the San Rafael Wilderness Proposal" November 8, 1965. The entire transcript is on file in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, D.C., and Regional Forester, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California.

Do we have a representative of the Governor of the State of California here?

You are next, Mr. Calkins.

MR. CALKINS: My name is Robert D. Calkins, Deputy Director, Department of Conservation, State of California, Sacramento, California.

My appearance here today is on behalf of Hugo Fisher, Administrator of the Resources Agency of California, who has been designated by Governor Edmund G. Brown to coordinate review of wilderness area proposals and to express the position of the State of California on such matters.

The various departments within the Resources Agency have reviewed the proposal of the U.S. Forest Service for establishment of the San Rafael Wilderness Area on the Los Padres National Forest. Within the Resources Agency are included the Departments of Parks and Recreation, Fish and Game, Water Resources and Conservation.

After carefully looking at all the programs in resources under the responsibility of these four departments, we conclude that from our viewpoint the boundaries of the proposed San Rafael Wilderness Area are well drawn.

Dr. Bateman just touched on a concern which our Geologists have in relation to limitations on prospecting but we concur with him that the resources probably present are not of commercial concern.

The only possible problem appears to be limitations on prospecting for oil and gas; however, our experts consider it doubtful that important accumulations of these resources are present within the area. Therefore, the state's position is to support and endorse the proposed wilderness area.

We particularly favor the increase in wilderness-type recreation close to the large metropolitan populations of Southern California and the added protection for the California condor.

Thank you.



EXHIBIT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Baker:

The following comments are submitted in further response to your letter of September 14, 1965.

We find no direct conflict between the proposal to establish the San Rafael Wilderness and the programs of this Department. The area under consideration would provide a large segment of our population an opportunity to enjoy a wilderness experience. With the ever increasing population growth, the setting aside of areas such as that proposed becomes an important element of plans to meet the future needs of the country for outdoor recreation opportunities. The establishment of the San Rafael Wilderness is in accord with the plan for providing outdoor recreation opportunities for its citizens which the State of California has submitted to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in accordance with the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897).

Although California condors are not known to have nested in the Sisquoc Sanctuary in recent years, this rugged terrain lies within the principal range of this species. If intensified, condor research and management are effective in preventing further population declines and the downward trend is reversed, the nesting sites in the Sisquoc Sanctuary may again be needed. In the conservation of certain rare and endangered species, it is essential that isolation and unique elements of the environment be preserved. Thus, this area may become quite significant in the efforts to preserve this species of condor.

The report of mineral investigation of the San Rafael area required by the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890) will be submitted separately.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this proposal.

Sincerely yours

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. John A. Baker
Assistant Secretary of
Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

EXHIBIT

HUGO FISHER
ADMINISTRATOR

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR OF
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
RESOURCES BUILDING
NINTH AND O STREETS



Department of Conservation
Department of Fish and Game
Department of Parks and Recreation
Department of Water Resources
State Reclamation Board
State Water Quality Control Board
State Water Rights Board
Regional Water Pollution
Control Boards

THE RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

OCT 22 1965

Mr. Charles A. Connaughton
Regional Forester
U. S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111

Dear Mr. Connaughton:

Reference is made to your letter, File 2320, dated August 26, 1965, concerning the proposed San Rafael Wilderness Area on the Los Padres National Forest. I have had the various Departments within the Resources Agency review the proposal; this includes the Departments of Parks and Recreation, Fish and Game, Water Resources and Conservation.

After carefully looking at all the programs in resources under the responsibility of these four Departments, we conclude that from our viewpoint the boundaries of the proposed San Rafael Wilderness Area are well drawn.

The only possible problem appears to be limitations on prospecting for oil and gas, however, our experts consider it doubtful that important accumulations of these resources are present within the area. Therefore, the State's position is to support and endorse the proposed wilderness area.

We particularly favor the increase in wilderness-type recreation close to the large metropolitan populations of southern California and the added protection for the California condor.

We strongly urge establishment of the wilderness area as proposed and will plan to have a representative testify at the November 8 hearing in Santa Barbara.

Sincerely,

Hugo Fisher
Administrator of Resources

cc: Hon. Edmund G. Brown
Hon. Fred Jones
Hon. DeWitt Nelson
Hon. Walter Shannon
Hon. William Warne

EXHIBIT

State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO 95814



EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

October 25, 1965

The Honorable Orville Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Dear Orville:

Correspondence from Mr. Charles A. Connaughton, Regional Forester, U. S. Forest Service, relating to proposals for establishment of wilderness areas in California under Public Law 88-577, has been received.

In order to give these proposals the review that they warrant by all units of state government, I am designating Mr. Hugo Fisher, Administrator of the Resources Agency, to coordinate this matter for me.

Mr. Fisher will be responsible for coordinating and developing the recommended state position on these matters and will submit them directly to Regional Forester Connaughton.

It is suggested that all such proposals by the Department of Agriculture, U. S. Forest Service, be directed to Mr. Fisher's office, 1311 Resources Building, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

Sincerely

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

CC: Mr. Charles A. Connaughton
Honorable Hugo Fisher

C
O
P
Y

EXHIBIT

EDMUND G BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO



October 1, 1965

Mr. Charles A. Connaughton
Regional Forester
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service-California Region
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111

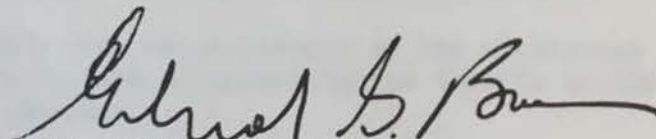
Dear Charlie:

Thank you for your letter of August 26 and the copy of the brochure describing the San Rafael Wilderness proposal.

I am transmitting this proposal to Mr. Hugo Fisher, Administrator of the Resources Agency, for coordination of the state's comments, which will be submitted to you by December 8, 1965.

I appreciate your keeping me advised as to these new developments.

Sincerely


EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor



ADDRESS ONLY THE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

EXHIBIT
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

R - RESEARCH
Threatened Sp.
Condor

FEDERAL BUILDING
1002 N. E. HOLLADAY STREET
P. O. Box 3737
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

October 27, 1965

Mr. Charles A. Connaughton
Regional Forester
U.S. Department of Agriculture
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111

Dear Mr. Connaughton:

On September 8 we replied to your letter of August 27 which invited us to comment on the proposed enlargement of the San Rafael Wilderness Area. Since that time this matter has been discussed with Mr. Ian McMillan. We also have a copy of his letter of October 15 addressed to you on the matter.

