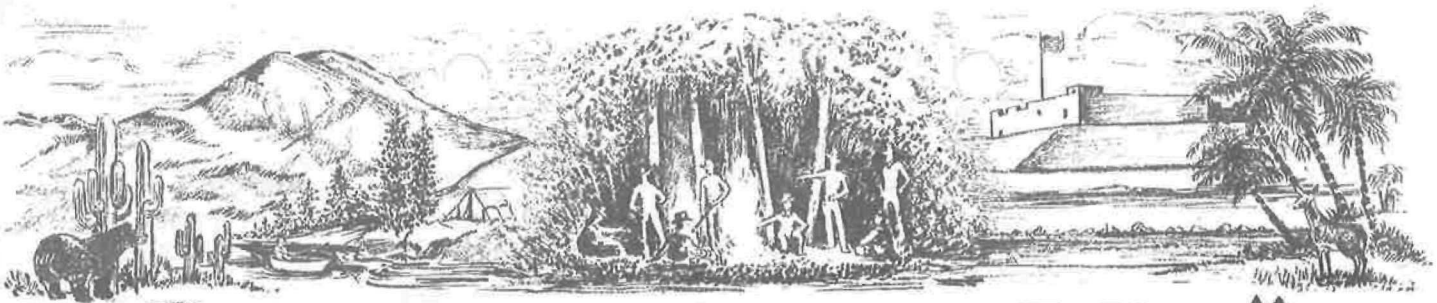




NEWSLETTER

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



VOL. 1

NO. 1

A SERVICE PUBLICATION FOR SERVICE PERSONNEL

AUGUST 25, 1966

Director's Message

OUR SERVICE IS MOVING FAST. WE ARE ALL caught up in the surging tide of the President's "new conservation." All of us, I am sure, welcome these new challenges; we are proud that our Service is leading the way in many sectors of the "new conservation." At the same time, of course, we are confronted with inevitable change as we reach to grasp the exciting new opportunities.

A characteristic of change either in organization or program is that it imposes special burdens on our day-to-day communications. Today, it's difficult to keep up even with the most pressing of so many swiftly changing conditions. Here in Washington we feel the fullest impact of these new forces, and too often our efforts to keep all our people advised are "too little and too late." I know this, regret it, and we're striving to improve the situation.

This initial issue of the NEWSLETTER is a much needed step in this direction. We hope to issue one every two weeks. By this communication media we expect to share with you important news of policy, procedure, program and organization. We shall strive to keep it short, interesting and substantive.

Accompanying this first issue, I am pleased to share with you an important statement which I have sent to the editors of several newspapers and conservation journals, explaining our National Park wilderness planning procedures. This is a highly important subject that has significant implications for each of us now and in the years to come. I would welcome any suggestions or comments you may have on this subject when you have had an opportunity to study the matter.

The NEWSLETTER is yours. Together we can make it an exciting new part of our communications systems. Our principal objective is to make sure that it always serves you. Let us hear from you often. We must have, and welcome, your ideas!

Training Highlights

Interpretive Methods Course is scheduled for Mather Training Center September 19 to November 2, 1966. Twenty-five National Park Service employees and five employees from other agencies and foreign countries have been selected to participate in the course. A brochure on the total training center program will be issued soon.

Five National Park Service employees have been selected for the Departmental Manager Development Program which begins on September 6. The selected employees are: William W. Dunmire, Chief, I. & RM., Isle Royale; John S. Mohlhenrich, Interpretive Specialist, Flaming Gorge; Richard Rayner, Chief, I. & R.M., Platt; James B. Thompson, Management Assis-

tant, Jewel Cave; and Robert K. Yearout, Management Intern, Washington Office.

Three Service employees have been selected to participate in the Departmental Administrative Management Training Program. The three employees are: David Daniels, Administrative Assistant, Chickamauga-Chattanooga; Betty J. Loper, Voucher Examiner, Midwest Regional Office; and Curtis Thoen, Administrative Assistant, Platt. This is the first year for the Administrative Management Program and is patterned after the Department Manager Development Program.

