

*Dr. Wm. P. Kel
Stehobin*

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SENATE

REPORT
No. 700

AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK, THE ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, THE LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, DESIGNATING THE PASAYTEN WILDERNESS, AND MODIFYING THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS, IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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OCTOBER 31, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

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

Page 4 - Supporting Policy
REPORT
on administration of N.P.
[To accompany S. 1321] *J. Rees areas*

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1321) to authorize the establishment of the North Cascades National Park, and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

The proposed North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas encompass an array of alpine scenery unmatched in the United States. Deep glaciated canyons, more than 150 active glaciers, hundreds of jagged peaks, mountain lakes, and plant communities characterize this section of the Cascade Range.

A National Park Service study completed in 1937 stated in its report that, "such a Cascade park would outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States." The most recent comprehensive study, made by the North Cascades Study Team appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, reached a similar conclusion, declaring that "Here occurs the most breathtakingly beautiful and spectacular mountain scenery in the 48 contiguous States."

This section of the North Cascades offers the finest mountaineering opportunities in the United States. The region's canyons and lesser ridges are superb scenic areas well suited to less strenuous hiking and camping. Ross Lake Reservoir, Diablo Reservoir, and Lake Chelan have fine boating and fishing opportunities. They are particularly suited for recreation since drawdown occurs only during winter months when there is little or no use. All shorelines maintain a surprisingly natural appearance during the summer months. The numerous streams throughout the area also offer excellent opportunity for fishing. Big game hunting, primarily deer and mountain goat, in the Ross Lake basin and the lower Stehekin Valley and the surrounding slopes has become an autumn tradition for many sportsmen in the region.

This act will provide management units which recognize the superlative qualities of the entire region as a recreational complex without parallel, and each unit is singularly fitting for the management designation given it.

The North Cascades National Park embraces durable gneiss peaks and pinnacles exposed by a massive crustal uplift; namely, Mount Shuksan, the Pickets, and the Eldorado country.

The Ross Lake National Recreation Area follows the Skagit River Valley with its deep, cold reservoirs, Ross, Diablo, and Gorge, reflecting the grandeur of surrounding snowcapped peaks. The North Cross State Highway, the only transmountain thoroughfare which will penetrate the area, provides the access which will bring millions of visitors into the recreation area.

The Lake Chelan National Recreation Area includes the lower Stehekin Valley, one of the finest examples of glacier-carved canyons in the Cascades, and the northern banks of Lake Chelan, a 1,500-foot deep fjord-like lake in a glacial trough exceeding 8,500 feet in depth from lake bottom to valley crest. Access will be primarily by boat, float plane, hiking, or on horseback. This valley will also serve as an eastern gateway for the Glacier Peak Wilderness via the Agnes Creek Trail.

To the east of Ross Lake National Recreation Area will be the Pasayten Wilderness, a region of mellow geology and dry climate compared to the park area. With the completion of the North Cross-State Highway to the south, increasing numbers will backpack or pack train into the heart of this unsurveyed back country.

This act will establish for all generations to come a matchless complex in an untouched land of silent glaciers, unique geologic exhibits, and important ecologic communities.

AMENDMENTS

On page 2, line 7, delete the designation "NP-CAS-7000" insert in lieu thereof "NP-CAS-7002," and on line 8, delete the word "February" and insert in lieu thereof "October."

This amendment makes reference to the new official map which reflects a number of boundary changes made in the areas proposed. Those changes are:

(1) Add the Windy Peak-Horseshoe Basin area to the Pasayten Wilderness.

(2) Add that portion of the Skagit River valley which will contain the proposed Copper Creek Dam and Reservoir to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

(3) Include the lower Thunder Creek basin in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area instead of the park.

(4) Designate the lower Stehekin River valley and upper Lake Chelan area the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area instead of a part of the park.

A detailed discussion of the reasons for these changes may be found in this report under the section designated "BOUNDARY CHANGES."

On page 2, line 13, after the word "Lake" insert the words "and Lake Chelan", and on line 14, delete the word "Area" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Areas".

This change in the designation of title II reflects the proposed change in designation of the lower Stehekin valley from park to national recreation area.

On page 3, line 1, delete the words "national recreation area" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Ross Lake National Recreation Area".

This amendment makes proper reference to the official map designated in section 101 of the act.

On page 3, beginning on line 3, insert a new section as follows:

SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Lake Chelan National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

This amendment, establishing a recreation area in what had previously been recommended as national park, is explained in detail in this report under the section designated "BOUNDARY CHANGES."

Certain technical and grammatical changes throughout the act to change all references from the singular "recreation area" to the plural "recreation areas."

These amendments are needed because the act, as amended, would establish two national recreation areas.

On page 3, line 20, delete the word "exchange." and insert in lieu thereof the words "exchange, except that he may not acquire any such interests within the recreation areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this Act."

This amendment gives statutory character to the announced policy of the National Park Service that it will not seek to acquire the inholdings in the Stehekin Valley and other portions of the national recreation areas established by this act so long as the existing compatible uses of the private lands are not altered

to the detriment of the purposes for which the areas are established. At the hearing conducted in Wenatchee, Washington on May 29, 1967, National Park Service Director Hartzog stated:

The National Park Service will not seek to acquire private holdings within the Stehekin Valley * * * without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands continue to be devoted to present compatible uses now being made of them—such as for modest homesites, ranches, limited eating establishments, lodges, etc. This applies to the present owners and to any future owners of the property. The present owners are at liberty to dispose of their property just as a private landowner anywhere else can do. Subsequent owners may be assured that the National Park Service will take no action with regard to acquiring the property without their consent so long as the properties continue to be used for these same compatible purposes as at the time of the authorization of the park.

The National Park Service, since the hearings, has announced new land acquisition policies to be applied across the Nation in recreation areas and natural areas. These policy statements are printed immediately below:

RECREATION AREA CATEGORY—LAND AND WATER RIGHTS ACQUISITION POLICY

The administrative policy that guides the Service in its land and water rights acquisition program for the recreational area category of the National Park system is different from the administrative policy guiding the Service in this program area for national parks and monuments. These differing administrative policies arise out of the differences in purposes of the two categories of areas and the policies laid down by the Congress for the management of these two different categories of areas.

For example, national parks and monuments are established to preserve for all times scenic beauty, wilderness, native wildlife, indigenous plant life, and areas of scientific significance or antiquity. In the long range, the preservation of these areas in their natural condition, as prescribed by the Congress, is best achieved when exploitative and private uses are eliminated from them by the acquisition of privately owned property by the Federal Government.

National recreation areas also possess natural endowments, and occasionally historical values, that are well above the ordinary in quality and extent. Many national recreation areas, moreover, are located on oceans, lakes, or large manmade reservoirs. As such, they possess resources of recreational appeal that afford an opportunity for a wide ranging and varied program of recreational activities, including outdoor sporting events. National recreation areas located and designed to achieve a comparatively high recreational

carrying capacity are ideally suited to serve the rapidly burgeoning urban populations of our Nation.

To achieve the primary objective of national recreation areas, it is usually not essential to eliminate all private uses within their exterior boundaries. The Congress has recognized this fact in connection with numerous legislative enactments affecting such areas as Point Reyes, Whiskeytown, etc. The important consideration in the land acquisition program for national recreation areas is that adequate lands be acquired by the Federal Government for public use and enjoyment and effective administration, accompanied by adequate control of the remaining lands to insure that the natural endowments of the area are preserved and that private uses are not maintained or developed in a manner that would impair the primary purpose of the area to provide a continuing resource for quality outdoor recreation.

In some instances, the Congress has provided that private uses in national recreation areas may be continued so long as individuals, villages, or communities observe appropriate zoning or development restrictions in accordance with standards established by the Secretary of the Interior. In other instances, the Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire scenic or development easements over privately owned lands to insure that the continued private use shall be compatible with the primary purpose of the area. In still another instance, the Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Interior to purchase private lands in fee where lesser interests cannot be obtained at reasonable cost, and to "lease back" or "sell back" private development rights consistent with the primary purpose for which the area was established.

Accordingly, except as otherwise provided in legislation affecting a particular area, the Service, in preparing master plans for national recreation areas, establishes three land zones where the overall size of the area is sufficient to allow compatible private uses to remain in the area. The land zones which may be provided for in national recreation areas, when consistent with the primary purposes of such areas, are as follows:

1. Public use and development zone.
2. Preservation zone.
3. Private use and development zone.

In connection with zones 2 and 3 at national recreation areas where water use is a primary activity, it is usually necessary to provide for access by the public to the shorelines of water bodies. Such access may be across the land to the water or from the water to the land, such as for tying up boats for fishing or camping on sandbars, etc. The master plan for the area shall designate land areas in zones 2 and 3 where such right of access by the public is essential for appropriate public use.

The administrative policies that guide the Service in its land and water rights acquisition program in these three zones are as follows:

LAND ACQUISITION

In zone 1 (public use and development), lands will be acquired in fee simple: *Provided*, That acquisition by the Federal Government may be made subject to the reservation of continued use and occupancy for limited periods of time when consistent with the need to utilize the property for public use and development or other management purposes such as administrative facilities, roads, trails, etc.

In zone 2 (preservation), interests in lands which are less than fee simple may be acquired where such acquisition will achieve the management objectives at reasonable cost to the Government. Such lesser interests may be in the form of scenic easements; access easements; development restrictions; reserved life estate for the owner and his (or her) spouse; or, continued use and occupancy for a specified period of time, usually 25 years, or less.

In zone 3 (private use and development), acquisition by the Federal Government may not be necessary if local zoning is adequate to achieve the long-range purpose of the area. Where local zoning is not adequate, lesser interests than fee, such as scenic easements; access easements; development restrictions; reserved life estate for the owner and his (or her) spouse; or, continued use and occupancy for a specified period of time, usually 25 years, or less, may be acquired by the Federal Government. In the alternative, where these lesser interests may not be acquired at reasonable cost to the Federal Government, the property may be purchased in fee simple and appropriate development rights either "leased back" or "sold back" to private parties.

All acquisitions by the Federal Government shall be negotiated on the basis of competent appraisals of fair market value. Eminent domain proceedings will be utilized only as a last resort when all reasonable efforts at negotiation have failed.