Mr. McMillan indicates that the area which you propose to omit from the wilderness area involves Big Pine Mountain, which we understand has a forest that is important to condors as a roosting site. While we have no way of verifying this, we do hope you will take this matter into consideration in your planning. It can readily be appreciated that Big Pine Mountain does not fit into a wilderness category because of the road which crosses it. On the other hand, omitting the area from the wilderness category might lead to this road being improved and thereby receiving heavy use. If Big Pine Mountain is important to California condors as a roosting site, and we have no reason to question this, steps should certainly be taken to keep it that way.

Once again we appreciate the invitation to comment on this proposal and we trust this additional letter on the subject is not out of order.

Sincerely yours,

Paul T. Quick
Regional Director



ADDRESS ONLY THE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

EXHIBIT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

R - RESEARCH
Condor

FEDERAL BUILDING
1002 N. E. HOLLADAY STREET
P. O. Box 3737
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

September 8, 1965

Mr. Charles A. Connaughton
Regional Forester
U.S. Department of Agriculture
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111

Dear Mr. Connaughton:

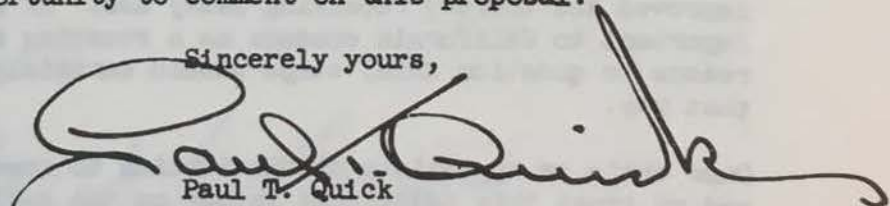
Your letter of August 27 invites us to comment on the proposed enlargement of the San Rafael Primitive Area in the Los Padres National Forest and its possible effect on the Sisquoc Condor Sanctuary.

It has been our understanding that the Sisquoc Condor Sanctuary has received only limited use by condors in recent years. Nonetheless, we feel the area is important from the standpoint of possible future use, especially if we are to increase the population of this species. This is our mutual goal, even though it may be an optimistic one.

It would appear the proposed reclassification would strengthen the Sisquoc Sanctuary as it would become surrounded by lands classified as wilderness. Such action would minimize possible human disturbance because of the type and quantity of public use which occurs in wilderness areas.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this proposal.

Sincerely yours,



Paul T. Quick
Regional Director



EXHIBIT

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
FOR TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

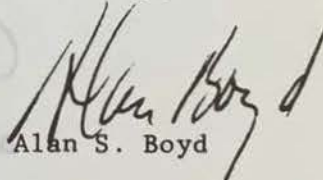
Mr. John A. Baker
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Baker:

We have read with interest the brochure and public hearing announcement regarding the San Rafael Wilderness proposal enclosed with your letter of September 14.

Inasmuch as the location of highways is a function of the State, we would defer to the comments and recommendations of the California Department of Public Works, Division of Highways with respect to the effect the proposed Wilderness area would have on highway transportation and the economy of the surrounding areas. Accordingly, the Department of Commerce will not present a statement at the hearing.

Sincerely,



Alan S. Boyd



EXHIBIT

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

LR

Honorable John A. Baker
Assistant Secretary
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Mr. Baker:

The Military Departments have been appropriately advised regarding the proposal to recommend establishment of the San Rafael Wilderness as explained in your letters of September 14 and 27, 1965.

The proposal does not appear to conflict with current military missions being conducted in Santa Barbara County, nor future Department of Defense programs contemplated in that area, on the basis of preliminary examination.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to advise us.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward J. Sheridan", is written in dark ink.

Edward J. Sheridan
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Properties and Installations)



EXHIBIT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Baker;

In response to your request of September 14, 1965, we have instituted review of the proposal to include the San Rafael Primitive Area in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this proposal and will take appropriate action prior to the dates established in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Cannon
Under Secretary of the Interior

Hon. John A. Baker
Assistant Secretary of
Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

EXHIBIT

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA
PLANNING COMMISSION

2370



COURT HOUSE

COUNTY ENGINEERING BUILDING
123 E. ANAPAMU ST.

ANDREW T. PETERSEN
CHAIRMAN
ERNO BONEBAKKER
RICHARD L. THARP
DR. J. FRED HALTERMAN

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

G. E. ARCHENBROHN
DR. MILTON V. DUNCAN
ROBERT C. LILLEY
RICHARD M. CLARE
DARWIN E. SAINZ

October 11, 1965

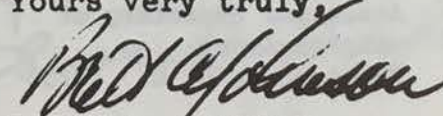
Mr. William H. Hansen
Forest Supervisor
United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Federal Building
Santa Barbara, California

Re: San Rafael Wilderness
Proposal

Dear Mr. Hansen:

The Santa Barbara County Planning Commission at its regular meeting of October 6, 1965, considered the above matter and adopted Resolution No. 65-73.

Yours very truly,


BRITT A. JOHNSON
Secretary

BAJ:sa

RESOLUTION NO. 65-73

Santa Barbara County Planning Commission
County of Santa Barbara, State of California

WHEREAS, the Santa Barbara County Planning Commission has considered the report identified as "The San Rafael Wilderness Proposal, and Hearing Announcement"; and a communication pertinent thereto from William H. Hansen, Forest Supervisor, Forest Service, Los Padres National Forest; and

WHEREAS, REPORT OF FINDINGS:

Based on the evidence before it, the Commission finds as follows:

1. That the proposal will enlarge the existing area from approximately 75,000 acres to 110,000 acres by two additions and one small deletion; and
2. That the proposed deletion is necessary to comply with provisions of the Wilderness Act relating to exclusion of roads; and
3. That the proposed addition is essential so that adequate fire protection can be provided to the Wilderness and surrounding areas; and
4. That the proposal will benefit the health, safety, comfort, and general welfare of the County of Santa Barbara and its residents thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED:

1. That the Planning Commission hereby endorses the proposal and recommends its adoption.
2. That the Planning Commission hereby authorizes the presentation of this Resolution in support of the proposal at the public hearing thereon to be held on November 8, 1965, in Room 17, Santa Barbara County Engineering Building, 123 East Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, California, as the time and place for said hearing.

