

Thomas Tidwell, Chief  
USDA Forest Service  
Attn:EMC- Administrative Reviews  
1400 Independence Ave. SW  
Mailstop 1104  
Washington, D.C. 20250-1104

Re: Objection to the 2014 Revision of the Draft Record of Decision for the Shoshone National Forest Land Management Plan allowing Bicycles in the Dunoir Special Management Unit.

Dear Mr. Tidwell:

Joe Alexander, Supervisor of the Shoshone National Forest, has made a decision in direct violation of very simple wording in Public Law 92-476. This law (Exhibit 1) establishes the Dunoir Special Management Unit of the Forest. Section 5(a) states that "the Secretary of Agriculture shall not permit harvesting of timber or public or private vehicular use of any existing road, and shall not construct or permit the construction or expansion of any road in said Special Management Unit. The Secretary shall administer said unit in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations relating to the national forests especially to provide for nonvehicular access recreation..."

The language in section 5(a) was first introduced to the Senate in 1970 by Wyoming Senator Cliff Hansen as a part of Senate file 1468. Here is what Senator Hansen said at that time (Congressional Record October 14, 1970, Exhibit 2 attached):

"Certainly there are some who still feel that the boundaries are not precisely right and that other small areas should have been added to the wilderness, or that some small phrase relating to the directives of the Dunoir should have been adjusted. Be that as it may, the truth is that a great many divergent interests and feelings have been reconciled and compromised in order to arrive at the bill as it is reported to the Senate."

Senate file 1468 passed the Senate on October 14, 1970 but did not reach House consideration in that same 91st Congress. An identical file, S. 166 passed in 1971 and a companion bill later passed the House and together they became Public Law 92-476 on October 9, 1972. It is important to note that in this two year history where various committees reviewed the language in Sec. 5(a), it was never amended. The word "motor" was never inserted.

The Forest Supervisor has found references to motor vehicles in Senate Report 92-80 (Exhibit 3) and in a quote from Senator McGee. Now he believes that the intent was just to restrict motor vehicles. Certainly the biggest change in going from Forest to Special Management Unit was the restriction of motor vehicles. We all drive motor vehicles so that affects everybody, not just this group or that group. Report 92-80 mentioned the prohibition of motor vehicles but it did not amend the language in S.166. Report 92-80 unanimously recommended passage of S.166 which does not use the word "motor".

In May of 1971 when S. 166 passed the Senate here is what Co-sponsor Senator McGee had to say (Exhibit 4 Congressional Record):

"In the bill before you the Dunoir is not designated as wilderness but as a special management unit which will be treated much as though it were inside the boundaries of the Washakie Wilderness. In this way Mr. President, we have moved to insure for generations yet to come, the benefits to be derived from the Dunoir Valley."

I have been informed by Carrie Christman, Forest Planner in the Cody, WY

office, that I qualify as an objector because this recent change to allow vehicles in the SMU is new information and there was not time to comment. I submit this letter and attachments as a concerned individual and I appreciate your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alex Wolfer". The signature is written in black ink and has a fluid, connected style.

Alex Wolfer  
2675 riverview Rd  
Riverton, WY 82501

ph 307-856-0762

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Public Law 92-476

October 9, 1972  
[S. 166]

AN ACT

To designate the Stratified Primitive Area as a part of the Washakie Wilderness, heretofore known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes.

Stratified Primitive Area and South Absaroka Wilderness.  
Reclassification and name change.  
16 USC 1132.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Stratified Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, comprising an area of approximately two hundred and eight thousand acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Washakie Wilderness—Proposed," dated June 15, 1967, revised September 12, 1970, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated for addition to and as a part of the area heretofore known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, which is hereby renamed as the Washakie Wilderness.

Map and description, filing with congressional committees.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Washakie Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such 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 legal description and map may be made.

Administration.

SEC. 3. The Stratified Primitive Area addition to the Washakie Wilderness shall be administered as a part of the Washakie Wilderness by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

78 Stat. 890.  
16 USC 1131 note.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Stratified Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Special Management Unit.

SEC. 5. (a) Within the area depicted as the Special Management Unit on the map referred to in section 1 of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not permit harvesting of timber or public or private vehicular use of any existing road, and shall not construct or permit the construction or expansion of any road in said Special Management Unit. The Secretary shall administer said unit in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations relating to the national forests especially to provide for nonvehicular access recreation and may construct such facilities and take such measures as are necessary for the health and safety of visitors and to protect the resources of said unit: *Provided, however*, That this section shall not affect such vehicular use and maintenance of existing roads as may be necessary for the administration of said unit by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Administration.

Study; recommendation to President and Congress.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall initiate a continuing study of the Special Management Unit and at the end of the five-year period following the enactment of this Act shall recommend to the President and the Congress what he considers to be the area's highest and best public use.

Map and description, filing with congressional committees.

(c) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the area referred to in subsection (a) with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as included in this Act: *Provided, however*, That corrections of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

Approved October 9, 1972.

additional copies of the hearings accompanying the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, was considered and agreed to.

**CUBA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 748) authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings entitled "Cuba and the Caribbean" for use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, was considered and agreed to.