In executing the land acquisition program in national recreation areas, the following priority of acquisition is followed, unless otherwise provided in the legislation:

- (a) Land needed for public use and development, including administrative facilities.
- (b) Land needed for preservation or protection of the natural environment of the area.
- (c) Land devoted to uses inconsistent with the primary purpose of the area, or land on which such developments are imminent.
- (d) Land which the owner needs to dispose of for hardship reasons.
- (e) Land which the owner, voluntarily, has placed, or intends to place, on the market for sale.

WATER RIGHTS

So far as is practicable without jeopardizing the sovereign interests of the United States, all rights to the use of water diverted to or used on federally owned lands in national recreation areas by the United States, its concessioners, lessees, or permittees, shall be perfected in the name of the United States in accordance with appropriate State water laws.

Valid existing water rights of concessioners and land use permittees on federally owned lands should be acquired by the United States as funds, legal authority and overall management objectives permit.

Water rights owned by private landowners within national recreation areas, and utilized in connection with lands to be acquired by the Federal Government, should be acquired in connection with the acquisition of such privately owned lands insofar as practicable.

Owners of private lands within national recreation areas may be granted access to water sources on federally owned lands through their own or Federal conduits only when no other reasonable access is available. Property interests, if any, in water rights which may result from such authorizations shall be determined in accordance with established Service procedures pursuant to applicable law.

No water shall be diverted from federally owned lands within a national recreation area onto private land outside the area, except as specifically authorized by established Service procedures pursuant to applicable law.

NATURAL AREA CATEGORY—LAND AND WATER RIGHTS ACQUISITION POLICY

National parks and monuments (the natural areas of the national park system) are established to preserve for all times scenic beauty, wilderness, native wildlife, indigenous plant life, and areas of scientific significance or antiquity. Sound park management in these instances requires that the national parks and monuments be preserved in their natural condition. In the long range, this management objective is best achieved when exploitative and private uses are eliminated by acquisition of the property by the Federal Government.

Historically, the first national parks and monuments were established from the public domain prior to the introduction of any private rights therein. Later, national parks and monuments were established when lands therein were acquired by the States or through private philanthropy and donated to the Federal Government. Only recently have substantial sums of Federal funds been authorized for the acquisition of large natural areas as national parks and monuments. In these latter instances, many private uses are sometimes included within these natural areas.

The administrative policy which guides the Service in the acquisition of land and water rights within the natural area is as follows:

"LAND ACQUISITION AND RESTORATION

"As funds permit, the Service will acquire such property interests in non-Federal lands within the authorized boundaries of natural areas as may be needed to provide for effective management, visitor use, and the achievement of the primary purpose for which the area was established. All physical improvements or land uses on acquired property that are inimical to or inconsistent with the purpose, management or visitor use of an area should be removed or discontinued.

"WATER RIGHTS

"So far as is practicable without jeopardizing the sovereign interests of the United States, all rights to the use of water diverted to or used on federally owned lands in natural areas by the United States, its concessioners, lessees, or permittees, shall be perfected in the name of the United States in accordance with appropriate State water laws.

"Valid existing water rights of concessioners and land use permittees on federally owned lands should be acquired by the United States as funds, legal authority and overall management objectives permit.

"Water rights owned by private landowners within natural areas should be acquired in connection with the acquisition of such privately owned lands insofar as practicable.

"Owners of private lands within natural areas may be granted access to water sources on federally owned lands through their own or Federal conduits only when no other reasonable access is available. Property interests, if any, in water rights which may result from such authorizations shall be determined in accordance with established Service procedures pursuant to applicable law.

"No water shall be diverted from federally owned lands within a natural area onto private land outside the area, except as specifically authorized by established Service procedures pursuant to applicable law."

To achieve the foregoing management objective with a minimum of disruption and inconvenience to the private property owners involved, the following procedures have been developed for carrying out the land and water rights acquisition policy for natural areas of the national park system:

I. *In newly authorized areas (usually those national parks and monuments authorized since 1961) where federally owned lands are limited and privately owned lands are extensive, the priority of acquisition is as follows:*

(a) Land needed for preservation or protection of park values.

(b) Land needed for development of facilities.

(c) Unimproved land to prevent threatened development or use which would be inconsistent with existing or potential park purposes.

(d) Land which the owner needs to dispose of for hardship reasons.

(e) Land which the owner, voluntarily, has placed, or intends to place, on the market for sale.

The land acquisition program is executed in accordance with the specific legislative policies, if any, set forth in the act authorizing the area. In the absence of specific legislation, the program is executed as follows:

1. Purchases are negotiated on the basis of competent appraisals of fair market value.

2. Less than fee interests (see No. 3 as examples) may be acquired when such interests will meet the needs of the Service and are justified on cost.

3. Reserved use and occupancy by the owner for life or for a term of years is allowed if purchase on this basis will meet the needs of the Service and are justified on cost.

4. Eminent domain proceedings are utilized only as a last resort when all reasonable efforts of negotiation have failed.

II. *In the older national parks and monuments (generally those established prior to 1961) where most of the lands included within the areas are now in Federal ownership—usually 90 percent or more of the total acreage in the area—a more liberal acquisition procedure has been established. In these national parks and monuments, the relatively small amount of land in private ownership, for the most part, is devoted to historic uses related to the early settlement of our Nation, such as modest homesteads, ranches, limited eating establishments, lodges, etc. Except as a specific property may be needed in rare instances for development of public use facilities, or where the existing use is adverse to the proposed plans for the management of the area, these historical uses may reasonably be allowed to continue until (a) such time as there is a desire on the part of the owners to dispose of their holdings; or (b) until it is proposed that the present compatible uses of these lands be altered or changed so significantly as to make them incompatible with the primary purpose for which the area was established. Accordingly, in the acquisition of the properties devoted to such compatible uses, the National Park Service shall observe the following procedure:*

1. The Service will not seek to acquire privately owned lands without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands continue to be devoted to present compatible uses now being made of them—such as for modest homesites, ranches, limited eating establishments, lodges, etc. This also applies to any future owners of the property so long

as the properties continue to be used for these same compatible purposes.

2. The National Park Service will welcome offers from the owners to sell privately owned properties to the United States, and it is hoped that the owners will give the Service first opportunity to purchase them. If an owner wishes to sell his property outright, the Service would be glad to negotiate on that basis; or, in the alternative, on such other basis as may be authorized in the applicable legislation relating to the retention of use and occupancy rights for a given number of years or for the remainder of his life and that of his spouse. The latter situation will enable people who desire to obtain money in hand today for their property, with occupancy rights for a term of years or for their lifetimes, to work out a negotiated contract on this basis.

3. If existing incompatible uses permit or if present compatible uses of properties are to be changed and the properties are to be devoted to new and different uses not compatible with the primary purpose for which the area was established, the National Park Service will attempt to negotiate with the owner for the acquisition of the property in order to eliminate a use or avoid development of a use adverse to the management of the area. In the event all reasonable efforts at negotiation fail and the owner persists in his efforts to devote the property to a use deemed by the National Park Service to be adverse to the primary purpose for which the area was established, the United States will institute eminent domain proceedings to acquire property and eliminate such use or prevent such development.

4. All negotiations by the Federal Government shall be on the basis of competent appraisals of fair market value.

On page 6, line 15, after the word "such" insert the word "reasonable."

This amendment is brought about by the committee's recognition that the Secretary may have to curtail or modify the practices which might be employed to extract minerals from private lands. It expresses the committee's concern that such regulations should be only as restrictive as is necessary to prevent undue conflict with the purposes for which the recreation areas are established.

On page 7, line 24, insert a new subsection, as follows: "(e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or use of any road within the park which would provide vehicular access from the North Cross State Highway to the Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east side of Ross Lake."

The Lake Chelan National Recreation Area will be unique in that there is no road access into the area, even though there exists a road within the area. The only way to get into the area

is by air, by water, or overland on foot or horseback. It is vital to the character of the area to preclude any road construction which would connect with the outside. Similarly, the Ross Lake area is essentially roadless, and should be left that way. Some earlier development proposals called for a road up the east side of Ross Lake connecting the North Cross-State Highway with highways in Canada. The committee believes that any vehicular access to or from the North Cross-State Highway northward to Canada should be by waterborne ferry only, preserving the lands on either side of the lake from the scars of a permanent road.

On page 8, beginning with line 24, redesignate sections 503 and 504 to be sections 504 and 505, respectively, and insert a new section 503 as follows:

SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

This amendment is to assure that the construction, use, and control of this highway shall be under the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

On page 9, line 10, after the word "for" insert the words "public use facilities and for" and on line 14, delete the word "Secretaries." and insert in lieu thereof the words "Secretaries, and such public use facilities including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries."

This amendment is intended to assure that the administrative units which will exist in the North Cascades—national park, national recreation area, and national forest—will be further developed on a coordinated basis. This coordination is particularly important where the boundaries of the national park or recreation area are coterminous with those of the national forest. Three national forest areas are particularly important as access points into the park, the Granite Creek drainage, the Middle Fork of the Cascade River, and the Nooksack Valley-Mount Baker area. In such areas there probably will be a need for the Secretary of the Interior to locate visitor contact or interpretive facilities, which could also serve identical purposes on a cooperative basis with the Department of Agriculture for national forest visitors. Similarly, there will be a need for the Forest Service to locate visitor contact facilities in areas under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, such as at Stehekin to serve persons heading for the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Testimony received from Mr. William Parke, Pacific Northwest Ski Areas Association, and others, pointed up the fact that the act, as then written, did not give specific direction to the Secretary of the Interior for identifying and developing the skiing potential of the North Cascades. The committee has amended this section requiring that the Secretaries jointly identify and designate areas for development as public use facilities within the park, the recreation areas and the adjacent

national forests of the North Cascades. The committee expects the Secretaries to conduct a joint study. The study, in addition to identifying the areas, should lead to a plan of developing the ski areas identified by the study. The amended section directs that permanent ski lifts which are a part of this plan shall be built. This is not a departure from established National Park Service policy. Permanent ski lifts and tows are found within three national parks already, Glacier, Yosemite, and Lassen.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., October 25, 1967.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Interior and Insular
Affairs Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: This is pursuant to your question asked during the executive session of your subcommittee for a list of national parks in which permanent ski lifts have been installed and the dates thereof.

