

A Proposal

2300
(2320)
Box 24

Mt. Jefferson Wilderness

Willamette · Deschutes · Mt. Hood
National Forests of Oregon

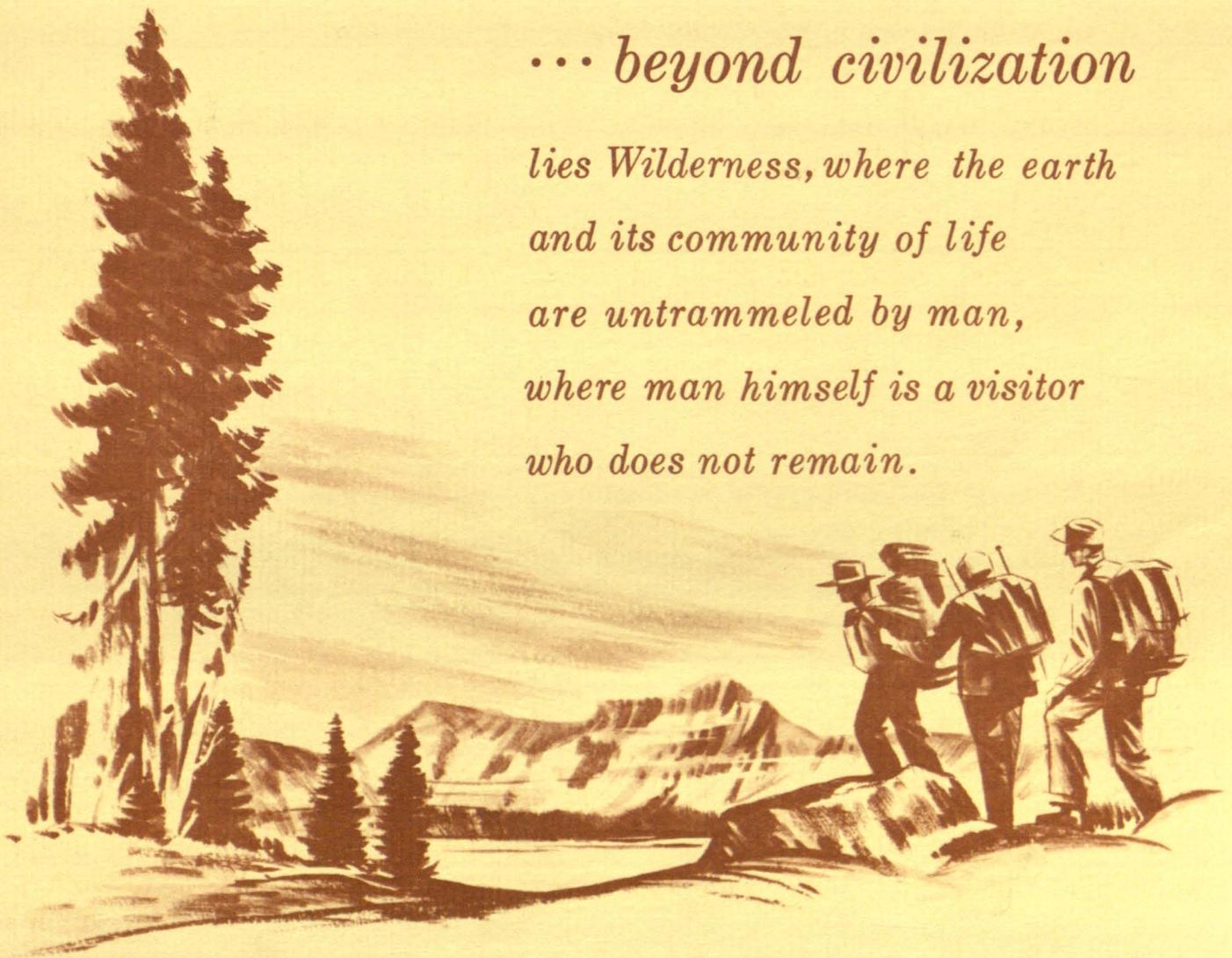
... beyond civilization

*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.

PROPOSED

MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS

OREGON

Recommended by:



(Chief, U.S. Forest Service)



(Date)

Report Approved:

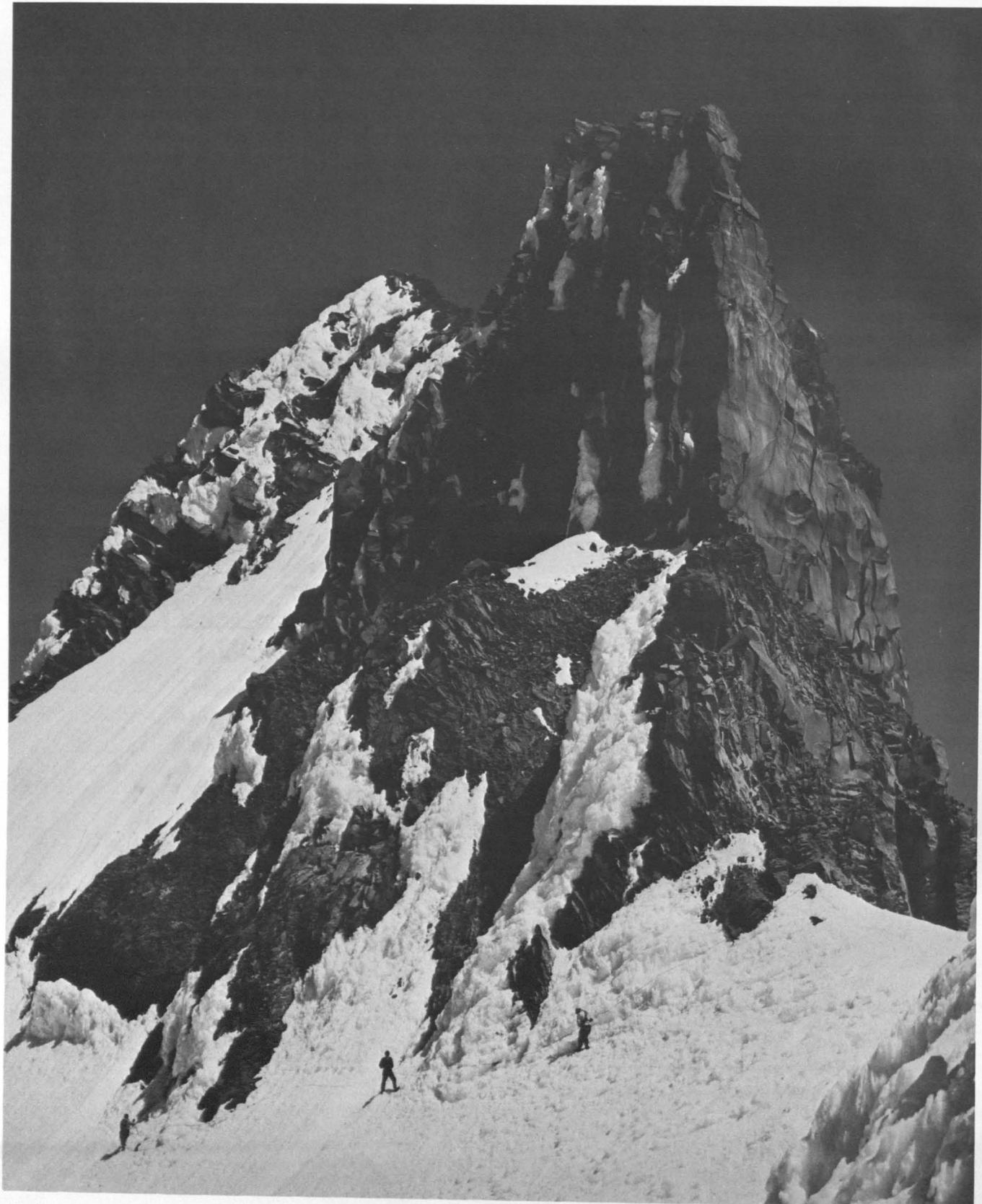


(Secretary of Agriculture)

August 11 1967

(Date)

SUMMIT OF MT. JEFFERSON from southwest (Photo by Edwin J. Dolan)



Report on the Proposed
MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS
Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood
National Forests, Oregon

RECOMMENDATION

This proposal recommends that 81,761 acres of the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area within the Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood National Forests, State of Oregon, and 14,701 contiguous acres be classified as Wilderness by Act of Congress and be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The total acreage would be 96,462 acres. It would be called the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood National Forests, 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.

It is further recommended that Primitive Area status be lifted from seven small areas totaling 3,272 acres presently in the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Pacific Northwest Region

Portland, Oregon

MT. JEFFERSON from Pyramid Butte



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PROPOSED MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS

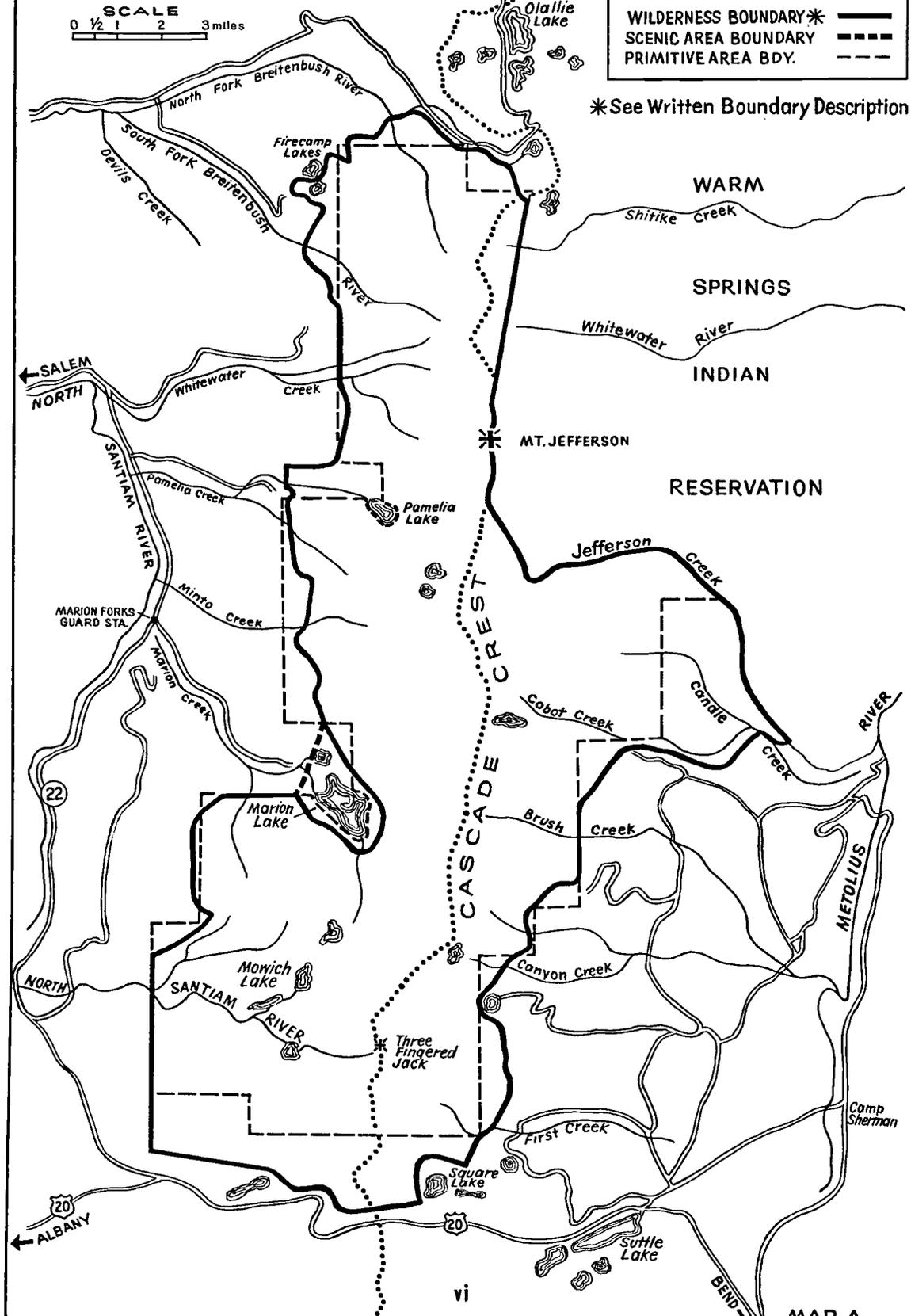
1967

SCALE
0 1/2 1 2 3 miles

LEGEND

- WILDERNESS BOUNDARY * ———
- SCENIC AREA BOUNDARY - - - - -
- PRIMITIVE AREA BDY. - - - - -

*See Written Boundary Description



T 9 S

T 10 S

T 11 S

T 12 S

T 13 S

vi

MAP A

R 7 E

R 7 1/2 E

R 8 E

R 9 E

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 public hearings held June 2, 1964, and October 26, 1966. Recommendations from other Government agencies have likewise been considered. The field studies, public comments, and comments from other Government agencies fully examined the impact of classification as Wilderness on the resources of the area.

LOCATION

The proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, which is part of the Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood National Forests, is located in the Cascade Range in parts of Jefferson, Linn, and Marion Counties, State of Oregon. The area is approximately 60 airline miles southeast of the city of Salem. It extends about 25 miles along the crest of the range in a generally north-south direction. Secondary roads from U.S. Highway 20 and State Highway 22 lead to the boundaries of this proposed Wilderness.

NATURAL RESOURCES

About 87 percent of the proposed Wilderness is covered with vegetation. It consists of conifer forests interspersed with small scattered meadows. Approximately 61 percent of the area is productive forest land, with an estimated volume of 1.3 billion board feet of commercial timber. Species include Pacific silver fir, white fir, subalpine fir, mountain hemlock, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and ponderosa pine. The timber production potential at lower elevations is good, but it is relatively poor at higher elevations because of the shallow, rocky soils and a short growing season.

Wildlife values are significant. The area is used as summer range by the black-tailed deer, mule deer, and Roosevelt elk. Big-game hunting is popular in season. Small mammals and birds are reasonably abundant. Fishing is a major attraction of the proposed Wilderness. More than 50 lakes offer a wilderness fishing experience. Fishing streams are limited to the northern part of the area.

A stable supply of high-quality water is an important benefit of the proposed Wilderness. This would remain essentially unchanged under Wilderness classification. No storage reservoirs exist within the area, and no plans for such projects are known at this time.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

The proposed Wilderness offers a variety of wilderness characteristics and attributes, including outstanding scenery, tranquil lakes, alpine meadows, and broad expanses of conifer forests. It is well suited for Wilderness and, except for trails and places where visitors have camped, there is little evidence of man's activity.

