

WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

HEARINGS

5 BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 885 and S. 1096

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN THE SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, VIRGINIA, AS WILDERNESS

S. 1085 and S. 1675

A BILL TO DESIGNATE AS WILDERNESS CERTAIN LANDS WITHIN ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK, IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

S. 731 and S. 1069

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN THE BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO, AS WILDERNESS

S. 1068

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN THE BADLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, SOUTH DAKOTA, AS WILDERNESS

S. 72 and S. 1092

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN THE PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT IN CALIFORNIA AS WILDERNESS

S. 1093

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN THE POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE, CALIFORNIA, AS WILDERNESS

S. 2472

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN THE POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE, CALIFORNIA, AS WILDERNESS; TO DESIGNATE POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE AS A NATURAL AREA OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 97 and S. 1099

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK IN CALIFORNIA AS WILDERNESS

FEBRUARY 5, 19, AND MARCH 2, 1976

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

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WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1976

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m. in room 3110, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. J. Bennett Johnston presiding.

Present: Senators Johnston and Hansen.

Also present: James P. Beirne, counsel and Laura L. Beaty, professional staff member.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Senator JOHNSTON. The hearing will come to order.

This morning we are considering three California wilderness proposals:

S. 72 and S. 1092, which would designate the Pinnacles Wilderness within the Pinnacles National Monument;

S. 1093 and S. 2472, which would designate the Point Reyes Wilderness within Point Reyes National Seashore; and

S. 1099 and S. 97, which would designate the Yosemite Wilderness within Yosemite National Park.

Copies of the legislation and the department reports will be included in the record at this point.

[The documents referred to follow:]

S. 72

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 15, 1975

Mr. CRANSTON (for himself and Mr. TUNNEY) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Pinnacles National Monument
in California as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 *That, in accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilderness Act*
4 *(78 Stat. 890), certain lands in the Pinnacles National*
5 *Monument, California, which comprise about thirteen thou-*
6 *sand acres and which are generally depicted on a map en-*
7 *titled "Pinnacles Wilderness—Proposed" and dated April*
8 *1968, are hereby designated as wilderness.*

9 **SEC. 2.** As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
10 a map and legal description of the wilderness area designated
11 by and pursuant to this Act shall be filed with the Interior

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

7 **SEC. 3.** The wilderness area designated by this Act shall
8 be known as the Pinnacles Wilderness and shall be admin-
9 istered in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness
10 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness,
11 except that any reference in such provisions to the Secre-
12 tary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the
13 Secretary of the Interior.

S. 1092**IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**

MARCH 7, 1975

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

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Pinnacles National Monument
in California as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*
3 That, in accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilderness Act
4 of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132
5 (c)), certain lands in the Pinnacles National Monument,
6 which comprise about ten thousand nine hundred eighty
7 acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Recom-
8 mended Wilderness, Pinnacles National Monument, Cali-
9 fornia", numbered NM-PIN-9014 and dated September
10 1967, are hereby designated as wilderness. The map and a
11 description of the boundary of such lands shall be on file

1 and available for public inspection in the offices of the Na-
2 tional Park Service, Department of the Interior.

3 SEC. 2. (a) The area designated by this Act as wilder-
4 ness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior
5 pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as
6 amended and supplemented and the applicable provisions of
7 the Wilderness Act.

8 (b) Only those commercial services may be authorized
9 and performed within the wilderness area designated by this
10 Act as are necessary for activities which are proper for real-
11 izing the recreational or other wilderness purpose thereof.
12 There shall be no permanent road therein and, except as nec-
13 essary to meet minimum management requirements in con-
14 nection with the purposes for which the area is administered
15 (including measures required in emergencies involving the
16 health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be
17 no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized
18 equipment, or other form of mechanical transport, no struc-
19 ture or installation and no landing of aircraft within the area
20 designated as wilderness by this Act.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NOV 5 - 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to your request for the views of this Department on S. 72 and S. 1092, similar bills "To designate certain lands in the Pinnacles National Monument in California as wilderness."

We recommend that either bill be enacted if amended as suggested herein.

S. 72 would designate approximately 13,000 acres within the Pinnacles National Monument, California, as wilderness, which are generally depicted on a map entitled "Pinnacles Wilderness--Proposed," dated April 1968.

S. 1092 would designate as wilderness within the Pinnacles National Monument approximately 10,980 acres, depicted on a map entitled "Recommended Wilderness, Pinnacles National Monument, California," numbered NM-PIN-9014 and dated September 1967.

On April 1, 1968, the President recommended to the Congress that 5,330 acres within the Pinnacles National Monument be designated wilderness. Following this Department's re-evaluation of the wilderness potential of lands excluded from the recommendation, the President, on June 13, 1974, transmitted to the Congress a revised recommendation comprising 10,980 acres of wilderness and 320 acres of potential wilderness. This revised recommendation is depicted on a map numbered 114-20,000 and dated June 1973.

While S. 1092 incorporates the President's 1974 recommendation with regard to the 10,980 acres to be designated wilderness, it omits the recommended 320 acres of potential wilderness, and references the map transmitted with the 1968 proposal rather than the later map transmitted with the 1974 recommendation.

Accordingly, we recommend that section 1 of S. 72 and S. 1092 be deleted, and the following language be substituted in lieu thereof to conform to the President's 1974 recommendation:

"That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Pinnacles National Monument, California, which comprise about 10,980 acres, designated 'wilderness,' and which are depicted on the map entitled 'Recommended Wilderness Pinnacles National Monument, California,' numbered 114-20,000 and dated June 1973, are hereby designated as wilderness. Certain other lands in the monument, which comprise about 320 acres and which are designated on such map as 'Potential Wilderness Addition,' are, effective upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, hereby designated wilderness."

Further, we recommend that section 2 of S. 1092 be deleted. This language is unnecessary in that it repeats section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act, and as such is no longer standard usage in wilderness legislation. We recommend that in lieu of section 2, the following language which is now standard usage, be inserted:

"SEC. 2. The wilderness area designated by this Act shall be known as the 'Pinnacles Wilderness' and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, and where appropriate any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior."

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

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

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



S. 1093**IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**

MARCH 7, 1975

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

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
 3 **That in accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilderness Act**
 4 **(78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), certain lands in**
 5 **the Point Reyes National Seashore, which comprise about**
 6 **ten thousand six hundred acres, and which are depicted on**
 7 **the map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Point Reyes National**
 8 **Seashore, California," numbered 612-20003-A and dated**
 9 **December 1971 are hereby designated as wilderness. The**
 10 **map and a description of the boundaries of such lands shall**

1 be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of
 2 the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

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

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

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2472

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 3 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 11), 1975

Mr. TUNNEY (for himself and Mr. CRANSTON) introduced the following bill:
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, as wilderness; to designate Point Reyes National Seashore, as a natural area of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*
3 That, in furtherance of the purposes of the Point Reyes Na-
4 tional Seashore Act (16 U.S.C. 459c), and of the Wilder-
5 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-36), and in accordance with sec-
6 tion 3 (c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)),
7 those lands within the Point Reyes National Seashore which
8 comprise approximately thirty-eight thousand seven hundred
9 acres, and which are depicted on the map entitled "Point

1 Reyes Wilderness" numbered 612-90000 and dated Feb-
2 ruary 1975, which is on file and available for public inspec-
3 tion in the offices of the National Park Service, Department
4 of the Interior, are hereby designated as wilderness.

5 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
6 the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map of the wilderness
7 area and a description of its boundaries with the Interior and
8 Insular Affairs committees of the United States Senate
9 and House of Representatives, and such map and descriptions
10 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:

11 *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typo-
12 graphical errors in such map and description may be made.

13 SEC. 3. The wilderness area designated by this Act shall
14 be comprised of three units which shall be known as the
15 "Point Reyes Miwok Wilderness", the "Point Reyes Esteros
16 Wilderness", and the "Point Reyes Clem Miller Wilderness"
17 and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior
18 in accordance with provisions of the Wilderness Act gov-
19 erning areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas,
20 except that any reference in such provisions to the effective
21 date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference
22 to the effective date of this Act, and any reference to the
23 Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference
24 to the Secretary of the Interior.

1 SEC. 4. Section 6 (a) of the Point Reyes National Sea-
 2 shore Act (16 U.S.C. 459c-6a), as amended, is further
 3 amended by inserting immediately after the words "shall
 4 be administered by the Secretary" the words "as a natural
 5 area of the National Park System, without impairment of its
 6 natural values, in a manner which provides for such recrea-
 7 tional, educational, historic preservation, interpretation, and
 8 scientific research opportunities as are consistent with, based
 9 upon, and supportive of the maximum protection, restora-
 10 tion and preservation of the natural environment within the
 11 area".



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NOV 5 - 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to your request for the views of this Department on S. 1093, a bill "To designate certain lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, as wilderness."

We recommend that S. 1093 be enacted if amended as suggested herein.

S. 1093 would designate as wilderness approximately 10,600 acres in the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, which are depicted on the map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Point Reyes National Seashore, California," numbered 612-20003-A and dated December 1971.

On November 28, 1973, the President transmitted proposed legislation to the Congress to designate 10,600 acres of wilderness within Point Reyes National Seashore. S. 1093 contains the President's recommendation.

Since the President's 1973 recommendation, this Department has made additional study of the wilderness potential of lands not included in that recommendation. Further, certain lands in the seashore, originally within private ownership, have now been acquired by the Federal Government. As a result of these actions, we recommend the addition of 14,880 acres to the President's 1973 recommendation, bringing the total acreage to be designated as wilderness to 25,480. This acreage is depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Point Reyes National Seashore, California," numbered 612-20,004-A and dated June 1975. We are also recommending the addition of 20 acres as potential wilderness, depicted on such map as "Potential Wilderness Addition."

Accordingly, we recommend that section 1 of S. 1093 be deleted and the following language be substituted in lieu thereof:

That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, which comprise about 25,480 acres,

69-667 455

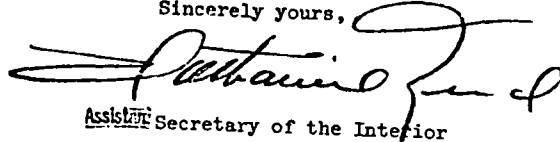


Save Energy and You Serve America!

designated "Wilderness," and which are depicted on the map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Point Reyes National Seashore, California," numbered 612-20,004-A and dated June 1975, are hereby designated as wilderness. Certain other lands in the seashore, which comprise about 20 acres and which are designated on such map as "Potential Wilderness Addition," are effective upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, hereby designated wilderness. The map and a description of the boundaries of such lands shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

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

Sincerely yours,



Assistant Secretary of the Interior

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

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 97

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 15, 1975

Mr. CRANSTON (for himself and Mr. TUNNEY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Yosemite National Park in California as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in accordance with subsection 3 (c) of the Wilderness
4 Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), certain lands in
5 the Yosemite National Park, California, which comprise
6 about six hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred
7 acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Yosemite
8 North Wilderness and Yosemite South Wilderness—Pro-
9 posed" and dated January 1975, are hereby designated as
10 wilderness: *Provided, however,* That each tract identified on

1 said map as "Wilderness Reserve" is designated as
 2 wilderness, subject only to the removal from each such tract
 3 of the existing nonconforming improvements, at which times
 4 the Secretary of the Interior is directed to publish notice
 5 thereof in the Federal Register. Pending such notice, and
 6 subject only to the existing nonconforming improvements,
 7 each such tract shall be managed as wilderness in accord-
 8 ance with section 3 of this Act.

9 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes
 10 effect, a map and a legal description of the wilderness areas
 11 designated by and pursuant to this Act shall be filed with
 12 the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United
 13 States Senate and House of Representatives, and such map
 14 and description shall have the same force and effect as if
 15 included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction
 16 of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description
 17 and map may be made.

18 SEC. 3. The wilderness areas designated by and pur-
 19 suant to this Act shall be known as the Yosemite South
 20 Wilderness and the Yosemite North Wilderness and shall
 21 be administered in accordance with the provisions of the
 22 Wilderness Act governing areas designated by this Act as
 23 wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions
 24 to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a

77TH CONGRESS
 1ST SESSION

S. 1099

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1975

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

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Yosemite National Park,
 California, as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
 3 That, in accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilderness
 4 Act (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), certain lands
 5 in the Yosemite National Park which comprise about
 6 six hundred forty-six thousand and seven hundred acres which
 7 are depicted on the map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Yosemite
 8 National Park, California", numbered 104-20003-B and
 9 dated July 1972, are hereby designated wilderness. The
 10 lands which comprise about one hundred twenty-one acres,

1 designated on such map as "Potential Wilderness Additions",
 2 are, effective upon publication in the Federal Register of
 3 a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon
 4 prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, hereby
 5 designated wilderness.

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

14 **SEC. 3.** The wilderness area designated by this Act shall
 15 be known as the "Yosemite Wilderness" and shall be admin-
 16 istered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with
 17 the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas desig-
 18 nated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any refer-
 19 ence in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness
 20 Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of
 21 this Act, and any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture
 22 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the
 23 Interior.

24 **SEC. 4.** Within the wilderness area designated by this

1 maintenance of hydrologic devices and underground tele-
 2 phone lines, in accordance with such regulations as he may
 3 deem desirable; (2) provide for the use of manipulative
 4 techniques in order to maintain or restore natural ecological
 5 conditions; and (3) continue the use and maintenance of the
 6 ranger stations and radio repeaters.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NOV 5 - 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to your request for the views of this Department on S. 97, and S. 1099, similar bills "To designate certain lands in Yosemite National Park in California as wilderness."

On September 21, 1972, the President transmitted to Congress a proposed bill "To designate certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, California, as wilderness." This proposal has been introduced as S. 1099, and we recommend that it be enacted in lieu of S. 97.

S. 97 would designate approximately 692,500 acres of wilderness in Yosemite National Park, California, which are depicted on a map entitled "Yosemite North Wilderness and Yosemite South Wilderness--Proposed," dated January 1975. Each tract identified on such map as "Wilderness Reserve"--approximately 121 acres--would be designated wilderness as soon as certain nonconforming uses are terminated. In addition, the areas designated wilderness by and pursuant to the bill would be named the Yosemite South Wilderness and the Yosemite North Wilderness.

On September 21, 1972, the President recommended to Congress that 646,700 acres in the Yosemite National Park be designated wilderness, and that 121 acres of potential wilderness be designated by the Secretary of Interior at such time as he determines they qualify as wilderness. In addition, the President's recommendation included express legislative provisions authorizing: (1) establishment and maintenance of hydrologic devices and underground telephone lines; (2) use of manipulative techniques for the maintenance and restoration of natural ecological conditions, and (3) continued use and maintenance of Ranger Stations and Radio Repeaters, all within the proposed wilderness. On March 25, 1974, this recommendation was reiterated by this Department before hearings held by the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation

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of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in the 93rd Congress on H.R. 13562 and H.R. 13563, two omnibus wilderness bills. We again urge that this proposal, now pending before the Senate as S. 1099, be enacted.

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

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

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

Enclosure



Save Energy and You Save America!

A B I L L

To designate certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, California, as wilderness.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, California, which comprise about 646,700 acres, designated "Wilderness," and which are depicted on the map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Yosemite National Park, California," numbered 104-20003-B and dated July 1972, are hereby designated as wilderness. Certain other lands in the park, which comprise about 121 acres and which are designated on such map as "Potential Wilderness Additions," are, effective upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, hereby designated wilderness. The map and a description of the boundaries of such lands shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

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

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

SEC. 4. Within the wilderness area designated by this Act, the Secretary may (1) authorize the establishment and maintenance of hydrologic devices and underground telephone lines, in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable; (2) provide for the use of manipulative techniques in order to maintain or restore natural ecological conditions; and (3) continue the use and maintenance of the Ranger Stations and Radio Repeaters.

Senator JOHNSTON. We are very pleased to have the Honorable Alan Cranston, the Senator from California, to testify on all three.

If you would like, Senator Cranston, we would be glad to hear you on all three.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN CRANSTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Senator CRANSTON. Thank you very much.

I appreciate very much, Mr. Chairman, this opportunity to again testify before you.

I am testifying in support of wilderness designation for areas within three national parks in California: Pinnacles National Monument, Yosemite National Park, and the Point Reyes National Seashore.

Regarding the Pinnacles, I'm particularly pleased that the committee is considering legislation S. 72 and S. 1092, to establish a Pinnacles Wilderness area. The Pinnacles proposal was first introduced in the Senate in the 90th Congress by my distinguished predecessor, Senator Tom Kuchel.

I'm going to abbreviate my testimony now.

Senator JOHNSTON. The full text will go into the record.

Senator CRANSTON. I suppose the wilderness designation of about 13,000 acres within the 14,777.77-acre Pinnacles National Monument. This proposal is somewhat larger than the current proposal of the National Park Service for a 10,980-acre Pinnacles Wilderness.

I want to commend the National Park Service for reevaluating its earlier wilderness proposals for Pinnacles and enlarging its wilderness recommendation for the moment. However, I feel that certain additional lands qualify for wilderness designation. These include land close to the Chaparral campground and ranger station, land close to the Bear Gulch campground and reservoir, and the administrative road which presently extends beyond the Chalone campground.

I then touch upon several points that are particularly relevant to the conclusion that I and others have come to, that this is an appropriate bill, despite a few questions which have arisen which I think are very, very minor.

As to Yosemite, Yosemite National Park is located in the central portion of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in portions of Tuolumne, Mariposa and Madera Counties.

Known as one of the most beautiful and scenic units of our National Park System, Yosemite National Park in recent years has experienced tremendous increases in visitor usage resulting in congestion, intolerable crowding, and confusion around campsites in the valley floor. Yet in areas away from the campsites, solitude and natural serenity can be readily found.

To insure that this rich resource is not endangered, I believe we should designate a total of 692,500 acres as the Yosemite Wilderness as proposed in S. 97. The wilderness would be in two units, north and south, with some additional lands in wilderness reserve.

The National Park Service supports the designation of 646,700 acres as the Yosemite Wilderness. While the difference between the acreage figures is not great, important areas have been excluded in the

Park Service proposal, S. 1092. I strongly urge the inclusion of several additional areas.

As to Point Reyes, as a cosponsor of Senator Tunney's bill, S. 2472, to designate lands within the Point Reyes National Seashore as wilderness, I want to add a few words in support of that measure.

The Point Reyes National Seashore is one of two large areas along the California coast where the natural beauty of the coastline is not broken by a major highway. That's an exceedingly important point, with regard to this particular bill.

This undeveloped coastal area is only 35 miles north of San Francisco. Because of the newly created Golden Gate National Recreation Area immediately to the south of Point Reyes, which can provide tremendous outdoor recreational opportunities, the Point Reyes National Seashore should be protected as a natural area.

S. 2472 calls for the designation of 38,700 acres of the seashore as the Point Reyes Wilderness.

Since this bill was introduced, several compromises have been worked out with the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Citizens Advisory Commission, which also serves the Point Reyes National Seashore. I endorse their proposals which you will be hearing about in some detail this morning from individuals who are here from California.

I understand there is now broad public support for the designation of 36,000 acres as the Point Reyes Wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, I have testimony from two members of the Congress who wanted to be present but could not: First, by Senator John V. Tunney; and, second, by Congressman John L. Burton of San Francisco. I ask that they go into the record.

Senator JOHNSTON. Without objection, that will be introduced in the record following your statement.

Senator CRANSTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you and your subcommittee very, very much for helping us on another major California matter, the Santa Monica Mountains Park which is a tremendous step forward. As you know, that's now passed the Senate, and I'm very grateful to you particularly, Mr. Chairman, for your very hard work on a matter far removed from your own State. I thank the subcommittee and all its members, including the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, for their great cooperation on that matter.

Senator JOHNSTON. It was very kind of you to say so, and also write that nice note. Now all we have to do is get funding, and I hope we can do so with dispatch because it's important, not only in itself, but hopefully as a model for future park acquisitions, a model by which we can serve the taxpayers' money and spread it further, and at the same time keep these irreplaceable areas such as Santa Monica.

With respect to Yosemite, I camped there about 20 years ago. There's an area, as I recall, called May Lake. Are you familiar with it, with that area? Would that area be in the wilderness?

Senator CRANSTON. I'm not personally familiar with that particular area, no.

Senator JOHNSTON. Is someone there familiar with it?

Mr. EVERHARDT. Mr. Chairman, we have the Regional Director from our western region, Mr. Howard Chapman, here today. I'm

sure he's familiar with May Lake. If you have any questions, we'd be glad to respond.

Senator JOHNSTON. I believe that was the name of it.

Mr. HOWE. I think it's right here [indicating on chart]. Yes, May Lake; It's right here.

Senator JOHNSTON. That would be part of it, the wilderness?

Mr. HOWE. This is excluded from the wilderness in this proposal—

Senator JOHNSTON. I see.

Mr. HOWE [continuing]. Because of the facilities that are there. It's just a 30-acre area that is left out of the wilderness, represented by this white circle [indicating].

Senator JOHNSTON. I see. Thank you.

One point I want to mention. We had Point Reyes set for hearing previously, at a time when the energy bill was the first order of business in Congress—and I think in the Nation, as a matter of fact. We had to cancel that hearing because most of the members of the subcommittee—in fact all but one—were members at that conference, and we had the conference called the night before for a meeting the next day. We called every member of the subcommittee. All of them were either in the conference or had to chair hearings elsewhere, and we had to rather precipitantly cancel the hearings, at great discomfort to those who had come from California.

I understand very well their unhappiness. I read in my local newspaper at home a reprint of an editorial in the Point Reyes Gazette about Southern inhospitality, suggesting that somehow somewhere between intentionally and negligently I failed to show up for that.

I hope you will convey to the people at Point Reyes that my failure to be there was only because of the very important and crucial meetings, and that we did our very best to find somebody to chair the hearings. Sometimes that happens in the Congress. We just can't predict it.

So, I'm happy at least we can finally have a hearing on Point Reyes today.

Senator CRANSTON. Well, I certainly will explain that, and I can well understand that given the unhappy choices we so often have to make about where to put in our time. You had to go to an energy conference.

Senator JOHNSTON. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. I have no questions. I thank our distinguished colleague for his presence here this morning.

I do have a statement, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to submit for inclusion in the record, an opening statement, if I may, without objection.

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes. Without objection.

[The prepared statement of Senator Hansen follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. Chairman: Less than two weeks ago, this Subcommittee held hearings on three Park Wilderness proposals. These hearings elicited testimony that the following man-made-exploited features could be included within the wilderness without injury to the Wilderness Act of 1964: 10 man-made water reser-

voirs; Stock driveways; Shorelands of multiple-purpose reservoirs; Boat docks; Swimming beaches; Archaeological diggings; Visitor Use Shelters; Camping facilities, including water supply and sewage disposal systems; Large group shelters; Incinerators; Ranger Stations; Fuel and Equipment Storage Facilities; Power Transmission Line; and Vegetative management by burning.

Legislation before us at today's hearing also recommends inclusion of a number of non-conforming uses of wilderness, including: A concrete dam—in a bill approved by the House Committee; Park Trailheads; U.S.G.S. research facility; Offshore tidelands with State-related fishing and mineral rights, and open to navigation; Service corridors; Overhead powerline; Commercial oyster beds; A city water reservoir, including tunnel systems; Camps and Ski Huts, providing overnight accommodations and food service; Hydrologic devices; Telephone lines; and Roads.

For the second time, the Park Service spokesman has outlined guidelines for wilderness management, which appear to differ in major respects with the guidelines being applied by the Forest Service in wilderness area created under the same Act.

For years, conservation groups have been complaining that a power reservoir at Hetch Hetchy had "ruined" that area of Yosemite Park; yet some recommendations for bills before the Committee call for extending wilderness designation right down to the highwater line of the reservoir.

Mr. Chairman, I'm confused. I thought I knew what wilderness was when the Wilderness Act of 1964 was passed, but today anything goes. The poet said that only God can make a tree. But Congress, it seems, with the eager support of the Sierra Club, and even the Wilderness Society, can take any piece of real estate, and all its man-made encumbrances, and create wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, at the last session of the Subcommittee, you were expressing concern about the large number of hearings that we have to conduct on park wilderness proposals, along with other Committee business. The plethora of exemptions of non-conforming uses we are getting—whether specified in the bill or in the report—raises additional questions. A few of these questions are:

Are we eroding the Wilderness Act by the increasing use of exemptions of non-conforming uses?

What non-conforming uses should be permitted in wilderness legislation?

Should these exemptions be specifically cited in the Act, as consistently recommended by the Department of the Interior?

Are the guidelines used by the National Park Service appropriate for Congressionally-created wilderness areas?

Why is it necessary for the Congress to designate wilderness areas in a National Park or Monument, when the organic National Park legislation, as amended, provides all the authority required for the agency to manage the National Park System?

Mr. Chairman, I think that these are significant questions and I am sure that my colleagues on the Committee have others that require answering at this point.

Senator HANSEN. I think in my opening statement it spells out the concerns that I have. There is no overriding opinion here now. It's a distinction that I find seems to become more blurred, between the concept that I felt the Congress had about the wilderness and the changed direction that I believe exists, to include more and more things that were not earlier, I believe, reflective of the true wilderness.

I thank you, Senator Cranston, for your appearance.

Senator CRANSTON. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statements of Senators Cranston, Tunney, and Congressman John L. Burton follow:]

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN CRANSTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. Chairman, I'm pleased to have the opportunity to testify this morning in support of wilderness designation for areas within three national parks in California—Pinnacles National Monument, Yosemite National Park, and the Point Reyes National Seashore.

PINNACLES

I'm particularly pleased that the Committee is considering legislation, S. 72 and S. 1092, to establish a Pinnacles wilderness area. The Pinnacles proposal was first introduced in the Senate in the 90th Congress by my distinguished predecessor, Senator Tom Kuchel. He proposed five wilderness areas in California, four of which have been established. The approval of a Pinnacles wilderness bill would complete Congressional action on all of Senator Kuchel's wilderness proposals and help preserve a unique and beautiful area in California.

The Pinnacles National Monument is about 90 miles south of San Francisco in one of the coastal mountain ranges, the Gabilan Mountains. The monument is noted for its tall pinnacle rock formations and its two talus caves which actually are very narrow canyons covered by large boulders wedged between canyon walls. Wind and water erosion, combined with the movements of two large faults, carved the unique spires and created the narrow passages.

The semi-arid land is covered primarily with dry, leathery chaparral. Throughout the monument are many species of wildlife, including the endangered peregrine falcon and the golden eagle.

I support wilderness designation of about 13,000 acres within the 14,777.77-Pinnacles National Monument. This proposal is somewhat larger than the current proposal of the National Park Service for a 10,980-acre Pinnacles wilderness.

I want to commend the National Park Service for re-evaluating its earlier wilderness proposals for Pinnacles and enlarging its wilderness recommendation for the monument. However, I feel that certain additional lands qualify for wilderness designation. These include land close to the Chaparral campground and ranger station, land close to the Bear Gulch campground and reservoir, and the administrative road which presently extends beyond the Chalone campground.

I am not aware of any National Park Service plans for extension of facilities in the Chaparral campground and ranger station area. The area between the campground and the Chalone cave is of high scenic value and merits wilderness classification. I feel it should be included in the Pinnacles wilderness area.

I also am unaware of any Park Service plans for the Bear Gulch area which would justify the exclusion of the surrounding land from the wilderness.

In addition, I feel that the administrative service road which extends beyond the Chalone campground should be permanently closed to motor vehicles and included in the wilderness. The road is unpaved.

Because of the small size of Pinnacles National Monument, I feel there should be no new roads within its boundaries. Additional roads would only fragment the monument and detract from its natural and scenic values. I am pleased the Park Service is now recommending wilderness designation of the northern portion of the monument, an area previously proposed for a road.

I urge wilderness designation of 13,000 acres within Pinnacles National Monument.

YOSEMITE

Yosemite National Park is located in the central portion of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in portions of Tuolumne, Mariposa and Madera Counties. Known as one of the most beautiful and scenic units of our national park system, Yosemite National Park in recent years has experienced tremendous increases in visitor usage resulting in congestion, intolerable crowding, and confusion around campsites on the valley floor. Yet in areas away from the campsites, solitude and natural serenity can readily be found.

There are outstanding geological, biological, and scenic resources—exceptional glaciated topography, sheer massive granite walls, magnificent waterfalls, virgin conifer forests, mountain lakes, streams, and meadows. The park provides a home for mule deer, black bear, wildcat, and the rare mountain lion.

To insure that this rich resource is not endangered, I believe we should designate a total of 692,500 acres as the Yosemite wilderness as proposed in S. 97. The wilderness would be in two units, north and south, with some additional lands in wilderness reserve.

The National Park Service supports the designation of 646,700 acres as the Yosemite wilderness. While the difference between the acreage figures is not

great, important areas have been excluded in the Park Service proposal, S. 1092. I strongly urge the inclusion of several additional areas.

The Park Service has excluded nine enclaves, including the five High Sierra camps in the Yosemite backcountry, the stone ski hut at Ostrander Lake, and three areas proposed for new High Sierra camps. I feel that the five camps should be included in the Yosemite wilderness as pre-existing non-conforming uses. They are now served by mule and horse back, and wilderness designation should not interfere within their continued operation. Wilderness designation would preclude expansion of the facilities there and construction of new backcountry camps.

S. 97 includes the Old Tioga Road. This road is unpaved, but has been maintained for administrative purposes. There appears to be no need for continued use of this corridor as it parallels the Tioga Road. The Park Service previously suggested the Old Tioga Road be reopened to the public as an interpretive motor nature trail. As there are already too many cars in Yosemite and efforts are being made to remove them from the park, I see no justification in opening up another road.

S. 97 also calls for the inclusion of Little Yosemite Valley within the Yosemite wilderness. I understand that National Park Service is concerned that this area is heavily used and needs a high level of maintenance. However, development of a new campground there could intensify the problem of overuse. As wilderness, the use of the area could be regulated by the wilderness permit system. The Little Yosemite Valley fully qualifies as wilderness.

The lower Illilouette Valley area also is included in S. 97, but excluded from the Park Service's proposal. A tramway to Glacier Point has been proposed for this area. During the recent meetings on the new Yosemite Master Plan, the public opposed this plan.

The wilderness boundaries in S. 97 exclude the road to Hetch Hetchy Reservoir and the dam, but include the land above the high water line. It is intended that the dam be set aside in wilderness reserve until such time as the dam is removed. Lake Eleanor is included in the wilderness, but the Committee may wish to put this dam in wilderness reserve, too.

I urge the designation of the full 692,500 acres as the Yosemite wilderness as set forth in S. 97.

POINT REYES

As a cosponsor of Senator Tunney's bill, S. 2472, to designate lands within the Point Reyes National Seashore as wilderness, I want to add a few words in support of this measure.

The Point Reyes National Seashore is one of two large areas along the California coast where the natural beauty of the coastline is not broken by a major highway. This undeveloped coastal area is only 35 miles north of San Francisco. Because the newly created Golden Gate National Recreation Area immediately to the south of Point Reyes can provide tremendous outdoor recreational opportunities, the Point Reyes National Seashore should be protected as a natural area.

S. 2472 calls for the designation of 38,700 acres of the seashore as the Point Reyes wilderness.

Since this bill was introduced, several compromises have been worked out with the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Citizens Advisory Commission which also serves the Point Reyes National Seashore. I endorse their proposals which you will be hearing about in some detail this morning from individuals who are here from California. I understand there is now broad public support for the designation of 36,000 acres as the Point Reyes wilderness.

There is still a problem with the State of California about the inclusion of the tidelands and submerged waters. I strongly feel that these areas should be included in the wilderness, and I hope that an understanding with the State can be reached in the near future.

Thank you for your consideration of these proposals.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY, A U.S. SENATOR
FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate this opportunity to testify in support of three bills which Senator Cranston and I have introduced, S. 72, S. 97, and S. 2472. They provide for the creation of wilderness area within the National Park system in California.

The first of these, S. 72, designates approximately 13,000 acres as wilderness within Pinnacles National Monument. This area, which lies about 125 miles south of San Francisco Bay, was first proposed for wilderness in the 90th Congress by then Senator Thomas Kuchel and has been reintroduced in each of the following Congresses by Senator Cranston.

It is important that we ensure the preservation of this unique area that in prehistoric times, was the site of an enormous volcano. The new semi-arid land has remained virtually unaltered since that time except as a result of wind and water erosion and the effects of the movements of two large faults. Man now has the opportunity to enjoy the solitude and seclusion of the area interrupted only by the activities of the golden eagle, the peregrine falcon and other forms of wildlife that now roam freely throughout the Monument. This valuable resource must not be allowed to disappear.

That is why I am delighted that the Committee is now considering this legislation and I sincerely hope that action can be completed by the Senate before the end of this year.

Secondly, because of the steadily increasing demands for development of day use facilities and further recreational opportunities, there is a real possibility that the beauty and splendor of Yosemite National Park will be destroyed if S. 97 is not quickly enacted. This legislation would ensure the preservation of some of this nation's most beautiful parklands, by including approximately 692,500 acres within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Yosemite National Park is of importance not only to Californians who visit the area in droves each year, but also to the rest of the country because of the huge number of out-of-state tourists. While the floor of the Park's magnificent valley offers a richly varied recreational experience for those who enjoy camping, snow related activities, mountain climbing etc., it is overcrowded, cramped and noisy. The present situation can only deteriorate unless further expansion is brought to a halt and a reasoned master plan is put into effect.

However, even without a plan for the developed portion of the Park, there is no reason to delay action which would protect those areas not yet part of the Parks Commercial activities. Mr. Chairman, it is absolutely essential that the Congress act expeditiously in creating the Yosemite wilderness, thereby guaranteeing that further generations will find, at least part of the Park, in its original untouched state. Yosemite National Park must be preserved and passage of S. 97 is the first and most important step toward that goal.