Passed on the 6th day of October, 1965, by the Planning Commission of the County of Santa Barbara.

AYES: Commissioners: G. E. Archenbronn; Erno Bonebakker; Dr. Milton V. Duncan; Dr. J. Fred Halterman; Robert C. Lilley; Andrew T. Petersen; Darwin E. Sainz.

NOES: None

ABSTAINED: None

ABSENT: Commissioners: Richard M. Clare; Richard L. Tharp.

(SIGNED) ANDREW T. PETERSEN
Andrew T. Petersen, Chairman

I hereby certify that the above Resolution was adopted by the Santa Barbara County Planning Commission at its regular meeting of October 6, 1965.

(SIGNED) BRITT A. JOHNSON
Britt A. Johnson, Secretary

EXHIBIT

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF
COUNTY CLERK

EX-OFFICIO CLERK
OF THE
SUPERIOR COURT,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
WATER AGENCY AND
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

J. E. LEWIS
COUNTY CLERK
P. O. DRAWER C-C
SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA

December 10, 1965



Forest Supervisor
Los Padres National Forest
William H. Hansen
Federal Building
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Mr. Hansen:

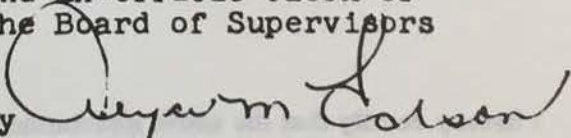
The Board of Supervisors, at its meeting on December 6, 1965, passed and adopted the following resolution:

Resolution No. 25112 - A Resolution
of the Board of Supervisors of the
County of Santa Barbara, California,
Concerning the San Rafael Wilderness
in the Los Padres National Forest.

A certified copy of Resolution No. 25112 is enclosed
herewith for your files.

Sincerely,

J. E. LEWIS, County Clerk
and Ex-Officio Clerk of
the Board of Supervisors

By 
Deputy Clerk

ae
Enclosure

EXHIBIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

1416 NINTH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

Mr. Walter T. Shannon, Director



September 17, 1965

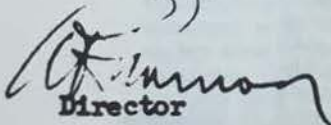
Mr. Charles A. Connaughton, Regional Forester
U. S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111

Dear Mr. Connaughton:

This responds to the notice in the August 7, 1965, issue of the Federal Register proposing the establishment of the San Rafael Wilderness composed of 110,403 acres within and contiguous to the San Rafael Primitive Area.

The California Department of Fish and Game wishes to be on record supporting the proposal to establish the area.

Sincerely,


Director



Public Law 88-577
88th Congress, S. 4
September 3, 1964

An Act

To establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes.

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

Wilderness Act.

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Wilderness Act".

WILDERNESS SYSTEM ESTABLISHED STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as "wilderness areas", and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness; and no Federal lands shall be designated as "wilderness areas" except as provided for in this Act or by a subsequent Act.

(b) The inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System notwithstanding, the area shall continue to be managed by the Department and agency having jurisdiction thereover immediately before its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress. No appropriation shall be available for the payment of expenses or salaries for the administration of the National Wilderness Preservation System as a separate unit nor shall any appropriations be available for additional personnel stated as being required solely for the purpose of managing or administering areas solely because they are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

78 STAT. 890.

78 STAT. 891.

DEFINITION OF WILDERNESS

(c) A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which

- (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;
- (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;
- (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and
- (4) may also contain ecological, geo-

logical, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM—EXTENT OF SYSTEM

SEC. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness", "wild", or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas. The Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) Within one year after the effective date of this Act, file a map and legal description of each wilderness area with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(2) Maintain, available to the public, records pertaining to said wilderness areas, including maps and legal descriptions, copies of regulations governing them, copies of public notices of, and reports submitted to Congress regarding pending additions, eliminations, or modifications. Maps, legal descriptions, and regulations pertaining to wilderness areas within their respective jurisdictions also shall be available to the public in the offices of regional foresters, national forest supervisors, and forest rangers.

Classification.

Presidential
recommendation
to Congress.

Congressional
approval.

78 STAT. 891.
78 STAT. 892.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within ten years after the enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, each area in the national forests classified on the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "primitive" and report his findings to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to the designation as "wilderness" or other reclassification of each area on which review has been completed, together with maps and a definition of boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of all the areas now classified as "primitive" within three years after the enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years after the enactment of this Act, and the remaining areas within ten years after the enactment of this Act. Each recommendation of the President for designation as "wilderness" shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Areas classified as "primitive" on the effective date of this Act shall continue to be administered under the rules and regulations affecting such areas on the effective date of this Act until Congress has determined otherwise. Any such area may be increased in size by the President at the time he submits his recommendations to the Congress by not more than five thousand acres with no more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of such increase in any one compact unit; if it is proposed to increase the size of any such area by more than five thousand acres or by more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres in any one compact unit the increase in size shall not become effective until acted upon by Congress. Nothing herein contained shall limit the President in proposing, as part of his recommendations to Congress, the alteration of existing boundaries of primitive areas or recommending the addition of any contiguous area of national forest lands predominantly of wilderness value. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may complete his review and delete such area as may be necessary, but not to exceed seven thousand acres, from the southern tip of the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area,

Colorado, if the Secretary determines that such action is in the public interest.

(c) Within ten years after the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments and other units of the national park system and every such area of, and every roadless island within, the national wildlife refuges and game ranges, under his jurisdiction on the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or unsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. The President shall advise the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his recommendation with respect to the designation as wilderness of each such area or island on which review has been completed, together with a map thereof and a definition of its boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of the areas and islands to be reviewed under this subsection within three years after enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years of enactment of this Act, and the remainder within ten years of enactment of this Act. A recommendation of the President for designation as wilderness shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Nothing contained herein shall, by implication or otherwise, be construed to lessen the present statutory authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the maintenance of roadless areas within units of the national park system.