Mt. Jefferson, with its active glaciers, and Three Fingered Jack are the dominant peaks of the area. Many smaller volcanic cones are present.

Elevations in the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness range from about 3,000 feet in the stream valleys to nearly 10,500 feet on Mt. Jefferson.

The summers are relatively dry with rainfall averaging less than one inch in July and August.

PROXIMITY TO POPULATION AND TO OTHER WILDERNESSES

The proposed Wilderness is relatively close to Portland, Salem, Albany, Bend, and many other western and central Oregon communities.

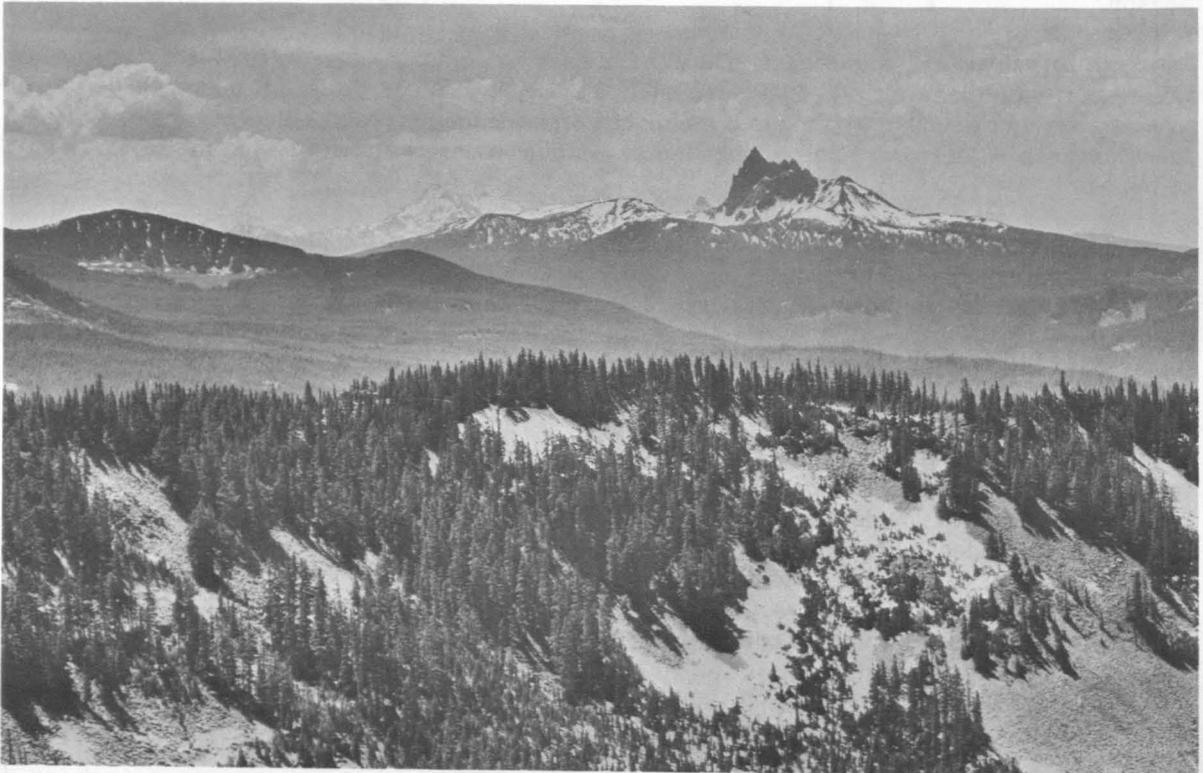
There are four other Wildernesses in the Oregon Cascades in this vicinity. The closest is the 46,655-acre Mt. Washington Wilderness, about five miles to the south.

ACREAGE SUMMARY

Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area	85,033 ¹
Additions 1 - 11	14,701
Exclusions A-B, D-H	<u>3,272</u>
Net Change	<u>+11,429</u>
Proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness	96,462

¹ Computed acreage of Primitive Area revised from 86,700 to 85,033 due to the use of more accurate base maps.

THREE FINGERED JACK and the Three Sisters from the north



THE AREA

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness lies within the Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood National Forests, State of Oregon. It is located in the Cascade Range in parts of Jefferson, Linn, and Marion Counties, approximately 60 miles southeast of the city of Salem. It is an irregular tract about three to four miles wide near Mt. Jefferson, and more than 10 miles wide a few miles to the south. The area extends about 25 miles along the crest of the range, running in a generally north-south direction. It is accessible from U.S. Highway 20 and State Highway 22, both of which are major highways between the Willamette Valley and central Oregon.

Appendix A gives a detailed description of the boundary of the recommended Wilderness. The boundary is also shown on Map A on page vi of this report and on 1"= 1 mile scale maps on file in the offices of the Forest Supervisors, Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood National Forests, in Eugene, Bend, and Portland, Oregon; Regional Forester, Portland, Oregon; and Chief, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

The proposed Wilderness consists of 96,462 acres of National Forest land, 81,761 acres within the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area and 11 adjacent areas, totaling 14,701 acres. All of the land in the proposed Wilderness is Federally owned.

The Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area was established by order of Chief Forester R. Y. Stuart on October 30, 1930, under the authority of Regulation L-20. The original area contained 52,200 acres. It was enlarged to the present 85,033 acres by order of Chief Forester R. Y. Stuart on June 8, 1933. Neither the boundary nor acreage of the Primitive Area has changed since that date.

Area (in Acres) by Forest and County Within Proposed Wilderness

Forest	County			Total
	Jefferson	Linn	Marion	
Willamette	623	49,169	11,946	61,738
Deschutes	30,931	--	--	30,931
Mt. Hood	704	--	3,089	3,793
Total	32,258	49,169	15,035	96,462

PRINCIPAL TOPOGRAPHIC AND SCENIC FEATURES

The main crest of the Cascade Range in central Oregon rises to an average altitude of slightly more than 5,000 feet and consists of an elongated volcanic plateau surmounted by several large steep-sided volcanic cones. The proposed Wilderness contains two such surmounting cones, Mt. Jefferson (10,497 feet) in the north part and Three Fingered Jack (7,841 feet) in the south. Many smaller volcanic cones are also present; some are highly modified by erosion but other younger cones, such as Forked Butte, South Cinder Peak, and Red Butte, retain much of their original form.

The lower slopes are covered with talus and deposits of pumice and glacial debris on which dense conifer forests occur. These slopes are dissected by stream valleys which are predominately U-shaped as a result of glacial erosion. The heads of the U-shaped valleys terminate in bare rocky basins, many of which are filled with small lakes. The cirques high on Mt. Jefferson contain several prominent glaciers.

Elevations vary from about 3,000 feet on Jefferson Creek and the South Fork of the Breitenbush River to 10,497 feet at the summit of Mt. Jefferson. The small lakes and meadows lie largely between 5,000 and 6,000 feet.

The following are some of the principal topographic and scenic features of the area:

1. Mt. Jefferson (10,497 feet). Ranking as the second highest peak in Oregon, Mt. Jefferson is one of the major volcanic cones in the Cascade Range. Although this mountain contains five major glaciers, it is nearly devoid of snow in the late summer and fall, and massive rock outcrops and talus slopes are visible. Its eastern slope is within the Warm Springs Indian Reservation.
2. Three Fingered Jack (7,841 feet). This eroded volcanic cone is the second most prominent feature in the area. With the exception of Crater Lake, this mountain provides the most outstanding display of inner volcanic structure in Oregon. The fragmental materials of the summit cone consist of buff, brown, red, orange, and gray volcanic rocks. Its unusual appearance, with three towering rock needles, has made it a well-known feature of the Oregon Cascades.
3. Jefferson Park. Jefferson Park is located at the northern base of Mt. Jefferson at about 5,800 feet elevation. This gentle-rolling subalpine meadow at the crest of the Cascade Range is probably one of the most picturesque mountain areas in Oregon. Alpine vegetation and small lakes are combined in an enchanting and inspiring scenic environment.
4. Hunts Cove. Hunts Cove is located on the southern base of Mt. Jefferson. Precipitous slopes ring this basin on three sides. The lakes and small meadows are separated by dense thickets of subalpine fir and mountain hemlock.
5. Lava Flows. The long, narrow lava flows in the canyons of Jefferson and Cabot Creeks are some of the most recent volcanism in Oregon. An extensive stand of Douglas-fir, white fir, and ponderosa pine is isolated from the adjoining forest by the junction of these two flows.
6. Eight Lakes Basin. The Eight Lakes Basin lies to the west of Three Fingered Jack. There are actually fourteen fishing lakes and many more smaller lakes in this basin. The larger and more popular are Duffy, Mowich, Jorn, and Santiam. Santiam Lake provides an exceptionally picturesque view of the western face of Three Fingered Jack.

CLIMATE

The area is dominated by a maritime air mass most of the year. Annual precipitation averages approximately 75 inches, with more than 50 percent in the form of snow. Bright warm days can generally be expected from July through September.

COVER TYPES

Vegetative cover is mostly conifer forests characteristic of the middle-to-high elevations in the mountainous regions of western Oregon and Washington. Species composition and stand characteristics are similar to those of the Three Sisters region.

Forest types cover approximately 87 percent of the proposed Wilderness; barren rocks and glaciers about 12 percent; grasslands about 2 percent; and water about one percent.

SANTIAM LAKE and west side of Three Fingered Jack



RESOURCES

WILDERNESS

The central Oregon Cascades are characterized by volcanic peaks, glaciers, alpine meadows, conifer forests, and numerous lakes. The proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness is one of the outstanding areas in this general region of superb mountain scenery. The broad expanse of natural forests and lakes topped by the towering bulk of Mt. Jefferson forms a setting to inspire any visitor. The area has not been modified significantly by the works of man.

There are nearly 150 lakes in the proposed Wilderness. A hiker or rider may camp near one of the larger lakes along the main trails or he may seek the solitude of a small lake reached only by cross-country travel. Many of the lesser buttes and peaks are easily climbed and provide highly scenic views. Looking south, Mt. Washington and the Three Sisters are seen in the foreground, and beyond and around them the Cascade Range stretches into the distant background. From a vantage point on the main crest, one can see in the distance both the dense Douglas-fir forests of western Oregon and the open pine stands of eastern Oregon. The visitor feels far above and away from the usual pressure of modern civilization.

Deer can often be seen in the meadows, especially in the early morning and late evening. There is the usual complement of high-country birds of both eastern and western Oregon. During certain months of the year, numerous migratory birds can be observed.

The story of volcanism and the development of the "High Cascades" can be read in the geological features. Many examples of glacial action are displayed for those interested in the earth-changing processes. One can find small islands of ageless trees, lava casts, and other interesting natural exhibits in the rugged lava fields in the eastern portion of the area.

There are opportunities to see many varieties of wild flowers in bloom. Green meadows with multi-colored displays of flowers may be encountered next to receding snowbanks in the early summer. Some of the most striking varieties are the lupine and Indian paintbrush of the drier meadows, the asters and monkeyflower in the greener meadows, and the penstemon and sedum in the rocky ledges.

There are four other Wildernesses in the Oregon Cascades on the three Forests involved in this proposal. These Wildernesses are: Mt. Hood Wilderness in the Mt. Hood National Forest; and Mt. Washington, Three Sisters, and Diamond Peak Wildernesses in the Willamette and Deschutes National Forests. These four total about 290,000 acres in size.

RECREATION

There are many recreation activities to be enjoyed in the area that are enhanced by the wilderness environment. Nearly 160 miles of hiking and riding trails pass through a variety of scenery and elevations. Fishing is good on many of the lakes and is a major attraction of the proposed Wilderness. The early deer hunt in this area offers "a primitive and unconfined type of recreation." There are no streams suitable for canoeing or rafting.

Mt. Jefferson and Three Fingered Jack offer challenging climbing routes for the experienced mountaineer. Opportunities for ski touring and ski mountaineering are available throughout the area.

There are numerous campsites near the lakes for backpackers and trail riders with not more than three or four head of stock. Campsites with capacity for large horseback groups are limited in number. The location of water is a determining factor in areas away from the lakes.

Estimated use in 1966 by hikers and riders in the proposed Wilderness was:

	<u>Visits</u>	<u>Visitor Days</u>
Hiking	5,754	21,643
Riding	<u>1,083</u>	<u>7,370</u>
Total	6,837	29,013

The trend in use indicates an increase of about 20 percent per year.

The area is visited regularly by Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other youth groups. These organizations often arrange week-long backpack trips along the Oregon Skyline Trail, or they establish base camps at one of the larger lakes.

The need and availability of the various types of recreation opportunities in the general area surrounding the proposal have been considered.

Studies of potential winter sports sites within the proposed Wilderness have found the sites to have only marginal characteristics necessary for a commercial ski development. Expansion of existing winter sports areas and development of potential new sites elsewhere in the Oregon Cascades should accommodate winter sports needs for the foreseeable future.

Although the area is one of scenic beauty, there is no natural phenomenon of such unique character that access by road would be needed to make it available to large numbers of people.

The proposed Wilderness is relatively close to Portland, Salem, Albany, Bend, and many other western and central Oregon communities.