(continued on page 2)

Six Service employees will attend full-time academic training in fiscal year 1967. The six employees are:

<u>Name of Graduate Program</u>	<u>Employee Selected</u>
Natural Sciences (research emphasis) Duke University	L. Kay Thomas Research Biologist, NCR
Wildland Resources Administration Colorado State Univ.	David Butts, Supv. PR Yosemite
Natural Resources Development & Policy Analysis - Michigan Sta. Univ.	Arthur Allen, Supv. P N Canyonlands
Concessions Management Michigan State University	Ralph T. Roan, Conces- sion Analyst, WASO
Systems Analysis University of Chicago	James Ryan, Accounting Office, NW Reg. Office
Graduate Training in Anthropology University of Chicago	John Griffin, Regional Arch. Southeast Region

(see Informational Memorandum of April 19 to All Field Offices "Full Time Academic Year Training - F.Y. 1967," which announced requirements for entrance into these programs).

A second Executive Seminar Center will be established at Berkeley, California in September for training midcareer Federal executives. The center will be directed by the U. S. Civil Service Commissions Office of Career Development. The Commission established a similar center at the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, Long Island, N. Y. in 1963. The Kings Point Center has provided training for more than 1600 Government career executives.

The Berkeley Center is being established to meet the needs of employing agencies which have consistently requested more training spaces than the Commission could provide at Kings Point.

The National Park Service is actively participating in the 1967 Fiscal Year program with seven career employees scheduled for the sessions at Berkeley and four career employees scheduled for the sessions at Berkeley and four career employees scheduled for the sessions at Kings Point.

NPS NEWSLETTER

Published biweekly by the Office of the Director, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C. to provide Service information to Service personnel.

The pages of the NEWSLETTER are open to any and all items of information or instruction which will aid the National Park Service in the improvement of management and operation, in effecting economies, and in providing increased service to the public.

All items intended for publication should be addressed to: The Editor, NPS NEWSLETTER, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.

Edited and published in the Division of Park Practice.

A Story Called "Safety Is"

Safety to many people I know in the National Park Service is like a wooly worm crossing a sidewalk where nobody walks. "This worm is a Safe worm," you say! But, what happens when a man with big feet comes along? Two things are possible: If the worm is lucky, the man will step over him; but if the worm is unlucky, he'll go "Squish," and another fatal accident will be entered on the books in Worm Heaven.

As for the man, he may not have seen the worm. If he had, he may have been careful; because this man read many Safety Slogans - looks at Posters on Safety -- that tell him to "watch your step." But, none of these things ever sent the man a message which embraced the full meaning of this word "Safety," so he "watches his step" and continues to be a victim to every other hazard.

The moral here is that we must develop a better understanding of what "Safety Is," if we hope to get out of the "wooly worm" category.

Here are a few things you may not know that "Safety Is." There are many more, but for now, let's concentrate on these:

"Safety Is" - a way of life which gets better as we gain experience.

- a technique, for the way we drive, the way we work, the way we play, and the way we think.
- an organization, a team where everyone knows the signals and the plays for winning the game.
- a method, we follow when we acquire the habit of being careful. (we save time that way.)
- an environment, a climate where care replaces carelessness.
- an attitude, a respect for dangers, and a will to keep away from them.
- a search, for ways to avoid suffering and needless expense.
- an education, for training specialists in every position or job.
- a practice, for getting better and better in everything we do.
- an interest, in the cultivation of professional and craftsman skills.
- an ambition, to develop dependability and alertness.
- a product, of proficiency, and the effective use of time.
- a must, in any and every NPS career.

"Safety Is" much more than a word, -- much more than a committee, -- much more than a meeting, -- and much more than an inspection. It is an essential part of a challenging philosophy that leads to maximum accomplishment.

Or, should we stick to the "Wooly Worm" philosophy?

—C. Ray Vinten
Special Asst. (Safety) to Reg. Dir., S.E.Reg.

Fuller, the First

Program Specialist Charles Eben Fuller was the first WASO employee to take advantage of the recently enacted legislation which permitted retirement at age 55 with 30 years of service, without reduction for age under 60. Mr. Fuller plans to retire on October 8 following his 55th birthday.

We extend our very best wishes to Charles for a long future filled with happiness.

