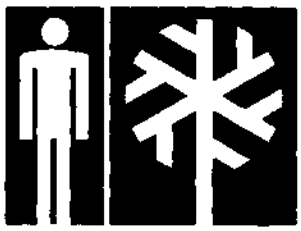
wilderness study

mammoth cave national park

B&W Scans
1-18-2005

Preliminary – Subject to Change . . . . .



wilderness study

mammoth cave national park

march 1972

united states department of the interior / national park service

FINDINGS

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FINDS THE LANDS IN MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK UNSUITABLE FOR ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. IN THE 30 YEARS SINCE THE PARK'S ESTABLISHMENT, THE VEGETATIVE COVER HAS NOT RECOVERED SUFFICIENTLY TO RESEMBLE ITS PRISTINE CONDITION; FURTHER, MAN'S ABANDONED WORKS ARE STILL GENERALLY VISIBLE.

INTRODUCTION

This study of land use within Mammoth Cave National Park was made pursuant to the Wilderness Act (P.L. 88-577) passed by the Congress of the United States on September 3, 1964. All such studies must be completed and recommendations made prior to the 10th anniversary of the law's enactment.

The Kentucky congressional delegation had begun to urge national park status for the Mammoth Cave area as early as 1905. Finally, the Southern Appalachian National Park Commission so recommended, and companion bills introduced in Congress by the Kentucky delegation were enacted on May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 635), authorizing the establishment of Mammoth Cave National Park.

Among the national assets of the 70,618-acre area recommended for the park by the commission were the forests, which "should be preserved for all time . . . for study and enjoyment."

As in all other national parks, most of the land in Mammoth Cave National Park has not been developed for intensive public use: this is the "backcountry," where nature now holds sway. Although these tracts have been untrammeled by man for 30 years, signs of man's past use and misuse of this land — old fields, wagon road traces, fences, chimneys, foundations, and gullies — are still apparent.

Therefore, after study, none of the land has been found suitable at present to be proposed for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

THE PARK AND ITS ENVIRONS

Mammoth Cave National Park is located in south-central Kentucky. The caves, which underlie the southeast portion of the park, comprise the most extensive lineal cave systems in the world; other geologic features of especial significance are found in the park as well. Park lands are bisected from east to west by a 26-mile segment of the Green River, a major tributary of the Ohio, and some of the finest riverscapes in Kentucky may be seen along the Green and the Nolin, the Green's major tributary in the park. And these river valleys, as well as the park's forested hills and cave passages, shelter a great variety of animal life.

Of the park's 1-1/3 million annual visitors, more than 600,000 tour Mammoth Cave. In addition to the cave trips, there are hikes, campfire programs, nature trails, a sightseeing boat, fishing, camping, and a motor tour, for visitor enjoyment. Accounting for some of the park's total visitation figure are local people, who travel across the park via Kentucky 70 or use the Green River ferries en route to and from work.

The park is just west of the Louisville/Nashville transportation corridor through which Interstate 65 runs. These urban centers are nearly equidistant from the park – about 100 miles. New arterial highways now bring people from St. Louis, Columbus, Charleston, Birmingham, and other distant points to Mammoth Cave in about 8 hours' travel time. Hence it is no wonder that travel to the park has more than doubled in the past 10 years.

The land surrounding the park is privately owned and consists of forests and small farms. Nearby are the towns of Cave City, Park City, and Brownsville, which provide tourist lodgings and food. Private campgrounds, caves, and amusement parks are in the region surrounding the park, and recreational facilities on the Nolin and Barren Reservoirs also cater to the traveler and vacationer.

CONDITIONS OF PARK LANDS

Mammoth Cave was discovered about 1798. Some 10 years later, commercial development began with the extraction of saltpeter from the sediments deposited in the cave. Saltpeter was converted into gunpowder by a leaching and drying process that required use of timber and firewood cut from the forests above the cave. Workers were housed in log cabins; these lodgings became the nucleus of a hotel for vacationers in 1816, when public tours of the cave started. Subsequently, other caves were developed, access roads to these caves were constructed, and more hotels were built for visitors.