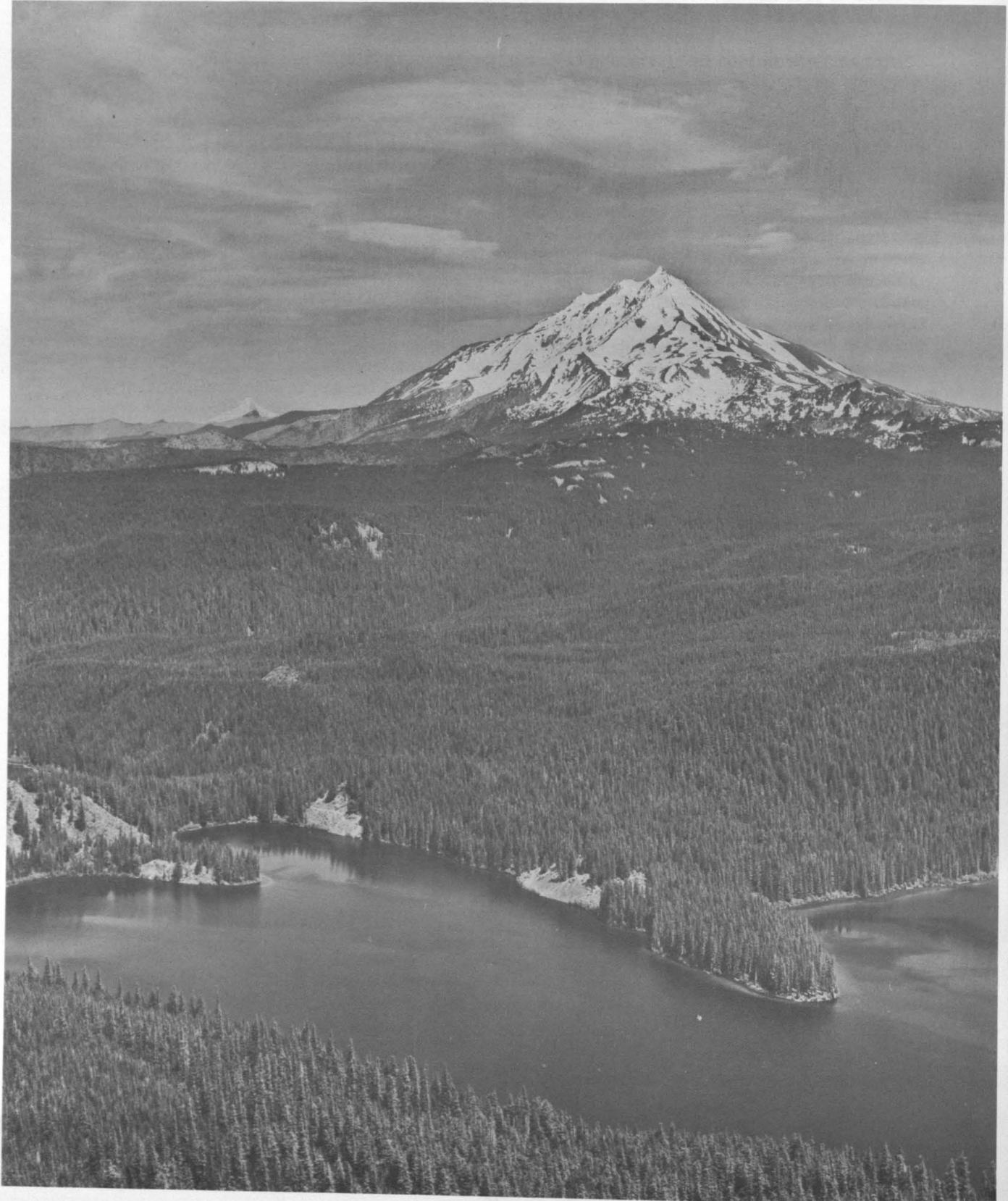
TIMBER

Much of the commercial forest land is covered with mature timber stands consisting mainly of the true fir-mountain hemlock type. This type occurs at middle-to-high elevations in the Oregon Cascades. It is composed of both pure stands and various mixtures of Pacific silver fir, sub-alpine fir, mountain hemlock, and other upper-slope species.

Approximately 58,700 acres (61 percent of the area) are classified as productive forest land with an estimated volume of 1,350 million board feet of commercial timber.

Timber production potential at lower elevations is good. It is relatively poor at higher elevations because of the shallow, rocky soils and the short growing season.

MT. JEFFERSON and Mt. Hood from over Marion Lake



ACREAGE BY LAND CLASSES

	<u>Acres</u>
Commercial forest	58,719
Sawtimber	38,079
Pole stands	17,384
Seedlings and saplings	<u>3,256</u>
	58,719
Noncommercial forest and nonforest	<u>37,743</u>
Total	96,462

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST TYPES

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area</u> (acres)	<u>Volume</u> (MM bd. ft.)
True fir-mountain hemlock	36,557	823
Douglas-fir	9,270	408
Lodgepole pine	7,790	30
White fir	2,739	65
Ponderosa pine	1,173	23
Other	<u>1,190</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	58,719	1,351

Appendix B, Table II, gives a detailed inventory of forest types and size classes.

An estimated 119 million board feet (10 percent) of the commercial timber is regarded as inoperable at the present time because it consists of species marginal in value as a result of abnormal log hauling costs. The bulk of this timber is located on the east side of the area. The remaining 1,232 million board feet (90 percent) is the operable timber resource that would be available for use in the calculation of the allowable cut if the area were not classified as Wilderness. Approximately 1,087 million board feet are on the Willamette Forest; 133 million on the Deschutes Forest; and 12 million on the Mt. Hood Forest. Appendix B, Table III, gives a detailed breakdown of the operable and inoperable commercial forest land.

The proposed Wilderness would contain only about 140 million more board feet of operable timber than is presently included in the Primitive Area and would, therefore, cause little change in the annual allowable cut for the National Forests involved. However, if the timber in the proposed Wilderness were available, it would contribute about 17.1 million board feet annually to these three Forests. This would increase the allowable cut for the Willamette Forest by 2.3 percent and the Deschutes Forest by 1.4 percent. The increase on the Mt. Hood Forest would be insignificant.

There would be no timber cutting for nonwilderness purposes within the proposed Wilderness.

WILDLIFE

Columbian black-tailed deer, mule deer, Roosevelt elk, black bear, and cougar inhabit the area. The mule deer, common to eastern Oregon, cross the crest of the range onto the west slopes in the summer where they intermingle with the black-tailed deer. The elk are concentrated in the northern portion but occasionally range to the south.

A variety of habitat provides feed, cover, and other protection for wildlife. The area is a part of the High Cascades early deer hunt designed for the hunter who wants to enjoy the high country at a most pleasant season and to possibly bag a trophy animal.

At present, there are no serious big-game problems. Closing of the forest canopy in the old burns, however, is reducing the available browse, and the ultimate result will be a decrease in the deer population.

A wide variety of small birds and mammals is native to the proposed Wilderness. Snowshoe hare, ruffed and blue grouse, and mountain quail are the principal small game species. Fur-bearers include the marten, fox, coyote, otter, mink, weasel, bobcat, beaver, and badger. Other small mammals are pocket gophers, pine squirrels, golden-mantled squirrels, flying squirrels, marmots, conies, various meadow mice, and porcupine.

Songbirds and other birds are numerous and include the Clark's nutcracker, raven, western crow, screech and horned owls, turkey vulture, hairy and downy woodpeckers, mountain bluebird, Oregon jay, western red-tailed and Cooper's hawks, and golden eagle. The Hepburn's rosy finch breeds adjacent to the glaciers on Mt. Jefferson.

More than 50 lakes are stocked by the Oregon State Game Commission. Rainbow and brook trout are the two most abundant species. Other species include brown, cutthroat, and golden trout, and kokanee. Fishing streams are limited to the northern part of the area. Appendix B gives a list of stocked lakes by size and fish species.

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

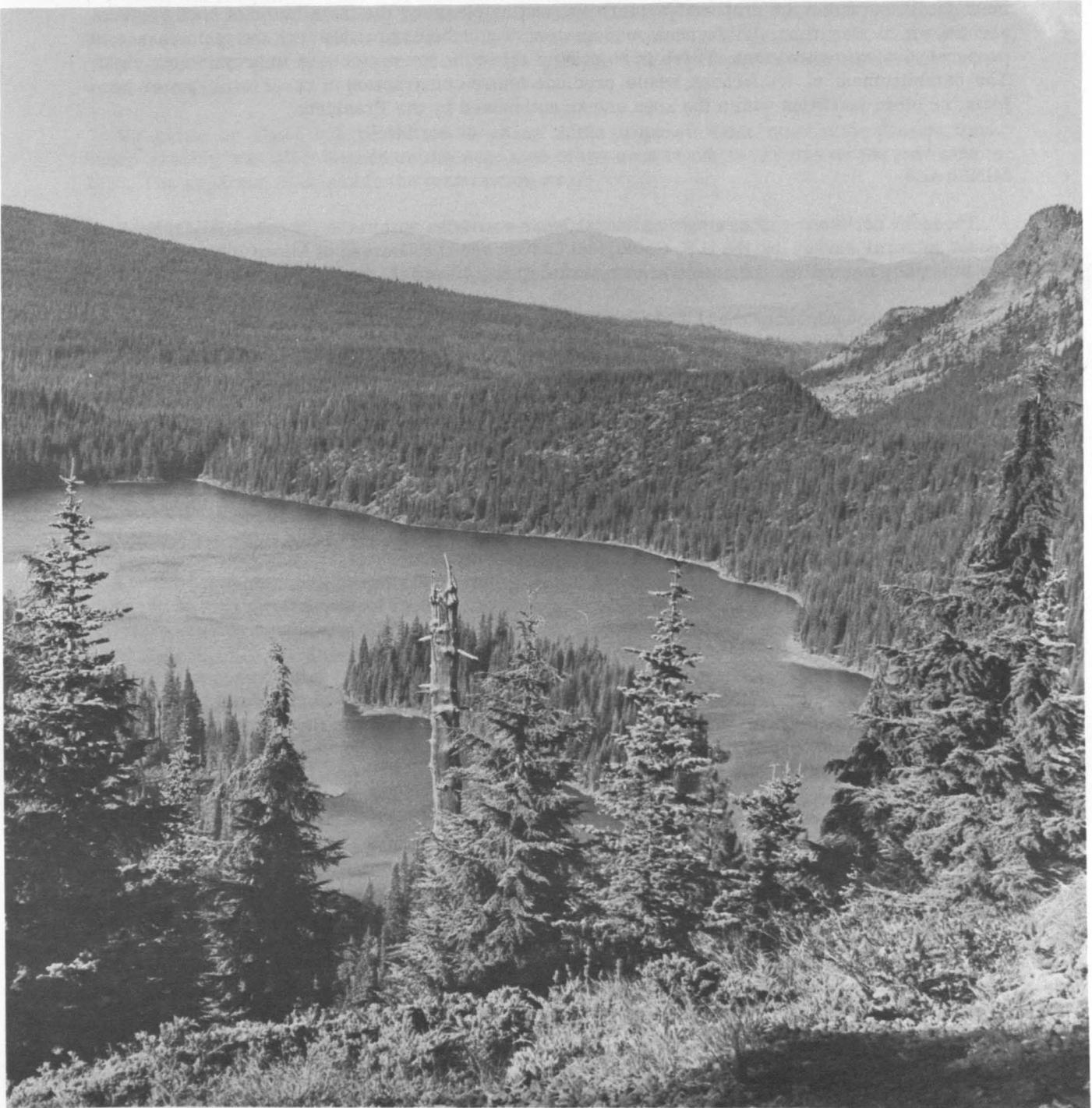
WATER

A stable yield of high-quality water is an important benefit of the proposed Wilderness. Average annual precipitation is about 75 inches, with more than 50 percent in the form of snow. This snow remains on the upper slopes into July and helps maintain a continuous downstream flow through the summer.

Lands within the proposed Wilderness that have been withdrawn for power purposes are:

1. Power Site Classification No. 291, dated September 9, 1936, covering lands along the headwaters of the North Santiam River, and also lands around Marion Lake and along Marion Creek.
2. Federal Power Commission Project No. 850 covering lands around Marion Lake. The application for this project was withdrawn on March 29, 1929.
3. Federal Power Commission Project No. 974 covering lands around Marion Lake and along Marion Creek. The application for this project was withdrawn on May 1, 1931.

MOWICH LAKE and Duffy Butte



The Federal Power Commission's current inventory of hydroelectric projects indicates there is one potential project which would utilize Marion Lake and some surrounding land within the proposed Wilderness. However, the Commission knows of no current plans to utilize the potential site for power development.

There are no existing reservoirs, power projects, transmission lines, or other water development facilities within the proposed Wilderness, and no plans for the installation of such projects are known at this time. Wilderness management would be compatible with the maintenance of proper hydrologic conditions. There is no need at this time for projects to improve water yield. The establishment of Wilderness would preclude future construction of reservoirs, power projects, or other facilities within the area unless authorized by the President.

MINERALS

There is no history of mining or mineral lease activities 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 combined report of the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines will accompany this report. Its summary is quoted below:

"The Mount Jefferson primitive area is in the Cascade Range of Oregon, in Linn, Marion, and Jefferson Counties. It is part of an elongate north-trending volcanic plateau surmounted by several large steep-sided volcanoes that are extinct or possibly dormant. The rocks in the area are predominantly of volcanic origin and include (a) a series of flows, breccias, and sedimentary rocks that are correlative with the volcanic rocks of the Western Cascade Range and (b) a younger series of flows and pyroclastic deposits that range in composition from rhyolite (?) to basalt and belong to the volcanic rocks of the High Cascade Range. The extrusive rocks are all cut by dikes and plugs that formed the eruptive centers for many of the flows and pyroclastic deposits. Most of the rocks are little changed from their original attitudes, but one normal fault with more than 1,000 feet of displacement locally follows part of the east border of the area along Jefferson Creek. Other faults occur but have minor displacements.

"Several areas, chiefly near extinct volcanic vents, are weakly mineralized with alunite and native sulfur, but neither is present in sufficient quantity to have commercial importance. Semiquantitative spectrographic analyses of samples collected from these mineralized areas and from panned concentrates of stream sediments indicate no concentrations of potentially valuable metallic minerals or metals.

"Small scattered deposits of windblown pumice, probably derived from vents in the Broken Top and Three Sisters area or Crater Lake area south of the Mount Jefferson area, are neither large enough nor pure enough to sustain profitable exploitation in 1966 or in the foreseeable future. Cinders, in cones and as thin discontinuous layers, are widely distributed in the primitive area; they probably are suitable for use as road ballast or surfacing and possibly as lightweight aggregate, but because cinders are widely available in large quantity elsewhere in Oregon, the largely inaccessible deposits in the Mount Jefferson primitive area are not economically suitable for exploitation. No minerals have been produced from the primitive area, and no mineral commodities known to occur within the boundaries can be mined economically at present (1966).

"Of the many springs in the area, some discharging large volumes of water, none had a temperature above that of normal ground water; hence, they have no potential for the production of thermal power."

FORAGE

Grass production is largely limited to the scattered meadows that comprise about 2 percent of the proposed Wilderness. Forage for pack and saddle stock is limited, and use must be carefully managed.

There are records of sheep grazing in the area as early as 1882. Portions of the proposed Wilderness, particularly those accessible from the east, were heavily grazed in the early 1900's. It is suspected that this use caused forage damage with subsequent deterioration of soil and watershed values.

No cattle or sheep are permitted to graze in the proposed Wilderness at the present time. Sheep grazing was discontinued on the west side of the area in the 1930's and on the east side in 1958. The apparent reasons for the termination were:

1. Encroachment of trees in meadow types and old burns which reduced suitable range.
2. Reduction of use around lakes and meadows because of recreation values.
3. Sheep grazing became uneconomical on marginal lands.