(d) (1) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall, prior to submitting any recommendations to the President with respect to the suitability of any area for preservation as wilderness—

(A) give such public notice of the proposed action as they deem appropriate, including publication in the Federal Register and in a newspaper having general circulation in the area or areas in the vicinity of the affected land;

(B) hold a public hearing or hearings at a location or locations convenient to the area affected. The hearings shall be announced through such means as the respective Secretaries involved deem appropriate, including notices in the Federal Register and in newspapers of general circulation in the area: *Provided*, That if the lands involved are located in more than one State, at least one hearing shall be held in each State in which a portion of the land lies;

(C) at least thirty days before the date of a hearing advise the Governor of each State and the governing board of each county, or in Alaska the borough, in which the lands are located, and Federal departments and agencies concerned, and invite such officials and Federal agencies to submit their views on the proposed action at the hearing or by no later than thirty days following the date of the hearing.

(2) Any views submitted to the appropriate Secretary under the provisions of (1) of this subsection with respect to any area shall be included with any recommendations to the President and to Congress with respect to such area.

(e) Any modification or adjustment of boundaries of any wilderness area shall be recommended by the appropriate Secretary after public notice of such proposal and public hearing or hearings as provided in subsection (d) of this section. The proposed modification or adjustment shall then be recommended with map and description thereof to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and the House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to such modification or adjustment and such recom-

Report to President.

Presidential recommendation to Congress.

Congressional approval.

Suitability.

Publication in Federal Register.

Hearings.

Publication in Federal Register.

78 STAT. 892.

78 STAT. 893.

Proposed modification.

mendations shall become effective only in the same manner as provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

USE OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 4. (a) 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 national wildlife refuge systems are established and administered and—

16 USC 475.
16 USC 528-531.
(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to be in interference with the purpose for which national forests are established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11), and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215).

16 USC 577-577b.
16 USC 577a-577h.
16 USC 577d-1,
577g-1, 577h.
(2) Nothing in this Act shall modify the restrictions and provisions of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (Public Law 539, Seventy-first Congress, July 10, 1930; 46 Stat. 1020), the Thyse-Blatnik Act (Public Law 733, Eightieth Congress, June 22, 1948; 62 Stat. 568), and the Humphrey-Thyse-Blatnik-Andresen Act (Public Law 607, Eighty-fourth Congress, June 22, 1956; 70 Stat. 326), as applying to the Superior National Forest or the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

39 Stat. 535.
16 USC 1 et seq.
41 Stat. 1063.
49 Stat. 838.
(3) Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the national park system are created. Further, the designation of any area of any park, monument, or other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or other unit of the national park system in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area, including, but not limited to, the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 432 et seq.); section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(2)); and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

78 STAT. 893.
78 STAT. 894.
(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, 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. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN USES

(c) Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

(d) The following special provisions are hereby made:

(1) Within wilderness areas designated by this Act the use of aircraft or motorboats, where these uses have already become established, may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable. In addition, such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the Secretary deems desirable.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent within national forest wilderness areas any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or other resources, if such activity is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment. Furthermore, in accordance with such program as the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and conduct in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, such areas shall be surveyed on a planned, recurring basis consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to determine the mineral values, if any, that may be present; and the results of such surveys shall be made available to the public and submitted to the President and Congress.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, until midnight December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall, to the same extent as applicable prior to the effective date of this Act, extend to those national forest lands designated by this Act as "wilderness areas"; subject, however, to such reasonable regulations governing ingress and egress as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture consistent with the use of the land for mineral location and development and exploration, drilling, and production, and use of land for transmission lines, waterlines, telephone lines, or facilities necessary in exploring, drilling, producing, mining, and processing operations, including where essential the use of mechanized ground or air equipment and restoration as near as practicable of the surface of the land disturbed in performing prospecting, location, and, in oil and gas leasing, discovery work, exploration, drilling, and production, as soon as they have served their purpose. Mining locations lying within the boundaries of said wilderness areas shall be held and used solely for mining or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto; and hereafter, subject to valid existing rights, all patents issued under the mining laws of the United States affecting national forest lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and use so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in the extraction, removal, and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if needed timber is not otherwise reasonably available, and if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national forest rules and regulations, but each such patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act: *Provided*, That, unless hereafter specifically authorized, no patent within wilderness areas designated by this Act shall issue after December 31, 1983, except for the valid claims existing on or before December 31, 1983. Mining claims located after the effective date of this Act within the boundaries of wilderness areas designated by this Act shall create no rights in excess of those rights which may be patented under the

Mineral leases,
claims, etc.

78 STAT. 894.

78 STAT. 895.

provisions of this subsection. Mineral leases, permits, and licenses covering lands within national forest wilderness areas designated by this Act shall contain such reasonable stipulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for the purposes for which they are leased, permitted, or licensed. Subject to valid rights then existing, effective January 1, 1984, the minerals in lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

Water resources.

(4) Within wilderness areas in the national forests designated by this Act, (1) the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting for water resources, the establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities needed in the public interest, including the road construction and maintenance essential to development and use thereof, upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial; and (2) the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) Other provisions of this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the management of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, formerly designated as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas, in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, shall be in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the general purpose of maintaining, without unnecessary restrictions on other uses, including that of timber, the primitive character of the area, particularly in the vicinity of lakes, streams, and portages: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the continuance within the area of any already established use of motorboats.

(6) Commercial services may be performed within the wilderness areas designated by this Act to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

78 STAT. 895.
78 STAT. 896.

(8) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests.

STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 5. (a) In any case where State-owned or privately owned land is completely surrounded by national forest lands within areas designated by this Act as wilderness, such State or private owner shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to such State-owned or privately owned land by such State or private owner and their successors in interest, or the State-owned land or privately owned land shall be exchanged for federally owned land in the same State of approximately equal value under authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall not transfer to a State or private owner any mineral interests unless the State or private owner relinquishes or

Transfers, restriction.

causes to be relinquished to the United States the mineral interest in the surrounded land.

(b) In any case where valid mining claims or other valid occupancies are wholly within a designated national forest wilderness area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, by reasonable regulations consistent with the preservation of the area as wilderness, permit ingress and egress to such surrounded areas by means which have been or are being customarily enjoyed with respect to other such areas similarly situated.