There are permanent-type ski lifts in three national parks, as follows:

| Park: | Original installation date |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Yosemite..... | 1947 |
| Rocky Mountain..... | 1958 |
| Lassen Volcanic..... | 1956 |

Additional facilities which now include five permanent lifts were installed in Yosemite during the period from 1947 until 1965. The Rocky Mountain lift was replaced in 1961 and the Lassen Volcanic lift was replaced in 1966.

Sincerely yours,

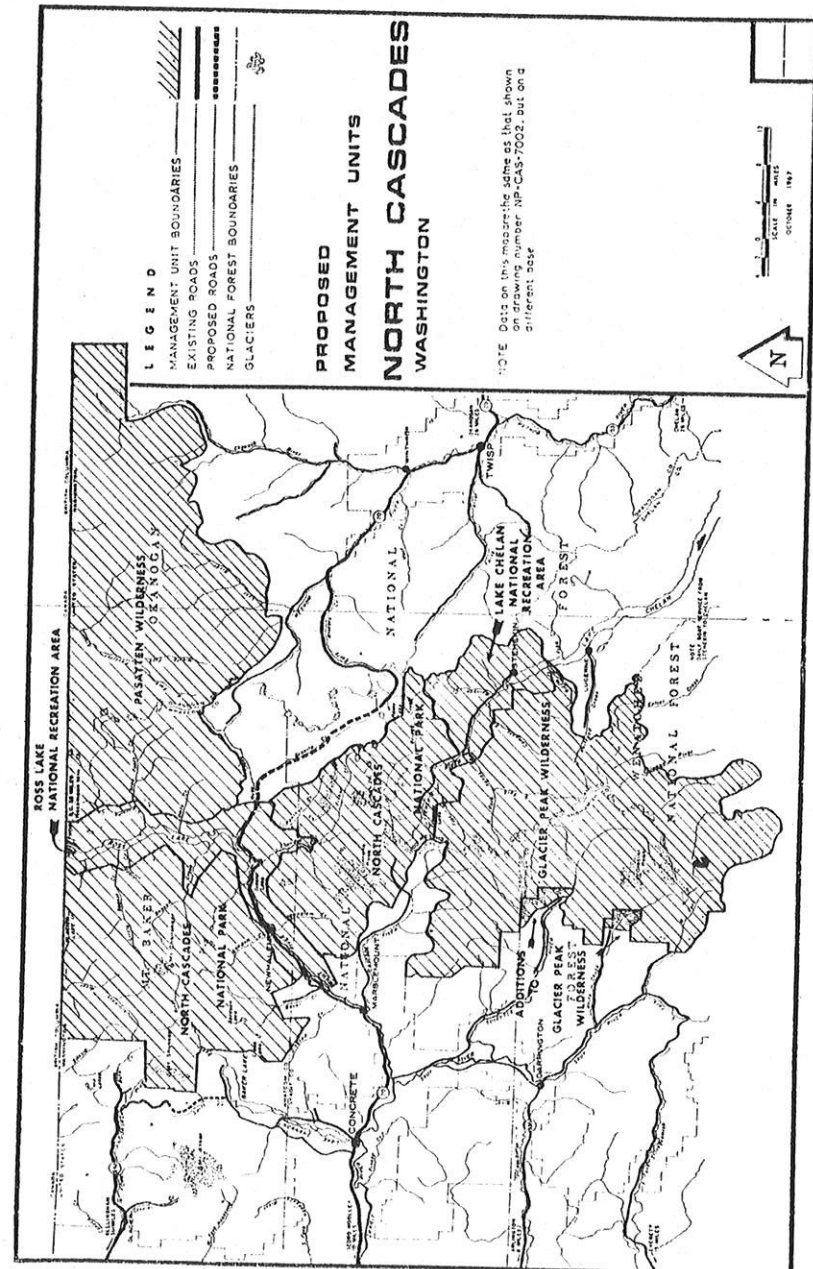
GEORGE B. HARTZOG,
Director.

On page 11, line 24, delete the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or".

This corrects a typographical error.

Amend the title of the act so as to read:

A bill to establish the North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.



SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 101.—Established the North Cascades National Park and designates the official map which shows all the management units created by the act.

Section 201.—Establishes the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Section 202.—Establishes the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

Section 301.—Provides the Secretary of the Interior with land acquisition authority; may acquire by donation, purchase, or exchange; and transfers jurisdiction over Federal lands within the park and recreation areas to the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 302.—Details the authority of the Secretary to acquire lands by exchange.

Section 303.—Provides that owners of residences, agricultural lands, and businesses which are compatible may retain a right of use for 25 years or life after date of purchase by the Secretary.

Section 401.—Directs that the park will be administered under the National Park Service Organic Act, the act of August 25, 1916.

Section 402.—Provides specific administrative direction for the recreation areas to permit certain resource utilization, such as mining, hunting, fishing, etc., and prohibits road construction in two portions of the park.

Section 501.—Provides that creation of the park and recreation areas shall not affect the distributive shares to the counties of national forest receipts.

Section 502.—Provides that the Secretary shall honor existing permits and leases on lands transferred to his jurisdiction.

Section 503.—Confirms control of the North Cross State Highway in the State of Washington.

Section 504.—Directs the two Secretaries to conduct a 1-year study to determine public use and administrative sites each will need, and provides authority to construct those facilities.

Section 505.—States continuation of Federal Power Commission jurisdiction in the recreation areas.

Section 506.—Authorization for appropriations to carry out titles I through V.

Section 601.—Designates the Pasayten Wilderness.

Section 602.—Modifies the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Section 603.—Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to file maps of the wilderness changes and designations in the act with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of Congress, and authorizes administration of the areas under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Section 604.—Requires the Secretary of the Interior to review the two units of the North Cascades National Park in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act, and transmit his findings to the President within 2 years from the date of enactment of this act.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The North Cascades region has long been recognized as one of the most scenic areas of our Nation, sometimes being called the American Alps. The trappers and hunters who first traversed the area 1½ cen-

turies ago found a land of alpine scenery, snow-capped peaks, cascading streams, and foothills covered with dense softwood forests.

Gold and other metallic ores were discovered sometime prior to 1850, and prospectors and fortune seekers were immediately attracted to the region. Scattered small-scale mining operations sprang into being. Through the years large commercial mining operations extracted gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, iron, chromium, and other metals, playing a significant part in the economy of several communities. Within the management units established by this act there are no producing commercial mining operations.

The harvest of timber also began around the mid-1800's, but it was not until decades later that large-scale commercial logging became important.

An abundance of high quality water, stemming in part from melting snowfields and glaciers, is another valuable resource of the North Cascades region. The use of water for hydroelectric power generation began with the establishment of the Gorge powerplant on the Skagit River in 1924. Since then, some 20 water resource development projects have been built in the region, including those associated with Lake Chelan, Ross Lake, Diablo Lake, and Gorge Lake in the area covered by this act.

The Federal lands in the region originally became part of the public domain in 1846 when the United States established title to the Oregon Territory. They remained in that status until the Pacific forest reserve was carved out of the lower portion of the North Cascade Mountains in 1893 and the Washington forest reserve was created in 1897 in the northern portion of the region. It was from these reserves that Mount Rainier National Park was created in 1899. The remainder of the reserve was transferred from the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior to the newly created Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture in 1905. These lands are now all or parts of the Mount Baker, Snoqualmie, Wenatchee, Okanogan, and Gifford Pinchot National Forests.

During the 68 years since the establishment of the Mount Rainier National Park, there have been many proposals by public and private groups for additional national parks in the North Cascades. The first suggestion was for the area around Lake Chelan, set forth by the Mazamas Club in 1906. In 1908 the Mount Baker area was suggested for national park status. During the 'teens and twenties numerous park bills were introduced in the Congress. The only one reported by a committee died without further action.

RECENT STUDY AND HEARINGS

The North Cascades study team conducted an exhaustive study of the entire North Cascades area beginning in 1963 and concluding with the publication of its report in October 1965. The chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs then took the unusual step of conducting hearings in the State of Washington to gather public opinion on the study report. The views of the several hundred witnesses who appeared were then made available to the administration to consider in preparing its legislative proposals.

Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington formed a committee which also studied the report and offered recommendations as to the type of management which would best serve the area and the people using it.

Numerous interested citizen groups have made studies of the area and its potential. Several of these associations have made significant contributions toward evolving the act.

Subcommittee hearings on S. 1321 in April and May of 1967, both in Washington, D.C., and the State of Washington, provided some 300 additional statements by witnesses, and thousands have made their views known to the committee by letter. The common denominator which runs through most of the information and testimony is that this magnificent area has its highest potential as a great recreation complex, and that some type of protective status is desired. The amendments to the act incorporate some of the suggestions received at the hearings.

IMPACT ON TIMBER HARVESTING

Several representatives of timber industries testified that enactment of this measure would adversely affect their operations. As a practical matter, the committee feels that enactment of this measure would actually bring about a slightly increased annual cut from the involved areas. This is true because in the recreation areas established by this act, timber harvesting which does not detract from the recreational uses will be permitted in areas previously reserved from cutting. Most of the timber volume at issue is already reserved from cutting by virtue of the wilderness status or primitive area status of much of the area. In the areas not so protected by designation, the Forest Service has indicated that, due to the recreation potential, their policy would permit only limited timber harvesting.

An exchange of correspondence with the Forest Service dealt with the impact of passage of the act on the allowable cut of timber. Several letters on the matter appear below.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., July 11, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: At the hearings on S. 1321 in Washington, D.C., on April 24, and again in Mount Vernon, Wash., on May 27, there was testimony by spokesmen for the forest products industry concerning the volume of standing timber which would be made unavailable for future harvesting if S. 1321 is enacted. The volume figures presented by these spokesmen differed greatly from the volume figures we had previously given to the committee in testimony on the same subject. You have asked us to clarify the matter and to discuss the reason for different figures being used.

