wilderness recommendation

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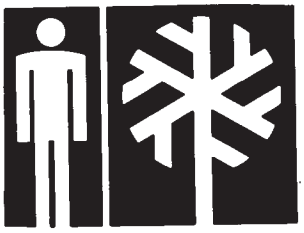
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OLYMPIC



NATIONAL PARK / WASHINGTON

WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION



Olympic
National Park
Washington

April 1974

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service

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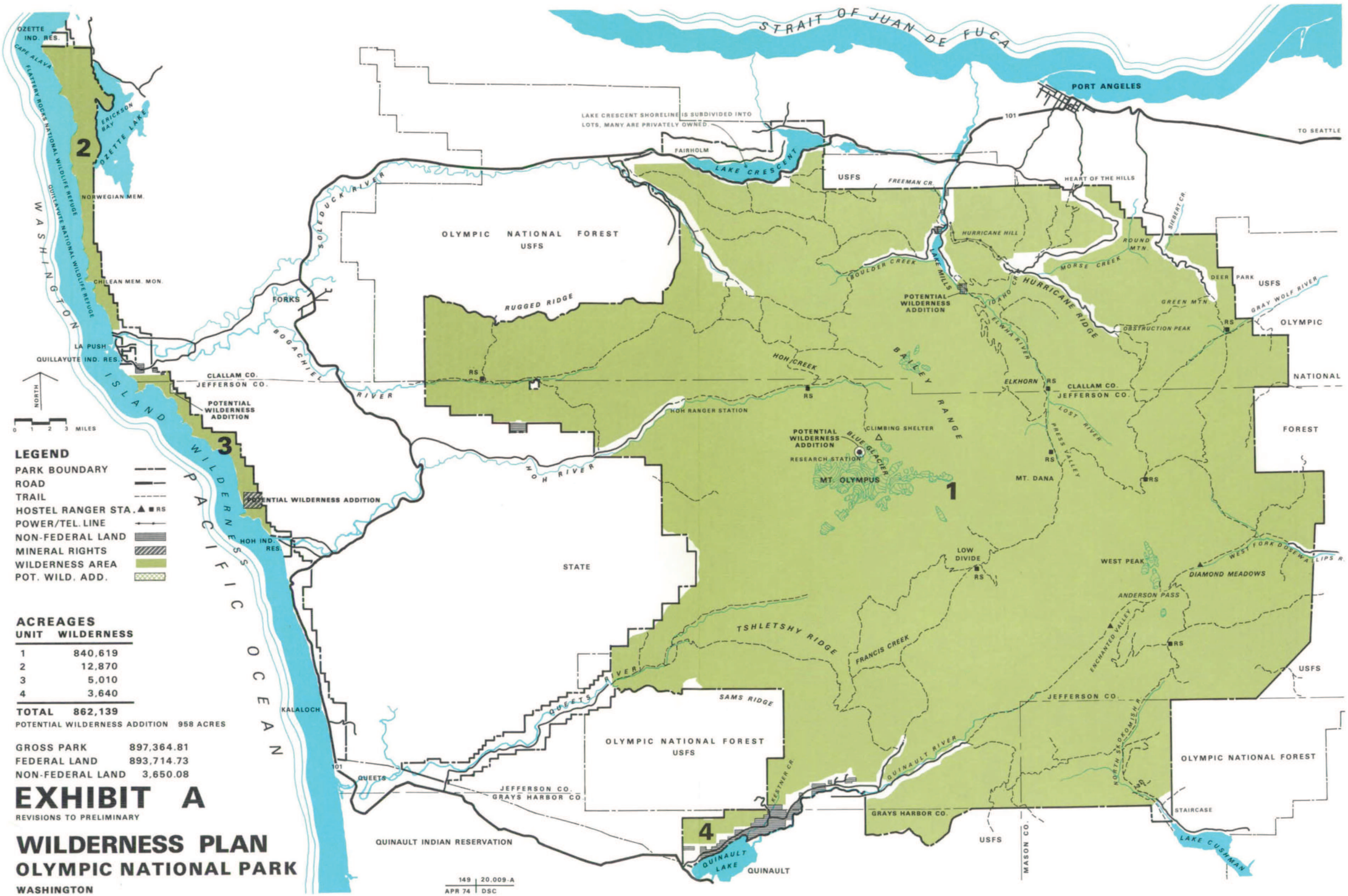
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RECOMMENDATION

1

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT WILDERNESS OF 862,139 ACRES WITHIN OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON, AS SHOWN IN EXHIBIT A, BE DESIGNATED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS.

THIS RECOMMENDATION IS BASED UPON CAREFUL STUDY OF ROADLESS AREAS, THE VIEWS PRESENTED AT THE PUBLIC HEARINGS, AND THE WRITTEN RESPONSES CONCERNING THE PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS PROPOSAL DESCRIBED IN THE APPENDED HEARING OFFICER'S REPORT.



LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
- ROAD
- TRAIL
- HOSTEL RANGER STA. ▲ ■ RS
- POWER/TEL. LINE
- NON-FEDERAL LAND
- MINERAL RIGHTS
- WILDERNESS AREA
- POT. WILD. ADD.

ACREAGES

UNIT	WILDERNESS
1	840,619
2	12,870
3	5,010
4	3,640
TOTAL	**862,139**

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITION 958 ACRES

GROSS PARK	897,364.81
FEDERAL LAND	893,714.73
NON-FEDERAL LAND	3,650.08

EXHIBIT A

REVISIONS TO PRELIMINARY

WILDERNESS PLAN
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
WASHINGTON

ON MICROFILM

A NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Public Law 88-577, of September 3, 1964, establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System, provides, in part, as follows:

POLICY

"It is . . . the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."

AREAS FOR STUDY

"Within ten years after the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments and other units of the national park system . . . , under his jurisdiction of the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area . . . for preservation as wilderness."

SYSTEM

" . . . there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as 'wilderness areas' . . . ."

DEFINITION

"A wilderness, . . . is . . . an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean . . . an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which: (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."

MANAGEMENT

"The inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System notwithstanding, the area shall continue to be managed by the Department and agency having jurisdiction thereover immediately before its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress."

USE

"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, monument, or other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or other unit of the national park system in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area, including but not limited to, the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 255; 16 U.S.C. 432 et seq.); section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (2)); and the Act of August 21, 1935, (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)."

DEPARTMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

United States Department of the Interior

Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20240

June 24, 1972

Memorandum

To: Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Director, National Park Service

From: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Subject: Guidelines for Wilderness Proposals – Reference Secretarial Order No. 2920

In the course of developing wilderness proposals we should strive to give the areas under study wilderness designation but not at the expense of losing the essential management prerogatives that are necessary to fulfill the purposes for which the areas were originally intended. Although each area under study must be considered separately, with special attention given to its unique characters, the following criteria should be adhered to when determining the suitability of an area for wilderness designation.

Management

An area should not be excluded from wilderness designation solely because established or proposed management practices require the use of tools, equipment or structures, if these practices are necessary for the health and safety of wilderness travelers, or the protection of the wilderness area. The manager should use the *minimum* tool, equipment or structure necessary to successfully, safely and economically accomplish the objective. When establishing the minimum tool

and equipment necessary for a management need within wilderness areas economic factors should be considered the least important of the three criteria. The chosen tool or equipment should be the one that least degrades wilderness values temporarily or permanently.

For the purpose of this paragraph, accepted tools, equipment, structures and practices may include but are not limited to: fire towers, patrol cabins, pit toilets, temporary roads, spraying equipment, hand tools, fire-fighting equipment caches, fencing and controlled burning. In special or emergency cases involving the health and safety of wilderness users or the protection of wilderness values aircraft, motorboats and motorized vehicles may be used. Enclaves, buffer zones, etc., should not be established if the desired management practices are permitted under these guidelines.

Visitor Use Structures and Facilities

An area that contains man-made facilities for visitor use can be designated as wilderness if these facilities are the minimum necessary for the health and safety of the wilderness traveler or the protection of wilderness resources. An example of a wilderness campsite that could be included is one having a pit toilet and fire rings made of natural materials and tent sites. A hand-operated water pump may be allowed. This kind of campsite would not be considered a permanent installation and could be removed or relocated as management needs dictate. Facilities that exceed the "minimum necessary" criteria will be removed and the area restored to its natural state. (See section on Exceptions.)

Areas containing campsites that require, for the protection of the adjacent wilderness values, facilities more elaborate than those allowed in a wilderness campsite should be excluded from wilderness designation.

Prior Rights and Privileges and Limited Commercial Services

Lands need not be excluded from wilderness designation solely because of prior rights or privileges such as grazing and stock driveways or certain limited commercial services that are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

Road and Utilities – Structures and Installations

Areas that otherwise qualify for wilderness will not be excluded because they contain unimproved roads, created by vehicles repeatedly

traveling over the same course, structures, installations or utility lines, which can and would be removed upon designation as wilderness.

Research

Areas that otherwise qualify need not be excluded from wilderness designation because the area is being used as a site for research unless that use necessitates permanent structures or facilities in addition to those needed for management purposes.

Future Development

Those areas which presently qualify for wilderness designation but will be needed at some future date for specific purposes consistent with the purpose for which the National Park or National Wildlife Refuge was originally created, and fully described in an approved conceptual plan, should not be proposed for wilderness designation if they are not consistent with the above guidelines.

Exceptions

Certain areas being studied may contain structures such as small boat docks, water guzzlers and primitive shelters that ought to be retained but may not qualify as minimum structures necessary for the health and safety of wilderness users or the protection of the wilderness values of the area. When an area under study for wilderness designation would otherwise qualify as wilderness a specific provision may be included in the proposed legislation for this area, giving the wilderness manager the option of retaining and maintaining these structures. Necessary management practices such as controlled burning shall also be mentioned specifically in the proposed legislation.

Areas being considered for wilderness designation will not be excluded solely because they contain hydrologic devices that are necessary for the monitoring of water resources outside of the wilderness area. When these devices, either mechanical or electronic, are found to be necessary, a specific provision allowing their use will be included in the legislation proposing the wilderness area being considered. For the installation, servicing and monitoring of these devices the minimum tools and equipment necessary to safely and successfully accomplish the job will be used.

Areas being studied for wilderness designation will not be excluded solely because they contain lakes created by water development projects if these lakes are maintained at a relatively stable level and the shoreline has a natural appearance. Where this occurs and there is no other reason for excluding the area, a specific provision describing the water development project and its operation will be included in the proposed legislation along with the recommendation for including it in the wilderness area. Other minimal development of water resources may be suggested for inclusion in wilderness if specific reference is made to them in the proposed legislation. These provisions will allow present maintenance practices to continue.

Areas that contain underground utilities such as gas pipelines and transmission lines will not be excluded from wilderness designation solely for this reason. Where this occurs the areas may be included by making specific mention of them in the proposed legislation indicating that this use would continue and previously established maintenance practices would be allowed to continue.

When non-qualifying lands are surrounded by or adjacent to an area proposed for wilderness designation and such lands will within a determinable time qualify and be available Federal land, a special provision should be included in the legislative proposal giving the Secretary of the Interior the authority to designate such lands as wilderness at such time he determines it qualifies.



Nathaniel P. Reed

CONCLUSIONS

INTRODUCTION

As required by the Wilderness Act, public hearings were held on the preliminary Olympic wilderness proposal (the Preliminary Wilderness Proposal is reprinted in the appended hearing officer's report) at Aberdeen, Washington, on 1 November 1973, and at Port Angeles, Washington, on 3 November 1973. Notice of the hearings appeared in the *Federal Register* on 9 August 1973, and in local Washington newspapers on 9 August 1973. There were about 120 persons attending the November 1 hearing in Aberdeen and approximately 400 persons at the November 3 hearing in Port Angeles.

There were 128 oral statements presented at the hearings. A total of 1,508 inputs, including hearing transcripts, personal letters, position statements, and petitions, were analyzed. The inputs on the wilderness and master plan included 33 percent from the Olympic Peninsula, 32 percent from the region, and 32 percent from national and international residents.

One public agency, two private organizations, and 991 individuals supported the preliminary wilderness proposal. (This included a survey conducted before the hearings by students of Port Angeles High School.) Of the 969 signatures, there were 934 that favored the National Park Service proposal. Two public agencies, 45 private organizations, and 1,226 individuals recommended more wilderness, while there were two public agencies, 17 private organizations, and 1,368 individuals requesting less wilderness. (This includes a petition containing 1,132 signatures supporting wilderness, but less than the preliminary proposal.) One public agency, 15 private organizations, and 1,891 individuals opposed any wilderness. (This also included a petition containing 1,790 signatures of predominantly local residents.)

Alternate proposals are described in the Hearing Officer's Report (see appendix) and are indicated on Exhibit D.

Careful study of the statements presented at the hearing, the letters received, and reconsideration of management needs has prompted the following revisions of the preliminary proposal.

RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS

(All additions are shown on Exhibit B)

There are several parcels of land totaling 31,360 acres that are added as wilderness. All of these parcels except one are added to the large Unit 1. The remaining addition north of Quinault Lake is separated from Unit 1 and is identified as Unit 4.

Unit 1

A large parcel of land between the Hurricane Ridge road and the Elwha River is added to include the Mount Angeles area. The former primitive road from Whiskey Bend to Hurricane Ridge will remain closed. Therefore, the area is added as part of Unit 1, and the transportation alternative to Hurricane Ridge is not deemed a necessity. This parcel is identified by a letter "A" on the map, and contains 21,200 acres.

A parcel situated between Morse Creek and the Hurricane Ridge road containing 2,900 acres is added, and is identified by a letter "B." This parcel is added to take in more of the Morse Creek watershed features for wilderness protection.

Two parcels of 20 acres each, identified by a letter "C," are added. These were the former proposed enclaves for hostel development in Enchanted Valley and Diamond Meadows. Because the hostels are no longer recommended, the enclaves are deleted and included as wilderness.

The former trailhead access road above Staircase in the southeast corner of the park has been closed, and the parcel containing 820 acres, identified by a letter "D," is therefore added.

Wilderness boundary adjustments were made along the Quinault River
11 (letter "E"), the Hoh River (letter "F"), and the Soleduck River (letter "G"), which add the following respective acres to wilderness: 1,880, 580, and 300. These adjustments were made to conform to a more identifiable line that will facilitate management of the wilderness.

Unit 4

A parcel of land located north of Quinault Lake, containing 3,640 acres, is separated from Unit 1 by private land, and is therefore added as Unit 4, and is identified by letter "H." A small acreage along the north boundary of this unit was not included to provide for the continued special use of a forest management road by the Forest Service.

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

A total of 958 acres not now qualified are recommended as potential wilderness. It is recommended that a special provision be included in the legislation establishing wilderness in Olympic National Park, giving the Secretary of the Interior the authority to designate these lands as wilderness at such time as he determines that they qualify.

Two tracts totaling 827 acres, with reserved mineral rights on the Pacific Coast in Unit 3, are proposed as potential wilderness to be added when these rights are acquired. The larger tract contains 731 acres, and the smaller one, identified by a letter "K" on Exhibit B, contains 96 acres.

One-hundred-and-twenty-one acres of non-Federal land, identified by a letter "J" on Exhibit B, is in the Elwha Valley above Lake Mills.

The non-wilderness enclave of 10 acres on Mount Olympus is not qualified for wilderness at this time because of the facilities and activities necessary for the ongoing research of Blue Glacier. This parcel is identified by a letter "I" on Exhibit B.

RECOMMENDED DELETIONS

Unit 1

Two small deletions have been made to allow the continued special use of logging road access to State and Forest Service lands. A parcel of 100 acres along the south boundary is indicated by a letter "P," and a parcel of 40 acres on the Bogachiel-Hoh divide is indicated by a letter "S."