Concurrently, settlers occupied the land now in the park, cleared the ridge tops of forest, and raised corn and tobacco. A network of primitive wagon roads connected farms to market, and several private ferries operated across the Green River. At one time, some 400 families lived in what is now the park. When the park was established in 1941, it was estimated that 45 percent of the land was in crops or open pasture.

Land too steep for cultivation remained forested, and wood products were harvested regularly and shipped by barge down the Green River. Several small tracts of forest have retained a primitive appearance, and some are reported to be in virgin condition.

Wildlife has returned to the area in abundance, particularly Virginia white-tailed deer, which are so numerous that a wintertime live-trapping and transplanting program has been carried on actively since October 1958. Deer reproduction regulation research is underway at the park to find a better way of containing the herd within the limits of the food supply.

In 1907, the Corps of Engineers completed the uppermost of a series of dams and navigational locks on the Green River near Brownsville, which continued in operation until 1951, when a disastrous flood washed out Lock 4 downstream. Today, Lock 6 at the west park boundary backs water upstream on the Green River for 17 miles into the park, and for the entire 6-mile stretch of the Nolin River in the park. These impoundments constitute "permanent works of man."

ROADLESS STUDY AREAS

Within the park are four roadless areas of 5000 acres or more: Unit A, 5637; Unit B, 16,621; Unit C, 11,899; and Unit D, 5028, a total of 39,185 acres. Some of the characteristics that affect wilderness designation are described below.

ROADLESS AREA A

This roadless area lies along the west side of the park and comprises all park lands west of Houchins Ferry road. This very irregularly shaped tract contains approximately 5637 acres, measuring about 4 miles long by 3 miles wide.

Present recreational use of this area is mostly in the form of fishing and boating, with picnicking at Houchins Ferry. The park's draft master plan calls for increasing the opportunities for these uses by providing more and better facilities at Houchins Ferry, and by establishing foot trails and primitive campsites in the scenic Nolin River Valley after the Green River bridge and connecting roadways are built.

Both the Green and Nolin Rivers in this roadless area are impounded behind Lock and Dam 6. Because of this impoundment and because of the future recreational activities mentioned above, no part of Roadless Area A is proposed for wilderness designation.

ROADLESS AREA B

Containing about 16,621 acres, Roadless Area B is the largest of the four in the park. It is also of irregular shape, but is about 5-1/2 miles across from west to east and from north to south. Elevations vary from 827 feet on Collie Ridge to 420 feet at the mouth of Buffalo Creek.

Visitor use of Area B is now confined almost exclusively to trips on the sightseeing boat *Miss Green River,* which makes a round trip during the travel season from Mammoth Cave Ferry to Sand Cave Island. Some people enjoy boating and fishing on the Green River.

These uses will continue. The Green River bridge and connecting roadways – provided in the draft master plan – will cross the west side of Area B.

Excluded from Area B, but having influence on it, are Good Spring and Joppa Churches and their associated cemeteries, the Collie Ridge Road corridor and other road corridors, and the fire lookout tower on Brooks Knob. Also excluded is the triangular tract of about 340 acres at Maple Springs that is bounded by roads. It contains a ranger station and a deer reproduction study laboratory; and the master plan calls for establishing primitive campsites here for the use of hikers.

Like Area A, Area B was farmed, pastured, and logged before the park's establishment, and all of the 12-mile segment of the Green River within this tract is slack water because of Dam and Lock 6. Therefore, this area is not suited for wilderness designation at this time.

ROADLESS AREA C

This 11,899-acre unit, measuring about 3 by 5 miles, lies in the northeast part of the park. Its elevations range from 744 feet at Goblin Knob to about 450 feet at the Green River.

Adjacent to Area C are two fire lookout towers, the Great Onyx Civilian Conservation Center, and Mammoth Cave Church and cemetery. A primitive campground is located at the old Dennison Ferry site, and the draft master plan calls for its improvement by adding boat launching facilities for hand-propelled craft so that visitors may use the uppermost 9 miles of the Green River in the park, which is free flowing. The developed portions of Great Onyx, Crystal, and Colossal Caves are to be opened for limited use to those desiring a semi- "wild-caving" experience.