In our letter of May 22, we pointed out that within the area covered by S. 1321 there are some 130,000 timber-bearing acres that meet the definition of commercial forest land. Of this total, some 104,000 acres have never been included in allowable cut determinations because the land has been classed for many years as either primitive area or as a "limited area" that was to be studied for possible future classification as a wilderness. The letter also points out that were all the land available for commercial timber harvest, there would be an allowable cut of some 41 million feet, but that about 75 percent of this estimated allowable cut would be from stands that have never

been carried in the inventories because the land has been included in a primitive area or in a so-called limited area, and consequently was classed as "reserved from cutting." For convenient reference, a copy of the May 22, 1967, letter is attached.

At the hearing at Mount Vernon, forest industry spokesmen testified that, in effect, our treatment of timber volumes failed to disclose all of the facts. Mr. William J. Moshofsky and Mr. William V. Catlow, both of the Georgia-Pacific Corp., testified that enactment of S. 1321 would make unavailable for future use a substantial volume over and above the 3,431 million board feet discussed in our letter of May 22. Their testimony was that 5 billion board feet, or more, would be permanently made not available in addition to the 3.4 billion. There was testimony by other witnesses in general support of the position stated by Mr. Moshofsky.

This line of testimony questions not so much the wisdom of S. 1321, as the adequacy of today's concepts of how timber inventories are made. We have excluded from the inventories for this area timber that is:

1. Inaccessible because the stands are too scattered for commercial logging, or because the slopes are too steep for roadbuilding and logging, or because the soils are too fragile to withstand the impact of logging or roadbuilding.
2. Uneconomic to log because the stands are too light in volume to pay for the cost of roadbuilding and logging.
3. Unavailable because the timber is within a primitive area, even though it would be accessible and economic to log if it were not within the boundaries of a primitive area. Also prior to passage of the Wilderness Act, we so treated timber located in "limited areas."

The references to 5 billion board feet over and above the volumes discussed in the May 22 letter are based on the general assumption that these exclusions should be disregarded and that virtually every tree, no matter where it grows, should be included in the inventory. If this is the correct assumption, then the enactment of any legislation to establish a national park or a wilderness area would have a different level of impact on the volume of timber thus made unavailable.

The argument presented by forest industry spokesmen was, in general, that improvements in wood-using technology and in logging capability have made material changes during the past 15 to 20 years in kinds of timber stands that can be economically logged. It is reasonable to suppose there will be further great improvements in these respects. Therefore, it is misleading to not show the much larger figures that would be included in the inventories if all timber volumes that prospectively could be marketed in the future were considered as marketable now.

We believe it is essential to maintain the distinctions which our present inventories show.

Attached to this letter are three glossy prints of pictures appearing in the published report of the North Cascades study team. The pictures illustrate the timber inventory problems here involved based on conditions actually existing within the North Cascades area.

Picture No. 64-402 is a view northeast up Cougar Basin from Washington Pass. This picture is shown on page 96 of the team

report. This is on the route of the cross-State highway. When built, this highway will cross Washington Pass (traverse this part of State Creek and swing up the drainage in the lower left part of the picture to cross Rainy Pass and go into Granite Creek).

The scattered stands of timber in the upper valley typify timber we do not carry in the inventory because the stands are too small and scattered, or light in volume, to be economically operable, and because the slopes are too steep to permit conventional logging. The stands in the immediate foreground are heavy enough to justify some logging were there no other considerations. Since these stands will be adjacent to a main highway, they will be managed to maintain a scenic environment adjacent to the highway. Consequently, it is not appropriate to carry any of this volume as part of the inventory on which a sustained allowable cut is based.

Picture No. 64-374 is a view up the Chiwawa River with Phelps Creek in the immediate foreground. This picture is printed on page 41 of the report. This drainage contains a wide variety of timber conditions and is a good example of the problem of how much volume to include in inventory. In the valley at the upper right of the picture, which is the Chiwawa River, and in the valley of Buck Creek, which is at the left center of the picture, are bodies of timber that are heavy enough in volume to support some logging. Below the heavy stands are extensive areas of a younger age class that are not harvestable now but will be at some time in the future. Above the heavy stands are patchy stands of timber that run up into the rocks, most of which are both uneconomic and also inaccessible because of too steep slopes or too fragile soil. So, while the picture shows probably well over 100 million board feet gross in timber volume, much less than one quarter of this volume can be considered operable to log.

In this drainage, the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness runs through the picture on the left bank of the Chiwawa River from the edge of the picture to the forks in the center of the picture. At this point, it crosses the valley and goes directly uphill to the top of the ridge which is on the right side of the picture, then plunges to the right, off the picture. Thus all the timber stands on the left side in the picture and above the forks—all of the heavy timber stands that can be seen—are in the wilderness. Consequently, regardless of whether stands would be physically classed as economic to log, the volume shown here is not carried as part of the inventory because it is in an area classified as wilderness. Of course, timber occurring in a wilderness is not available for cutting.

The timber occurring in this picture typifies all the problems the forest industry spokesmen have raised about how inventories should be made and what volumes should be carried in the inventories on which allowable cut calculations are based.

Still another picture, No. 64-375, shows a view looking northwest up the valley of Napeequa River toward Glacier Peak. This picture occurs on page 6 of the team report. The whole area in the picture is within the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Up to the first major draw coming in from the left, the left slope in the picture bears scattered stands of

timber which, for the most part, are on too steep slopes or are too small and scattered for commercial operations. Beyond that first main side draw, there is a body of timber which is sufficiently dense to support commercial logging, assuming the existence of a road in the near vicinity. Since the closest road is more than 12 miles away and this body of timber by itself is too small to justify the expense of road-building for that distance, all of the timber shown in this picture is properly classed as inoperable to log even if it were not in a wilderness. Consequently, none of this timber volume is carried as part of the inventory because it is both uneconomic to log and already in the wilderness. This stand is another example of the kind of timber which spokesmen for the forest products industry suggest should be noted as part of the resource inventory of this area.

These three pictures illustrate that there are a very large number of trees each of which is big enough to be manufactured into usable forest products but which are not in the inventory. We have made a judgment decision that some of these stands are operable and would be in the inventory if the lands were not within a primitive or wilderness area. We have also concluded that very substantial acreages are inoperable, and would not be included in the inventory even were there no primitive or wilderness area involved.

This situation does not only apply to the areas covered by S. 1321, but applies throughout the entire national forest system. The situation in the North Cascades study area is described on pages 37 and 38 of the North Cascades study report. By way of illustration, only 3.1 million acres or just over 50 percent of the national forest land in the study area is classed as commercial forest land and, of this about 8 percent is reserved from cutting. The timber on the remaining almost 3 million acres is not carried in our timber inventories, upon which allowable cuts are based, because it is classed as noncommercial forest land.

We have classed as "Operable, Reserved From Cutting" within the existing North Cascades Primitive Area and the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness—an area of 103,731 acres, bearing an estimated 2,697 million board feet of all species. S. 1321 would make some changes in these totals. Commercial forest land in the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area would be available for some timber harvest, according to the testimony of Park Service Director, George Hartzog. So, that acreage and volume would, technically, be classed as available for cutting.

Commercial forest land lying within that part of the proposed North Cascades National Park, which is outside of the present primitive area, and such land in the areas affected by boundary changes of Glacier Peak Wilderness and the proposed Pasayten Wilderness, would be changed to "Operable, reserved from cutting."

Deducting and adding for these changes makes a net total for all of the areas covered by S. 1321 in the stands we class as "Operable, reserved from cutting" as follows: area 117,393 acres; estimated volume 2,999 million board feet.

These figures are summarized in table 1 below, and are elaborated in table A attached to this letter:

TABLE 1.—OPERABLE AREAS, RESERVED FROM CUTTING

| | Commercial forest areas (acres) | Timber volume (million) | Reserved allowable annual cut (million) |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Areas now classed as "Reserved from cutting"..... | 103,731 | 2,697 | 131 |
| Net changes under S. 1321..... | 13,662 | 302 | 6 |
| Net total area and volume reserved from cutting..... | 117,393 | 2,999 | 137 |

¹ Actual allowable cut was never calculated for these acres because they have been continuously carried as "Reserved from cutting."

The "total" figures in table 1 differ from figures shown in our letter of May 22 because the May 22 letter overlooked recognizing timber in the proposed national recreation area as technically available for cutting.

The other category of timber is called inoperable. It is inoperable for the reasons illustrated in the pictures discussed earlier in this letter. We have made an estimate of the inoperable volumes in trees of commercial size on the lands in the present North Cascades Primitive Area, the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and the changes that would be made under S. 1321. These estimates are summarized in table 2 following:

TABLE 2.—INOPERABLE AREAS

| | Forested area (acres) | Timber volume (million) |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Within areas now classed as "Reserved from cutting"..... | 305,000 | 4,300 |
| Net changes under S. 1321..... | 32,600 | 690 |
| Net total area and volume remaining classed as "Reserved from cutting"..... | 337,600 | 4,990 |

The above figures are elaborated in more detail in table B attached to this letter.

What does all this show?

It shows that there are now reserved from cutting in primitive and wilderness areas about 103,000 acres classed as operable commercial forest land, and about 305,000 acres classed as inoperable. These acres bear, respectively, volumes estimated at 2,697 million board feet and 4,300 million board feet. This total of 6,997 million board feet has never been carried in the inventory and, consequently, enactment of S. 1321 would make no change as far as these totals are concerned.

It also shows that enactment of S. 1321 would have a net effect of increasing the "operable" area by 13,662 acres, bearing 302 million board feet, and increasing the area classed as inoperable by 32,600 acres bearing 690 million board feet.

The only significant figure here is the 302 million board feet of operable volume, which could sustain an annual allowable cut of between 4 and 5 million board feet. This represents a little less than 2 percent of the allowable annual cut of the three national forests involved.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY,
Associate Chief.