The present grazing impact by recreation stock is about 80 horse-months per year and the trend is upward.

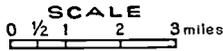
There are an estimated 1,700 acres of suitable recreation livestock range. Of this, about 300 acres adjacent to the popular lakes and favored campsites are generally heavily used. The remaining 1,400 acres are somewhat remote from the favored campsites and are only lightly used. This total acreage contains an estimated capacity of 350 animal-unit months per year.

The proposed Wilderness does not provide big-game winter range. It is doubtful if the game population will be affected by recreation stock use.

The available forage will be used to capacity by recreation stock and wildlife. There would be no grazing of cattle or sheep within the proposed Wilderness.

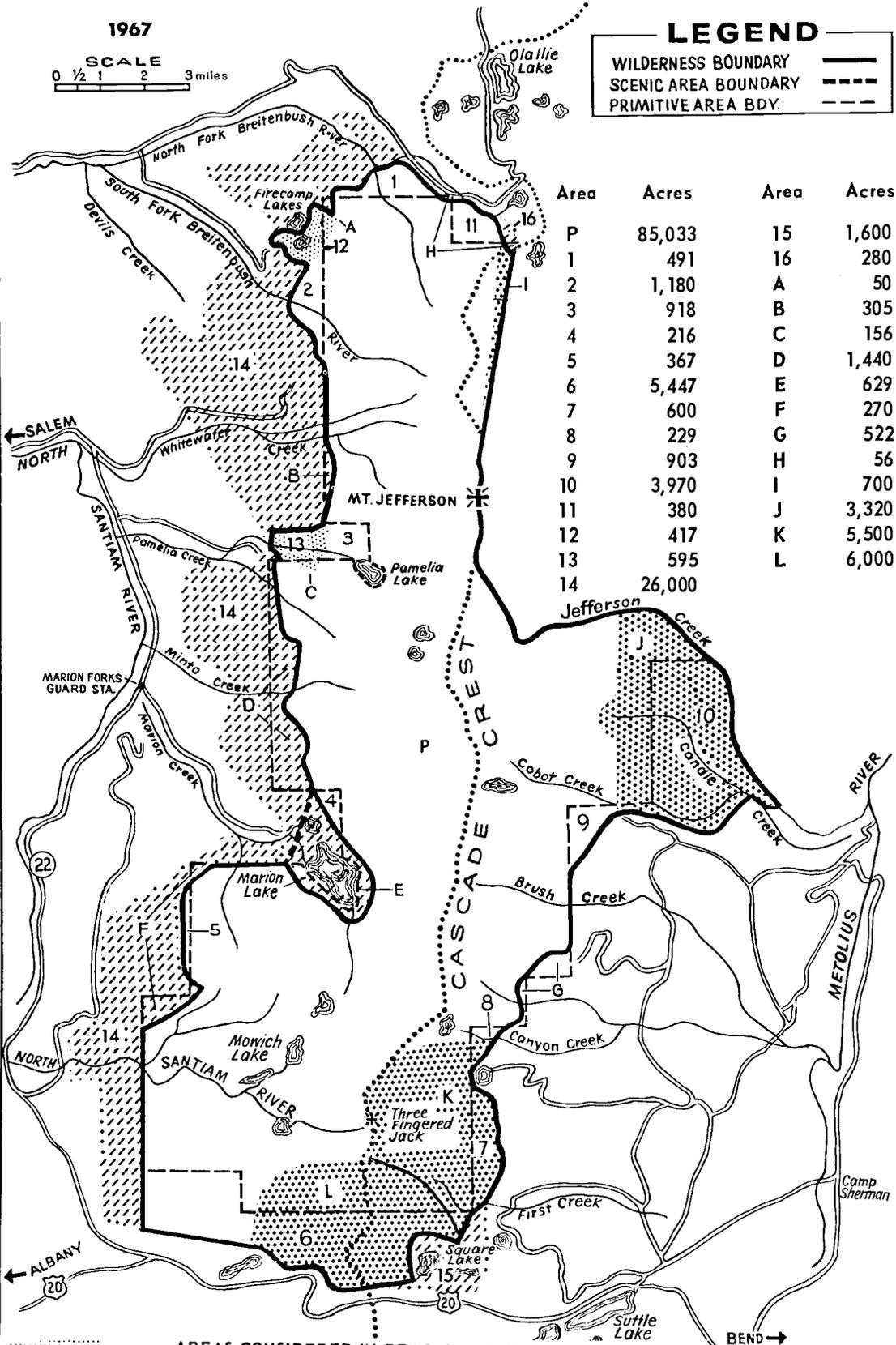
PROPOSED MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS

1967



LEGEND

WILDERNESS BOUNDARY	———
SCENIC AREA BOUNDARY	- - - - -
PRIMITIVE AREA BDY.	- · - · -



Area	Acres	Area	Acres
P	85,033	15	1,600
1	491	16	280
2	1,180	A	50
3	918	B	305
4	216	C	156
5	367	D	1,440
6	5,447	E	629
7	600	F	270
8	229	G	522
9	903	H	56
10	3,970	I	700
11	380	J	3,320
12	417	K	5,500
13	595	L	6,000
14	26,000		

AREAS CONSIDERED IN REACHING BOUNDARY CONCLUSIONS

- 1-11 - Additions Proposed by USFS
- 12-13 - Additions Proposed by Others Subsequently Agreed to by USFS
- 14-16 - Additions Proposed by Others Not Recommended by USFS
- A-H - Exclusions Proposed by USFS
- I-L - Exclusions Proposed by Others Not Recommended by USFS
- P - Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area

MAP B

PUBLIC REACTION

The Forest Service initially proposed the reclassification of the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area in August 1963. A hearing on the 95,450-acre Mt. Jefferson Wild Area proposal was held in Salem, Oregon, on June 2, 1964. The hearing record was held open for receipt of additional written testimony until July 2, 1964. Thirty-nine oral presentations were made and over 70 letters were received.

Before final action could be taken on the proposal, Congress passed the Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577, of September 3, 1964. The public notice given and the hearing held in satisfaction of former Regulation U-2 did not satisfy Section 3(d)(1) of the Act. Therefore, the Forest Service gave public notice of the proposed establishment of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness on August 26, 1966, with the same boundaries as previously recommended. A hearing was held in Salem, Oregon, on October 26, 1966. The hearing record was held open for receipt of additional written testimony until November 25, 1966. Sixty-two oral presentations were made and over 270 letters were received.

Sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of reclassifying the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area to a Wilderness. More than a majority favored establishing a Wilderness larger than the Forest Service proposal. Among the organizations supporting further additions were the Wilderness Society, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club, Mazamas, Oregon Cascades Conservation Council, and the Oregon Wildlife Federation. Participants supporting the Forest Service proposal included the Marion Lake Boat Owners Association, North Santiam Canyon timber operators, Industrial Forestry Association, Western Forestry and Conservation Association, Willamette Chapter of the Society of American Foresters, Public Lands Committee of the Izaak Walton League of America, and the Wildlife Management Institute. Most of those supporting exclusions were ski organizations interested in the development of winter sports areas on the slopes of Three Fingered Jack.

The areas which the Forest Service initially proposed for Wilderness and the additions and exclusions suggested by the various spokesmen at the hearings are shown on Map B on page 14.

On this map, the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area is shown as "P." Portions labeled "1" to "11" (13,901 acres) are additions, and portions labeled "A" to "H" (3,484 acres) are exclusions proposed by the Forest Service as a part of its initial proposal. The net difference (+10,417 acres) added to the 85,033-acre Primitive Area made up the 95,450-acre initial proposal.

The portion labeled "12" on the map (the Firecamp Lakes area of 417 acres) includes 56 acres of Primitive Area and 361 acres of contiguous land. It was initially proposed by the Forest Service that this area be excluded from the Wilderness because of the need in this vicinity for an appropriate recreation development for horse users and campers. An interest in protecting the existing wilderness values motivated many to recommend that the entire Firecamp Lakes basin of about 980 acres be included in the proposed Wilderness.

A boundary including the portion outlined as "12" on the map would exclude the area for needed recreation development and would include the rest of the basin in the proposed Wilderness.

The Pamela Creek corridor drew a good deal of comment at the hearings. The portion labeled "3" (918 acres) was initially proposed by the Forest Service for addition, in order to provide a wilderness entry to Pamela Lake and the alpine areas through a stand of mature Douglas-fir timber. The portion labeled "13" (595 acres) includes an additional mile of the trail into Pamela Lake. An interest in preserving the wilderness character of the entire corridor motivated many to recommend this further addition.

The proposed 1,596-acre Marion Lake Scenic Area was without a doubt the item that drew the greatest amount of comment. Many of the advocates who wished to have this area included in the Wilderness were concerned about the use of motors on Marion Lake and on the access trail. They argued that motorized sounds would be inconsistent with the adjacent Wilderness. Others wished to have the area included because Marion Lake is one of the few remaining lakes of substantial size available for wilderness preservation in the Northwest coastal region.

Many of the participants at the October 26, 1966, hearing recommended the inclusion of area "14" of about 26,000 acres along the west side of the Forest Service proposal. This addition was recommended by the Wilderness Society, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and other groups. A primary interest here was the inclusion of more lands in order to provide buffer protection for the core of the Wilderness. Special emphasis was given to the need for addition of the White-water Creek valley as a buffer for the area called Jefferson Park. An interest in the preservation of more of the lower-forested areas and approaches to the Wilderness also motivated many to recommend this modification.

Area "15," the Square Lake-Long Lake area of about 1,600 acres, also drew a good deal of comment. Those who favored addition of this area emphasized the easy access to these lakes for wilderness use and the fragile nature of the lands adjacent to the lakes for developed recreation use.

Very little comment was received about area "16" also recommended by the Wilderness Society, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and other groups. Its wilderness value was featured as being a part of the valley of the North Fork of the Breitenbush River.

The area labeled "K" on Map B (the eastern slope of Three Fingered Jack of about 5,500 acres) was proposed for exclusion at the June 2, 1964, hearing. The interest here was the possibility of a future winter sports development to serve the mid-Willamette Valley area.

The area labeled "L" on Map B (the slopes between Three Fingered Jack and the North Santiam Highway of about 6,000 acres) was proposed for exclusion at the October 26, 1966, hearing. It was recommended that this area be excluded in view of the need for further ski areas in the years ahead. Advocates argued that the advent of helicopters as a means of transporting skiers to somewhat remote areas, so that they can enjoy ski touring, makes the Three Fingered Jack site a valuable expansion potential for the Santiam Pass region.

There was some sentiment to exclude the areas outlined on the map as "10" and "J" (the Candle Creek basin of about 7,300 acres). Advocates argued that this area contained a substantial volume of commercial forest land which could be managed for timber production without affecting the unique lava flows.

At the October 26, 1966, hearing, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation recommended the exclusion of area "I" (a portion of the McQuinn Strip of about 700 acres). Congress has ruled that the Tribes are entitled to all income realized from the management of the McQuinn Strip. This motivated them to oppose the inclusion of this area in the proposed Wilderness.

Federal, State, and county agency representatives generally expressed support of the Forest Service proposal.

PAMELIA LAKE trail (Photo by Edwin J. Dolan)



The Department of the Interior, Federal Power Commission, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Federal Aviation Agency, Public Health Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs all commented on the proposal in relation to their interests. In a letter dated November 3, 1966, the Portland Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, advised the Regional Forester of their views regarding the Warm Springs Tribes' statement submitted at the October 26, 1966, hearing. They expressed the belief that the Tribes' request to delete the McQuinn Strip from the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness was reasonable and in the interest of the Tribes. No other agencies expressed any objection to any part of the proposal.

Copies of the transcripts of the hearings and the 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, 319 S.W. Pine Street, Portland, Oregon. All exhibits presented at the hearings and all letters received as a result of the public notices are also on file in the office of the Regional Forester.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES

Existing administrative structures within the proposed Wilderness are the Bear Point Lookout and the Pamela Lake Guard Station on the Willamette National Forest. The Forest is now using aerial fire detection and Bear Point has been designated as an emergency lookout. A decision regarding the possible abandonment of this station is expected by 1970. The Pamela Lake Guard Station is located at a starting point for parties traveling into the alpine areas. The guard provides an important visitor contact as well as fireman protection in a high-fire-risk area. These activities will be continued under present management plans.

The only other improvements are about 160 miles of hiking and riding trails, a shelter near the Santiam Highway, and temporary facilities for the protection and management of Wilderness at some of the more popular campsites. The trail system will be maintained and expanded as appropriate for access and to meet administrative needs.

FIRE

Fire occurrence in the area is about average for the central Oregon Cascades. Rate of spread and resistance to control varies from medium to low.

INSECTS AND DISEASES

The spruce budworm has been active in the past within and adjacent to the proposed Wilderness. Small parts of the area were covered by spruce budworm aerial spray projects in 1951 and 1953.

At present there is some balsam woolly aphid in the true fir types. All the subalpine fir will likely be infested within the next 20 years.

Most of the western white pine has been seriously weakened or killed by blister rust, or by the mountain pine beetle. This beetle will, from time to time, build up to major proportions and kill considerable timber of all pine species.

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.

CONCLUSIONS

AREAS SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION

About 82,000 acres within this proposed Wilderness have been managed and used as the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area since 1933. The studies of the Forest Service, the comments submitted by other agencies of Government, and the vast majority of the comments made at the public hearings on June 2, 1964, and October 26, 1966, and submitted for the record in the weeks immediately following the hearings, 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 the proposed Wilderness.

The Forest Service has concluded, as a result of studying the area in light of submissions made during and after the hearings, that areas labeled "12" and "13" on Map B, page 14, should be included in the proposal.

Area "12" (417 acres) includes several small lakes in the upper portion of the Firecamp Lakes basin and is suitable for designation as Wilderness. The boundary along the east shore of Crown Lake has been carefully reviewed to determine that it provides room in the basin to establish a needed recreation area for horse users and campers at the planned roadhead and along the west shoreline of the lake.

Area "13" (595 acres) includes an additional mile of the trail into Pamela Lake. Vegetative cover and other conditions are similar to those of Area "3" which was initially proposed for addition by the Forest Service. It provides an entry corridor along Pamela Creek through extremely attractive stands of old-growth Douglas-fir trees. The boundary is located so that there will be adequate room outside the proposed Wilderness for a needed campground where the Pamela Lake Trail leaves the Pamela Road. This is a desirable addition.