A parcel containing 425 acres along Sams Ridge in the Queets River drainage was deleted to permit a planned park boundary adjustment with the Forest Service to conform to the natural hydrographic ridgeline. This parcel is indicated by a letter "Q."

Similarly, a park boundary adjustment is to be made along the northern ridgeline of the upper Queets River Valley with the State Department of Natural Resources. Parcels of 1,066 acres to be deleted are indicated by a letter "R."

An adjustment of the wilderness line in the Soleduck area was made to provide adequate space for public-use facilities and developments. This parcel containing 900 acres is indicated by a letter "N." Also along the

Soleduck access road, a minor wilderness line adjustment was made that deletes 260 acres, indicated by a letter "M."

An adjustment was made in the wilderness line west of Lake Crescent to delete small parcels of non-Federal land. This area, containing 700 acres, is identified by a letter "L."

A wilderness line adjustment was made on the south side of Lake Crescent in the vicinity of Marymere Falls. This parcel, containing 260 acres, was deleted to allow space for existing and future water intake facilities, and is identified by a letter "O."

Unit 2

The irregular-shaped parcel of land at the north end of Unit 2, extending on the north and east edges of the Ozette Indian Reservation, is deleted for access by the Makah Indians. This parcel, containing 290 acres, is identified by a letter "T."

Unit 3

A small parcel of 96 acres, identified by a letter "K," is deleted because there are reserved mineral rights on this tract; however, it is identified for potential wilderness addition at such time as it qualifies.

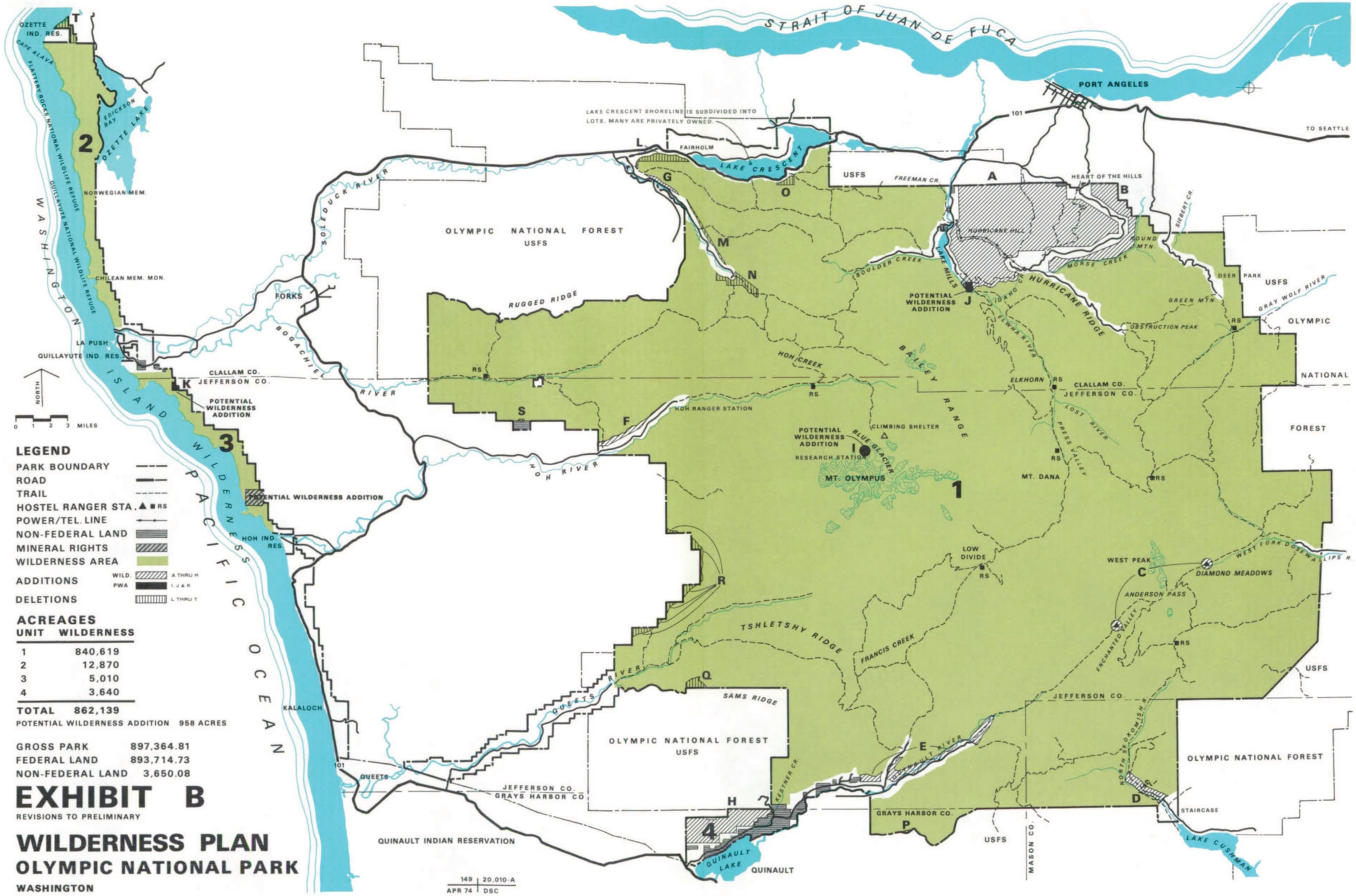
IDENTIFICATION OF WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT FACILITIES AND PRACTICES

There is an ongoing wildlife management program, especially with mountain goats, in the park. As a part of the program, there are occasions when the use of aircraft is necessary within the proposed wilderness. A specific provision in the designating legislation is recommended to provide for continuation of this program.

SUMMATION

With the addition of 31,360 acres and the deletions of 3,751 acres to the preliminary wilderness proposal, the recommended wilderness consists of 862,139 acres. Potential wilderness additions of 958 acres will eventually become wilderness when these lands qualify.

Director, National Park Service



LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
- ROAD
- TRAIL
- HOSTEL RANGER STA. ▲ ■ RS
- POWER/TEL. LINE
- NON-FEDERAL LAND
- MINERAL RIGHTS
- WILDERNESS AREA
- ADDITIONS — WILD. A THRU H; PWA I, J & K
- DELETIONS — L THRU T

ACREAGES

UNIT	WILDERNESS
1	840,619
2	12,870
3	5,010
4	3,640
TOTAL	862,139

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITION 958 ACRES

GROSS PARK	897,364.81
FEDERAL LAND	893,714.73
NON-FEDERAL LAND	3,650.08

EXHIBIT B

REVISIONS TO PRELIMINARY

WILDERNESS PLAN

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

WASHINGTON

149 | 20,010-A
APR 74 | DSC

ON MICROFILM

APPENDIX: HEARING OFFICER'S REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Public hearings on the proposal to establish wilderness units within Olympic National Park were held at the Aberdeen Federal Savings and Loan Association building in Aberdeen, Washington, and in the Little Theater at Peninsula College in Port Angeles, Washington, on 1 and 3 November 1973, respectively.

The Aberdeen hearing was opened at 9:30 a.m., 1 November 1973, by Hearing Officer John M. Davis, 7272 E. Camino Valle Verde, Tucson, Arizona. One-hundred-and-twenty persons were present, and 43 oral statements were presented. Reporter service for the hearing was provided by Allan M. Johnson, 805 Securities Building, Seattle, Washington.

After all statements were presented, the hearing was closed at 2:50 p.m., 1 November.

The Port Angeles hearing was opened at 9:00 a.m., 3 November 1973, by Hearing Officer John M. Davis. Four-hundred persons were present, and 85 oral statements were presented. Reporter service for the hearing was also provided by Allan M. Johnson of Seattle, Washington.

After all statements were presented, the hearing was closed at 5:30 p.m., 3 November 1973.

The following is a reprint of the preliminary wilderness proposal released to the public in August 1973.

FINDINGS

THREE UNITS TOTALING 834,890 ACRES OF THE PRIMITIVE LANDS IN OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK HAVE BEEN FOUND SUITABLE FOR PRESERVATION AS WILDERNESS AND ARE PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

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THE PARK AND ITS ENVIRONS

Olympic National Park, nearly 1,400 square miles on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington, is a unique wilderness of rugged mountains, coniferous rain forests, wildlife, glaciers, lakes, streams, and seascapes.

The west side of the Olympic Peninsula has the wettest winter climate in the conterminous United States, with yearly precipitation exceeding 140 inches in some sections. Mount Olympus and all the high country in the western part of the park probably receive much more than that, mostly in the form of snow. In contrast to the wetness of the west side, the northeast side of the peninsula is the driest area on the west coast outside of southern California.

An extraordinary rain forest growth has developed during centuries of abundant moisture in the western valleys of the park. Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominate this forest, but Douglas-fir and western redcedar are also common. Some Douglas-fir and Sitka spruce reach a height of 300 feet and have a diameter of more than 8 feet.

The Olympic Mountains are composed mostly of sedimentary rocks, such as sandstone and shale, and some volcanic rocks which formed as submarine lava flows. The rocks were derived from sediments and lava flows which accumulated in the shallow seas that covered western Washington and later were uplifted into the highest mountains of the Coast Range. Mount Olympus, the highest peak, is 7,965 feet. Several other peaks rise above 7,000 feet, but elevations of the ridges and crests are mostly between 5,000 and 6,000 feet.

There are about 60 glaciers, with an aggregate area of 20 to 25 square miles, in the Olympic Mountains. The three largest on Mount Olympus are 2 miles or more in length.

In a region of glacier-carved basins and heavy precipitation, it is natural to find numerous lakes and streams. Here, most of the lakes are small, their beauty adding much to the charm of the Olympic scenery, but a few lowland lakes are of considerable size. Lake Crescent, nestled in the mountains in

the northern part of the park, is considered by many to be one of the most beautiful lakes in the United States.

Olympic National Park is a refuge for about 56 species of wild mammals. Many of them are not frequently seen, but visitors to the densely forested valleys usually glimpse some of the animals. Travelers in the high, more open mountains can expect to see a greater variety.

The diverse ecosystems of Olympic National Park provide one of the last remaining sanctuaries for many plant and animal species whose habitats are threatened elsewhere. In 1909, protection of dwindling west coast elk herds were pivotal in the establishment of Olympic National Monument by President Theodore Roosevelt. The acreage of the original monument was expanded to form the present park, and the west coast elk were renamed in Roosevelt's honor. Today the Peninsula's Roosevelt elk herd probably numbers 14,000 with 5,000 to 6,000 within the park.

Rocky peaks, alpine meadows, forests, streams, and ocean shore provide a variety of habitats for birds. In summer, about 140 kinds of birds have been identified in the park.

PACIFIC COAST AREA OF THE PARK

This 50-mile-long strip of coastline is one of the most primitive remaining in the conterminous United States. The encroaching sea has produced a scenic landscape of many shoreline needles, offshore rocks, and islands. Some of these are used by colonies of birds and marine life. Wild animals, including deer, bear, raccoon, and skunk, are found here, and elk are sometimes observed in the more remote sections. Seals are seen frequently in the water or on the offshore rocks.

Numerous sea birds nest on the islands, and many migrating birds make this a rest stop on the Pacific flyway.

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Olympic National Park is a major destination of thousands of summer visitors to the Pacific Northwest. The park, along with surrounding national forest land and Pacific Ocean, Strait of Juan De Fuca, and Puget Sound waters provides a great amount of outdoor recreation opportunities for the major urban areas of Seattle-Tacoma and Portland, Oregon.

The Olympic Peninsula itself is only lightly populated. The shoreline towns of Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Port Angeles, Hoodsport, and Port Townsend have a combined population of less than 60,000, or about half of the peninsula's total.

The park is bordered by Olympic National Forest, State forest, and private lumber company lands whose principal use is the production of commercial timber. These lands buffer the park land, enhancing the park's primitive land, which are only penetrated on the periphery roads to the major points of visitor interest, such as the Hoh Rain Forest, Hurricane Ridge, and Staircase.

The Olympic backcountry receives heavy use each summer. Most backpackers come from the Puget Sound area. Interest in and use of primitive lands is nationwide, but the Pacific Northwest has gained a reputation for offering some of the "purest" backcountry experiences and having some of the most ardent wilderness preservationists.

Much of the three national wildlife refuge units off the Washington coast have been made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. They are collectively known as the Washington Islands Wilderness and consist of a number of islands and inlets, with a total area of about 149 acres, stretching the entire length of the Washington coastline.

None of the national forest units on the Olympic Peninsula are now included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The nearest are in the North Cascades where four units, totaling some 1.1 million acres, are in the Mt. Baker, Wenatchee, Gifford Pinchot, Snoqualmie, and Okanogan National Forests. Additional units of wilderness in North Cascades National Park, and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas have been recommended to Congress.

Within a radius of about 200 miles from Olympic National Park, there are seven other National Park System areas. Mount Rainier and North Cascades National Parks are to the east in the Cascade Range, as are Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas. San Juan Island National Historical Park is to the northeast. South of Olympic are Fort Clatsop National Memorial and Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.

The park is bordered by several Indian reservations. The Ozette Reservation, a former Makah Indian settlement, adjoins the north end of the park's coastal strip and is uninhabited. The Quileutes have a major settlement and reservation at La Push. There is also a small outlying reservation and village at the mouth of the Hoh River. The Quinault Reservation, south and west of the park, is the largest on the Olympic Peninsula. It touches the park at the south end of the coastal strip, at the western end of the Queets corridor, and at Lake Quinault.

ROADLESS STUDY AREAS

The existing road system and the detachment of the coastal area from the main part of the park divides the park into four roadless areas, each exceeding 5,000 acres. In total the roadless areas comprise about 870,200 acres of the park's total 896,599 acres.

The most heavily traveled highways are where U.S. 101 runs inside the park along Lake Crescent and through the southern end of the Pacific Coast area, where it parallels a sandy coastal beach of 11 miles. From this highway, spur roads penetrate the park through river valleys, dense virgin forests, and often beside swift mountain streams. On the north side of the park, there is a good road from Heart of the Hills to Hurricane Ridge.

Roads provide trailhead access to more than 600 miles of trails. Some trails permit short, easy trips of one day or less.

Longer, more difficult trails afford opportunities for backcountry trips of several days to a week or more. There are many mountain climbing opportunities in the Olympic backcountry; some are very challenging glacier climbs.

The Olympic wilderness lies mainly in one large central roadless area of some 823,100 acres. It encompasses the main mountain ranges of Mt. Olympus, the Bailey Range, and the high peaks along the eastern side of the park. It also includes much of the rain forest river valleys on the west end of the park – the Bogachiel, the Hoh, Queets, and Quinault.

By today's wilderness quality scale, the Olympic wilderness is superb – possessing the classic attributes of high mountain rugged character, alpine lakes, rivers and streams, forests and meadows, abundant and diverse wildlife, and a sense of remoteness. This wilderness quality was one of the main reasons Olympic was established as a national park.

Three additional, smaller roadless areas were studied for possible wilderness designation. A 26,800-acre roadless area is detached from the main roadless area by the Hurricane Ridge road and the old Hurricane Ridge road from the Elwha. Mt. Angeles is the most prominent natural feature in this area.

The Pacific Coastal Area is divided into two roadless areas of lesser size. These are narrow, elongated areas of some 13½ and 20 miles in length and only a mile to several miles in width. They are the most primitive remaining areas along the Pacific Ocean south of Canada. While they do not have the remoteness of the central primitive area of the park because of the extension of logging roads to the eastern edge of the coastal strip, the shoreline is still wild and a challenge to the hiker who attempts to walk this length. A dense forest-shrub cover is an effective barrier to access from the logging roads.