APPENDIX

TABLE A.—OPERABLE AREAS RESERVED FROM CUTTING¹

| Category | Commercial forest area (acres) | Timber volume (million) | Reserved allowable annual cut (million) |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Land under Forest Service jurisdiction now classed as "Reserved from cutting"..... | 103,731 | 2,697 | 31 |
| Portion of above which S. 1321 would change to national recreation area where cutting is permitted..... | 5,713 | 172 | 1.0 |
| Under S. 1321 additions to the national park..... | 16,296 | 348 | 4.5 |
| Under S. 1321, net changes in Glacier Peak Wilderness and proposed Pasayten Wilderness..... | 3,078 | 126 | 2 |
| Net total of area and volume remaining "Reserved from cutting" under S. 1321..... | 117,393 | 2,999 | 36.5 |
| In addition to the above, S. 1321 would transfer area from national forest to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area where cutting is permitted as follows: Under S. 1321, additions to Ross Lake National Recreation Area where cutting is permitted..... | 7,724 | 232 | 2.5 |

¹ Estimated commercial forest land, timber volume, and allowable annual cut for operable areas now reserved from cutting and as these figures would be changed by S. 1321.

TABLE B.—INOPERABLE AREAS¹

| Category | Forest area (acres) | Estimated volume in trees of commercial size on these inoperable forest acres (million board feet) |
|--|---------------------|--|
| Land under Forest Service jurisdiction now classed as "Reserved from cutting"..... | 305,000 | 4,300 |
| Portion of above which S. 1321 would change to national recreation area..... | 23,400 | 520 |
| Under S. 1321, additions to the national park..... | 46,600 | 960 |
| Under S. 1321, net changes in Glacier Peak Wilderness and proposed Pasayten Wilderness..... | 9,400 | 250 |
| Net total of inoperable area and volume remaining reserved from cutting..... | 337,600 | 4,990 |
| In addition to the above, S. 1321 would transfer area from national forest to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area where cutting is permitted as follows: Under S. 1321, additions to Ross Lake National Recreation Area where cutting is permitted..... | 20,000 | 440 |

¹ Estimate of the inoperable forest land and the timber volume thereon in trees of commercial size within primitive and wilderness areas and as these figures would be changed by S. 1321.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1967.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is information concerning timber volumes and potential ski areas requested for the record in connection with S. 1321, a bill to establish a North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness, and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

About 80 percent of the timber volume on lands covered by S. 1321 has never been included in Forest Service allowable cut determinations. This is because the land on which this timber volume occurs has been classed by the Forest Service, by a series of designations made between 1931 and 1940, as primitive area or as land to be studied

for possible future designation as either a primitive area or as some other type of area for recreation use in which timber would not be harvested, or the harvesting would be substantially curtailed.

The present North Cascades Primitive Area was established in two classification actions, one in 1931 and the other in 1935. Major portions of the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness were made a part of the Glacier Peak Limited Area in 1940 under a plan that contemplated deferral of road building and timber harvest until the area was reviewed for possible wilderness classification. When it was classified as wilderness in 1960, these areas remained outside of the allowable cut calculations.

Within the area covered by S. 1321, there are slightly over 130,000 acres that meet the definition of commercial forest land. Of this total, about 104,000 acres have never been included in allowable cut determinations for the reasons discussed above. The allowable annual cut that would probably be sustained by the timber on the total area of commercial forest land is about 41 million board feet. Thirty-one million of this is on land that has never been included in allowable cut determinations.

The following table, table 1, summarizes the figures for total area, commercial forest land, timber volume, and allowable annual cut for the areas now classed as "Reserved from cutting," for the areas that would be added to this class under S. 1321, and for the total area.

TABLE 1

| | Total acres | Commercial forest acres | Timber volume (million) | Allowable annual cut (million) |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Areas now classed as "Reserved from cutting"..... | 1,260,326 | 103,731 | 2,697 | 31 |
| Additions under S. 1321..... | 373,522 | 27,518 | 734 | 10 |
| Total..... | 1,633,848 | 131,249 | 3,431 | 41 |

¹ Actual allowable cut was never calculated for some of these acres because they have been continuously carried as "Reserved from cutting."

Questions were raised at the Washington, D.C., hearings about the comparable figures for the proposed additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the area estimated at about 10,000 acres in the so-called Suittle and White Chuck River corridors. The following table (table 2) shows similar information for the area in this proposed addition. A more refined determination of acreage shows this area to be about 12,350 acres rather than the 10,000 acres earlier estimated.

TABLE 2

| | Total acres | Commercial forest acres | Timber volume (million) | Allowable annual cut (million) |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Proposed additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness.... | 12,350 | 3,078 | 126 | 2 |

In the valley of Granite Creek, which lies immediately to the east of the proposed North Cascades National Park, the Forest Service proposes two winter-summer sports recreation developments and other facilities for recreation users. This is part of the vicinity in which the

kinds of developments and the kinds of use are governed by the Forest Service "high mountain policy." We propose to omit this area from the allowable cut calculations, but to authorize removal of timber which it is necessary to cut in carrying out the recreation program or to salvage other than incidental occurrence of damage and tree killing by fire, insects, and disease.

You also requested that we supply other information relating to potential ski sites in the North Cascades area. You asked about the extent of data we have on sites within the proposed management units of the North Cascades.

Attached is a map indicating the sites discussed herein.

Much of the information we have on ski sites in the North Cascades area was obtained in 1959 as a part of our recent national forest recreation survey. Four potential sites were identified through this survey. These are: (1) Sandy Butte, (2) Black Butte, (3) Snowy Lake, and (4) Schribers Meadow.

In 1940 the Forest Service identified and studied the Squire Creek site.

During 1965 and 1966, two potential sites were identified in connection with development planning along the North Cross State Highway. These are: (1) Liberty Bell and (2) Gabriel Horn.

Two additional sites have been identified as a part of the continuing planning for recreation on the national forests of the region. These are: (1) Twin Sisters and (2) Tiffany Mountain.

Of the nine sites listed above, seven have been studied or are under further study. These include the four sites along the North Cross State Highway (Gabriel Horn, Snowy Lake, Liberty Bell, Sandy Butte), Squire Creek, Tiffany Mountain, and Twin Sisters. These studies consist primarily of preliminary feasibility determinations. Factors considered are land status, access, weather conditions, terrain, snow conditions, suitability for development, and impacts on other national forest resources.

We are aware of several other potential sites within national forest in the region which have been identified by other groups or agencies. However, we have not studied those sites and do not have detailed information on them. They include:

1. Boulder Creek
2. Blue Lake
3. Harts Pass
4. Snowking
5. Hagan Mountain
6. T-Bone Ridge
7. Snowfield Colonial

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY,
Associate Chief.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., August 9, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The meeting, at Sedro Woolley on July 22 which you arranged, was a very interesting one. I think the discussion helped to sharpen the points concerning which disagreement has been expressed by the forest industry spokesmen who were present. Now that I understand the way Hubert Wilson developed and treated

the figures which he presented, I must comment that there is surprisingly little difference in the two sets of figures.

This serves to focus attention on the main argument presented by the forest industry spokesmen, which is the matter of how stands that are now inoperable should be treated in the inventory which is considered by Congress in a major land-use allocation bill such as S. 1321. The timber inventory continues to be, of course, only one of the factors which Congress must consider in deciding on the merits of a bill such as S. 1321.

There is no way to give a definitive answer to this question. We have found real problems in trying to forecast 10 years ahead what changes may take place in standards of operability. Cruises made in the late twenties and early thirties gave scant attention to western hemlock. So, by today's standards, they are very conservative. In the midfifties we went too far the other way. We included as operable some areas within the Mount Baker National Forest, for instance, that looked dense enough on an aerial photograph. But the ground was so steep and rocky that men would need ropes to get up to where the timber is located. This was the experience which Supervisor Harold Chriswell told about at Sedro Woolley. He has had the personal experience during his time on the forest of having to reduce the allowable cut from a high of around 220 million board feet a year to the present figure of around 165 million board feet. And now he feels certain this figure must be further reduced because we still do not have all the factors properly weighed in classing timber stands as operable or inoperable for today's conditions of operations and sale administration.

In view of this experience on the Mount Baker in the last few years, I feel our estimates of what timber is operable and what is inoperable, as set forth in my letter of July 11, are defensible estimates. And I think this belief is being borne out elsewhere in the mountainous portions of Washington State where this same problem exists without proposals to establish wilderness areas or national parks.

The question of whether timber is operable or inoperable is not the only, nor necessarily the main, question to answer when considering whether a timbered valley should be included in a wilderness area. The timbered valley of the Suiattle River within the Glacier Peak Wilderness is an illustration of this point. This drainage is physically so located as to be in intimate association with Glacier Peak. The peak, of course, is the centerpiece of the wilderness. We do believe that the presence of roads and timber cutting in that close proximity to Glacier Peak is not compatible with maintaining that wilderness environment. Hence, we believe that foregoing this degree of opportunity for timber harvest is a necessary part of a decision to have a wilderness with Glacier Peak as its centerpiece. This was the basis for the Forest Service decision in 1960 to recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture that he establish the Glacier Peak Wilderness with the boundaries as they now are.

Mr. William Moshofsky has called my attention to three errors in my letter of July 11 to you. In the last paragraph on page 1 of that letter, I reported that he and Mr. William Catlow testified at Mount Vernon that "5 billion feet, or more, would be permanently made not available in addition to the 3.4 billion." Mr Moshofsky has informed me that their position at the Mount Vernon hearing was that "the total volume of commercial timber, both operable and inoperable, under S. 1321

was over 5 billion feet." On page 4, in the fourth line of the third paragraph, a figure given as "3.1 billion acres" should be "3.1 million acres." In appendix table B, the first column of figures should be headed "Commercial Forest Area (Acres)" rather than just "Forest Area (Acres)." He is entirely correct on all three counts.

You remember from the discussion at Sedro Woolley that the aerial photograph which I labeled "State Creek," and which is so-labeled in the team report, is incorrectly captioned. It is Copper Basin, a tributary of Early Winters Creek.

It does seem to me that a useful purpose would be served if the status of timber harvesting operations in the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area is clarified. We will be forwarding to you shortly the sort of statement you have requested about how this would be done were the area administered under Forest Service policies.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY,
Associate Chief.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., September 28, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: At the meeting with the timber industry in Sedro Woolley on July 22 you requested a statement on how the timber would be managed in the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area were it to be managed according to Forest Service policies for a national recreation area here.