On Flint Ridge, in the roadless area, is the powerline supplying electricity to Mammoth Cave; it must remain. Also located here are the springs and wells that supply domestic water for the park. The

water from these sources is pumped into reservoirs. This extensive collection and distribution system must remain until another water supply becomes available.

Because of present and past land uses, Area C does not qualify presently for wilderness designation.

ROADLESS AREA D

Containing only 5028 acres, this is the smallest of the roadless areas. Woolsey Valley, within this area, is known as a fine example of solution valley physiography. It was formed by the coalescence of many sinkholes.

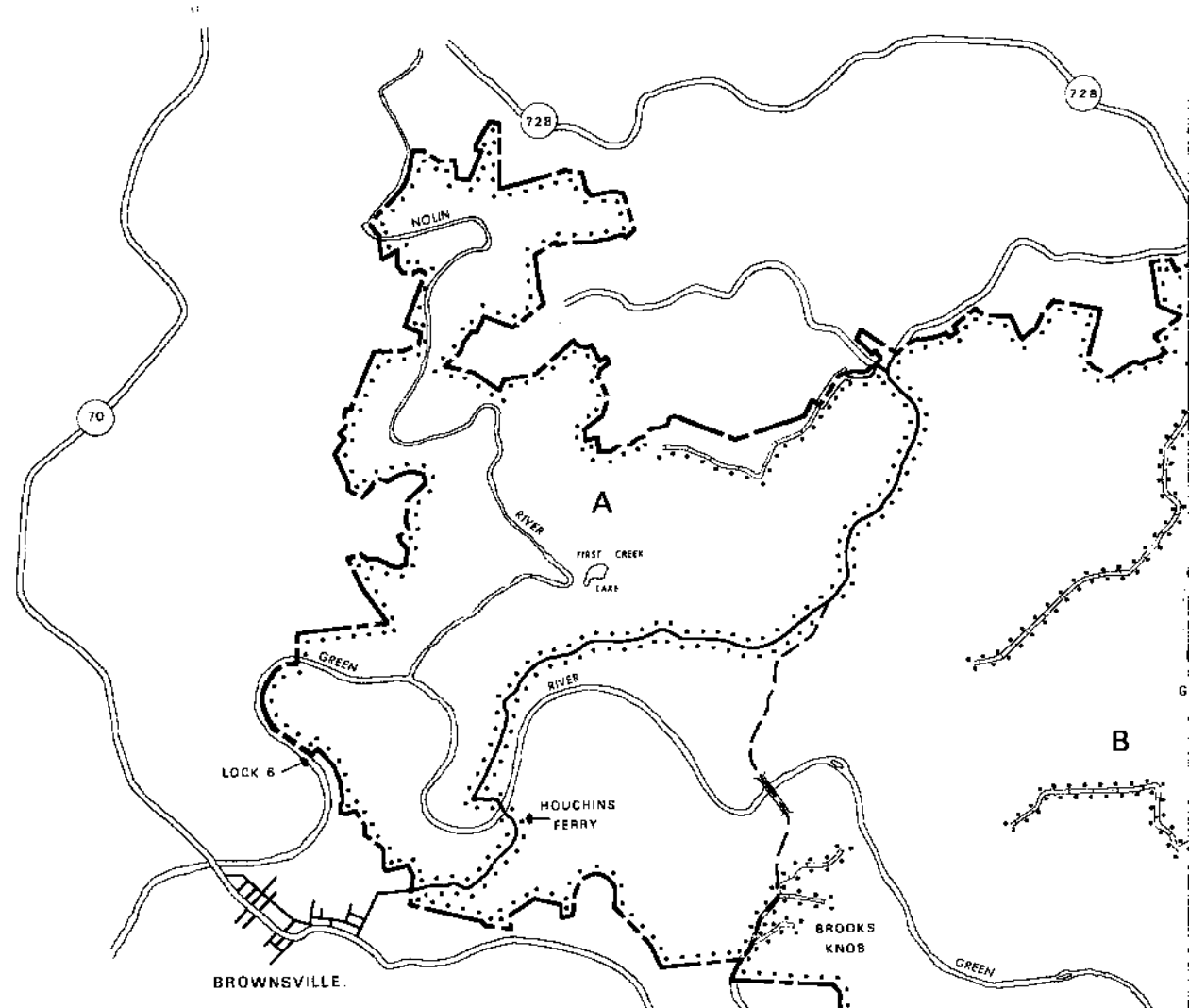
Except for visitors viewing Cedar Sink, there is no public use of Area D, and no new trails or other uses have been proposed in the draft master plan.