Finally, there are only two sizable areas remaining on the Pacific Coast where the natural grandeur of the ocean shore is not scarred by main paved highways. The bill which I introduced a month ago, S. 2472, would provide protection for one of them: the Point Reyes Peninsula, which lies only 35 miles north of San Francisco.

In 1962, the Congress authorized a superlative unit of the national park system here—the Point Reyes National Seashore.

By 1975, after an extended and difficult period of land acquisition, sufficient funds have been appropriated so that the National Park Service has acquired almost all of the land now authorized for public use within the West Coast's only national seashore.

Because the major land acquisition phase at Point Reyes has been accomplished, we should proceed to completing this great work of land conservation begun more than a decade ago. Now that public ownership of this magnificent peninsula is secure, the time has come to make certain that its highest values for public use, education and enjoyment are not lost or degraded by management policies designed for other, less natural areas of our National Park System.

Mr. Chairman, this is fine wilderness land, with rugged ridges, dense and shadowed stands of Bishop pine, Douglas fir and brilliant lakes, as well as 7 miles of ocean shoreline. But the current Park Service proposal, which covers less than one-fifth of the seashore, is unfortunately far too small. Further it is almost disjointed by nonwilderness corridors which penetrate it.

In contrast, my bill would ensure protection of nearly 60% of the 64,995 acre Point Reyes National Seashore as open and natural lands and waters—open to a broad and diverse range of public recreational and educational pursuits for many millions of visitors a year, but not open to invasion by motor vehicles or highways.

Existing paved roads and developed campgrounds will continue to exist. Additional public transportation, such as is provided by the already popular Point Reyes shuttle buses will be encouraged. Established private rights of landowners and leaseholders will continue to be respected and protected. The existing agricultural and aquacultural uses can continue.

This legislation, which has also been introduced on the House side by Congressman John Burton, enjoys the strong support of a number of groups in the San Francisco Bay Area, including People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the Golden National Recreation Area Citizens Advisory Commission, the Marin County Board of Supervisors, and numerous others.

Early in September, the G.G.N.R.A. Citizens Advisory Commission, which oversees management of both Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the Point Reyes National Seashore, recommended several changes in my bill which would serve to strengthen and further clarify its goal of providing a quality wilderness experience for visitors to the area. I support the following changes and hope that the Committee will give them every consideration.

There are a number of trails and service roads within the proposed wilderness which are being used as fire trails or for other administrative purposes by the Park Service. For that reason, it has been suggested that they be excluded from consideration because of the need for frequent maintenance. In my view, there is no reason to exclude these areas from the bill as it has been clearly established in past legislation, such as the Agua Tibia Wilderness in Southern California, that "Under existing guidelines when hand tools cannot successfully do the job, mechanized equipment may be used to maintain trails in wilderness under special or emergency cases involving health and safety of wilderness users or for the protection of wilderness values. This equipment shall be the minimum mechanized tool needed . . . However, fire roads and motorized fire-fighting equipment are permitted in wilderness if necessary to prevent unacceptable loss of wilderness values, loss of life or the spread of wildfire to lands outside of wilderness." Therefore, I think this question of maintenance of the existing areas can best be resolved by including language within the Committee report reiterating this concept and directing the Park Service to continue such minimal maintenance as required.

Presently included within my bill are two areas known as Muddy Hollow, which is now a corridor between two wilderness units, and Murphy Ranch, located between Drakes Estero and Limantour Estero. It is clear that, at least for the present time, that these areas should not be included within the wilderness. A power line now crosses the Seashore through the Muddy Hollow corridor, so the area would not be eligible. However, as the power line will either be removed or undergrounded in the near future, I recommend that the area be designated as a "potential" wilderness as it will be able to qualify shortly.

With regard to Murphy Ranch, because of its present day operation which requires the frequent use of mechanized equipment and because there is a deed reservation and special use permit for 30 years, the area is not now entitled to wilderness designation. As with Muddy Hollow, I recommend that it be identified as a "potential" wilderness and that the Park Service be directed, in the Committee report, to manage the area with this objective in mind.

The last issue of concern to the Advisory Commission involved the management of the tidal zone off Point Reyes and protection of Drakes Estero. This issue, which concerns the question of the State's right to control fishing in the area is one which I believe can be resolved to everyone's satisfaction.

When the State conveyed some 10,000 acres of tide and submerged lands to the Federal Government for the Seashore, it reserved both commercial fishing and mineral rights. However, transference of that land eliminated any possibility that exploratory mineral development would be permitted in the area. Therefore, what remains to be determined is how managing the lands as wilderness can be coordinated with any fishing activities which might be permitted by the State.

I hope this issue can be dealt with in the Committee report by clarifying both the State's rights and the Park Service's responsibilities in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, the National Park Service's Regional Office in San Francisco has endorsed the substance of my bill, with some modifications, and all of the interested groups in the area have agreed to these proposed changes. After long years of hard effort and much compromise, it now appears likely that we can finally have a wilderness set aside at the Seashore. It is extremely

important that this beautiful stretch of land be preserved forever in its natural state and I look forward to working with this Committee on moving this bill at the earliest possible time.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN L. BURTON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee, for giving me the opportunity to discuss with you a matter which concerns me and my constituents very much.

The Point Reyes National Seashore is a uniquely beautiful and unspoiled coastline area and the only National Seashore on the Pacific Coast. Furthermore, it has the unusual characteristic of being located where you would least expect to find it: right on the outskirts of one of our larger metropolitan population concentrations.

The Congress authorized this unit of the National Park System in 1962 and, at this time, the major land acquisition phase at Point Reyes has been completed. The Congress now has an opportunity to finish this great work of land conservation begun more than a decade ago. It is now time to complete the basic policy making necessary to protect this area from inappropriate uses which could damage and destroy its highest natural values. We must insure that these values are not lost to the people because of inappropriate planning and management.

The bill before you today has extremely wide public support throughout the San Francisco Bay Area. It consists of a two-part proposal which would (1) establish the management of the entire Point Reyes National Seashore under a "natural area" designation and (2) establish three wilderness units within the Point Reyes National Seashore. This legislation is intended to preserve the present diverse uses of the Seashore but to protect the area from possible future, incompatible development.

Unfortunately, the Point Reyes Seashore is classified by the National Park Service in the "recreation area" category, along with all other seashores throughout the country. Under a "recreation area" designation, according to the Park Service's administrative policies manual, outdoor recreation shall be recognized as "the dominant or primary resource motive" and natural resources within recreation areas shall be managed "for such additional uses as are compatible with fulfilling the recreation mission of the area." In other words, the protection and preservation of natural values are secondary in importance to the demands of "all-purpose" recreational activity.

However, in 1962, the Congress authorized the establishment of the Point Reyes National Seashore with the following statement of purposes: "In order to save and preserve, for purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing shoreline of the United States that remains undeveloped . . ."

The legislative history of that Act made clear that public "benefit and inspiration" would include not only outdoor recreation, education and scientific research, but also preservation and protection of the natural values of the peninsula.

In contrast to the "recreation area" management policy, the policy manual for "natural areas" states that "Resource use (in natural areas) will provide for all appropriate use and enjoyment by the people that can be accommodated without impairment of the natural values." To insure the continuing management of the entire Seashore as a natural area would, therefore, to a large extent, carry out the legislative intent of the 1962 Act.

The bill before you also contains provisions for the creation of three wilderness units within the Point Reyes National Seashore. The acquisition of additional lands, the issuance of new wilderness policy guidelines, and the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area makes possible a much larger wilderness area than was envisioned several years ago. Since the introduction of the legislation, however, several meetings of concerned citizens have been held, including a large public attendance at hearings held by the Citizens' Advisory Commission to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Instead of going into great detail about each wilderness unit proposed, I would simply like to take this opportunity to state my general support of the Citizens' Advisory Commission's recommendations for wilderness and to point out two matters I feel to be of special concern.

(1) There are two areas proposed for wilderness which may be included as wilderness with "prior, non-conforming use" provisions. One is Drakes Estero where there is a commercial oyster farm. The other is the farming operation of the Murphy Ranch, located at the northwest end of the Muddy Hollow Road corridor.

(2) The names proposed in this legislation for the wilderness units are of special historical significance to this area, especially the Miwok Unit and the Clem Miller Unit. The Miwok Indians who used to inhabit Point Reyes treated it as a sacred place, and those who love this beautiful shoreline sympathize with their reverence for it. The largest of the proposed wilderness units is named for the late Congressman Clem Miller who knew and loved every aspect of Point Reyes and without whose support, the Seashore would not have been created in 1962.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you again for the opportunity to discuss this legislation with you. I am sure this Committee will understand the importance of this bill to the millions of visitors to the Point Reyes National Seashore. Enactment of this legislation will give this magnificent unit of our National Park System the protection it can be assured in no other way—for the long-term benefit of generations to come.

Senator JOHNSTON. We're very pleased to have this morning Hon. Burt L. Talcott, Congressman from California.

Congressman, we're delighted to have you; and, of course, you may proceed as you wish, either reading your statement or putting it in the record and summarize it.

STATEMENT OF HON. BURT TALCOTT, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Congressman TALCOTT. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hansen.

I would like, if I may, to summarize my statement and include the statement in full in the record.

Senator JOHNSTON. Certainly.

Congressman TALCOTT. I want to thank you very much for allowing me the opportunity to present testimony, enthusiastic testimony, in support of the Pinnacles National Monument enlargement and inclusion as a wilderness area.

This Pinnacles Wilderness proposal is within the Congressional District which I represent. As Senator Cranston said, it's been long developing. There have been bills in both the Senate and the House for a long time, and after literally dozens of meetings I think we've arrived at a good consensus among all of the contesting parties, or interested parties—and there have been many in this area—the conservationists, who would like to conserve everything; people who would like to build a road right across the wilderness area; the chambers of commerce; the local officials; the landowners.

In all, we've had literally dozens of meetings, large and small, adversary and cooperative, and I think we've come to a consensus, a strong consensus, maybe a 100 percent consensus.

What we're trying to do is really enlarge the monument area to include some acreage which is appropriate for wilderness, and to do it at this time so we will not have piecemeal additions to the wilderness area in the future, to save legislative hearings, to save all sorts of problems that go with legislation.

There is a new master plan for the monument area. Our recommendations are in accord with this, I believe.

Senator JOHNSTON. This is in accord with the master plan?

Congressman TALCOTT. Yes they are. We've worked very closely in accord. There is one minor exception, I suppose. I think we're in accord, all of us—if we want this—are in accord with the master plan, or the master plan is in accord with us; I'm not sure which is appropriate.

There is probably some reluctance from the Forest Service to include a 1-million parcel of land outside of the monument area at this time. I think it would be most appropriate. Most everyone I've talked to thinks it would be appropriate, and I'm sure the Forest Service will think so after they've had an opportunity to study it.

There's one additional—and I agree with Senator Hansen that in the wilderness concept I think this conforms to the original wilderness concept. There are no new developments here in our area, and that's the way I think it should be.

Outside of the wilderness area there is a proposal to permit a nice working relationship with concessionaires, to provide facilities, support facilities, just outside of the wilderness area. And I think this is a good concept, one that seems to meet with the approval of the Park Service and the conservationists and the people who provide support facilities for national parks. It's a cooperative arrangement, but still having the concessionaires outside of the park.

I think this adds to all of the things that we're trying to do to preserve these kind of places that are unique for posterity.

I have several exhibits that I would like to include in my statement, which I think will be useful to the committee and the staff in making your decision on this.

I am prepared to answer questions, but I think that I'm generally supportive of Senator Cranston's proposal, the Park Service's, a consensus we've developed. I urge your favorable consideration for our bill.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you very much, Congressman Talcott.

As I understand it, Pinnacles is part of the Omnibus bill that has come out of the House.

Congressman TALCOTT. It has been approved.

Senator JOHNSTON. And it has been approved by the Park Service.

Congressman TALCOTT. It has been approved by the House Subcommittee and Committee. I don't think I can speak for the Park Service. I hope that they'll be in accord. We have worked with them as diligently as we possibly could have. But I think they'll have to speak for themselves.

Senator JOHNSTON. Well, I think I can promise the subcommittee will look at this very sympathetically.

Congressman TALCOTT. Thank you very much.

Senator JOHNSTON. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. I have no questions. I thank our distinguished colleague.

Congressman TALCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you, Congressman Talcott.

[The prepared statement of Congressman Talcott and accompanying exhibits follow:]

TESTIMONY OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE BURT TALCOTT, CALIFORNIA 16TH DISTRICT, IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 7209, TO ESTABLISH A PINNACLES WILDERNESS AREA, BEFORE THE PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR - MARCH 2, 1976.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee:

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to give my enthusiastic support for legislation to establish a Wilderness area within the boundaries of Pinnacles National Monument. I commend the Subcommittee for holding hearings on this subject, which is of special interest to the residents of the 16th District of California, but also of vital concern to all Americans who visit our area now or in the future.

I know the Committee members are already familiar with the background of the Pinnacles proposal, but I would like to review briefly some relevant information concerning the location and characteristics of the Pinnacles region, and also discuss briefly the history of the legislation to establish a Pinnacles Wilderness. With the Committee's permission, I would also like to submit a description of the Pinnacles Monument for inclusion in the record.

LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS

The Pinnacles National Monument is 14,497 acres of rock formations, caves, chapparal, and spectacular vistas; it is a well-known landmark of the 16th District. Located in San Benito and

Monterey Counties, it is only forty miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. It is adjacent to U.S. Route 101, which is the main coastal highway in central California between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The area close to Pinnacles is sparsely populated. However, Pinnacles is close to the urban areas of our District - including Monterey, Watsonville and Salinas. It is also within two hours driving time of the heavily populated San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose metropolitan region, which contains at least four million inhabitants.

Pinnacles is a unique area. The geography of Pinnacles is significant both for its scientific and geological value, and for its natural beauty which pleases the eye and excites the imagination.

The Pinnacles were formed approximately 23 million years ago during a period of intense volcanic activity along the western edge of the North American continent. Later, volcanic rock that had erupted developed a great rift, called the San Andreas Fault, and the land on the seaward side began sliding gradually northwestward - a movement which still continues at a rate of four centimeters per year. The result of this is that part of the Pinnacles rocks are far to the south, near Gorman, buried under rounded hills, while those on the ocean side of the fault are exposed and heavily eroded by the elements. Further, as

huge rocks have slid downwards to cover canyons, extensive caves and underground passageways have been formed. The Pinnacles themselves are remains of a Miocene volcano, and are in an advanced stage of decomposition. A few thousand feet of volcanic debris have already eroded away, and earthquakes have broken what remains into jointed fragments - referred to as "Pinnacles".

The Pinnacles themselves comprise only a small portion of the Monument acreage. Much of the remaining land can be classified as a "coastal broadleaf chaparral" ecosystem. There are many opportunities for the study of different types of rare plant and animal life in this area. Of course, there is also the opportunity for the ordinary citizen of central California and elsewhere to enjoy a day's excursion into another world - a world untouched by human hands.

HISTORY

As the Committee knows, the Pinnacles National Monument was established by Presidential proclamation on January 16, 1908 (35 stat. 2177). The area of the Monument was gradually increased by later proclamations until the total current acreage of 14,497 acres was reached.

The Wilderness Act approved by Congress in 1964 required that "every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments or other units of the National Park System" were to be studied by the National Park Service for

potential inclusion in the Wilderness system. As a result of such study, the Park Service in 1968 recommended the establishment of a Wilderness area within the boundaries of Pinnacles National Monument. At that time, the Park Service recommended a total acreage of approximately 7,500 acres for inclusion in the Wilderness area.

I welcomed and supported the Park Service recommendation. However, I looked upon it as only a starting point for further discussion, and since then, I have continuously worked with interested citizens and organizations in our area, and elsewhere, who are interested in the establishment of a Pinnacles Wilderness area in an attempt to achieve a consensus that would include as much of the Monument acreage as possible in the Wilderness area.

Many competing special interests had to be resolved. Some groups wanted a road built across the Monument which, if constructed, would have restricted the possibility of a Wilderness area; others wanted to enlarge the area for concessions and camping facilities within the Monument. All of these conflicts have been surmounted by my proposal.

Eventually, by 1974, the Park Service had increased the acreage in its proposal to 11,300 acres, including 10,980 acres in the Wilderness area and a "potential Wilderness area" of 320 acres. It is my understanding that this remains the current proposal of the Park Service. I applauded the Park Service for their pro-

posal; but I still wasn't completely satisfied. I believed that there existed the possibility that additional acreage could be included in the Wilderness area.

Early in 1975 I held a series of meetings and consultations with individuals and officials in the hope of redrawing the Wilderness map to include additional land. I came to the conclusion that more land within the Monument could be included in the Wilderness category, and I introduced a revised bill, H.R. 7209, in March of last year. On February 6, 1976 the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs incorporated the exact provisions of my bill in their Omnibus Wilderness Bill. I am submitting the text of the House Subcommittee bill as exhibit "A".

PROVISIONS OF H.R. 7209 AS INCORPORATED IN THE HOUSE OMNIBUS BILL

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 7209 reflects the wishes of the residents of the 16th District, and also has the support of all local and national environmental groups. I am not opposed to the other Pinnacles proposals - I simply believe they don't go far enough.

H.R. 7209 has two major purposes. The first purpose is to revise and expand the present boundaries of the Pinnacles National Monument. The second purpose is to place most of the current Pinnacles Monument, and some of the land in the expanded boundary area, within a "Pinnacles Wilderness" area.

The Committee should be aware that H.R. 7209 is the only bill that expands the current Monument boundaries. I have chosen to include an authorization for a Pinnacles boundary expansion because the citizens of the 16th District have indicated to me that they wish to see the Wilderness area as large as practicable. Some of the land immediately adjacent to the Monument is suitable for inclusion in a Wilderness area, and should be included in the Wilderness someday. The most efficacious time is now.

The scenery in the eastern area is spectacular. Further, the eastern area protects the drainage of Chalone Creek. The western land is also quite pretty, and, more importantly, it can be seen from the visitor's observation points in the western entrance area. Thus, it should be protected from developments that would degrade the view.

In order that the land can be acquired, it must first be placed within the Monument boundaries. Then, whenever the land is acquired, it will automatically become part of the Wilderness area, assuming it continues to meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act.

It is also clear that when a Pinnacles Wilderness is established, there will be a need for expanded Park Service support facilities outside, but close to, the Wilderness area. Much of the additional land authorized for inclusion in an expanded Pinnacles Monument

would be utilized by the Park Service for visitor support facilities. It is my understanding that the Park Service Master Plan for Pinnacles, which will be released soon, will confirm the need for such expanded support facilities.

I have been quite impressed with one possibility for support facilities which would involve a joint venture by a private group and the Park Service. The private group would work with the Park Service to provide overnight visitor's facilities outside of the east entrance to the Wilderness. I am favorably impressed with this unique approach which could set a precedent for future joint activities combining the creativeness of private enterprise with the dedication and skill of the Park Service throughout our Nation.

The second major feature of H.R. 7209 is the inclusion of most of the current Pinnacles Monument in the Wilderness Area. As I said, I applaud the Park Service for their plan, but I have concluded that additional acreage from within the Monument can be included in the Wilderness area. Of course, there is no possibility of additional cost because this acreage is already owned by the Government. H.R. 7209 includes more total wilderness acreage than any of the other Pinnacles proposals of which I am aware, and all of this land would add to the beauty of the Pinnacles Wilderness and increase the enjoyment of it by Americans from all across the Nation.

Some private land is designated in H.R. 7209 for inclusion in the expanded Monument boundaries. As far as I can determine, there are no man-made structures of any significance on this land. Much of it is natural and open and used for cattle grazing. Certain portions of the land, upon acquisition, would become Wilderness. Other portions, upon acquisition, would be used for visitor support facilities.

All of the affected land owners are aware of the provisions of my bill. There have been discussions concerning the possible sale of their land to the Government. None of the owners have refused to discuss selling their land, and most appear interested. The Park Service has advised me that their estimate of the cost of acquisition of all of the private land within the boundaries of H.R. 7209 is about \$955,000. I believe this may be too high. I might point out that the sooner the Congress acts, the less land acquisition will actually cost.

Mr. Chairman, since introducing H.R. 7209, I have received comments from interested parties, and I have also continuously worked to improve it. I have made one major change in acreage since H.R. 7209 was introduced. I have added a 267 acre tract of land suitable for Wilderness classification which is located southeast of the eastern entrance to the Monument. This new acreage is reflected on map D and necessitated certain changes in H.R. 7209, in order that the language of the bill will ac-

curately reflect the revised map. These changes were incorporated in the House Subcommittee Omnibus Bill. I am submitting a revised map reflecting these changes for the Committee record in exhibit "B".

Finally, I want to state for the record, even though the law is clear on this point, that private owners of land within the Wilderness boundaries are free to utilize their land as they wish, for as long as they continue to own the land. I would appreciate it if this information were made a part of the Committee report.

Mr. Chairman, in order not to take up too much of your valuable time, I have not gone into great detail concerning the exact acreage of H.R. 7209, and the differences between H.R. 7209 and the Administration bill. I have additional material on this subject that I would like to submit for the record (Exhibit "C") and I am also ready to respond to any questions.

In closing, I stress that my major concern is the approval of a Pinnacles Wilderness. I am ready to work with all interested partners to achieve an acceptable bill. I know of no opposition to the establishment of a Pinnacles Wilderness or to my bill.

While the Administration has not yet expressed a position on my proposed wilderness and external boundary adjustments, and has deferred comment for purposes of further scrutiny, the National Park Service's Environmental Impact Statement for the Monument's

Master Plan was approved on December 1, 1975. The approved Master Plan's Environmental Impact Statement includes all of the boundaries proposed in my bill except for the additional 267 acre tract adjacent to the east side of Chalone Creek which was included in the House Omnibus Bill at my recommendation.

The Master Plan's Environmental Impact Statement proposed this acreage as alternative acquisition and recognizes that inclusion of the tract would more "adequately protect park lands along Chalone Creek." To my knowledge no objections have been raised to this small addition; all parties with previous interest in this legislation favor inclusion. I am submitting a copy of the Master Plan's Environmental Impact Statement as exhibit "D".

I urge the Subcommittee to promptly approve such legislation which has already been approved by your counterpart Subcommittee in the House and which is of vital concern to present residents of the 16th District of California and to our posterity.

EXHIBIT A

DRAFT OF OMNIBUS WILDERNESS BILL PASSED BY SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, FEBRUARY 6, 1976. THE OMNIBUS BILL INCORPORATES ALL PROVISIONS OF CONGRESSMAN TALCOTT'S PINNACLES WILDERNESS PROPOSAL, H.R. 7209. SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD AS PART OF THE TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN BURT TALCOTT BEFORE THE PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, MARCH 2, 1976.

94th CONGRESS
2nd Session

H.R. _____

(Original signature of Member)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. _____ introduced the following bill; which was referred
to the Committee on _____

A BILL

(Insert title of bill here)

To designate certain lands within units of the National Park System as wilderness; to revise the boundaries of certain of those units; and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness, and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act:

(a) Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, wilderness comprising 22,727 acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico", numbered 315-20,014-A and dated February 1976, to be known as the Bandelier Wilderness.

(b) Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado, wilderness comprising 11,180 acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado", numbered 144-20,017 and dated May 1973, to be known as the Black Canyon of the Gunnison Wilderness.

(c) Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona, wilderness comprising 9,440 acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising 2 acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona", numbered 145-20,007-A and dated September 1973, to be known as the Chiricahua Wilderness.

(d) Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado, wilderness comprising 33,450 acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising 670 acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado", numbered 140-20,006-C and dated February 1976, to be known as Great Sand Dunes Wilderness.

(e) Haleakala National Park, Hawaii, wilderness comprising 19,270 acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising 5,500 acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Haleakala National Park, Hawaii", numbered 162-20,006-A and dated October 1975, to be known as the Haleakala Wilderness.

(f) Isle Royale National Park, Michigan, wilderness comprising 131,880 acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising 231 acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Isle Royale National Park, Michigan", numbered 139-20,004 and dated December 1974, to be known as the Isle Royale Wilderness.

(g) Joshua Tree National Monument, California, wilderness comprising 417,600 acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising 37,550 acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Joshua Tree National Monument, California", numbered 156-20,003-C and dated February 1976, to be known as the Joshua Tree Wilderness.

(h) Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, wilderness comprising 8,100 acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado", numbered 307-20,007-A and dated September 1972, to be known as the Mesa Verde Wilderness.

(i) Pinnacles National Monument, California, wilderness comprising 12,952 acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising 990 acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Pinnacles National Monument, California", numbered 114-20,010-D and dated September 1975, to be known as the Pinnacles Wilderness.

(j) Saguaro National Monument, Arizona, wilderness comprising 71,000 acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising 10 acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Saguaro National Monument, Arizona", numbered 151-20,003-C and dated February 1976, to be known as the Saguaro Wilderness.

SEC. 2. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in this Act shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Superintendent of each area designated in this Act. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such maps and descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: Provided, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

SEC. 3. All lands which represent potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the following areas are hereby revised, and those lands depicted on the respective maps as wilderness or as potential wilderness addition are hereby so designated at such time and in such manner as provided for by this Act:

(a) Isle Royale National Park, Michigan:

The Act of March 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 138; 16 U.S.C. 408e-408h), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Insert the letter "(a)" before the second paragraph of the first section, redesignate subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) of that paragraph as "(1)", "(2)", "(3)", respectively, and add to that section the following new paragraph:

"(b) Gull Islands, containing approximately six acres, located in section 19, township 68 north, range 31 west, in Keweenaw County, Michigan."

(2) Amend section 3 to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The boundaries of the Isle Royale National Park are hereby extended to include any submerged lands within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States within four-and-one-half miles of the shoreline of Isle Royale and the

surrounding islands, including Passage Island and the Gull Islands, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to acquire title by donation to any such lands not now owned by the United States, the title to be satisfactory to him."

(b) Pinnacles National Monument, California:

(1) The boundary is hereby revised by adding the following described lands, totalling approximately 1,717.90 acres:

(a) Mount Diablo Meridian, township 17 south, range 7 east: Section 1, east half east half, southwest quarter northeast quarter, and northwest quarter southeast quarter; section 12, east half northwest quarter, and northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 13, east half northeast quarter and northeast quarter southeast quarter.

(b) Township 16 south, range 7 east: Section 32, east half.

(c) Township 17 south, range 7 east: Section 4, west half; section 5, east half.

(d) Township 17 south, range 7 east: Section 6, southwest quarter southwest quarter; section 7, northwest quarter north half west quarter.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior may make minor revisions in the monument boundary from time to time by publication in the Federal Register of a map or other boundary description, but the total area within the monument may not exceed 16,000 acres: Provided, however, That lands designated as wilderness pursuant to this Act may not be excluded from the monument. The monument shall hereafter be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

(3) In order to effectuate the purposes of this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase, transfer from any other Federal agency or exchange, lands and interests therein within the area hereafter encompassed by the monument boundary, except that property owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

(4) There are authorized to be appropriated, in addition to such sums as may heretofore have been appropriated, not to exceed \$955,000 for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands authorized by this subsection.

SEC. 5. (a) Within the wilderness area designated by Section 1(a) and Sec. 1(h) of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may undertake minimum activity necessary in order to investigate and stabilize sites of archaeological interest.

(b) Within the wilderness area designated by Section 1(d) of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may, as he deems necessary, utilize motorized vehicles to maintain fencing for the protection of the area from incursion of domestic livestock.

(c) Within the wilderness area designated by Section 1(f) of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may, as he deems necessary:

- (1) construct and maintain boat docks for the safety of visitors and the protection of the wilderness resource;
- (2) maintain an existing power transmission line in the vicinity of Rock Harbor and Mount Ojibway;
- (3) pursue a program of prescribed burning in order to preserve the area in its natural condition.

(d) Within the wilderness area designated by Section 1(g) of this Act, the Secretary may, as he deems necessary:

- (1) construct and maintain wildlife watering devices;
- (2) provide for the use of necessary manipulative techniques in order to maintain natural ecological conditions.

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within two years after the date of enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, the area located in the Coronado National Forest adjacent to Sagvoro National Monument, Arizona, and identified on the map referred to in section 1(j) of this Act as the "Rincon Wilderness Study Area, " and shall report his findings to the President. The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct his review in accordance with the provisions of subsections 3(b) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act, except that any reference in such subsections to areas in the national forests classified as "primitive" on the effective date of that Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the wilderness study area designated

by this Act and except that the President shall advise the Congress of his recommendations with respect to this area within two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall give at least sixty days advance public notice of any hearing or other public meeting relating to the review provided for by this section.

SEC. 7. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of this Act, and, where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

94th CONGRESS }
 2nd SESSION } H.R. _____

A BILL

(Insert title)

To designate certain lands within units of the National Park System as wilderness; to revise the boundaries of certain of those units; and for other purposes.

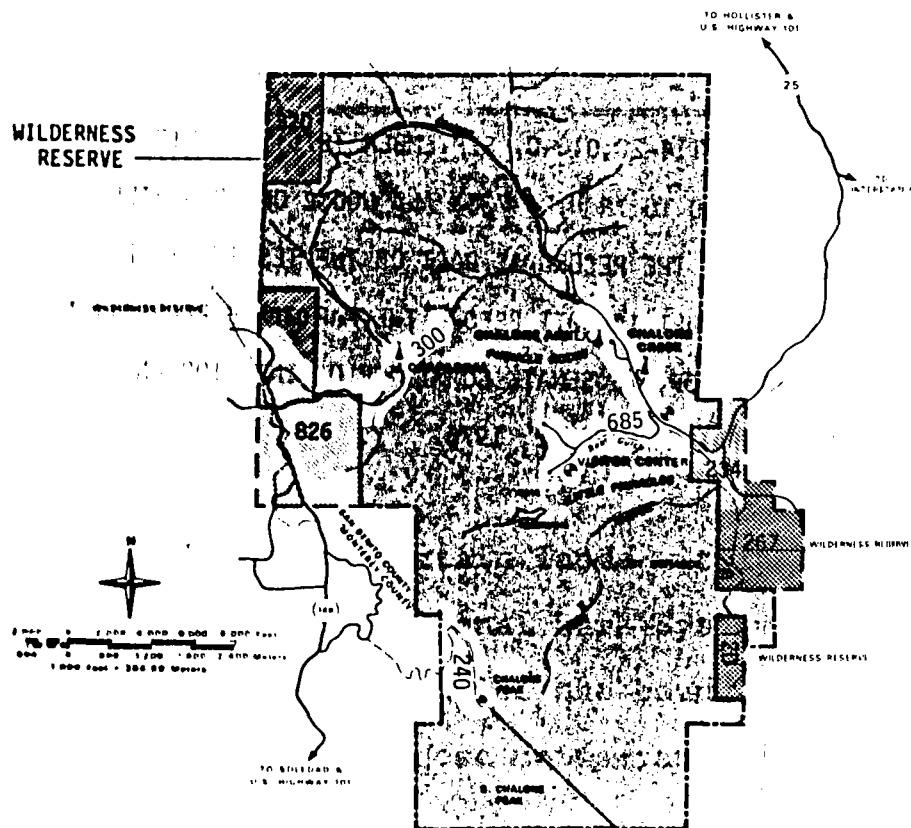
By Mr. _____

_____, 19____—Referred to the

Committee on _____

EXHIBIT B

REVISED MAP (114-20,010-D, SEPTEMBER 1975) DESCRIBING AREAS REFERRED TO IN H.R. 7209 AND HOUSE OMNIBUS BILL. SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD AS PART OF THE TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN BURT TALCOTT BEFORE THE PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, MARCH 2, 1976.



LEGEND

---	MONUMENT BOUNDARY
---	PREVIOUS MONUMENT BOUNDARY
---	TRAIL
---	SERVICE ROAD
---	WATERWAY
▲	CAMP SITE
●	CAVE SITE
○	VIEW POINT
○	WATER TOWER
□	PRIVATE LAND
□	WILDERNESS RESERVE

ACREAGE

Gross Park Acreage	-16,216
Federal Land	----- 14,777.77
Private land	----- 2,030
Wilderness	----- 12,952.23
Wilderness Reserve	-- 990.00

WILDERNESS PLAN
PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT
 CALIFORNIA

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
 1000 Feet = 304.80 Meters

SEPTEMBER 1974

MAP CORRECTIONS

THREE ERRORS WERE MADE ON MAP #114-20,010 D.

- 1) THE OLD TRAIL SHOWN GOING NORTHEAST FROM THE EASTERN ENTRANCE TO PINNACLES TOWARD CHALONE CREEK EXTENDS SLIGHTLY INTO THE WILDERNESS AREA ON THE MAP. THE TRAIL WILL NOT EXTEND INTO THE WILDERNESS AREA.
- 2) THE NON-WILDERNESS AREA THAT GOES NORTHEAST FROM THE EASTERN ENTRANCE APPEARS TO END AT THE CAVE; ACTUALLY, IT SHOULD EXTEND TO THE EDGE OF THE RESERVOIR;
- 3) THE PRIVATE LAND AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE MONUMENT SHOULD BE LABELED AS WILDERNESS RESERVE.

EXHIBIT C

THE PINNACLES WILDERNESS:
A COMPARISON OF H.R. 7209 (THE TALCOTT
PROPOSAL PASSED BY THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE)
AND H.R. 7197 (ADMINISTRATION BILL)

Some of the acreage figures are approximate. Pinnacles Wilderness legislation, S. 72, has been introduced in the Senate but exact acreage figures are unavailable.

Total Monument Acreage

H.R. 7197: 14,498

Under H.R. 7197, the total acreage of the Monument would remain the same as it is at present. No additional acreage would be added to the Monument at the present time, although there may be later requests to increase the Monument boundaries.