We have concluded that in areas like this the forest stands should be managed in accordance with some definite objectives rather than to be left entirely to natural forces. It is our experience that the management of forest stands is necessary in areas such as this would be and similar areas managed to accommodate heavy recreational use. This is because forests are dynamic, natural communities. Over the years, the Forest Service has learned that:

(1) When forest management consists of protection measures only, natural timber losses of catastrophic dimensions invariably occur. Even with the best of protection, they can seldom, if ever, be prevented; and responsible management decisions have to be made to reestablish and retain esthetic values.

(2) The achievement and maintenance of a naturally scenic, yet firesafe, forest with well-spaced vistas along roads depends upon some active management. Its nature and the extent can be determined only upon the basis of local circumstances.

(3) When dense forest stands are involved, the satisfactory development of recreation areas, the management and enhancement of the wildlife habitat, and the control of timber growth at rates necessary for development of healthy and attractive stands depends upon some thinning and cleaning.

(4) If the manager of a forest stand is to prevent major losses and subsequent salvage programs on high-value recreational lands, insect and disease control programs are commonly necessary.

(5) In damaged stands and those of an age subject to deterioration, regeneration, usually by planting or seeding after harvest, and site preparation on selected areas which can be carefully fitted into the landscape is commonly necessary.

While normal logging practices would be detrimental to intensive recreation use, the Forest Service has learned that careful control of all cultural operations can make timber removal compatible with management objectives required for recreation purposes in areas such as the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area. In certain circumstances, carefully administered commercial sales can be an efficient and valuable management tool. They are useful in the development and advance preparation of recreational sites and the management of the wildlife habitat, and they are very significant in any response to natural catastrophes. The removal of timber by commercial sale procedure is made subject to special forest practices which have been or are being developed for application in what we call landscape management or travel influence areas. There has also been significant progress in harvesting methods, and they are being continually improved to allow timber removal without leaving unacceptable landscape scars. This is important, as it allows timber to be harvested by those silvicultural methods which will enhance, or not detract from, the natural appearance of the landscape and still create the forest conditions desired.

It is Forest Service policy in National Recreation Areas and similar areas managed to accommodate heavy recreational use that:

(1) Timber volumes to be removed are not regulated as is the normal industrial yield of a national forest. Timber is utilized only when and where such use promotes or is compatible with and does not significantly impair public recreation values or the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment.

(2) Timber harvesting is carried out for the purpose of:

(a) maintaining or enhancing the natural beauty and varied charm of the forest landscape;

(b) encouraging tree and shrub species with esthetic, recreational, or wildlife values;

(c) maintaining individual large trees and groves of trees in the forest to their pathological maturity; and

(d) providing for openings in forest stands and a timber canopy appropriate for the environment and the recreational uses planned.

(3) In the event of the potential mortality of otherwise merchantable timber due to fire, disease, insect, or wind, a decision to harvest the timber is always based on an analysis of the individual circumstances. If the analysis shows the need to prevent further losses to surrounding healthy stands outweighs the temporary loss of esthetics due to such a harvest, the harvest is initiated. Such an analysis considers and weighs economic values at stake and the impact of the logging plan on surrounding recreation values.

(4) Roadside stands are managed only to the extent necessary to favor tree species of acceptable or particular esthetic value and to maintain a desirable growth and a pleasing appearance that would be as fire safe as practical. The harvest and use of salable trees to

be removed is normally accomplished by commercial timber-sale procedure, but only when their removal can be accomplished without leaving significant and long-lasting visible scars. Otherwise, felling and utilization of trees for campground wood supplies are by recreation work crews. In appropriate cases, artificial regeneration is sometimes necessary.

(5) Clearing for development of recreation sites is accomplished through timber sales with contract specifications designed and administered to produce the desired results. Special stipulations such as those calling for the removal of culls, cutting stumps flush with the ground, specifying the direction of fall and the manner of equipment handling, and the season of operation are included as needed; and sales administration is planned and followed to achieve the desired results.

(6) Where insect or disease attacks threaten to become epidemic and practical control measures are available, they are applied, but always with due consideration for their impact on the recreation values.

All removal of such timber is carried out with care so as to avoid landscape scars and damage to soil and water values. Timber access and work roads are "put to bed" with effective erosion control and suitable barriers to vehicular traffic, but with provision for foot and horse travel by recreationists.

Applying the preceding general policy to the area of the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area would result in dividing the land into two categories which for convenience can be referred to as (1) foreground and (2) background.

The "foreground" areas include: the land in and adjacent to developed recreation sites; land adjacent to travel routes and to waterfronts; and land in and adjacent to sites that are classed as scenic attractions. The local land use plans refer to these as "landscape management areas." In addition, similar management treatment would be accorded all areas classed as "Alpine association" under the Forest Service "high mountain policy."

For lands in the first category, timber would be removed and the logs utilized commercially only for the following purposes:

1. Construction, maintenance, and improvement of roads, trails, authorized reservoirs, ski areas, and other similar activities which would require cutting trees down.

2. Salvage of other than nominal numbers of dead and dying trees because of fire, insects, disease, or other natural catastrophes.

3. Cutting which is esthetically desirable to improve scenery—such as to create designed vistas or viewing lanes, or to maintain a naturally scenic landscape.

The "background" areas include whatever is not in the foreground. These are areas that make up the scenic backdrop for the "foreground" portion or else are unrelated to the foreground areas. The proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area differs from other national recreation area proposals in that there is very little area which meets this classification. Most of the area of this proposed national recreation area would meet our definition of "foreground." That is, it lies in a "Landscape Management Area" or is in the Alpine Resource Association. Because so little of this area lies in the "background" category, here it would be practically all managed for back-

country recreation, primarily by use of trail access. Whenever roads might be needed, they would be located with esthetic needs in mind.

There are two other possible conditions which would justify timber cutting and removal. One would be to stop the spread of a serious insect or disease outbreak if there were no other way to stop it. The other is that no one can see 40 or 50 years ahead. In that time, it is probable there will be equipment with which can be accomplished the same kind of careful harvest that is possible some places today by use of horses. A forest is a dynamic thing that grows, dies, and changes. With the right equipment, carefully done timber harvest may prove to be essential to maintain what by then will be accepted as an esthetically pleasing forest.

There is no way to translate these statements of policy into figures of how much timber volume would be cut in a year or 10 years. The volumes cut would depend on the rate of need for ground for developed recreation activities and on the rate of change in the forest itself. We would expect on-the-ground managers to review the needs periodically so as to know when there are situations requiring correction.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important subject.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., October 23, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: At the meeting in Sedro Wooley with the timber industry on July 22, you requested a statement on how the timber would be managed in the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area under National Park Service administration. We are pleased to respond to your request.

The principal policy guidance for the management of national recreation areas is contained in the authorizing legislation for each individual area. Additionally, unless the authorizing legislation specifically provides otherwise in any particular situation, national recreation areas are managed in accordance with Policy Circular No. 1 of the Recreation Advisory Council, dated March 26, 1963, which provides, in part, that—

“* * * outdoor recreation shall be recognized as the dominant or primary resource management purpose. If additional natural resource utilization is carried on, such additional use shall be compatible with fulfilling the recreation mission, and none will be carried on that is significantly detrimental to it.

* * * * *
“National recreation areas may include within their boundaries scenic, historic, scientific, scarce or disappearing resources, provided the objectives of the preservation of enjoyment can be achieved on a basis compatible with the recreation mission.”

Certainly, the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area contains some of these superlative values. Accordingly, a master plan will

be prepared for Ross Lake when it is authorized, consistent with the foregoing directives of the Council and such legislative directives as may be given by the Congress. This master plan will set forth the management objectives and guidelines for our local managers, as is the usual practice with the master plans for all areas we manage. Moreover, a natural resource management plan will be prepared. This plan will identify a primary zone and a secondary zone for recreation.

In the primary zone, forest management will consist mostly of removing timber and utilizing the logs commercially in the following circumstances:

1. Salvage of hazardous trees in public use areas or trees with insect or disease infestation that cannot otherwise be controlled which endanger adjacent healthy plants.
2. Salvage of blowdown or fire-killed timber which might precipitate insect outbreaks or create serious fire hazards.
3. Harvesting of timber for vista clearing and similar cultural treatment along roads, parking areas, lakeshores, and developed sites, keeping in mind the scenic, aesthetic, and ecological considerations.
4. Selective harvesting of timber in development and maintenance of recreational sites such as roads, trails, campgrounds, picnic areas, boat ramps, winter use areas, and visitor centers, as well as maintenance, residential, and administrative sites.

The removal of timber in the foregoing situations is incidental to the more important job of facilitating management of the area for recreation use as the dominant purpose of the area.

In the secondary zone where less intensive recreational activities, such as public recreational hunting and back-country trail use, are prevalent, forest utilization shall consist of—

1. Removal of trees when desirable to enhance the wildlife resource for public recreational hunting; and
2. Harvesting of timber pursuant to the best forest management practices in other designated areas to maintain a dynamic, healthy forest when harvesting will promote or is compatible with, or does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment.

Moreover, the programs mentioned above for the primary zone may also be applicable in the secondary zone in connection with trail construction, vista clearing, et cetera.

Of course, such areas as are harvested shall, in appropriate situations, be planted or reseeded to facilitate regrowth of a healthy forest.

It is not possible at this time to translate the foregoing management guidelines into anticipated timber volumes. The timber volume for any year, or any period of years, would depend on several factors, such as the rate of development of recreational activities and on the rate of change in the forest itself.

We appreciate very much the opportunity to comment on this matter.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, Jr.,
Director.

HUNTING AND FISHING

Hunting and fishing uses of the North Cascades have been significant for decades. Many spokesmen for sportsmen's groups appeared before the committee and told of the quality experience enjoyed by hunters penetrating the wilderness valleys. The establishment of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area will perpetuate the traditional back-country hunt in the Stehekin Valley, Rainbow Creek Valley, and Rainbow Ridge areas.