Several major influences affect the designation of portions of the roadless areas as wilderness. They have been analyzed for their impact on the Olympic resources and taken into account in developing proposed wilderness units.

Various existing corridors and sites are reserved in the proposed Olympic master plan for access routes, visitor installations, utility lines, and other structures to serve the millions of visitors who come to Olympic each year to see the Pacific Coastal area, the rain forests, wildlife, rivers, lakes, and view the Olympic mountains from Hurricane Ridge.

The current road system corridors to the main points of interest are to be retained, with some future modifications.

The wilderness character of the park is to be retained. The preservation of the wilderness character of the Olympic park has been paramount in planning and managing the park since its full establishment as a national park in 1938. Designation of the vast majority of the park as wilderness units in the National Wilderness Preservation System provides formal recognition of the long-standing preservation of Olympic as a wilderness national park.

There are 4,280.62 acres of non-Federal land, and lands with reserved mineral rights within the roadless areas.

There are several types of structures and management facilities within the roadless areas, such as utility lines, patrol cabins, and research installations.

Two hostels are proposed in the backcountry where the less experienced user can have his backcountry experience facilitated by food service and bedroll. Location for these structures are at existing shelter site areas at Enchanted Valley and Diamond Meadow.

PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

INTRODUCTION

Three units, with a total of 834,890 acres, are proposed for designation as wilderness in Olympic National Park as shown on the accompanying map.

The proposed wilderness units comprise the greater portion of the park, and represent about 93 percent of the park's acreage. They include all the remote primitive lands in the central part of the park, and two small, elongated units in the Pacific Coast area.

Visitors to the immense central primitive area will find opportunities for solitude and hardy wilderness travel. The depth and density of the rain forests on the western edge of the park and the vast forests elsewhere provide distance and isolation from the motorized world of modern America. The great herds of Roosevelt elk that roam the river valleys and the above timberline meadows add validity to the wilderness character of the park.

The two backcountry hostel sites and the Blue Glacier research station are not included in the proposed wilderness units, but are excluded in enclaves.

All of the primitive shelters within the proposed wilderness units will be removed except for the minimum number necessary for the health and safety of the wilderness traveler.

SUMMARY

Unit	Roadless Area	Wilderness
1	823,100	816,650
2	14,700	13,160
3	5,600	5,080
4	26,800	None
Totals	**870,200 Acres**	**834,890 Acres**

UNIT 1

This proposed 816,650-acre wilderness comprises the main mountain ranges of the Olympic Peninsula and the portions of the Bogachiel, Hoh, Queets, and Quinault river valleys and rain forests.

Starting on the west bank of Freeman Creek on the park boundary the proposed wilderness line runs west and north along the park boundary to within about ¼ mile from Lake Crescent. It then continues westerly about ¼ mile from the lake above the development along Lake Crescent to near Fairholm.

Then along the 1,500-foot contour to the North Fork of the Soleduck River, where it continues upstream, and there along the 2,000-foot contour to above Soleduck Hot Springs, skirting the hot springs development.

Continuing southerly and then north, the line is along the Soleduck River, downstream to the park boundary.

It then runs south, west, south again and then east along the park boundary for about 40 miles to the north side of the Hoh River Valley at the general base of the slope. It proceeds easterly along the base to above the Hoh Ranger Station.

The wilderness line then turns west along the Hoh River for about 7 miles back to the park boundary, where it continues southerly along the boundary to the Queets River.

Just south of the Queets River in Sec. 33, T24N, R10W, it returns to the park boundary for about 19 miles in an easterly and then southerly direction to the Quinault River Valley at Kestner Creek.

It proceeds east along the section line between Section 3, T23N, R9W and Section 34, T24N, R9W, to the general slope base of the north side of Quinault Valley. Then easterly along the random base to the Quinault River at Section 24, T24N, R8W.

The wilderness line then runs along the Quinault River upstream for about 6 miles to about the 1,000-foot contour. It returns westerly along the south slope base of the Quinault development and private land. Then along the park boundary for about 20 miles in an easterly direction to the southwest side of North Fork of the Skokomish River Valley.

The line then runs northwesterly and easterly along the base of the slope for about 6 miles, excluding the Staircase Road and development.

The wilderness line then proceeds along the park boundary for about 75 miles to near the Deer Park Road, except for exclusion of the Dosewallips Road in the park and a short section of primitive road to Deer Park along the north boundary of the park.

The line then lies generally ¼ to ½ mile on each side of the Deer Park Road, until returning to the park boundary.

At the Hurricane Hill, Obstruction Peak, and the Old Hurricane Hill roads, the wilderness line is generally on contours and natural features about ¼ to ½ mile below the roads until the southern end of Lake Mills.

Lake Mills is excluded from the proposed wilderness unit as it is a reservoir impoundment and motor boats are allowed on the lake.

The wilderness line returns to the point of beginning on the park boundary at Freeman Creek, excluding the Boulder Creek Road and campground development.

The private land of about 121 acres in Section 3, T27N, R11W is not included in the proposed wilderness unit since this tract has never officially been incorporated into the park.

The Blue Glacier research station exceeds minimum facilities
25 allowable in wilderness and is therefore excluded from the proposed wilderness unit in a 10-acre enclave. The facilities consist of a permanent hut and supporting structures. A helisport support landing area on the ice is also excluded within the enclave.

The two proposed hostel sites at Enchanted Valley, and Diamond Meadow, are not included in the proposed unit since they exceed the minimum structure needed for the health and safety of the wilderness traveler. These hostels will consist of permanent structures that will provide food and bedding service. Twenty-acre enclaves are provided for the hostels.

UNIT 2

This proposed wilderness unit of 13,160 acres stretches for about 17 miles from Cape Alava south to near the Quillayute River north of La Push. It is companion to the offshore wilderness units of the Washington Islands Wilderness.

The wilderness line begins on the mean high tide line at Cape Alava and runs on the high tide line southerly for about 17 miles to about ½ mile above Realto Beach.

The east boundary of the proposed wilderness line is on the park boundary.

UNIT 3

This proposed wilderness unit extends some 12 miles from below La Push to near Hoh Head. Included in the 5,080-acre unit it the Pacific Coast shoreline and a narrow band of forest less than a mile wide. It is also companion to the offshore Washington Islands wilderness.

The wilderness line begins on mean high tide one mile north of Teahwhit Head and runs on the high tide line southerly for about 12 miles to a point ½ mile south of Hoh Head. Between the wilderness line and Hoh Head is a section of land with reserved mineral rights that is excluded from the proposed wilderness and is recommended as potential wilderness.

The east wilderness boundary is on the park boundary. The north wilderness boundary is on a section line just below several tracts of private land.

MT. ANGELES ROADLESS AREA

Comprising 26,800 acres, and extending north of Mt. Angeles and Hurricane Ridge to the north park boundary, this area of steep forested canyon terrain lies at 500- to 6,500-foot

[copy]

elevations between the Elwha, Old Hurricane Ridge, and New Hurricane Ridge roads. Within the roadless area is the Hurricane Ridge ski area on Sunrise Ridge.

An underground powerline serving the Hurricane Hill development traverses the roadless area closely paralleling the Hurricane Hill trail.

The Olympic master plan proposes an initial shuttle bus transportation system from Port Angeles to Hurricane Ridge to alleviate automobile congestion on peak use days. Long-range alternate transit system may be utilized to bring visitors to Hurricane Ridge that does not use the current Hurricane Road access route.

No wilderness designation is proposed for this roadless area in order to leave open long-range options for developing an alternative transit system to Hurricane Ridge. It may involve lands other than along the current access to the ridge via either the new or old Hurricane Ridge routes.

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITION

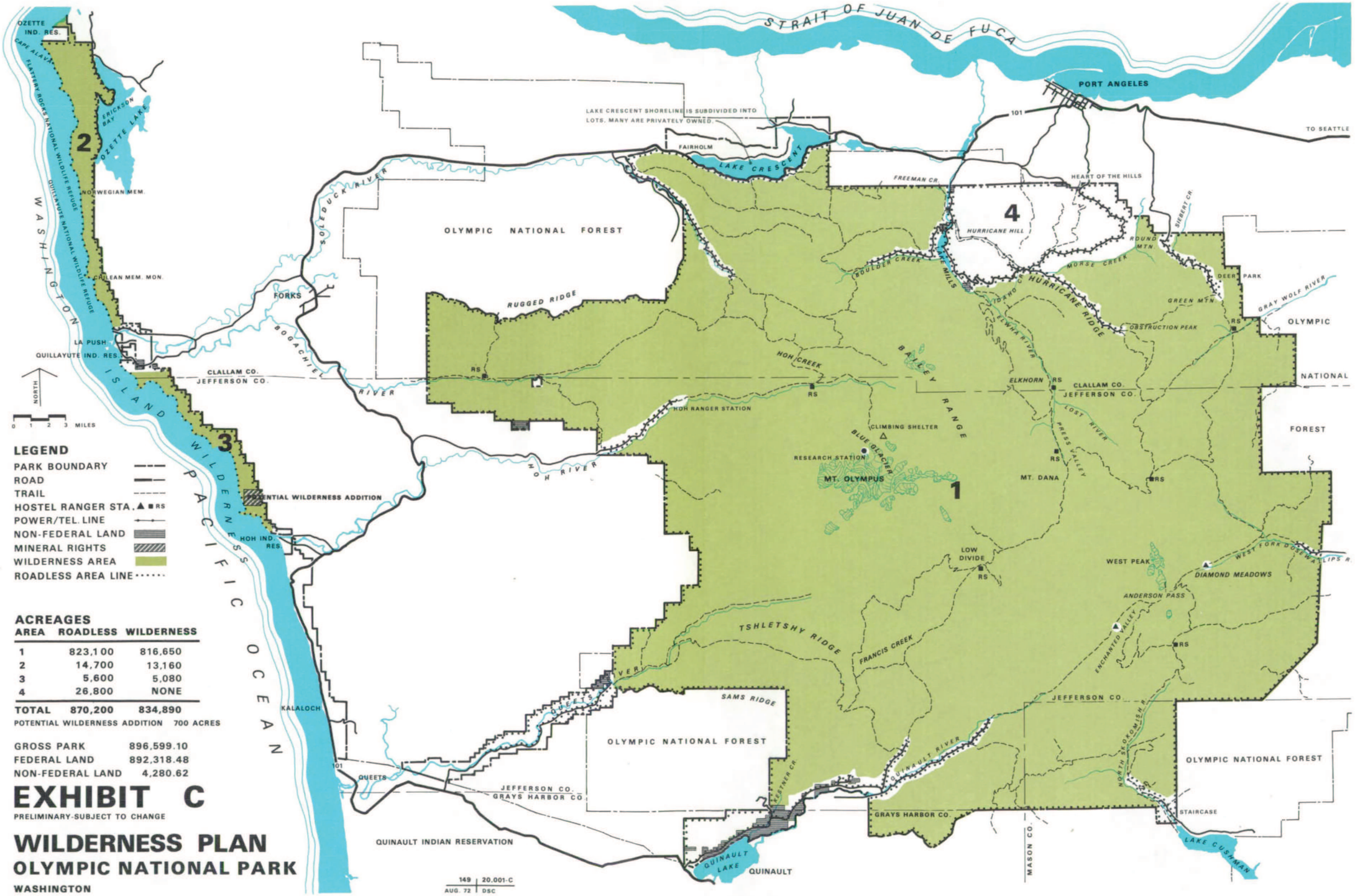
A tract of land 700 acres in size with reserved mineral rights on the Pacific Coast in Unit 3 is proposed as potential wilderness to be added when these rights are acquired. It is recommended that a special provision be included in the legislative proposal, giving the Secretary of the Interior the authority to designate such land as wilderness at such time he determines it qualifies.

[end of copy]

ANALYSIS OF THE RECORD OF PUBLIC HEARING AND WRITTEN RESPONSES

Olympic Park Associates and Other Conservation Organization's Recommendation

This alternative was advanced by the Olympic Park Associates and approved by the Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, the Mountaineers,



LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
- ROAD
- TRAIL
- HOSTEL RANGER STA. ▲ ■ RS
- POWER/TEL. LINE
- NON-FEDERAL LAND
- MINERAL RIGHTS
- WILDERNESS AREA
- ROADLESS AREA LINE

ACREAGES

AREA	ROADLESS	WILDERNESS
1	823,100	816,650
2	14,700	13,160
3	5,600	5,080
4	26,800	NONE
TOTAL	**870,200**	**834,890**

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITION 700 ACRES

GROSS PARK	896,599.10
FEDERAL LAND	892,318.48
NON-FEDERAL LAND	4,280.62

EXHIBIT C

PRELIMINARY-SUBJECT TO CHANGE

WILDERNESS PLAN

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

WASHINGTON

ON MICROFILM

the North Cascades Conservation Council, and by the majority of other organizations and individuals who recommended an enlarged wilderness. They strongly recommended the inclusion of the Mount Angeles unit as wilderness, adding more of the road corridors to wilderness, and they opposed the hostels and 20-acre enclaves. They recommended including the enclaves as wilderness. They also recommended adding as wilderness the following:

- All of the Queets River corridor except the road;
- The Quinault Lake backdrop (Higley Peak area);
- The upper Staircase in the southeast corner of the park;
- The 10-acre enclave on Mount Olympus for glacier research;
- Some designated lands with reserved mineral rights; and
- Point of Arches-Shi-Shi Beach area (area outside the park north of Unit 2).

The map submitted with the proposal is included in the official record. The additions proposed are shown generally by a letter "X" on Exhibit D.

Olympic Peninsula Heritage Council's Recommendation

A smaller wilderness than proposed by the National Park Service was recommended by the Olympic Peninsula Heritage Council. This is a council formed of area chambers of commerce, travel associations, timber companies, and other local clubs, businesses, and individuals opposing the National Park Service wilderness proposal. The council recommended expansion of visitor-use facilities, including the extensions of approximately 70 miles of additional new roads into the proposed wilderness. The council's wilderness proposal of approximately 500,000 acres in the central core of the park would be the portions of the park where the road extensions were not proposed. They also favored salvage logging in the portion excluded from wilderness and adjustment of park boundaries on all hydrographic divides. The map submitted with the proposal is included in the official record. The area they recommended for wilderness is indicated on Exhibit D as "Less Wilderness," and is approximately 56 percent of the park.

Another Recommendation

Washington's Governor Evans supported the National Park Service proposal; however, he also urged that most of the Mt. Angeles roadless unit be added to the wilderness.