H.R. 7209: 16,234

H.R. 7209 authorizes the expansion of the current Monument boundaries to include 1,737 more acres. The expansion is for two purposes: 1) to enable the Government to acquire lands immediately adjacent to the current Monument boundaries which are suitable for Wilderness classification and which would become Wilderness upon acquisition. These lands are described in more detail below; 2) to enable the Government to acquire certain lands immediately adjacent to the Monument which are suitable for use as visitor support facilities and Park Service administrative facilities. These lands are also described below.

The Administration is not necessarily opposed to the expansion of the Monument. It just is not yet prepared to make an official recommendation in this area.

Total Wilderness Acreage

a) Total After All Private Land Acquired

Administration: 11,300

Talcott: 13,942

H.R. 7209 includes 2,622 more total Wilderness acres than H.R. 7197.

b) Total Wilderness Acreage For Immediate Inclusion In

Wilderness Category

Administration: 10,980

The Administration proposes that 10,980 acres of land within the current Monument boundaries be included in the Wilderness immediately. The only other acreage presently contemplated for Wilderness acreage is 330 acres of private land within the current Monument boundaries; which it calls a "Potential Wilderness Addition". This land will be described below.

Talcott: 12,952

H.R. 7209 includes 1,972 more acres of land for immediate Wilderness classification. This land is all within the current Monument boundaries. The Talcott bill achieved

this additional acreage by redrawing the lines on the Administration bill to include additional lands that are suitable for Wilderness classification. The differences can be clearly seen on the overlay map, and can be described as follows: in the eastern part of the Monument, Talcott proposes additional acreage by 1) narrowing the lines around the old trail that goes northwest from the eastern entrance (towards Chalone Creek), 2) narrowing the acreage surrounding the Visitors Center entrance area that extends westward and southwestward from the east entrance. In particular, the lines around the Bear Gulch Road have been narrowed considerably, and the area around the reservoir has been included in the Wilderness; it should be noted that the reservoir is obsolescent and the Park Service plans to remove it. Telephone lines in the area are to be relocated underground; 3) in the southwest area of the Park, near North Chalone Peak, Talcott has narrowed the lines to include more acreage in the Wilderness. The fire lookout station and residence would remain outside of the Wilderness area; 4) at the west entrance area, Talcott has narrowed the lines in the Chaparral area. The ranger station and Campground area remain outside the Wilderness.

c) Total Acreage For Later Inclusion In Wilderness

Administration: 330 acres

H.R. 7197 would provide for the inclusion of a 330 acre parcel at the northwest corner of Pinnacles for inclusion in the Wilderness upon acquisition. This land is called "Potential Wilderness Addition", and is within the current Monument boundaries. No land outside the current Monument boundaries is placed in this category.

Talcott: 990 acres

H.R. 7209 includes the same 330 acre tract in the northwest sector of the current Monument boundary as does the Administration. (Note that H.R. 7209 refers to this as Wilderness Reserve rather than Potential Wilderness Addition). However, H.R. 7209 also includes about 660 acres of land in the area outside of the current boundaries that would be in the expanded boundaries in the category of Wilderness Reserve - to become Wilderness upon acquisition. This land is clearly indicated on map #114-20,010D and includes the following: a) about 150 acres in the area just to the north of the western visitors entrance. This area is north of a much larger tract which would be utilized for increased visitor support facilities; b) about 387 acres immediately to the south and southeast of the eastern visitors entrance. The land immediately north of this would be

used for visitors facilities at the eastern side; c) about 120 acres in the southeast section of the map. This area fits naturally into the Wilderness; to leave it out would provide a jagged and discontinuous boundary line.

Total Private Lands Designated for Wilderness Category (upon Acquisition)

a) Within Current Monument Boundaries

Administration: 330 acres

This is the land in the northwest corner of the Monument
It is owned by the Melendy ^{estate} whose representative is Charlotte Berberich.

Talcott: 330 acres

Same as Administration proposal

b) In the Expanded Monument Boundaries

Administration - None; since the administration bill does not expand the Monument boundaries, there is naturally no private land for inclusion

Talcott: 657 acres

These are the same areas discussed above under the subject of Wilderness Reserves. a) this 150 acres is owned by the Melendy estate; b) this 387 acres is owned by the Pinnacles Land and Cattle Company; c) this 120 acres is owned by a Mr. Romo

Total Private Land Designated for Support Facilities (upon Acquisition or Other Suitable Arrangements Such as Joint Private-Park Service Management)

Administration: None at this present time

Talcott: About 1060 acres

This land is in two areas: a) about 234 acres at the eastern entrance to the Wilderness. This land is currently owned by the Pinnacles Land and Cattle Company. They are very interested in working with the Park Service in a joint public-private venture to provide first-class visitors facilities adjacent to the Wilderness; b) about 826 acres at the Western entrance to the Wilderness; it is anticipated that the number of visitors will be increasing on the Western side, and this land will be needed for support facilities. The land is currently owned by the Melendy estate.

Senator JOHNSTON. Next we have the Director of the National Park Service, Gary Everhardt.

STATEMENT OF HON. GARY EVERHARDT, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. EVERHARDT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Everhardt, we're always glad to have you before the committee.

Mr. EVERHARDT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm glad to be here today.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to appear here today before the subcommittee to testify concerning legislation which would designate wilderness within Pinnacles National Monument, Point Reyes National Seashore, and Yosemite National Park, all in the State of California.

I am accompanied here today by the Regional Director for the western region of the National Park Service in San Francisco. And it's my pleasure, Mr. Chairman, to introduce to you and the Subcommittee Mr. Howard Chapman.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, if I could interrupt our distinguished witness, let me observe that Director Everhardt and Regional Director Chapman are both former Superintendents of Grand Teton National Park, and it is my pleasure to have known them there first. I would like to tell them how pleased I personally am that they could be here to testify on behalf of the National Park Service.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Thank you.

Mr. EVERHARDT. Thank you, Senator Hansen.

Mr. Chairman, also I'd like to introduce at the map Mr. Jim Howe, who is our Coordinator for Wilderness here in the Washington office, and he'll be glad to assist and maybe point out the colors that we have represented on these maps, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HOWE. The green color represents areas which we would recommend be designated wilderness immediately. The red color shows potential wilderness additions, which are lands that may be in private ownership, or for some other reason we believe they're not presently qualified for wilderness designation, but would become qualified in the future.

We are recommending that the Secretary be authorized to designate these areas when they are qualified.

Mr. EVERHARDT. Okay. Thank you, Jim.

Mr. Chairman, because of the considerable dialogue which we have already developed before this subcommittee at the recent hearings on February the 5th and the 19th, and if it is in accord with the wishes of this subcommittee, I would appreciate my being able to file my prepared statement for the record and proceed with our testimony concerning these three areas.

Senator JOHNSTON. Without objection.

Mr. EVERHARDT. In proceeding, Mr. Chairman, we would like to discuss with you the various bills that have been introduced proposing wilderness, and also discuss any differences that we have at this time between our proposal and the bills that have been introduced.

Pinnacles National Monument was established in 1908 to preserve the pinnacles and caves formed when an ancient volcano collapsed. Its 14,498 acres provide a respite from city life, attracting approximately 140,000 visitors annually from the San Francisco Bay Area.

Senator JOHNSTON. This is 30 miles north of San Francisco?

Mr. CHAPMAN. It's south of San Francisco.

Senator JOHNSTON. Excuse me. Point Reyes is south.

Mr. EVERHARDT. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. And this is in the mountain area?

Mr. CHAPMAN. In the foothills terrain.

Mr. EVERHARDT. Visitor use of this area includes picnicking, camping, parking, and administrative facilities now crowding in upon the primary resources, and we propose to acquire some suitable land and relocate these functions immediately to the east and the west of the present entrances.

On June 13, 1974, the administration recommended 10,980 acres for immediate wilderness designation with 320 acres, which are now in private ownership, and identified as a potential wilderness addition, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior when he determines it is qualified Federal land.

Senator JOHNSTON. Let me interrupt at this point, Mr. Everhardt, and ask you what is at issue here. You want to designate 13,000 acres, and Senator Cranston wants to designate 14,777 acres?

Mr. EVERHARDT. S. 72 would designate about 13,000 acres within the national monument as wilderness. And, as testified by Congressman Talcott, he has a bill over on the House side that would identify or designate 12,952 acres within the national monument as wilderness.

As we understand today, this has been reported out by the House subcommittee and, Mr. Chairman, as we testified before the House subcommittee, we have no objection to wilderness designation of additional lands, in conformity with Congressman Talcott's bill, proposed within the existing monument.

Senator JOHNSTON. So we're all in agreement on Pinnacles?

Mr. EVERHARDT. Yes, sir, within the existing Monument.

Senator JOHNSTON. Is there any point of disagreement on the pinnacles?

Mr. EVERHARDT. I think the only point we would like to comment on, Mr. Chairman, is with respect to expansion of the boundaries of the national monument. Congressman Talcott's bill, as you will see here, designated on the east side by red and also on the west side, some lands to be added to the monument, and that these also be added as potential wilderness additions.

Mr. Chairman, we feel the National Park Service has not had an opportunity to study these lands yet, and in conformity with the standards of the Wilderness Act, and until these lands have been added to the park and we've had an opportunity to study them, we would suggest deferring adding those to the wilderness at this time.

Senator JOHNSTON. Should we put some language in about a study?

Mr. EVERHARDT. No, sir. We feel if the lands are added by Congress, or the boundaries are changed, we would immediately study those and recommend to this committee our recommendation with respect to their suitability for wilderness.

Senator JOHNSTON. Oh, I see. In other words, you agree they ought to be added to the monument, but not necessarily to the wilderness?

Mr. EVERHARDT. Yes. That is the Park Service's preliminary recommendation.

Senator JOHNSTON. That's correct?

Mr. EVERHARDT. We have a recommendation that is addressed in our masterplan, which has just been completed, which has had full public involvement, and which is now being printed for final distribution. And the Park Service is tentatively recommending the lands shown here on this map as additions to the national monument.

The reason for these additions, as I mentioned earlier in the statement, is to move some of the existing facilities inside the monument to these locations on the exterior, on the east and west side of the monument, as shown on the map by the blue color.

Senator JOHNSTON. Well I'm wondering—we're not dealing with very much land there. I would feel inclined to authorize you to make that wilderness without having to come back after your study.

I don't know whether we can piecemeal this or make a special creature out of pinnacles. But, on the other hand, for that small amount of land it would seem a waste of time and effort to go through the whole congressional process to approve that small amount of wilderness.

Mr. EVERHARDT. Well, the differences between Representative Talcott and the National Park Service's master plan review of this is about 267 acres. We're proposing 1,450 and his proposal is about 1,717 acres.

Senator JOHNSTON. So only 216 acres?

Mr. EVERHARDT. A 267-acre difference.

Senator JOHNSTON. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I'm not unaware of the fact that the particular concern I have is not shared by many. But I just feel impelled to repeat again what I think is a mistake that we're making in imposing wilderness status on areas within the national park-national monument system.

I'm completely persuaded, on the basis of an examination of the Park Service, that they're fully capable of treating all of these lands in the highest and best national and public interest, rather than to erode away the original wilderness concepts by including nonconforming uses.

In my opening statement that I submitted, I speak about some of the intrusions that I think are significant. We've got 10 man-made water reservoirs within areas, stock driveways, shorelands and multiple-purpose reservoirs, boat docks, swimming beaches, archeological diggings, visitor use shelters, camping facilities including water supply and sewage disposal systems, large group shelters, incinerators, ranger stations, fuel and equipment storage facilities, power transmission lines, vegetative management by burning—and this is not when lightning strikes, but man-generated burnings.

The legislation that is before us today I think recommends inclusion of other nonconforming uses—at least in my judgment it does: the concrete dam in the bill approved by the House committee, park trailheads, U.S.G.S. research facility, offshore tidelands with State-

retained fishing and mineral rights and open to navigation, service corridors, overhead powerlines, commercial oyster beds, a city water reservoir including tunnel systems, camps and ski huts providing overnight accommodations and food service, hydrologic devices, telephone lines, and roads.

As I recall hearings of the subcommittee, we're talking about including more and more things. I don't question at all the right or the authority of Congress to go up to New York City and designate everything between Wall Street and 42d Street as wilderness.

Senator JOHNSTON. Jungle.

Senator HANSEN. That might be a good way to handle the problems, incidentally.

But I am concerned with what I think is an erosion of the wilderness concept that I believe has been adhered to generally by all of the Federal agencies, as we try to do what some very well-meaning best-intentioned people propose be done with the National Park Service.

In an earlier map presentation, as I recall, there was a 30-acre tract that you identified as a white dot, saying this is an enclave. I just can't think that the Park Service needs to have the Congress impose upon it the restrictions, or make expansions, that are more and more becoming part of the wilderness concept, insofar as national parks are concerned, in order to ensure that these lands are administered in the best public interest.

I know that the Congress mandated the Park Service, along with other Federal land management agencies, to examine all of the real estate under their respective jurisdictions and come up with proposals.

But I just want to say that I am disturbed over what I think is a movement in the wrong direction.

Thank you.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you very much, Senator Hansen.

Mr. Everhardt, what is the anticipated cost of the 320 acres to be designated as potential wilderness?

Mr. HOWE. We do not have that specific cost figure. We can furnish it to you in writing.

Senator JOHNSTON. Right.

Mr. EVERHARDT. The cost of the acreage that we are proposing and are being pointed to here on the map is \$900,000, which would include that portion of 320 acres there of potential wilderness.

Senator JOHNSTON. Please proceed.

Mr. EVERHARDT. Okay, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JOHNSTON. If you will, just address yourself to the points at issue.

Mr. EVERHARDT. Yes.

Senator JOHNSTON. If everybody's agreed—

Mr. EVERHARDT. We can move now to Point Reyes National Seashore.

S. 1093 would establish 10,600 acres of wilderness at Point Reyes, as originally recommended by the President. Since then, in November 1975, a revised recommendation was sent to the Congress consisting of 25,480 acres of wilderness with 20 acres identified as potential wilderness additions. This acreage comprises about 39 percent of the National Seashore.

S. 2472, on the other hand, would establish 38,700 acres as wilderness. The differences between S. 2472 and our recommendation are as follows, Mr. Chairman:

One: The "Clem Miller Wilderness" in S. 2472 corresponds to and enlarges upon our wilderness unit No. 1. S. 2472 would include more land at the eastern end of the unit, where we have a trailhead, and a U.S. Geological Survey Research Facility. And S. 2472 would also include the offshore tidelands. The state has retained fishing and mineral rights on these tidelands, and these areas are also open to navigation, so therefore we have not included these areas within our recommendation because we consider those uses as incompatible with wilderness.

Senator JOHNSTON. How many acres are involved in dispute?

Mr. HOWE. The difference between the two proposals is as follows. Our proposal is for 25,480 acres of wilderness, with 20 acres of potential wilderness addition; while S. 2472 proposes 38,700 acres as wilderness.

Senator JOHNSTON. 13,000 acres roughly in dispute?

Mr. EVERHARDT. The tidelands, Mr. Chairman, are about one-quarter mile offshore. That boundary line, as you see drawn there, is a quarter-mile strip of tidelands.

Senator JOHNSTON. How many acres of tidelands are involved?

Mr. CHAPMAN. I'd say around 10,000.

Mr. EVERHARDT. About 10,000 acres total within the park.

Also, S. 2472 includes a service corridor into the Glen Camp area. Our recommendation would extend this corridor to include Wildcat Camp. The recommendation sent to the Congress in November included a spur corridor to a costal terminus; however, this is no longer needed and the spur corridor could be now placed in wilderness.

We now believe that the corridor for servicing these camps should come in directly from the east, rather than using the highly-popular Bear Valley Trail from the north.

The "Esteros Wilderness" in—

Senator HANSEN. May I interrupt?

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes.

Senator HANSEN. As you were speaking, Mr. Everhardt, your assistant there was indicating on the map with his pointer what I presume is the corridor.

Would this not—does that white line indicate an area that would not be part—if your recommendation were to be adopted—part of the wilderness?

Mr. EVERHARDT. Yes, Sir. That would be an area excluded from wilderness.

Senator HANSEN. All right.

How wide an area is that corridor?

Mr. EVERHARDT. I would think that's probably a very small road surface, of maybe 20-feet in width, the distance being a couple of miles long. The reason, Senator Hansen, is that these two camps have facilities that need routine recurring planned maintenance. They have vault-type sewerage disposal facilities that need to be pumped out. These camps are overnight camping facilities that have

quite an intense use, and there is the need to take a motorized vehicle in on a planned, scheduled basis, to service these two camps.

Senator HANSEN. And that road is about 2 miles long?

Mr. EVERHARDT. Yes, sir.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I don't disagree at all with the Director of the Park Service, as to the continuing need for the facility and the continuing requirement, as well, for the road to service that facility.

The point I'm trying to make is that here we're talking about imposing wilderness designation on an area—and I gather from the map, if I read the number correctly, it is identified as the number 1 section of it. I see a "1" off there to the right of it.

Doesn't it seem a little strange that we have a wilderness and we've got a 2-mile long road going I would say two-thirds of the way across it to get to a camp where facilities are—I don't ask you this; this is a rhetorical question. You may respond if you like. But it just seems a little bit phony to me that we're saying this is wilderness. I couldn't agree more that this camp and the support that it lends to the area is important and continuing. We have similar areas in Grant Teton.

We're not going to defile the wilderness concept more by pretending like the road doesn't exist or the need doesn't exist for the camp, so we have a corridor going down to it. Now, that seems to me to be verging pretty well on what to me is an untenable position to take.

I think there's no question about the need. I think there's no question about the ability of the Park Service to administer the area very well. And I should think greater or less damage, less injury, will be done in the long run to the wilderness concept if we didn't ask the Park Service—well, we've already asked them so I'll phrase that differently. If we didn't put the Park Service in what I think is a difficult position to maintain, by saying what should be wilderness, and having to recognize intrusions as significant as I believe this one is.

Mr. EVERHARDT. If we could move on to some other points there. Mr. Chairman, with respect to the Esteros Wilderness. S. 2472 would incorporate our recommended units 2 and 3, and would enlarge upon them by adding some tidelands offshore and in Drakes Estero, some grazing lands, and the corridor between our units 2 and 3, which contains a road and overhead powerline.

Senator JOHNSTON. Who owns the mineral rights Drakes Estero?

Mr. EVERHARDT. The State of California.

Senator JOHNSTON. Now, would that be designated potential wilderness until they were ready to surrender those mineral rights?

Mr. EVERHARDT. Limantour and Abbotts Lagoon we are proposing as potential wilderness, since the State has given a reserve designation.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. They made a reserve designation with the Limantour Estero, but they have retained the mineral rights in it.

Mr. EVERHARDT. There's no indication at this time that they're willing to relinquish those.

Senator JOHNSTON. Senator Cranston proposes that the seashore be designated as a natural area. It's our understanding it is now man-

aged as a natural area, in fact it is not designated at all as a recreation area.

Are you willing to have it designated?

Mr. EVERHARDT. With respect to the national seashore which would be designated under S. 2472 as a natural area, this in our view, Mr. Chairman, is an inappropriate designation since all three of the resources types comprising the National Park System are found at Point Reyes.

There are lands there that certainly should be kept in their condition. These lands primarily are all being recommended as wilderness. There are other areas that we feel should be developed for recreational use; and still there are other areas that have outstanding historical value.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, we feel that the designation of the seashore as a natural area would be generally inconsistent with grazing and commercial oyster farming activities that are presently found at Point Reyes, and also an authorization for hunting at Point Reyes that presently exists.

Senator HANSEN [presiding]. What kind of hunting?

Mr. EVERHARDT. That would be authorized sport hunting.

Senator HANSEN. Each other? [Laughter.]

Mr. CHAPMAN. No. It's for deer. There are some deer that exist in the area.

Senator HANSEN. That happens.

Mr. EVERHARDT. There are a couple of other points, Mr. Chairman.

With respect to S. 2472, there is an area here just next to 2 and 3, which is being recommended for wilderness, that has grazing lands which are now part of the normal ranching operations. We have not included these in our wilderness recommendations, since these lands do not appear to us upon evaluation and review to have the wilderness characteristics that we would normally find in a wilderness area.

Also, the Miwok Wilderness in S. 2472 enlarges upon our recommended Unit 4 to include tidelands and more of the Point Reyes Beach. Again, we have the same concerns about these tidelands. The state has the mineral rights. They also have navigation in these areas.

This part of Point Reyes Beach is readily accessible also by vehicular traffic from roads that lead into that area.

Senator HANSEN. What would be the end result if this area were to be included, as I understand it's proposed, as wilderness, with respect to the vehicular traffic that would come from inland?

Mr. CHAPMAN. Vehicles would still be able to come to designated parking areas. But they would come to the very border of the wilderness.

Senator HANSEN. And how wide a strip is wilderness there?

Mr. CHAPMAN. It's a quarter-mile offshore, and probably just a few hundred yards back in from the water line inland.

Senator HANSEN. Well, let me ask Mr. Chapman. Would someone not aware of the fact that this strip was designated as wilderness, if indeed this particular bill becomes law, by virtue of what he were

to see as you contemplate the situation that might arise, suspect it was wilderness, with cars dragging in there?

Mr. CHAPMAN. His feeling for wilderness here is obviously going to be that which he faces out to the sea only, and it's a very narrow area. That's the reason in our proposal here that this area we would not be included in wilderness, because—

Senator HANSEN. You recommend it not be included?

Mr. CHAPMAN. There's traffic coming into this area, and so he virtually stands within that vicinity and he can only look toward the sea to get the feeling of wild area.

Senator HANSEN. So far that's one place you don't see too many cars, in the water.

Mr. EVERHARDT. Our recommendation, Senator, would not include that area as wilderness.

Senator HANSEN. Please proceed.

Mr. EVERHARDT. We can move on to Yosemite National Park, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HANSEN. Pardon me?

Mr. EVERHARDT. We will move on to Yosemite, unless there are further questions about Point Reyes.

Senator HANSEN. I do have a series of questions that I'd like to review in order to save the witnesses' time. I won't ask them now, but I may want to submit some questions to you in writing. And the hearing record, without objection, will remain open in order to include your responses.

We move then next to Yosemite.

Mr. EVERHARDT. The Yosemite National Park, in central California, was established in 1890. It now comprises 761,320 acres. It is a mountainous region of striking beauty and includes the Yosemite Valley and other inspiring gorges, some of the world's most spectacular waterfalls, and three groves of giant sequoias.

It is visited annually by some 2.3-million people. Residents of the San Francisco and Los Angeles metropolitan areas have traditionally come to see Yosemite Valley, the giant sequoias, and to hike and ski and camp in the back country.

S. 1099 would designate 646,700 acres within Yosemite as wilderness and 121 acres as potential wilderness additions, which together total 84 percent of the park's total acreage. This bill represents the recommendation which the President sent to the Congress on September 21, 1972.

The 121-acre potential wilderness addition is a tract which was granted to the city and county of San Francisco by the act of December 19, 1913, authorizing the Hetch Hetchy Water Development project. The tract, containing Lake Vernon, has not been utilized for the project and is in a wilderness condition.

The act provides for the return to the National Park of lands not needed for the project. When it is acquired it will be designated as wilderness. The water development project includes the Lake Eleanor Reservoir and tunnels carrying the water from the two reservoirs to the city of San Francisco. This proposal excludes from wilderness nine 30-acre enclaves to provide for nonconforming uses.

Our wilderness recommendation also would provide authorization to establish and maintain hydrologic devices and underground telephone lines, to continue the use of ranger stations and radio repeaters, and to use manipulative techniques for maintenance and restoration of natural and ecological conditions, which would include prescribed burning.

S. 97 would designate as wilderness about 692,500 acres in two units, one unit north of the Tioga Road and the other unit south of the Tioga Road. S. 97 would not provide enclaves for the proposed high huts or camps and would designate the sites occupied by existing facilities as wilderness subject only to the removal from each tract of the existing nonconforming improvements, at which times the Secretary of the Interior would publish a notice thereof in the Federal Register.

As proposed by S. 97, our recommended units 1 and 2 would be joined by including the Old Tioga Road as wilderness. S. 97 would consolidate our recommended units 3 and 4 by including lands in the Illilouette Ridge and Glacier Point areas.

The High Sierra camps provides overnight accommodations and food service which, though simple, exceed the minimum necessary for visitor health and safety, or the protection of wilderness resources. The ski hut and the high huts are similar in scope and in purpose.

These types of facilities and uses are believed to be fully compatible with the purpose and mission of the national parks and there are no present plans to discontinue these uses. Therefore, we recommend that these lands not be designated as wilderness.

Senator HANSEN. That's the enclave areas to which indication has been made on the map?

Mr. EVERHARDT. Yes, sir.

Senator HANSEN. And how many of those are there?

Mr. EVERHARDT. Nine of those.

Senator HANSEN. Yes, nine. And they average about 30 acres?

Mr. EVERHARDT. Yes, 30 acres each. Yes, sir.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. EVERHARDT. We understand that S. 97 would bring the wilderness to the current maximum high water line of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir and Lake Eleanor.

We would recommend that this line be brought down to the high water mark and permits the wilderness to come to that level of the reservoir.

Concerning the inclusion of the Old Tioga Road in wilderness, we believe this route can be appropriately used as a motor nature road and should continue to be excluded from wilderness. This road also provides access to some private properties that are located in this area of the park.

Lands in the vicinity of Glacier Point and Illilouette Ridge were not included in the wilderness proposal because these areas were involved in a proposed transportation study for Yosemite.

The Little Yosemite Valley in this vicinity has also been proposed to be designated as wilderness. We recommended that this area

be excluded. Little Yosemite Valley can only be reached by trail, but it is only 4 miles from Yosemite Valley and is heavily used by backpackers as a way station on trips to the interior of the park. This heavy use has caused water and sanitation problems to a degree where we believe measures may be required exceeding the minimum facilities acceptable in wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, as this subcommittee knows, we are now in the process of completely redoing the master plan which was prepared at the time of the wilderness study. We are using Yosemite as a model for public involvement in our master planning process, with workshops and meetings held at many locations in seeking the views of the citizens of California and citizens throughout this country.

Mr. Chairman, the timetable for the new master plan calls for its completion by October of 1977.

In summary the administration's proposal includes 646,700 acres as wilderness and 121 acres as potential wilderness additions. This represents 84 percent of the park.

We note from comments that have come out of master plan public involvement that the recommendation sent to the Congress in September of 1972 will be a minimum acreage. For example, three enclaves proposed for high huts and a Sierra camp have received little support, and their excluded acreage would be added to wilderness.

Likewise, there is strong feeling against an access between Yosemite Valley and Glacier Point and that would allow drawing the wilderness line to include lower Illilouette Valley.

Similarly, around Hetch Hetchy and along the Old Tioga Road there are further evidences that the current public interest may dictate or indicate additional lands for wilderness designation.

At this time, Mr. Chairman, we would be happy to answer any questions you might have with respect to our proposal for wilderness at Yosemite.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you very much, Director Everhardt.

What is the extent of potential nonconforming usage authorized by section 4 of the administration's bill? I think you probably referred to that.

Mr. EVERHARDT. I think we did, Mr. Chairman. Section 4 provides for 7 existing and 11 planned hydrologic devices, and also for the maintenance of an underground telephone line.

Would you show that?

Mr. HOWE. Yes, right here [indicating].

Mr. EVERHARDT. And that provides for a program of prescribed burning. Section 4 would also provide for the continued use of ranger stations that are located throughout the park, and radio repeater installations. Both of these facilities, the ranger stations and the radio repeaters, are permitted in wilderness under the Department's guidelines, and thus we see no need for a specific authorization for them.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Howe was indicating as you were speaking, Director Everhardt, on the map to help me visualize the area where I think you said some interest was expressed in the possibility or the likelihood that some water treatment might be required.

He referred, I think, to the increased use—

Mr. EVERHARDT. It's the Little Yosemite Valley, and that is indicated here in yellow. There have been some recommendations to include this in wilderness.

Mr. Howard Chapman might elaborate on the kind of uses that presently exist there.

Senator HANSEN. It's your recommendation that specific parts of other proposals not be included, that that not be made a part of this?

Mr. EVERHARDT. Yes.

Mr. CHAPMAN. That's right.

Senator HANSEN. That area—

Mr. CHAPMAN. You're primarily getting heavy backpacking use going into that area, which is posing serious problems relative to water supply and sewage treatment, and that's the reason we feel we may very well have to use other measures in taking care of that than what would be allowed in wilderness areas.

Senator HANSEN. Is it probable that within the national park and monument system a similar problem may develop as far as increased visitor usage is concerned and the concomitant pollution problem arising?

Mr. CHAPMAN. It's possible. However, this is a beginning point for hikers to move out and fan out into the back country. Through the permit system we're pretty well able to keep that use dispersed in the back country. So, at least as of this moment, we do not anticipate that problem arising elsewhere.

Senator HANSEN. There is another element of the wilderness system, which is included in the national forest in Wyoming that I know both you gentlemen are familiar with Art Williamson, an official for the State of Wyoming, says that he and his colleagues have observed an increase in pollution in the high streams. He has a concern that the wilderness designation seems in that area to have attracted more and more people into the high country and many of the visitors there aren't as wise in the ways of wilderness as we might hope.

As a consequence, these are indicators suggesting an increasing amount of pollution is clearly in evidence up there.

The Forest Service, I gather, is reexamining its conclusions insofar as the wilderness designations go, and at least experimenting inhouse with the concept that they might create what they call some back-country areas, from which motor vehicles would be excluded and generally the rules applying to wilderness would apply, so as to achieve this same posture for an area, these same general characteristics, but would at the same time not require wilderness designations, which they feel, based upon their observations, seems to bring more and more people in to focus in on an area.

An example is Grand Teton, where there is great interest in backpacking and climbing. You have responded by having some portable toilets with cisterns that can be picked up, I guess by helicopter now, and be taken out—is that the way you handle it?

Mr. EVERHARDT. Yes, sir.

Senator HANSEN. It would seem to me to represent a manifestation of the great wisdom in present Park Service administration coming to grips with real problems in a very pragmatic way.

My personal feeling is that we only complicate things for the Park Service by trying to incorporate areas of the system which is theirs to manage within the wilderness system. That's not a question.

If you have any comments, you're welcome to add them.

Mr. EVERHARDT. Thank you, sir.

Senator HANSEN. That is stated gratuitously. Please proceed.

Have you any further—

Mr. EVERHARDT. I think that concludes our recommendation on the Yosemite, Mr. Chairman. We would be happy, if there are further questions or comments, to respond.

Senator HANSEN. I repeat again that it may be that other members of the committee or I have some questions as we review things that we might like to submit in writing. If we do, we will look forward to your responses.

Thank you very much for your presence here today.

Mr. EVERHARDT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Hon. Gary Everhardt follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. GARY EVERHARDT, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to appear today before the subcommittee to testify concerning legislation which would designate wilderness within Pinnacles National Monument, Point Reyes National Seashore, and Yosemite National Park, all in the State of California. I am accompanied here today by the Regional Director for the Western Region of the National Park Service, Mr. Howard H. Chapman.

Mr. Chairman, as called for by the Wilderness Act of 1964 we have held public field hearings and reported to the Congress on wilderness suitability for 56 national park system units, including Pinnacles, Point Reyes, and Yosemite. The field hearing for Pinnacles National Monument was held in Salinas, California, on February 10, 1967; for Point Reyes National Seashore the hearing was in San Rafael, California, on September 23, 1971; and for Yosemite National Park hearings were held in Mammoth Lakes, Yosemite National Park, and in San Francisco, California, on September 11, 14, and 16, 1971.

Mr. Chairman, there has been a healthy exchange of viewpoints as a result of our field hearings on preliminary wilderness proposals. Our analysis of these viewpoints and our professional views are reflected in our recommendations now before the subcommittee. A significant result of public involvement has been the change away from the early concept of buffer zones and large exclusions as we have developed guidelines for wilderness proposals and management.

The guidelines, issued on June 24, 1972, recognize that both developed use areas, and preservation areas, are necessary to fulfill the purposes for which the parks were established. They recognize that wilderness perpetuation requires constant monitoring of man's influences on natural processes and life systems, and responsive, careful management. The Wilderness Act and our guidelines permit the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, mechanical transport, structures or installations only as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the wilderness area, including emergency measures. Our guidelines require the manager to use the minimum tool, equipment or structure necessary to successfully, safely and economically accomplish the management objective. The chosen tool or equipment is to be the one that least degrades wilderness values temporarily or permanently. Accepted tools include such things as fire towers, patrol cabins, pit toilets, temporary roads,

spraying equipment, hand tools, equipment caches, fencing and fire management. In special cases involving the perpetuation of wilderness values, or in emergencies, aircraft, motorboats, and motorized vehicles may be used.

Wilderness campsites for public use may contain pit toilets, fire rings, tent sites, and a hand-operated water pump. This kind of campsite could be removed or relocated as management needs dictate. Campsites which contain permanent buildings, water treatment or sewage disposal facilities, and which provide visitor conveniences such as beds, meals, and supplies will not be included in wilderness. Some areas studied contain small boat docks, water guzzlers to sustain wildlife, and primitive shelters that ought to be retained but may not qualify as minimum structures necessary for the health and safety of wilderness users or the protection of wilderness values. When such an area would otherwise qualify as wilderness, we recommend such areas with a specific provision in the proposed legislation to permit retaining and maintaining these structures. A similar position is taken with respect to permitting underground utility lines. An area under study may also contain hydrometeorologic devices for monitoring water resources outside the wilderness area. When these devices are found to be necessary, a specific provision allowing their use will be included in legislation proposing wilderness designation. For the installation, servicing, and monitoring of these devices the minimum tools and equipment necessary to safely and successfully accomplish the job will be used.