People on the move . . . 8/1 to 8/14, '66

New Faces . . .

Huffaker, Victor C., Realty Spec., SFSC
Lytle, Eugene F., Realty Spec., WSC
Peterson, Bertil R., Realty Spec., WSC
Snyder, Glenn O., Illustrator, PP, WASO

New Places . . .

Dickens, Mrs. Ann M., fr. Clk., Castillo to Secty., Assateague
Herr, Thomas F., fr. Architect D&C NCR to same, WSC
O'Brien, William E., fr. Supv. Conces. & Realty Offr., to Conces. Offr., Cntrl. Cap. Pks.
Reynolds, Carl D., fr. Pers. Offr., Gr. Teton, to Reg. Coord. (JC), NCR
Small, William C., fr. Guard, Pr. Wm., to NCR
Stub, Miss Elizabeth V., fr. Secty., Colonial to same, WSC

Joining The Alumni . . .

Jones, Floyd R., fr. Foreman II-Painter, NCR

Profile . . . T. Sutton Jett



T. Sutton Jett
Regional Director, National Capital Region,
Washington, D.C.

Born July 20, 1910 at Reedsville, Va., Sutton was graduated from William and Mary College with a BS degree, and from John Hopkins University with an MS degree in American History.

He entered the National Park Service as an Historical Assistant at Fredericksburg NM Park in 1933. He has service as Regional Director of the National Capital Region since September, 1962. During WW II he served in the U.S. Navy with the rank of Lieut. (jg).

Sutton and his wife Martha are the parents of two daughters, Frances A. (25) and Carol L. (19). They reside at 121 Hilltop Road, Silver Spring, Md.

Service history: June 22, 1933-Historian, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP; April 1, 1937-Historian, Fort McHenry NMon.; May 1, 1938-Historian, Washington Office (Chief Historian, C&O Canal); February 16, 1940-Historian, National Capital Parks; December 15, 1950-Chief, National Monument & Historic Sites Division, National Capital Parks; October 15, 1950-Special Assistant to the Superintendent, National Capital Parks; March 15, 1961-Superintendent, National Capital Parks; January 22, 1962-Regional Director, National Capital Region.

Throughout his career, Sutton has received a number of honors and awards including: Public Service Award, presented by the Religious Heritage of America, Inc., August 24, 1962; the Distinguished Service Award presented by the Department of the Interior, July 23, 1963; the Cornelius Amory Pugsley Bronze Medal, presented by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, January 15, 1964.

In addition to his duties as Regional Director for that Region which embraces the parks and recreation areas in and near the Nation's Capital, he serves on the Board of Directors of: the President's Cup Regatta Assn., the Christmas Pageant of Peace, and the White House Historical Assn. He is Chairman of the Board of the National Park Service Employees and Alumni Association. He is also a Fellow of the American Institute of Park Executives.

Revisions in Benefits Under CSC Retirement

Liberalization of eligibility for retirement

On and after July 18, 1966, employees may retire and receive an immediate annuity at the following ages with the minimum amount of Federal service shown below:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Yrs. Serv.</u>	<u>Reduction</u>
62	5	No reduction for age
60	20	No reduction for age
55	30	No reduction for age
50	20	Must be involuntarily separated; annuity reduced by 2% for each year under age 55.
Any	25	Must be involuntarily separated; annuity reduced by 2% for each year under age 55.
Any	5	Must have 5 years of Federal civilian service and be totally disabled.

Widow or Widower annuity continued upon remarriage after age 60

Heretofore, the survivor annuity of a widow or widower generally terminated upon remarriage. Under the amendment, the annuity payable upon death of an employee occurring on or after July 18, 1966, (or upon death of an annuitant whose retirement was based on a separation from service which occurred on or after July 18, 1966), does not terminate if the former spouse remarries after she or he attains age 60.

Furthermore, the annuity of a surviving spouse which was terminated because of remarriage while under age 60, may be restored if the remarriage is later terminated by death, annulment, or divorce. The spouse must pay back the lump-sum benefit, if any, that was paid upon termination of the annuity. This, too, applies only to annuities based on actions on or after July 18, 1966.