Old maps show that practically all of the valley was cleared of forest and was being farmed when the park was established. While the forest is recovering over much of the area, erosion gullies, fences, chimneys, former wagon roads, and briar patches are still apparent, thus disqualifying most of Area D as wilderness until a later date.

CONCLUSIONS

In defining wilderness in the Wilderness Act (P.L. 88-577), Congress stated, among other attributes, that it is "an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence." As noted above in the section of this report titled "Conditions of Lands Within the Park," agrarian uses predominated until 30 years ago, when the park was established. Outmoded farming methods had eroded the soil cover and depleted its fertility. These practices, coupled with the poor soil typical of this section of Kentucky, have slowed forest regeneration despite the 50-inch annual rainfall. The evidences of man's works created by his past economic activities have not yet been erased or hidden by vegetation, but the appearance of primeval conditions will return in the future through the healing processes of nature.

The National Park Service concludes, therefore, that no lands within Mammoth Cave National Park are suitable at this time to be proposed for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Meanwhile, substantially all of Roadless Areas A, B, C, and D will continue to be managed as wildlands as they have been for the past 30 years.



PRELIMINARY - SUBJECT TO CHANGE

WILDERNESS STUDY

(NO WILDERNESS PROPOSED)

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK

KENTUCKY

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

N

1 ½ 0 1

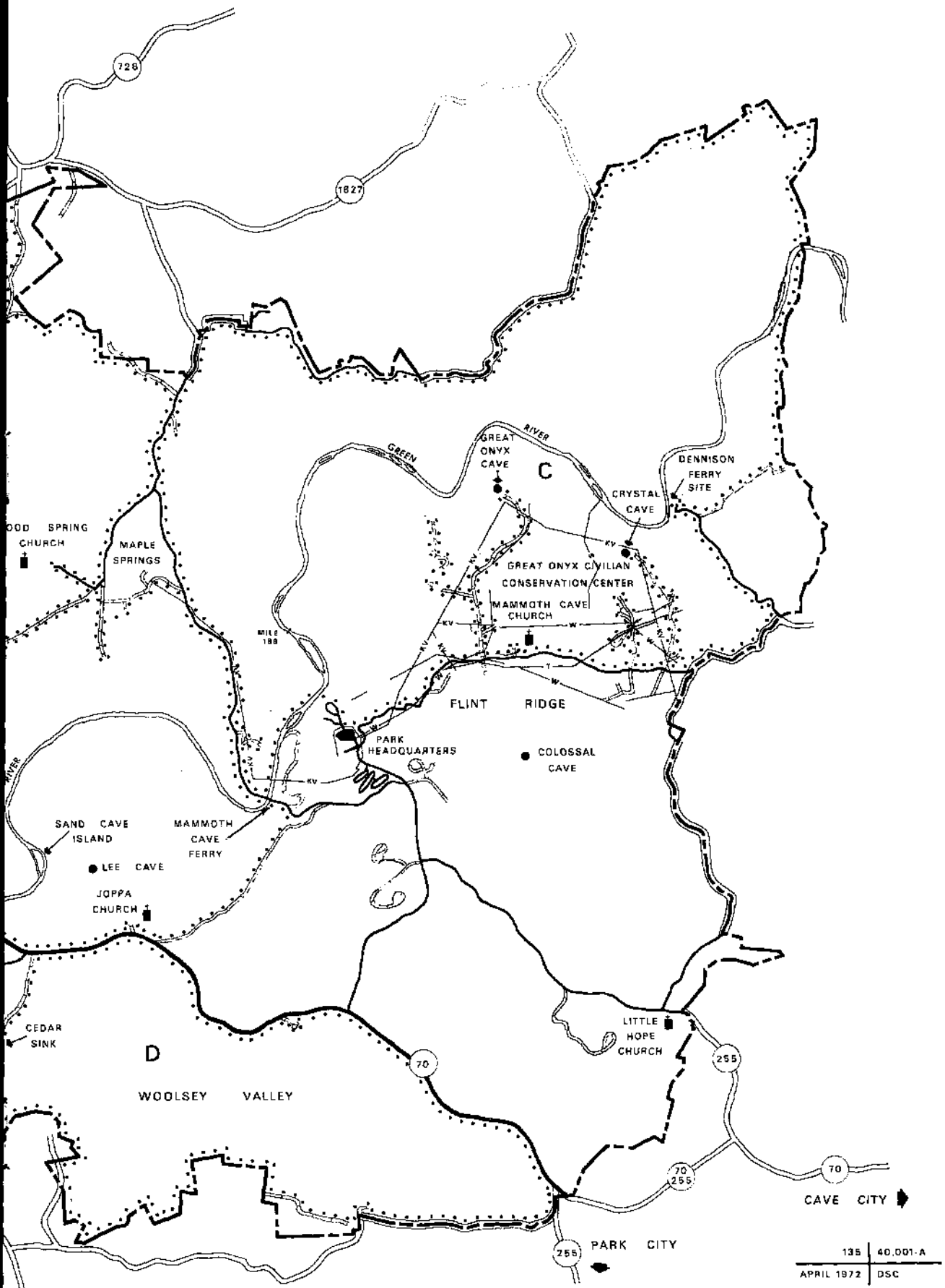
SCALE IN MILES

LEGEND

PARK BOUNDARY	CAVE ENTRANCE		
MAJOR ROADS	SEWER LINE	S	
MINOR ROADS	TELEPHONE	T	
MANAGEMENT ROADS	POWER LINE	KV	
PROPOSED ROADS	WATER LINE	W	
RIVER	ROADLESS AREA		
CHURCH			

ACREAGE

TOTAL PARK		51,354.40
ROADLESS AREA		WILDERNESS UNIT
A	5,637	NONE
B	16,621	NONE
C	11,898	NONE
D	5,028	NONE
TOTALS	39,185	



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MASTER PLAN POLICY

FOR NATURAL AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM (REVISED 1970)

DISCUSSION

It has long been the practice of the National Park Service to prepare and maintain a Master Plan to guide the use, development, interpretation, and preservation of each particular park. Graphics and narrative specify the objectives of management. In a sense, these Master Plans are zoning plans. They not only define the areas for developments, they also define the areas in which no developments are to be permitted.