The guidelines provide that stock driveways and areas being grazed may be included in wilderness if the imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable. Generally, we have included stock driveways and grazing areas if their operation does not include the use of roads, structures, mechanical equipment, or motor vehicles. Our guidelines also permit the inclusion in wilderness of lakes created by water development projects if they are maintained at a relatively stable level and have a natural appearing shoreline.

When lands are presently unqualified but will within a determinable time qualify and be available Federal land, a special provision is included in the legislative proposal giving the Secretary of the Interior the authority to designate the lands as wilderness when he determines it qualifies. This potential wilderness addition might be a private inholding containing some improvements but which the National Park Service has authority and plans to acquire. Once acquired, and after removal of any nonconforming uses, the area would be added to the wilderness with proper notice by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Chairman, Pinnacles, Point Reyes, and Yosemite contain areas which are typical of primitive America, each represents a different type of landscape and environment and we believe that each contains lands which are well qualified for wilderness designation.

Mr. Chairman, with your permission I will now describe the wilderness recommendations for these three areas.

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Pinnacles National Monument was established in 1908 to preserve the pinnacles and caves formed when an ancient volcano collapsed. Its 14,498 acres provide a respite from city life, attracting 140,000 visitors yearly from the San Francisco Bay area. They come to see the two caves, to climb among the pinnacle rock formations and hike the chaparral covered hills and canyons. Visitor uses including picnicking, and camping, parking, and administrative facilities now crowd in upon the primary resources and we propose to acquire suitable land and relocate these functions immediately east and west of the present entrances.

On June 13, 1974, the administration recommended 10,980 acres for immediate wilderness designation with 320 acres, now in private ownership, and identified as a potential wilderness addition, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior when he determines it is qualified Federal land. This recommendation comprises 77% of the Monument. The wilderness boundaries were drawn along standard survey lines and identifiable topographic features. Presently the service has an active fire management program at Pinnacles. We would expect to continue this program under wilderness designation.

Mr. Chairman, S. 1092 would designate about 10,980 acres within Pinnacles National Monument as wilderness. This corresponds to the administration's recommendation sent to Congress on June 13, 1974, except that it omits a potential wilderness addition of 320 acres which was part of that recommendation.

S. 72 would designate about 13,000 acres within the National Monument as wilderness. On November 10, 1975, at a hearing in the House of Representatives before the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation we were asked for our reaction to a similar proposal which would designate about 12,952 acres within the National Monument as wilderness and we understand that this proposal has been reported out by the House subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, as we testified before the House subcommittee we have no objections to wilderness designation of the additional lands proposed within the existing Monument.

Mr. Chairman, we also understand that the bill reported by the House subcommittee would expand the boundaries of the National Monument and would designate some of the added lands as potential wilderness additions. We have not studied these lands outside the Monument under the procedures of the Wilderness Act and could not comment as to their suitability for wilderness designation at this time. Moreover, we cannot make a recommendation on the boundary change until we know whether the owner of these private lands intends to provide visitor services on his own. The lands outside the boundary would be acquired to develop visitor services in the event the owner does not build them.

In summary, the administration's recommendation comprises 10,980 acres of wilderness and 320 acres as a potential wilderness addition. As mentioned earlier, we have no objection to designation as wilderness of certain additional lands within the existing Monument which comprise about 1,972 acres.

Mr. Chairman, I would now be glad to respond to any questions that you or other members of the subcommittee may have.

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE

Point Reyes National Seashore was authorized in 1962 to perpetuate 64,546 acres of California coastline largely undeveloped. The 1.3 million visitors of all ages from San Francisco and California's Central Valley come to beach-comb, hike its mountain trails, camp, picnic, and view the superlative scenery.

S. 1093 would establish 10,600 acres of wilderness at Point Reyes, as originally recommended by the President. Since then, in November, 1975, a revised recommendation was sent to the Congress consisting of 25,480 acres of wilderness with 20 acres identified as potential wilderness additions, comprising 39% of the National Seashore.

S. 2472, on the other hand, would establish 38,700 acres as wilderness. The differences between S. 2472 and our recommendation are as follows:

1. The "Clem Miller Wilderness" in S. 2472 corresponds to and enlarges upon our wilderness unit 1. S. 2472 would include more land at the eastern end of the unit where we have a trailhead, and a U.S. Geological Survey Research Facility. S. 2472 would also include the offshore tidelands. The State has retained fishing and mineral rights over these tidelands. These areas are also open to navigation. We believe such potential uses are incompatible with wilderness.

- S. 2472 includes a service corridor into Glen Camp. Our recommendation would extend this corridor to include Wildcat Camp. The recommendation sent to the Congress in November included a spur corridor to a coastal terminus, however, this is no longer needed and the spur corridor could be placed in wilderness. We now believe that the corridor for servicing these camps should come in directly from the east rather than using the highly popular Bear Valley trail from the north.

2. The "Western Wilderness" in S. 2472 would incorporate our recommended units 2 and 3, and enlarge upon them by adding some tidelands offshore and in Drakes Estero, some grazing lands, and the corridor between our units 2 and 3 which contains a road and overhead powerline. Our concerns about the tidelands

also apply here. The Johnson Oyster Co. has a lease from the State for oyster culture in Drakes Estero. The oysters are grown on wooden platforms scattered throughout the Estero and motor boats are used in this work.

The grazing lands are now a part of normal ranching operations and are not in a wilderness condition. We have no assurance that a wilderness condition would exist immediately when the deed reservations and special use grazing permits expire and thus cannot recommend that any of these lands be included in wilderness.

3. The "Miwok Wilderness" in S. 2472 enlarges upon our recommended unit 4 to include tidelands and more of the Point Reyes Beach. Again, we have the same concerns about the tidelands. We have not recommended wilderness for the Point Reyes Beach South since it is readily accessible by road and provides an opportunity for more intensive recreational use thus balancing wilderness use of beaches in other parts of the National Seashore. Also, motor vehicles are used for routine maintenance in this area.

Mr. Chairman, we believe that it is unnecessary and confusing to have separate names for various wilderness units within parks and we recommend the entire wilderness area carry only the name of the park, and be called the Point Reyes Wilderness.

Finally, we cannot support section 4 or S. 2472 which designates Point Reyes National Seashore as a "natural" area. This is an inappropriate designation in our view since all three of the resource type that comprise the National Park System are found at Point Reyes. There are lands that should be kept in their natural condition, other areas that should be developed for public recreation use, and still other areas that have high historical values. Through a land classification process, we intend to manage each parcel of land at Point Reyes in accordance with its particular characteristics, rather than arbitrarily impose only one single management concept on all the lands.

In summary, we recommend that 25,480 acres be designated wilderness and 20 acres as potential wilderness additions, which comprises 39 percent of the National Seashore.

Mr. Chairman, I would now be glad to respond to any questions you or other members of the subcommittee may have.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

The Yosemite National Park, in central California, was established in 1890. Now comprising 761,320 acres, it is a mountainous region of striking beauty and includes the Yosemite Valley and other inspiring gorges, some of the World's most spectacular waterfalls, and three groves of giant sequoias. It is visited by some 2.8 million persons annually. Residents of the San Francisco and Los Angeles Metropolitan areas have traditionally come to see Yosemite Valley, the giant sequoias, and to hike, ski, and camp in the backcountry.

S. 1000 would designate 646,700 acres within Yosemite as wilderness and 121 acres as potential wilderness additions, which together total 84% of the park. This bill represents the recommendation which the President sent to the Congress on September 21, 1972.

The 121 acre potential wilderness addition is a tract which was granted to the city and county of San Francisco by the act of December 19, 1913, authorizing the Hetch Hetchy Water Development project. The tract, containing Lake Vernon, has not been utilized for the project and is in a wilderness condition. The act provides for the return to the national park of lands not needed for the project. When it is acquired it will be designated as wilderness. The water development project includes the Lake Eleanor Reservoir and tunnels carrying the water from the two reservoirs to the city of San Francisco. This proposal excludes from wilderness nine 30-acre enclaves to provide for nonconforming uses.

Our wilderness recommendation also would provide authorization to establish and maintain hydrologic devices and underground telephone lines, to continue the use of ranger stations and radio repeaters, and to use manipulative tech-

niques for maintenance and restoration of natural and ecological conditions, which would include prescribed burning.

S. 97 would designate as wilderness about 692,500 acres in two units, one unit north of the Tioga Road and the other unit south of the Tioga Road. S. 97 would not provide enclaves for the proposed high huts or camps and would designate the sites occupied by existing facilities as wilderness subject only to the removal from each tract of the existing nonconforming improvements, at which times the Secretary of the Interior would publish a notice thereof in the Federal Register. As proposed by S. 97, our recommended units 1 and 2 would be joined by including the Old Tioga Road as wilderness. S. 97 would consolidate our recommended units 3 and 4 by including lands in the Illilouette Ridge and Glacier Point areas.

The High Sierra camps provide overnight accommodations and food service which, though simple, exceed the minimum necessary for visitor health and safety, or the protection of wilderness resources. The ski hut and the high huts are similar in scope and purpose. These types of facilities and uses are believed to be fully compatible with the purpose and mission of the national parks and there are no present plans to discontinue these uses. Therefore, we recommend that the lands not be designated wilderness.

We understand that S. 97 would bring the wilderness to the current maximum high water line of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir and Lake Eleanor. Our proposal would exclude a strip of land about 600 feet wide along the shorelines to allow for any required maintenance work around the edge of these impoundments by the city of San Francisco. Because of the department's guidelines we now believe that essential maintenance activities would be permissible and would allow the wilderness to be extended to the maximum water level of the Reservoir.

Concerning the inclusion of the Old Tioga Road in wilderness, we believe this route can be appropriately used as a motor nature road and should continue to be excluded from wilderness. This road also provides access to some private properties in that area.

Lands in the vicinity of Glacier Point and Illilouette Ridge were not included in the wilderness proposal because these areas were involved in a proposed transportation study for Yosemite. The Little Yosemite Valley in this vicinity has also been proposed to be designated as wilderness. We recommend that this area be excluded. Little Yosemite Valley can only be reached by trail, but is only 4 miles from Yosemite Valley and is heavily used by backpackers as a way station on trips to the interior of the park. This heavy use has caused water and sanitation problems to a degree where we believe measures will be required exceeding the minimum facilities acceptable in wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, as this subcommittee knows, we are now in the process of completely redoing the master plan which was prepared at the time of the wilderness study. We are using Yosemite as a model for public involvement in our master planning, with workshops and meetings held at many locations in seeking the views of the citizens of California and throughout the country. Mr. Chairman, the timetable for the new master plan calls for its completion by October 1977.

In summary, the administration's proposal includes 646,700 acres as wilderness and 121 acres as potential wilderness additions. This represents 84 percent of the park.

We note from comments that have come out of master plan public involvement that the recommendation sent to the Congress in September of 1972 will be a minimum acreage. For example, three enclaves proposed for high huts or Sierra camps have received little support, and their excluded acreage would be added to wilderness. Likewise there is strong feeling against an access between Yosemite Valley and Glacier Point that would allow drawing the wilderness line to include lower Illilouette Valley. Similarly, around Hetch Hetchy and along the Old Tioga Road there are further evidences that the current public interest may indicate additional lands for wilderness designation.

Mr. Chairman, I would now be glad to respond to any questions you or other members of the subcommittee may have.

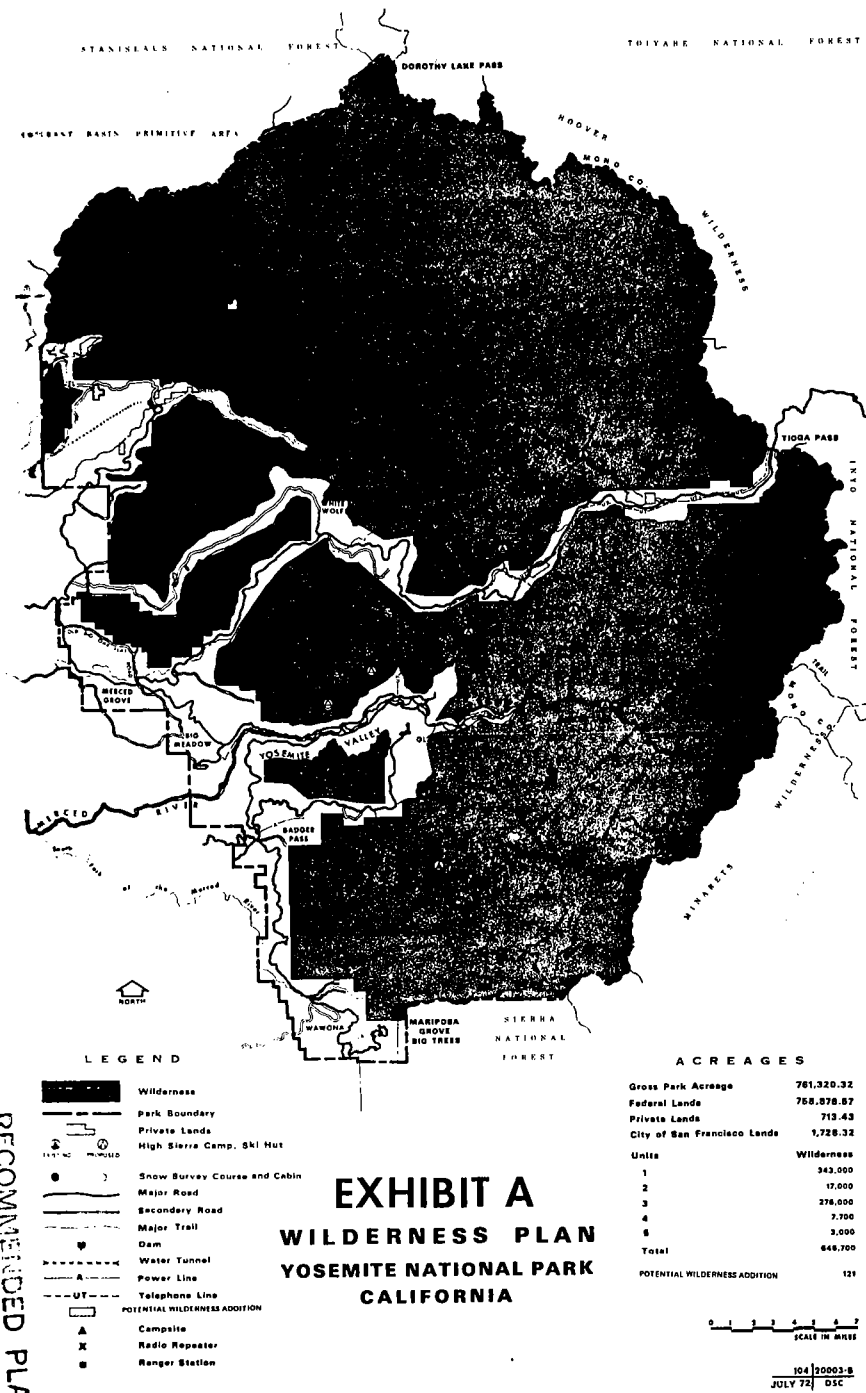
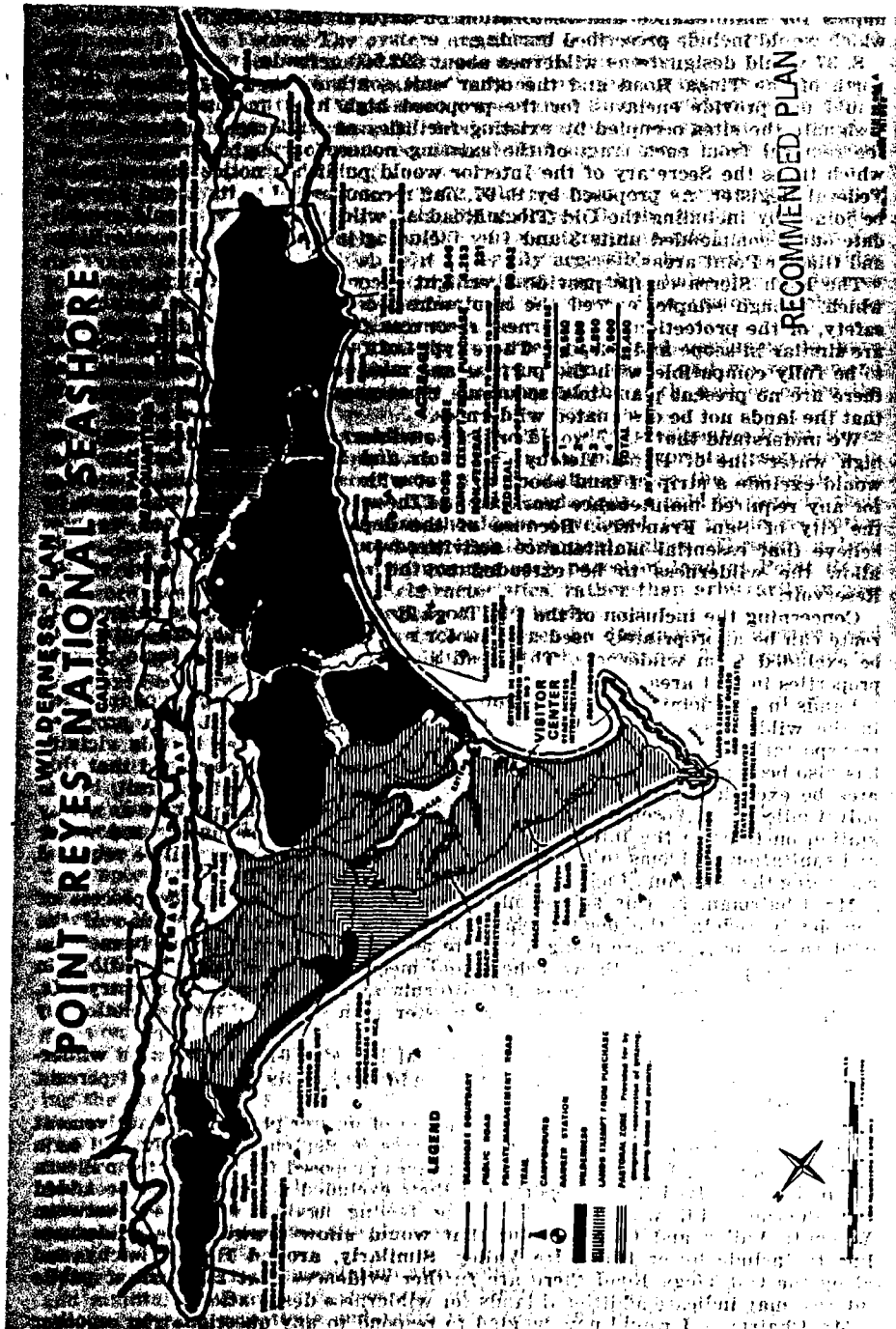
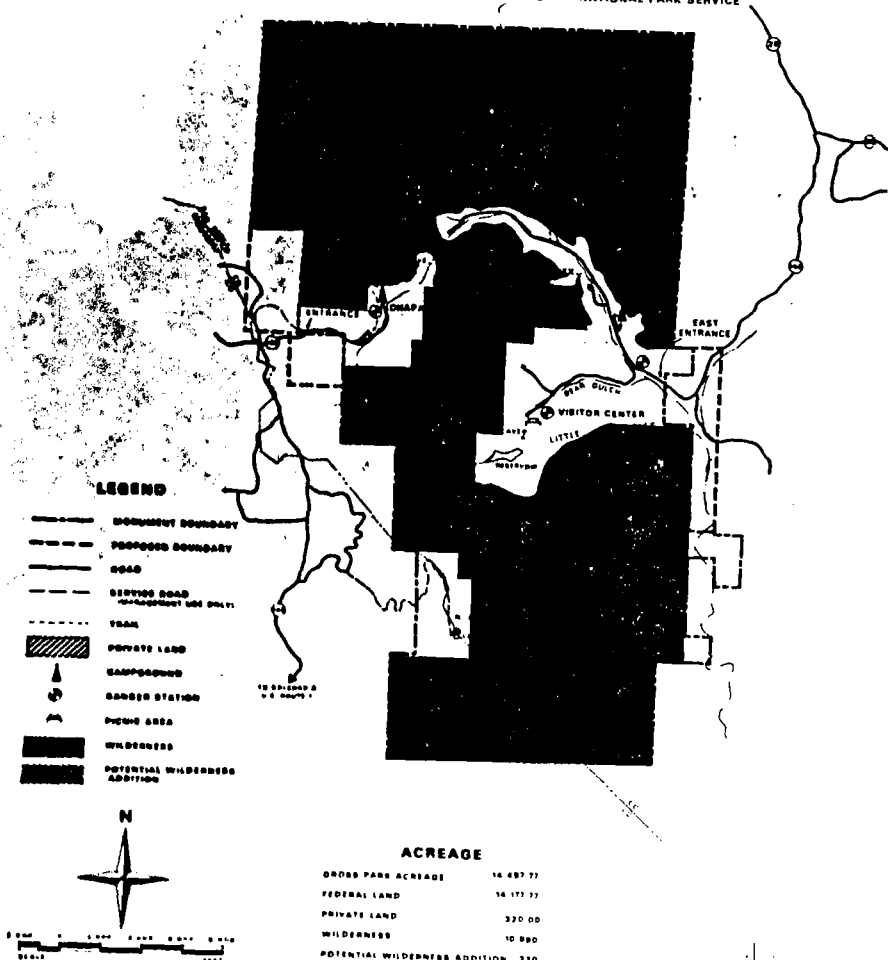


EXHIBIT E WILDERNESS PLAN PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

CALIFORNIA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ... NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Senator HANSEN. Next, appearing as a panel, I would like to ask Chuck Williams, James Eaton and Raye-Page to come to the witness table.

May I say to Mr. Eaton and to Raye-Page that your—and to Mr. Williams as well, Mr. Williams represents Friends of the Earth; is that right?—and I would say to each of you witnesses that your entire statements will be included in the record as though read.

I would invite your summary or your oral presentation to be made in whatever manner would best suit your purpose.

From whom may we hear first?

STATEMENTS OF JAMES EATON, THE SIERRA CLUB; RAYE-PAGE, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY; AND CHUCK WILLIAMS, FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. Mr. Eaton is going to give the main statement, and we're going to fill in.

Mr. EATON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Jim Eaton, representing the Sierra Club. I'm out from Vallejo, Calif.

In order to avoid a lot of repetition we are just going to hit the highlights, as you suggested.

Senator HANSEN. Fine.

Mr. EATON. I believe we'd first like to take up Pinnacles National Monument. And, since Mr. Talcott did very ably cover this issue earlier, we would just like to support Mr. Talcott with his proposal, which does enlarge the monument and add additional wilderness acreage outside the monument.

As Mr. Talcott has said, there is indication from the Park Service that they support this proposal, as they have published essentially his proposed in their final environmental impact statement for the master plan of Pinnacles.

Mr. Everhardt did indicate today that the Park Service does support most of those additions, and there is just a small question now of the wilderness study and the additional lands remaining.

I believe our organizations would support some language, as Mr. Johnston has suggested, to go ahead and classify the lands of Pinnacles as wilderness now, rather than bringing back the very small additions sometime in the near future.

Would you like to add anything?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I would like to mention that, as far as the hearing process, I did go through the final proposed master plan, and there is a great deal of comment that was entered at the hearing on this which does recommend this kind of thing, these areas be put into the wilderness area as a wilderness reserve.

I believe the landowners there are interested in having their lands incorporated into the monument as part of this.

Senator HANSEN. You are saying that they would like to have them incorporated in the monument as part of the monument?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. Yes. I think they would like to have them incorporated in the monument.

Senator HANSEN. And they have not addressed the wilderness issue, as such?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. At least that is our understanding. And there is comment in there that a good many people at the hearing did recommend that there be additional wilderness or wilderness reserve on these areas.

The Park Service has done a—really one of the finest jobs I think I've ever seen, in their master plan, in which they are proposing to expand the facilities and give the private sector, as Mr. Everhardt mentioned, a chance. And, apparently, that seems to be agreeable.

We would very much also support the Senator's bill and any kind of special management language as such, as is in the administration bill. We would, as we have in other hearings, like to see any reference to those go into the committee report, because we do think that they are, under the Wilderness Act, permitted, but if they have problems we'd like for them to be addressed in the committee report.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you very much, Ms. Page.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no further comment, except we feel the expansions Mr. Talcott proposed this morning are important. It will be agreeable to move the visitor activities out to the edges of the park so the inner core—the park is extremely small, and this would protect the inner core better.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. May I correct that my name is not Page. It's a hyphenated word, Raye-Page.

Senator HANSEN. Is that your surname?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. Yes.

Senator HANSEN. I see.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. It's difficult.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you so much, and I appreciate your correcting me.

Thank you all very much.

Do you have testimony that you would like to direct to the other proposals, the Pinnacles and Point Reyes?

[No response.]

If the witnesses will then proceed to discuss the other bills?

Mr. EATON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HANSEN. We will, of course, appreciate it.

Mr. EATON. As Senator Cranston pointed out this morning, there is extremely widespread support for Mr. Cranston's and Mr. Tunney's bill, S. 2472, on Point Reyes National Seashore.

There are a number of people who wish they could be here to express that.

I would like to enter for the record, if I could, a few comments: One by the State senator representing the area, Peter Behr; the local assemblyman, Michael Wornum; the League of Women Voters; Mr. Jerry Friedman; and a few other people.

Senator HANSEN. Without objection they will be made part of the record.

Mr. EATON. Thank you.

I would like to go to the map if I could and point out just the differences in the proposals, since we do have such widespread support for the issue.

Senator HANSEN. Very well.

Mr. EATON. We have a difference in the number of proposals than the National Park Service. They are presently proposing four areas, and Senators Cranston and Tunney three areas. The difference is in the Esteros area, which I will come to in a moment.

The first issue area, however, the wilderness unit, or the one that comprises the Point Reyes, the large strip of tidelands coming all the way to Point Reyes itself, is a very important proposal and a very important part of this bill. The National Park Service is recom-

mending that a portion of that be added; but, as mentioned earlier, the tidelands are being—and submerged lands—are being excluded, as well as the beach lands south of Inverness community.

The tidelands question is an important question because at the present time the Park Service says that cannot recommend it for wilderness as long as the State maintains the mineral and fishing rights. We do not feel that is that much of a problem, since, for one, the mineral rights involving offshore oil are not at question, because the State is specifically prohibiting any drilling for oil or gas. The only drilling possible would be drilling of State lands, of which there are none in the local area.

The fishing—State fish and game says there is some commercial use of this ¼-mile strip. I'm personally surprised at that, because this is one of the roughest surfs in the Nation. It's a very dangerous area. There is commercial boat traffic in Tomales Bay, so there is some use occurring. But in the majority of this tidelands strip there is almost no public use, in terms of boating at the present time. It's a very dangerous surf.

Even if there were, the Congress could allow that to continue, since it was a prior existing use, although I personally feel that the use, if any, is very limited at the present time there.

While we're on the tidelands issue would either of you like to add to that?

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. Yes, I would. The legal counsel for the Wilderness Society has responded to a letter from the Point Reyes Park Director, which I will give to the record. But it is his opinion that the reservations of the mineral rights and the fishing by the State of California is not inconsistent with wilderness classification of the lands beneath the marginal sea of Point Reyes.

I'll enter that for the record.

Senator HANSEN. Without objection that will be included in the record.

[The information referred to by Ms. Raye-Page follows:]

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY,
Washington, D.C., March 2, 1976.

[MEMO]

To: Raye-Page, the Wilderness Society.

From: Frank J. Barry, legal counsel.

Subject: Submerged lands in Point Reyes Wilderness Area.

The letter of November 10, 1975, from Howard H. Chapman, Regional Director, Western Region, National Park Service, dealing with the proposal to include submerged lands in the wilderness area, concludes with the statement that, "Our position, whether it will be wilderness, development, etc. should not be left with the possibility—no matter how remote—that we do not completely control the property."

This statement might have been relevant if the question were whether the United States should acquire the lands subject to the reservation of minerals. Whatever is done with the property, "whether it be wilderness, development, etc." the Park Service is left with the possibility that it will not completely control the property.

The covering note of November 13, from Jerry Friedman to "Chuck," states that the lands subject to mineral reservation are "tidelands." I conclude that the "draft position" provided by the Assistant Solicitor for Parks and Recreation is not a formal legal opinion, but is, as a matter of fact, a policy deter-

mination when it says, "It is our opinion, these reserved rights are inconsistent with the proposed wilderness classification of these lands."

It is not contrary either to the spirit or the letter of the Wilderness Act that prospecting or mining are carried on in wilderness areas. The Act provides that (1) mining claims valid on September 3, 1964, may be exploited in all respects as the law permitted before that date and that owners may obtain patents conveying fee title to such claims; (2) mining claims located after September 3, 1964, may be so exploited subject "... reasonable regulations governing ingress and egress . . . and development and exploration, drilling and production" etc. and (3) new mining claims may be located at any time prior to December 31, 1983. Section 4(d)(3), Pub. L. 88-577.

It is entirely up to Congress whether an area receives a wilderness classification. Congress has not set a policy against mining, still less has it set a policy against the kind of activities permissible under the proviso in the reservation referred to in this case. That proviso prohibits well or drilling operations of any kind conducted upon the surface of such lands.

Minerals are recovered in two ways, either by mining, in the case of solids, or drilling and pumping, in the case of liquids and gases. The reservation here is of "all deposits of minerals, including oil and gas."

The recovery of solid minerals is often practical and feasible when the mines are on dry land. In ancient Britain lands beneath the sea were successfully mined for tin. Shafts were sunk on dry land and tunnels extended out under the sea bottom. Here the adjacent shore is owned by the United States absolutely and sinking shafts would not be permitted.

Mining operations have been conducted beneath the sea, but they seem always to end in disaster. They have been almost exclusively dredging operations.

The recovery of diamonds from bottom sediments and sand off the coast of Southwest Africa would probably have been profitable, but storms soon destroyed the operation. An effort was made to recover gold from sands off the mouth of the Yukon but it also was a failure. An elaborate technology is being developed to recover manganese nodules from the ocean floor, but it has not yet been perfected. Considering the precipitous and rocky coast at Point Reyes and the prevalence of storms on that coast it must be regarded as the remotest of possibilities that any mining of solids will be attempted. The risk to wilderness must be regarded as acceptable.

The only sort of mining likely to be conducted in the lands in question would be well drilling for oil and gas. The reservation specifically prohibits such activities on the surface of the lands in question. Silent drilling would be permissible from adjacent lands. In fact, slant drilling is common in offshore oil and gas production.

Nearby wells might drain oil and gas from the submerged lands, but, since the United States does not own the minerals under the submerged lands, it would have no concern. Such operations have no significant effect on the surface environment.

Finally, mineral prospecting by seismic methods could be conducted within the submerged area. Such operations consist in towing a device through the water and "reading" the structure of submerged lands from the reflections of pulses emitted by the device. There is no damage whatsoever to the water, submerged lands, or wildlife. This would be a prospecting operation in a wilderness area, but not nearly so damaging an operations now specifically permitted under the law. Furthermore one or a few such tests would be all that would ever be required.

In my opinion the reservation of minerals in the conveyance by the State of California is not inconsistent with wilderness classification of the lands beneath the marginal sea off Point Reyes.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
San Francisco, Calif., November 10, 1975.

MR. JERRY FRIEDMAN,
Point Reyes Station, Calif.

DEAR JERRY: As I promised when I saw you last Friday, I am quoting you the draft position provided by the Assistant Solicitor, Parks and Recreation

regarding the conveyance from the State of California to the United States of lands within the boundaries of Point Reyes National Seashore:

"The subject conveyance, authorized by an act of the State legislature (Chapter 983, California Session Laws, 1965), contains the following reservations: 'Sec. 2. There is hereby excepted and reserved to the State all deposits of minerals, including oil and gas, in the lands, and to the state, or persons authorized by the state, the right to prospect for, mine, and remove such deposits from the lands; provided, that no well or drilling operations of any kind shall be conducted upon the surface of such lands.'

"In our opinion, these reserved rights are inconsistent with the proposed wilderness classification of the subject lands.

"Under California law, the owner of mineral rights in lands the surface estate of which has passed to another has the right to enter the lands to explore for and develop the mineral deposits, to build access roads and facilities for such purposes, and to make such use of the surface (including strip or open-pit mining) as is necessary and in conformance with customary mining practices, even if other reasonable uses of the surface estate are destroyed thereby. *Yuba Investment Co. v. Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields*, 184 Cal. 469, 479-481, 194 P. 19; *Tricly v. Keys*, 121 P. 2d 54 (Cal.); *MacDonnell v. Capital Co.*, 130 F. 2d 311, 320 (9th Cir. 1942). The reserved mineral rights include rights to oil and gas, all hard rock minerals and other minerals as defined by State statute, a copy of which is enclosed.

"The reservation clause appears to have been drafted in compliance with a California statute requiring that such a reservation be made in conveyances of State lands, and in particular in all conveyances of State lands to the Federal government. California Code Ann., Government §126; Public Resources §§6401-6406 (West 1966). The provision prohibiting oil drilling on the lands appears to have been drafted to comply with a State statute prohibiting such activities on tidelands of the State and on adjacent uplands. Calif. Code Ann., Public Resources §7051. This provision would not, however, preclude slant drilling for oil and gas underlying the conveyed lands from State lands adjacent to the conveyed lands and more than 300 feet above mean high tide. Calif. Code Ann., Public Resources §7057; *Hirsch v. Hancock*, 343 P. 2d 959 (Cal.). The rights reserved in the conveyance fall under the administrative jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission, which is clothed by statute with broad powers to exploit such rights or to license individuals to exploit such rights. Calif. Code Ann., Public Resources §§6401-6406.