More than half support of child no longer required

Requirement that a child must have received more than half his support from the deceased employee-parent to receive a survivor annuity is eliminated. This requirement was eliminated in the case of death of (1) an employee on or after July 18, 1966, or (2) a retired employee whose retirement was based on separation from service on or after July 18, 1966.

Annuity to student-child extended from age 21 to 22

Maximum age for a student-child to receive survivor annuity is raised from 21 to 22. This amendment applies to student children of persons who retired, or of employees who died, on or after February 28, 1948, (provided, of course, the children are otherwise eligible for survivor annuity). A student-child who could not qualify for a survivor annuity because he was over age 21 may have his survivor annuity begin July 31, 1966, if he is under age 22. Also, a student-child's annuity that was previously terminated may be restored beginning July 18, 1966, if he is under age 22.

Retirement coverage for employees on leave without pay while serving in an employee organization

An employee who enters on approved leave without pay to serve as a full-time officer or employee of an employee organization may elect to receive full retirement credit for such periods of leave. He must pay the retirement deductions and agency contributions into the fund, however, if he elects to do so.

LAWS AS A RESULT OF FEDERAL SALARY AND FRINGE BENEFITS ACT OF 1966, PUBLIC LAW 89-504, APPROVED JULY 18, 1966

Sound Off!

Who among us does not have, from time to time, some choice tidbit of information or some point that needs amplifying? Or perhaps the opportunity to 'sound off' on a subject of general interest in the Service?

Now, gentle reader, you've got it made!

This newest of communication media in our organization was designed by and for Service people. It attains its highest estate when, and only when, it reflects the thinking of those people. We move forward only after we have given ourselves over to the thought process and, like the wise use of money, spend our thinking where it will buy us the most and the best.

You now have the opportunity to buy yourself—and the Service—some good. And the nice part about it is that it doesn't cost anything other than a few moments of your time. This column will remain open to anyone in the Service who has a point to make, or a problem that may be "bugging" him.

We want our folks to "sound off", and if it happens to be a matter of general interest that requires an answer, we will welcome the opportunity to look into it for you.

Remember—the whole idea of this paper is to exchange knowledge. Here is your opportunity to play an important role.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This should have accompanied the first issue of our "Newsletter." Inadvertently this was not done. Here is your copy.

UNITED STATES
MENT OF THE INTERIOR
ATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



August 8, 1966

NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS PLANNING PROCEDURES

It is timely, I believe, to reiterate in one document the historic role of this Service in wilderness management and the administrative procedures that have been established for the designation of proposed wilderness areas in the National Park System as required by the Wilderness Act.

The purposes of the Wilderness Act are supplemental to the purposes for which national forests, national parks, and national wildlife refuges are established and administered. We welcome the added strength which legislatively identified national park wilderness areas will now give to our continuing programs of park management.

From the time Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872, a wilderness preservation system has existed in the National Park System. The wilderness concept has undergirded the management of national parks for nearly a century. Moreover, the national park movement has itself been a focal point and fountainhead for an evolving wilderness philosophy within our country.

The basic philosophy influencing the use and management of the parks is one of preserving large areas of wilderness, while at the same time providing it with a surrounding natural setting--or environment--or "wilderness threshold." It is a fundamental tenet of national park management, also, that where other uses have impaired past wilderness values, the national parks are managed to restore the wilderness character of areas by the removal of such adverse uses.

It is essential to keep this background in mind as we now plan for specific areas within national parks that will henceforth be identified legislatively as units of the recently authorized National Wilderness Preservation System under the Wilderness Act. For, to assume that the Wilderness Act establishes new standards and new criteria for national park wilderness, replacing the old and time-tested wilderness standards and criteria of the National Park Service,

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would jeopardize the whole national park concept. The Wilderness Act recognizes this all important point when it provides specifically that "Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the National Park System are created. Further, the designation of any area of any park...as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park...in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area was created..."