**SUPPLEMENT TO CUMULATIVE INDEX TO PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES 1955 THROUGH 1968 (84TH THROUGH 90TH CONGRESSES)**

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 753) authorizing the printing of additional copies of publications entitled "Supplement to Cumulative Index to Publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities 1955 through 1968 (84th through 90th Congresses)", was considered and agreed to.

**ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY**

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 770) authorizing the printing of additional copies "Anatomy of a Revolutionary Movement: 'Students for a Democratic Society,'" 91st Congress, second session, was considered and agreed to.

**PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL FISHING IN FISHERY ZONE**

The bill (H.R. 14678) to strengthen the penalties for illegal fishing in the territorial waters and the contiguous fishery zone of the United States, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**BILL PASSED OVER**

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, the following measure on the calendar call was passed over:

Calendar No. 1347, H.R. 3298, a bill to amend section 303(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act to modernize certain restrictions upon the application and scope of the exemption provided therein.

**SOUTH ABSAROKA WILDERNESS, SHOShONE NATIONAL FOREST, WYO.**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1468) to designate the Stratfield Primitive Area as a part of the Washakie Wilderness, heretofore known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the word "and", to strike out "six" and in-

sert "eight"; in line 9, after the word "dated", to strike out "February 4, 1968," and insert "June 15, 1967, revised September 12, 1970,": and at the top of page 3, to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 5. (a) Within the area depicted as the Special Management Unit on the map referred to in section 1 of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not permit harvesting of timber or public or private vehicular use of any existing road, and shall not construct or permit the construction or expansion of any road in said Special Management Unit. The Secretary shall administer said unit in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations relating to the national forests especially to provide for nonvehicular access recreation and may construct such facilities and take such measures as are necessary for the health and safety of visitors and to protect the resources of said unit: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not affect such vehicular use and maintenance of existing roads as may be necessary for the administration of said unit by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the area referred to in subsection (a) with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That corrections of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

So as to make the bill read:  
S. 1468

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Stratified Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, comprising an area of approximately two hundred and eight thousand acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Washakie Wilderness—Proposed," dated June 15, 1967, revised September 12, 1970, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated for addition to and as a part of the area heretofore known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, which is hereby renamed as the Washakie Wilderness.

Sec. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Washakie Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such 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 legal description and map may be made.

Sec. 3. The Stratified Primitive Area addition to the Washakie Wilderness shall be administered as a part of the Washakie Wilderness by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 4. The previous classification of the Stratified Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Sec. 5. (a) Within the area depicted as the Special Management Unit on the map referred to in section 1 of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not permit harvest-

ing of timber or public or private vehicular use of any existing road, and shall not construct or permit the construction or expansion of any road in said Special Management Unit. The Secretary shall administer said unit in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations relating to the national forests especially to provide for nonvehicular access recreation and may construct such facilities and take such measures as are necessary for the health and safety of visitors and to protect the resources of said unit: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not affect such vehicular use and maintenance of existing roads as may be necessary for the administration of said unit by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the area referred to in subsection (a) with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That corrections of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

**WASHAKIE WILDERNESS**

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise in support of my legislation, S. 1468 which would establish a Washakie Wilderness in northwestern Wyoming.

This legislation, cosponsored by myself and Senator McGee, is the result of several months consultation and work by the various parties involved. The bill, as reported, includes some 208,000 acres of Forest Service land within the wilderness area, as well as 35,000 additional acres within a special management directive outlined in the bill.

In total, this 240,000 acres of protected Forest Service land will combine with the South Absaroka Wilderness area to include nearly 700,000 acres within the protection of the 1964 Wilderness Act.

I originally introduced legislation to establish a Washakie Wilderness area in 1967. Following my introduction of this initial legislation, hearings were held in Wyoming, as well as in Washington. In the 91st Congress I introduced the present legislation which was developed by taking into consideration the information and suggestions derived from the previous hearings.

As reported to the Senate, S. 1468 represents a further refinement as to just what should be included within the boundaries of the Washakie Wilderness.

In developing this legislation to its present form, I met with Senator McGee on several occasions. Stemming from these meetings, special management directives were developed to be included within S. 1468 which would protect an additional 35,000 acre tract west of the proposed Washakie Wilderness known as the DuNoir area.

The DuNoir is an unusually scenic area which deserves protection from additional encroachment. Because of early tie hack harvesting as well as four-wheel-drive access roads which cross the area, the DuNoir does not qualify for inclusion as a wilderness area. The management directives for the DuNoir point to the fact that there will be no road building, timbering, or public vehicle use of the area. This provision preserves the in-

tegrity of the Wilderness Act by not forcing inclusion of a tract that does not meet wilderness requirements, while at the same time protecting this great area from further transgression of its esthetic values.

Certainly there are some who still feel that the boundaries are not precisely right and that other small areas should have been added to the wilderness, or that some small phrase relating to the directives of the DuNoir should have been adjusted. Be that as it may, the truth is that a great many divergent interests and feelings have been reconciled and compromised in order to arrive at the bill as it is reported to the Senate.