Parks do not exist in a vacuum. It is important in planning for a park that the teams take into account the total environment in which the park exists. Of particular significance are 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 of the private sector for the accommodation of visitors, access to the national parks, the roads within them, wildlife habitat, etc. Accordingly, the Master Plan Team first analyzes the entire region in which the park is located and the many factors that influence its management.

Moreover, where national parks and national forests adjoin, such as Mount Rainier, Yellowstone, and Grand Teton National Parks, the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service formalized, in 1963, a joint effort to analyze the resources and visitor needs and develop cooperative plans for the accommodation of these requirements which will best insure the achievement of both of our missions. This program formalizes and broadens the informal efforts made for many years by many park superintendents and forest supervisors to coordinate management programs, including visitor facilities and services. Such cooperative programs are authorized by section 2 of the act of August 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

Master Plan

A Master Plan will be prepared for each area to cover specifically all Resource Management, Resource Use, and Physical Development programs. An approved Master Plan is required before any development program may be executed in an area.

Master Plan Teams

All Master Plan Teams should be composed of members having different professional backgrounds, such as ecology, landscape architecture, architecture, natural history, park planning, resource management, engineering, archeology, and history. Where available funds and program needs permit, the study teams for the national parks should include outstanding conservationists, scientists, and others who possess special knowledge of individual parks. Also, the teams should consult with authorized concessioners during the Master Plan study.

Land Classification

A sound system of evaluation and classification for lands and waters in a park or monument is a prerequisite for master planning. This is necessary to provide proper recognition and protection of park resources and to plan for visitor enjoyment of the values of the area. The system serves, also, as a basis for recommending lands for "wilderness" classification in accordance with the Wilderness Act and provides a basis for making many other Master Plan judgments.

The land classification system to be used is 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. Consistent with the Congressionally stated purpose of national parks, a park contains lands falling into three or more of these classes.