Another point is important: It is not contemplated by the Wilderness Act that all "wilderness" in the National Wilderness Preservation System is to be managed alike. The Wilderness Act recognizes the differences in the management practices of the various Federal agencies charged with the administration of lands to be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. For example, the Wilderness Act provides for certain multiple uses in wilderness areas managed by agencies other than the National Park Service, such as existing grazing; mineral prospecting and mining until 1984 (with authority to construct transmission lines, water lines, telephone lines, and utilize timber for such activities); and, water conservation and power projects as authorized by the President. No such lowering of park values is contemplated by the Wilderness Act within the areas designated as national park wilderness or on the remaining park lands not included within the wilderness designation. Accordingly, the status of National Park Wilderness remains unique, for wilderness management in the parks does not compete with any other resource use.

The Wilderness Act requires that areas recommended for designation as "wilderness" be defined specifically. To do this, there must be something definite on which to base wilderness recommendations. Such recommendations can only come from a detailed knowledge of the land, its capabilities, the natural and cultural values found on it, and the regional factors that influence its management.

It has long been the practice of the National Park Service to prepare and maintain a Master Plan to guide the use, development, interpretation, management and preservation of each particular park. Graphics and narrative specify the objectives of management. These Master Plans in the true sense of the word are zoning plans, which, where wilderness is specified, provide for preserving and protecting the wilderness as a

basic principle of national park management and provide for ways and means for the public to enjoy that wilderness. These Master Plans, therefore, not only define the areas for developments; they also define the areas in which no developments are to be permitted.

Nor are these Master Plan studies limited to the specific park involved. The planning team first analyzes the entire region in which the park is located. Parks do not exist in a vacuum. It is important in planning for a park that our teams take into account the plans for and the availability of other park and recreation facilities within the region at the Federal, State, and local levels as well as those provided by the private sector. Among other things this insures the protection of the national park wilderness.

All of our Master Plan studies are made by teams whose members have many years of planning experience. Each member has a different professional background such as ecology, landscape architecture, architecture, natural history, park planning, resource management, engineering, archeology, and history. These study teams frequently include outstanding conservationists, scientists and others who possess special knowledge of individual parks. We, also, consult frequently with persons outside the Service during the Master Plan study.

Master Planning requires a sound classification for the lands in a park. This is necessary not only to serve as a basis for recommending lands for "wilderness" classification in accordance with the Wilderness Act, but also for use in making other Master Plan judgments.

We use a land classification system similar to that proposed by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and prescribed for application to Federal lands by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Under this system lands may be segregated into any one of six classes: Class I -- high density recreation areas, Class II -- general outdoor recreation areas, Class III -- natural environment areas, Class IV -- outstanding natural areas, Class V -- primitive areas including but not limited to those recommended for designation under the Wilderness Act, and Class VI -- historic and cultural areas. Normally, a park contains lands falling into two or more of these classes.

Master Plans are reviewed by the Park Superintendent, the Regional Director, each Assistant Director of the Service and finally by the Director. The Master Plan for each National Park is also reviewed by the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. In addition to these reviews, public hearings are held on all of our wilderness proposals. Notice of such public hearings is published in the "Federal Register" and newspapers having general circulation in the area of the park at least 60 days prior to the hearings. During this 60-day period the Master Plan documents are available for public review at the park, in the appropriate Regional Office and in the Washington Office. Moreover, public information packets explaining national park wilderness proposals are available at the same time for distribution to all those requesting them.

Comments and suggestions from the public as to the appropriateness of the proposed wilderness areas are received orally and in writing.

Comments and suggestions are summarized and analyzed as a basis for my recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior.

A brief explanation is in order as to the management of lands not included in wilderness proposals. If such lands are Class VI (historical) or Class IV (unique features), they are accorded management befitting their special significance. But, what of the other land -- Class I, Class II and Class III?

Class I and Class II identify the lands basically reserved for development (existing and proposed) of administrative facilities, formal campgrounds, lodges, etc., of varying intensities. Facilities like these are needed so that the public may have adequate opportunity to enjoy and use the parks that have been preserved for them. Such appropriate developments are another means of providing service for the visitor. This is in accord with the congressional mandate establishing the National Park Service, namely:

"The Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks --- to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life 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." (Emphasis supplied.)