There were a number of those commenting who advocated not including in the Wilderness the areas labeled "I," "J," "K," and "L" on Map B, page 14.

Area "I" was recommended for exclusion by the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation. By Public Law 892, Congress has confirmed that the McQuinn Strip would continue as National Forest land administered by the Forest Service but provided that the receipts therefrom would be deposited to the credit of the Confederated Tribes. As a practical matter, the inclusion of the southernmost six miles of the McQuinn Strip (about 700 acres) in the proposed Wilderness, or omission of it therefrom, will have little or no material effect on the amount of money collected from the McQuinn Strip lands and paid over to the Tribes. However, it is the conclusion of the Forest Service that Area "I" is suitable for designation as Wilderness because of its relation to the remainder of the proposed Wilderness, its character, and the fact that it has been a part of the Primitive Area for 30 years or more.

The Forest Service concluded that it is desirable that Areas "J" and "10" not be excluded from the Wilderness because of the exceptional wilderness and scientific values of these units.

Areas "K" and "L" were recommended for exclusion from the Wilderness because of their potential for winter sports area development. The Forest Service sees no strong reason for excluding these areas and believes that they should not be excluded. The areas have only marginal or submarginal characteristics necessary for a successful commercial ski development. Winter sports needs for the foreseeable future can be accommodated by the expansion of existing winter sports areas and the development of potential sites elsewhere in the Oregon Cascades.

AREAS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS

Many of those commenting advocated including in the Wilderness the areas labeled "14," "15," and "16" on Map B on page 14.

The Forest Service concluded that the development of Area "14" for timber production, general outdoor recreation, and other resources would best meet the public need. Most of this proposed extension supports large volumes of commercial timber. The inclusion of this timber in the Wilderness would reduce the annual allowable cut for the Willamette National Forest by 10.9 million board feet. This timber is needed by the economy of the adjacent communities. Present demand exceeds the supply available in the North Santiam River drainage.

Some of the lands in the Whitewater Creek valley have been logged in recent years and are penetrated by Forest Development Roads. These intrusions are inconsistent with Wilderness as set forth in the Wilderness Act.

Area "14" is less attractive as Wilderness than is the rest of the area covered by this proposal, and users will continue to use the favorite trail routes and camp spots in the higher areas.

While numerous proposals were received to include Marion Lake within this recommended Wilderness, it is the conclusion of the Forest Service that it should not be recommended for inclusion. Marion Lake has been a recreation attraction for many years, and the present use is extremely heavy. Besides good fishing, there are opportunities for backpacking, hiking, swimming, camping, scenic enjoyment, photography, and hunting. The semi-solitude appeals to many. The area also serves as a supply point for wilderness hikes and as a base of operation for many who just wish to hike short distances into the wilderness.

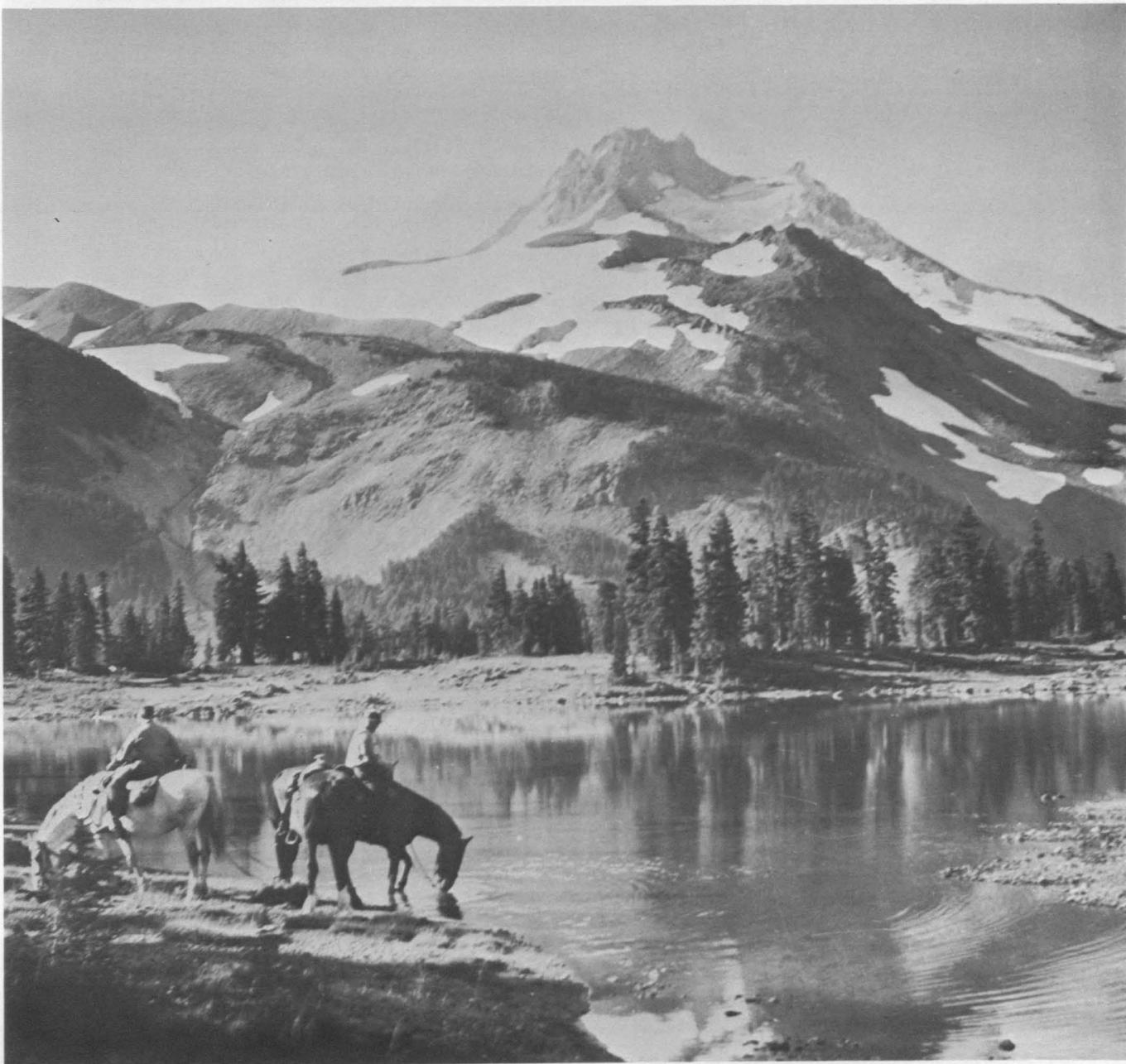
MARION LAKE and Three Fingered Jack



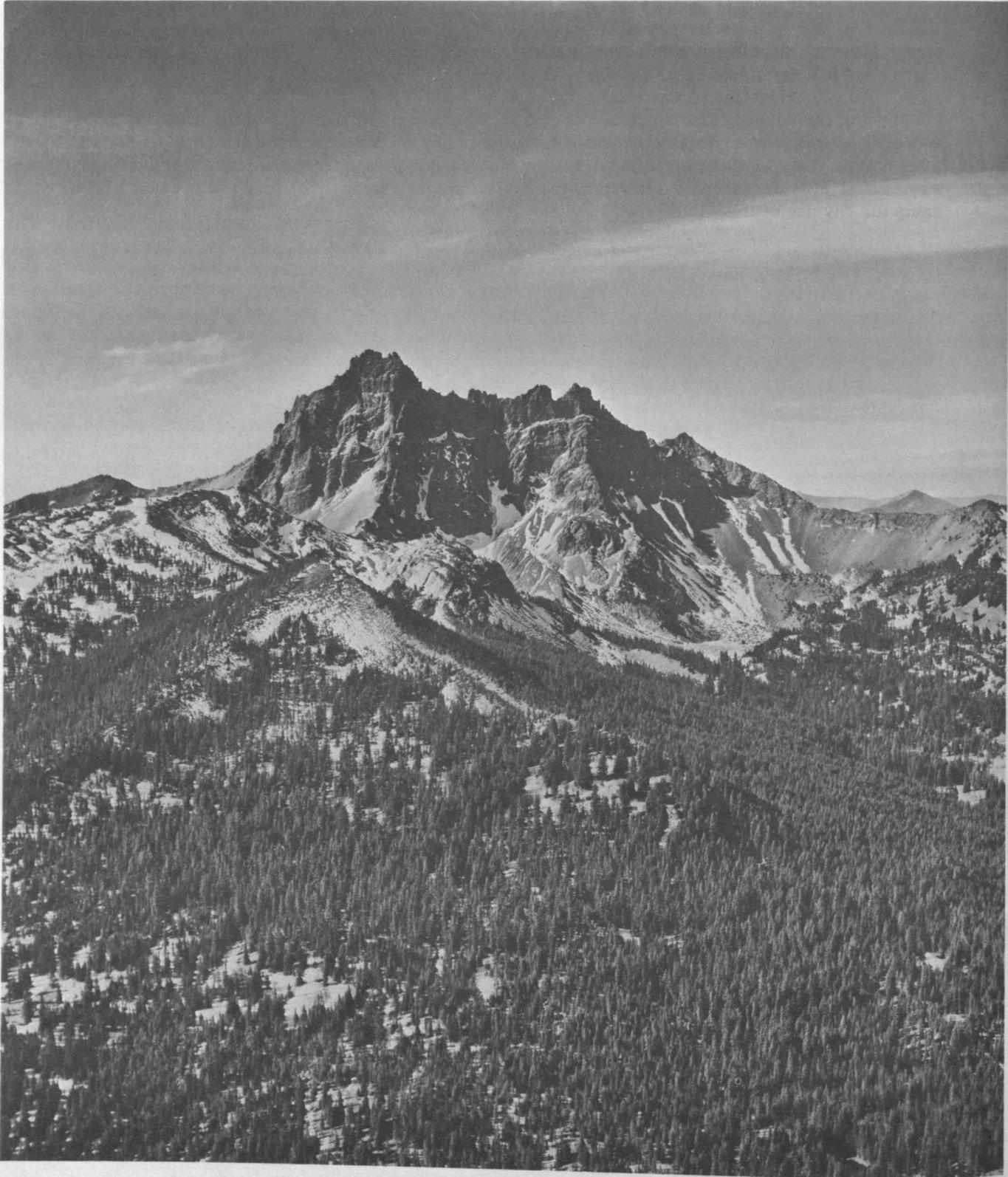
The Forest Service is preparing a management plan for the proposed 1,596-acre Marion Lake Scenic Area in recognition of the recreational and scenic importance of this area. Additional recreation developments such as tables, grills, water systems, sanitation installations, and boat storage facilities will be provided for public enjoyment and protection of the environment. Motorized vehicles will not be allowed on access trails, and the use of motorboats on Marion and Ann Lakes will be phased out. No roads will be constructed within the Scenic Area.

The Forest Service has concluded that it is desirable that Area "15" not be included in the Wilderness in order to permit the development of road access and campgrounds at Square and Long Lakes. This needed recreation development, in close proximity to the North Santiam Highway, would provide adequate sanitation facilities for these heavy-use areas and provide a base camp for day use of the Wilderness.

JEFFERSON PARK



EAST SIDE of Three Fingered Jack



DESCRIPTION OF MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS

The Mount Jefferson Wilderness shall consist of an area in the State of Oregon, referenced to the Willamette Meridian, centered near North Cinder Peak in an unsurveyed portion of T. 11 S., R. 8 E., and more properly described as:

Beginning at the highest point of Mount Jefferson, common to the boundaries of Linn County, Jefferson County, Willamette National Forest, and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation (WSIR); thence southerly approximately 2.0 miles following the WSIR boundary to an angle point monument which is 0.43 mile, S. 12° W. of the northwest corner of Sec. 4, T. 11 S., R. 8 E., and 0.08 mile west of the west line of Sec. 4; thence southeasterly 0.25 mile along the WSIR boundary to a point on the west line of Sec. 4, which is 0.513 mile south of the northwest corner of Sec. 4; thence easterly 0.41 mile following the WSIR boundary along the thread of an unnamed stream to the center of a pond; thence south 0.06 mile following the WSIR boundary across a saddle to the center of a creek which is a tributary of Jefferson Creek; thence southeasterly 0.9 mile following the WSIR boundary down the thread of the tributary to its confluence with Jefferson Creek.

Thence easterly and southeasterly approximately 8.7 miles following the WSIR boundary down the center of Jefferson Creek to a point 0.19 mile, N. 32° 15' W. of the witness corner set on the east bank of Jefferson Creek at the south line of Sec. 28, T. 11 S., R. 9 E.; thence S. 57° W., 0.16 mile to a point in the center of Candle Creek which is 1.14 miles, N. 38° 30' W. of the northeast corner of Sec. 4, T. 12 S., R. 9 E., and 1.58 miles, N. 55° E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 5; thence northwesterly 0.54 mile along the thread of Candle Creek to its confluence with Cabot Creek; thence S. 33° 45' W., 0.47 mile to a point on the crest of a ridge above Cabot Creek, which is 0.96 mile, N. 40° E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 5 and 0.84 mile, N. 29° W. of the northeast corner of Sec. 5, T. 12 S., R. 9 E.; thence southwesterly 1.14 miles along the crest of the ridge to a point 0.48 mile, N. 58° 30' W. of the northeast corner of Sec. 6 and 0.99 mile, N. 40° E. of the west quarter corner of Sec. 6, T. 12 S., R. 9 E.

Thence N. 0.15 mile across an unnamed tributary of Cabot Creek to a point on the crest of a narrow ridge between the tributary and Cabot Creek; thence westerly 1.59 miles along the crest of the ridge to a point 0.03 mile north of the unnamed tributary, 1.47 miles, N. 38° 20' W. of the west quarter corner of Sec. 6, T. 12 S., R. 9 E., and 1.9 miles, N. 87° 30' W. of the confluence of the unnamed tributary with Cabot Creek; thence south 0.28 mile across the unnamed tributary to a point on a wide ridge; thence S. 36° 40' W. for 0.69 mile; thence S. 46° 30' W. for 0.58 mile; thence S. 40° 30' W. for 0.44 mile to a point on a ridge which is 2.4 miles, S. 82° 35' W. of Abbot Butte Lookout, 2.77 miles, S. 66° 20' E. of triangulation station South Cinder Peak, and 2.9 miles, N. 44° 50' W. of the southwest corner of Sec. 18, T. 12 S., R. 9 E.