I strongly endorse this legislation and urge its approval.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION—OBJECTION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am requested to object, and I do object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. If I had the floor, I would be delighted to yield. The Senator from Maryland has the floor.

Mr. MATHIAS. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield without losing my right to the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senator from Maryland is to be recognized at this time for one-half hour. Without objection, the Senator from Maryland yields to the Senator from New York.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Without any loss of time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without any loss of the time charged allotted to the Senator from Maryland.

#### SESSIONS OF U.S. DISTRICT COURT IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 18126.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the bill (H.R. 18126) to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for holding district court for the eastern district of New York at Westbury, N.Y., which was read twice by its title.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, pursuant to arrangements with the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary (Mr. EASTLAND), I send to the desk certain amendments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments will be stated.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the amendments.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendments be dispensed with. I shall explain them.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JAVITS's amendments are as follows: On page 1 following line 6, insert the following:

Sec. 2. That the last sentence of section 104(b)(4) of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows: "Court for the Southern Division shall be held at Biloxi and Gulfport."

Sec. 3. That the last sentence of section 104(b)(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: "Court for the Western Division shall be held at Natchez and Vicksburg; *Provided*, That court shall be held at Natchez if suitable quarters and accommodations are furnished at no cost to the United States."

Sec. 4. That section 100 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: "§ 100. Maryland.

"Maryland constitutes one judicial district. "Court shall be held at Baltimore, Cumberland, Denton, and at a suitable site in Prince Georges County not more than five miles from the boundary of Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties."

Mr. JAVITS. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, this is a question of where to hold terms of court. The Committee on the Judiciary has a number of additional bills of the same kind. The purpose of the amendments is to incorporate the provisions of three similar bills which passed the Senate earlier this year: S. 981, S. 3225, and S. 3122. The Senator from Mississippi wishes to attach their provisions as amendments to this New York bill, which is agreeable to me, so I hope the Senate will agree to the amendments and pass the bill.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 18126) was read the third time, and passed.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Maryland yield to me for the purpose of asking the distinguished Senator from West Virginia to call up the message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 16710, having to do with loans to veterans?

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I am happy to yield to the majority leader for that purpose, provided that I may do so without losing my right to the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### VETERANS' HOUSING ACT OF 1970

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, at the request of the able Senator from California (Mr. CRANS-

LOW), I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 16710, the Veterans' Housing Act of 1970.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 16710) to amend chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, to remove the time limitations on the use of entitlement to loan benefits, to authorize guaranteed and direct loans for the purchase of mobile homes, to authorize direct loans for certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes which were in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

(c) Section 1803 of such title is amended— (1) by striking out "1810 and 1811" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "1810, 1811, and 1819"; and

(2) by inserting immediately after "years" in the first sentence of subsection (d) (1) the following: "except as provided in section 1819 of this title";

(d) Subsection (b) of section 1804 of such title is amended by striking out "The" and inserting in lieu thereof "Subject to notice and opportunity for a hearing, the"; and subsection (d) of such section is amended by striking out "Whenever" and inserting in lieu thereof "Subject to notice and opportunity for a hearing, whenever";

(e) Section 1818 of such title is amended by striking out subsections (c), (d), and (e) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) Notwithstanding the exception in subsection (a) of this section, entitlement derived under such subsection (a) shall include eligibility for any of the purposes specified in sections 1818 and 1819, and business loans under section 1814 of this title, if (1) the veteran previously derived entitlement to the benefits of this chapter based on service during World War II or the Korean conflict, and (2) he has not used any of his entitlement derived from such service.

"(d) Any entitlement to the benefits of this section which had not expired as of the date of enactment of the Veterans' Housing Act of 1970 and any entitlement to such benefits accruing after such date shall not expire until used."

Sec. 3. Section 1810 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) adding the following new clause after clause (4) of subsection (a):

"(B) To refinance existing mortgage loans or other liens which are secured of record on a dwelling or farm residence owned and occupied by him as his home. Nothing in this chapter shall preclude a veteran from paying to a lender any discount required by such lender in connection with such refinancing;"; and

(2) adding at the end of that section the following new subsection:

"(d) Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to preclude the guaranty of a loan to an eligible veteran to purchase a one-family residential unit to be owned and occupied by him as a home in a condominium housing development or project as to which the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development has issued, under section 234 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715), evidence of insurance on at least one loan for the purchase of a one-family unit. The Administrator shall guarantee loans to veterans on such residential units when such loans meet those requirements of this chapter which he shall, by regulation, determine to be applicable to such loans."

Sec. 4. Section 1811 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

## Calendar No. 81

92D CONGRESS }  
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 92-80DESIGNATING THE WASHAKIE WILDERNESS AND THE  
SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST IN WYOMING

APRIL 26, 1971.—Ordered to be printed

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

## REPORT

[To accompany S. 166]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 166) to designate the Stratified Primitive Area as a part of the Washakie Wilderness, heretofore known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

## PURPOSE

S. 166 designates as wilderness a unique mountain area located within the boundaries of the Shoshone National Forest in northwest Wyoming. It is approximately 200 miles northwest of Casper and 80 miles south of Yellowstone National Park. Access is from U.S. Route 26 and 287, and on the east from State Route 20. The proposed wilderness is characterized by deep, narrow valleys exposing the strata which were built up by volcanic activity. Broad, flat-topped mountains and plateaus separate the canyons.