Development, if wisely located, designed and constructed, can serve to protect park values by focusing and directing the use of the park. For example, a road, a trail, a formal campground or needed concession facility can serve to channel use in specific locations thus preventing indiscriminate use of a larger area which could damage or destroy some of the very values for which the park has been set aside. Developments can be made to be compatible with the natural environment. Developments which are in discord with their surroundings can be avoided. It is our policy to relate all developments to an overall architectural theme for each particular park -- this being but another way of assuring full esthetic consideration to the park environment.

Class III lands serve a special purpose in relation to national park wilderness. Class III identifies the natural environment category of lands. These are the lands that provide the "setting" or "environment" or "buffer" for the wilderness -- we prefer to identify these lands as the "wilderness threshold." The concept of the wilderness threshold has been recognized and supported by outstanding conservationists for many years.

Class III lands also serve important research needs of the Service as well as for many independent researchers and institutions of higher learning.

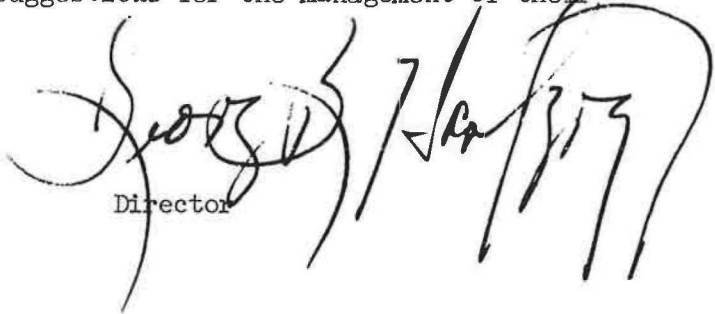
The only development allowed in these wilderness threshold areas is the minimum required for public enjoyment, health, safety, preservation, and protection of the features, but even then such limited developments must be in complete harmony with the natural environment. The limited developments in Class III lands may be distinguished from those in Class I and Class II lands not only through the intensity of the developments but also by the extensiveness of the developments. For example, one-way motor nature trails, small visitor overlooks, informal picnic sites, short nature walks, etc., (in Class III) as contrasted with administrative headquarters, two-way roads, formal campgrounds with modern restroom facilities, large developed picnic areas, etc., in Class I or Class II lands.

It is in the Class III "wilderness threshold" lands, with their minimum developments, that the visitor is given a foretaste of the wilderness

beyond. Beyond these threshold lands the visitor may seek the personal fulfillment of using the wilderness on its own terms with no facilities provided for his personal comfort and convenience.

This spectrum of use from the developed areas (Class I and Class II lands) to the wilderness threshold (Class III) and beyond to the wilderness provides the variety of personal outdoor experiences that has moved each generation of Americans for almost a century to strengthen and expand their National Park System as the repository of the "Crown Jewels" of our nation's natural and cultural heritage. Let there be no doubt as to our determination to utilize the added support of the Wilderness Act to preserve for this and future generations these priceless "Crown Jewels."

Moreover, in accord with the spirit of the Wilderness Act and the zoning concept proposed by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, it shall be our procedure to give 60 days public notice, in the future, of any proposed change in the designated zoning of Class I, II, and III lands from that existing at the time of the enactment of the wilderness legislation with respect to that particular park. In this way we shall give a continuing opportunity to the public to submit their comments and suggestions for the management of their national parklands.



Director

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

OBJECTIVES

Park wilderness areas will be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness. Further, designation of Park Wilderness shall not lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of the parks, monuments or other units of the National Park System in which such wilderness is located.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND FACILITIES

Management Facilities, Practices, and Uses--Only those structures, management practices and uses necessary for management and preservation of the wilderness qualities of an area will be permitted. These would include, but need not be limited to, patrol cabins and limited facilities associated with saddle and pack stock control.

Fire Control--Wildfire will be controlled as necessary to prevent unacceptable loss of wilderness values, loss of life, damage to property, and the spread of wildfire to lands outside the wilderness. Use of fire lookout towers, fire roads, tool caches, aircraft, motorboats, and motorized fire-fighting equipment would be permitted for such control.