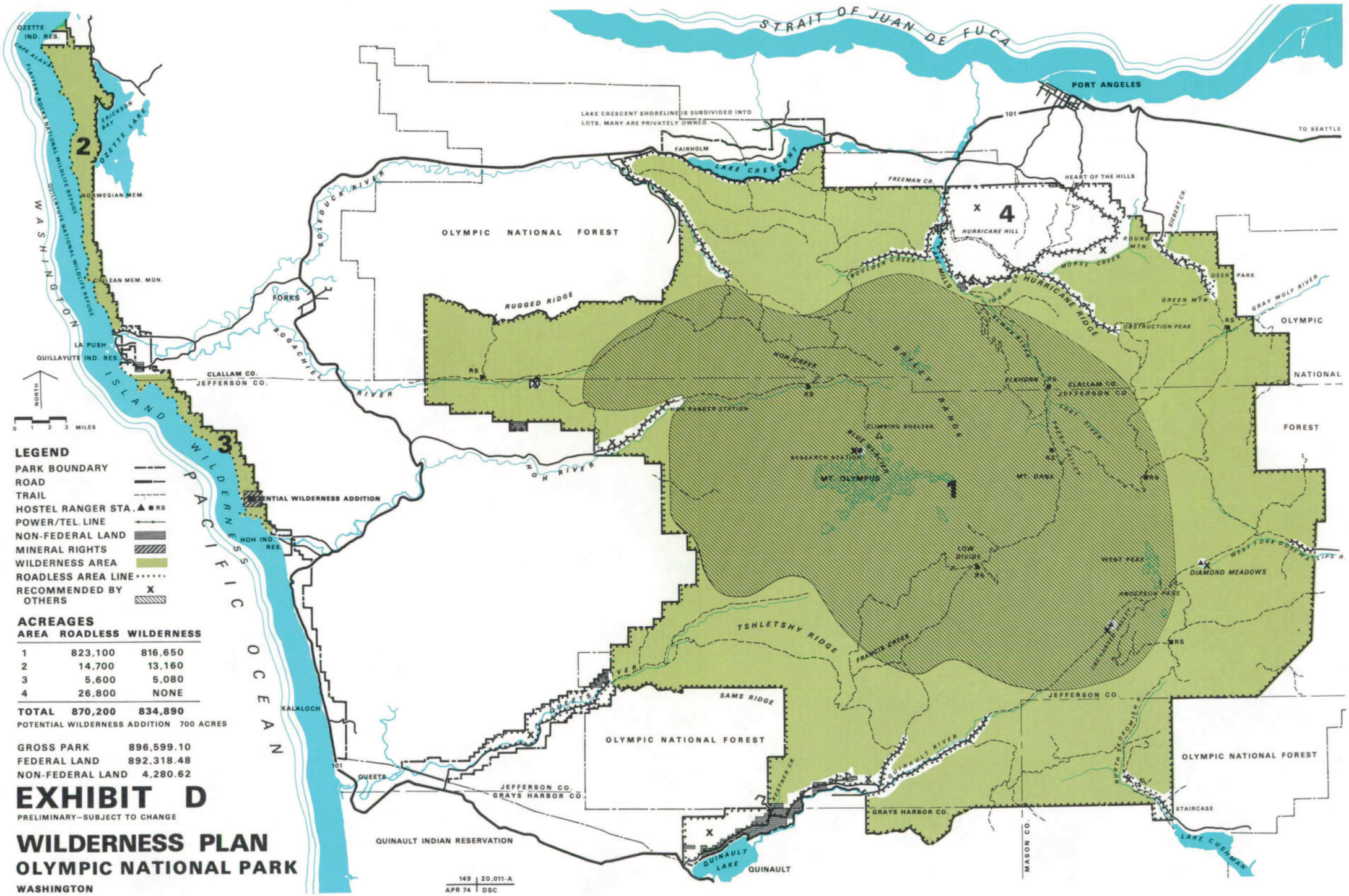
SUMMARY OF RESPONSES RECEIVED

Recommendation	Public Agencies	Private Organizations	Individuals	Total
National Park Service Proposal	1	2	991[1]	994
Enlarged National Park Service Proposal	2	45	1,226	1,273
Favor Wilderness in General: No Specific Recommendation	1	10	397	408
Less Wilderness	2	17	1,368[2]	1,387
Oppose Wilderness	4	15	1,891[3]	1,910
Response from Agencies on EIS. Did not comment for or against Wilderness	9	–	–	9
TOTAL	**19**	**89**	**5,873**	**5,981**

1 Includes a survey by students of Port Angeles High School conducted before the hearings. Of the 969 signatures, a total of 934 favored the National Park Service wilderness proposal.

2 Includes a petition circulated in Port Angeles and other peninsula communities after the hearings.

3 Includes a petition containing 1,790 signatures, of which 1,539 were local residents, 234 regional residents, and 17 national residents.



LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
- ROAD
- TRAIL
- HOSTEL RANGER STA. ▲ ■ RS
- POWER/TEL. LINE
- NON-FEDERAL LAND
- MINERAL RIGHTS
- WILDERNESS AREA
- ROADLESS AREA LINE
- RECOMMENDED BY OTHERS X

ACREAGES

AREA	ROADLESS	WILDERNESS
1	823,100	816,650
2	14,700	13,160
3	5,600	5,080
4	26,800	NONE
TOTAL	**870,200**	**834,890**

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITION 700 ACRES

GROSS PARK	896,599.10
FEDERAL LAND	892,318.48
NON-FEDERAL LAND	4,280.62

EXHIBIT D

PRELIMINARY—SUBJECT TO CHANGE

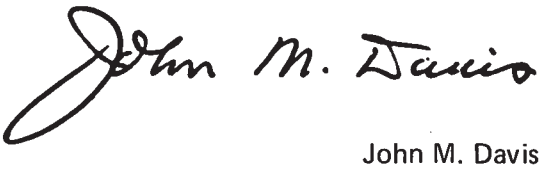
WILDERNESS PLAN
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
WASHINGTON

149 | 20,011-A
APR 74 | DSC

ON MICROFILM

DISPOSITION OF HEARING RECORD AND WRITTEN RESPONSES

The official record, including letters received by the hearing officer, the park, the Pacific Northwest Regional Office, and the Washington Office of the National Park Service, has been assembled and is available for review in the Washington Office.



John M. Davis
Hearing Officer

VIEWS OF OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ON THE PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

The letters, statements, and resolutions on the following pages are from the agencies listed below:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
- Deputy Chief, Forest Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
- Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
- Regional Director, Northwest Region, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
- Director, Bureau of Mines
- Acting Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation, Bureau of Reclamation
- Acting Director, Geological Survey
- State Director, Oregon, Bureau of Land Management

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
- Chairman

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
- Acting District Engineer, Seattle District, Corps of Engineers

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
- Assistant Regional Administrator, Region X

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
- Chief, Marine Safety Division, Thirteenth Coast Guard District, United States Coast Guard

STATE OF WASHINGTON
- Governor
- Chairman, Governor's Task Force on Wilderness
- Commissioner of Public Lands, Department of Natural Resources
- Chief, Environmental Management Division, Department of Game

MAKAH TRIBAL COUNCIL

OLYMPIC REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

GRAYS HARBOR REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
- Environmental Planning Committee (two letters)

JEFFERSON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

CLALLAM COUNTY, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

KITSAP COUNTY, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

KITSAP COUNTY PARKS

PORT OF PORT ANGELES

CITY OF HOQUIAM

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE

Oral statements from the following governmental agencies were made at either the 1 November or the 3 November public hearing:

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, BY GERALD W. PELTON

ROLLAND YOUMANS, COMMISSIONER GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY

BILL KNAPMAN, COMMISSIONER, CLALLAM COUNTY DISTRICT 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20250

2320

SEP 18 1973

Mr. John A. Rutter
Director, Pacific Northwest Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
931 Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Mr. Rutter:

We appreciate the opportunity afforded by your letter of August 7 to review your Wilderness study and proposed master plan for Olympic National Park, and accompanying draft Environmental Statements. Secretary Butz received this material and has asked that we respond. We have reviewed the material with interest and offer the following comments.

Wilderness Study, Olympic National Park: We note that your proposal contains three enclaves of non-Wilderness within the area proposed for designation. Two are for backcountry hostel sites which will provide food and bedding service, each within a 20-acre enclave The other is a 10-acre enclave containing a research installation.

We believe that enclaves are not compatible with Wilderness. The integrity of Wilderness is destroyed when the backpacker, some 10 miles within the boundary, is confronted with a hostel where he can purchase food and lodging. When nonconforming structures or installations must be retained, the entire area should be excluded from the Wilderness by revising Wilderness boundaries to exclude such area.

Draft Environmental Statement for proposed Olympic Wilderness--DES 73-48: On pages 8 and 40 we suggest revising your statements regarding the Forest Service studying three areas adjacent to Olympic National Park for possible wilderness to the following: "The Forest Service has proposed three areas adjacent to the Park for study regarding their wilderness suitability." These are proposals and the areas are not yet selected for study. If selected for study, the studies may not occur for several years.

The legend of your map in Figure 2 would be more accurate to identify "National Forests" rather than "Forest Land."

Our Pacific Northwest Region is making a detailed review of the Master Plan and its draft Environmental Statement. Comments will be forwarded to you when the review is completed.

Sincerely,

Thomas C Nelson

Deputy Chief

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

1500 N. E. IRVING STREET
P. O. BOX 3737
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

August 29, 1973

MEMO TO: John A. Rutter, Regional Director
National Park Service - Seattle, Washington

FROM : Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Portland, Oregon

SUBJECT: Wilderness Proposal - Olympic National Park

In response to your August 7, 1973 letter requesting comment on your wilderness proposal and associated master plan for Olympic National Park, we believe both are adequate in providing sufficient information for public review and input. Futher, it appears that you have arrived at a proper balance between plans to provide: (1) necessary development for public use and (2) the maintenance of natural values necessary for a viable wilderness. We concur with your wilderness recommendations.

One suggestion concerns the format of the wilderness study brochure. We believe photographs materially aid in a comprehensive review, and as a public service, we would like to see this document more complete in this regard.

The remaining comments apply only to the wilderness E.I.S.:

1. The impact of confining all public use other than that associated with wilderness to Hurricane Ridge, small enclaves, and intrusions, could be elaborated upon with respect to the impact on these areas versus that which would occur without wilderness.

2. The adjacent Washington Island Wilderness proposal referred to on page 26, paragraph b, has been added to the National Wilderness Preservation System by P.L. 91-504, dated October 23, 1970. If an impact would result either to or from this refuge wilderness, it could be discussed under paragraph e, page 40, "Impacts on Wilderness from Adjacent Lands."

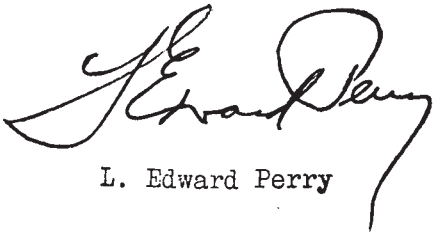
3. We question the inference of Section VII, paragraph 1, "National Park status in itself precludes grazing,

logging, mining, or other consumptive uses." (Emphasis added.) Does this include fishing? If it does, it is a bit confusing, since elsewhere in this statement sport fishing appears to be a legal use which could continue under the constraints of wilderness. We suggest changing the sentence to read, most other consumption uses.

We presume that problems associated with management of wild animal populations, i.e. overpopulation, disease, etc., would be the same with or without wilderness; however, the methods used in dealing with these problems could vary. If this is correct, perhaps a paragraph in Section III would be appropriate.

Finally, the policy of stocking fish only in those lakes in which fish naturally occur (page 37), seems to be an unnecessarily "pure" interpretation of the Wilderness Act and one that could severely limit valid wilderness management options. For example, introducing native fish to barren lakes could provide additional incentive for people to use other portions of the wilderness, thereby increasing the carrying capacity of the area, and at the same time, relieving other stress areas where people would tend to concentrate.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this important issue of National concern.



L. Edward Perry

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
NORTHWEST REGION
1000 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

IN REPLY REFER TO:
D72
E3035
DES 73-48

OCT 17 1973

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service

From: Regional Director, Northwest Region, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Subject: Review of Wilderness Study and Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Proposed Olympic National Park Wilderness (DES 73-48)

This responds to your August 7 and 9, 1973, requests for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's comments on the subject documents. Separate comments on each document would be repetitious. Therefore, our comments apply to both the study and the draft environmental impact statement for the wilderness proposal. They should accordingly be entered in both the record of the hearing to be held on the proposal and considered in the final environmental statement for the proposal.

Although we have little criticism of the impact of the wilderness proposal as outlined in the draft environmental impact statement, we are concerned that few alternatives are proposed. Alternatives listed are only minor adjustments to the basic proposal and cannot be considered true alternatives to the basic concept. We suggest that viable alternatives be formulated that provide the public with a choice. Alternatives need not substantially change the size of the designated wilderness area but should simply provide a choice of different arrangements of wilderness and non-wilderness lands.

By including 93 percent of the Park's acreage in the National Wilderness Preservation System, the National Park Service may be foreclosing options for additional recreational facilities which may be needed in the future as population pressures increase and access improves. In this proposal,

there are no large areas on the west, east, or south sides of the Park set aside for future intensive recreational use. In addition, there is no provision made for recreation facility development at Lake Ozette which is a major access point at the north end of the Pacific Coast Area.

We therefore recommend the following alternative be considered. In the future, large excluded areas may be desirable along the Soleduck, Hoh, Quinault, North Fork Skokomish, and West Fork Dosewallips Rivers for more intensive recreational use than wilderness designation would allow. A wilderness boundary generally along the crest of the valley ridges which border the roads up these valleys would extend the area available for these purposes. When the crest is farther than four or five miles from the road on either side, the non-wilderness corridor need not extend to the crest. At Lake Crescent, a similar objective could be accomplished by moving the boundary back to the crest of the ridge along the south side of the lake. This was considered in the Alternatives to the Proposed Action on page 51 of the draft EIS, but not included in the proposal.

The above comments are in line with the Interior Department's "Guidelines for Wilderness Proposals," dated June 24, 1972, which state that:

> ". . . in the course of developing wilderness proposals, we should strive to give the areas under study wilderness designation but not at the expense of losing the essential management prerogatives that are necessary to fulfill the purposes for which the areas were originally intended . . . those areas which presently qualify for wilderness designation but will be needed at some future date for specific purposes consistent with the purpose for which the National Park . . . was originally created . . . should not be proposed for wilderness designation if they are not consistent with the above guidelines."

The master plan for Olympic National Park makes reference to the need for boundary adjustments at certain places in the park. No apparent provision has been made for such boundary changes in the wilderness proposal. Once lands are included in the wilderness area, it will be more difficult to remove portions in order to provide for changing the park boundary.

We note no reference in the wilderness study and draft EIS to recommendations and findings of the current Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Volume II, Chapter II, of the Washington SCORP finds substantial facility development needs for freshwater and saltwater shorelands and winter sports in Clallam and Jefferson Counties for 1970 and 1980. Chapter V, Implementation, contains schedules of facility development by Federal agencies for fiscal years 1973-78. In the final EIS, impacts of implementing the wilderness proposal on meeting these

future needs and scheduled developments need explanation. The wilderness proposal may place greater responsibility for meeting recreation needs on state, local, and private agencies. Capabilities of these agencies to meet these additional responsibilities need qualitative and quantative assessment.

These comments represent the views of this regional office and are not necessarily those of the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Maurice H. Lundy
Regional Director

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

September 19, 1973

DES 73-47 and 48

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington

Through: Deputy Assistant Secretary--Energy and Minerals SEP 26 1973

From: Director, Bureau of Mines

Subject: Master plan and wilderness study, with draft environmental statements, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, Washington

Our Western Field Operation Center, Spokane, has reviewed the master plan, wilderness study, and their respective draft environmental statements for Olympic National Park, Montana. Review of this material, especially the statements, indicated that an exceptionally good job was done in reviewing the literature. Known mineral deposits of manganese and gold, and mineral springs are described in general. Since park land is not available for mineral development, any mineral deposits within the park are, at this time, of academic interest only.

The Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey have made no mineral evaluation of the land being proposed for wilderness. The master plan (page 50) states that detailed vegetation and soil-type maps are prerequisites to future development. We believe that an inventory of mineral resources within the park, including the areas proposed for wilderness, also would be a highly desirable part of our knowledge of the park's natural resources.

To improve the text, we suggest a change be made in the Olympic Wilderness statement (DES 73-48) on page 20, Section 6. Minerals. It is erroneously stated that bentonite is a principal manganese mineral. We suggest that the second and third sentences in the first paragraph be deleted and the following sentence substituted. "The minerals are mainly the oxide hausmannite and the silicates bementite and neotocite."

Director

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY
REFER TO: 739
125.