In this area elevations range from 8,150 to 12,615 feet. It has only 29 percent timber cover, of which the predominant species is the Engelmann spruce. The higher sites are barren with only grassland vegetation. Since much of the higher elevations are above timberline, the proposed wilderness is rich in the petrified remains of forest, ferns, and animal life of other geologic ages.

Some 16 lakes and nearly 40 miles of streams are found here. The trout fishing in the area as well as the big game hunting are well known.

Elk, moose, deer, bighorn sheep, and black and grizzly bear inhabit the area, along with many varieties of smaller animals such as bobcat, snowshoe rabbit, and badger.

Summer temperatures in the area rarely exceed 80 degrees, with winter minimum ranging between 30 and 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Summers are short with an average growing season of less than 60 days, though frost can occur on any day of the year.

Included within the 208,000 acres of proposed wilderness served by this proposal are opportunities for a variety of outdoor recreation activities which include hiking, riding, back-packing, hunting, fishing, camping, and photography.

Most of those who visit the area for recreation are from Wyoming; however, a large number of people from outside the State use commercial packer facilities. Generally, from within 350 miles drive by automobile, a population of 500,000 people has access to the area. Thirty-two percent of the visitors come for hunting.

#### LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890) established the National Wilderness Preservation System which encompassed some 54 national forest areas.

The proposed Washakie Wilderness results from a review of one such National Forest area by the Secretary of Agriculture. Pursuant to receiving this review, the President of the United States recommended that the area in northwestern Wyoming known as the Stratified Primitive Area be designated as a wilderness area.

On November 7, 1967, Senator Hansen submitted an original bill, S. 2630, which included the Stratified Primitive Area and proposed that it be designated as a wilderness area.

On February 19 and 20, 1968, hearings were held on S. 2630. At that time the Secretary of Agriculture submitted his report on behalf of the Department in support of S. 2630.

In the 91st Congress, two bills were introduced S. 1468, introduced by Senator Hansen, included the area within the original Stratified Primitive area. Also included within the boundaries of the Washakie Wilderness proposal were approximately 9,500 acres which met the criteria for wilderness. This area protected elk and wildlife migration routes.

Senator McGee's bill, S. 164, would have increased the original wilderness area proposal by 45,000 acres.

S. 1468 as reported from committee was in a form acceptable to both Senator Hansen and Senator McGee. The final bill represented a compromise whereby most of the additional area included within S. 164 was included within the special management provisions set forth in S. 1468.

That bill, S. 1468, passed the Senate October 14, 1970, but did not reach House consideration in the 91st Congress. This bill, S. 166, is identical to S. 1468.

#### MINERAL SURVEY

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, conducted a field investigation of the area during the summer of 1965. Generally, they found only minimal evidence of the presence of minerals. There has been no oil or gas leasing activity in the area, and although older rock formations indicate that there may be some oil, the prospect of the area becoming a source of oil and gas

is considered minimal. Likewise, it is believed that any coal, bentonite, or phosphate in the area is so deep in the earth's crust as to make it uneconomic to mine at the present time.

#### ENLARGED AREA

This bill includes approximately 2,000 additional acres of land within the wilderness classification which were not originally included within the administration recommendation. The additional acreage is centered primarily around an area in the southwestern part of the proposed wilderness near a high, peaklike abutment known as the Ramshorn. The acreage was added mainly to act as a buffer zone to the Ramshorn as well as to provide for the inclusion of additional acreage which is of such quality that it should be given wilderness protection.

#### SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

Special management provisions are provided for an area of approximately 35,000 acres which lies west of the proposed wilderness addition, generally referred to as the DuNoir area. The DuNoir is an unusually scenic region, but the committee decided it did not qualify for wilderness, and spelled out special management provisions which preclude timber harvesting, additional roadbuilding, and motor vehicle use in the area, except as necessary for the administration of the unit by the Secretary of Agriculture.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee by unanimous vote favorably reports S. 166 and recommends its enactment.

#### ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDATION

Following is a condensed version of the Department of Agriculture summary of its recommendation to the Congress for the establishment of the Washakie Wilderness.

#### REPORT ON THE PROPOSED WASHAKIE WILDERNESS, SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST, WYO.

*Recommendation.*—This proposal recommends that 189,024 acres of the Stratified Primitive Area in the Shoshone National Forest, State of Wyoming, and 7,366 contiguous acres be designated as wilderness by act of Congress and be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

This proposal further recommends that primitive area status be lifted from 14,906 acres now included in the Stratified Primitive Area.

This proposal further recommends that the existing South Absaroka Wilderness, 483,130 acres, which is immediately adjacent to the Stratified Primitive Area, be combined with the 196,390 acres included in this report.

The total acreage would be 679,520 acres. It would be called the Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, and would be administered in accordance with all provisions of the Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577, dated September 3, 1964, and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, title 36 C.F.R. 251.70-251.84.