(c) Subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire privately owned land within the perimeter of any area designated by this Act as wilderness if (1) the owner concurs in such acquisition or (2) the acquisition is specifically authorized by Congress.

Acquisition.

GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture may accept gifts or bequests of land within wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary of Agriculture may also accept gifts or bequests of land adjacent to wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness if he has given sixty days advance notice thereof to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Land accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture under this section shall become part of the wilderness area involved. Regulations with regard to any such land may be in accordance with such agreements, consistent with the policy of this Act, as are made at the time of such gift, or such conditions, consistent with such policy, as may be included in, and accepted with, such bequest.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept private contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

ANNUAL REPORTS

SEC. 7. At the opening of each session of Congress, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior shall jointly report to the President for transmission to Congress on the status of the wilderness system, including a list and descriptions of the areas in the system, regulations in effect, and other pertinent information, together with any recommendations they may care to make.

Approved September 3, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1538 accompanying H. R. 9070 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs) and No. 1829 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 109 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 109 (1963): Apr. 4, 8, considered in Senate.

Apr. 9, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 110 (1964): July 28, considered in House.

July 30, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H. R. 9070.

Aug. 20, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

TITLE 36 - PARKS, FORESTS, AND MEMORIALS

Chapter II - Forest Service, Department of Agriculture
Part 251 - Land UsesAdministration and Use of National Forest Wilderness
and National Forest Primitive Areas

In Part 251 of Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 251.20, 251.21, and 251.21a are hereby revoked; and Sections 251.70 to 251.84 and Section 251.86 are added, under the heading "Administration and Use of National Forest Wilderness and National Forest Primitive Areas," as follows:

Section 251.70 - Definition

National Forest Wilderness shall consist of those units of the National Wilderness Preservation System which at least 30 days before the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, were designated as Wilderness and Wild under Secretary of Agriculture's Regulations U-1 and U-2 (36 C.F.R. 251.20, 251.21), the Boundary Waters Canoe Area as designated under Regulation U-3 (36 C.F.R. 251.22), and such other areas of the National Forests as may later be added to the System by act of Congress. Sections 251.70 to 251.84 apply to all National Forest units now or hereafter in the National Wilderness Preservation System, including the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, except as that area is subject to Section 251.85.

Section 251.71 - Objectives

Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, National Forest Wilderness shall be so administered as to meet the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical uses; and it shall also be administered for such other purposes for which it may have been established in such a manner as to preserve and protect its wilderness character. In carrying out such purposes, National Forest Wilderness resources shall be managed to promote, perpetuate, and, where necessary, restore the wilderness character of the land and its specific values of solitude, physical and mental challenge, scientific study, inspiration, and primitive recreation.

To that end:

- a. Natural ecological succession will be allowed to operate freely to the extent feasible.
- b. Wilderness will be made available for human use to the optimum extent consistent with the maintenance of primitive conditions.

- c. In resolving conflicts in resource use, wilderness values will be dominant to the extent not limited by the Wilderness Act, subsequent establishing legislation, or these regulations.

Section 251.72 - Control of Uses

To the extent not limited by the Wilderness Act, subsequent legislation establishing a particular unit, or these regulations, the Chief, Forest Service, may prescribe measures necessary to control fire, insects, and disease and measures which may be used in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons or damage to property and may require permits for, or otherwise limit or regulate, any use of National Forest land, including, but not limited to, camping, campfires, and grazing of recreation livestock.

Section 251.73 - Maintenance of Records

The Chief, Forest Service, in accordance with Section 3(a)(2) of the Wilderness Act, shall establish uniform procedures and standards for the maintenance and availability to the public of records pertaining to National Forest Wilderness, including maps and legal descriptions; copies of regulations governing Wilderness; and copies of public notices and reports submitted to Congress regarding pending additions, eliminations, or modifications. Copies of such information pertaining to National Forest Wilderness within their respective jurisdictions shall be available to the public in the appropriate offices of the Regional Foresters, Forest Supervisors, and Forest Rangers.

Section 251.74 - Establishment, Modification, or Elimination

National Forest Wilderness will be established, modified, or eliminated in accordance with the provisions of Sections 3(b), (d), and (e) of the Wilderness Act. The Chief, Forest Service, shall arrange for issuing public notices, appointing hearing officers, holding public hearings, and notifying the Governors of the States concerned and the governing board of each county in which the lands involved are located.

- a. At least 30 days' public notice shall be given of the proposed action and intent to hold a public hearing. Public notice shall include publication in the Federal Register and in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the land involved.
- b. Public hearings shall be held at locations convenient to the area affected. If the land involved is in more than one State, at least one hearing shall be held in each State in which a portion of the land lies.
- c. A record of the public hearing and the views submitted subsequent to public notice and prior to the close of the public hearing shall be included with any recommendations to the President and to the Congress with respect to any such action.
- d. At least 30 days before the date of the public hearing, suitable advice shall be furnished to the Governor of each State and the

governing board of each county or, in Alaska, the borough in which the lands are located, and Federal Departments and agencies concerned; and such officers or Federal agencies shall be invited to submit their views on the proposed action at the hearing or in writing by not later than 30 days following the date of the hearing. Any views submitted in response to such advice with respect to any proposed Wilderness action shall be included with any recommendations to the President and to the Congress with respect to any such action.

Section 251.75 - Commercial Enterprises, Roads, Motor Vehicles, Motorized Equipment, Motorboats, Aircraft, Aircraft Landing Facilities, Airdrops, Structures, and Cutting of Trees

Except as provided in the Wilderness Act, subsequent legislation establishing a particular Wilderness unit, or Sections 251.27, 251.28, 251.30, 251.75 (c) and (d), 251.76, 251.77, and 251.81 through 251.85, inclusive, of these regulations, and subject to existing rights, there shall be in National Forest Wilderness no commercial enterprises; no temporary or permanent roads, no aircraft landing strips, no heliports or helispots; no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, motorboats, or other forms of mechanical transport; no landing of aircraft; no dropping of materials, supplies, or persons from aircraft; no structures or installations; and no cutting of trees for non-wilderness purposes.