OCT 11 1973

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region
National Park Service, Seattle, Washington

From: Acting Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation

Subject: Review of Draft Environmental Impact Statements for the Proposed Olympic Wilderness and the Proposed Master Plan, Olympic National Park, Washington (DES 73-48 and DES 73-47)

This responds to your memorandum of August 9 furnishing copies of the subject draft environmental statements and master plan for the proposed wilderness area.

We do not oppose designation of certain lands within Olympic National Park as a wilderness. However, our interpretation of the law, which has been reviewed and concurred in by the Solicitor's office, is that weather modification is not precluded in a wilderness area. Therefore, we suggest that the statement recognize the possibility of the Bureau of Reclamation's conducting a weather modification program in the wilderness area if such a program is found to be desirable.

Restricted access for snow-course measurements or for the installation of equipment for precipitation management experiments would seriously handicap maximum use and efficient operation of a watershed in a wilderness area. We believe that any wilderness designation should permit the establishment of and reasonable access to sites for gathering vital hydrologic and climatological data for conducting precipitation management research activities in connection with the Reclamation program.

We appreciate having the opportunity to review the environmental statements and proposed master plan.

cc:
Director, National Park Service

JOHNNY HORIZON '76

Let's Clean Up America For Our 200th Birthday

United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20244

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

October 26, 1973

DES 73-47, 48

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service, Seattle, Washington

Through: Deputy Assistant Secretary--Energy and Minerals NOV - 1 1973

From: Director, Geological Survey

Subject: Review of draft environmental impact statements for the Proposed Olympic Wilderness and the Proposed Master Plan, Olympic National Park, Washington

We have reviewed the subject documents as you requested in a memorandum of August 9.

The Olympic Peninsula in the State of Washington probably has a higher unit runoff of precipitation than any other area in the contiguous States. About 40 percent of the runoff from the peninsula originates in the proposed wilderness area. Although the establishment of the wilderness will probably have small effect on present hydrologic conditions, a discussion of those conditions should be included.

We believe the wilderness designation will have a beneficial effect as it will prohibit road building and accompanying potential sediment pollution, and possible pollution from greater public use of the area. The wilderness designation will however, preclude future streamgaging stations and automated snow measurement courses which could be quite valuable in the management and use of the streamflows outside the park.

Henry W. Coulter

Acting Director

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON STATE OFFICE
P.O. Box 2965 (729 N.E. Oregon Street)
Portland, Oregon 97208

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Fourth and Pike Building, Seattle, Washington 95101

From: State Director, Oregon

Subject: Review of Draft Environmental Statements for the Proposed Olympic Wilderness and the Proposed Master Plan, Olympic National Park, Washington (DES 73-48 and DES 73-47).

We have the following comments to make on the subject draft environmental statement. Due to an oversight we are late in responding to your request for review and hope we have not inconvenienced you.

MASTER PLAN E.I.S.

The proposed master plan has a cooperative planning feature which will directly affect BLM administered lands. Unsurveyed islands and rocks south of latitude 47° 38' north are administered by BLM. Kalaloch Rocks are an example.

Readjustment of the park boundaries between the Forest Service and Park Service could be accomplished by Presidential Proclamation rather than a land exchange. (Pages 4 & 50) (see 52 Stat. 1241).

There appears to be a violation of the Statutes wherein the limit is 898,292 acres but the report alludes to total of 986,599 less 3,000 acres of inholdings. (Page 44). Perhaps this could be clearer in the final statement.

The question of stopping access to the ocean beaches (state land) at several places does not appear to be feasible. These access points are apparently being utilized by local residents to enjoy the state intertidal lands. If the U.S. is to work toward denying access to these lands shouldn't they also work toward acquiring them? Since the state lands belong to the local people, more so than the federal land, it would appear that the U.S. not apply federal criteria for management to non federal lands.

The minerals portion is inadequate. The possibility of oil production from some of the coastal land is real and should not be treated lightly. The manganese claims in most of the park were invalidated by BLM for the Park Service in 1950's. (Page 24).

Overall the E.I.S. is adequate but somewhat confusing to read. It appears to be quite heavily weighted to road alignment proposals more than management of the resources for park purposes.

WILDERNESS E.I.S.

This statement appears to be better prepared than the master plan statement. This is understandable as the Wilderness Proposal has very little impact on man's environment. The land has historically been over 92% wilderness and the proposed use will not change anything significantly.

Acting

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

IN REPLY REFER TO:

NOV 29 1973

Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This is in response to the letter of August 7, 1973, from the Regional Director, National Park Service, Seattle, Washington, furnishing information and draft environmental statements on the master plan and wilderness proposals for Olympic National Park, Washington.

As described in the reports of your Department, the proposed master plan would develop concepts and actions to guide further development and management of the existing 896,600-acre Olympic National Park, including the areas proposed for wilderness designation. The areas proposed to be established as wilderness consist of three units, totaling 834,890 acres, within the park boundaries.

The Commission staff has reviewed the master plan and wilderness proposals to determine their effects on matters affecting the Commission's responsibilities. Such responsibilities relate to the development of hydroelectric power and assurance of the reliability and adequacy of electric service under the Federal Power Act, and the construction and operation of natural gas pipelines under the Natural Gas Act.

The staff notes that there is an existing hydroelectric power project within the boundaries of Olympic National Park, although it is not within the area proposed for wilderness designation. The 12,000-kilowatt Glines Canyon project (Lake Mills Reservoir) on the Elwha River is licensed by the Federal Power Commission to the Crown Zellerbach Corporation as Project No. 588. The license, which was issued in 1926 prior to the establishment of Olympic National Park, will expire on June 3, 1976. An application for a new license was filed with the Commission on June 1, 1973. The applicant does not propose any significant modification of project facilities or of project operation. Neither the master plan nor its accompanying environmental statement discusses the impact, if any, of the proposed plan on continued operation or possible relicensing of the Glines Canyon project. Clarification of this point would be desirable.

Since the proposed master plan and the wilderness proposal involve areas located entirely within an existing national park, neither proposal would directly affect the hydroelectric licensing responsibilities of the Federal Power Commission, except possibly those related to the Glines Canyon project. It should be noted, however, that there are a number of sites located within the national park, including several within the proposed wilderness, that might be suitable for conventional or pumped-storage hydroelectric power development. The recent Comprehensive Study of Water and Related Land Resources of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters indicates three potential conventional hydroelectric projects in the drainage area of the Hood Canal and six in the Elwha River Basin. All nine projects would be within the park boundaries. It appears that one site in the Hood Canal Basin and four in the Elwha Basin would also be within the proposed wilderness. There are also other known sites within the park but in areas outside those covered in the Puget Sound Comprehensive Study. These sites include one in the Lyre River Basin, three in the Hoh River Basin, and two in the Quinault River Basin. It appears that the site in the Lyre Basin and two of the sites in the Hoh Basin are within the areas proposed for wilderness designation.

The total power potential of the undeveloped sites within the Olympic National Park amounts to a little over 300 megawatts. Although development of the potential could contribute to meeting the rapidly growing power loads of the northwest area, it is recognized that new development of hydroelectric power is prohibited within the limits of national parks without specific authorization by the Congress.

The staff notes that thermal springs within the park have been identified as sites for the possible development of geothermal power. Also, the draft environmental statements refer to traces of petroleum deposits along the coastline. The staff notes, however, that apparently there has been no commercial development of these minor deposits. According to staff review, there are no natural gas pipelines within the park.

Based on its consideration of your Department's master plan and wilderness studies for Olympic National Park, the associated draft environmental statements, and the studies of its own staff, the Commission concludes that the proposals might affect the future operation of the existing Glines Canyon hydroelectric project. It notes also that there are a number of potential power projects within the park and in the proposed wilderness areas. It suggests that the master plan and wilderness studies, and the draft environmental statements, discuss these hydroelectric power matters.

Sincerely,

John N. Nassikas

John N. Nassikas
Chairman

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SEATTLE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1519 ALASKAN WAY SOUTH
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98134

NPSEN-PL-NC

2 OCT 1973

John A. Rutter, Regional Director
Pacific Northwest Region
National Park Service
Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Mr. Rutter:

Your draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Olympic Wilderness in Olympic National Park, Washington has been referred to this office for review. While we have many projects in the Olympic Peninsula area, we do not immediately identify any concerns which would influence this proposal.

The following comments are offered following a brief review of the EIS:

a. III THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION.

(1) In section A, Impacts of Wilderness on Adjacent Lands, the EIS states: "The impact of the proposed wilderness designation on the local economy is expected to be negligible because of the fact that the use of the areas and the people using them will not change appreciably from existing uses under present park management." Suggest section discuss effects of land acquisition along Crescent Lake on private home, cabin and property owners and their commercial and leisure time activities; possible impact of increased land use on other lake areas as a consequence of limiting visitor use by removing the option of overnight accommodations at Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort.

(2) In section C, Impacts of Wilderness on Park Management, the EIS states: "Wilderness designation will have little effect upon wildlife management in the park." Suggest statements which call for phasing out exotic fish plantings and restocking in areas of heavy fishing use be related to their impact on fish resources and management policies.

NPSEN-PL-ER
John A. Rutter, Regional Director

b. MITIGATING MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED ACTION.

(1) Suggest discussion include mitigation or lessening of environmental degradation around enclaves, including construction at Diamond Meadows. Construction disturbances resulting in ecosystem disruption might include site clearing, construction design, water and sewage facilities, disturbance of soil and vegetation, portage of building materials, and increased area visitation use.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this draft.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick W. Mueller

FREDERICK W. MUELLER, JR.
Lt. Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Acting District Engineer

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION X

1200 SIXTH AVENUE

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

October 5, 1973

REPLY TO ATTN OF: 10MEI - M/S 325

Mr. John A. Rutter
Regional Director
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Mr. Rutter:

We have reviewed the draft environmental impact statement for the proposed Olympia Wilderness Olympic National Park, Washington.

We would like to compliment the National Park Service for presenting an informative and interesting environmental impact statement, and an objective discussion of numerous alternatives. While we at EPA Region X have no comments concerning any direct environmental impacts to occur with this proposal, we do foresee environmental impacts related to those alternatives which include plans for the two back-country hostels.

In our opinion, the inclusion of two hostels is in opposition to the purpose of a wilderness area. Environmental impacts associated with the hostels are increased pressure on trails, increased amounts of solid waste, and increased impacts due to the transportation of solid waste. We are in agreement with the draft statement when it states, "Management and Maintenance would be reduced and environmental damages at the site would be considerably less than to be expected with hostel development" (p. 50).

We recommend that hostels be located in the exlcuded Hurricane Hills area for those who would feel "socially deprived" of a wilderness experience (p. 50). We believe alternative B2 is more in keeping with the intent of wilderness areas.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this draft statement. We would appreciate receiving a copy of the final statement upon its availability.

Sincerely,

Hurlon C. Ray

Hurlon C. Ray
Assistant Regional Administrator
for Management

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Director, Pacific Northwest Region
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Mr. Rutter:

Thirteenth Coast Guard District has completed its review of your draft Environmental Impact Statements, PROPOSED MASTER PLAN, OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, Washington, and PROPOSED OLYMPIC WILDERNESS, OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON. The proposals contained in these statements should have no significant effect on Coast Guard missions.

Thank you for this opportunity to review these statements.

Sincerely,

S. S. BECKWITH
Captain, U. S. Coast Guard
Chief, Marine Safety Division
By direction of the District Commander

Copy to:
CCGD13(dpa)(oan)
COMDT(G-WEP)

STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

John A. Rutter
Regional Director
National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Mr. Rutter:

The Wilderness Study and the proposed Master Plan for the Olympic National Park prepared by your office displays a sensitive appreciation for the truly unique qualities of this valuable national resource. The Olympic National Park is the finest wilderness park in the United States. Consequently, I fully support the efforts of the National Park Service to maintain the wilderness characteristics of the Park and generally endorse the findings of the Wilderness Study and the proposed Master Plan.

The Wilderness Study identifies four major roadless units and recommends that a major portion of the core unit and the two coastal units be classified as wilderness. I concur with this recommendation and suggest that additional consideration be given to the status of the roadless lands in the main unit which are adjacent to the Queets and Quinault Rivers. These are identified as roadless areas on the Wilderness Plan map but are not described in the text. While the existing roads which parallel these rivers preclude a portion of the lands from wilderness designation, the remaining lands in these corridors appear to have wilderness potential. Moreover, I urge reconsideration of the Mt. Angeles Roadless Area. I am fully sympathetic to the access problem and feel that an alternative transit system deserves serious study. However, inclusion of a major portion of this unit in the wilderness classification would not preclude such a study, nor the necessary alteration in the wilderness boundary to accommodate a future transportation improvement.

Finally, I strongly support the extension of the ocean strip of the National Park northward for 7½ miles to the Makah Indian Reservation, as described in the Master Plan. While no mention of this addition is made in the Wilderness Study, I feel that a wilderness classification will best protect this fragile resource.

While I have some reservations relative to the nonwilderness enclaves for the two hostels and the Blue Glacier Research Station, I believe careful planning and operation will make their inclusion in the wilderness appropriate.

Additional boundary considerations are identified in the Master Plan. A need for hydrographic boundary adjustment is described and two specific sections where adjustments are appropriate are listed. I would urge that complete analysis of the park boundaries be made for the purpose of recommending additional adjustments for the management considerations stated in the plan.

A boundary problem requiring attention in the Master Plan concerns Lake Ozette, the eastern shore of which is not under National Park Service management. The area need not be designated as wilderness, but protection of the wilderness portion by management of the adjacent shoreline lands appears to require some consideration in the Master Plan. In addition, the north shore of Lake Quinault and the north shore of Lake Crescent contain numerous private ownerships, though both shorelines are within the Park. While the Master Plan states that all privately owned lands within the Park will be acquired, a statement of regulations to preserve Park values would strengthen the Master Plan. Finally, I urge that part of the Kloochman Rock outside the Park boundaries be acquired.

During the years I have been a frequent and enthusiastic visitor to the Olympic National Park, I have observed a tremendous increase in public use, particularly in the back-country. It is with this awareness of the present trend and the future demands on the Park that I have taken this opportunity to support the wilderness concept for the Olympic National Park. This approach recognizes the irreversible nature of the decisions facing the Park Service in developing a master plan for the Park. If future generations conclude that the natural values have been over-represented in Park management at the expense of alternate uses, they will have the option of addressing that balance. If, on the other hand, we underestimate the needs of our children for this superb natural environment and permit its conversion to other uses, we forever eliminate their opportunity to choose.

Preservation of the wilderness experience can only partially be met by the classification of lands and the adjustment of Park boundaries. The increasing public demand for this wilderness experience will require major visitor-management decisions, regardless of land-use decisions. Consequently, I reluctantly support the concept of a quota system and commend the Park Service for its discussion of this matter. It is important that a system be devised which is based on the documented holding capacity of the various park environments. Most importantly, the system must be fair and must be perceived as fair by the public. This is a major task and should be clearly acknowledged by the Park Service in the Master Plan.

The Master Plan makes mention at several points of the need to coordinate with state and local government agencies in the development of the Olympic National Park. Management of the intertidal zone, hydrographic boundary adjustment, road location, public information, and local land-use planning are areas identified for cooperation. Please be assured of my sincere interest in the close cooperation of all government agencies which share responsibilities for the Park and adjacent lands. In this regard, I urge close contact be maintained with the Wilderness Task Force which I have appointed to advise me on all roadless areas within the state, including the Olympic National Park. The Task Force has independently made a similar request.