Thence south 1.38 miles to a point 2.92 miles, S. 54° 45' W. of Abbot Butte Lookout and 3.57 miles, S. 45° 30' E. of triangulation station South Cinder Peak; thence N. 78° 30' W. for 0.75 mile; thence S. 34° 35' W. for 0.35 mile; thence S. 2° 35' W. for 0.3 mile to the center of an intermittent stream at a point 3.92 miles, S. 59° W. of Abbot Butte Lookout and 3.33 miles, S. 58° 50' E. of triangulation station South Cinder Peak; thence S. 58° 50' W. for 0.4 mile; thence S. 25° E. for 1.05 miles to a point on the crest of a ridge, which is 4.58 miles, S. 44° W. of Abbot Butte Lookout, 4.47 miles, S. 72° 55' E. of triangulation station South Cinder Peak, and 3.02 miles, S. 72° W. of the southwest corner of Sec. 18, T. 12 S., R. 9 E.

Thence westerly 0.82 mile along the crest of the ridge, through elevation 5148 to a point which is 0.98 mile, N. 86° 30' E. of the outlet of Wasco Lake and 0.37 mile north of the confluence of Wasco Lake outlet stream with Canyon Creek; thence south 1.03 miles across Canyon Creek to a point on a ridge which is 0.63 mile south of the confluence of Wasco Lake outlet stream with Canyon Creek and 1.35 miles, S. 44° 30' E. of the outlet of Wasco Lake; thence westerly 0.48 mile along the crest of the ridge through two small saddles to a point 0.31 mile, N. 34° W. of the outlet of Jack Lake and 0.86 mile, S. 56° W. of the confluence of Wasco Lake outlet stream with Canyon Creek; thence S. 41° E., 0.56 mile to a point on a wide ridge which is 0.27 mile, S. 21° 50' E. of the outlet of Jack Lake.

Thence S. 8° 25' E., 1.56 miles to a point on the crest of a ridge which is 2.14 miles, N. 14° 15' W. of the northeast corner of Sec. 21, and 2.54 miles, N. 35° 30' E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 20, T. 13 S., R. 8 E.; thence S. 19° 40' W., 1.05 miles to a point on a small crest which is 1.4 miles, N. 39° W. of the northeast corner of Sec. 21, and 1.57 miles, N. 45° 35' E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 20, T. 13 S., R. 8 E.; thence S. 37° W., 0.78 mile to a small crest which is 0.58 mile, N. 39° 30' W. of the northeast corner of Sec. 20 and 0.78 mile, N. 54° 30' E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 20, T. 13 S., R. 8 E.

Thence N. 85° 25' W., 0.83 mile to a point which is 0.56 mile, N. 20° W. of the northeast corner of Sec. 19 and 0.99 mile, N. 45° E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 19, T. 13 S., R. 8 E.; thence N. 55° W., 0.22 mile to the top of a mound; thence S. 15° W., 0.68 mile to a point on the south line of Sec. 18 which is 0.55 mile west of the southeast corner of Sec. 18, T. 13 S., R. 8 E.

Thence S. 22° 45' E., 0.39 mile to a crest, elevation 5133, which is 0.77 mile, N. 32° 10' W. of the southeast corner of Sec. 19, T. 13 S., R. 8 E.; thence S. 79° 35' W., 1.56 miles crossing the boundary common to Linn and Deschutes Counties and Deschutes and Willamette National Forests to a crest with an elevation of 5111, which is 0.43 mile, N. 13° 45' E. of the southeast corner of Sec. 23, T. 13 S., R. 7-1/2 E.; thence N. 81° W., 0.73 mile to a point on an old abandoned railroad grade, which is 0.38 mile, N. 87° 40' E. of the west quarter corner and 0.82 mile, N. 49° W. of the southeast corner of Sec. 23, T. 13 S., R. 7-1/2 E.

Thence northerly and westerly approximately 2.75 miles along the old railroad grade to the center of an unnamed creek at a point 1.03 miles, N. 39° 20' W. of the west quarter corner of Sec. 22, T. 13 S., R. 7-1/2 E.; thence N. 74° 35' W., 0.42 mile to elevation 4782, the highest point on the north edge of a crater which is 1.37 miles, N. 50° W. of the west quarter corner of Sec. 22, T. 13 S., R. 7-1/2 E.; thence S. 89° 50' W., 0.67 mile to a point on a narrow ridge which is 0.43 mile north of State Highway No. 22, 1.75 miles, S. 78° 25' E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 16, T. 13 S., R. 7 E.; thence westerly 0.72 mile along the crest of the narrow ridge to a point 0.3 mile north of State Highway No. 22 and 1.03 miles, S. 74° 15' E. of the northeast corner of Sec. 16, T. 13 S., R. 7 E.

Thence north 4.73 miles passing along the west shore of Widgeon Lake to a point 0.11 mile north of Widgeon Lake, and 1.06 miles, N. 58° 15' E. of the northeast corner of Sec. 28, T. 12 S., R. 7 E.

Thence N. 77° 45' E., for 0.51 mile up a wide ridge to a point 0.51 mile, N. 20° 45' W. of the confluence of Green Creek with Swede Creek and 0.52 mile, N. 26° E. of the center of Widgeon Lake; thence N. 61° 30' E., for 0.53 mile to a point 0.78 mile, N. 20° 40' E. of the confluence of Green Creek with Swede Creek; thence N. 41° E., for 0.56 mile to the highest point of Turpentine Peak; thence west and northerly approximately 2.45 miles along the crest of the ridge passing 0.38 mile west of Turpentine Lake to a point which is 0.28 mile, S. 2° 30' E. of the northernmost point of Pine Ridge Lake and 0.77 mile, S. 56° 30' W. of the northernmost point of Pinet Lake.

Thence N. 56° 30' E., for 0.77 mile to the northernmost point of Pinet Lake; thence N. 86° 10' E. for 1.28 miles to a point on the crest of a ridge, which is 0.36 mile, S. 8° 15' W. of the southeast corner of Sec. 36, T. 11 S., R. 7 E.; thence S. 73° E. for 0.54 mile to a point on the crest of a ridge which is 0.7 mile, S. 42° 30' E. of the southeast corner of Sec. 36, T. 11 S., R. 7 E. and 0.34 mile, S. 70° W. of the outlet of Marion Lake.

Thence S. 40° 15' E. for 0.48 mile to a point which is 0.4 mile, N. 88° 30' W. of the mouth of Jack Creek and 0.53 mile, N. 36° 45' E. of Marion Mtn. Lookout; thence S. 55° 55' E. for 0.67 mile to a point on a wide ridge, which is 0.38 mile, S. 21° E. of the mouth of Jack Creek and 0.46 mile, S. 79° 30' W. of the mouth of Eight Lakes Creek; thence southeasterly 0.47 mile along ridges and through a saddle to a point which is 0.82 miles, S. 21° E. of the mouth of Jack Creek and 0.57 mile, S. 31° 30' W. of the mouth of Eight Lakes Creek; thence S. 51° 35' E. for 0.38 mile to a point 0.08 mile east of Eight Lakes Creek and 0.71 mile, S. 0° 35' E. of the mouth of Eight Lakes Creek.

Thence N. 49° E. for 0.47 mile to the center of Horse Pasture Creek at a point 0.38 mile, S. 49° E. of the confluence of Horse Pasture Creek with Eight Lakes Creek; thence N. 2° 45' E. for 0.57 mile to the center of an unnamed creek at the edge of a lava flow, 0.43 mile, N. 69° 35' E. of the mouth of Eight Lakes Creek; thence N. 23° 45' W. for 0.74 mile to a point 0.86 mile, N. 7° 05' E. of the mouth of Eight Lakes Creek and 1.12 miles, N. 87° 15' E. of the outlet of Marion Lake; thence N. 67° 30' W. for 0.43 mile to the crest of a small knoll which is 1.03 miles, N. 15° 55' W. of the mouth of Eight Lakes Creek and 1.52 miles, S. 84° 20' E. of the southeast corner of Sec. 36, T. 11 S., R. 7 E.

Thence N. 17° 45' E. for 0.39 mile to the center of an unnamed creek feeding into Lake Ann at a point 0.86 mile, S. 81° E. of the outlet from Lake Ann; thence N. 64° W. for 0.33 mile to a point 1.5 mile, S. 64° E. of the northeast corner of Sec. 36 and 1.39 mile, N. 75° 50' E. of the southeast corner of Sec. 36, T. 11 S., R. 7 E.; thence N. 33° 10' W. for 0.24 mile to the center of a small unnamed lake at the head of Moon Creek; thence northwesterly 0.53 mile along the thread of Moon Creek to a point 0.94 mile, S. 84° 15' E. of the northeast corner of Sec. 36 and 1.33 miles, N. 46° 30' E. of the southeast corner of Sec. 36, T. 11 S., R. 7 E.

Thence N. 33° W. for 0.44 mile across a small knoll to a point on the north side of Puzzle Creek which is 0.75 mile, N. 68° 30' E. of the southeast corner and 1.87 miles, S. 67° E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 25, T. 11 S., R. 7 E.; thence north 0.35 mile to elevation 5306 on the south end of a knoll; thence northwesterly 0.2 mile along the crest of the knoll; thence N. 17° E. for 0.52 mile to a point on Bingham Ridge which is 1.45 miles, N. 25° E. of the southeast corner and 1.76 miles, N. 82° 10' E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 25, T. 11 S., R. 7 E.

Thence N. 20° 45' W. for 0.3 mile to a point 1.65 miles, N. 21° 50' E. of the southeast corner and 1.72 miles, N. 72° 15' E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 25, T. 11 S., R. 7 E.; thence N. 67° 30' W. for 0.48 mile to a point 1.72 miles, N. 5° 45' E. of the southeast corner and 1.39 miles, N. 59° 30' E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 25, T. 11 S., R. 7 E.; thence N. 19° 30' E. for 0.58 mile to the center of Minto Creek at a point 1.57 miles, N. 61° 05' E. of the west quarter corner of Sec. 24, T. 11 S., R. 7 E.; thence easterly 0.27 mile along the thread of Minto Creek.

Thence north 0.77 mile to a point on the north side of Lizard Ridge which is 1.77 miles, S. 52° 35' E. of triangulation station Minto Mtn. and 1.76 miles, S. 42° 30' W. of Grizzly Peak Lookout; thence N. 17° 45' W. for 0.31 mile along the crest of a narrow ridge; thence northwesterly approximately 0.53 miles along the crest to a small knoll which is 1.07 miles, S. 54° 30' E. of Minto Mtn. and 1.89 miles, S. 64° E. of Grizzly Peak Lookout.

Thence northerly along the crest of a ridge to a point 0.88 mile, N. 86° 50' E. of Minto Mtn. and 1.35 mile, S. 44° E. of the southwest corner of Sec. 36, T. 10 S., R. 7 E.; thence north 0.84 mile to a point 0.95 mile, S. 83° 05' E. of the southwest corner and 0.62 mile, S. 7° 15' W. of the east quarter corner of Sec. 36, T. 10 S., R. 7 E.; thence northeasterly for 0.18 mile to the southeast corner of Sec. 36, T. 10 S., R. 7 E.

Thence northerly 0.77 mile along the east section line of Sec. 36, T. 10 S., R. 7 E., to a point on the crest of the ridge between Pamela Creek and Red Creek which is 2.06 miles N. 27° 35' E. of Minto Mountain and 2.33 miles N. 46° 00' W. of Grizzly Peak Lookout; thence easterly 1.06 miles along the crest of the ridge to a point which is 2.55 miles N. 39° 30' E. of Minto Mountain and 1.63 miles N. 37° 40' W. of Grizzly Peak Lookout.

Thence N. 8° E. for 1.15 miles to a prominent pinnacle on the side of Woodpecker Ridge which is 0.18 mile south of the Marion-Linn County Line, 1.79 miles, N. 43° E. of the east quarter corner of Sec. 36, T. 10 S., R. 7 E., and 1.22 miles, S. 81° 30' E. of the southeast corner of Sec. 24, T. 10 S., R. 7 E.; thence N. 5° 50' W. for 1.55 miles to a point on the crest of the ridge between Sentinel Creek and Whitewater Creek, which is 1.72 miles, N. 38° E. of the southeast corner and 2.08 miles, N. 80° 50' E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 24, T. 10 S., R. 7 E.; thence N. 10° W. for 0.94 mile to a minor peak 5369 feet in elevation which is 2.26 miles, N. 56° 30' E. of the northwest corner of Sec. 24, T. 10 S., R. 7 E., and 2.74 miles, S. 87° 45' E. of Triangulation Peak Lookout.

Thence northwesterly 1.43 miles along the crest of a ridge between Crag Creek and the South Fork of the Breitenbush River to a knoll which is 0.59 mile, S. 19° 25' E. of the confluence of Crag Creek and the South Fork of Breitenbush River, and 2.18 miles, N. 64° 15' E. of Triangulation Peak Lookout; thence N. 27° 00' E. for 1.48 miles to a point on the crest of a ridge which is 1.08 miles westerly from Bear Point Lookout.

Thence westerly for 0.38 mile along the crest of a ridge to a point which is 1.44 miles N. 88° 20' W. of Bear Point Lookout and 2.52 miles S. 38° 00' E. of Breitenbush Mountain; thence 0.36 mile N. 4° 40' W. along the break above the South Fork Breitenbush River to a point on the crest of a ridge which is 1.52 miles N. 75° 20' W. of Bear Point Lookout and 2.36 miles S. 42° 05' E. of Breitenbush Mountain; thence 0.08 mile westerly along the break above the South Fork Breitenbush River to a point on the crest of a ridge which is 1.60 miles N. 76° 30' W. of Bear Point Lookout and 2.32 miles S. 40° 30' E. of Breitenbush Mountain.

Thence northwesterly 0.10 mile along the crest of a small ridge along the southwest edge of two small unnamed ponds to the center of an unnamed creek draining Claggett Lake; thence west 0.10 mile to a point which is 1.78 miles N. 73° 45' W. of Bear Point Lookout and 2.12 miles S. 39° 55' E. of Breitenbush Mountain; thence 0.08 mile north to the highest point on a ridge which is 1.80 miles N. 70° 40' W. of Bear Point Lookout and 2.06 miles S. 41° 20' E. of Breitenbush Mountain.

Thence 0.13 mile easterly along the crest of the ridge to a point which is 1.66 mile N. 70° 10' W. of Bear Point Lookout and 2.16 miles S. 43° 20' E. of Breitenbush Mountain; thence 0.18 mile N. 52° 25' E. to a point on the south shore of Crown Lake which is 0.06 mile southeasterly from the lake's outlet; thence easterly and northerly along the shore of Crown Lake to a point on that lake's north shore which is 1.60 miles N. 61° 05' W. of Bear Point Lookout and 2.13 miles S. 42° 10' E. of Breitenbush Mountain; thence 0.46 mile N. 14° 45' E. to a point on the crest of a ridge which is 1.78 miles N. 45° 10' W. of Bear Point Lookout 2.00 miles S. 63° 05' E. of Breitenbush Mountain.