- a. "Mechanical transport," as herein used, shall include any contrivance which travels over ground, snow, or water on wheels, tracks, skids, or by flotation and is propelled by a nonliving power source contained or carried on or within the device.
- b. "Motorized equipment," as herein used, shall include any machine activated by a nonliving power source, except that small battery-powered, hand-carried devices such as flashlights, shavers, and Geiger counters are not classed as motorized equipment.
- c. The Chief, Forest Service, may authorize occupancy and use of National Forest land by officers, employees, agencies, or agents of the Federal, State, and county governments to carry out the purposes of the Wilderness Act and will prescribe conditions under which motorized equipment, mechanical transport, aircraft, aircraft landing strips, heliports, helispots, installations, or structures may be used, transported, or installed by the Forest Service and its agents and by other Federal, State, or county agencies or their agents, to meet the minimum requirements for authorized activities to protect and administer the Wilderness and its resources. The Chief may also prescribe the conditions under which such equipment, transport, aircraft, installations, or structures may be used in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons, damage to property, or other purposes.
- d. The Chief, Forest Service, may permit, subject to such restrictions as he deems desirable, the landing of aircraft and the use of motorboats at places within any Wilderness where these uses were established prior to the date the Wilderness was

designated by Congress as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Chief may also permit the maintenance of aircraft landing strips, heliports, or helispots which existed when the Wilderness was designated by Congress as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Section 251.76 - Grazing of Livestock

The grazing of livestock, where such use was established before the date of legislation which includes an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System, shall be permitted to continue under the general regulations covering grazing of livestock on the National Forests and in accordance with special provisions covering grazing use in units of National Forest Wilderness which the Chief of the Forest Service may prescribe for general application in such units or may arrange to have prescribed for individual units.

The Chief, Forest Service, may permit, subject to such conditions as he deems necessary, the maintenance, reconstruction, or relocation of those livestock management improvements and structures which existed within a Wilderness when it was incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System. Additional improvements or structures may be built when necessary to protect wilderness values.

Section 251.77 - Permanent Structures and Commercial Services

Motels, summer homes, stores, resorts, organization camps, hunting and fishing lodges, electronic installations, and similar structures and uses are prohibited in National Forest Wilderness. The Chief, Forest Service, may permit temporary structures and commercial services within National Forest Wilderness to the extent necessary for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes, which may include, but are not limited to, the public services generally offered by packers, outfitters, and guides.

Section 251.78 - Poisons and Herbicides

Poisons and herbicides will not be used to control wildlife, fish, insects, or plants within any Wilderness except by or under the direct supervision of the Forest Service or other agency designated by the Chief, Forest Service; however, the personal use of household-type insecticides by visitors to provide for health and sanitation is specifically excepted from this prohibition.

Section 251.79 - Jurisdiction over Wildlife and Fish

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibility of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the National Forests.

Section 251.80 - Water Rights

Nothing in these regulations constitutes an expressed or implied claim or denial on the part of the Department of Agriculture as to exemption from State water laws.

Section 251.81 - Access to Surrounded State and Private Lands

States or persons, and their successors in interest, who own land completely surrounded by National Forest Wilderness shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to that land. "Adequate access" is defined as the combination of routes and modes of travel which will, as determined by the Forest Service, cause the least lasting impact on the primitive character of the land and at the same time will serve the reasonable purposes for which the State and private land is held or used. Access by routes or modes of travel not available to the general public under these regulations shall be given by written authorization issued by the Forest Service. The authorization will prescribe the means and the routes of travel to and from the privately owned or State-owned land which constitute adequate access and the conditions reasonably necessary to preserve the National Forest Wilderness.

Section 251.82 - Access to Valid Mining Claims or Valid Occupancies

Persons with valid mining claims or other valid occupancies wholly within National Forest Wilderness shall be permitted access to such surrounded claims or occupancies by means consistent with the preservation of National Forest Wilderness which have been or are being customarily used with respect to other such claims or occupancies surrounded by National Forest Wilderness. The Forest Service will, when appropriate, issue permits which shall prescribe the routes of travel to and from the surrounded claims or occupancies, the mode of travel, and other conditions reasonably necessary to preserve the National Forest Wilderness.

Section 251.83 - Mining, Mineral Leases, and Mineral Permits

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these regulations, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall extend to each National Forest Wilderness for the period specified in the Wilderness Act or subsequent establishing legislation to the same extent they were applicable prior to the date the Wilderness was designated by Congress as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

- a. Whoever hereafter locates a mining claim in National Forest Wilderness shall within 30 days thereafter file a written notice of his Post Office address and the location of that mining claim in the office of the Forest Supervisor or District Ranger having jurisdiction over the National Forest land on which the claim is located.
- b. Holders of unpatented mining claims validly established on any National Forest Wilderness prior to inclusion of such unit in the National Wilderness Preservation System shall be accorded the rights provided by the United States mining laws as then applicable to the National Forest land involved. Persons locating mining claims in any unit of National Forest Wilderness on or after the date on which the said unit was included in the National Wilderness Preservation System shall be accorded the rights provided by the United States mining laws as applicable to the National Forest land involved and subject to provisions specified in the establishing legislation. All claimants shall comply with reasonable conditions prescribed by the Chief, Forest

Service, for the protection of National Forest resources in accordance with the general purposes of maintaining the National Wilderness Preservation System unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness and so as to provide for the preservation of its wilderness character; and a performance bond may be required.