The National Park Service has done an outstanding job in developing a Master Plan. I hope that these comments adequately reflect my support of these efforts and contribute to the successful completion of your important work. It is my hope that future generations can experience the physical challenge and spiritual renewal it has been my good fortune to enjoy in this magnificant park.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Evans
Governor

DJE:lm

STATE OF WASHINGTON

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

4800 Capitol Blvd.
Tumwater, Washington 98504

Phone: (206) 753-7140

Daniel J. Evans, Governor
Omar Lofgren, Chairman

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Department of Commerce and Economic Development
Daniel B. Ward, Director

Department of Ecology
John A. Biggs, Director

Department of Fisheries
Thor C. Tollefson, Director

Department of Game
Carl N. Crouse, Director

Department of Highways
George H. Andrews, Director

Department of Natural Resources
Bert L. Cole, Commissioner of Public Lands

State Parks and Recreation Commission
Charles H. Odegaard, Director

CITIZEN MEMBERS
Lewis A. Bell
Warren A. Bishop
Mrs. Frederick Lemere
Omar Lofgren
Jack Rottler

ADMINISTRATOR
Stanley E. Francis

October 16, 1973

Hearings Officer
Olympic National Park
600 East Park Avenue
Port Angeles, WA 98362

On August 28, 1973, we indicated to the Hearing Officer, that Governor Evans' Wilderness Task Force wished to present a position statement at these hearings today. The following comments are based on a review of the Wilderness Study and Master Plan documents by each member and discussions on those documents at the October 7, 1973 meeting of this Task Force.

The Governor's Wilderness Task Force was initially organized on July 7, 1972 for the principle purpose of determining and recommending to the Executive branch of Government a state policy in regards to the 5,000 acre roadless tracts within the State of Washington that were, at that time, being inventoried by the U. S. Forest Service for their wilderness potential. The Task Force is composed of five county commissioners appointed by the Association of Washington Counties, a representative of that Association, and eleven representatives of state agencies. The Chairman is a member of the Governor's staff.

At the October meeting the Task Force determined that sufficient information had not been made available to them to allow evaluation and development of specific recommendations regarding either the Wilderness proposal or the overall Master Plan. Many questions were raised which do not appear to be adequately answered in either of the documents. Because recommendations from Task Force are made directly to the Governor and because of the known importance placed on the position of the Governor on major federal plans which directly affect this state, it is the determination of the Task Force that it would be inappropriate for them to take any position on either the Master Plan or the Wilderness Study at this time.

The Wilderness Task Force wishes to request that National Park Service representatives familiar with the Olympic National Park Plan and the Wilderness Study meet with them at a mutually convenient time for the purpose of informing them on areas of specific concern. Among the areas which the Task Force would like to discuss would be: (1) problems of overnight visitor impact on the periphery of the Park, especially the coastal strip; (2) the coordination which has been accomplished by the Park Service with the planning efforts of state and local entities and what future actions are anticipated; (3) the manner in which services will be provided for such rapidly expanding activities as snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles and for the disabled and the otherwise disadvantaged; and (4) other alternatives which were considered by the Park Service prior to the final determinations which were presented for public review. We are aware of the extemely limited time frame within which the National Park Service is operating if you are to meet your document preparation commitments, and we accept the fact that it may be necessary for your final recommendations to be made without direct input from this Task Force. However, since these study reports

are preliminary proposals it is our hope that those recommendations might be delayed to allow both state and local participation in their final preparation rather than depending upon review of a single alternative which was prepared by a master planning team that was not intimately familiar with the Park nor its surrounding environs.

We appreciate being given the opportunity to make these comments to you. We hope that they are helpful in your deliberations in the days ahead and that you will give full consideration to our requested actions. Thank you.

Respectfully Submitted,

Donald Moos by

Governor's Task Force On Wilderness
Don Moos, Chairman

STATE OF WASHINGTON
Department of
Natural Resources

COMMISSIONER
BERT COLE

DON LEE FRASER
SUPERVISOR

0200

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON
98504

November 16, 1973

John A. Rutter, Regional Director
Pacific Northwest Region
National Park Service
Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, WA 98101

Dear Mr. Rutter:

This letter will supplement the oral statement delivered by Mr. E. C. Gockerell, for our Department, at the Port Angeles hearing on the Master Plan held November 2, 1973.

One of the recommendations made at the November 2 hearing was for the extension of the ocean strip north to the Makah Reservation. House Bill 491 passed during the 1965 session of the State Legislature authorized Clallam County to exchange Forest Board lands for 174 acres of uplands adjacent to Shi Shi Beach and Point of the Arches to be developed as a county park. Since the Department of Natural Resources manages all Forest Board lands, my Exchange Section has recently concluded this exchange with Crown Zellerbach. I can see no advantage in extending the ocean strip to include this parcel since you would in effect have a park within a park.

One of the proposals of the Olympic National Park Heritage Council is the extension of the road from Sol Duc Hot Springs up the Sol Duc River through Appleton Pass and connecting with the Olympic Hot Springs Road on Boulder Creek. I strongly support this proposal as it would provide an excellent scenic loop road and give persons unable to backpack an unprecedented view of that portion of the park.

I recommend that the westerly portion of the park, located in parts of Township 27 North, Ranges 10, 11 and 12 West and Township 28 North, Ranges 10, 11 and 12 West, be excluded from wilderness designation. My reason for making this recommendation is in the event that a natural disaster occurred which killed or severely damaged a sizeable amount of timber in the Bogachiel or Calawah Drainages, it would be possible to conduct salvage operations by helicopter.

EXPO'74

Also, the park boundary should be adjusted northward in Section 16, Township 27 North, Range 11 West, W.M., to exclude the south half of Section 16. I can see no apparent reason for this half-mile jog in the boundary, and eliminating it would permit my Department to manage this 320 acres of School Grant land in the same manner as the adjoining School lands.

In Governor Evans' letter presented by Mr. Jerry Pelton at Port Angeles, there is a one sentence statement, "That part of the Kloochman Rock outside the Park boundaries be acquired." Subsequent discussion with Jerry appears to indicate that the Governor did not have any specific boundary change in mind, but was simply urging that some acreage be set aside to protect the Rock. I would recommend that we meet at the earliest possible date to review the proposal.

Sincerely,

Bert L. Cole
Commissioner of Public Lands

BLC:saa

Director / Carl N. Crouse

Assistant Directors / Ralph W. Larson
Ronald N. Andrews

Game Commission

Arthur S. Coffin, Yakima, Chairman
James R. Agen, LaConner
Elmer G. Gerken, Quincy
Claude Bekins, Seattle
Glenn Galbraith, Wellpinit
Frank L. Cassidy, Jr., Vancouver

DEPARTMENT OF GAME

600 North Capitol Way / Olympia, Washington 98504

October 26, 1973

John A. Rutty, Director
Pacific Northwest Region
National Park Service
Department of Interior
4th & Pike Building
Seattle, Washington98101

Dear Mr. Rutty:

Your draft environmental impact statements - Proposed Olympic National Park Master Plan (Des# 73-47) and Wilderness Area (Des #73-48) - were reviewed by our Aberdeen regional office and Olympia staff; comments follow.

Your description of the proposed projects provides an excellent summary of the philosophical and conceptual motivation involved in formulation of these proposals.

Specific elements of the proposals and associated environmental impacts, especially those which pertain to wildlife and fishery resources, however, were presented in a general manner. We did note, though, that separate environmental impact statements will be prepared on expansion of facilities at Kalaloch, La Push, Barnes Point, and other elements which are potentially detrimental to wildlife. We concur with this action and suggest that similar action be taken on segments dealing with realignment of U. S. Highway 101 at Lake Crescent and Kalaloch to avoid misunderstanding (pages 54-58; # 73-47). We agree with the intent of the proposed realignment; however, careful consideration in the planning stages will be essential, if adverse impacts on fish and wildlife resources are to be minimized.

The Wilderness proposal section, Description of the Environment, contained valuable information on wildlife resources present in Olympic National Park. The lack of similar information on these resources in the section on Environmental Impact was unfortunate. Indeed, this proposal should be primarily beneficial to wildlife, and an accounting of this impact should be included.

Some excellent information on possible adverse impacts was brought forth in the brochure, "Wilderness Study -- Olympic National Park". It was stated (page 21) that if alternate methods to reduce excess wildlife populations fail "...direct reduction by park personnel will be instituted" and that "...Non-native species of plants and animals will be eliminated where it is possible to do so". We feel that these plans should be included in the Wilderness Proposal in a section designated "Impact on Wildlife".

Also, it is our feeling that whenever possible public elimination of excess wildlife should be considered as an alternative to "direct reduction by Park personnel." If this alternative is to be beneficial to the general public it would contain strict provisions to ensure protection of wilderness area. For example, hunting could be restricted to hunters with special permits for species and areas pre-designated by Park personnel. If necessary, sportsmen could hunt in groups accompanied by Park attendants.

We would appreciate clarification of your statement concerning elimination of non-native plants and animals. It would be helpful if criteria which would be used to distinguish native and non-native species were included and discussed. Methods of "elimination" should be also designated and discussed. This is important as several notable and valuable wildlife species, including mountain goat, might fall into the non-native category. We think you will agree that more information on this subject is essential.

The sections of the impact statements which dealt with assigning enclave status to Enchanted Valley and Diamond Meadow stipulated "site clearing...water and sewer lines, and associated disturbance of vegetation and soils" (pg. 63; # 73-47) and "aesthetic degradation" (pg. 42; # 73-48) as probable environmental effects. You also noted that the facility is aimed at a limited user public, that is, persons not equipped with full provisions who wish to take advantage of a backcountry experience. We feel that a provision of this type which could potentially endanger the wilderness quality of the surrounding area should be seriously examined before finalization of the Wilderness Proposal. If the needs of the user public for which the hostels are designed can not be satisfied without endangering the character of surrounding Wilderness, we urge that strong consideration be given to other options discussed in your Alternative sections.

Thank you for sending your impact statements and providing us with an opportunity to review them. We hope our comments will be of use to you in preparing your final drafts.

Sincerely,

THE DEPARTMENT OF GAME

E. S. Dziedzic

Eugene S. Dziedzic, Asst. Chief
Environmental Management Division

ESD:jb
cc: Crews; Agencies

PHONE 645-2205

MAKAH TRIBAL COUNCIL

NEAH BAY, WASHINGTON 98357

MAKAH COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
MAKAH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
MAKAH HOUSING AUTHORITY
MAKAH COMPANY

November 30, 1973

Mr. Roger Allin
Superintendent
Olympic National Park
600 East Park Avenue
Port Angeles, Washington 98362

Dear Mr. Allin:

The Makah Tribal Council thanks the National Park Service for the copy of the Wilderness Study and its Environmental Impact Statement. The Council commends the Park Service for a very comprehensive effort and for its attempt to involve the people and organizations concerned with the future of the Olympic National Park. The Council has the following concerns regarding the Wilderness Study:

(1) The Northern boundary of the wilderness Unit 2 should be redefined so as not to completely surround the Ozette portion of the Makah Indian Reservation. The Council requests that the boundary of wilderness Unit 2 be ammended so that the line formed by the southern boundary of the Ozette portion of the Makah Indian Reservation, and the southeastern boundary of Ozette portion of the Makah Indian Reservation and the Ozette River from the point of contact with the reservation boundary continuing upstream to the Park Boundary be defined as the northern boundary of the Wilderness Unit 2 as described in the Wilderness Study.

The present wilderness area boundary surrounds the Ozette portion of the Makah Indian Resercation and by limiting access across Park lands amounts to the taking Tribal lands. Further, since the land owned by the National Park Service on the eastern boundary of the Reservation is only 600 feet wide, it is of dubious advantage to include it in the proposed wilderness area.

(2) The second concern of the Council is with respect to the present and future implications of being immediately adjacent to a designated wilderness area. The Makah Tribal Council wishes to emphasize that the Council in no way intends to relinquish as a result of this wilderness designation the basic right of the Makah Indian people of either the free entrance and exit from their lands or the unrestricted use and development of these lands.

The Makah Tribal Council thanks the Olympic National Park Service for the consideration of these recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