"A recent modification of the State statutes affects the reserved rights in two ways. First, the State or its licensee is liable for damages to corps or improvements when it enters lands to which it holds reserved mineral rights. Cal. Code Ann., Pub. Res. § 6401(a) (West, Cum. Supp. 1975). Secondly, the State Land Commission, when it finds that there are no known deposits of commercially valuable minerals (within 500 feet of the surface) in sold or exchanged lands, may relinquish its reserved rights by quitclaim, agreement, or other appropriate instrument. Any such finding and modification shall be conclusive in favor of any purchaser or encumbrancer. Cal. Code Ann., Pub. Res. § 4601(b). We would recommend that, if the wilderness proposal is accepted, the State Lands Commission be contacted to request an agreement or quitclaim or other modification pursuant to this authority."

Our position, whether it be wilderness, development, etc. should not be left with the possibility—no matter how remote—that we do not completely control the property.

Good to see you again, thought it would have been better had it been under conditions where the trip purpose had been more completely fulfilled.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD H. CHAPMAN,
Regional Director, Western Region.

Mr. EATON. One other point that was brought up by the National Park Service in response to a question was the wilderness experience, since there is automobile traffic and parking lots coming to this beach.

My comment, from personal experience, is that at present there are but two parking lots that come down close to the beach. The other

access points to this beach involve parking along Point Reyes Road and walking through the pastoral lands to the beach.

Senator HANSEN. How long a distance is that?

Mr. EATON. They vary. Somewhere approximately—

Senator HANSEN. At the point you're indicating on the map how much would that be?

Mr. EATON. One area here is perhaps half a mile. There is another parking lot here that's a quarter-mile walk to the beach. They are short distances. So, the vehicles are not in sight of this wilderness strip, except for these two parking lots, which our proposal swings around. But cars might be visible for a short distance.

That would be similar to other wilderness proposals in the system where the trailhead is very close to the wilderness boundary.

The other interesting thing about even this narrow strip of beach is, even though it is a narrow strip, several hundred yards wide, it is a topographic feature that gives a wilderness experience, even along that narrow strip. It's almost like walking on a watershed, since you don't see over the top of a mountain what may be beyond. So, walking along the beach here, you look to the top of the sand dunes and do not see the grazing pastoral lands or many of the developments inland.

There are some exceptions to that. There are distant vistas of some developments, but pretty limited.

In my own personal opinion many parts of this wild beach have some of the wildest views I've ever seen, since you're faced with the wild, very violent surf and beachlands behind you. You really do not have the feeling of being close to civilization along most stretches of the Point Reyes beach.

The second area in Senator Cranston's and Senator Tunney's wilderness proposal is what we're referring to as the Esteros Wilderness, which is a compact unit ranging from the top of Point Reyes Hill all the way down to the biologically fascinating Limatour and Drakes Esteros.

The National Park Service now proposes that some of this land be included as wilderness, but with a corridor between them. They're also proposing some lands down near Drakes Esteros be excluded.

We have a real problem with this corridor. The National Park Service in years passed proposed a high-speed highway to be built through that corridor as access to the interior of Point Reyes National Seashore. Part of that was due to a feeling that local residents in the small town of Inverness were objecting to the traffic coming through their town to the national seashore.

I have with me a letter from the Inverness Association, which is an association of homeowners in this town of Inverness, which indeed supports, not this corridor, but the wilderness proposed by Senators Tunney and Cranston, which would exclude the possibility of building that highway to avoid their town. So, the local residents do support the wilderness and are not interested in having this road.

We would like to see that threat finished by designating that area as wilderness.

I would like to submit this for the record.

[The letter follows:]

INVERNESS ASSOCIATION,
Inverness, Marin County, Calif., October 28, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: The Inverness Association would like to take this opportunity to express its support for SB 2472, which will be heard before your Committee on November 6, 1975. Members of the Association have contributed a great deal of in-put on Wilderness via the GGNRA Citizen's Advisory Commission, and we strongly urge you to consider carefully and positively their Wilderness recommendations for the Point Reyes National Seashore.

We especially call to your attention the inclusion in the Wilderness Area of the one-quarter-mile wide strip of tidelands and the inclusion of Drake's Estero. We feel that these extremely fragile areas deserve your special consideration for several reasons. The shallow Estero waters have long been the location of a seal rookery and leopard shark nursery. To exclude this area from Wilderness protection would undoubtedly mean eventual vehicular intrusion along the Estero, and this intrusion could not help but be a threat to the continued use of these protected waters by the seals and sharks as a breeding ground and place to raise their young.

The Estero region has always been capably managed by the National Seashore staff as a "Natural Area." We urge you to consider the negative consequences (i.e. the allowability of motorized off-road vehicles) were this geologically unstable dune-covered land to be managed as a "Recreation Area." The possibility of jeeps and motorcycles having access to the Estero shore and adjoining area is a frightening one.

Finally, we urge you to reflect in your Committee report the designation of certain fire-trails (as described by the Citizen's Advisory Commission sub-Committee report) which would, at maximum, be graded and/or cleared for safe access approximately every two years. The Association sees a strong and real need for the establishment of these trails within the proposed Wilderness Area, and does not feel that they are incompatible with Wilderness status.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments. We look forward to the prompt passage of SB 2472.

Sincerely yours,

KATE A. WORSLEY,
Chairman, Parks Committee.

Mr. EATON. Mr. John Mitchell of the Citizens Advisory Commission is here today and will probably speak to some of the differences in the current bill by Senators Tunney and Cranston, between that bill and the so-called compromise of the Commission, which has wide-spread local support for some minor changes.

Some of those changes are in the Esteros, and they involve some lands here that have some grazing rights. We'd be willing to see some of those changes made, if necessary.

The final unit at Point Reyes is what we refer to as the Clem Miller Wilderness, which we would like to see named in honor of the Congressman who fought so hard to have this area established as Point Reyes National Seashore.

The differences between Park Service proposals and those of the citizens is pretty minor here. As pointed out by the Park Service, there is some difference down near the Palomarin trailhead; and there's even a minor difference between the bill, Park Service, and what the commission has. I believe the commission may have the best answer, in retaining existing parking lots but bringing the wilderness close to it so we're excluding the very major developments but we're including the wilderness lands around it.

Generally, the proposals in the southern part are very close together, with the exception of tidelands, which we feel are very important.

Would either of you like to add anything on Point Reyes?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No.

Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to add that I'm from—I grew up and reside a few miles from Point Reyes, so I kind of view it as my backyard, as you view the Tetons I guess. So I'm really pleased to be back here to testify.

I think the bill would go a considerably long way toward protecting this area and the bay area. We're really incredibly fortunate to have such a wild area within just a few miles of a large urban area.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I would just add that I think some of the people out in Point Reyes have mentioned that, you know, you have the Golden Gate for a different kind of recreation, along with some of those that you might also have. You can participate in those in other areas, but it is rare to have a wild area like this near that particular populated coast.

Senator HANSEN. I appreciate what you're saying.

Mr. EATON. If I could just add to what Ms. Raye-Page said, the natural area classification, as provided for in Senator Tunney's and Senator Cranston's bill, is important to the local citizens because there remains a bit of a threat from the National Park Service development plans, to develop Point Reyes as a recreational area more like the national seashores. They are more organized than Point Reyes.

We have an interesting situation at Point Reyes because we have a very wild landscape, the majority of which entirely falls within the natural area concept, as with most of national parks areas. And we have the recreational lands within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

There are concerns about hunting, for example, because we have large numbers of people using the area. There is very little hunting potential. It has some exotic forms of deer up there, which we feel could be managed by the Park Service without opening up hunting and the dangers that would be associated for some of the nonhunting public.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The deer out there are so small I wouldn't think anyone would be interested.

Senator HANSEN. What sort of deer are they?

Mr. EATON. There is the black-tail deer, but there are also some exotic deers that were introduced by a hunting club in years past. Axis deer and the fallow deer.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Our coastal deer are about this tall [indicating]. That's why all the Californians go to Wyoming to hunt.

Mr. EATON. So there is concern about having the area as a natural area, to assure that the management of Point Reyes will be more that of a national park than that of a more developed seashore.

We're ready to move on to Yosemite.

Senator HANSEN. Yes, fine.

Mr. EATON. Very well.

Senator HANSEN. I assume the other panel members added what seems to be appropriate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think the main point is Golden Gate Recreational Area is adjacent to Point Reyes and provides that type of activities, and Point Reyes should be more wilderness part of that complex.

Another problem that we could foresee is that in recreation areas mineral leasing and other such activities are allowed. I don't think the Bay Area would stand for that. But we'd like to just make sure that doesn't happen.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. EATON. At Yosemite National Park the differences between the National Park Service and those of the citizens is only about 50,000 acres in a wilderness proposal of 690,000 acres.

The areas the Park Service is proposing to exclude are very important to the local citizens, and we do want to make some comments on it.

However, first I would like to point out that, as Mr. Everhardt noted, the National Park Service is in the midst of a brandnew master plan in process for Yosemite National Park.

We expect the wilderness proposal is going to change and reflect some of the newer views that have been expressed by the citizens that are involved in this master planning process.

We found that both the National Park Service and the citizens that have been involved in this planning process are recommending substantial changes to this original wilderness proposal and the Park Service has been very receptive to changing some of these things.

So, we expect at the conclusion of their planning process we will see a different wilderness proposal than what we're faced with today. However, until the Park Service finishes that process, as this is their wilderness proposal, we'd like to point out our major differences.

One difference we do have is this corridor, which shuts off the section 1 from section 2 in the National Park Service proposal. We would like to see one unit which includes all of that, since this corridor is nothing more than a little wagon road, the Old Tioga Road, which is undeveloped now. It is just about reverted to a natural state.

But the Park Service in years past, when this proposal was developed, considered making the Old Tioga Road into a motor nature trail.

During the master planning process, and over the last couple of years, the public has made it very clear that they would like to see vehicles removed from the national parks as much as possible, and other forms of transportation substituted.

The transit system that's in Yosemite Valley is immensely popular because no longer are there traffic jams. The roads are now open for tramway—excuse me, the shuttle buses, for those who do not wish to walk; and for bicycles and other forms of recreation that were difficult to use during the days that Yosemite resembled more downtown Los Angeles than a national park.

These changes are being very well received by the public, and so with the elimination of vehicles in places like Yosemite Valley, we find it inconsistent to be talking about still bulding a new highway to bring yet more vehicles into a section of the park.

Senator HANSEN. I want to be sure I understand what you're saying. You're talking about eliminating privately-owned vehicles, and substituting the shuttle buses, or that sort of thing? Is that what you were saying?

Mr. EATON. Within the roaded sections of the park.

Senator HANSEN. Within the roaded sections?

Mr. EATON. Yes. And that is going on right now and has received a lot of interest. We would like to see this corridor placed into wilderness because it is a wilderness territory.

Senator HANSEN. And, as a consequence, that proposal if it were adopted—there would not be—the only way a visitor could get in along that Old Tioga Road area would be by walking, I would presume.

Mr. EATON. Yes, sir.

Senator HANSEN. Or horseback.

Mr. EATON. However, the opportunity would remain along the highway at Yosemite Valley, Glacier Point Road, and the other roads within the park, for visitation by those using vehicles or other transit systems.

Senator HANSEN. I believe Mr. Williams—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I was going to say, Mr. Chairman, the new Tioga Road runs parallel to it, and it's probably one of the three or four most spectacular roads in the country.

There's also at the west end, another motor nature trail through a huge grove of sequoias, and so that area already has more than enough motorized access to it.

Senator HANSEN. How much use does that area get?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, the old road they're talking about here is presently closed. There are a few summer homes at the west end of that road, and the people that have those summer homes have keys to get in. At the present, that's the only public use of that road, a few summer—

Senator HANSEN. And what would happen to those summer homes if the area—

Mr. WILLIAMS. The plans are to eventually phase them out. They're all at the west end; that corridor. The whole rest of the corridor wouldn't be needed. They would still have access to their homes until which time their life estates ran out.

Senator HANSEN. And how would they have access?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, the Park Service lets them get in. That part would be excluded from wilderness. They're clear at the very west end of that road. They don't really have anything to do with the whole road corridor.

Senator HANSEN. Oh. So, not every bit of the white area between section 1 and 2 on the map before us would be closed?

Mr. EATON. The majority of it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The majority, just the west side—

Senator HANSEN. And the white corridor would provide access by motor vehicle, that would be excluded for such time as those life estates—

Mr. WILLIAMS. Right. But all those summer homes are clear in the western end.

Senator HANSEN. I see.

Mr. EATON. One other major area of disagreement concerns the lands near Glacier Point. And, once again, we're talking about lands that qualify as wilderness.

When this proposal was developed, there was an active proposal to build an area tramway up the wall of Yosemite from the Valley to the Glacier Point vicinity. And, as a result, lands were left out of the National Park Service wilderness proposal, to provide a corridor for such possible use.

The public, I believe, has been very clear on this, including even a concessionaire that has a development facility in the Valley, that aerial tramways are not appropriate going up the walls of Yosemite Valley.

As a result, we would like to see this unit 4 attached to unit 3, through this area that has been left out in the past [indicating.]

Also, we would like to see Little Yosemite Valley put back into the wilderness proposal. The National Park Service originally recommended the Little Yosemite Valley in wilderness, but later removed it, as they were describing this morning, because of the excessive backpacking pressure.

I believe we feel the best alternative would be to place it in wilderness and manage the lands in the best way possible consistent with wilderness designation, providing facilities for backpackers. It doesn't necessarily protect the land; it may just allow more people to be accommodated. But the damage may still be occurring within this very fragile valley.

The National Park Service much easier could eliminate much of the excessive use by backpackers, or through educational programs perhaps extend some of the techniques of back-country camping, but lessen the impact.

Also, it's interesting that California—some studies have shown that many people go to the wilderness to get away from the signs of man, and by coming into a wild valley and running into large facilities for their use, it may detract from the very reason some of these people are going to the wilderness, and they may prefer to be limited in numbers than to have large facilities provided to accommodate the numbers.

Senator HANSEN. Do I understand you to imply by your last statement you just made that the public generally may not support the plan to expand those facilities there? Is that essentially what you're saying?

Mr. EATON. Yes, sir. The public in California seems to be more responsible to the limitation on number going into areas than expansion of facilities in the back-country areas.

Senator HANSEN. I find some indication of that sentiment in Wyoming. It seems to be restricted to those that are already in the area.

In Jackson Hole, as an example, those who have bought homes there or who have built homes there in recent years say now is the time to stop any further developments—that same feeling you are saying. Maybe I've not stated it quite exactly as it was registered out there.

Mr. EATON. It's slightly different in that the people visiting the wilderness areas in California have no prior right to go in. It's open to everybody. But limitations would mean that certain people would be unable to go into an area because others have preceded them. That seems to be acceptable to the majority of backpackers.

Senator HANSEN. How would that goal be achieved?

Mr. EATON. The National Park Service at present requires a wilderness permit for entering anywhere into the back country. In Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks to the south they have already instituted some limitations on the numbers in certain areas.

Senator HANSEN. Is that on a first-come-first-served basis?

Mr. EATON. In some areas yes. In other areas they follow reservations in advance.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It's a combination.

Senator HANSEN. Is an effort made to spread the privilege around, or may a person who has been there in one month be permitted equal opportunity to secure a permit the following month? Do you know how that works?

Mr. WILLIAMS. There are limits on the time you can be in the park during the busy season. There's a 14-day limit that you can camp in a park during the busy season. So that would automatically tend to—

Senator HANSEN. A 14-day limit?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Right. You can only camp in a National Park during the crowded season for 14 days, and so that keeps the turnover. In other words, you can't go up there and sit there all summer and set up summer camp.

Mr. EATON. I think the Park Service should be commended for the efforts they're making to control back-country use, to educate the public to proper use, and that they are experimenting with different means of making a permit system, particularly a permit system requiring limitations to be equitable to all people who want to go to the back country.

The final point on Yosemite is what we call the holes in the wilderness, the enclaves, that the National Park Service has for existing high sierra camps, and also for areas which have nothing there now but they think they might want to develop these high sierra camps in the future.

It's our position that no further high sierra camps should be built, that the existing ones are enough; and, further, that the existing high sierra camps should be included in the wilderness because there is some indication that economically they may not lie, and at some point they may be regrouped. In this way, we would not have to come back to the Congress to add little tiny sections of the wilderness which are substantially wilderness, with a few minor facilities.

Senator HANSEN. When you speak about your appraisal of this situation resulting in your recommendation that no further camps be established, what criteria are you considering as background information in coming to that conclusion? Are you basing it upon anticipated use and population pressures, as you would envisage might result, say 25 years from now? Or what do you use in saying that you think there are enough of them?

Mr. EATON. I think one concern is that this type of facility could be found in nonwilderness type areas, that type of camping, without having to put these large facilities within the wilderness.

There is a definite problem with high elevation with such things as sewage, and by putting large numbers of people into a small area the Park Service is having to really build large sewage treatment plants in the center of the backcountry. The damage to a large area can be excessive if you have to provide those kind of facilities within what's essentially a very large wilderness complex.

Senator HANSEN. How is sewage handled there? Do they have drain fields?

Mr. WILLIAMS. MCA at taxpayers' expense.

Senator HANSEN. What?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Largely at taxpayers' expense, MCA just built some new sewage drain fields there which the concessionaire gets to use. They were a present from the taxpayers. They are drain fields.

Senator HANSEN. What is the life of a typical drain field installation?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I don't know. I should. I used to be an engineer.

Senator HANSEN. Is it your belief that this method of handling sewage can be used forever, or will the time come when—

Mr. WILLIAMS. The problem here is the large concentration of people. If people were concentrated in—you know, if less people were concentrated in the area you wouldn't have to go to that type of sewage disposal; you could just have vaults.

I think the problem we're talking about here is the areas around the High Sierra camps would just be destroyed by the large numbers of people. And I think those people need to be dispersed throughout the park more, so that you don't need that type of sewage facility. You could get by with vault toilets.

Mr. EATON. The sewage facility being developed at one of these High Sierra camps looks like something out of a small community. I mean there's a very large pond. They had to gather sand from a lake within the wilderness proposal—by the way, their own wilderness proposal—

Senator HANSEN. You mean that there will be sewerage lagoons then in these enclaves?

Mr. EATON. They did in one of the High Sierra camps, and I presume they may be included in others. The State of California has very stringent water quality standards. As a result of this, if these camps are to continue in the present heavy usage such facilities may be necessary in order to comply with the state water quality laws.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We didn't get our two bits in on the sewage plants. They were done without an impact statement, so we didn't really get to make our input on those.

Mr. EATON. We were quite surprised at the extent of some of these sewage treatment facilities, because this is the center of a very popular area, and we just don't feel that kind of development is appropriate.

Senator HANSEN. You're leaving me a little confused. You say that you don't believe it is appropriate, and yet it's your recommendation that it be there. Is that right or not?

Mr. EATON. We are not suggesting at the present time that the High Sierra camps be closed immediately. We're suggesting instead that the area be placed in wilderness, the High Sierra camps continue if they are not going to a massive disturbance to the wilderness.

In other words, I would think if they have to build those kind of sewage treatment plants then we might suggest that they close the camps. However, we feel by limited use of the camps, or perhaps a phase-out, they would not have to build these super treatment plants in order to comply with the state laws.

Senator HANSEN. And that statement, of course, implies that you hope some way or another those entering the area can be restricted, their numbers can be restricted, so as not to continue to impose that heavy a demand; is that what you're saying?

Mr. EATON. Both the National Park Service and the Forest Service in adjacent areas have agreed quite a few years ago that the High Sierra area of California is going to require restrictions on numbers, and they have headed toward that goal through a public education program.

The High Sierra camps are causing a major problem now because they concentrate large numbers of people. And, yes, I would agree the restrictions are coming, and they must come. I think everybody agrees to that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The situations' somewhat similar to having a play, where you can only fit so many people into the playhouse in any given night. You can't open it up to everybody. But if you might not get in that night, you could come back the next night and get a ticket and go in. And I think it's a very similar case with what's happening in the wilderness.

Mr. EATON. Do you have anything else to add on Yosemite?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have a couple of things.

One reason we don't think there should be these enclaves is the concessionaire here is, to say the least, very development minded, as we saw from the scandals that came out of there last year. These enclaves would allow the possibility of the High Sierra camps expanding. We definitely—until the planning process is done next year, we don't really know what the future of these High Sierra camps will be. That will be determined when the master plan is done next year.

But we don't think there should be that opportunity to expand these. They're already causing enough problems. We definitely are opposed to the two enclaves for future High Sierra camps.

Public testimony has been almost unanimously against them so far, in the planning process.

Senator HANSEN. Do you expect that there will be fewer people in the future wanting to get into these areas, or will there be more and if there are more, would you think that they will accept the sort of restriction that you believe is necessary?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think so if other areas are opened to them. In other words, if those areas were the only areas to camp in the Sierras, then we probably would have some problems. But I think the goals should be to try to disperse people throughout the area. Those areas are very little used nearby. There are areas that are very little used

nearby in the National Forest, which are very similar park-caliber areas. I think they could be dispersed.

Senator HANSEN. Would you not recommend the inclusion of these other areas in the wilderness system?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The other areas in California?

Senator HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Some I would and some I wouldn't. Some are already established.

Senator HANSEN. Have you recommended not including any areas that have been recommended by the Forest Service, as an example?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I don't know. I primarily handle our work issues. I don't know of any.

Mr. EATON. I can speak to that, Senator. Generally, there is large public support for additional wilderness areas in California on the National Forest lands. The restriction issue does not seem to be a problem among the backpacking public.

There have been restrictions placed on both National Park and National Forest back country lands, and the public seems totally willing to accept it. There are some expected complaints. The majority of people are very happy to find a much-less-used area, a much-less-abused area, even though they may not be able to go in whenever they want.

Senator HANSEN. How do they find it if they don't see it?

Mr. EATON. Excuse me?

Senator HANSEN. I thought you said they're very happy to find areas that aren't used so much; but then you say—I thought you were saying that they're happy to find it even if they can't see it. Is that right?

Mr. EATON. No. What I meant to say is when they finally are allowed into the area they're much happier at their experience, having fewer people and less signs of man as a result of the restricted locations.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Forest Service for some reason in California thought the environmentalists were going to complain about the restrictions when they put them in, and they were very happily surprised to find that there were almost no complaints.

I'd also like to say the Forest Service and the Park Service work closely together in the Sierras to coordinate these limits, and we're very happy at the cooperation between them.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I might like to mention I think one of the important factors here, which I think the Park Service—Mr. Everhardt addressed this in comments to a group yesterday, not necessarily all environmentalists. But the people are, by establishing wilderness areas where people are, that more people will be able to take advantage of those without traveling long distances. In that way you will relieve some of the pressure on particular areas.

So, I think this is one of the reasons that we are interested in having more wilderness areas established in different parts of the country, because I think people are becoming well aware that they can't all dash out to Wyoming or California. They may have to—if they are willing to get a wilderness experience, or a natural experience—go to an area near them. So, this would spread out the population projections, hopefully, for the future.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A good example of this would be Point Reyes. A third of the visitors to Yosemite are from San Francisco, and a third are from Los Angeles. And they rush up there on Friday night and sleep overnight on Saturday, and rush back, and use all that gas. With areas like Point Reyes and Golden Gate, you could get to Point Reyes for a \$1 bus ticket from San Francisco, and so people hopefully would be able to use those areas for the shorter trips and save Yosemite and further-away areas when they have a full week or a full vacation and they can really enjoy it. We hope that will take the load off Yosemite and some of those areas.

Mr. EATON. Do you have anything further?

Mr. RAYE-PAGE. I'd just like to mention Mr. Everhardt did talk about having special management language, which we keep addressing here, for some of these things that are in the administration's bill. And, here again, I would say that we would like to see those addressed in the committee report, rather than putting such special ones in the bill.

Thank you.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you.

Just before you conclude, I would like to ask: Mr. Eaton, in your testimony—I believe it's yours—you talk about Hetch Hetchy. You say:

Hetch Hetchy must go. It has been 50 years since one of the greatest battles of our national park system was fought and lost to those who would develop every natural resource that offers a short term monetary gain. The inundation of Hetch Hetchy Valley is now keenly felt in the crowded 1970's. But dams are not permanent, and O'Shaughnessy Dam should be removed eventually and this second outstanding Yosemite Valley be allowed to recover.

One of the important concerns and duties of members of the Interior Committee on the Senate side has been that of the growing energy crisis. I don't know how much electric power is generated.

There is electric generation at this facility?

Mr. EATON. A small facility.

Senator HANSEN. Do you know how much?

Mr. EATON. I do not have the figures.

Senator HANSEN. What do you have specifically in the way of a plan to substitute power for that which would be lost with the removal and destruction of the dam and the hydroelectric facility there?

Mr. EATON. I would prefer to have further study to be able to answer absolutely, but my general feeling, knowing California as I do, is that we do have a number of dams, even on the river outside the national park, which have been built but do not have the power facilities.

This valley we feel should be reverted to the wilderness that it once was, and perhaps the other dams that we're not objecting to, that happens to be lower and outside the national park, but still with the power potential—perhaps we could convert those to make up the lost power. And, of course, they have the storage to make up for the water.

Senator HANSEN. If I could interrupt just a moment. I'm not familiar with those dams. But, having seen some dams in the West, multipurpose dams, where flood control and storage of water for irrigation, as well as the generation of hydroelectric energy, for all purposes—not every dam that I've seen can be converted to hydroelectric facilities and still perform the functions that may have been important at the time of their construction. These are the dams that you referred to. Would they not be impaired in achieving your—in their continuing to achieve their original function, by the installation of hydroelectric generating machinery? Is that your feeling?

Mr. EATON. It would be my opinion. I have to check much further to make sure that the local water interests down below would agree with me.

However, one other point to make, sir, is that the Hetch Hetchy Dam is an aging dam. I mean it was built many years ago and the decision will have to be made in the future about whether or not to rebuild the dam or remove it. And so we're not talking about taking out a new dam that has a great amount of energy that's being developed. This is an old dam with a small power plant.

The effect is not going to be large, in terms of the overall state picture. However, the effect of this as part of the Yosemite National Park would be great, because this is a valley that's very comparable to the outstanding Yosemite Valley.

Senator HANSEN. I suppose San Franciscans share the concern that is being manifested by people nationwide with the increasing cost of electrical energy.

Would you hazard a guess as to what the position of the city officially would be, were it to be proposed to remove this dam and bring about the consequent loss of power? Does this power go to San Francisco?

Mr. WILLIAMS. We have a brand-new administration.

Senator HANSEN. I beg your pardon?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I said there's a brandnew administration in San Francisco, so we do not really know. The new mayor just took office.

Senator HANSEN. What would you speculate, or do you care to speculate?

Mr. EATON. I prefer not to speculate at this time, although I would like to point out the City magazine of San Francisco just published an article—

Senator HANSEN. The city bankers?

Mr. EATON. The City Magazine, our local magazine for San Francisco. They just published an article in which they did propose taking the dam out.

Senator HANSEN. I see.

Mr. EATON. So it's an issue in the minds of San Franciscans. Also, power at the present time does not go directly to San Francisco, but it is sold to other power users in the local area, and San Francisco has to buy its power from other groups.

Senator HANSEN. I see.

Mr. EATON. There's no direct tie.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I might also add that's an apparent violation of the Raker Act, which is the congressional act which allowed the dam to be built inside the park. It's incredibly complex, and the power is not ever supposed to go into public hands. But somewhere between Hetch Hetchy and San Francisco P.G. & E. gets their hands on it and sells it back to San Francisco. It's an incredibly complex issue.

Mr. EATON. We're not suggesting this committee take action on recommending the dam's removal. We're saying if at such a time it were removed we would like to see the reservoir area placed in the wilderness reserve category, so when it did recover its wilderness characteristics we would not have to come to the committee.

Senator HANSEN. Well, maybe I misread your testimony, or perhaps you might want to clarify it a little bit. I thought it was your recommendation—your language seems to me fairly definitive. You say, "Hetch Hetchy must go."

Mr. EATON. Yes, sir. We are recommending the removal of the dam.

Senator HANSEN. You didn't mean that?

Mr. EATON. We're not asking this committee take action on it. It's our position the dam should be removed, but that's separate from the wilderness issue.

Senator HANSEN. I see.

Thank you very much, Mr. Eaton.

Ms. RAYE-PAGE. I'd just like to make one comment about your people's concern about the electric rates, and so forth. I think in many areas we've been confronted with this, and in many of the studies and comments that are coming forth a lot of the electrical generating plants must be updated so that they are more efficient in producing the electricity, because there is a great deal of loss of electricity in the method and process of generating.

I think that as a real concern for people, I think that there is an answer that can be addressed, you know, by updating and doing a more thorough and efficient job with those plants.

Mr. WILLIAMS. San Francisco in particular. All the new buildings, and especially the Federal building—they're one of the worst problems—they are all built with windows that don't open, and so they have these huge air conditioning systems in these buildings. And that's one of the biggest uses of energy, air conditioning. In San Francisco it's just ludicrous. If you could open the windows you might need air conditioning 2 or 3 days a year—except for the new Federal building. They're one of the worst violators.

Before we close, I'd like to add a couple of things.

Earlier you questioned the need for wilderness in Yosemite with the Park Service management.

Senator HANSEN. Although I'd be happy to have you state your question, I don't necessarily want to reverse the process here and let you become the interrogator and me the respondent.

Mr. WILLIAMS. No. This was in regard to your question that you asked earlier, about whether or not wilderness is needed in Yosemite under Park Service management.

In Yosemite Valley it is probably the most scenic spot in the world. That's debatable—but it is one of the most scenic wonders of the

world. It's 7 miles long, and in that 7-mile-long valley there's 27 miles of road, there's 1,176 permanent dwellings, there's a hospital, there's a new \$70,000 jail, there's a bank, there's a beauty shop, there's bars, there's golf courses, there's tennis courts—I could go on. But that's the reason we need wilderness in Yosemite.

Senator HANSEN. You're opposed to the barber shop, as an example? Would that be right? [Laughter.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have nothing against other people using it.

Senator HANSEN. I don't need one too much myself. I'll say that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I don't need one too much longer either.

Senator HANSEN. Well, your point's well taken. I appreciate that. And your feeling is, I guess—am I making the correct inference, to say that these uses which have developed over the years you find not to conform with the intent and the desire when the area was first designated as a national park, nor the present wishes of people for the administration of the national park?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Right.

Senator HANSEN. And this would give the Park Service the mandate that you think they must have in order to change this system; is that right?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The wilderness proposal would not affect the valley; it would just protect the rest of the park from becoming a honky-tonk like the valley's already become. The valleys not covered by the wilderness proposal, so it's a separate issue.

We would like to see all these activities that could be enjoyed somewhere else just as well taken out of the park, so the park activities are things that are dependent upon the spectacular scenery in the park. But, obviously, you can go for a swim in a swimming pool or play golf outside the park, but you can only hike in wilderness in Yosemite.

Senator HANSEN. Do you have reason to believe that, absent the imposition of this wilderness designation, the Park Service would open up the rest of the park to these same type of uses that you earlier referred to?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think last year the concessionaire there unfortunately proved this out. They got into the master planning process without any public input, and rewrote the master plan that was essentially going to call for beginning to phase out some of these, and this new master plan that MCA wrote called for further developments, including ski resorts at Tuolumne Meadow, and various other things.

We didn't think it was possible, but evidently it is.

Senator HANSEN. As a Republican, I was obsessed with some eastern scandals, so I wasn't aware of the extent of western scandals.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This is the biggest one in the Park Service.

Senator HANSEN. And you're saying that there was an undue influence, seemingly brought to bear by the concessionaire, in the development of the master plan. Is that what you're saying?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The concessionaire, MCA, bought its interest in the concessions a few years ago, and it had previously been run by a

smaller organization. MCA, of course, who are the people who made "Jaws" and some other major-selling movies, had a lot of power in the last administration.

Before there was a master plan written, it hadn't gone to public hearing or public comment. There had been absolutely no public input. And it was sent to MCA. MCA rewrote it. Their comments were sent back, and the Park Service was ordered from up above to incorporate most of those comments in the master plan.

This master plan just reversed the whole trend. The master plan changed it into a prodevelopment master plan. And it was gone through that way when some of the environmental groups such as ourselves got hold of all of the marked-up master plans MCA had marked up, and the complete scandal ensued.

The House subcommittee held hearings on it, at which time the head of the Park Service resigned, right before the hearing.

That's why Mr. Everhardt was talking about the public involvement this morning. The public involvement right now in Yosemite is very good, but he didn't mention why it's so very good. We're very pleased at what they're doing out there now.

Senator HANSEN. One final question: Do you recommend the enclaves be designated as reserve wilderness?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Prior to nonconforming uses, it would be my recommendation that they be allowed to remain as prior nonconforming uses, but that area be considered wilderness so it would automatically become wilderness if those are removed.

Senator HANSEN. I want to thank the panel very much for its presence here this morning.

[The prepared statements of Jim Eaton, Raye-Page, Chuck Williams and comments by State Senator Peter Behr, Assemblyman Michael Wornum, League of Women Voters and Mr. Friedman follow:]

STATEMENT OF JIM EATON REPRESENTING THE SIERRA CLUB

I am Jim Eaton from Vallejo, California. I am representing the Sierra Club, an international environmental organization of over 150,000 members founded in 1892.

The Sierra Club is grateful for this opportunity to present our views on three important units of the National Park System in California: Pinnacles National Monument, Point Reyes National Seashore, and Yosemite National Park. The establishment of wilderness area within these three Parks will help to further the varied and outstanding representatives of the National Wilderness Preservation System that have been designated in California.

PINNACLES WILDERNESS

The Sierra Club strongly supports the establishment of a 13,000 acre wilderness area in Pinnacle National Monument, S. 72, as proposed by Senators Alan Cranston and John V. Tunney, would provide for the protection of an unique geologic landscape by placing it within our National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Pinnacles Wilderness will add to our wilderness system an excellent example of the chaparral-digger pine biotic type. This ecotype supports such important wildlife species as blacktailed deer, mountain lion, peregrine falcon, prairie falcon, and golden eagle.