Thence 0.68 mile easterly along the crest of the ridge to a small peak at a junction of ridges 1.32 miles N. 30° 20' W. of Bear Point Lookout; thence northerly 0.55 mile along the crest of a ridge to a point which is 1.77 miles, N. 20° 35' W. of Bear Point Lookout and 0.47 mile, N. 65° W. of the northernmost point of Mildred Lake; thence N. 66° 05' E. for 0.31 mile to a point between two small lakes; thence east for 0.28 mile to a point which is 0.35 mile, N. 21° 55' E. of the northernmost point of Mildred Lake and 1.77 miles, N. 76° W. of the northernmost point of Davey Lake.

Thence N. 47° 50' E. for 0.54 mile to the confluence of the South Fork of the North Fork of the Breitenbush River with the North Fork of the Breitenbush River; thence east and northeasterly 0.7 mile along the thread of the North Fork of the Breitenbush River to a point which is 0.62 mile, N. 73° E. of the confluence of the South Fork of the North Fork with the North Fork.

Thence S. 36° E. for 1.17 miles to elevation 5268 on the minor ridge 0.15 mile northwest of Davey Lake; thence east for 0.21 mile to the center of the North Fork of the Breitenbush River; thence easterly 1.1 miles along the thread of the stream to a point which is 0.88 mile, N. 82° E. of the northernmost point of Pyramid Lake.

Thence S. 45° 30' E. for 0.88 mile to a minor knoll which is 0.18 mile west of the Campbell Line delineation of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation (WSIR) boundary, and 0.6 mile, S. 32° 45' W. of Campbell Butte elevation point 6101; thence east for 0.18 mile to the center of a stream, draining north to Breitenbush Lake where it crosses the Campbell Line marking the WSIR boundary; thence S. 11° 50' W. for 5.73 miles along the Campbell Line to the top of Mount Jefferson, the point of beginning, containing 96,462 acres more or less.

The preceding description relates to approximate bearings and distances as scaled from the accompanying 1 inch = 1 mile scale maps reproduced from reduced portions of U.S. Geological Survey 15' topographic quadrangles editions 1959-61.

STATISTICS

TABLE I - ACREAGE OF BOUNDARY CHANGES BY FOREST -
MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS (PROPOSED)

<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deschutes</u>	<u>Mt. Hood</u>	<u>Willamette</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. N. Fork Breitenbush	--	311	180	491
2. S. Fork Breitenbush	--	--	1,180	1,180
3. Pamela Lake	--	--	918	918
4. N. E. Lake Ann	--	--	216	216
5. Pine Ridge	--	--	367	367
6. Santiam Pass	1,237	--	4,210	5,447
7. Little Lake	600	--	--	600
8. Canyon Creek	229	--	--	229
9. Cabot Lake Trail	903	--	--	903
10. Candle Creek	3,970	--	--	3,970
11. Pyramid Butte	--	380	--	380
Subtotal Additions	6,939	691	7,071	14,701
 <u>Exclusions</u>				
A. Northwest Corner	--	--	50	50
B. Woodpecker Ridge	--	--	305	305
D. Minto Creek	--	--	1,440	1,440
E. Marion Lake	--	--	629	629
F. Turpentine Peak	--	--	270	270
G. Minto Burn	522	--	--	522
H. Skyline Road	--	56	--	56
Subtotal Exclusions	522	56	2,694	3,272
Net Change	+ 6,417	+ 635	+ 4,377	+11,429
Primitive Area	24,514	3,158	57,361	85,033
Proposed Wilderness	30,931	3,793	61,738	96,462

TABLE II - LAND AREA AND VOLUME BY COVER TYPE -MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS (PROPOSED)

Cover Type	Acres	Volume M bd.ft.
COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND		
Ponderosa pine, sapling and seedling	55	--
Ponderosa pine, poletimber	324	--
Ponderosa pine, small sawtimber	29	435
Ponderosa pine, large sawtimber	765	22,950
Douglas-fir, sapling and seedling	458	2,244
Douglas-fir, poletimber	2,403	23,652
Douglas-fir, small sawtimber	1,282	39,121
Douglas-fir, large sawtimber	2,781	127,651
Douglas-fir, large old growth sawtimber	2,346	214,790
White fir, sapling and seedling	33	--
White fir, poletimber	47	--
White fir, small sawtimber	1,521	30,420
White fir, large sawtimber	1,138	34,140
True fir-mountain hemlock, sapling and seedling	1,330	--
True fir-mountain hemlock, poletimber	7,629	67,664
True fir-mountain hemlock, small sawtimber	17,952	323,961
True fir-mountain hemlock, large sawtimber	9,646	431,498
Engelmann spruce, large sawtimber	13	455
Lodgepole pine, sapling and seedling	754	--
Lodgepole pine, poletimber	6,441	21,070
Lodgepole pine, small sawtimber	595	9,190
Western hemlock, small sawtimber	11	220
White pine, sapling and seedling	50	20
White pine, poletimber	540	1,350
Deforested by fire	576	--
Total	58,719	1,350,831
NONCOMMERCIAL FOREST LAND		
Noncommercial, rocky	14,258	--
Subalpine	11,068	--
Total	25,326	--
NONFOREST		
Grassland	1,939	--
Barren rocks and glaciers	9,285	--
Water	1,193	--
Total	12,417	--
TOTAL ALL LAND	96,462 acres	

TABLE III - COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND IN
MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS (PROPOSED)

Classification	Willamette N.F.		Deschutes N.F.		Mt. Hood N.F.		Total	
	Acres	Volume M bd.ft.	Acres	Volume M bd.ft.	Acres	Volume M bd.ft.	Acres	M bd.ft.
Inoperable ¹	--	--	12,828	118,670	78	468	12,906	119,138
Operable ²	39,898	1,086,635	4,991	132,651	924	12,407	45,813	1,231,693
Total	39,898	1,086,635	17,819	251,321	1,002	12,875	58,719	1,350,831

¹ "Inoperable," as herein used, is forest land which, because of species and abnormal log hauling costs, is not economically feasible for timber harvesting at the present time.

² "Operable," as herein used, is forest land which is economically feasible for timber harvesting.

TABLE IV - COMPARISON OF OPERABLE COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND IN MT. JEFFERSON
PRIMITIVE AREA AND IN MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS (PROPOSED)

Forest	Primitive Area		Net Increase		Wilderness	
	Acres	Volume M bd.ft.	Acres	Volume M bd.ft.	Acres	Volume M bd.ft.
Deschutes	2,664	53,391	2,327	79,260	4,991	132,651
Mt. Hood	605	6,277	319	6,130	924	12,407
Willamette	35,892	1,032,137	4,006	54,498	39,898	1,086,635
Total	39,161	1,091,805	6,652	139,888	45,813	1,231,693

LIST OF FISHING LAKES WITHIN MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS (PROPOSED)

AREA I - Breitenbush

<u>Name of Lake</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Species of Trout</u>
Sheep	6	Brook
Claggett	2	Brook
Pyramid	5	Brook
Bear	7	Brook
Slideout	5-1/2	Brook
Mildred	2-1/2	Brook
Russell	7	Golden
Scout	7	Golden
Bays	<u>9</u>	Golden
Total	51	

AREA II - Pamelia - Hunts Cove

Pamelia	45	Cutthroat
Hanks	7	Rainbow
Hunts	7	Rainbow and cutthroat
Bingham	<u>4</u>	Cutthroat
Total	63	

AREA III - Marion Group

Lake of the Woods	5	Rainbow
Whiskey	3	Brook
Swallow	1-1/2	Brook
Prill	5	Brook
Jenny	3	Brook
Melis	5	Rainbow
Davis	2-1/2	Brook
Temple	7	Rainbow
Cleo	4	Brook
Turpentine	<u>8</u>	Brook
Total	44	

AREA IV - Eight Lakes Basin

<u>Name of Lake</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Species of Trout</u>
Jorn	35	Rainbow and brook
Teto	11	Brook
Chiquito	4	Brook
Bowerman	5	Brook
Little Bowerman	1-1/2	Brook
Blue	10	Brook
Red Butte	6	Brook
Alice	1	Brook
Mowich	54	Brook and rainbow
Green Peak	6	Rainbow
Grenet	4	Rainbow
North Dixie	2-1/2	Brook
South Dixie	2	Brook
Duffy	30	Rainbow and brook
Little Duffy	2	Brook
Big Cincha	2	Brook
Little Cincha	1-1/2	Brook
Alforja	4	Brook
Santiam	16	Brook
Lower Burley	6	Brook
Upper Burley	6	Brook
Craig	5	Brook
Widgeon	3	Brook
	<hr/>	
Total	217-1/2	

AREA V - Deschutes

Booth	14	Brook
Martin	7	Brook
Table Lakes	10	Brook
Wasco	38	Brook
Catlin	3	Brook
Koko	3	Brook
Shirley	5	Brook
Carl	30	Brook
Cabot	12	Brook
	<hr/>	
Total	122	

GRAND TOTAL 497 acres

VIEWS OF OTHER AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT

EXHIBIT



MARK O. HATFIELD
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SALEM 97310

November 18, 1966

Mr. J. Herbert Stone, Regional Forester
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service - Pacific Northwest Region
P. O. Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208

Re: 2320 - The Proposed Mt. Jefferson
Wilderness Area

Dear Mr. Stone:

Reference is made to previous correspondence on your proposal for establishment of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area in Oregon.

The plan as presented by the Forest Service appears to be well conceived. It provides for preservation of the key areas best suited to wilderness. At the same time it excludes those areas which have transitional recreation development potential, as well as other non-wilderness resource values.

It is unfortunate that the area immediately north and east of Mt. Jefferson itself cannot be included as a portion of the total Wilderness Area. This would widen the narrow, three-mile neck in the area; however, the majority of these lands are now under the administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which undoubtedly precludes their classification as wilderness.

In summary, we endorse the Forest Service proposal for establishment of a 95,450 acres Mt. Jefferson Wilderness as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, in accordance with the outline and map contained in a brochure published August 29, 1966 and distributed prior to the hearing on this matter in Salem, October 26, 1966.

I should like to commend the Forest Service for the excellent contribution which endorsement of this proposal will make to overall resource use in Oregon.

Sincerely,

Governor

EXHIBIT

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



Hon. Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On behalf of Secretary Udall, this is to acknowledge your September 9 letter informing us of a public hearing to be held on October 26 at Salem, Oregon, concerning the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area.

A representative of the Geological Survey will attend the public hearing as a Departmental representative and will be prepared to make a brief statement concerning the mineral resources of the Primitive Area. If there are any other comments that should be submitted on behalf of the Department concerning the Forest Service proposal, we shall submit them to the Regional Forester at Portland, Oregon, by November 25.

We assume that further opportunity to comment will be afforded at a later date if the final proposal for submission to the President is substantially different from the current Forest Service proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Karl S. Landstrom
Karl S. Landstrom
Assistant to the Secretary
for Land Utilization

EXHIBIT



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

INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

LR

20 SEP 1966

Mr. J. Herbert Stone
Regional Forester
Multnomah Building
319 S.W. Pine Street
Portland, Oregon 97208

Dear Mr. Stone:

This is in reference to a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of Defense dated September 9, 1966, concerning the proposal that a recommendation be made to the Congress for the establishment of the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, comprised of about 95,450 acres within and contiguous to the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area.

This is to advise that the Department of Defense is in accord with this proposal provided that such action is compatible with military operations and will not impinge upon land under military control.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edward J. Sheidan".

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

EXHIBIT



FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Washington, D.C. 20553

October 5, 1966

IN REPLY
REFER TO GC-10

Mr. J. Herbert Stone
Regional Forester
Multnomah Building
319 Southwest Pine Street
Portland, Oregon 97208

Dear Mr. Stone:

In response to a letter from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, informing the Federal Aviation Agency of the intended review of Mount Jefferson Primitive Area relative to its suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, the Office of the General Counsel, FAA, has determined that we have no airspace or air traffic interest in the pertinent area at this time. At present, this Agency does not intend to send a representative to the hearing at Salem on October 26, 1966.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles J. Peters".

Charles J. Peters
Associate General Counsel
General Legal Services Division

EXHIBIT



THE UNDER SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

SEP 21 1966

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We have received your letter of September 9, 1966, regarding the proposed establishment of the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area. We are pleased to have this opportunity to comment on what I feel is a very worthwhile program.

I have forwarded the information you enclosed with your letter to the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, who will respond as per your guidance to the appropriate Regional Forester. I trust that these comments will be of some help in the establishment of the new recreational area.

If we can be of any further service to you, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,


Wilbur J. Cohen
Under Secretary

Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

BUREAU OF STATE SERVICES

REFER TO:

Mr. J. Herbert Stone
Regional Forester
Multnomah Building
319 S.W. Pine Street
Portland, Oregon

OCT 7 1966

Dear Mr. Stone:

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare has referred to this office for review and comment a request from Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, regarding the proposed establishment of Mount Jefferson Primitive Area. Therefore, we wish to submit the following views of the Public Health Service for inclusion in the official record of the scheduled hearing on October 26, 1966.

In reviewing the brochure, proposing the wilderness area, and Title 36-- Parks, Forests, and Memorials, Chapter II - Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Part 251 - Land Uses--we note that no provision is being made for the installation of sanitary facilities.

We recommend that adequate sanitary facilities be provided in Mount Jefferson Primitive Area in accordance with the guidelines contained in Public Health Service Publication No. 1195, "Environmental Health Practice in Recreational Areas", copy enclosed. We will be glad to provide technical assistance and consultation with your Department on the planning and development of these facilities if requested.

It should be understood that any use of pesticides by or under the supervision of any government personnel will be subject to pre-review by the Federal Committee on Pest Control. Since this applies to all Federal or Federally-sponsored use of pesticides, it does not have to be spelled out in these regulations.

We appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the Public Health Service concerning this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

V. G. Mackenzel, Acting Chief
for Richard A. Prindle, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon General
Chief, Bureau of State Services

Enclosure



EXHIBIT
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
PORTLAND AREA OFFICE
POST OFFICE BOX 3785
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Forestry
Mt. Jefferson
Wilderness

NOV 3 1966

Mr. J. Herbert Stone
Regional Forester
U. S. Forest Service
P. O. Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208

Dear Mr. Stone:

On October 26, 1966, representatives from this office attended the public hearings held in Salem, Oregon, pertaining to the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. Tribal representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation also attended the hearings and a statement setting forth their position in the matter was submitted by legal counsel. A copy of the tribes' statement, which is included in the record, is attached for your ready reference.