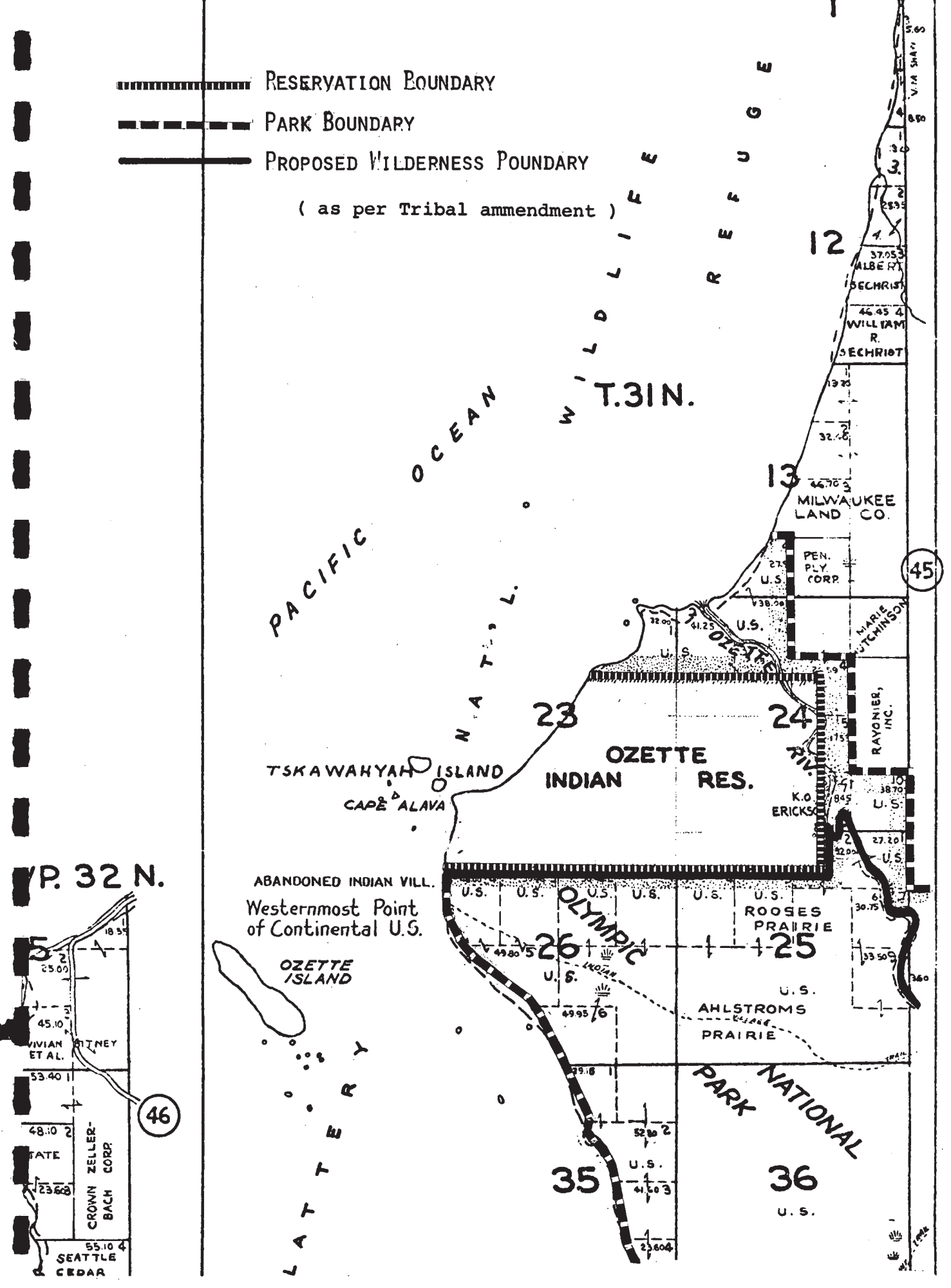
MAKAH TRIBAL COUNCIL

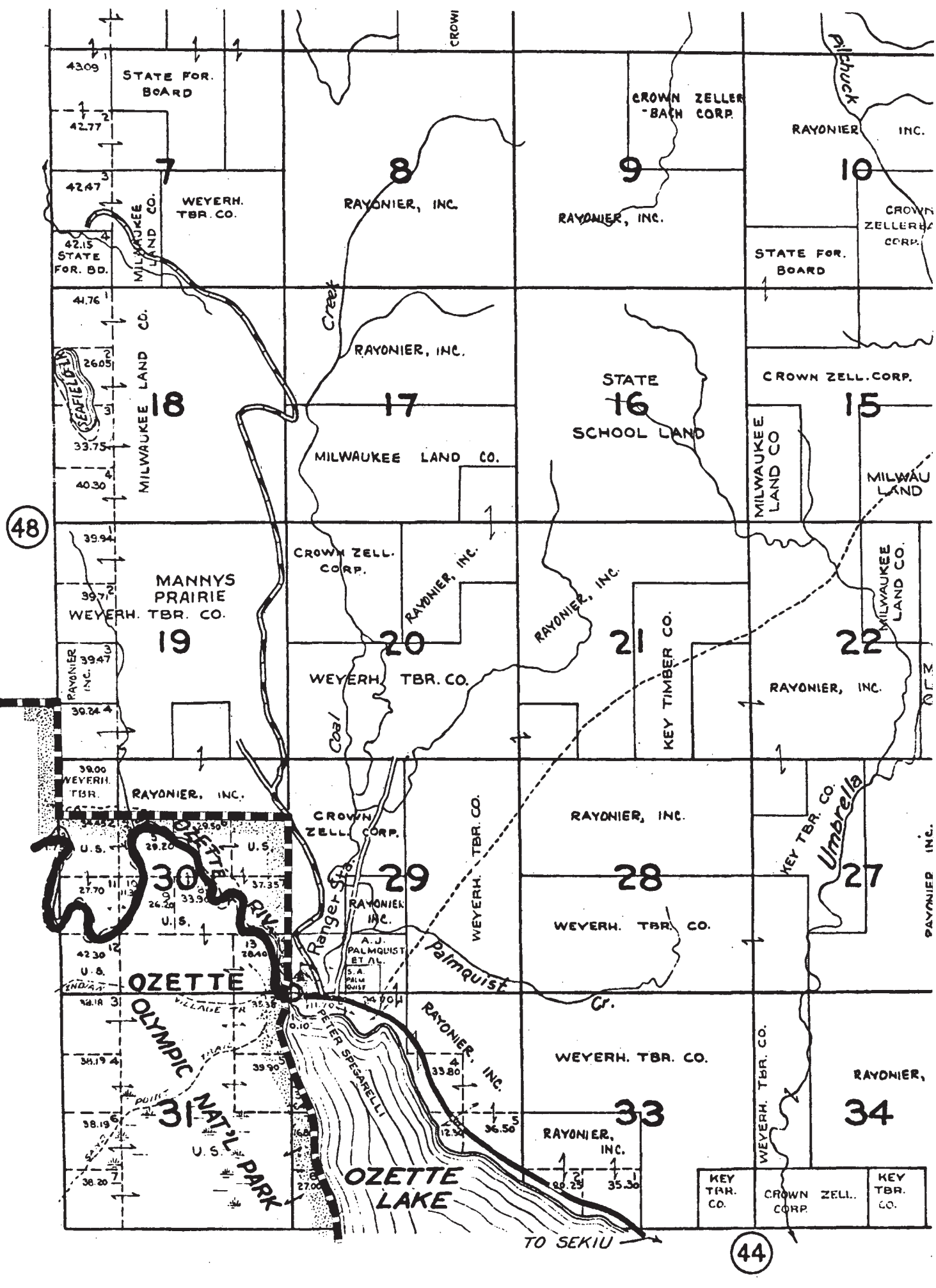
Joseph Lawrence Jr., Chairman

George C. Bowechop,
Executive Director

Attachments

cc: Senator Jackson
Senator Magnuson
Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen
Congressman Meeds
Mason Morisett


RESERVATION BOUNDARY
PARK BOUNDARY
PROPOSED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY
(as per Tribal ammendment)
PACIFIC OCEAN WILDLIFE REFUGE
NAT'L.
T.31N.
T.32N.
12
13
23
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25
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35
36
OZETTE INDIAN RES.
TSKAWAHYAH ISLAND
CAPE ALAVA
ABANDONED INDIAN VILL.
Westernmost Point of Continental U.S.
OZETTE ISLAND
LATTERY
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
ROOSES PRAIRIE
AHLSTROMS PRAIRIE
MILWAUKEE LAND CO.
PEN. PLY. CORP.
RAYONIER, INC.
ALBERT SECHRIST
WILLIAM R. SECHRIST
MARIE HUTCHINSON
K.O. ERICKSON
VIVIAN ET AL.
PITNEY
CROWN ZELLERBACH CORP
SEATTLE CEDAR
45
46
U.S.


STATE FOR. BOARD
WEYERH. TBR. CO.
RAYONIER, INC.
CROWN ZELLER-BACH CORP.
RAYONIER INC.
MILWAUKEE LAND CO.
CROWN ZELLERBACH CORP.
STATE FOR. BOARD
Creek
STATE SCHOOL LAND
CROWN ZELL. CORP.
MILWAUKEE LAND CO
MANNYS PRAIRIE
KEY TIMBER CO.
Coal
Ranger Sta.
A.J. PALMQUIST ET AL.
Palmquist Cr.
Umbrella
KEY TBR. CO.
OZETTE
OLYMPIC NAT'L PARK
OZETTE LAKE
PETER SPESARELLI
TO SEKIU
48
44

OLYMPIC REGIONAL
PLANNING COUNCIL
CLALLAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE
PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON 98362

October 31, 1973

Roger Allin, Supt
Olympic National Park
600 East Park
City

Dear Mr. Allin:

A special meeting of the Olympic Regional Planning Council was held on October 29, 1973, for the purpose of reviewing the Olympic National Park Master Plan and Wilderness Study.

Following discussion, the Olympic Regional Planning Council voted to support the Master Plan proposal and to support the concepts of the Wilderness Study with the following recommended modification:

a.) A reduction of the wilderness area from 834,890 acres to approximately 500,000 acres.

b.) Include more access roads and sightseeing roads into the interior of the park.

c.) Additional park land should be added by exchange rather than purchase in the future.

Attached are the minutes of the special meeting for your information.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth W. Sweeney
Executive Director

KWS:sr
cc: Tom Neal
D.J. Caulkins, Chrm. Bd. of Co. Commissioners
Jefferson Co. Board of Commissioners

OLYMPIC REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

M I N U T E S

October ~~30~~ 29, 1973 - 3:00 P.M.
Port of Port Angeles Office, Port Angeles, Washington

The meeting of the Olympic Regional Planning Council was opened at 3:20 P.M. by Chairman, Tom Neal. Members present were:

Tom Neal	Port of Port Angeles
Clyde Boddy	Port of Port Angeles
Jim Zimmerman	Port of Port Angeles
Roy Lycksell	Clallam County P.U.D.
Bud O'Mera	Jefferson County Commissioner
Ken Sweeney	Clallam County
Reed Jarvis	National Park Service

Mr. Neal stated the purpose of the meeting was to discuss a possible statement by the Olympic Regional Planning Council at the Olympic National Park hearing on their master plan and Wilderness Study. He stated that the ORPC was high on the list of organizations that might be heard.

Reed Jarvis presented a display map showing the wilderness proposal. He explained that after public hearings, a wilderness proposal will be submitted to Congress for their review. It is anticipated that Congress will eventually adopt a wilderness plan.

The various pros and cons of the wilderness concept were discussed at length by the members.

Mr. Neal asked if the ORPC was to make a statement at the hearing. It was the consensus of the group that a statement should be made.

The content of the statement was then discussed. It was agreed by the majority of those present that the Olympic Heritage Council's alternative proposals should be supported.

Roy Lycksell moved to have the Olympic Regional Planning Council go on record as supporting the Olympic Heritage Council's proposals for size of wilderness. Clyde Boddy seconded. Bud O'Mera moved to amend the motion to also recommend including

more access and sightseeing roads in the plan. Roy Lycksell seconded. Motion and amendment were voted on and carried.

Bud O'Mera moved to state that the ORPC favored exchange of land in the future rather than acquisition. Seconded. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 6:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth W. Sweeney
Executive Secretary

GRAYS HARBOR
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
207½ EAST MARKET ABERDEEN, WA. 98520 532-8812

November 16, 1973

Superintendent
Olympic National Park
600 Park Avenue
PORT ANGELES, WA 98362

Dear Sir:

Only recently has the Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission undertaken a study of the Master Plan and the Wilderness Plan proposed by your agency for the Olympic Park. We now find that the deadline for comments on the Master Plan precludes a full discussion by the Commission. Instead, the Commission has instructed the Executive Board to proceed with its review and to submit whatever comments it feels are appropriate. These comments will then be presented to the Commission for confirmation.

The Executive Board concludes that the basic goals stated in these plans are generally appropriate. However, the extent to which the principles have been applied in the land use allocations seem to be somewhat biased toward the wilderness concept. Some existing uses are proposed for phasing out or lower maintenance levels. The Board does not feel that these uses have a significant impact on the primitive character of the majority of the Olympic Park and strongly feel that broader public access can be allowed in selected perimeter areas.

Enclosed is a sketch outlining the park boundaries and schematically portraying a modified land use scheme which divides the Park into various levels of use intensity. The highest level of use intensity is proposed within four areas where overnight accommodations would be allowed. These areas would provide basic services and accommodations to tourists entering the park from the north, east, and south. The intent is to provide an opportunity for those who cannot or do not wish to backpack to penetrate far enough into the park to experience its special atmosphere for more than just a day.

The second level of use intensity is represented by six other protrusions already identified in the Master Plan. The Executive Board feels that in addition to vehicular access for vista purposes, day use activities such as picnicing and short walks should be allowed.

The third level of use intensity is proposed around four of the six protrusions as additional area where maintained trails for day use hiking would be provided (no vehicular access, picnic facilities, or restrooms). These trails should be designed with families and elderly in mind. Another area along the trail from Quinault to Diamond Meadow is suggested for exclusion from the wilderness designation to allow for the proposed hostels and trail maintenance.

The fourth level of use intensity is the remaining area (about 82% of the Park) which is proposed for wilderness designation. It is the Board's hope that his area would be strictly protected and preserved according to highest wilderness management standards.

The Board recognizes that the proposals contained herein are conceptual and do not address all of the considerations included in the original proposals. As such they must be integrated into a total comprehensive plan, including the beach strip, in order to provide multiple recreation opportunities for all segments in the population while still maintaining the primitive character of the majority of the Olympic National Park.

The Board has directed the staff to schedule meetings, participate in discussions and assist in whatever way possible to develop a mutually a acceptable Plan.

Sincerely,

GRAYS HARBOR REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Else Korvell

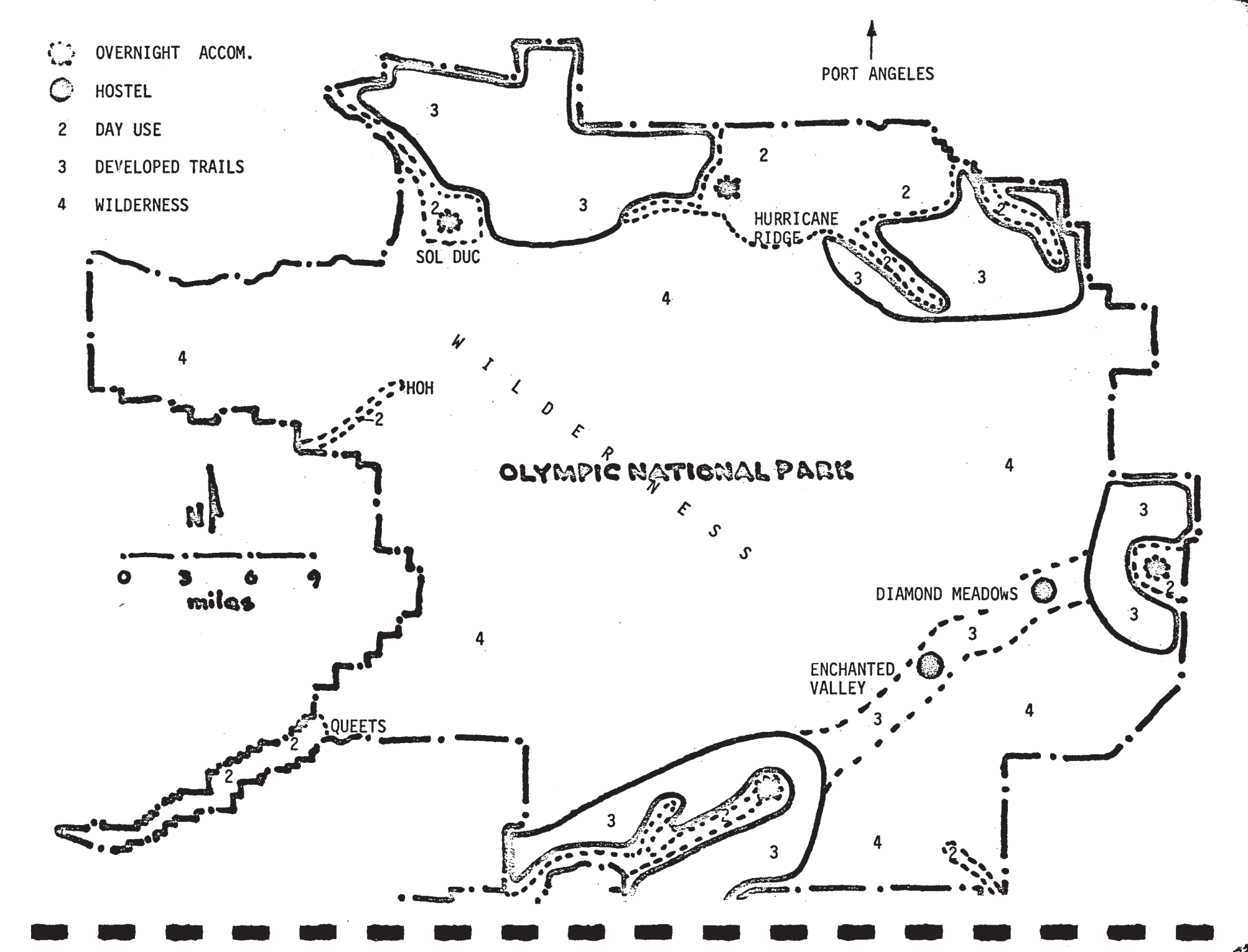
Else Korvell (Mrs.)
Chairperson

John J. Welch
Vice Chairperson

Philip L. Bolton
Secretary

Enclosure

cc: Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen
U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson
U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson
Clallam Regional Planning Commission
Mason Regional Planning Commission
Environmental Planning Committee of the Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission


OVERNIGHT ACCOM.
HOSTEL
2 DAY USE
3 DEVELOPED TRAILS
4 WILDERNESS
PORT ANGELES
HURRICANE RIDGE
SOL DUC
HOH
QUEETS
DIAMOND MEADOWS
ENCHANTED VALLEY
WILDERNESS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
N
0 3 6 9
miles

October 26, 1973

Superintendent
Olympic National Park
600 East Park Avenue
Port Angeles, Washington 98362

Re: Wilderness Study
Olympic National Park

Dear Sir:

The Environmental Planning Committee of Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission has reviewed the Wilderness porposal for Olympic National Park and generally approves the proposal. The committee has the following two specific recommendations concerning this proposal:

1. That the use of the enclaves proposed for Diamond Meadows and Enchanted Valley be strictly regulated.
2. That all private ownership interests, including mineral interests, within the proposed Wilderness Area be eliminated as soon as possible.