The scenic qualities of Pinnacles National Monument are outstanding. The geologic forces at work in eroding an ancient volcano here have formed an array of pinnacles and caves found nowhere else in California. The wild lands of the Monument offer more than just beautiful vistas and opportunities for solitude; interpretation of the flora, fauna, and landforms remaining in their natural state can help give us a better understanding of the forces that shaped our planet and of the fragile balance of nature that has evolved over millions of years.

Until recently, one of the main threats to this area has been a proposed "motor nature trail" across the northern end of the National Monument. The Sierra Club was delighted to learn that the National Park has now abandoned plans to construct this road and is now proposing that the roadless lands here be designated as wilderness.

There is some confusion as to what the National Park Service is proposing for wilderness as Pinnacles National Monument. The Final Environmental Statement for the proposed Master Plan for the Monument describes a wilderness plan that is very similar to the 13,000 acre wilderness provided in S. 72. In fact, this document recommends the expansion of the Monument by some 1,435 acres and the protection of some of this additional acreage as wilderness. This new proposal is quite similar to Congressman Talcott's H.R. 7197, a measure received favorably by the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

This new proposal apparently is not yet the "official" position of the Park Service. But since this wilderness plan was printed in the Final Environmental Statement for the Monument, it appears that the Park Service is seriously considering these boundary refinements and wilderness revisions. The Sierra Club believes that these additions would help to further the protection of Pinnacles National Monument, and that the proposed wilderness reserve areas would be an excellent amendment to S. 72.

POINT REYES WILDERNESS

Ever since the National Park Service proposed a 5,150 acre "mini-wilderness" for Point Reyes, the public has made one point perfectly clear: the citizens want a substantial portion of this National Seashore protected by designation as wilderness. Time and time again the people of California have rallied to ensure that these wild lands remaining less than thirty-five miles from the heart of San Francisco be held in trust for current and future generations.

This concern for the future of the Seashore is reflected in the plan to designate 38,700 acres of Pt. Reyes as wilderness. Seldom has such a wilderness proposal had such widespread support as does this one. The three unit wilderness to be designated by S. 2472 is backed by numerous members of Congress in addition to Senators John V. Tunney and Alan Cranston and Congressman John Burton, by members of the California State Legislature, the County of Marin, a broad coalition of citizen's groups, as well as by many citizens throughout the State.

Point Reyes is more than just a seashore. This park contains an amazing variety of ecosystems separated from the mainland of California by the infamous San Andreas Fault. Within its 64,546 acres, Pt. Reyes contains a ridge of mountains cloaked with a dense Douglas fir forest, bishop pines, and coastal Redwoods, several freshwater lakes formed by the slumping and rotation of massive blocks of land, saltwater and freshwater marshes, extensive grasslands, rocky cliffs, and sandy beaches. An astonishing array of animal life abounds here including sea lions, seals, rare marine invertebrates, bobcats, mountain lions, and three hundred and thirty-nine different species of birds.

S. 2472 will add three different types of land to the National Wilderness Preservation System. All three units will have in them a portion of the still undeveloped California coast, but each of these units contains different landforms, plant communities, and animal life.

The Miwok Wilderness will honor the original inhabitants of Pt. Reyes by preserving 9,200 acres on the northern and western coasts of the Seashore. The windswept peninsula of Tomales Point is included, along with the 12-mile Pt. Reyes Beach which is pounded constantly by one of the most violent surfs found anywhere in the world. This wilderness unit will assure future generations of a place to wander along the sands and gaze at the refreshing, ever-changing sea without having to look across commercial concessions or dodge dune buggies.

There are two undeveloped estuaries remaining on the West Coast. The Esteros Wilderness will assure the permanent protection of both of them. This unit stretches from the quiet waters of biologically fascinating Drakes and Limantour Esteros to the summit of Point Reyes Hill. The rolling hills and secret valleys here harbor a multiplicity of native wildflowers. The protection of this area will also assure that a high speed highway once proposed to cross this unit will never be built, and that this portion of Pt. Reyes will remain a sanctuary from the automobile.

The third unit will include the forested Inverness Ridge along with a portion of coastline dotted with hidden beaches, sea caves, and sculptured rocks. It should be known as the Clem Miller Wilderness in honor of the man most responsible for the preservation of the Point Reyes peninsula. This will be a most fitting tribute to the late Congressman, for without his foresight and dedication California might today be without the public use of a National Seashore thought by many to be as important as the State's wonders of Yosemite, the Coastal Redwoods, and the Giant Sequoias. Generations from now citizens will marvel at the vision Clem Miller had when he worked to save this large natural area within sight of the City of San Francisco.

S. 2472 would also require that the Ft. Reyes National Seashore be managed as a natural area rather than as a recreational area as it is now administratively designated. While recreation can and should be a part of a natural area, the focus of attention should not allow the degradation of the unique, rare, and endangered flora and fauna of the Seashore. The natural area category would best provide for both the preservation and enjoyment of Pt. Reyes.

The Sierra Club is proud to join almost everyone else in California in supporting S. 2472.

YOSEMITE WILDERNESS

The Sierra Club supports the establishment of a 692,000 acre Yosemite Wilderness as proposed by S. 97.

The preservation of Yosemite is deep-rooted in the history of the Sierra Club. From the time of John Muir's crusading for the initial protection of this portion of the Sierra Nevada to the current fight to save Yosemite Valley from the greedy hands commercial developers, thousands of Club members have fought to assure that the majority of this unparalleled National Park remain as wild and wonderful as it has always been.

It has not always been a successful fight. Valleys have been dammed and flooded, highways have been built, ski resorts have been opened, and automobiles and facilities have detracted from the natural scene. Even in the environmentally-conscious 1970's the fight has not ended. Aerial tramways have been proposed to mar Yosemite's spectacular walls. Until this year snow-mobles shattered the tranquility of the winter months. Concessionaires appear to be set on giving California a Disneyland-in-the-Mountains.

Congress can help to assure the continued protection of Yosemite National Park by designating a substantial portion of the Park as wilderness. Senators Cranston and Tunney have proposed two wilderness units totaling 692,000 acres for Yosemite in S. 97. The Sierra Club urges enactment of this bill.

Little needs to be said about the spectacular nature of the Yosemite back-country. Even the National Park Service is proposing that much of this wild land be set aside as wilderness. But the existing wilderness proposal of the Park Service is a holdover from plans developed during the early 1970's. Since that time, the Park Service has made a number of improvements in their wilderness proposals for units of the National Park system. We are hopeful

that these refinements will be reflected in the new Master Plan now under development for Yosemite.

But for the present, the 1971 wilderness proposal is the official National Park Service plan. And 50,000 acres proposed for wilderness by the citizens but *not* by the Park Service are extremely critical.

The Park Service currently proposes to leave a corridor around the Old Tioga Road for future development as a motor nature trail. Not only would this split off a chunk of the roadless lands in Northern Yosemite, it would be encouraging the use of the automobile at the same time the Park Service is trying to eliminate its use elsewhere within the same Park! The existing highways through Yosemite already offer scenic views and an opportunity for auto-oriented interpretation of the Park, and a designated motor nature trail already exists in the Tualumne Grove of Sequoias. The Old Tioga Road corridor should be included in wilderness to protect the Northern Yosemite wilderness complex.

Hetch Hetchy must go. It has been fifty years since one of the greatest battles of our national park system was fought and lost to those who would develop every natural resource that offers a short term monetary gain. The inundation of Hetch Hetchy Valley is now keenly felt in the crowded 1970's. But dams are not permanent, and O'Shaughnessy Dam should be removed eventually and this second outstanding Yosemite valley be allowed to recover. The Sierra Club recommends that the lands currently flooded by this reservoir be placed in wilderness reserve so that they will automatically become designated as wilderness when they once again regain their wild appearance.

Little Yosemite Valley and the lands around Glacier Point should be in wilderness. The logic behind the Park Service's removal of Little Yosemite Valley from their proposed wilderness is bewildering. The overuse of this fragile valley is especially good reason for it being protected by the Wilderness Act and its use by the backpacking public closely controlled. The development of facilities as proposed by the Park Service will result in even higher levels of use with a corresponding increase in the impact of surrounding wild lands. And the wilderness boundary here should be drawn so as to eliminate the corridor left by the National Park Service for an aerial tramway to Glacier Point. During the Master Planning meetings last year the public made it clear that the removal of many man-made facilities is the desired goal for Yosemite; a tramway would be a great step in the wrong direction.

A final point regarding the Park Service's wilderness position is the need to eliminate their nine 30-acre enclaves. Several of these huge holes contain nothing but wild land and the gleam of future development in the concessionaire's eye. Other exclusions contain the minimal facilities of the High Sierra Camps. These camps should go into the wilderness as a prior, non-conforming use until such time as they may be removed in the future. The establishment of 30-acre enclaves would always leave the potential threat of massive developments within the confines of some of the wildest land in the Sierra Nevada. The High Sierra Camps may stay for now, but the holes in the wilderness should go.

The enactment of S. 97 would ensure that yet-unborn children will have an opportunity to view what the first explorers in California found—a region of unparalleled beauty and natural wonders. Over one hundred years ago Frederick Law Olmsted recognized the importance of protecting Yosemite, and his words still apply today: "... It is but sixteen years since the Yosemite was first seen by a white man, several visitors have since made a journey of several thousands of miles at large cost to see it, and notwithstanding the difficulties which now interpose, hundreds resort to it annually. Before many years, if proper facilities are offered, these hundreds will become thousands and in a century the whole number of visitors will be counted by millions. An injury to the scenery so slight that it may be unheeded by any visitor now, will be one of deplorable magnitude when its effect upon each visitor's enjoyment is multiplied by these millions."

Thank you for the opportunity for allowing us to express our views.

STATEMENT OF RAYE-PAGE, REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY ON S. 72 AND S. 1092 TO ESTABLISH THE PINNACLES WILDERNESS

I am Raye-Page, staff consultant for The Wilderness Society testifying on its behalf.

More than 10,000 members of The Wilderness Society live in California and therefore are close enough to make frequent visits to Pinnacles National Monument.

The Society joins with representatives of other organizations here in support of S. 72.

The Society has been interested in wilderness for Pinnacles for a long time. Included with this statement is a copy of an article "Wilderness at the Pinnacle" which was printed in the 1968 edition of The Living Wilderness (the Society's magazine), p. 16 [Retained in Committee files.]

Pinnacles National Monument was established by Presidential proclamation in 1908. According to the National Park Service's brochure, the "Monument was made a part of the National Park System so that its geological features and plant and wildlife communities might be conserved. Only with such protection, and by allowing each natural community to function normally can we insure that this area will remain unspoiled for your enjoyment and that of future generations." Though small and accessible during most of the year, the Monument is still largely wildland. The geological processes of volcanic action, of cracking and faulting of the earth, of forces of wind and water and weather created a peculiar and awesome landscape of prehistoric-like pinnacles and spires, canyons, and caves, and semi-arid plant communities—such as the distinctive chaparral—and compatible wildlife. It is an unusual setting where people can readily be a part of geological timelessness, wild vistas, and natural earth communities. Such rare opportunities for such experiences should be treasured and protected.

The best way to insure that the extraordinary scenic, historical and ecological resources of Pinnacles National Monument are protected for the enjoyment of people is to include the Monument in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Since adequate access, visitor services, and foot trails are already provided, there is no reason to restrict wilderness acreage to the 10,980 acres of S. 1092.

The final Environmental Statement for the Proposed Master Plan for Pinnacles National Monument (FES 75-99) was released as of December 1, 1975. It presents such a realistic, farsighted, and wise plan for Pinnacles that we offer our wholehearted congratulations to the Park Service on its excellence.

We also give our enthusiastic support for the wilderness plan of the master plan, as outlined in the FES 79-99 (12/1/75).

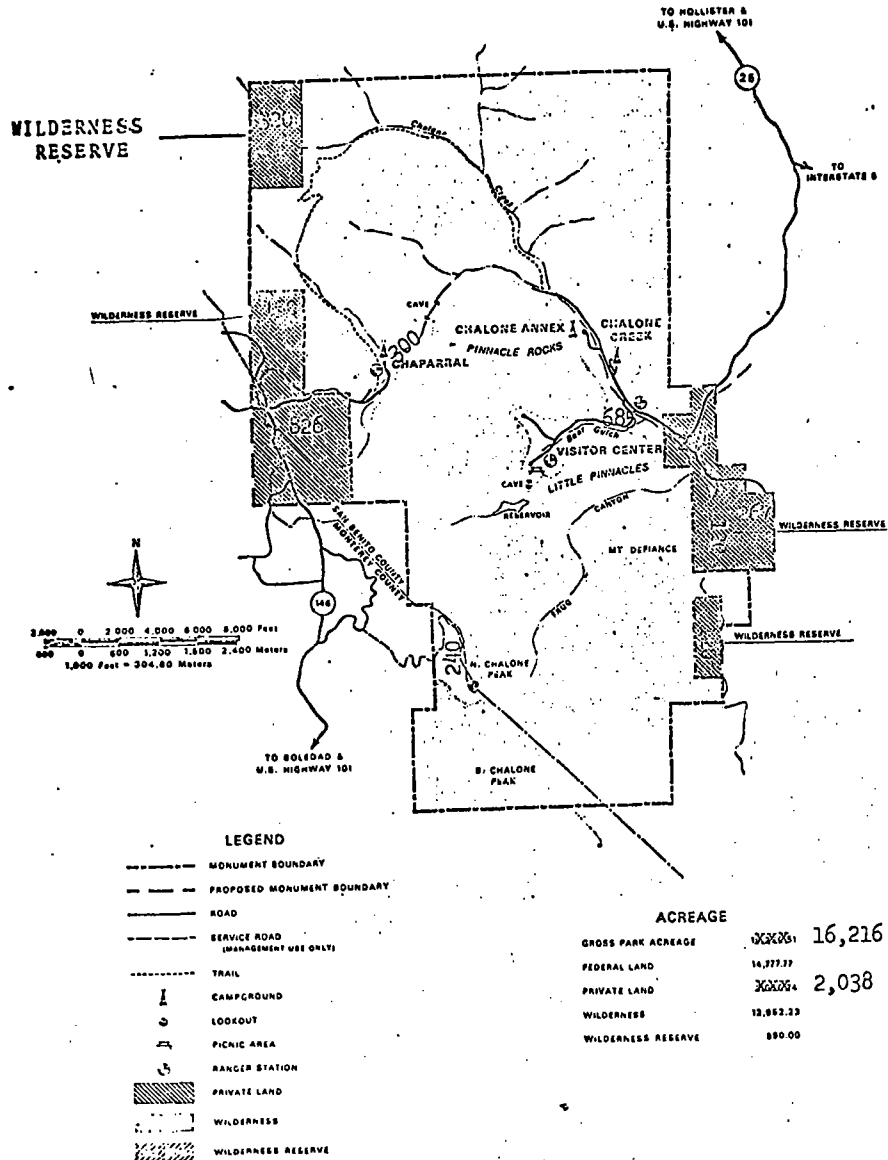
This wilderness plan, as projected by maps and written description (p. 10-11), concurs with the wilderness plan recommended in the House by Congressman Talcott (H.R. 7209), revised September 1975) with the exception of a 267 acre addition to the monument proposed by Mr. Talcott for watershed protection.

Enlargement of the Monument with designation of wilderness reserve areas is part of the wilderness plan in the National Park Service FES and Mr. Talcott's bill. Such additions would greatly enhance the Monument and increase the potential for visitor enjoyment. It seems appropriate and efficient to accomplish wilderness designation and boundary changes in a combined action.

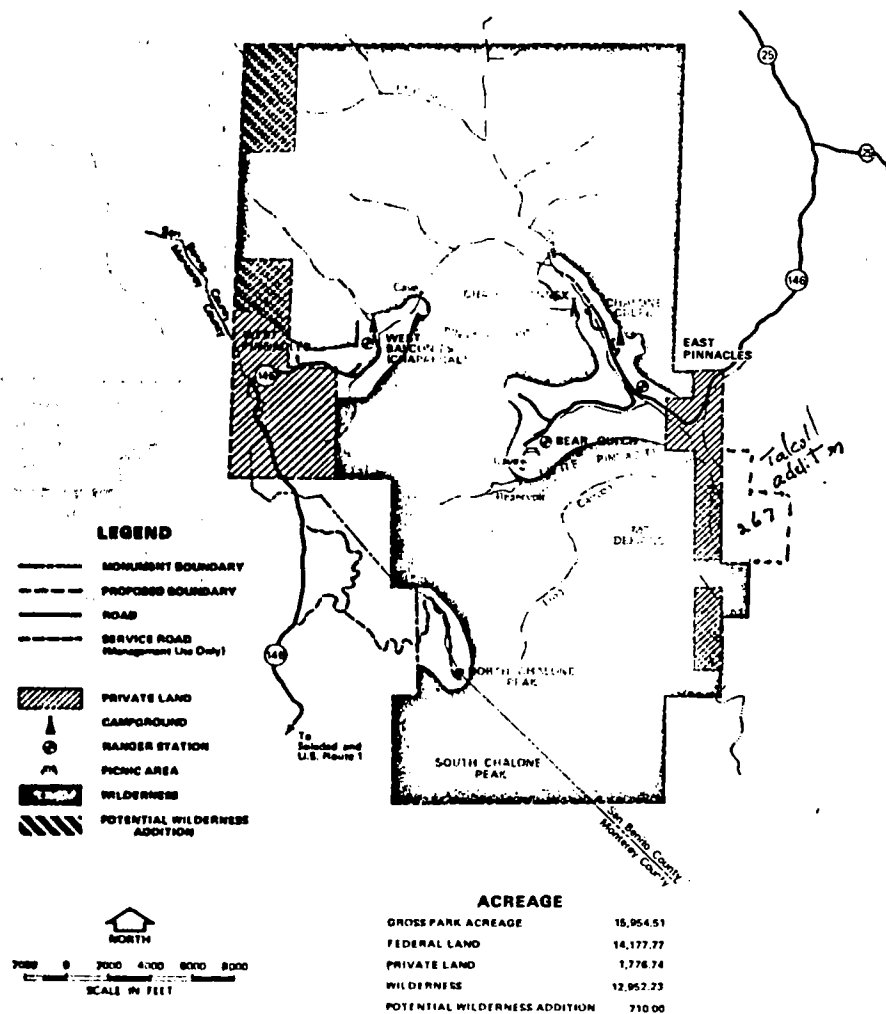
The Wilderness Society recommends that the Senate consider favorably both the expansion of the Monument and the plan for wilderness designation of Pinnacles National Monument as presented by Senator Cranston's S. 72 and augmented by Congressman Talcott's H.R. 7209, revised September 1975, and the National Park Service Final Environmental Statement, Proposed Master Plan, December 1, 1975.

Enclosed are copies of FES 75-99 Wilderness Plan Map and Mr. Talcott's map.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear today.



WILDERNESS PLAN
PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT
 CALIFORNIA
 114-30.010 0
 SEPTEMBER 1976



WILDERNESS PLAN

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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STATEMENT OF RAYE-PAGE, REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY ON S. 2472 AND S. 1099 TO ESTABLISH THE POINT REYES WILDERNESS

I am Raye-Page representing The Wilderness Society. The Society is glad to join with many of the state and national organizations in supporting S. 2472 to designate as wilderness approximately 38,700 acres of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Point Reyes, due to its diverse eco-systems including seacoast, beaches and dunes, estuaries and marshes, grasslands and lakes, and forested uplands, has

extraordinary resources for a variety of recreation. Not only is the scenery spectacular but also the geological and historical characteristics contribute to the interest and importance of this National Seashore.

Point Reyes National Seashore was established in 1962 in recognition of its potential for recreation, its value as a superlative example of vanishing seashore, and its historical and geological significance. The 1962 Act states its primary purpose as follows: "In order to save and preserve for purposes of public recreation, benefits, and inspirations a portion of the diminishing shoreline of the United States that remains undeveloped." According to the legislative history of this Act, it is apparent that public "benefit and inspiration" include preservation and protection of scenic and natural values. Furthermore, the 1916 Act establishing the National Park System is the basic law governing Point Reyes. Defining its purpose, the Act says: "which purpose is to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The great value and the increasing vulnerability to irreparable damage of Point Reyes are cogent reasons for extending the protection of the Wilderness Act to qualifying areas of this National Seashore. Responding to the need for protection, many state citizen groups and national organizations have intensely evaluated Point Reyes for wilderness possibilities. To its great credit, the Park Service has also reappraised its earlier wilderness recommendations and has greatly increased its proposal.

S. 2472, which has been introduced by California Senators Tunney and Cranston and which proposes 38,700 acres of wilderness comprised of 3 units to be Miwok Wilderness, Point Reyes Estero Wilderness, and Point Reyes Clem Miller Wilderness, in general also represents the citizen's wilderness recommendation for Point Reyes. Some minor boundary modifications to clarify private property rights may be in order.

The Wilderness Society wishes to stress points: (1) the submerged land bordering the seashore is legitimate for wilderness inclusion under the 1964 Wilderness Act and should be part of the Point Reyes Wilderness as protection for its own ecosystem and as a protection for the seashore; (2) no special language concerning fire or fire roads in Point Reyes Wilderness is necessary because the 1964 Wilderness Act specifically provides for such needs in section 4(d) (1) as follows: "In addition, such measures may be taken as may be necessary in control of fires . . ." Also in section 4(c), permission is extended to the agency, in this case, the National Park Service, "to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area) . . ." Furthermore, section 4(2) states that "Nothing in the Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the National Park System are created." Therefore, the Park Service has the right to administer a park for its best welfare so long as the natural environment is not adversely affected.

In conclusion, The Wilderness Society considers that the protection of the Wilderness Act is essential for Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for an opportunity to comment on this proposal.

STATEMENT OF RAYE-PAGE, REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, ON S. 97 AND S. 1099 THE YOSEMITE WILDERNESS

I am Raye-Page, staff consultant, representing The Wilderness Society, which is a national organization involved in educational programs to preserve wilderness as an important part of a quality environment. Over 10,000 of our members live in California where Yosemite National Park is located. Many of them have visited this popular National Park and enjoyed its proposed wilderness.

We are pleased to join with other state and national conservation organizations here today in support of S. 97 by Senators Cranston and Tunney to establish a Yosemite North Wilderness and a Yosemite South Wilderness totaling about 692,500 acres.

Yosemite was the first area, to be set aside by Congress as a park more than 110 years ago, and is now widely recognized as one of the natural wonders

of the world. Best known for its stupendous scenery of massive granite domes and cliffs, with waterfalls plunging down from hanging valleys, it also contains numerous plant and animal species in an elevation range of from less than 2,000 to more than 13,000 feet above sea level. Outside of Yosemite Valley, the Park contains scenic drives and trails to areas of high country grandeur with sparkling glacial lakes and towering peaks. More than 200 miles of roads and 700 miles of trails provide access to these scenic wonders. As one of the most popular National Parks, Yosemite has well over 2 million visitors annually whose activities include camping, fishing, rock-climbing, backpacking, cross-country skiing, nature walking, bicycling, and scenic driving.

S. 97 would assure the long-term protection of Yosemite's significant wilderness in a 390,900-acre Yosemite North Wilderness and a 301,600-acre Yosemite South Wilderness, separated by the New Tioga Pass Road. It should be noted that S. 97 will leave some 68,800 acres of the Park outside of wilderness, including existing roads and developments and nearby lands.

We cannot support S. 1099, since it represents the Administration's proposal for 646,700 acres of wilderness, arbitrarily broken up into five units. The Administration's proposal would separate the proposed Yosemite North Wilderness into two units by excluding a corridor along the Old Tioga Pass Road. This is unnecessary, since the New Tioga Pass Road provides access through the Park, as well as frequent turnouts and overlooks available for interpretive displays. The Old Tioga Pass Road should be permitted to revert to nature. In addition, the Administration proposes to exclude considerable wilderness land from the proposed Yosemite North Wilderness around Hetch Hetchy Reservoir and Lake Eleanor, on the grounds that water resource development projects and related rights of the city of San Francisco make wilderness classification infeasible. However, we believe that only the Hetch Hetchy access road and the limited development around the O'Shaughnessy Dam itself and within a mile of it should be excluded. The wilderness should extend to the highwater line of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Lake Eleanor and Hetch Hetchy Reservoir should be placed in wilderness reserve.

The Administration's proposal would unnecessarily separate the proposed Yosemite South Wilderness into three units. The first separation would come from the exclusion of a corridor along an existing underground power line going from Yosemite Valley to the Tioga Road. The corridor is already barely noticeable, and will soon become virtually invisible. It should be included in wilderness and the two proposed units consolidated. The second separation would come from the exclusion of a large area of wilderness north and east of Glacier Point, presumably to allow flexibility to construct a tramway from the valley floor to Glacier Point. Road access already exists to Glacier Point, and the tramway is not needed and should never be constructed. The inclusion of these lands in the wilderness will allow for one Yosemite South Wilderness.

Finally, the Administration's proposal is unacceptable because it excludes from wilderness protection a number of enclaves for the existing and proposed primitive High Sierra Camps and snow-survey courses. These minor facilities should be handled as in S. 97, either by immediate inclusion in the wilderness because the facilities are so minimal, or by inclusion in wilderness, subject only to the removal of the existing nonconforming improvements from each such tract.

We thank you for the opportunity to express our views on this important matter.

STATEMENT OF CHUCK WILLIAMS REPRESENTING FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

My name is Chuck Williams and I am representing Friends of the Earth today. Friends of the Earth, an environmental organization with 25,000 members in this country, is very concerned about the future of Yosemite and the other units of our country's National Park System. It gives me special pleasure to testify on these California parks since I grew up and reside a few miles from Point Reyes and since Yosemite is the national park nearest to my home. Some of the most memorable days of my life were spent in these three parks and I plan to return to them as often as possible.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Friends of the Earth strongly supports S. 97 which would protect 692,000 acres of Yosemite under the 1964 Wilderness Act. Although this is only 50,000 acres more than the recommendation of the National Park Service (NPS), the areas in question are very critical to the preservation of Yosemite. The extreme vulnerability of Yosemite was most recently illustrated when a conglomerate concessioner, MCA, was allowed to rewrite the park's master plan—before there was any public input—so that it called for further development in and commercialization of one of the scenic wonders of the world. Yosemite Valley's twin valley, Hetch Hetchy, has already been destroyed by an unneeded dam. There are already twenty-seven miles of roads and up to 10,000 cars a weekend in seven-mile long Yosemite Valley. In a couple of square miles at the east end of the valley, quite possibly the most beautiful spot in the world, are 1,176 permanent buildings (not counting the tent-cabins), night clubs, a luxury hotel, a golf course, tennis courts, swimming pools, a bank, a hospital, churches, gas stations and a new jail.

One crucial area needing wilderness designation that is not included in the NPS proposal is the Glacier Point/Illilouette Canyon area. This corridor was excluded for a possible aerial tramway to Glacier Point, the very reason that it should be included as wilderness. There is no reason why overcrowded Little Yosemite Valley should not receive Wilderness Act protection.

We also strongly disagree with the NPS's plan to exclude the Old Tioga Road for a "motor nature trail." The new high-speed Tioga Road ruined some of the park's finest high country (some of it was blasted through huge granite monoliths) and, along with the Tuolumne Sequoia Grove "motor nature trail", already provides motorized-access to this part of the park. The Old Tioga Road exclusion would also needlessly split the northern wilderness area in two. Friends of the Earth is opposed to the NPS's huge enclaves for the High Sierra Camps. These "camps" should be considered prior non-conforming uses so as to prevent further expansion of them by the concessioner and so that they will receive wilderness protection should the camps be removed.

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE

Friends of the Earth supports S. 2472 which would require Point Reyes National Seashore to be managed as a natural area and would designate 38,700 acres as wilderness. Point Reyes, separated from the mainland by the San Andreas Fault, is slowly moving up the California coast. The peninsula has a remarkable variety of plantlife (including six species that grow nowhere else) in addition to the spectacular coastline and esteros.

Point Reyes, less than thirty-five miles from downtown San Francisco, miraculously escaped urbanization and we feel that S. 2472 is needed to further protect this national park-caliber area for future generations. The establishment of three wilderness units totaling 38,700 acres would help insure that a substantial portion of the seashore would remain in a pristine condition.

National seashores are classified as "recreation areas", although some such as Point Reyes and Cumberland Island are de facto natural areas and should be managed as such. S. 2472 will mandate the NPS to administer Point Reyes in a manner consistent with the preservation of its natural history. Golden Gate National Recreation Area exists adjacent to Point Reyes to provide for more recreationally-oriented activities.

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Friends of the Earth supports S. 72 which would provide a 13,000 acre wilderness for Pinnacles National Monument. Rep. Burt Talcott has introduced a bill in the House that would make a couple of small additions to the monument and establish a resulting wilderness area of approximately 13,942 acres. We will be glad to support a similar effort in the Senate.

In addition to protecting the unique and beautiful geological formations for which the monument was established, tiny Pinnacles is the only representation of the Coastal Chaparral community in the entire National Park System. The integrity of Pinnacles has been threatened by proposals for a trans-

park road, so we are very pleased that the NPS is no longer considering this road and has, in fact, closed off a small portion of the existing road.

The proposed additions are needed so that the existing overcrowded visitor facilities can be moved back from what should become the wilderness core of the monument. Other adjacent lands, especially the BLM-administered public lands, should be studied for possible additions to Pinnacles, both to protect the existing monument and to preserve a larger portion of these beautiful chaparral lands. The necessity of protecting watersheds and biological units is unfortunately being graphically illustrated in piecemeal Redwood National Park.

CONCLUSION

Friends of the Earth is pleased to have the opportunity to testify today in favor of these far-sighted pieces of legislation. The future integrity of the National Park System and of our country's amazing variety of natural landscapes greatly depends upon the legislative protection offered these areas by the 1964 Wilderness Act. Preserving living diversity is essential for both our future happiness and survival.

SENATE,
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
November 4, 1975.

HON. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON, I strongly endorse the three wilderness areas proposed in S. 2472 for Point Reyes National Seashore. There is, at long last, almost unanimous agreement that only by congressional action can the integrity of this magnificent federal park be protected, thus insuring the long-term opportunity of our citizens to enjoy the very uses which caused the Seashore to be set aside as a unique national asset. Such uses include hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, camping, picnicking, nature observation, and water-oriented activities.

The Seashore is only 90 minutes away from 1.8 million people, and visitor use increased to 1,338,708 in 1974. Without substantial wilderness areas, the Point Reyes National Seashore will almost certainly be destroyed in time or so diminished and diluted by overuse that it will become "Anywhere, U.S.A."

I am concerned regarding the alleged need for permanent roads for maintenance and fire-fighting in the wilderness areas. Whether called fire trails or service roads, they are undesirable and probably unnecessary, unless used only incidentally for rescue work or active fire-fighting. Such roads have a habit of increasing in both size and number.

It is easy to cry "wolf" regarding the fire hazard. Since 1962 the largest fire in the park was a 10 acre grass fire in 1974. No one objects to the present administrative policies of the National Park Service to permit the "use of fire lookout towers, fire roads, tool caches, aircraft, motorboats, and motorized fire-fighting equipment" to control wildfire in wilderness areas. However, I would hope some language may be amended into S. 2472 by your Subcommittee to ensure that fire roads are not permitted to metastasize in width, number, or permitted uses. The wilderness experience of visitors should not be lessened to suit the convenience of Park Service personnel in maintaining what Congress will hopefully soon designate as areas that are not to be manipulated or maintained or intruded upon except on an emergency basis. With the success of the Morgan horse ranch, it is hoped that they can be patrolled by mounted rangers.

Finally, anyone who knows the Seashore understands at once that the protection of the coastal zone and the tidelands ceded to the federal government by the State of California is an absolute "must". There is no proper reason why the state should object to a wilderness designation for all the tide and submerged lands, now owned by the federal government. Any argument that the state reserved fishing and hunting rights which would be impaired by a wilderness classification is specious from both a legal and an equitable standpoint.

To deny this is to impeach the purpose which caused the state to make its gift when the Seashore was originally created.

Respectfully,

PETER H. BEHR,
Senator.

ASSEMBLY,
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
November 4, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: I wish to reiterate my testimony before the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Citizen's Advisory Committee in regard to Point Reyes for your Committee.

I have supported the concept of a sizeable wilderness area in Point Reyes for a number of years. When the hearings on the wilderness question were held in 1971, I helped formulate the strong position paper of the Marin County Board of Supervisors as a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors position paper, adopted on September 14, 1971, called for a wilderness area in Point Reyes including, "... Double Point, Tomales Point, all or most of the esteros, the Lake Ranch and the intertidal zone." The lands specified are those, with the addition of approximately 3,000 acres near the Great Beach, designated for preservation as wilderness in John Burton's bill, HR 8003. Public testimony during both the 1971 and 1975 hearings was overwhelmingly in favor of a large wilderness area in Point Reyes.

The wilderness designation is the best method of ensuring preservation of the lands in Point Reyes in their natural, virtually untouched state. The National Park Service emphasizes the significance of a wilderness designation in its Environmental Impact Statement: "intensive use . . . could eliminate one of the few great opportunities for wilderness experience in the Bay Area and would result in a disruption of the natural values . . . management philosophies could possibly change considerably as pressures of an expanding Bay Area population are applied to the undeveloped lands of the Seashore." Preservation of the area will be facilitated by a long term policy which is subject to change only by the people through their legislators in Washington, rather than by any change in local management policy due to local pressures.

It must be pointed out once again that the wilderness designation does not preclude existing uses of the area in question. The wilderness designation actually allows an expanded use of the area because people in the park do not have to compete with automobile use and impacts relating to such use. The lands will still be open to the entire public, but protected so people can enjoy the unique character of the terrain, which is the major reason they come to Point Reyes to begin with.