- (1) Prior to commencing operation or development of any mining claim, or to cutting timber thereon, mining claimants shall file written notice in the office of the Forest Supervisor or District Ranger having jurisdiction over the land involved. Unless within 20 days after such notice is given the Forest Service requires the claimant to furnish operating plans or to accept a permit governing such operations, he may commence operation, development, or timber cutting.
- (2) No claimant shall construct roads across National Forest Wilderness unless authorized by the Forest Service. Application to construct a road to a mining claim shall be filed with the Forest Service and shall be accompanied by a plat showing the location of the proposed road and by a description of the type and standard of the road. The Chief, Forest Service, shall, when appropriate, authorize construction of the road as proposed or shall require such changes in location and type and standard of construction as are necessary to safeguard the National Forest resources, including wilderness values, consistent with the use of the land for mineral location, exploration, development, drilling, and production and for transmission lines, waterlines, telephone lines, and processing operations, including, where essential, the use of mechanical transport, aircraft or motorized equipment.
- (3) Claimants shall cut timber on mining claims within National Forest Wilderness only for the actual development of the claim or uses reasonably incident thereto. Any severance or removal of timber, other than severance or removal to provide clearance, shall be in accordance with sound principles of forest management and in such a manner as to minimize the adverse effect on the wilderness character of the land.
- (4) All claimants shall, in developing and operating their mining claims, take those reasonable measures, including settling ponds, necessary for the disposal of tailings, dumpage, and other deleterious materials or substances to prevent obstruction, pollution, excessive siltation, or deterioration of the land, streams, ponds, lakes, or springs, as may be directed by the Forest Service.
- (5) On mining claims validly established prior to inclusion of the land within the National Wilderness Preservation System, claimants shall, as directed by the Forest Service and if application for patent is not pending, take all reasonable measures to remove any improvements no longer needed for mining purposes and which were installed after the land

was designated by Congress as Wilderness and, by appropriate treatment, restore, as nearly as practicable, the original contour of the surface of the land which was disturbed subsequent to the date this regulation is adopted and which is no longer needed in performing location, exploration, drilling, and production and promote its revegetation by natural means. On such part of the claim where restoration to approximately the original contour is not feasible, restoration for such part shall provide a combination of bank slopes and contour gradient conducive to soil stabilization and revegetation by natural means.

(6) On claims validly established after the date the land was included within the National Wilderness Preservation System, claimants shall, as directed by the Forest Service, take all reasonable measures to remove improvements no longer needed for mining purposes and, by appropriate treatment, restore, as near as practicable, the original contour of the surface of the land which was disturbed and which is no longer needed in performing location and exploration, drilling and production, and to revegetate and to otherwise prevent or control accelerated soil erosion.

c. The title to timber on patented claims validly established after the land was included within the National Wilderness Preservation System remains in the United States, subject to a right to cut and use timber for mining purposes. So much of the mature timber may be cut and used as is needed in the extraction, removal, and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if needed timber is not otherwise reasonably available. The cutting shall comply with the requirements for sound principles of forest management as defined by the National Forest rules and regulations and set forth in stipulations issued by the Chief, Forest Service, which as a minimum incorporate the following basic principles of forest management:

(1) harvesting operations shall be so conducted as to minimize soil movement and damage from water runoff; and

(2) slash shall be disposed of and other precautions shall be taken to minimize damage from forest insects, disease, and fire.

d. Mineral leases, permits, and licenses covering lands within National Forest Wilderness will contain reasonable stipulations for the protection of the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for purposes for which they are leased, permitted, or licensed. The Chief, Forest Service, shall specify the conditions to be included in such stipulations.

e. Permits shall not be issued for the removal of mineral materials commonly known as "common varieties" under the Materials Act of July 31, 1947, as amended and supplemented (30 U.S.C. 601-604).

Section 251.84 - Prospecting for Minerals and Other Resources

The Chief, Forest Service, shall allow any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about minerals or other resources in National Forest Wilderness except that any such activity for gathering information shall be carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment, and except, further, that:

- a. No person shall have any right or interest in or to any mineral deposits which may be discovered through prospecting or other information-gathering activity after the legal date on which the United States mining laws and laws pertaining to mineral leasing cease to apply to the specific Wilderness, nor shall any person after such date have any preference in applying for a mineral lease, license, or permit.
- b. No overland motor vehicle or other form of mechanical overland transport may be used in connection with prospecting for minerals or any activity for the purpose of gathering information about minerals or other resources except as authorized by the Chief, Forest Service.
- c. Any person desiring to use motorized equipment, to land aircraft, or to make substantial excavations for mineral prospecting or for other purposes shall apply in writing to the office of the Forest Supervisor or District Ranger having jurisdiction over the land involved. Excavations shall be considered "substantial" which singularly or collectively exceed 200 cubic feet within any area which can be bounded by a rectangle containing 20 surface acres. Such use or excavation may be authorized by a permit issued by the Forest Service. Such permits may provide for the protection of National Forest resources, including wilderness values, protection of the public, and restoration of disturbed areas, including the posting of performance bonds.
- d. Prospecting for water resources and the establishment of new reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities needed in the public interest and the subsequent maintenance of such facilities, all pursuant to Section 4(d)(4)(1) of the Wilderness Act, will be permitted when and as authorized by the President.

Section 251.86 - National Forest Primitive Areas

Within those areas of National Forests classified as "Primitive" on the effective date of the Wilderness Act, September 3, 1964, there shall be no roads or other provision for motorized transportation, no commercial timber cutting, and no occupancy under special-use permit for hotels, stores, resorts, summer homes, organization camps, hunting and fishing lodges, or similar uses: Provided, That existing roads over National Forest lands reserved from the public domain and roads necessary for the exercise of a statutory right of ingress and egress may be allowed under appropriate conditions determined by the Chief, Forest Service.

Grazing of domestic livestock, development of water storage projects which do not involve road construction, and improvements necessary for the protection of the National Forests may be permitted, subject to such restrictions as the Chief, Forest Service, deems desirable. Within Primitive Areas, when the use is for other than administrative needs of the Forest Service, use by other Federal agencies when authorized by the Chief, and in emergencies, the landing of aircraft and the use of motorboats are prohibited on National Forest land or water unless such use by aircraft or motorboats has already become well established, the use of motor vehicles is prohibited, and the use of other motorized equipment is prohibited except as authorized by the Chief. These restrictions are not intended as limitations on statutory rights of ingress and egress or of prospecting, locating, and developing mineral resources.