The Secretary of the Interior will enter into a cooperative agreement with the Washington State Department of Game for the management of the fish and game resources of the recreation areas, within the framework of subsection 402(d). A State hunting license will be required within the recreation areas, and a State fishing license will be required of fishermen within either the recreation areas or the park.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The committee made four changes in the boundaries suggested by S. 1321, the administration proposal. They are:

1. Add the Windy Peak-Horseshoe Basin area to the Pasayten Wilderness: The North Cascades Primitive Area, designated in 1935, contained some 800,000 acres, and reached from near Mt. Shuksan in the Mt. Baker National Forest some 75 miles along the Canadian border to the eastern boundary of the Okanogan National Forest. The Windy Peak-Horseshoe Basin, the easternmost portion of this primitive area, was omitted from the administration proposal, which suggested placing the boundary almost entirely on topographic features. One of the factors which doubtless had a bearing on the decision not to include this area in the wilderness as proposed by the administration was the belief that over 80 million board feet of timber was involved. Subsequent Forest Service low-intensity cruises indicate that the total timber volume on this 22,000 acres is 18 million board feet. Since the area has been a traditional gateway into the primitive area from the east, the committee chose to extend the boundary in this area to within 1 mile of the eastern boundary of the Okanogan National Forest. This action was also recommended by the Governor's study committee.

2. Add to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area that portion of the Skagit River Valley which is the site of the proposed Copper Creek Dam and Reservoir: As the boundaries were previously drawn, half of the reservoir site would be within the national recreation area and half within the national forest. The superintendent of Seattle City Light asked that the recreation area boundary be extended to place the entire site within one administrative unit.

3. Include the lower Thunder Creek Basin in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area instead of the park.

The affected 3,500 acres of Thunder Creek Basin are tributary to Diablo Lake. Seattle City Light, which has operated hydroelectric projects on the Skagit River since 1924, has made application recently to the Federal Power Commission for license to build a storage reservoir in Thunder Creek gorge. The dam would

rise about 150 feet above the present streambed and would create a mile-long lake of about 135 acres. There would be no powerhouse, but an intake to a 6½-mile tunnel which would transport water into Ross Lake to enhance the water supply for Ross Dam powerhouse. The committee does not believe that it should prejudice the issues before the FPC in this application. Court decisions on recent controversies, particularly on the High Mountain Sheep and Storm King issues, have indicated that the FPC must take into consideration the aesthetic and recreational potential of sites before granting licenses for power projects. While this application is pending and if the FPC should deny the license, the National Park Service should exercise its discretion to administer this 3,500-acre basin in much the same manner it would if the basin was within the park.

Road

(4) Designate the lower Stehekin River Valley and upper Lake Chelan areas the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area instead of a part of the national park: Many of the yearlong residents of the Stehekin Valley are descendants of the original homesteaders. Some 1,700 acres, mostly on the valley floor, are in private ownership, and in the past several decades a number of summer homes have been built. The only access to the community is by foot, horseback, boat, or plane, even though there is in existence a road of some 25 miles extending from the village up the valley. The lake, likened by most to the spectacular fjords of Norway, will serve as the primary access for park and recreation area visitors approaching from the southeast. The village and the lower valley, therefore, will have considerable use, and development to accommodate these visitors will be necessary. The Stehekin Valley, the Rainbow Creek Valley, and Rainbow Ridge traditionally have been used by high country big game hunters. The Washington State Department of Game, in cooperation with the Chelan Public Utility District, plans to engage in spawning channel improvement on Stehekin River and Company Creek in order to improve the fishing in 1,500-foot deep Lake Chelan. All these factors were important in the committee's decision to create a 62,000-acre recreation area here, instead of giving the area national park status.

FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION OF NEARBY AREAS

The committee encourages the Forest Service to employ its "landscape management" policies in managing certain of the surrounding areas. This landscape management principle can best be described by the following paragraphs from the study team report.

"The land which lies adjacent to campgrounds, lakeshores, major streams, and major recreation travel routes is managed differently than is land not so located. On such land, maintaining an environment that is attractive to recreation users is a main purpose of management. So they are called landscape management areas. And they are managed so as to maintain an attractive landscape.

"This concept recognized that in the foreground, immediately adjacent to a campground, shoreline, or road, maintaining an attractive landscape may require great differences in timber harvest or other resource management activities. Further back, the differences can be less."

Particularly important in this regard are the slopes within view from the surface of Lake Chelan, the White Chuck and Suiattle corridors just below the extensions of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, the Mount Baker area, the Middle Fork of the Cascade River, and the Granite Creek drainage. The committee was particularly concerned about the Mount Baker and Granite Creek areas, which many persons wanted within the park. Here is a letter from the Forest Service which announces its plans for management of the two areas.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., October 20, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is in response to your request for a statement on Forest Service management of the Mount Baker and Granite Creek areas in the North Cascades.

In 1926, the Secretary of Agriculture recognized the significance and character of Mount Baker by establishing it as the Mount Baker Park Division of the Mount Baker National Forest. Thus, for over 40 years, the area has been managed with major emphasis on its recreation values. In his order, the Secretary stated the area was to be held for the use and enjoyment of the general public for recreational purposes, coordinately with the purposes for which the Mount Baker National Forest was established. A proper and orderly utilization of timber, forage, water power, and other economic values within the area is permitted; but such utilization is not to impair the values of the area. The text of the order and a statement on management of the Mount Baker area are on pages 170 and 171 of the North Cascades study report.

As to the Granite Creek area, when the Secretary of Agriculture formally established the Glacier Peak Wilderness in 1960, he specified in that order the type of land use and management to be accorded to the national forest lands lying between Glacier Peak Wilderness and the North Cascades primitive area. Granite Creek is included within this area. The area is being managed primarily for the preservation of scenic values and to open and develop it for the use and enjoyment of the large numbers of people who desire other kinds of outdoor recreation than that found in wilderness and those who are unable to engage in wilderness travel. Timber harvesting and other resource utilization is permitted to the extent that they can be properly integrated and harmonized with the recreation and the protection of the outstanding scenic attractions. The text of the order as it pertains to Granite Creek and a statement on the management of the area, of which Granite Creek is a part, are on pages 165 through 168 of the North Cascades study report.

If we can provide additional information, please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY.

Since many of the recreation seekers in the North Cascades will want to visit both national forest areas and the park and recreation areas, the committee encourages the two Secretaries involved to make maximum practical use of joint interpretive and visitor contact facili-

ties. Areas which particularly should be considered for such facilities are the Nooksack Valley, Granite Creek, Stehekin Valley, and the Skagit River Valley.

OVERALL MANAGEMENT COORDINATION

The committee recognizes the need for coordination and cooperation between the various Federal and State agencies having management responsibilities in the area. The committee encourages the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to maintain contact with the Governor and other officials of the State and local governments to insure that the actions of all agencies, Federal, State, or local, will be complementary to the unique recreational opportunities in the region.

PROPOSED OPEN-PIT MINING IN THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

Representatives of the administration and many of the public witnesses expressed great concern over proposals for an open-pit mining operation in the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The committee is concerned over the impact this would have on the natural, ecological, and scenic values of this wilderness.

The Kennecott Copper Corp. currently owns some 350 acres of patented mining claims and 2,650 acres of unpatented claims in the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Under the provisions of Federal mining law and the Wilderness Act of 1964, the corporation has a legal right to proceed with the development of its mining properties subject to reasonable regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

A number of persons and organizations have proposed that legislative action be taken to prevent opening of mines in wilderness areas. The Governor of Washington proposed that Congress give the Secretary of Agriculture the same power of purchase or condemnation within wilderness areas that the Secretary of the Interior has in national park areas. This apparently contemplates that this new authority would be used to purchase or condemn any mining claims which threatened the character of Glacier Peak or any other wilderness under Forest Service administration. Others have proposed that the Wilderness Act be amended so as to prevent mining and/or prospecting in wilderness. Mr. A. W. Greeley, Associate Chief of the Forest Service, testified that the administration is studying this problem and believes there is a need for legislation on the general subject of mining in wilderness; however, no legislative proposal has been received by Congress to date.

The committee believes that this is a general problem in the management of the national wilderness system and does not involve the Glacier Peak Wilderness alone. This problem raises many questions of overall national policy which will require detailed congressional consideration. Consequently, the committee has determined not to add language to the act which would create a specific exception to existing law.

Similar problems will arise in other areas of our wilderness system. The committee accordingly urges the administration to continue its studies and to present its recommendations to the Congress at an early date.

There are other factors which bear on this immediate problem. The State of Washington has constitutional authority, some of it delegated to the county, to use its police powers to regulate and control activities of this nature. The Department of the Interior recently completed an exhaustive study of surface mining and its effect on the environment, with the intention of transmitting legislative proposals to the Congress in the near future.

The Kennecott Corp. has not definitely announced a final decision to proceed to develop its Glacier Peak Wilderness holdings. Further, there is a danger that a hasty effort to deal with the general problem of mining in wilderness would delay unduly congressional action on S. 1321.

Statistical summary

| Area: | Size (acres) |
|---|---------------|
| North Cascades National Park..... | 504, 500 |
| North unit..... | 303, 000 |
| South unit..... | 201, 500 |
| Ross Lake National Recreation Area..... | 105, 000 |
| Lake Chelan National Recreation Area..... | 62, 000 |
| Pasayten Wilderness..... | 520, 000 |
| Glacier Peak Wilderness additions..... | 10, 000 |
| Total private lands in park and 2 recreation areas..... | 4, 000 |
| Costs (only for National Park Service units): | |
| Acquire private lands in park and recreation areas..... | \$3, 500, 000 |
| Development over 1st 5 years for park and recreation areas..... | 29, 000, 000 |
| Operation and maintenance, 1st year..... | 300, 000 |
| Operation and maintenance, after 5th year..... | 600, 000 |

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 17, 1967.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The President, in his January 30, 1967, message on Protecting Our Natural Heritage, recommended that the 90th Congress establish a national park in the North Cascades area in the State of Washington, provided the wilderness and recreation areas are protected.

The enclosed draft of a proposed bill will carry out the President's recommendation. We strongly recommend that it be enacted.