I would call for maximum protection of the tidal lands. Although there may not be extensive use of motorized craft in the estero areas at present, there is a great need to assure continued protection in years to come.

In response to some specific problems that have been raised, I would first state that the fire hazard is a legitimate concern in my opinion. Historically, there have been few actual fire problems in the Seashore; but adequate fire protection must be planned at the inception. I feel the existing National Park Service management policy is flexible enough to allow the best methods of fire protection to prevail.

Some questions have been raised about use by and access through the wilderness area for horses and riders. As a horseman who rides in the area frequently, I would point out that the concerns about trails have been largely laid to rest because adequate trails can be established and/or maintained without the use of motorized equipment. Personally, the narrower the trails, the better. I am sure that horsemen will be able to enjoy and use the wilderness area as fully as they do now.

The controversy over the Muddy Hollow road continues to be a significant issue. As a policy of sound planning, transit vehicles should travel along existing roads for a fair trial period before any consideration is given to

costly repair or expansion of Muddy Hollow or other roads within the Seashore. In that connection, I strongly support mass transit over automobile transportation, to alleviate increasing pollution and congestion problems in West Marin.

Finally, I believe everyone concerned supports the continued operation of oyster farming in Drakes Estero as a non-conforming use.

I have worked for the largest possible wilderness area in Point Reyes and will continue to do so. I wholeheartedly endorse John Burton's bill for this reason. Thank you for this opportunity to share my thoughts with you.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL WORNUM,
Assemblyman, 9th District.

LEAGUE OF WOMAN VOTERS OF CENTRAL MARIN,
San Rafael, Calif., October 30, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON, The League of Women Voters of Central Marin urges your support of SB2472 which embodies the recommendations of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Citizens Advisory Commission to legally designate large portions of the Point Reyes National Seashore as a Wilderness Area.

In a statement issued March 26, 1975, the League of Women Voters of the U.S. said . . . " (the League) recognizing that land is a finite resource not just a commodity, believes that land ownership, whether public or private, implies responsibilities of stewardship."

This valuable, unique, beautiful land should be preserved as a grand legacy for this and future generations to experience and enjoy. We recognize the responsibility of government to insure access to public recreation areas, but with due regard to the quality of the lands in order to protect fragile areas which can easily be destroyed by overuse.

Such fragile areas have been identified at Point Reyes Seashore; the southern cliffs and forests; the esteros of Limantour and Drake; Tomales Point and Point Reyes Beach.

Fire hazard has always been an important consideration at Point Reyes. When a determination is made as to the level of protection which will be necessary under a Wilderness designation, the Wilderness Act is flexible enough to allow adaptation of management practices to insure protection. The limited water supply is an important factor and points up the necessity for a variety of fire fighting methods, including aircraft for areas which cannot be reached by trails.

We believe a Wilderness designation would not restrict the rights of visitors to enjoy the diverse recreational opportunities of the Seashore. With its proximity to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, a Point Reyes Wilderness would provide a broad spectrum of experiences to the adjacent metropolitan area as well as to the general public.

Sincerely,

SUSAN STOMPE,
President.

November 6, 1975.

Hon. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My name is Jerry Friedman. I am a resident of West Marin and am serving my second term as Chairman of the Marin County Planning Commission. During the past four months I have been representing Congressman John Burton on all matters relevant to the House counterpart of S. 2472, H.R. 8003. Today I am here representing the following organizations: Marin Conservation League; Tomales Bay Association; Inverness Association; Environmental Action Committee of West Marin; League of Women Voters, Bay Area; Environmental Forum, Marin and Sonoma branches; and Assemblyman Michael Wornum.

These organizations not only support S. 2472, but they wholeheartedly endorse the wilderness recommendations of the GGNRA Citizens Advisory Commission.

From July 2 to September 16 of this year I met with members of the GGNRA Citizens Advisory Commission as well as representatives of organizations interested in the future of Point Reyes. It was my job to represent Congressman Burton and to try and bring together those whose points of view conflicted regarding wilderness at Point Reyes and who wished to participate in the hearing process in order to help the Advisory Commission make the best recommendations possible within the confines of the Wilderness Act and the National Park Service's wilderness management guidelines. I am grateful to the Advisory Commission and to National Park Service staff for their hours of work and dedication and am here today to ask that certain key recommendations of the commission be so noted in the final legislation and committee report.

1. All the organizations noted have strong concerns regarding the fire trails described by the Advisory Commission. It is our hope that they will be so described by Congress in the final committee reports. Point Reyes, so close to the metropolitan bay area receives heavy use by the horseman and the hiker. It is in both their interests that these key fire trails be kept open for fire equipment use and we recognize that from time to time a grader may be the minimum tool necessary to accomplish that goal. There is no question that during the summer and fall months, the fire danger at Point Reyes is real and critical and that the maintenance of these designated trails could prove to be critical for the protection of the visitor to Point Reyes. The designation of such trails has been noted in the Agua Tibia Wilderness area set aside by Congress in Southern California and is consistent with the Congressional policy of looking at each wilderness proposal as a unique unit with its own unique problems.

2. The organizations all support the proposed service corridor to Wildcat Beach as the way of competently servicing the Wildcat Beach group campsite as well as Glen Camp and as a way of decreasing vehicular use on the much used Bear Valley trail.

3. All the organizations have deep and serious concerns over the lack of protection presently afforded to the tidal zone at Point Reyes. Such areas as Drake's and Limantour Estero along with the seal rookery at Double Point deserve wilderness status. The State's interests in these areas has been minimal with the exception of Limantour Estero which is a Research Natural Area, and we note little activity by the State in the area of patrol or marine resource monitoring during the past years. We accordingly hope that the tidal zone will be managed as a wilderness area and we find this approach consistent with the State's reservation of fishing and mineral rights. We wish to note the following points in this regard:

A. S. 2472 would allow the continued use and operation of Johnson's Oyster Company in Drake's Estero.

B. Although there is little motorboat use in Limantour or Drake's Esteros at present, wilderness status can only enhance and insure such protection if State policy should change.

C. State Fish & Game manpower is quite limited and we feel that such manpower as does exist should concentrate on Tomales Bay, an estuary heavily used by fishermen and hunters.

D. With regard to mineral rights, the State has prohibited all well or drilling operations upon the surface of such lands.

E. We note nothing in the law which precludes the Congress from designating the tidal zone as wilderness despite the reservation of fishing and mineral rights.

4. The organizations all feel that the change to "natural areas" status proposed in S. 2472 will not only reflect current management practices, but that it will afford this extraordinary national asset the true and permanent protection it deserves.

5. The organizations all support the inclusion of Muddy Hollow Road as "potential wilderness" and eventually as a fire trail. We note that this road needs to be reduced in width and even restored in several areas due to severe erosion problems. Its inclusion in wilderness will truly afford the visitor to Point Reyes an exciting park experience for the estero unit is

abundant in wildlife from mountain lion to muskrat and its proximity to the two esteros demands that the private automobile be excluded.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to close with some final observations. It is rare that so many organizations have agreed upon wilderness legislation for a given area. It is also unusual that such wilderness status does not in any way interfere with the manner in which the public presently uses that park. We hope that Congress will recognize the effort that has been made to come up with recommendations that are in harmony with the Wilderness Act and with National Park Service wilderness management guidelines.

In 1855 Chief Seattle of the Duwamish tribe wrote to President Franklin Pierce of the United States the following words: "There is no quiet place in the white man's cities. No place to hear the leaves of spring or the rustle of insect's wings. But perhaps because I am a savage and do not understand, the clatter only seems to insult the ears. And what is there to life if a man cannot hear the lovely cry of a whippoorwill or the argument of the frogs around a pond at night?"

Mr. Chairman, there will indeed be something to life when generations to come can visit a Point Reyes as it was, as it is and as it will always be because Congress in its wisdom saw fit to permanently protect it.

Thank You.

JERRY FRIEDMAN,

Chairman, Marin County Planning Commission.

Senator HANSEN. Let me call the final witness, John Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. MITCHELL. Thank you.

Senator HANSEN. I'm informed, Mr. Mitchell, that Frank Boerger had intended last fall to testify here, and the statement that was prepared by him is to be submitted by you. Am I right about that?

Mr. MITCHELL. Right. Absolutely correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you. Let me say that it may be included in its entirety in the record. We'd be happy to have you summarize your observations.

STATEMENT OF JOHN MITCHELL, SUBCOMMITTEE ON WILDERNESS, CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMISSION

Mr. MITCHELL. My name is John Mitchell. I'm from Del Valle, Calif. I am also a member of the Citizens' Advisory Commission and serve on the Subcommittee on Wilderness of that.

Chairman Frank Boerger, who had previously submitted testimony for November, is unable to be here, and consequently I'm here in his stead.

I think the salient points that our Commission has adopted are reflected in the position paper that is being submitted, as well as Chairman Boerger's comments.

Other than that, our position—that is the position of the Advisory Commission—is very close to the position of S. 2472. Our recommendation is about 36,000-plus acreage, and the request for the 38,000 in S. 2472—there are some minor variations there, which if you wish I could point out.

Senator HANSEN. They're spelled out in this statement?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

Senator HANSEN. I would suspect, with that, I'd just leave it up to your judgment. If they're in here, we certainly will read your full statement—

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

Senator HANSEN [continuing]. With considerable interest, I can assure you. And it may very well be that some members of the subcommittee or the full committee might want to submit a question or two in writing to you.

Mr. MITCHELL. We'd be very happy to respond to any questions.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Mitchell, thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Boerger follows:]

STATEMENT OF FRANK C. BOERGER, CHAIRMAN, GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA CITIZEN'S ADVISORY COMMISSION

My name is Frank Boerger; I am the Chairman of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Citizen's Advisory Commission. Our fifteen-person Commission was appointed in January 1975 by the Secretary of Interior in accordance with the law establishing the Recreation Area. We have been meeting regularly since then to discuss the planning for the development and the preservation of the Park Service areas in the San Francisco Bay region, including the Point Reyes National Seashore.

Over the past few months, we have been considering the possible designation of a portion of Point Reyes as a wilderness area. We recently completed a position paper on the subject which I have attached to this testimony; it is requested that this statement be made a part of the record of this hearing.

There are two major points I would like to emphasize for your consideration. First, the lands recommended for wilderness designation represent a unique combination of opportunities for preservation and use by a variety of people. Because these lands are located in an urban area, pressures for enjoying a wilderness experience can be expected to be high, requiring special provisions for maintenance. The balancing of the various interests represented by our recommendations was derived from a series of public hearings and subcommittee task force meetings. The compromises presented have won acceptance from representatives of each sector of the public that expressed concern. It is therefore hoped that the entire recommendation can be included in the legislation and the Committee report, so that the special provisions necessary at Point Reyes are firmly established. In that way, future administrative decisions can be assured of being in consonance with the principles and the details recommended.

A second major consideration is the position of the State of California regarding the tideland areas. This matter came to our attention after our many meetings were completed. We have not had an opportunity to try to resolve any differences in intent. We do believe that this matter can be negotiated successfully so that all parties will be satisfied.

In summary, our Commission wants me to indicate to you that we sincerely request that you adopt our recommendations, for we feel that we have represented the interests and feelings of the people of our area in a straight-forward, unbiased way that, in fact, is in the best interests of the United States of America.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to present the Commission's recommendations on this matter.

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMISSION, WILDER- NESS COMMITTEE

INTRODUCTION

The intrinsic values of the natural, historic and scenic resources of both the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore are remarkable. These values offer opportunities to people everywhere, but their importance is multiplied many times by the unusual proximity of the parklands to the five million people of the San Francisco Bay region. Opportunities for use by these people should be maximized to the greatest extent possible without eroding the qualities that constitute the park's basic appeal. When considering wilderness legislation, it is extremely important to recognize clearly the need to ameliorate the impact of intensive use.

Historically, there has been strong public demand to designate legally a large portion of Point Reyes National Seashore as a wilderness area. While ideally the determination of suitable wilderness lands should be accomplished as a result of the overall planning effort for both the National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the commission feels that it is appropriate to make a positive recommendation for wilderness at this time.

Subsequent to recent public testimony the chairman of the commission appointed a subcommittee to study the matter in detail. The committee has held numerous meetings and interviews with people representing a diversity of viewpoints on wilderness. This report reflects a consensus reached through the joint efforts of many people and the current attitude of the commission based on knowledge available at this time.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS AREA

An important factor in considering wilderness for the seashore was the intent of the commission that desirable existing uses be allowed to continue. This factor, as well as a recognition of outstanding scenic and scientific values, is reflected in the proposed wilderness boundaries shown in Exhibit "A".

Nearly all of the Douglas fir forest, coastal terraces and waters of the southern half of the seashore are included within the recommended wilderness. This area displays the most impressive wilderness values in the park and has been further protected since the initial establishment of the Seashore by the prohibition of automobile access.

The four existing backcountry camps in this unit are popular and valuable facilities that allow visitors to enrich their understanding and appreciation of the Seashore through an overnight stay. Due to intensive use, adequate maintenance of these camps presently requires regular servicing by motorized vehicles and therefore will be reached by corridors outside the wilderness area.

Two wilderness units are recommended for the northern half of the Seashore. They are separated by an area that includes the "pastoral zone" (designated in the enabling legislation to continue to accommodate ranching activities) and the access roads that serve most of the Seashore's popular beaches.

The first unit includes the western flanks of Mount Vision and Point Reyes Hill, Drakes and Limantour Esteros, and the lands that connect those features. It also includes Limantour Spit and the waters and tidelands adjacent to it. Crossing the center of this unit, the Muddy Hollow trail is paralleled by power lines which prevent its inclusion in wilderness at this time. Until the lines are relocated, we recommend that this strip be designated as "potential wilderness."

The second unit includes Tomales Point, Abbotts Lagoon, the cliffs of the Point Reyes headlands, and the narrow strip of beach and dune area connecting them. The following areas along the beach strip have been excluded from the proposed wilderness: (1) Private lands containing telecommunications facilities; (2) One-half mile segments at the two main beach access points; and (3) An area adjacent to the south beach access where private land, existing structures and a long-term lease at this time prevent a positive recommendation for wilderness.

This unit also includes the ¼ mile strip of offshore waters from the tip of Tomales Point to the southern tip of the headlands. An access corridor to McClure's Beach as well as the navigable waters of Tomales Bay have been excluded.

TRAIL MAINTENANCE

Because a major portion of Point Reyes has been a heavily used de facto wilderness since its establishment as a park, trails are unquestionably one of its most important visitor use facilities. The Pacific forest environment in which most of the trails are found generates prolific vegetative growth making trail maintenance especially important. It has been apparent to this commission that the National Park Service's future ability to maintain effectively the Seashore's trails at an acceptable standard under the restrictions of the Wilderness Act has represented the most critical issue to those people concerned over possible wilderness designation. Fire protection has been a chief concern.

Although National Park Service staff has indicated that accessibility to mechanized equipment is not critical to adequate fire protection, local concern over this matter, stemming from several past major fires in other portions of

the county, has convinced us to recommend specific provision for fire protection needs within the legislation.

Recognizing that the Wilderness Act would allow the emergency use of suitable trails within the seashore by mechanized fire fighting equipment, it is recommended that, due to special problems relating to vegetation, soils or gradient, the following segments should be specifically designated as routes to be maintained as needed by mechanical equipment to a standard that would allow immediate access to emergency vehicles, fire trucks and trailered equipment: (1) The Lake Ranch trail from its junction with the Five Brooks trail to its terminus at the Coast Trail; (2) The southwestern fork of the Ridge trail from its junction with the Pablo Point trail southward to its junction with the Bolinas Mesa road; (3) The trail connecting Glen Camp with the Bear Valley trail; (4) One mile of the southern extremity of the Bear Valley trail; and (5) The Muddy Hollow trail (after it qualifies for wilderness designation).

Many individuals and groups expressed apprehension about the ability to maintain trail standards acceptable to hikers and horsemen within a Point Reyes wilderness. Generally, we are convinced that the National Park Service can adequately maintain by "minimum tool" those portions of the trail system not included in the above. However, one trail deserves mention here as requiring special attention and should be so recognized in wilderness legislation. The Coast trail from the Palomarin trailhead extending northwest to Wildcat Camp traverses an area that is exceptionally unstable geologically as well as being scenically superlative. It is almost certain that the same kind of landslides that produced this area's attractive lakes in the recent past will render the trails impassable in the future. To repair such damage on this popular route using only hand tools would in our opinion prove unnecessarily costly. We recommend that mechanized equipment be specifically allowed in this location as required, in the event that major slides do occur.

NONCONFORMING USES

Two activities presently carried on within the seashore existed prior to its establishment as a park and have since been considered desirable by both the public and park managers. Because they both entail use of motorized equipment, specific provision should be made in wilderness legislation to allow the following uses to continue unrestrained by wilderness designation:

1. Ranching operations on that portion of the "pastoral zone" that falls within the proposed wilderness. These operations should be carried out in accordance with generally acceptable local standards of ranching practices and will include such activities as the use of pickup trucks and tractors for the purpose of maintaining necessary ranch roads, stock ponds and fences as well as caring for the health of the stock and periodic supplemental feeding.

2. Operation of Johnson's Oyster Farm including the use of motorboats and the repair and construction of oyster racks and other activities in conformance with the terms of the existing 1,000 acre lease from the State of California.

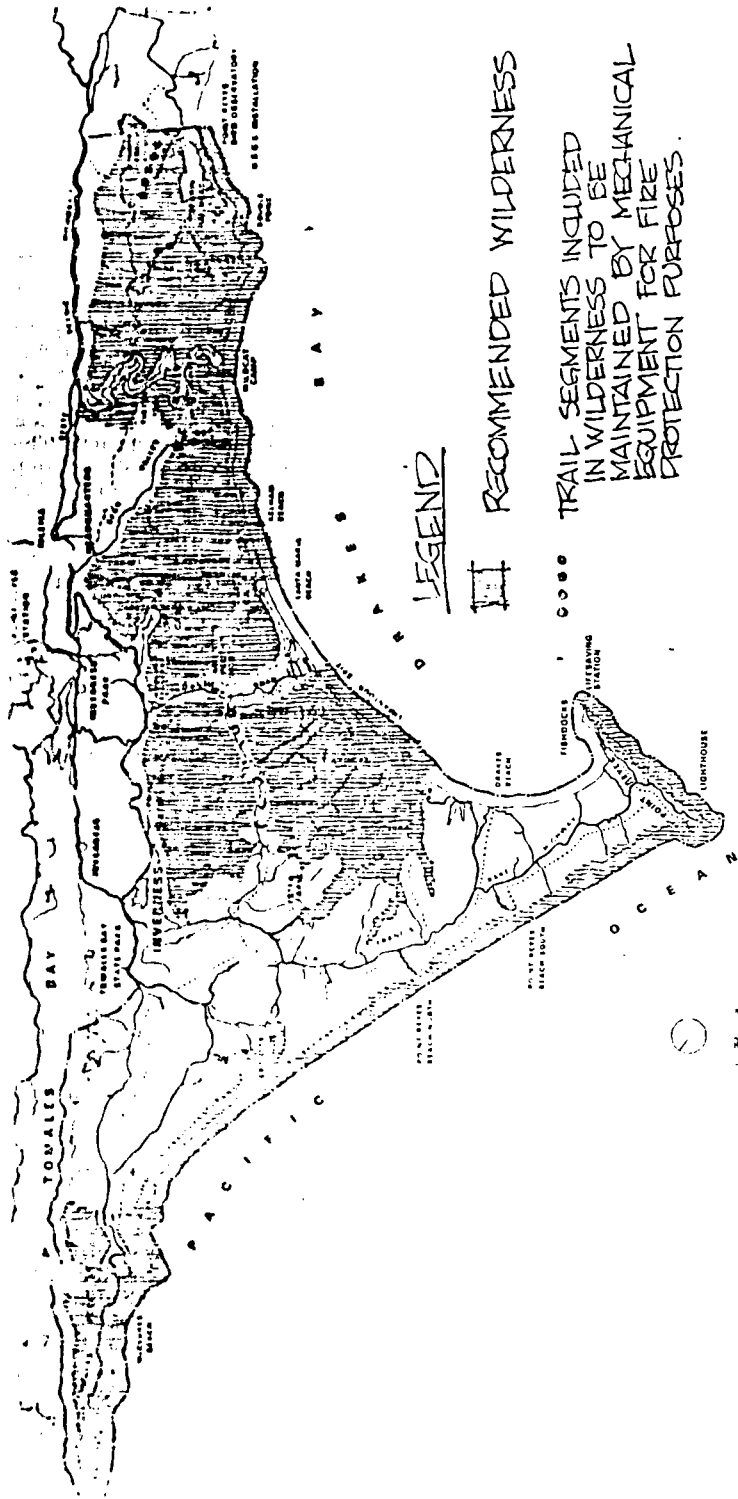
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT NEEDS

The preliminary resource management plan for the seashore (May 1975) recommends a number of actions that could present some conflict with wilderness management. Therefore, the following should be recognized in future legislation.

1. Reintroduction of a herd of tule elk somewhere within the seashore may require construction of fencing to contain the animals. Such a fence should be specifically allowed within wilderness at Point Reyes.

2. Prescribed burning is an activity that is currently proposed only for the bishop pine forest. It may provide management with a tool to accomplish two objectives in other more extensive areas of the seashore: (a) Fuel reduction in high fire hazard areas and (b) maintenance or restoration of biotic communities to conditions deemed desirable through comprehensive resource management studies.

Mechanical tools or conveyances required in the future to accomplish these objectives should be specifically allowed as activities contributing to the protection and enhancement of wilderness values.



GOLDEN GATE NIZA
 CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMISSION
 WILDERNESS PLAN
 POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE
 CALIFORNIA

Senator HANSEN. May I take this occasion, before concluding these hearings today, to thank all of those witnesses who came a long, long way to be here. We appreciate your presence and your interest in a matter that is of great interest to the Nation as a whole.

The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

[Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:]

CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS AREAS

MEMORANDUM FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Many persons have requested that their comments be made part of the printed record. Not all could be accommodated. This volume, however, contains a broad sampling from the mail we have received. We have tried to insure that all points of view have been included and that the weight of comments pro and con has been preserved. Those letters which were not reprinted here remain as part of the Committee's file and they, too, will be considered in our further work on the problems under study.

Over the past several weeks we have received a large number of letters from interested individuals and groups throughout the country, containing their opinion on the proposed bills to designate lands as wilderness.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
San Francisco, Calif., October 22, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Russell Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: It is my understanding that on November 6, 1975 your committee will be hearing HR 8003, a bill introduced by Congressman John Burton designating 38,700 acres within *Point Reyes National Seashore* as a wilderness area.

Point Reyes National Seashore is one of the most beautiful natural areas not only in California, but in the United States. Its magnificent setting is enjoyed by all people who appreciate the out-of-doors.

I feel that it is essential that a substantial portion of this area be designated a wilderness area in order to protect it from misuse and to preserve it in its natural state. There are already too few locations such as this left in the country.

I urge you to support HR 8003.

Best regards,

ROBERT H. MENDELSON,
Supervisor.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE BAY AREA,
October 30, 1975.

Hon. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Jr.,
Park and Recreation Subcommittee,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The League of Women Voters of the Bay Area, representing 4800 members in nine Bay Area counties, has supported measures that would provide a variety of parks and open space for the past ten years. The League is now requesting your committee's support of the wilderness designation within the Point Reyes National Seashore as outlined in SB 2472.

It is our particular concern that the citizens of the Bay Area have the opportunity to enjoy many types of outdoor experiences. This bill will provide for protection of the fragile tidelands and esteros, the Douglas fir forests and the other natural features of the proposed wilderness area. Also included is ample access for trail maintenance and fire protection and for continued use of McClure's beach and Tomales Bay for boating and fishing.

Your committee's support of this designation will ensure that portions of the seashore are left in their natural state for the enjoyment of all citizens.

Yours truly,

GERI STEWART,
President.

MARIN AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Tiburon, Calif., October 30, 1975.

Re Senate bills 8002 and 8003.

Hon. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JOHNSTON: We understand that these bills regarding wilderness status for Point Reyes National Seashore will be heard before your subcommittee on November 6.

The Board of Directors of Marin Audubon Society, representing 3,000 Audubon members, strongly endorses wilderness status for the areas of Point Reyes described in these bills. We urge that the tidelands and other submerged lands be included in the wilderness designation. Tidal areas along the coastline, and estuaries such as Limantour Estero and Drakes Bay are extremely rich wildlife habitat. Every effort should be made to preserve and protect these natural resources.

Sincerely yours,

JEAN STARKWEATHER,
President.

MARIN CONSERVATION LEAGUE,
San Rafael, Calif., October 31, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: The Marin Conservation League is pleased to address this letter to you and your committee. You have done very well by us in this county in recent years with Point Reyes National Seashore and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Our 1,500 member, 41-year-old organization strongly supports the Wilderness Area proposal for Point Reyes encompassed in S 2472. We have long advocated the need for wilderness protection in Point Reyes. This beautiful, fragile turf, vegetation, and shore should be preserved for today's citizens and tomorrow's in its natural state. This wilderness proposal is not unduly large, we believe. It comprises less than one-third of the acreage of Point Reyes and GGNRA combined. It lies within 90 minutes driving time of 1.8 million people and within two hours of 4.7 million. Few federal parks face the threat of such massive use by a near-by population, and face it year 'round. Point Reyes is something special to those many millions who live in the interior of California and the continental United States. It is ocean shoreline at its most beautiful, and it is close to San Francisco. We should preserve its splendor. S 2472 will do this.

MCI has concerns about some uses and conditions in the proposed Wilderness Area. For example, the big walk-in campground at Wildcat Camp might better be reduced in scope or phased out.

In general, MCI believes that permanent roads and regular motorized vehicle use for maintenance in the Wilderness Area is a doubtful need and detracts from the very reason for being of wilderness category.

We recommend controlled burns in the Bishop pines forest and Douglas fir forest and we do not object to the non-conforming use of the Johnson Oyster Co. operation in Drakes Estero.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. RAAB,
President.

MARIN CONSERVATION LEAGUE,
San Rafael, Calif., February 24, 1976.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: Our 1,500 member, 41 year old organization strongly supports the Wilderness Area proposal for Point Reyes encompassed in S 2472. We have long advocated the need for wilderness protection in Point Reyes. This beautiful, fragile turf, vegetation, and shore should be preserved for today's citizens and tomorrow's in its natural state. This wilderness proposal is not unduly large, we believe. It comprises less than one-third of the acreage of Point Reyes and GGNRA combined. It lies within 90 minutes driving time

of 1.8 million people and within two hours of 4.7 million. Few federal parks face the threat of such massive use by a near-by population, and face it year 'round. Point Reyes is something special to those many millions who live in the interior of California and the continental United States. It is ocean shoreline at its most beautiful, and it is close to San Francisco. We should preserve its splendor. S 2472 will do this.

MCI strongly urges inclusion in Wilderness of the quarter-mile strip of tidelands and Drake's Estero. The fragile and important estero must have protection from recreational motor boats. The beaches must be protected from off-road vehicles.

We recommend controlled burns in the Bishop pines forest and Douglas fir forest and we do not object to the non-conforming use of the Johnson Oyster Co. operation in Drake's Estero.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. RAAB,
President.

COLLEGE OF MARIN,
Kentfield, Calif., November 3, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: While the plans for creating a 38,700 acre wilderness in the Point Reyes Seashore were running smoothly, many of us have sat back comfortably in silence. Now with Governor Brown's recent stand, it seems urgent that we express our strong support of an expanded wilderness in Point Reyes. As a biologist I firmly believe that the Double Point sea lion rookery and fragile Estero cuntry *must* be protected. These are two of the most biologically rich and inaccessible areas left in the Bay Area. Please!!!

Furthermore, I am in a unique position to describe a program (MARIN ADVENTURES) which dispells many of the notions that wilderness area classification for Point Reyes would make it unreasonably difficult for older, younger and less able people to enjoy it. This year at the College of Marin we initiated a program in which we take people through Point Reyes backpacking overnight ("Family Backpacking") and family horseback riding (naturalist-led horseback trips). During the past four months we have led 200 people on these activities (20 people on 10 trips). In each case we provide both an ecologist and a skills instructor for the weekend. These activities are provided for older adults and families with young children. In addition to weekend use of the remote corners of the Seashore, we are offering one-day canoe trips, sailing and naturalist-led trips.

I sincerely believe that the preservation of Point Reyes in its wilderness quality is the only answer to protecting its unique values. Hopefully the kind of model we are designing at the College will suggest to other groups ways of getting the less able or knowledgeable into undisturbed areas. I heartily endorse Senators Cranston and Tunney's bill S 2472.

Sincerely,

DAN CAMPBELL,
Coordinator, Marin Adventures.

TOMALES BAY ASSOCIATION,
Pt. Reyes Station, Calif., November 3, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: The Tomales Bay Association, an organization of property owners and voting residents of the area immediately adjacent to the Point Reyes National Seashore, is in support of SB 2472 introduced by Senators Tunney and Cranston, which would designate approximately 38,700

acres of the Point Reyes National Seashore as wilderness area. Accordingly we are in full agreement with the recommendations of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Citizens Advisory Commission, which endorses this bill with minor changes to suit local and particular needs.

Such minor adjustments, however, do not include the lopping off of approximately 10,000 acres of tidelands around Tomales Point, Drake's and the other Esteros, and Double Point. These areas are of particular ecological sensitivity and include breeding grounds for Leopard sharks and rookeries for harbor seals. They are the winter home of tens of thousands of shorebirds, waterfowl, and pelagic birds of numerous species. I understand that there may be opposition from the State of California to the designation of the tidelands as wilderness. I would suggest that you do all you can to hold firm against the State bureaucracy in this matter because it is claiming a right to perform a service which it is not in fact performing. However, if you find it impossible to hold firm, I would urge you to recommend to Congress that it instruct the National Park Service to manage the tidelands as if they were wilderness.

As recently as two days ago, I attended a National Park Service sponsored public planning workshop in San Francisco for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the Point Reyes National Seashore, which was attended by numerous city dwellers. There was virtually unanimous agreement that the Point Reyes National Seashore was of particular value to city dwellers as a natural area located within easy travelling distance of the city. They want to have its natural quality preserved. Because the wilderness designation is the best possible means of retention of this natural quality, I believe our organization's support of the maximum amount of wilderness expresses not only our viewpoint but that of the overwhelming sentiment of urban dwellers as well.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM S. HOWE, JR.,
President.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION COMMITTEE OF WEST MARIN,
Point Reyes Station, Calif., November 3, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Interior Committee on Insular Affairs,
Russell Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Environmental Action Committee of West Marin has been following with great interest and concern the issue of Wilderness Classification for Pt. Reyes National Seashore since the inception of public hearings on this matter.

We would like to take this opportunity to strongly urge your endorsement of the specific recommendations made by the GGNRA Citizens' Advisory Committee on this issue.

In our view, the following are of particular importance:

1. *Tidelands*.—These are the most ecologically sensitive areas within the Seashore, containing, as they do, rich habitat and breeding areas for a wide variety of flora and fauna. We feel it to be in the best possible public interest to preserve for future generations this source and resource of marine life through inclusion as Wilderness.

2. *Dunes*.—The exposed sandy beaches and dunes of Pt. Reyes play an important role in beach stabilization and shore configuration, as well as being a repository of wild life and wildflowers. Again, we feel that Wilderness classification will best protect these fragile areas from destruction by dune buggies and other forms of high-intensity use which have been causing serious problems in other parts of our coastline.

3. *Fire trails*.—We hope that your committee will specifically describe and endorse the fire trail network recommended by the GGNRA Citizens' Advisory Committee for the purpose of fully clarifying methods of fire protection within Pt. Reyes National Seashore.

4. *Wildcat beach service corridor*.—Our organization endorses a group campsite as appropriate within Pt. Reyes and feels that Wildcat Beach is one of

the most interesting and environmentally sound locations. We therefore urge the maintenance of a service corridor in this area for the health and safety of group camp visitors.

5. *Reclassification*.—Inasmuch as Pt. Reyes National Seashore is endowed with such a wide variety of natural resources, thus far mainly unchanged and undiminished, it seems to us that the best way to preserve this desirable state would be to reclassify the entire Park from a Recreational to a Natural Area. Such legislation would ensure that our children and grandchildren would continue to be the beneficiaries of what we have been lucky enough to enjoy.

Finally, we want to thank you for allowing us to share our concerns with you and leave you to your deliberations with full confidence that you will treat with great care one of our treasured national resources.

Sincerely yours,

SUSANNA JACOB,
Chairman.

MARIN ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM,
Tiburon, Calif., November 1, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: Members of the Marin County Environmental Forum would like to emphasize their support of the Tunney-Cranston bill (S-2472), particularly endorsing the recommendations of the Pt. Reyes National Seashore Wilderness made by the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Citizens Advisory Commission.

Wilderness designation is important for the full area as outlined: The southern cliffs and forest, the esteros area, and the Pt. Reyes beach.

Wilderness areas, under the Wilderness Act, are not exclusionary but are for public use for "recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historical" purposes. The wilderness designation would preserve this natural, fragile area for future generations as a certainty, which could not be changed except by an act of Congress.

The proposed legislation is not inconsistent with mineral and fishing rights reserved by the state of California; it enhances the protection given to the unique marine resources of Pt. Reyes.

We heartily support the passage of this bill.

Sincerely,

NANCY WISE,
President.

LAW OFFICES OF LEONARD & DOLE,
San Francisco, Calif., November 6, 1975.

During the past 49 years I have traveled thru every square mile of Yosemite National Park. I served on the Yosemite Master Plan Term from 1967 to 1971. I have visited most of the National Parks and Wilderness Areas of the United States. My comments as to the Yosemite Wilderness Bill are as follows:

1. *Boundary Lines*.—National park boundaries are historic, well known, and usually a clear demarcation between the true wilderness of the park, and commercial activities on the outside. Congress should be proud of those boundaries, and should fix the Wilderness boundary precisely on the park line. That would provide maximum protection for the wilderness within the park.