Insect and Disease Control--Such control may be undertaken only with the approval of the Director. The measure of control would depend on a determination of whether the insects or diseases are causing the complete alteration of an environment which is expected to be preserved, but controls will generally be limited to disaster conditions which threaten whole ecosystems. Any controls instituted would be those which would be most direct for the target insect or disease and which would have minimal effects upon other components of the ecosystems of which the wilderness is composed.

Rescue and Other Emergency Operations--In emergency situations involving the health and safety of persons and to meet recognized management needs, use of aircraft, motorboats, or other motorized or mechanical equipment will be permitted.

Regulation of Excess Wildlife Population--Population control through natural predation would be encouraged. Trapping and transplanting of excess animals would be practiced by park personnel as necessary. If these prove insufficient, direct reduction by park personnel would be instituted.

Non-native Plants and Animals--Non-native species of plants and animals will be eliminated where it is possible to do so by approved methods which will preserve wilderness qualities.

COMPATIBLE USES BY OR DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Research--The Service recognizing the scientific value of wilderness areas as natural outdoor laboratories, would encourage those kinds of research and data gathering which require such areas for their accomplishment. The Service would establish reasonable limitations to control the size of the areas which may be used for varying types of research projects within national park wilderness and projects exceeding those limitations would be subject to approval by the Director.

Fishing--Fishing is an appropriate use and will be permitted under applicable rules and regulations.

Visitor Use Structures and Facilities--Primitive trails for foot and horse travel are acceptable. Narrow trails which blend into the landscape will be allowed in wilderness with footbridges and horse-bridges where they are essential to visitor safety. Stock holding corrals or discreetly placed drift fences will be permissible if needed in the interest of protection of wilderness values. No improvements will be permitted that are primarily for the comfort and convenience of visitors such as developed campgrounds and picnic facilities. However, trailside shelters may be permitted where they are needed for the protection of wilderness values.

Boating--Boating except with motorboats and airboats is an acceptable use of park wilderness. Where the use of motor powered craft has become established by custom or usage on lakes, streams or other bodies of water prior to their inclusion in wilderness, such use may be permitted to continue subject to established rules and regulations and any special restrictions that may be imposed for the protection of wilderness.

Commercial Services--Saddle and pack stock and guided boat trips in water areas are acceptable uses, but the number, nature and extent of these services will be carefully controlled through regulations and permits so as to protect the wilderness values.

NON-CONFORMING USES OR DEVELOPMENTS

Mining and Prospecting--These uses will not be permitted in national park wilderness. Where these activities are expressly authorized by statute, the area in question will be recommended for wilderness only with the provisos that such activities be discontinued and the authorization be revoked. Actively operated claims, based on valid existing rights, will be excluded from the proposed wilderness. It will be the policy to phase out existing active mining claims and acquire the lands involved. When this is accomplished such lands will be proposed for designation as wilderness if they otherwise meet the criteria for such areas.

Inholdings--Unless acquisition by the United States is assured, they will be excluded from the area designated as wilderness. It will be the policy to acquire such inholdings as rapidly as possible, and as they are acquired, the lands will be proposed for designation as wilderness if they otherwise meet the criteria for such areas.

Water Development Projects--Such projects, whether for improvement of navigation, flood control, irrigation, power, or other multiple purposes, are not acceptable in wilderness. Where these activities are authorized by statute, the area in question will be recommended for wilderness only with the proviso that such authorization be discontinued.

Grazing--Grazing is not an acceptable use in national park wilderness. Except where grazing is conducted under permits which may be expected to expire at a fixed or determinable date in advance of legislative action on the wilderness proposal, lands utilized for that purpose will not be proposed for wilderness designation. It will be the policy to phase out such operations as rapidly as possible, and as this is done, the lands will be proposed for designation as wilderness if they otherwise meet the criteria for such areas.

Timber Harvesting--This will not be permitted in national park wilderness.

Hunting--Public hunting will not be permitted in national park wilderness.

Motorized Equipment--The use of aircraft for airdrops or otherwise and the use of motorized trail vehicles, generators, and similar devices will not be permitted in national park wilderness, except as otherwise provided herein to meet the needs of management.

Roads and Utilities--Public use roads and utility line rights of way are not permitted.