The proposal results from field studies by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and from consideration of recommendations made by interested groups and individuals at a public hearing held December 8, 1966. Recommendations from other Government agencies have likewise been considered. The field study fully examined the area for its suitability as wilderness according to the criteria established by the Wilderness Act.

#### *Location*

The proposed wilderness is included within the boundaries of the Shoshone National Forest in Fremont, Hot Springs, and Park Counties all in northwest Wyoming. It is approximately 200 miles northwest of Casper and 80 miles southeast of Yellowstone National Park. Access from the south is from U.S. Routes 26 and 287, and on the east from Star Route 120.

#### *Natural resources*

Effects of wilderness classification on timber lands, recreation values, forage and wildlife areas, mineral and water sources, and land uses were reviewed. Wilderness-type recreation opportunities would be protected. Forage, timber, wildlife, and minerals would be affected slightly. No existing special land uses would be affected. Water quantity and quality would not be affected but water-use structures would not be permitted, except as approved by the President. Physical characteristics of the land will remain natural.

Within the 196,390 acres studied in this report, there are 7,260 acres of lodgepole pine, 25,330 acres of Engelmann spruce—alpine fir, and 2,765 acres of Douglas-fir which support timber of commercial size.

The proposed wilderness contains no impoundments and has no known FPC licenses, power site classifications, first form withdrawals, etc.

There is no known history of mining or mineral lease activities within the proposed wilderness. There are no mineral patents or known recorded mining claims. USGS and Bureau of Mines field studies indicate little likelihood of important mineral values.

Domestic livestock grazing has been permitted since 1902. All or portions of seven cattle allotments and nine sheep allotments are within the proposed wilderness.

In 1965, some 1,455 cattle and 6,800 sheep were permitted to graze. Forage was also provided for recreation pack and saddle stock. It's estimated that about 4,200 big-game animals use the area for summer grazing.

Main attractions are wildlife and petrified remains of forests, ferns, and animals. Opportunities exist for hiking, riding, back-packing camping, photography, hunting and fishing.

#### *Distinguishing characteristics*

Elevations range from 8,150 to 12,615 feet with an average of 10,000 feet. The area has only 29 percent timber cover, confined to small basins, hillsides, and stream bottoms. The higher sites are barren or grassland types.

The country is characterized by deep narrow valleys, some of them true canyons, and broad flat-topped mountains and plateaus. It has been built up of eruptive material from nearby volcanic areas. This

material has been laid down almost horizontally in numerous strata, which have been subsequently cemented by water action.

The narrow valleys, with the narrow strips of timber in the bottoms adjacent to precipitous canyon walls, create a primitive charm. Numerous small parks and side drainages offer chances for complete seclusion.

The headwaters of the South Fork Wood River, East Fork Wind River, and Horse Creek are included within the proposed boundary.

*Proximity to population and to other wildernesses*

The proposed wilderness lies within 350 miles of over one-half million people.

There are four wildernesses and three other primitive areas in Wyoming. The wildernesses are: Bridger in the Bridger National Forest; North Absaroka and South Absaroka in the Shoshone National Forest; and Teton in the Teton National Forest. These four total 1,780,994 acres. The primitive areas are: Cloud Peak in the Bighorn National Forest; and, Glacier and Popo Agie in the Shoshone National Forest. These three total 384,000 acres. Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park, and all seven of the above-mentioned classified areas are within 100 miles of the proposed wilderness. The combined area of the wilderness and primitive areas in Wyoming includes 27.62 percent of all national forest land in that great State.

No non-Federal lands are involved in the proposal.

THE AREA

*General description*

All of the lands involved are national forest land and lie within the boundaries of the Shoshone National Forest. There are no privately owned lands within the proposed wilderness addition.

The Stratified Primitive Area was established on March 25, 1932, under Secretary of Agriculture Regulation L-20 and contained 147,000 acres. On April 6, 1951, 55,000 acres of the adjoining South Absaroka Primitive Area were annexed to the Stratified Primitive Area, making an area of 203,930 acres.

*Climate and soils*

Maximum summer temperatures rarely exceed 80 degrees with winter minimums from 30 to 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Summers are short, with an average growing season of less than 60 days, but frost can occur on any day of the year.

Average annual precipitation is between 20 and 30 inches, chiefly in the form of snow; however, heavy rains of cloudburst intensity occur frequently on small acres during the summer.

Soils are shallow and derive mostly from volcanic ash and scoriae. The rocks break down unevenly because of the varying hardness of the conglomerates. Due to the steepness of the country and the high percentage of barren land, the area is susceptible to damage from torrential rain storms.

*Cover types*

This is an area with only 29 percent timber cover with the timber confined to small basins, hillsides, and stream bottoms. The higher sites are barren or grassland types.

### *Recreation*

Opportunities for enjoying other outdoor recreation activities are numerous and include hiking, riding, back-packing, camping, photography, hunting and fishing. Six commercial packers and outfitters now serve the area.

The proposed wilderness provides excellent hunting for big game but only fair fishing. Campsites for wilderness travelers are numerous and well distributed. Resources and incentives for informal outdoor education and for scientific study are plentiful.