Classes I and II identify the lands reserved for visitor accommodations *(both existing and proposed),* for administrative facilities, formal campgrounds, two-way roads, etc., of varying intensities. Class I and II lands occupy relatively little space in any of the national parks.

Class III identifies the "natural environment areas." As the name of the category implies, these are "natural environment" lands. These lands are important to the proper preservation, interpretation, and management of the irreplaceable resources of the National Park System. These irreplaceable resources are identified in Class IV, V, and VI categories of lands. It is the existence of unique features (Class IV), or primitive lands, including wilderness (Class V), or historical or cultural lands (Class VI) in combination with a suitable environment (Class III) and with sufficient lands "for the accommodation of visitors" (Classes I and II) that distinguish natural and historical areas of the National Park System from other public lands providing outdoor recreation.

In the natural areas (national parks and national monuments of scientific significance), Class III lands often provide the "transition" or "setting" or "environment" or "buffer" between intensively developed portions of the park or monument (Classes I and II) AND (a) the primitive or wilderness (Class V) areas; and (b) the unique
10 natural features (Class IV) or areas of historic or cultural significance (Class VI) when these two categories exist outside of the Class V lands.

In the historical areas (the administrative policies for which are included in a separate booklet), the "environmental" lands (Class III) serve a similar role in providing the "setting" or "atmosphere" essential to preserving and presenting the national significance of historic properties included in the National Park System.

Often, Classes III and V lands both represent significant natural values. Generally, these values are different in type, quality, or degree. Accordingly, lands having natural values that do not meet Service criteria for primitive or wilderness designation may be classified as Class III even when they do not involve the environment of either Class IV, Class V, or Class VI lands. In natural areas, "natural environment" lands are sometimes referred to additionally as "wilderness threshold" when they abut or surround wilderness.

The "wilderness threshold" lands afford the newcomer an opportunity to explore the mood and the temper of the wild country before venturing into the wilderness beyond. Here, in the wilderness threshold, is an unequalled opportunity for interpretation of the meaning of wilderness.

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

The only facilities planned in these "natural environment" lands are the minimum required for public enjoyment, health, safety, preservation, and protection of the features, such as one-way motor nature trails, small visitor overlooks, informal picnic sites, short nature walks, and wilderness-type uses. Such limited facilities must be in complete harmony with the natural environment.

Class IV lands are those which contain unique natural features. These lands usually represent the most fragile and most precious values of a natural area. Class IV identifies the terrain and objects of scenic splendor, natural wonder, or scientific importance that are the heart of the park. These are the lands which must have the highest order of protection so that they will remain "unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Nothing in the way of human use should be permitted on Class IV lands that intrude upon or may in any way damage or alter the scene. The sites and features are irreplaceable. They may range in size from large areas within the Grand Canyon to small sites such as Old Faithful Geyser or a sequoia grove.

Class V are the primitive lands that have remained pristine and undisturbed as a part of our natural inheritance. They include in some instances, moreover, lands which, through National Park Service management, have been restored by the healing processes of nature to a primeval state. There are no mining, domestic stock grazing, water impoundments, or other intrusions of man to mar their character and detract from the solitude and quiet of the natural scene. The protection and maintenance of natural conditions and a wilderness atmosphere are paramount management objectives. The only facilities allowed in these lands are of the type mentioned in the *Wilderness Use and Management Policy* statement.

Class VI are the lands, including historic structures, of historical or cultural significance, such as the agricultural community of Cades Cove in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Wilderness Hearings

One of the finest new public land planning procedures introduced by the Wilderness Act is the opportunity for the public to express its views on the preliminary wilderness proposals prior to these proposals being firmly established for recommendations to the Congress. These hearings are held in the State in which the wilderness is proposed.

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.

The Wilderness Act requires that the public hearing be held on the wilderness proposals only. However, it is the practice of the National Park Service to make available the general development plan for the park or monument at the time the preliminary wilderness proposal is released. The Service welcomes public comments and views on these plans. Moreover, once the Congress has defined the wilderness areas within the national parks and monuments, it shall be the practice of the National Park Service to give public notice of 60 days on any proposal to change the classification of any Class I, Class II, or Class III lands within the park or monument. In this way, the Service shall afford the public a continuing opportunity to participate in the planning and management of its national parks and monuments.