As indicated in the tribes' statement, Congress passed in 1948 legislation granting to the Confederated Tribes all of the income from all lands of the United States included within the Mt. Hood National Forest which are located within the McQuinn Strip. About 700 acres of such land appears to have been included in the proposed Wilderness.

In view of the fact that the Confederated Tribes are entitled to all income realized from the McQuinn Strip, we believe their request to delete the area from the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness is reasonable and certainly in the best interest of the tribes.

The location and relatively small size of the area involved would appear to have no adverse effect upon the value of other adjacent National Forest lands for Wilderness purposes.

We are confident that the tribes' request will receive favorable consideration and we are hopeful the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture will find it advisable to exclude the McQuinn Strip from the proposed Wilderness Area.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Galbraith
Assistant Area Director
(Economic Development)

(COPY)
STATEMENT OF THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES
OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION OF OREGON
TO THE FOREST SERVICE BRANCH OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
REGARDING THE PROPOSED MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS AREA

The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon appreciate the opportunity to participate in this hearing concerning the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area.

The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon is a federal corporation chartered under the Wheeler-Howard Act (48 Stat. 986), and has an enrollment of approximately 1760 members. The governing body of the Confederated Tribes is the Tribal Council, composed of eleven members.

In 1887 a survey was conducted by a man named McQuinn to determine the northern and western boundaries of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. However, in 1894 Congress passed an act (28 Stat. 86) establishing the northern and western boundaries considerably farther south and east than the McQuinn line. The area between the statutory boundary and the McQuinn line became known as the "McQuinn Strip."

In 1941 the United States Court of Claims decided a suit brought by the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation to re-establish the northern and western boundaries of the Reservation in accordance with the McQuinn survey (95 Ct. Cl. 23). The Court of Claims decided that the McQuinn line was, indeed, the true boundary line, and that the McQuinn Strip was included in the Reservation reserved to the Indians by the treaty entered into in 1855. The court did not re-establish the boundaries, however, but chose instead to allow to the Confederated Tribes the value of the McQuinn Strip lands. The result was that the Indians received neither the land nor the value of the land, for the court allowed the United States to offset against the value of the McQuinn Strip other funds which it had disbursed for the benefit of the Confederated Tribes.

In recognition of the injustice of the decision of the Court of Claims, Congress passed in 1948 remedial legislation granting to the Confederated Tribes all of the income from all lands of the United States included within the Mt. Hood National Forest which are located within the McQuinn Strip, the land itself to continue to be administered by the United States (62 Stat. 1237). Thus, the claim of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation to the McQuinn Strip has been judicially determined and, in recognition of that claim, the right of the Confederated Tribes to the income from the McQuinn Strip established by Congressional enactment.

This brief history has been set out because of the fact that the proposed boundaries of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area includes the southernmost six miles of the McQuinn Strip, a triangle $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile wide at its base and containing approximately 700 acres.

Because the equitable claim of the Confederated Tribes to the McQuinn Strip has been both judicially and legislatively determined, the Tribal Council believes that it should be consulted before any action is recommended or taken in regard to McQuinn Strip lands. The Council regrets that such consultation did not occur prior to development of the present proposal for a Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area.

Upon being informed of the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area the Tribal Council determined that a portion of the McQuinn Strip was contained within the proposed Wilderness Area. An extensive field trip was undertaken by members of the Timber Committee and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Confederated Tribes are entitled to all income realized, not only timber income, and no determination of this area should be made which would affect such right. The Confederated Tribes oppose the inclusion of any lands within the McQuinn Strip in a wilderness area.

We wish to restate that it is the Tribe's firm position that future action in regard to the McQuinn Strip should not be taken without prior consultation and consent of the Tribal Council.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate very much this opportunity to present our statement, and we are confident that the Forest Service and the United States Department of Agriculture will delete the McQuinn Strip area from the proposed Wilderness Area.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE
WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION OF OREGON
/s/ James G. Smith
James G. Smith
Vice Chairman, Tribal Council

EXHIBIT

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

NOV 10 1966

Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

Reference: 2320

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This is in response to the letter of September 8, 1966, from Mr. A. W. Greeley, Associate Chief of the Forest Service, inviting comments by the Commission relative to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness proposal.

As proposed, the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Oregon, would be comprised of about 95,450 acres within and contiguous to the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area. The wilderness area would be located within the Willamette, Deschutes, and Mount Hood National Forests.

We have reviewed this wilderness proposal to determine its effects on possible hydroelectric power development. Our review shows that lands to be included in the wilderness have been withdrawn for power purposes as follows:

- (1) Power Site Classification No. 291, dated September 9, 1936, covers lands along the headwaters of the North Santiam River, and also lands around Marion Lake and along Marion Creek. A survey giving descriptions of lands in this classification is not available.
- (2) FPC Project No. 850 covers lands around Marion Lake. The application for this project was withdrawn on March 29, 1929.
- (3) FPC Project No. 974 covers lands around Marion Lake and along Marion Creek. The application for this project was withdrawn on May 1, 1931.

Our current inventory of hydroelectric projects indicates there is one potential project which would utilize Marion Lake and some surrounding land within the proposed wilderness area.

Honorable Orville L. Freeman - 2 -

We know of no current plans to utilize these withdrawn lands or the potential hydroelectric site for power development.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lee C. White". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Lee C. White
Chairman

EXHIBIT



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This is in further response to your letter of September 9, 1966, transmitting your proposal to recommend to the President that a recommendation be submitted to the Congress for establishment of the Mount Jefferson Wilderness in Oregon.

We have circulated this proposal to the interested bureaus within the Department. I am pleased to inform you that we have no objection to the plan outlined in your proposal.

We appreciate your courtesy in submitting this proposal for our consideration.

Sincerely yours,


Secretary of Commerce

This is a true copy of portions of pages 34 and 35 of the verbatim transcript of the Public Hearing on the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Proposal, October 26, 1966, Salem, Oregon. The entire transcript is on file in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, D.C., and Regional Forester, 319 S.W. Pine Street, Portland, Oregon.

I understand now Judge Hartley is here to represent the governing board of Marion County. Judge Hartley, would you come forward and state your full name and proceed with your statement.

JUDGE HARTLEY: Mr. Presiding Officer, ladies and gentlemen; I am pleased to make a very brief statement in behalf of the governing body of Marion County.

The proposed boundaries would result in an additional thirteen hundred acres of Marion County land to the wilderness area. We are personally familiar with these areas and officially familiar with them, and we believe that the compromise boundaries, as set forth today, offer the highest and best use of these lands to our people of Marion County and to the public. We think they are logical additions, and they are an addition to the wilderness values.

We would strongly recommend that the boundaries, as presented today, be approved for the best possible land use values. Thank you.

This is a true copy of portions of pages 36 and 37 of the verbatim transcript of the Public Hearing on the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Proposal, October 26, 1966, Salem, Oregon. The entire transcript is on file in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, D.C., and Regional Forester, 319 S.W. Pine Street, Portland, Oregon.

The first card I have here is Mr. Don Maus. Mr. Maus, would you come forward, please?

MR. MAUS: Mr. Presiding Officer, ladies and gentlemen: My name is Don Maus. I am Assistant State Forester with headquarters here in Salem, and I am here representing the State Forester.

The Department of Forestry has analyzed the U.S. Forest Service proposal for the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area and wishes to go on record supporting the plan and boundary as proposed. We feel that the Forest Service has accomplished a thorough job in the study of the area, its possibilities, and its limitations, and can best administer the area by adhering to the boundaries which they have herewith proposed. Thank you.

This is a true copy of portions of pages 92 and 93 of the verbatim transcript of the Public Hearing on the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Proposal, October 26, 1966, Salem, Oregon. The entire transcript is on file in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, D.C., and Regional Forester, 319 S.W. Pine Street, Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Charles Gale.

MR. GALE: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: My name is Charles Gale. I am Director of the Regional Park and Recreation agency for the Mid-Willamette Valley. My agency represents the City of Salem and Polk and Marion Counties.

Both of the County Park Commissions have reviewed the proposal that is before us today, and I have been directed to report to you that they heartily endorse it. I would add to that, that, of the Park Commissioners that have visited this area personally on many occasions -- and this is my own observation, too -- they feel particularly along the western boundary that it is too limited, that time and not too many years will prove that extreme erosion from population pressures will seriously damage the area. They would suggest that additional review be conducted on enlarging the boundaries, particularly in the area of Marion Lake and protecting the Jefferson Park area. Thank you.

EXHIBIT



STATE OF OREGON
OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

1634 S. W. ALDER STREET
P. O. BOX 3503
PORTLAND OREGON 97208

August 19, 1963

Mr. J. Herbert Stone, Regional Forester
U. S. Forest Service
P. O. Box 3623
Portland 8, Oregon

Dear Mr. Stone:

We appreciate receiving a copy of your proposal for the Mt. Jefferson Wild Area.

In reviewing the proposal we are of the opinion that it appears good from this Commission's standpoint. Particular note was made of the scenic area designated to protect the Marion Lake area which would seem to be very much in keeping with the long-range objectives involved.

We appreciate the opportunity of reviewing this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "P. W. Schneider".

P. W. Schneider
Director

EXHIBIT

COMMISSIONERS
GLENN L. JACKSON, CHAIRMAN
MEDFORD
KENNETH N. FRIDLEY, MEMBER
WASCO
DAVID B. SIMPSON, MEMBER
PORTLAND
FLOYD QUERY, SECRETARY
SALEM



FORREST COOPER
STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER
R. L. PORTER
DEPUTY STATE HWY. ENGR.
LEONARD I. LINDAS
CHIEF COUNSEL

OREGON STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

OFFICE OF GLENN L. JACKSON
% PACIFIC POWER AND LIGHT CO.
MEDFORD, OREGON

July 1, 1964

Mr. Herbert Stone
United States Forest Service
Regional Office
729 N. E. Oregon
Portland, Oregon

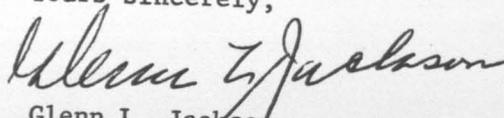
Dear Mr. Stone:

In connection with the current consideration of the wilderness area at Mount Jefferson and the recent hearings held on the subject, I would like to point out that the State of Oregon has a very vital interest in this problem.

It is apparent that the continued concentration of population on the West Coast will result in added pressures for outdoor recreational areas and facilities on Forest Service land within the State. These pressures will include winter sports as well as summertime activities. It is our hope that your department will give serious consideration to excluding from any of the proposed wilderness areas those locations which are suitable for winter sports or for public camp grounds or volume recreation of any type.

The winter sports problem will, we are sure, if the present trend continues, be rather serious in that there are only a limited number of areas adaptable for this type of use.

Yours sincerely,


Glenn L. Jackson
Chairman

EXHIBIT

*City of Mill City*

LOCATED IN THE SCENIC NORTH SANTIAM CANYON

Mill City, Oregon

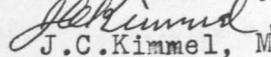
October 21, 1966

United States Forest Service
Regional Forester
Multnomah Eldg
Portland, Oreg.

Gentlemen: I have looked over the boundries proposed by the U.S. Forest Service for the Mt Jefferson Wilderness area. I feel that the proposed boundries are very equitable, allowing a large area for recreation at the same time not encroaching upon the merchantable timber necessary to maintain an allowable cut sufficient to maintain the economy of the communities depending upon timber production. The proposed boundries should be maintained.

The U.S. Forest Service should be congratulated upon the multiple use plans they have developed and put into use in our forests, in the past few years. Many beautiful spots have been made available to anyone who can drive a car, increasing the pleasure of many of us.

Yours sincerely


J.C. Kimmel, Mayor

EXHIBIT

City of Idanha

IDANHA, OREGON

November 22, 1966

Re: Enlargement of Primitive Area:

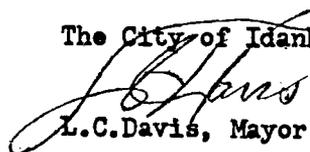
Mr. J. Herbert Stone, Regional Forester
Multnomah Building
319 S.W. Pine
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Stone:

The Councilmen of the City of Idanha wish to go on record as opposing the Conservationists plan to enlarge the Primitive Area of our State. We feel the present area could be better utilized but to enlarge it would serve no good purpose and would weaken the Timber Industry, and badly effect all in this area.

Very truly yours,

The City of Idanha.


L.C. Davis, Mayor

WILDERNESS ACT



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 nonsuitability 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 modi-
fication.

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 577c-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.

(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.).

41 Stat. 1063.
49 Stat. 838.

(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.

~~78 STAT. 893.~~
78 STAT. 894.

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.

REGULATIONS

APPENDIX E

OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

TITLE 36 - PARKS, FORESTS, AND MEMORIALS

Chapter II - Forest Service, Department of Agriculture Part 251 - Land Uses

Administration 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 non-living 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

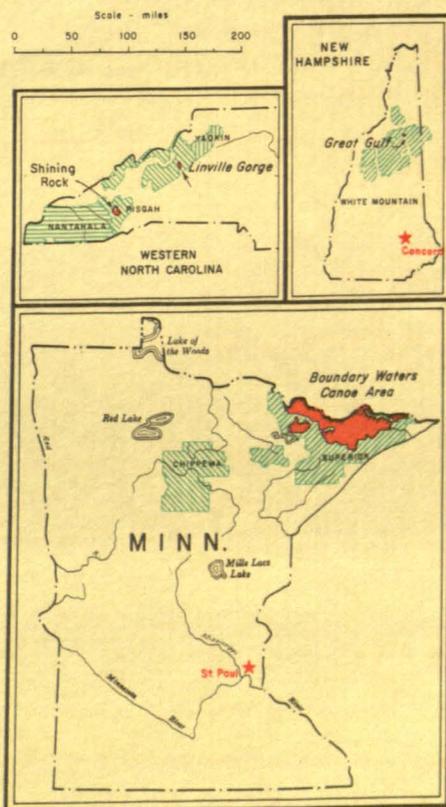
 NATIONAL FORESTS AND
PURCHASE UNITS

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

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

★ STATE CAPITALS
○ REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS



National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas

January 1, 1966



(Arrow shows location of area described in report.)