2. *Roads*.—I agree that sufficient room should be allowed for reasonable realignment of roads, without the burden and danger of requiring an Act of Congress. The road "corridor" should be a minimum, sufficient only for that purpose.

3. *Old Tioga Road*.—A "motor nature trail" from Aspen Valley to White Wolf will not provide as much benefit in the long run, as would final closure of the old road, thus permitting a far larger continuous area of middle elevation Wilderness to the north of the new Tioga Road.

4. *Hetch Hetchy*—The Wilderness boundaries should be drawn at the current maximum high water line of Hetch Hetchy and Lake Eleanor. This is very important from a legal point of view, since the 1976 Yosemite Wilderness Act would, as a later act of Congress, amend the 1913 Raker Act. This would prevent adding height to either dam which would cause additional destruction of park values.

5. *Illilouette*—The 1971 Master Plan Team unanimously rejected any access by aerial tramway from below, and any mechanical ski or hotel development on the Illilouette Ridge.

6. *Wilderness Reserve*—I admire this concept in the Bill which avoids the dangers of the old proposals of "enclaves" or "exclusions" from Wilderness. All zoning legislation has to provide for nonconforming uses, since no large area of land ever has a single type of use at any one time. The Wilderness Act itself wisely provides for classification as Wilderness *subject to* the nonconforming uses that are there at the time of classification. Thus all of the older proposed "enclaves" of nonwilderness within Yosemite should be classified as Wilderness "subject to" the nonconforming use. The difference is immense, both legal and psychological. An "enclave" implies permanence, and authority to do as one pleases within the area. A "nonconforming" use is only by permission, and once that use ceases for any reason, the land then continues on in its original "zone" as Wilderness.

It is unwisely burdensome on the park, the Executive Branch, and the Legislative Branch to have to legislate each of these "enclaves" into Wilderness as the nonconforming use ceases. Moreover, it is dangerous to the park, since all sorts of "amendments" could be quietly added to the pending legislation. It would be even more hazardous if these little additions and exclusions to Wilderness were lost in "omnibus bills" which have been proposed to care for such details.

The language of S. 97 is excellent. By its concept of "Wilderness Reserve," when the Wilderness of Yosemite is established by legislation next year subject to the nonconforming use, then none of the burden and danger of such future details need take up the time of Congress.

7. *In conclusion*, the Wilderness Bill for Yosemite is excellent in its broad scope. It needs strengthening as noted above.

Please make this a part of the Hearing Record.

Respectfully,

RICHARD M. LEONARD.

LAW OFFICES OF LEONARD & DOLE,
San Francisco, Calif., March 15, 1976.

I admire and support this excellent Wilderness Bill. Please make this a part of the hearing record.

During the past 50 years I have traveled thru every square mile of Yosemite National Park. I served on the Yosemite Master Plan Team from 1967 to 1971. I have visited most of the National Parks and Wilderness Areas of the United States. My comments as to the Yosemite Wilderness Bill are as follows:

1. *Boundary Lines*—National park boundaries are historic, well known, and usually a clear demarcation between the true wilderness of the park and commercial activities on the outside. Congress should be proud of those boundaries, and should fix the Wilderness boundary precisely on the park line. That would provide maximum protection for the wilderness within the park.

2. *Roads*—I agree that sufficient room should be allowed along present routings for reasonable realignment of roads, without the burden of requiring an Act of Congress. The road "corridor" should be a minimum, sufficient only for that purpose.

3. *Old Tioga Road*—A "motor nature trail" from Aspen Valley to White Wolf will not provide as much benefit in the long run, as would final closure of the old road, thus permitting a far larger continuous area of middle elevation Wilderness to the north of the new Tioga Road.

4. *Hetch Hetchy*—The Wilderness boundaries should be drawn at the current maximum high water line of Hetch Hetchy and Lake Eleanor. This is

very important from a legal point of view, since the 1976 Yosemite Wilderness Act would, as a later act of Congress, amend the 1913 Raker Act. This would prevent adding height to either dam which would cause additional destruction of park values.

5. *Glacier Point and Illilouette*—The 1971 Master Plan Team unanimously rejected any access by aerial tramway from below, and any mechanical ski or hotel development on the Illilouette Ridge.

6. *Wilderness Reserve*—I admire this concept in the Bill which avoids the dangers of the old proposals of "enclaves" or "exclusions" from Wilderness. All zoning legislation has to provide for nonconforming uses, since no large area of land ever has a single type of use at any time. The Wilderness Act itself wisely provides for classification as Wilderness *subject to* the nonconforming uses that are there at the time of classification. Thus all of the older proposed "enclaves" of nonwilderness within Yosemite should be classified as Wilderness "subject to" the nonconforming use. The difference is immense, both legal and psychological. An "enclave" implies permanence, and authority to do as one pleases within the area. A "nonconforming" use is only by permission, cannot be changed, and once that use ceases for any reason, the land then continues on in its original "zone" as Wilderness.

It is unwisely burdensome on the park, the Executive Branch, and the Legislative Branch to have to legislate each of these "enclaves" into Wilderness as the nonconforming use ceases. Moreover, it is dangerous to the park, since all sorts of "amendments" could be quietly added to the pending legislation. It would be even more hazardous if these little additions and exclusions to Wilderness were lost in "omnibus bills" which have been proposed to care for such details.

The language of S. 97 is excellent. By its concept of "Wilderness Reserve," when the Wilderness of Yosemite is established by legislation subject to the nonconforming use, then one of the burden and danger of such future details need take up the time of Congress when the use finally ends in the future.

7. *In conclusion*, the Wilderness Bill for Yosemite is excellent in its broad scope. It needs strengthening as noted above.

Respectfully,

RICHARD M. LEONARD.

GOLDEN GATE AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Berkeley, Calif., February 18, 1976.

HON. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: We are very pleased and grateful that our letter of January 15 is to be included in the official hearing record.

We feel very strongly about the fate of Yosemite since it sits in our California backyard. Our society had representatives at all the Yosemite Master Planning Task Force meetings. The concensus of opinion about these meetings was that they were a sham; a waste of the taxpayer's money (in excess of \$200,000) to produce the questionnaire that was mailed to over 48,000 people.

We felt (and so stated to the Planning Team) that a far better use of that money would have been to educate the public as to why Yosemite should be preserved, not what facilities should be provided. The point that bothers us most of all was the fact that the Yosemite Master Planning Task Force Team thought the public could be fooled by this smoke screen of words which were meaningless. When confronted by Golden Gate Audubon Society with the fact that Yosemite is too commercial and in grave danger of becoming more so, the Yosemite Task Force Team Captain replied that future generations would have a different concept of wilderness and parks.

We thank you for your committee's stand on the extremely important subject of the preservation of our wilderness areas.

Sincerely,

MRS. ROBERT C. JOHNSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Madison, Wis., December 2, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: I fully support Senators Tunney and Cranston in their efforts to have wilderness areas established at Yosemite, Point Reyes, and Pinnacles.

The appeal of these areas is primarily due to their quality of "wildness." It makes little sense to "improve" these areas with the development of trails, roads, and camping grounds.

I suggest that the areas are enjoyed and appreciated to the fullest extent in their natural, wild state.

As an active environmentalist in Wisconsin, I stress the importance of preserving as much as possible the natural state of the environment everywhere—particularly in our national parks.

I would appreciate it very much if you would keep me informed of this issue.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS LAFOLLETTE,
Secretary of State.

WORLD-OF-ROCKHOUNDS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Artesia, Calif., March 24, 1976.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The proposed legislation to reclassify the Pinnacles National Monument in California has been reviewed by the World-Of-Rockhounds Association and would like to have our views included in the proceedings on the measure.

The Monument now has a camp ground and serves many of the citizens of California as well as those visiting the state. If the Monument is reclassified to Wilderness, the camp ground would have to be closed in order to fulfill the requirements of the Act, which would force those that have enjoyed visiting the Monument to find other camping facilities.

The reclassifying of public land such as this is not having the effect that was argued in favor of the Wilderness Act. The result has been to keep the American People off their land while those that were charged with administering the land have a lesser work load. Which means more public servants doing less, enjoying the "public land" more while the taxpayer is forced to remain outside these Wilderness Areas wishing he had the leisure time the administrators have to enjoy the land that is rightfully his.

We strongly believe and urge that the Monument would better serve the taxpayers by remaining as it is administratively and improve the facilities providing space for more people to enjoy nature's wonders.

Sincerely yours,

VIRGIL H. THOMAS,
Chairman, National Affairs Research.

CHICAGO MOUNTAINEERING CLUB,
Naperville, Ill., November 14, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: The Chicago Mountaineering Club is a forty-five year old organization of about 200 members interested in the quality of our natural environment—especially mountainous areas.

We would very much like to see all commercialized concessions removed from all National Parks and Monuments like has been going on at Zion Na-

tional Park. We agree with much of the current Task Force Study of Yosemite—to remove commercial concessions and enhance the wilderness character of the park. We would like to see wilderness areas established in Yosemite, Point Reyes and Pinnacles National Monument.

We feel, like most citizens of the United States, that we can not and must not go on exploiting our natural resources and wilderness areas for the profits of few, but rather preserve and protect them for the recreational and aesthetic pleasure of all.

We hope that you will do what you can to help.

Respectfully yours,

PATRICIA K. ARMSTRONG,
CMC Conservation Chairperson.

INVERNESS ASSOCIATION,
Inverness, Marin County, Calif., October 28, 1975.

Senator J. BARRETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: The Inverness Association would like to take this opportunity to express its support for SB #2472, which will be heard before your Committee on November 6, 1975. Members of the Association have contributed a great deal of input on Wilderness via the GGNRA Citizen's Advisory Commission, and we strongly urge you to consider carefully and positively their Wilderness recommendations for the Point Reyes National Seashore.

We especially call to your attention the inclusion in the Wilderness Area of the one-quarter-mile wide strip of tidelands and the inclusion of Drake's Estero. We feel that these extremely fragile areas deserve your special consideration for several reasons. The shallow Estero waters have long been the location of a seal rookery and leopard shark nursery. To *exclude* this area from Wilderness protection would undoubtedly mean eventual vehicular intrusion along the Estero, and this intrusion could not help but be a threat to the continued use of these protected waters by the seals and sharks as a breeding ground and place to raise their young.

The Estero region has always been capably managed by the National Seashore staff as a "Natural Area". We urge you to consider the negative consequences (i.e. the allowability of motorized off-road vehicles) were this geologically unstable dune-covered land to be managed as a "Recreation Area". The possibility of jeeps and motorcycles having access to the Estero shore and adjoining area is a frightening one.

Finally we urge you to reflect in your Committee report the designation of certain fire-trails (as described by the Citizen's Advisory Commission sub-Committee report) which would, at maximum, be graded and/or cleared for safe access approximately every two years. The Association sees a strong and real need for the establishment of these trails within the proposed Wilderness Area, and does *not* feel that they are incompatible with Wilderness status.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments. We look forward to the prompt passage of SB 2472.

Sincerely yours,

KATE A. WORSLEY,
Chairman, Parks Committee.

MUGU, CALIF., November 20, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: It has recently come to my attention that Senators Cranston and Tunney have been working to have wilderness areas established at the Yosemite, Point Reyes, and Pinnacles National Monument areas of California. I wish to express my full support of their actions to you, and to give them every cooperation in this effort.

As a native Californian, I know the beauty of these areas very well, and I consider it imperative that they be preserved to the fullest extent possible. I can assure you these feelings, and will give my two Senator's ideas the

due consideration that they deserve. To do any less would be tragic, not only for the areas involved, but to the whole cause of conservation, to which I am very much committed.

I will be following closely the progress of these efforts on behalf of the above named areas. Thank you.

Sincerely,

ROBERT J. BYTHER

BERKLEY, CALIF., November 24, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks,
Committee on Interior,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: The purpose of this letter is to urge the support of your committee for S. 72, S. 97, and S. 2472, the Cranston-Tunney bills which would establish broad wildernesses in the Yosemite, Pinnacles, and Point Reyes areas. Having hiked rather extensively in all three areas, and having studied the alternative wilderness proposals, I am convinced that the regions proposed for all wilderness status are indeed worthy of preserving as "forever wild."

Sincerely,

GEORGE STRAUSS

ST. PETER, MINN., December 6, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: This letter is written to express my support of Senators Cranston and Tunney in their efforts to have wilderness areas established at Yosemite, Point Reyes, and Pinnacles, S. 72. I lived in California at one time and find their bill very important to me and my children. Please lend your committee's support to S. 72.

Thank you very much for your concern and action for wilderness designation for these national parks under S. 72.

Sincerely,

TYRONE L. STEEN

LARKSPUR, CALIF., November 10, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SEN. JOHNSTON: This letter is to support Tunney-Cranston bill (S-2472). The loss of thousands of acres from Point Reyes National Seashore would be a tremendous loss to every citizen of this country who enjoys nature, not to mention to the animals who live there.

We urge you to pass S-2472 without change. Everyone who ever has or will visit Point Reyes will be grateful.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

DR. AND MRS. JAY SALZMAN.

KENSINGTON, CALIF., October 31, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: This is to express my strong and emphatic support for Tunney's bill to designate lands in the Point Reyes National Sea-

shore, California, as wilderness and to designate the Seashore as a natural area of the National Park System.

Only this proposed designation will provide this unique area with the necessary protection to preserve it in its present state. Strong support of maximum protection under the law for Point Reyes has been voiced at innumerable public meetings over the past few years.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. H. Helmut Loring.
Mrs. H. HELMUT LOBING.

TIBURON, CALIF., November 12, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: One of the great needs of our society is the peace, quiet and enjoyment of nature that is often provided by so-called Wilderness Area of our National Parks. There is little left in this country. Please lend your support for the largest possible Wilderness Areas for our Parks. Most particularly for: Yosemite—S. 97, Pinnacles—S. 72, and Pt. Reyes—S. 2472.

I am a senior citizen and I shudder at what this country will be like for my children and grandchildren if a continuation of our developmental ways continues for all our land. Some parts must be saved from devastation.

Yours Truly,

LEONARD H. BROWN, JR.

LOS GATOS, CALIF., November 14, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR JOHNSTON: I ask you to support the work of Senator Cranston and Senator Tunney to establish wilderness areas at Point Reyes, the Pinnacles, and Yosemite. These sites are spectacular, unique and contrasting. At the Pinnacles, I feel that the whole world is the dry, sweet-smelling hills inhabited only by lizards and strange shaped towers. At Point Reyes, I am similarly totally captured into a world of ocean sun or fog, and foothills of diverse wildflowers and shrubs. The magic of these places will only be experienced by future generations if their integrity is defended by designating them wilderness areas. Please do what you can to attain that end.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

DONNA BECKER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., November 20, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: I support Senators Cranston and Tunney in their efforts to have wilderness areas established at Yosemite, Point Reyes and Pinnacles.

I oppose the Park Service plan to build a road that would bisect Pinnacles. Such a road would adversely effect the integrity of the backcountry in this rather small national monument.

I am even more upset about Park Service proposals to build another road north of the present Tioga Road. I do not believe another road is necessary; rather, building another road is contrary to the Park Service's attempt to limit vehicular traffic in the valley. The park service's proposal to withdraw Little Yosemite Valley from wilderness status unwise. Even if done to increase

use and maintenance level, this could well be done while retaining wilderness status. The stupidity of these proposals is topped by their outrageous proposal to construct a tramway up the cliffs between Glacier Point and Yosemite Valley, and to exclude the 30-acre enclaves surrounding the five high Sierra Camps from wilderness status. These presently non conforming exceptions to wilderness status will be protected when their facilities are no longer used only if they are included within the wilderness area.

Sincerely,

LINDA L. TEDESCHI.

BERKELEY, CALIF., November 5, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: I wish to voice my support for S 2472 and its companion legislation, HR 8003, which would establish a 38,700 acre wilderness plan for Point Reyes National Seashore.

Point Reyes National Seashore is one of my favorite areas for hiking and relaxation in all of California. Yet most of its trailheads can be reached in less than 1 1/4 hours of driving from my home in Berkeley. I frequently go to the southern portion of the Seashore, an area included in the present wilderness bills. This area includes Bass, Pelican, and Crystal Lakes as well as Wildcat Beach and Alamere Falls. On my last trip to this area three weeks ago. I was glad to see that the last evidence of an old ranch house was almost completely gone.

For me, the major attraction of Point Reyes National Seashore is its wilderness. Once inside the park, one cannot see any signs of civilization, but more importantly, you know that there are not any roads or houses around for miles. This feeling cannot be duplicated in a park where you know there is development just around the corner.

Therefore, I urge you to give your support to S 2472 and vote for a measure that will give maximum protection to Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

ROBERT G. CROW,
Attorney-at-Law.

P.S. Please also support the wilderness plans for Yosemite (S. 97) and Pinnacles (S. 72).

ALBANY, CALIF., November 15, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: As one who enjoys being in those wonderful areas of nature uncluttered by civilization, and who fears the effects on our national psyche of the loss of such areas, I wish to register my support for Bills S. 97, S. 72, and S. 2472. Introduced by Senators Cranston and Tunney, to establish larger wilderness area in Yosemite, Pinnacles, and Point Reyes than the Park Service proposed. Thank you for your consideration of my opinion.

Sincerely,

WAYNE LEE, Ph. D.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., November 7, 1975.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: For anybody who has visited Yosemite Park or Point Reyes or the Pinnacles National Monument, like I have, it is a must that this irreplaceable segment of our natural heritage should be preserved for future generations.

The two Senators from California, Cranston and Tunney need your cooperation to have wilderness areas established in these sites of unusual natural splendor and beauty. This issue is not only for California but all people in-

clined to visit these areas. The preservation of priceless wilderness is the only action rational people can take having become aware of the onslaught of the environment by humanity and its technology. We Americans can be proud that we do not suffer from the destruction of the environment which other industrialized countries like Japan suffer from.

I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

STEVEN LERMAN.

BERKELEY, CALIF., November 3, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I understand that your Subcommittee will hold hearings on November 6 concerning bills which would increase the size of wilderness areas in Yosemite National Park, Pinnacles National Monument, and Point Reyes National Seashore. The bills are respectively S. 97, S. 72 and S. 2472. I strongly support the passage of these bills. I have spent a considerable amount of time in both Yosemite and Point Reyes and am convinced that the national parks program could be enhanced if these particular areas were expanded and given fuller protection through designation as wilderness areas. I am much less familiar with the Pinnacles area but support similar legislation in this case also.

I strongly support passage of the above bills as significant contributions to the nations wildlife and ecosystems, as well as to the health and education of people who visit these areas.

Sincerely,

GARY W. HAWK.

WAWONA, CALIF., November 3, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR JOHNSTON: I understand that on November 6, 1975, the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation which you chair will hold hearings on wilderness proposals for Yosemite National Park, Pinnacles National Monument, and Point Reyes National Seashore.

I am not very familiar with what legislation has been introduced with regard to portions of these park areas being classified under the Wilderness Act as wilderness areas. But it seems that their being areas in the National Park system is, in these cases, complimentary, to their being, in the most part, classified as wilderness and given the additional protection and distinction that such classification provides.

I feel that generally the National Park Service proposals are inadequate. So I am writing to urge you and your subcommittee to support other bills such as S. 97, S. 72 and S. 2472 that would create larger wildernesses in fewer and more complete units.

When transcripts from these hearings become available, I would appreciate receiving a copy.

Sincerely,

STEVE HARRISON.

BERKELEY, CALIF., November 3, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: Two weeks ago in getting acquainted with the California coast, I was invited to a private home bordering on Point Reyes National Seashore. Coming from New England I found it difficult to believe

that soil so close to the ocean could be so fragile and fine. Walking out into the National Seashore property I was impressed by its beauty but also aware of the difficulty of natural regeneration of ground cover in that area.

My limited awareness of the above-entitled legislation impells me nevertheless to indicate my support for a wilderness designation of three section of the Point Reyes National Seashore.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR R. BOONE.

NOVATO, CALIF., November 5, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: I am writing to you to express my interest in and concern about legislation to establish wilderness areas within the Point Reyes National Seashore.

In my view the Point Reyes area is one of the most beautiful in the state of California. I have spent many pleasant days hiking there. It is an area alive with an incredible abundance of both plants and animals. One of my most pleasant memories on any hike I have taken is from Point Reyes. On Christmas eve day of last year when the park was nearly deserted I came upon a beautiful white buck of a type of deer that I understand lives only in Point Reyes.

I hope you will give your strongest support to S 2472. Preservation of this beautiful and unique area is of vital importance.

Sincerely,

CATHERINE PETERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., November 4, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: I urge your support of S 2472, introduced on October 3, 1975, by Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney, for a 38,700 acre wilderness plan for the Point Reyes National Seashore—companion legislation to HR 8003, introduced by Congressman John Burton.

This plan is necessary, I am convinced, to protect a unique natural area that will be invaluable to the citizens of this large metropolitan area.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours very truly,

WALTER J. CRAWFORD, M.D.

GARDENA, CALIF., November 26, 1975.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: Have you ever seen the true majesty of quiet Yosemite when you happen to turn down just the right footpath and hike far into the deafening silence? Suddenly the sound of an over-boisterous muffler pierces the calm and reality slaps you back in the face. We need wilderness areas there.

Have you ever stood at the point of Point Reyes and feel the cool wind there lick your face? At times it's so quiet the surf far below is magnified in the sultry breeze and the swaying gold of the field is like a sea on the planet of Crimson. We need to keep the wilderness there. Wilderness should not be some place easy to get to; hence the name: Wilderness. It should not be polluted with the same things our cities are.

We need places where people can go. People who are troubled; people who need to get in touch with nature; people who are inspired with beauty. We need places where people can go to lose the troubles of congestion and noise. Places that will inspire thoughts of greatness and beauty instead of despair and ugliness. It's time people learned to live a little more closely with Nature when now is the time we need her so much.

Please, Senator Johnston, we need to have you support the workings of Senators Cranston and Tunney of California to establish these areas for protection of our vanishing wilderness. The areas in question are Yosemite, Point Reyes and Pinnacles National Monument.

May God bless you in your efforts.

SHERBY ROBERTS.

APTOS, CALIF., November 24, 1975.

Re wilderness areas to be established: Yosemite, Point Reyes, and Pinnacles.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BENNETT: I would like to let you and the committee know that I support Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney in their efforts at establishing wilderness areas at the above parks.

I have been a frequent visitor to Yosemite, valley and backcountry; also less frequently to Pinnacles and only parts of two weeks at Point Reyes. I have been all over these three places, however, extensively and on foot.

Each of these has unique features that are rarely, if ever, found anywhere else. There is something very special about them that is very hard to put into words. I can say that the wildness about each of them is their strongest pull. Point Reyes does have some ranches and human activity that is different from the other two—but there are also wide stretches of open country there—all of it worth saving for ourselves and our posterity.

Since Congress passed the Wilderness Act over ten years ago, the establishment of wilderness areas has proceeded with frustrating slowness. Unaccountably, the National Park Service proposes less wilderness than conservationists; yet with our burgeoning population and the even more urgent need to get away from our machine-made world; we need more wilderness, not less.

I would like to comment on the Park Service' proposal for Pinnacles that a motor nature trail be constructed across the northern half and thus leave that area out of wilderness consideration. If anyone really wants to see nature about the worst way to do it is by automobile. Pinnacles is so small (23 square miles); it just doesn't need paving. Our regular highways all over this land go through enough scenic country to satisfy anyone's desire to see nature by car—even though they don't realize how little they really see.

I hope your committee will soon get these proposals before Congress so that their wildernesses can be preserved.

Sincerely,

LEA WOOD.

NEW YORK, N.Y., November 12, 1975.

Hon. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: I understand that Senators Cranston and Tunney have been working for the establishment of wilderness areas at three places in California, one of which is Yosemite. Although my home is New York, I have spent part of three of the last five summers at Yosemite and look forward to future visits. I have travelled a good deal and seen a great many wild and mountain areas, but have never seen anything to exceed Yosemite. I strongly support the efforts of Senators Cranston and Tunney to establish a wilderness area at Yosemite so as to preserve its natural beauty for the

enjoyment of ourselves and generations to come. In its natural state it is a unique resource of this country and we should do nothing to spoil it. Development of any sort will not improve it. Accordingly, I strongly urge your and your Subcommittee's support of the efforts of the Senators from California.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, JR.

TRACY, CALIF., February 21, 1976.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: It has come to my attention that Senate hearings on wilderness proposals for Pinnacles National Monument, Yosemite National Park, and Point Reyes National Seashore are now scheduled for March 2. With that in mind, I would like to voice my support for bills S. 97, S. 2472 and S. 72 by Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney for wilderness designations in these three parks.

As man destroys the landscape and pollutes the air with his noisy motorized vehicles, covers the soil with his concrete and asphalt, and causes the extinction of the wildlife, man himself becomes less human. We owe it to ourselves, to future generations and to the wildlife to preserve our scenic wilderness from exploitation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

GARY GINGRAS.

APTOS, CALIF., February 29, 1976.

Re S. 97, S. 2472, and S. 72 wilderness proposals for: Yosemite National Park, Pt. Reyes National Seashore, and Pinnacles National Monument.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: In December I wrote you in support of the Pinnacles Wilderness proposal (S. 72) by Senators Cranston and Tunney.

I would like now to write in support of their bills for wilderness areas in Yosemite and Pt. Reyes. All three of these areas are familiar to me through extensive visits. The wilderness proposals contained in these bills go beyond wilderness proposed by the National Park Service and they represent, I believe, the thinking of most conservationists—that more, not less wilderness, is important to a large population that seeks in ever-increasing numbers the benefits of wilderness experience.

In the Yosemite proposal, I think it important that instead of taking wilderness enclaves out—as in the case of the High Sierra Camps—these can be included as non-conforming elements. Certainly wilderness is literally at the backdoors of all these camps.

An excellent feature of the bill on Pt. Reyes is that this area would be removed from the "recreational" area category and put in a "natural" area category which it should certainly be because of the uniqueness of this region. By such a change Pt. Reyes would be managed as a national park and thereby its natural features best protected.

I am hoping that your committee will soon act favorably on these bills. The establishment of wilderness areas under the 1964 Wilderness Act has been very very slow.

Sincerely,

LEA WOOD

MONTEBELLO, CALIF., March 8, 1976

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: It is estimated that there is roughly 9 million acres of *de facto* wilderness in California—on federal and state land—which

has not received any protective classification, nor, in most instances, any serious study for such classification. And while there are many excellent official wilderness areas already in California, recent news accounts illustrate that many of these areas are gradually being "loved" to death. The sky-rocketing popularity of backpacking, and other forms of wilderness recreation, has often caused overcrowding in some areas along with destruction of fragile ecosystems. There is clearly an urgent need for more wilderness areas, both to meet increasing recreational demands and to preserve dwindling wilderness values and valuable wildlife habitat.

One of the easiest and least expensive methods of increasing wilderness protection is by classifying suitable areas in California's numerous national parks. Indeed, some of the most beautiful and primitive terrain in the state is located in these parks.

Therefore, for the above and many other reasons, please strongly support S. 97, S. 2472, and S. 72. These important bills, sponsored by Senators Cranston and Tunney, adopt the conservation groups' excellent proposals for wilderness designations in Yosemite National Park, Point Reyes National Seashore, and Pinnacles National Monument. And please see that these bills successfully pass through your subcommittee as soon as possible.

Also, I'd appreciate any comments you may have on this legislation, along with the news of its progress. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

RICHARD SPOTTS.

EL CERRITO, CALIF., January 9, 1976.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: I understand that your subcommittee is now considering two bills for establishment of Wilderness Areas in northern California. One, S. 2472, involves the Point Reyes region; the other, S. 97, involves Yosemite Valley.

I am not familiar with the text of the two bills. I am familiar, though, with the two regions. Yosemite and Point Reyes both made large impressions on me as I was growing up, and they continue to do so now. Northern California appeals to me largely because of its unmatched diversity of natural areas. The valley in the Sierra Nevada and the headlands on the Pacific Coast play a big part in that diversity.

Any legislation strengthening protection of these two areas from development gets my support. If the two bills you are now considering grant such protection, I urge you to give them favorable consideration.

Yosemite holds, of course, spectacular scenery. It is also an important cultural resource, an inspiration to men such as John Muir and Ansel Adams, and a valuable part of our country's history for its role in the evolution of our National Park System. Point Reyes also boasts dramatic and appealing natural scenery, and it does so right on the edge of a major population center. It includes, as well, areas of ecological importance such as Limantour Estero and Drake's Estero. Undisturbed estuaries are systems of tremendous productivity supporting diverse biological communities. They are critical to the biological health of this planet, by extension to ourselves. It is important that resources such as the Yosemite and the Point Reyes Peninsula not be squandered.

Yours,

JOHN SPROUL, JR.

JACKSON, CALIF., March 12, 1976.

Senator BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JOHNSTON: It is my understanding that your subcommittee held hearings on March 2nd concerning wilderness proposals for Point Reyes

National Seashore, and that the hearing will be open until March 16th. Please include this letter in the hearing record.

I would like to express my support for the citizen conservationist proposal for a 38,700 acre wilderness in Point Reyes National Seashore. Wilderness designation for a substantial portion of the seashore will contribute to meeting the main goal of the establishment of the seashore by Congress—that of "to save and preserve . . . a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped . . ."

During the past ten years I have been fortunate to enjoy the many beauties of Point Reyes—the estero and lagoon areas, the forests, the grassy hillsides. With each visit I remain very impressed with the scenic variety and the diversity of ecological habitats. The natural qualities of Point Reyes are important especially because of the proximity of the area to a large urban center and its ability to provide a contrast from the human-dominated surroundings. The seashore offers opportunities for education and enjoyment by many people in a natural setting.

I believe that the inclusion of a substantial portion of the seashore in the National Wilderness Preservation System would best protect and preserve the natural resources that make Point Reyes National Seashore so valuable. We should take the opportunity now to preserve for future generations one of the last remaining unspoiled seashore areas.

I urge you to consider making a favorable recommendation on the 38,700 acre wilderness proposal for Point Reyes National Seashore. Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

ALISON MARIE BINDER

RIVER FALLS, WIS., March 6, 1976

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: I am very much in favor of Senators Cranston and Tunney's bills (S. 97, S. 2472 and S. 72) which propose wilderness designation for Yosemite National Park, Point Reyes National Seashore and Pinnacles National Monument.

Sincerely,

MARGEL R. JOHNSON

DAVIS, CALIF., March 9, 1976

Senator BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to indicate my full support for the three bills sponsored by Senators Cranston and Tunney containing wilderness proposals for Point Reyes National Seashore, Pinnacles National Monument and Yosemite National Park.

It is especially urgent that the Yosemite Wilderness Preserve be established. Increased demands for recreational facilities and the mounting pressures of commercial interests threaten the destruction of some of America's most splendid natural resources.

The dangers to Yosemite are all too clear. There is no justification for delaying action until completion of a park master plan. The areas excluded from the National Park Service proposal are some of the areas most threatened. An example is the corridor to Glacier Point which has been proposed in the past for a tramway. Prompt action is required if Yosemite is to be preserved.

Pinnacles National Monument and its wildlife, and Point Reyes Seashore must also be preserved in their wilderness state for the continued use and enjoyment of the public.

Sincerely,

JACK R. WITTMER

ANGOLA, N.Y., March 15, 1976.

Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Affairs Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JOHNSTON, We ask you again to consider the very important bills of Cranston and Tunney S97, S2472 and S72. We favor the conservationists' proposals for wilderness designation for all three parks.

Kindly accept the wilderness proposal of these parks before time runs out and it is too late.

Best wishes.

RICHARD AND GRETCHEN STEVENSON.

SMATHERS, MERRIGAN & HERLONG,
Washington, D.C., April 6, 1976.

JAMES P. BEIRNE, Esq.,
Special Counsel, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Dirksen
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BEIRNE: We are writing on behalf of the American Horse Council, a national association representing approximately 2 million horsemen and 78 horse associations. One of the member associations of the Horse Council is the California State Horsemen's Association. The California Association is very interested in S. 2472, a bill to designate certain lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore as wilderness.

California horsemen are extremely concerned about the wise development of the wilderness aspect of certain lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore. The crux of their concern involves whether mechanized trail equipment will be permitted to be used to maintain some of the trails in the Seashore area. We question whether the National Park Service will be able to maintain the seashore's trails to an acceptable and usable quality under the restrictions of the Wilderness Act, given the existing extreme growth potential of the local flora, the nature of the soil and the slope of the area. Moreover, the group is concerned that the potential for major fires requires accessibility to the area by mechanized equipment.

Although the Wilderness Act would permit mechanized equipment to be used in case of emergency, the California horsemen suggest that it might be better to specifically designate certain sections of the six major trails of the Seashore areas as routes to be maintained by mechanical equipment, specifically:

- (1) The Lake Ranch trail from its junction with the Five Brooks trail to its terminus at the Coast trail.
- (2) The southwestern fork of the Ridge trail from its junction with the Pablo Point trail southward to its junction with the Bolinas Mesa road.
- (3) The trail connecting Glen Camp with the Bear Valley trail.
- (4) One mile of the southern extremity of the Bear Valley trail.
- (5) The Muddy Hollow trail (after it qualifies for wilderness designation).
- (6) The Coast Trail from Palomarin trailhead to Wildcat Camp.

Such designation will ensure that these areas will be able to be kept open and accessible to hikers and horsemen as well as mechanical equipment, should an emergency arise.

The horsemen are also concerned that adequate sanitary stations be considered inasmuch as there are no such stations at present on the trails. We suggest that such facilities be provided for in the legislation, as well as provision for the mechanical equipment to service such stations.

We ask that these views be made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

GEORGE A. SMATHERS.