WILDERNESS USE & MANAGEMENT POLICY

FOR NATURAL AREAS OF THE
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM (REVISED 1970)

DISCUSSION

From the time that Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872, wilderness preservation has undergirded the management of our National Park System. Thus, the national park movement has been a focal point and fountainhead for an evolving wilderness philosophy within our country for almost a century.

It is a fundamental tenet of national park policy, moreover, that where other uses have impaired wilderness values, the national parks and monuments are managed to restore the wilderness character of these areas by the removal of adverse uses.

For example, about 70 years ago, the famous wilderness of Sequoia National Park was perilously close to permanent destruction. So thoroughly had sheep done their work that the once–lush alpine meadows and grasslands were dusty flats. Eroded gullies were everywhere. Much of the climax vegetation was gone, and the High Sierra was virtually impassable to stock parties due to scarcity of feed. In 1893, the Acting Superintendent of Sequoia National Park recommended that cavalry be replaced by infantry: no natural forage was available for horses!

Today, under National Park Service management, Sequoia National Park contains wilderness comparable to any other national park. And in spite of increasing public use, these areas are in a less damaged condition now than they were more than 70 years ago.

To become a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System, each national park or monument wilderness must be so designated by the Congress. For this to be done, each proposed wilderness unit must be clearly identified so that its boundaries may be legally described in the legislation. Thus, the Wilderness Act requires that the Service, hereafter, clearly identify and appropriately describe the boundaries of those lands that are to be recommended to the Congress for wilderness designation, rather than following past Service practice of referring to all undeveloped lands in a park as "wilderness" or "backcountry." Importantly, however, the Wilderness Act of 1964 does not establish any new standard or criteria for national park wilderness use and management to replace the old and time-tested concepts enunciated by the Congress for the

natural areas of the National Park System and implanted by the Service. For example, the Wilderness Act specifically provides that:

> "Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the National Park System are created."

The Wilderness Act of 1964 recognizes, moreover, that all lands which may be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System are not to be managed alike. For example, the Wilderness Act provides for certain multiple uses in wilderness areas of the national forests designated by the act, such as existing grazing; mineral prospecting until 1984, and mining (with authority to construct transmission lines, waterlines, telephone lines, and to 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 for national park wilderness, since that act provides, in part, that:

> "... 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, [and] the statutory authority under which the area was created...."

Moreover, the status of those national parklands not included by the Congress in the National Wilderness Preservation System remains unique, pursuant to previously existing National Park Service legislation, for the Wilderness Act does not contemplate the lowering of park values of these remaining parklands not designated legislatively as "wilderness," nor does the management of such lands compete with any other resource use.

Of course, when Congress designates wilderness areas within the national parks and monuments for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, it may prescribe such standards and criteria for their use and management as it deems advisable.

MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, PRACTICES, AND USES

Only those structures, administrative practices, and uses necessary for management and preservation of the wilderness qualities of an area will be permitted. These may 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 firefighting equipment will be permitted for such control.

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, and other motorized or mechanical equipment will be permitted.

REGULATION OF EXCESS WILDLIFE POPULATION

Population control through natural predation will be encouraged. Trapping and transplanting of excess animals will be practiced by park personnel as necessary. If these methods prove insufficient, direct reduction by park personnel will 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.

RESEARCH

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

FISHING

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

16 **VISITOR-USE STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES**

Primitive trails for foot and horse travel are acceptable. Narrow trails, as well as footbridges and horsebridges, which blend into the landscape will be allowed in wilderness areas, where they are essential to visitor safety. Stock-holding corrals or discreetly placed drift fences will be permissible if needed to protect 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.

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.

MINING AND PROSPECTING

Mining and prospecting 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 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, inholdings will be excluded from the area classified 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

Water development projects, whether for improvement of navigation, flood control, irrigation, power, or other multiple purposes are not acceptable in wilderness areas. 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 a wilderness proposal, lands utilized for this 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

Timber harvesting 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 for other purposes, 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 will not be permitted in national park wilderness.

GPO 841-280