The bill is based upon a joint study conducted over a period of 2½ years by this Department and the Department of Agriculture of about 6 million acres of Federal lands in the North Cascade Mountains in Washington. The bill (1) establishes a North Cascades National Park; (2) establishes a Ross Lake National Recreation Area; (3) designates a national forest area as the Pasayten Wilderness; (4) designates certain national forest areas for addition to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness; and (5) provides for the review of the area within the North Cascades National Park with respect to the suitability of any such lands for future designation by the Congress as wilderness areas. A detailed analysis of the provisions of the bill is set forth in an enclosure to this letter.

This proposed legislation has been prepared in collaboration with the Secretary of Agriculture and has his approval.

The man-years and cost-data statements for the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area (based on current assumptions and estimates) required by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), when annual expenditures exceed \$1 million are enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that this proposed legislation is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes

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

TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park"). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated "national park" on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7000, and dated February 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

TITLE II—ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "national recreation area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation area, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

Lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation area. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classified as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation area, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed 25 years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation area in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation area, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the National Park System, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.

(b) The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable from lands or interest in lands within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 *et seq.*), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation area.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on lands or interests in lands within the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals within the recreation area shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundary of the recreation area in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation area are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation area are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation area or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation area needed for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The areas so

designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries.

SEC. 504. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a *et seq.*), in the recreation area.

SEC. 505. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of Titles I through V of this Act.

TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about 500,000 acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than 30 days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totalling about 10,000 acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and 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 or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascades National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be

accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

ANALYSIS OF BILL

Section 101 establishes a North Cascades National Park consisting of about 570,000 acres as depicted on a map on file in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The park will extend from a few miles below the head of Lake Chelan northwestward including the Stehekin Valley, the Eldorado Peaks area, the Thunder Creek drainage, the Picket Range, and Mount Shuksan. At no other place in the United States do such unique and unparalleled mountain masses occur so close to metropolitan areas. The physical qualifications of the area are such that it will become one of the outstanding units of the national park system and will deservedly attract nationwide attention. Over 99 percent of the lands within the proposed boundaries of the North Cascades National Park are already in Federal ownership.

Section 201 establishes a Ross Lake National Recreation Area of about 100,000 acres which includes portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes and surrounding lands as depicted on the map referred to in section 101 of the bill. This is an area of outstanding scenic, scientific, historic and other values, and one which will offer a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. The recreation benefits associated with the magnificent mountains, forests, and waters within the area include camping, picnicking, boating, hunting, fishing, and many other activities. Over 98 percent of the lands within the proposed national recreation area are already in Federal ownership.

Section 301 sets forth the methods by which the Secretary of the Interior may acquire property within the boundaries of the national park and recreation area. Lands owned by the State or any of its political subdivisions may be acquired only by donation. This section also transfers the national forest lands within the boundaries of the park and recreation area to the Secretary of the Interior for administration as part of such areas.

Section 302 contains the property exchange provisions that have been used in all recent national park and recreation area bills.

Section 303 makes clear that if the Secretary acquires any property used on the date of this act for agricultural, single-family residential, or commercial purposes compatible with park and recreation use and development, the owner may retain a right of use and occupancy for a lifetime or for a fixed term of not more than 25 years.

Section 401 provides for the administration of the North Cascades National Park under the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4) which governs the administration of all national parks.

Section 402 provides that the Ross Lake National Recreation Area will be administered so as to provide for public outdoor recreation benefits, conservation of the scenic and other values of the area, and for the management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources. In addition, the section permits the leasing of minerals under the Public Land and Acquired Land Mineral Leasing Acts, and

the leasing of minerals that would otherwise be subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws if the Secretary finds such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the national recreation area. It also provides that hunting and fishing will be permitted within the national recreation area under applicable State and Federal laws.

Section 501 provides that the establishment of the national park and recreation area will not affect the present sharing of national forest receipts with the State for use by the affected counties—Skagit, Whatcom, Chelan, Snohomish, and Kittitas—for road and school purposes. Gross revenues to the Mount Baker and Wenatchee National Forests will not be appreciably affected by the creation of the national park and recreation area because the areas involved currently return no appreciable income from timber sales or other sources. However, unless the status quo is maintained with respect to distribution of revenues between the above counties, establishment of the park and recreation area would change the proportionate amounts of national forest receipts allocated to each of those counties.

Section 502 requires the Secretary of the Interior to permit one who uses or occupies any Federal lands included in the park or recreation area under a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any Federal department, agency, or establishment to continue such use or occupancy for the remainder of the term of the instrument or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate, but subject to the terms and conditions of the instrument. This section makes clear that the rights of the State of Washington in the property within the national recreation area used for the North Cross State Highway would not be adversely affected in any way.

Section 503 requires the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, within 2 years after the date of this act, to agree on the designation of the areas within the national park and recreation area and adjacent national forest lands that are needed by the other Secretary for administrative purposes. This section will permit the two Secretaries to agree on areas within the park, recreation area, or forest to be used for the development of public access and other facilities in the administration of such areas.

Section 504 makes clear that nothing in this bill will affect the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act, as amended, within the national recreation area.

Section 505 authorizes the appropriation of funds for the North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

We estimate the cost of acquiring the private lands that are needed for the park and recreation area at approximately \$3 million. Total annual operating expenses for the two areas will be approximately \$560,000 after the fifth year.

Section 601 designates a new national forest wilderness area, the Pasayten Wilderness, as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Pasayten Wilderness consists of about 500,000 acres of land which lies east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted on the map referred to in section 101 of the bill. The western boundary of the Pasayten Wilderness will be coincident with that portion of the eastern boundary of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Section 602 extends the existing Glacier Peak National Forest Wilderness Area in two places on its western boundary—one extension is in the Suiattle River corridor and the other is in the White Chuck River corridor. The two extensions will add about 10,000 acres to the existing wilderness area.

Section 603 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to file with the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs appropriate maps and legal descriptions of the Pasayten Wilderness and Glacier Peak Wilderness as soon as practicable after the date of this act. These two wilderness areas are to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing the national forest areas designated by that act as wilderness areas.

Section 604 requires the Secretary of the Interior, within 2 years after the date of this act, to review the area within the North Cascades National Park and report to the President on its suitability for preservation as wilderness. Such review will be in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing the review of national park lands for possible wilderness designation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Subject matter: To establish North Cascades National Park and Skagit National Recreation Area.

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL MAN-YEARS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF PROPOSED NEW OR EXPANDED PROGRAMS

| | 19CY | 19CY+1 | 19CY+2 | 19CY+3 | 19CY+4 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Executive direction: | | | | | |
| Superintendent..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Management assistant..... | | | | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Administrative officer..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Secretary..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Total, executive direction..... | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Substantive: | | | | | |
| Chief of interpretation and resource management..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Staff naturalist..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Supervisory park ranger..... | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Supervisory park ranger (subdistrict)..... | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Park ranger..... | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Park ranger (seasonal)..... | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| Park naturalist (seasonal)..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| Procurement officer..... | | | 1.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| Personnel clerk..... | | | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Clerk-typist..... | 1.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Clerk-typist (seasonal)..... | | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 |
| Fire control aide (seasonal)..... | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Chief of maintenance..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Foreman III, R. & T..... | | | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Operator, general..... | | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Warehouseman..... | | | | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Truckdriver..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Maintenance man..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Laborer..... | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| Signmaker..... | | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Trail foreman (seasonal)..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Campground caretaker (seasonal)..... | .6 | .6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Truckdriver (seasonal)..... | .6 | .6 | .6 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Maintenance man..... | .6 | .6 | .6 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Laborer..... | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Janitor..... | | .6 | .6 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Total, substantive..... | 21.8 | 30.6 | 36.0 | 41.2 | 51.0 |
| Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment..... | 24.8 | 33.6 | 39.0 | 45.2 | 55.0 |
| Estimated additional expenditures: | | | | | |
| Personal services..... | \$198,500 | \$245,900 | \$277,300 | \$318,400 | \$366,200 |
| All other..... | 562,000 | 4,284,000 | 7,945,800 | 8,412,800 | 8,993,600 |
| Total, estimated additional expenditure..... | 760,500 | 4,529,900 | 8,223,100 | 8,731,200 | 9,359,800 |
| Obligations: | | | | | |
| Land and property acquisition..... | 3,400,000 | | | | |
| Operations (management, protection, maintenance)..... | 295,500 | 404,900 | 446,100 | 498,200 | 559,800 |
| Total, estimated additional obligations..... | 3,695,500 | 404,900 | 446,100 | 498,200 | 559,800 |



An Act

To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

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

TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park"). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated "national park" on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7002, and dated October 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Establishment

82 STAT. 926

82 STAT. 927

TITLE II—ROSS LAKE AND LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Ross Lake National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

Establishment

SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Lake Chelan National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that he may not acquire any such interests within the recreation areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this Act. Lands

owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation areas. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation areas, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation areas in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation areas, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the national park system, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.

(b) The lands within the recreation areas, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such reasonable regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interest in lands within the rec-

reation areas in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation areas.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals within the recreation areas shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the recreation areas in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

(e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or use of any road within the park which would provide vehicular access from the North Cross State Highway to the Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east side of Ross Lake.

TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation areas are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation areas are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

41 Stat. 437;
60 Stat. 950.
61 Stat. 913.

58 Stat. 717,
64 Stat. 21.

STAT. 927
STAT. 928

SEC. 504. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation areas or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation areas needed for public use facilities and for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries, and such public use facilities, including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries.

SEC. 505. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in the recreation areas.

SEC. 506. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$3,500,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands.

TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and 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 or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascades National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

Approved October 2, 1968.

Area re-
view; re-
port to the
President.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1870 accompanying H. R. 8970 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 700 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 113 (1967): Nov. 2, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 114 (1968): Sept. 16, considered and passed House,

amended, in lieu of H. R. 8970,
Sept. 19, Senate concurred in House amendment.

Stat. 863.
appropriation.

Pasayten Wil-
derness.
designation.

Glacier Peak
Wilderness.
designation.

Map and legal
description,
filing with
Congressional
committees.