The majority of the recreationists who visit the area are from the Wyoming area; however, a large percent of the people who use commercial packer facilities are from outside the State. While these people are able to enjoy many forms of recreation within the boundary, 32 percent come for hunting.

Elk, moose, bighorn sheep, mule deer, and black bear inhabit the area. An occasional grizzly bear may be seen. This big-game herd of several thousand animals use the wilderness during the summer and fall and migrate to winter feed grounds below the area. Guiding and packer-outfitters for hunting are a major contributor to the local economy. The intensive and well dispersed hunting helps to control the number of game animals and to protect wildlife habitat. Big-game hunting will be a major use of the proposed wilderness.

Blue grouse, ruffed grouse, ptarmigan, and snowshoe rabbits are the principal small game animals. There is an open season on these species each year but hunting pressure is light because of inaccessibility.

The furbearers in the area include bobcat, coyote, badger, fox, beaver, marten, mink, and weasel. Other small mammals include marmots, ground squirrels, pine squirrels, pika, chipmunks, gophers, and porcupines.

Migratory waterfowl, bald and golden eagle, several species of hawk, crows, ravens, jays, nutcrackers, and numerous species of smaller birds including migratory songbirds are present.

There are 16 or more lakes within the area of which only the eight largest are important for fishing. The smaller lakes at high elevations freeze out during the winter or are barren of natural fish food. Thirty-seven miles of streams are available for fishing but are rated as only fair. The lower few miles of each of the main streams, such as South Fork Wood River, East Fork Wind River, Bear Creek, Caldwell Creek, Wiggins Fork, Frontier Creek, and Horse Creek, provide most of the available stream fishing. The higher elevation stream waters are shallow and barren of streamside vegetation and fish food.

### *Water*

A continuous flow of quality water from the drainages under consideration for wilderness represents an important public value. Stability water supply is the major economic contribution and public service to the dependent downstream lands and users. Mechanical disturbances that would upset the balance of nature would be avoided within the proposed wilderness.

Water structures and developments would be prohibited except as approved by the President.

### *Timber*

The silvicultural types consist of lodgepole pine at the lower elevations, merging into the whitebark pine type at about 9,500 to 10,000 feet elevation, which type continues to timber line.

Engelmann spruce-Alpine fir is found along the stream bottoms, around the lakes and in heavier stands in the Horse Creek drainage.

The quality of timber varies greatly with the sites. Along the creek bottoms in narrow stringers, excellent stands of both lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce occur. Where the timber types extend up the steep sidewalls of the drainages, the quality rapidly deteriorates.

### *Minerals*

The stratified layers of eruptive material from the Mount Washburn and Lava Mountain volcanic areas is the dominant geological feature. This gave the Stratified Primitive Area its name.

There is no known history of mining or mineral lease activities within the proposed wilderness. There are no mineral patents or known recorded mining claims.

Some oil and gas leasing activity has occurred around the edge of the primitive area but directional drilling only has been permitted; thus, there is no operational activity within the proposed wilderness.

"The principal rock formations of the Stratified Primitive Area are grouped into two broad categories. An older group of formations composed of limestone, sandstone, and shale crops out only in two of the deeper valleys. These formations were intricately folded, faulted, and deeply eroded 70 million years ago, then covered by a younger group of formations. The younger formations are composed of volcanic rocks plus sandstones and conglomerates derived from volcanic rocks. It is the younger group, uplifted and deeply carved by glaciers and streams, which constitutes the Absaroka Mountains.

Deposits of coal, bentonite, and phosphate are found outside the primitive area in the same sedimentary formations that underlie parts of the primitive area. If deposits of these materials exist within the bounds of the primitive area, they are so deeply buried under a thick blanket of younger barren rocks that they would be uneconomic to mine at the present time.

### PUBLIC REACTION

A hearing on the 193,126-acre proposal was held in Riverton, Wyo. on December 8, 1966. The hearing record was held open for the addition of further written testimony through January 9, 1967. Forty-seven oral presentations were made and over 160 written communications were received.

Sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of reclassifying the Stratified Primitive Area to a wilderness and combining it with the South Absaroka Wilderness under the name of Washakie Wilderness. A majority of the testimony favored a wilderness larger than the present primitive area.



Chairman of the National Rail Passenger Corporation. The final report added two additional routes and made a few other minor changes but this was still not enough to make for an adequate rail passenger system.

The limited effect of Amtrak will force Minnesotans into using less dependable forms of transportation. Airlines serve only a small number of Minnesota communities and oftentimes the fare is much more than many people can afford. Automobiles are restricted by snow and ice in the winter and often are not available to students, senior citizens, and other people who cannot afford to own an automobile or are not in a position to operate one. Amtrak will force other regions into identical situations and will cause even greater problems in the six States that are totally excluded from rail passenger service.

Labor would also benefit if we could delay the implementation of Amtrak for 6 months. Many railroad employees from Minnesota have contacted me to express concern over the job protection that will be provided by the existing legislation and by the contracts that Amtrak has negotiated with the railroads.