(78 Stat.890, 16 U.S.C. 1131-1136; 30 Stat. 35, as amended 16 U.S.C. 551; 74 Stat. 215, 16 U.S.C. 528-531)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 31st day of May, 1966


/s/ Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture

NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS AND PRIMITIVE AREAS

JANUARY 1, 1966

 WILDERNESS
(UNITS OF THE NATIONAL
WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM)

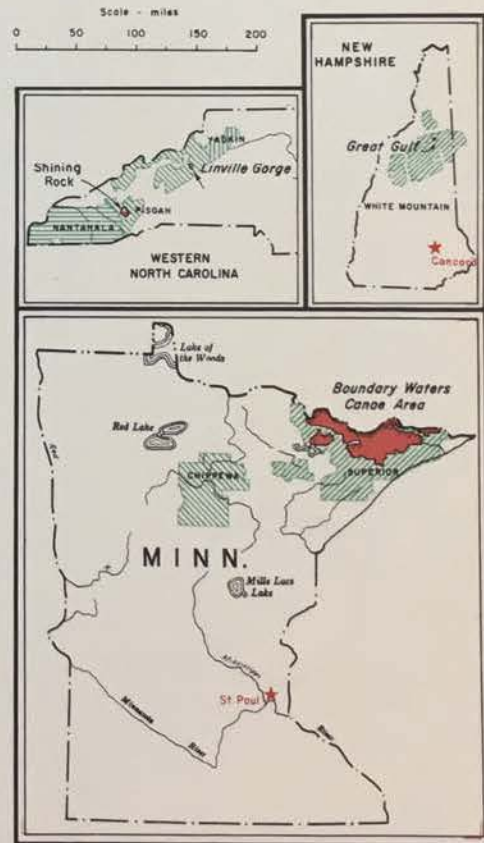
 PRIMITIVE AREAS

 NATIONAL FORESTS AND
PURCHASE UNITS

National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas
as of January 1, 1966

State	Wilderness		Primitive Areas	
	Number of Units	Net Area (Acres)	Number of Units	Net Area (Acres)
Arizona.....	5	420,707	4*	250,936
California.....	13	1,256,884	8	560,399
Colorado.....	5	280,104	6	554,283
Idaho.....	1*	987,910	3	1,642,388
Minnesota.....	1	886,673	0	0
Montana.....	5*	1,482,567	4	417,140
Nevada.....	1	64,667	0	0
New Hampshire...	1	5,552	0	0
New Mexico.....	5	679,398	3*	335,424
North Carolina....	2	20,975	0	0
Oregon.....	9	663,062	1	86,700
Utah.....	0	0	1	240,717
Washington.....	3	576,589	1	801,000
Wyoming.....	4	1,780,994	4	586,000
Total.....	54	9,108,082	34	5,474,987

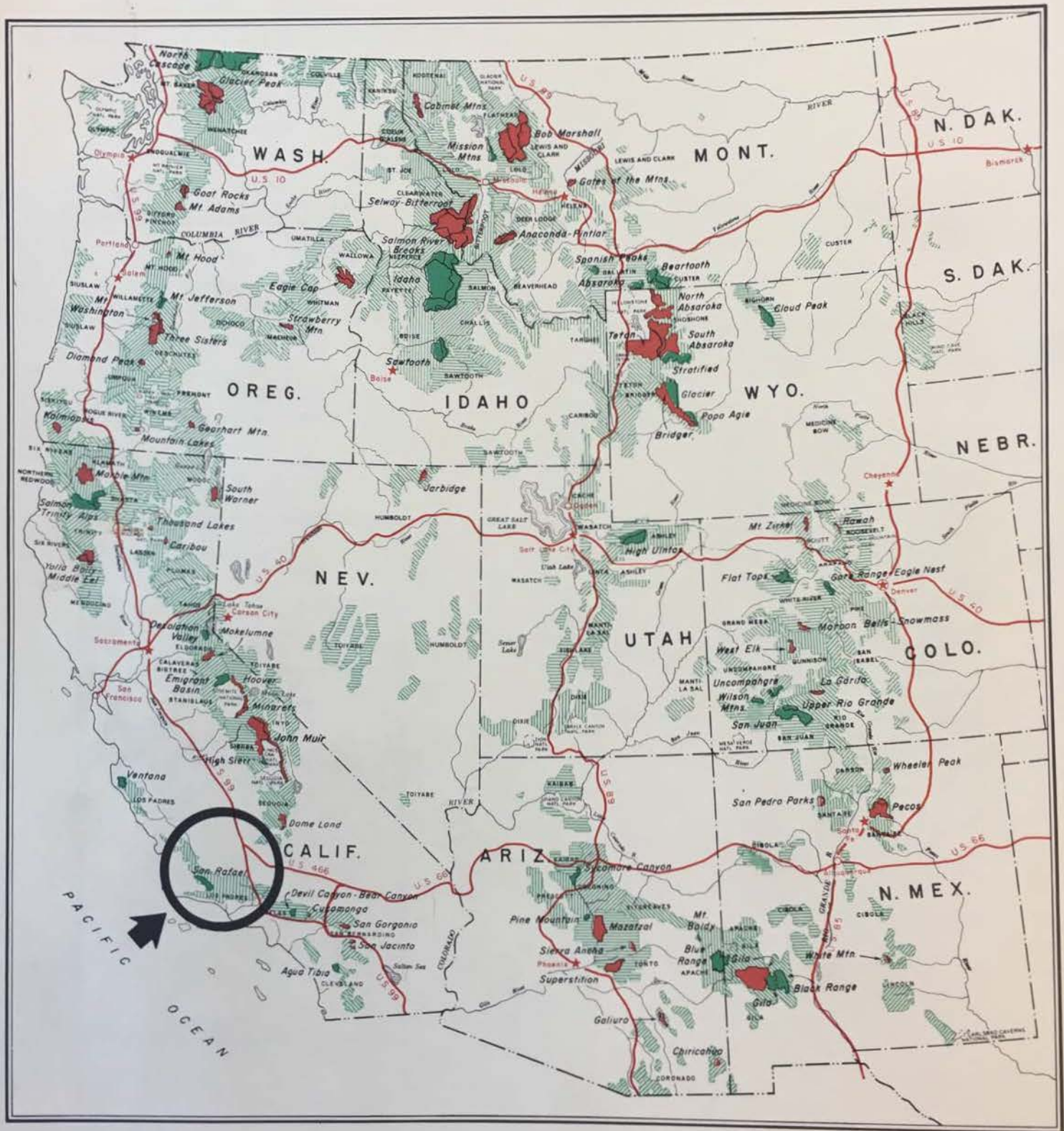
★ STATE CAPITALS
○ REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS



* Includes unit also located in an adjacent State. Total adjusted.

National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas

January 1, 1966



(Arrow shows location of area described in report.)