I share these concerns and would like additional time to study these matters.

I think that the Congress was misled by the administration, the Department of Transportation, and the Office of Management and Budget. They told us that this legislation and that the amount of money that they requested were adequate to provide a rail passenger network for this Nation. In fact, much more money would be needed to provide an adequate system and these agencies were not willing to advocate that position even though they would have had very little trouble in obtaining approval from the Congress. I feel, therefore, if the administration and the Department of Transportation can consider spending a billion dollars in Federal funds for the development of the SST, then I can see no reason to exclude consideration for an increased Railpax appropriation and thus preserve necessary routes and stops which would otherwise be discarded.

**DESIGNATION OF THE WASHAKIE WILDERNESS AND THE SHOOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST IN WYOMING**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 81, S. 169.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUGHES). The clerk will report the bill.

The legislative clerk read as follows: S. 169, a bill to designate the Stratified Primitive Area as a part of the Washakie Wilderness, heretofore known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, Shooshone National Forest, in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be laid aside temporarily and that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations on the Executive Calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

**NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION**

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

**EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION**

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ethel Bent Walsh, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for the term expiring July 1, 1976.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

**OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Phillip Victor Sanchez, of California, to be an Assistant Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William T. Pecora, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

**DESIGNATION OF THE WASHAKIE WILDERNESS AND THE SHOOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST IN WYOMING**

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill S. 169, to designate the Stratified Primitive Area as a part of the Washakie Wilderness, heretofore known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, Shooshone National Forest, in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a statement by the distinguished Senator from Wyoming (Mr. McGee).

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**STATEMENT BY SENATOR MCGEE**

Mr. President, the bill before us to establish the Washakie Wilderness Area in Wyoming will serve admirably to enhance and improve upon the existing wilderness system in the State of Wyoming in the interest of the public. The bill also happens to represent the fruits of much endeavor, including considerable dialogue between Senator Hansen and me, not over the wisdom of designating these lands, but over the details involved, chiefly the boundaries. My colleague and I have worked long and hard at this job, with much assistance from the Interior Committee, U.S. Forest Service, conservationists, local residents, industry and others. We have reached agreement on satisfactory and widely accepted lines which we ask the Senate to approve today, as it did last October, only to have the measure die for lack of House action in the 91st Congress.

This bill, of course, owes its genesis to the Wilderness Act of 1964, which directed that Primitive Areas be studied by the Department of Agriculture to determine their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Such a study was made on the Shooshone Forest of Wyoming, Mr. President, culminating in this bill, which proposes to include most of the Stratified Primitive Area and some contiguous land in the Wilderness System by joining it to the existing South Absaroka wilderness to form the newly-designated Washakie Wilderness. This is an area approximately 80 miles southeast of Yellowstone National Park. It is a region offering true wilderness values for the public, including opportunities for unusual adventure and challenge in a pristine setting on land free of man's interference with the works of nature.

The area being added to the Wilderness totals about 280,000 acres, while the existing South Absaroka Wilderness to which it is being added is 483,139 acres in size.

Much of the difficulty which surrounded the history of this legislation to this point, and which necessitated the lengthy consideration on the part of Senator Hansen and me, was concerned with a 35,000 acre area we in Wyoming call the DuNoir Valley, which lies along the west end of the wilderness area. Conservationists in particular were eager to have this area included in the wilderness designation being considered today for several reasons, although it did not appear within the originally-proposed boundaries published by the U.S. Forest Service. The DuNoir, unlike many wilderness areas in Wyoming, is not confined to the top of peaks or the very high ground which no one else wants for commercial use. It is lower, enjoys a particular wealth of wildlife and represents a significant carving ground for the magnificent elk which reside in our

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mountain regions. In the early 1830's, the DuNoir was visited by the old Wyoming Timber Company, which cut some wood, mostly for railroad ties. But the timber removed was added out by horses and floated. Never was mechanized equipment in there. The passage of half a century has largely covered the relatively minor incursions of man on this region.

In the bill before you, the DuNoir is not designated as Wilderness, but as a special management unit which will be treated much as though it were inside the boundaries of the Washakie Wilderness. In this way, Mr. President, we have moved to insure, for generations yet to come, the benefits to be derived from the magnificent DuNoir Valley.

It has been a spirit of cooperativeness, a demonstrated willingness to tackle some difficult and sometimes preclude questions and work out solution, which has resulted in this bill reaching the floor of the Senate under the joint sponsorship of Senator Hansen and me. Many people were involved in the solution of the differences which occurred in the early history of this legislation, and I wish to thank all for staying with us. America, I am confident, will be the richer for the preservation of these lands in their natural state.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 168

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Stratified Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, comprising an area of approximately two hundred and eight thousand acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Washakie Wilderness—Proposed," dated June 18, 1967, revised September 12, 1970, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated for addition to and as a part of the area heretofore known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, which is hereby renamed as the Washakie Wilderness.

Sec. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Washakie Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such 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 legal description and map may be made.

Sec. 3. The Stratified Primitive Area addition to the Washakie Wilderness shall be administered as a part of the Washakie Wilderness by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 4. The previous classification of the Stratified Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Sec. 5. (a) Within the area depicted as the Special Management Unit on the map referred to in section 2 of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not permit harvesting of timber or public or private vehicular use of any existing road, and shall not construct or permit the construction or expansion of any road in said Special Management Unit. The Secretary shall administer said unit in accordance with the laws, rules, and

regulations relating to the national forests especially to provide for nonvehicular access recreation and may construct such facilities and take such measures as are necessary for the health and safety of visitors and to protect the resources of said unit: Provided, however, That this section shall not affect such vehicular use and maintenance of existing roads as may be necessary for the administration of said unit by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the area referred to in subsection (a) with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as included in this Act: Provided, however, That corrections of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an excerpt from the report (No. 92-80), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PURPOSE

S. 168 designates as wilderness a unique mountain area located within the boundaries of the Shoshone National Forest in north-west Wyoming. It is approximately 500 miles northwest of Casper and 80 miles south of Yellowstone National Park. Access is from U.S. Route 26 and 287, and on the east from State Route 20. The proposed wilderness is characterized by deep narrow valleys exposing the strata which were built up by volcanic activity. Broad, flat-topped mountains and plateaus separate the canyons.

In this area elevations range from 8,150 to 12,615 feet. It has only 39 percent timber cover, of which the predominant species is the Engelmann spruce. The higher sites are barren with only grassland vegetation. Since much of the higher elevations are above timberline, the proposed wilderness is rich in the petrifed remains of forest, ferns, and animal life of other geologic ages.

Some 16 lakes and nearly 40 miles of streams are found here. The trout fishing in the area as well as the big game hunting are well known.

Elk, moose, deer, bighorn sheep, and black and grizzly bear inhabit the area, along with many varieties of smaller animals such as bobcat, snowshoe rabbit, and badger.

Summer temperatures in the area rarely exceed 90 degrees, with winter minimums ranging between 30 and 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Summers are short with an average growing season of less than 60 days, though frost can occur on any day of the year.

Included within the 208,000 acres of proposed wilderness served by this proposal are opportunities for a variety of outdoor recreation activities which include hiking, riding, back-packing, hunting, fishing, camping, and photography.

Most of those who visit the area for recreation are from Wyoming; however, a large number of people from outside the State use commercial packer facilities. Generally, from within 350 miles drive by automobile, a population of 500,000 people has access to the area. Thirty-two percent of the visitors come for hunting.

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 859) established the National Wilderness Preservation System which encompassed some 54 national forest areas.

The proposed Washakie Wilderness results from a review of one such National Forest area by the Secretary of Agriculture. Pursuant to receiving this review, the President of the United States recommended that the area in northwestern Wyoming known as the Stratified Primitive Area be designated as a wilderness area.

On November 7, 1967, Senator Hansen submitted an original bill, S. 2630, which included the Stratified Primitive Area and proposed that it be designated as a wilderness area.

On February 19 and 20, 1968, hearings were held on S. 2630. At that time the Secretary of Agriculture submitted his report on behalf of the Department in support of S. 2630.

In the 91st Congress, two bills were introduced. S. 1468, introduced by Senator Hansen, included the area within the original Stratified Primitive area. Also included within the boundaries of the Washakie Wilderness proposal were approximately 6,500 acres which met the criteria for wilderness. This area protected still and wildlife migration routes.

Senator McGee's bill, S. 184, would have increased the original wilderness area proposal by 45,000 acres.

S. 1468 as reported from committee was in a form acceptable to both Senator Hansen and Senator McGee. The final bill represented a compromise whereby most of the additional area included within S. 164 was included within the special management provisions set forth in S. 1468.

That bill, S. 1468, passed the Senate October 14, 1970, but did not reach House consideration in the 91st Congress. This bill, S. 168, is identical to S. 1468.

MINERAL SURVEY

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, conducted a field investigation of the area during the summer of 1967. Generally, they found only minimal evidence of the presence of minerals. There has been no oil or gas leasing activity in the area, and although older rock formations indicate that there may be some oil, the prospect of the area becoming a source of oil and gas is considered minimal. Likewise, it is believed that any coal, bentonite, or phosphate in the area is so deep in the earth's crust as to make it uneconomic to mine at the present time.

ENLARGED AREA

This bill includes approximately 2,000 additional acres of land within the wilderness classification which were not originally included within the administration recommendation. The additional acreage is centered primarily around an area in the southwestern part of the proposed wilderness near a high, peaklike abutment known as the Bamahorn. The acreage was added mainly to act as a buffer zone to the Bamahorn as well as to provide for the inclusion of additional acreage which is of such quality that it should be given wilderness protection.

Special management provisions are provided for an area of approximately 26,000 acres which lies west of the proposed wilderness addition, generally referred to as the DuNoir area. The DuNoir is an unusually scenic region, but the committee decided it did not qualify for wilderness, and applied out special management provisions which preclude timber harvesting, additional roadbuilding, and motor vehicle use in the area, except as necessary for the administration of the unit by the Secretary of Agriculture.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee by unanimous vote favorably reports S. 168 and recommends its enactment.