The Regional Planning Commission has not completed its review of this proposal; therefore, these comments should not be considered to be those of the Commission.

Yours very truly,

Ralph I. Thomas

Ralph I. Thomas, Chairman
Environmental Planning Committee
101 First Street South
Montesano, WA 98563

RIT:cv

JEFFERSON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

Courthouse

Port Townsend, Washington 98368

November 20, 1973

Mr. Roger Allin, Superintendent
Olympic National Park
600 East Park Avenue
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Dear Mr. Allin:

We wish to offer our appreciation for your presentation of the Olympic Master Plan and Wilderness Study at our meeting November 7, 1973.

The Planning Commission's comments regarding both the Master Plan and Wilderness Study are as follows:

We certainly agree that advance planning and direction is a requirement. Part of our contention and reluctance to accept the Plan in total is related to the Park system as it exists and part as a result of our experience in living next door to a very jealous, arbitrary, uncooperative Park Service. It is certainly necessary that at least the Park & Forest Services have begun to cooperate with each other, but to find that exchanging road grader service is viewed by your agency as a big step as cooperation is rather shocking. It seems that interagency cooperation is necessary in more areas that are vital to the public interest.

We generally agreed that the natural ecosystem balances should be protected. Just what constitutes protection is where opinions differ. It is inconceivable to some of us that a huge land area must be sealed off because the budget is so limited that enough trails can't be built to accomodate the traffic in a manner that will protect the environment and at the same time provide trails for a multiplicity of users.

We feel that removing a few trees to make additional camping areas will keep the traffic per acre down to a workable level and still not affect the wilderness off the trail. There is no justification for locking up huge areas simply because the budget doesn't provide enough money to protect and develop the right kind of programs.

We urge Congress and the Park Department to collect a fee which is sufficient for this program and earmark all such fees for use within the park system. We do not understand the reasoning for "closing access to the beaches from forest lands". All private developers and individuals are under great pressure to permit and provide access to beaches in front of their property for the public. In addition, the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 puts great emphasis on public access to shoreline areas. Must we foster and support a huge private beach

for the Park Service? Or is it simply so a controlled access will provide a count of how many people use it?

Your Master Plan states "Future facilities must be of high quality"--Sol Duc is phasing out according to your plan. A conflict therefore arises between high quality and the budget. No one is asking for high quality facilities at Sol Duc. Simple cabins which could be built for under $1,000 each would suffice. We have within this Master Plan a principle which will not even allow a chain saw if an ax can do the job. On the other hand, an opposing policy promoting very modern, sophisticated "high quality" facilities exists. Either nothing at all or everything. We urge you to restore the old historic Sol Duc.

We certainly support Information Centers and offer our cooperation in any way possible to facilitate this endeavor.

The Master Plan states vehicular traffic should be barred and minibus service provided in certain cases. We support the concept of public transportation but urge that private automobiles be barred only in extremely exceptional cases. We urge that plans to leave cars at Park boundaries be deleted from this Master Plan.

Our County Comprehensive Plan suggests an East-West road through the Park. Five of our members still favor that as a goal. Most of us have lived in this forest a long time. From 100 yards away it is usually difficult to tell a road is there. Even the noise of hot rods, cycles, and diesel trucks is lost in little over a quarter mile. We fail to be convinced that a cross-park road would upset the ecobalance. Perhaps a tunnel could be placed under it for hikers who wanted to feel lost or alone if their trail had to cross it.

The greatest concern seemed to be related to the adequacy of the trail system, and whether there would be horse trails. The verbal interpretation indicated horse trails would be continued. We urge that horse access be allowed, horse trails be designated, and rules be established for use, maintenance, and management, and suggest that fees be charged so the rules can be enforced and facilities maintained.

There is a huge piece of real estate enclosed by the Park boundaries. Only one person used each 6 acres 1 day last year. It cost the taxpayers $10 for each day for each user. In addition to this there are 900,000 acres which are not available to the assessor to assist the county's tax base. Let's plan to provide desired facilities for as many people as possible without destroying or deprivating the resource; use Park fees to supplement the budget; build parallel trails to reduce overuse impacts; remove trees to provide enough prime camping area to prevent damage to adjacent flora and the fauna; restore historic Sol Duc. And then lets cooperate not only with the Forest Service, but State and county representatives, law enforcement and highway personnel, and foremost, the citizens at large.

Regarding the proposed Wilderness designation, the Planning Commission is of the sentiment that Olympic is, and has always been, wilderness, and that a certain legal definition will not change its nature.

Moreover, the Wilderness Act is now some ten years old and it seems appropriate that review of its directives and guidelines is appropriate.

The Commission agrees particularly that Olympic National Park should not be placed within the confines of the Wilderness Act of 1964 due to the following factors:

1. The proposed Wilderness encompasses too large an area;
2. With increasing recreational pressure, more trails should be developed and contemporary means of development and maintenance should be employed;
3. Dead and downed timber should be permitted to be salvaged within accessible areas whenever possible.

Please feel free to contact our Commission if you should choose to discuss these matters in greater detail.

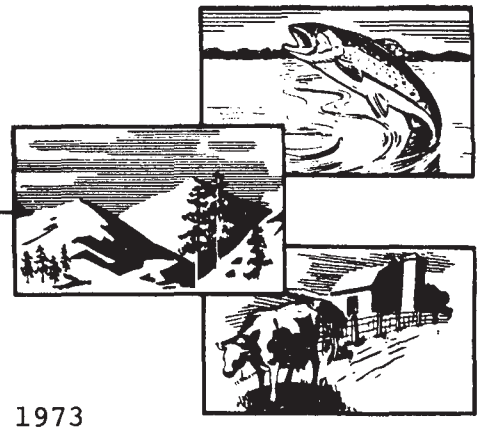
Adopted by unanimous vote of the
Jefferson County Planning Commission,
November 14, 1973,

Norris Short
Chairman

cc: Warren G. Magnuson, Senator
Henry M. Jackson, Senator
Julia B. Hansen, Representative
Joel R. Pritchard, Congressman
Lloyd Meeds, Representative
Mike McCormack, Representative
Thomas S. Foley, Representative
Floyd V. Hicks, Representative
Brock Adams, Representative
Jefferson County Board of County Commissioners
Port Townsend Leader
Port Angeles Daily News
Seattle Times
Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Gordan Sandison
Paul H. Conner
Charles R. Savage

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
WILLIAM H. KNAPMAN 1st District-Sequim
FRANK A. FEELEY 2nd District-Port Angeles
D.J. CAULKINS 3rd District-Forks

Clallam County
State of Washington
PORT ANGELES 98362
Phone 452-2102



October 4, 1973

Roger Allin, Superintendent
Olympic National Park
600 East Park Avenue
Port Angeles, Washington 98362

Dear Mr. Allin:

The Board of Clallam County Commissioners wish to go on record as opposing the environmental statements on the master plan and wilderness area proposals for Olympic National Park.

We feel the plan would provide poor timber management, no access to the recreational areas which would be only available to 1% of the population, and it would not allow proper coverage of fire protection and also lock in all logging which the community depends on for their economy.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

D. J. Caulkins
Chairman

William H. Knapman

Frank A. Feeley

er

cc: Chamber of Commerce
Merrill and Ring Timber Company
James Flaherty

KITSAP COUNTY
614 DIVISION STREET
PORT ORCHARD, WA 98366
AREA CODE 206, TEL. TR 6-4441

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FRANK RANDALL
District 1
WILLIAM H. MAHAN
District 2
GENE LOBE
District 3

November 29, 1973

Mr. Ronald Walker, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Walker:

The Board of Commissioners of the County of Kitsap strongly oppose the proposed Master Wilderness Plan for Olympic National Park.

Part of the responsibility of government at all levels is to provide recreational opportunities for the citizens of this country and by making 97% of a National Park available basically only to backpackers is not being fair or reasonable to the vast majority of persons who appreciate the mountains, the woods, and the waters but who prefer types of recreation other than backpacking. In fact, a great many of our citizens, because of age or physical condition, are unable to take treks into the wilderness areas.

While we heartily endorse the concept of maintaining areas of our nationally-owned land in its primitive and original state the Master Plan as proposed to us far exceeds the bounds of reasonableness.

Very sincerely yours,

KITSAP COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Gene Lobe, Chairman

Frank Randall, Commissioner

W. H. Mahan, Commissioner

FR: pd

KITSAP COUNTY PARKS
830 PACIFIC AVENUE
BREMERTON, WA 98310
AREA CODE 206, TEL. 479-1449

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPT.
STAN JOHNSON
Director

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Kingston
MRS. MILDRED BIRKELAND
Kingston
MR. MALCOLM CAMPBELL
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MRS. DALE WOODS
Bremerton
MR. HAROLD NELSON
Bremerton
MR. R. S. JOHNSON
Bremerton
MR. KEN MAHAN
Bremerton

November 28, 1973

Rogers Morton
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Morton:

We hope that you will not consider the bill now under consideration in the National Wildlife Preservation System. Please don't allow anyone to close up Olympic National Park. Add our name to the list of the many people who are not in favor of making the Olympic National Park a forbidden park.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stanley E. Johnson, Director
Kitsap County Fair and Parks Department

PORT OF PORT ANGELES

Post Office Box 791 | PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON 98362 | Area Code 206 457-8527

THOMAS C. NEAL
Manager

October 25, 1973

COMMISSIONERS
President
CLIFFORD G. SWAIN, Port Angeles
Vice President
NEWSOM K. BAKER, Clallam Bay
Secretary
ALBERT G. HALLER, Sequim

Mr. Roger Allin
Olympic National Park
600 Park Avenue
Port Angeles, Washington 98362

Dear Mr. Allin:

The Port of Port Angeles wishes to comment on the proposed Olympic National Park Master Plan and Wilderness Study on which hearings will be held in Port Angeles on November 2 and 3 and asks that the following statements be included in the record of those hearings.

Because of the Ports' interest in increasing economic activity in Clallam County, we approve the intent to encourage privately operated visitor support facilities outside of Park lands. This should improve the tax base of the area.

Since the Park already occupies a large part of the County, we would suggest that acquisition of additional unique areas be accomplished by exchange for areas which may not be as useful or accessable for the wilderness experience. This will preserve the limited economic base that now exists.

We approve your support of a proposed Lake Crescent by-pass but would ask that the present route be available to commercial truck traffic in periods of emergency when necessary to protect life and property.

It is also suggested that the pure wilderness area proposed not be of such size or limited access as to discourage visitation to the area. This would avoid an adverse effect on economic activity in the County, particularly in the hospitality industry.

We feel that prompt and adequate control of fire and insect infestations should be implemented in order to avoid liability by the government for damage to property on adjacent ownerships, which would be an unnecessary and avoidable expense to the taxpayers.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the subject plan and study.

Very truly yours,

PORT OF PORT ANGELES

Thomas C. Neal,
Manager

TCN:ob

CITY OF HOQUIAM

HOQUIAM, WASHINGTON
98550

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
GERALDINE DeWEES

December 6, 1973

Supt. Roger Allin
Olympic National Park
600 Park Avenue
Port Angeles, Wash. 98362

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PLAN

Enclosed please find a copy of Resolution No. 2849 of the Resolutions of the City of Hoquiam, Grays Harbor County, Washington, duly adopted by the City Council at a regular meeting held on December 3, 1973.

We would appreciate your support in this matter.

Geraldine DeWees

GERALDINE DE WEES - CITY CLERK
CITY OF HOQUIAM

Enc.

City
of
Hoquiam

RESOLUTION NO. 2849

BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Hoquiam, Washington, in regular meeting duly assembled, as follows:

1. That the National Park Service Plan proposed for the Olympic National Park be opposed.

2. That the Olympic Peninsula Heritage Council Plan be endorsed and supported as preferable.

3. That a certified copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Supt. Roger Allin, Olympic National Park, 600 Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362, Hon. Warren G. Magnuson, Hon. Henry M. Jackson, Hon. Julia Butler Hansen and the Secretary of the Interior for their information and assistance.

ADOPTED by the Mayor and City Council Oct 3, 1973.

J E McGuire
Mayor

ATTEST:

Gwendolyn Dodson
City Clerk

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE

1106 SEATTLE MUNICIPAL BUILDING 600 FOURTH AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

TELEPHONE 583-2640

LIEM ENG TUAI
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
583-2357

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CHAIRMAN
PARKS & PUBLIC GROUNDS
COMMITTEE
583-2364

GEORGE E. COOLEY
CHAIRMAN
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583-2359

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CHAIRMAN
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583-2356

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL
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583-2365

SAM SMITH
CHAIRMAN
PUBLIC SAFETY & HEALTH
COMMITTEE
583-2367

JEANETTE WILLIAMS
CHAIRMAN
HUMAN RESOURCES &
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
583-2366

December 3, 1973

Hearing Officer
c/o Superintendent
Olympic National Park
600 E. Park Avenue
Port Angeles, Washington 98362

Dear Sir:

I heartily endorse National Park Service efforts to secure designation as wilderness of much of the Olympic National Park. As the population of our region grows and becomes increasingly concentrated in urban areas, pressures on our natural areas mount. The temptation to yield to such pressures and lay bare to abuse through over-use areas like the Olympic must be resisted if these resources are to continue as sources of recreation and renewal for future generations.

The quality of urban life in Seattle is largely determined by the existence so close to the City of the Olympic and other areas like it. The Park now affords Seattle citizens many unparalleled recreational opportunities. Perpetuation of an urban life-style of the quality Seattle citizens have come to enjoy can only be assured by the continued existence of the Olympic and other magnificent natural areas at the city's doorstep. Consequently, as an elected representative of Seattle citizens, I feel strongly that wilderness designation of the Olympic National Park will help secure its preservation.

I also would counsel against the exclusion of pockets within the Park in order to facilitate the development at a later date of hostels. Such facilities do not appear to be consistent with the intent of the Wilderness Act. The Park Service should be able to devise alternatives to structures which would enable persons to enjoy a wilderness experience

without endangering the wilderness itself. I also suggest that the Mount Angeles area be included in the wilderness area. It is the most heavily used areas which most merit designation and hence preservation. Exemption of this popular section of the Park does not seem justified at this time. Inclusion of the Hoh Head area and the Bogachiel Valley should be considered. The elimination of roads penetrating the wilderness core should be a feature of any management plan for the Park. Finally, I strongly urge that the Park Service move quickly to protect our unique and terribly fragile wilderness coast. Acquisition of additional land and protection of the coast through the strictest regulation conceivable should be undertaken.

Seattle citizens, as residents of the Northwest's largest urban center, have a particularly large stake in the Olympic and consider it part of their immediate environment. I endorse wilderness designation and tender the suggestions discussed above in hopes that the Park, as a result, will continue to serve future generations of Seattleites as it has in the past.

Very truly yours,

John R. Miller
Seattle City Councilman

JRM:jrh

(Copy of Gerald W. Pelton's November oral statement speaking on behalf of Governor Daniel J. Evans)

GERALD W. PELTON
Office of the Governor, State of Washington
Chief of Planning and Coordination

Mr. Pelton: Thank you, Mr. Davis.

Director Gale and Superintendent Allin, and ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Governor I would like to express his personal regrets for not being able to be here in person. He fully intended to, and the only thing that kept him from it was a speech in Anaheim, California, before the National Association for Retarded Children, another area of personal interest to him.

I think that to begin this presentation, I think it's important to note that the statement is based on a personal, intimate knowledge of the Olympic National Park area by the Governor and not by staff recommendation from people such as myself and others on his own personal staff, but his own recognition of the area.

Portions of this letter will be read tomorrow at the master plan hearing in Port Angeles because it deals more appropriately with that particular area, but I would now like to read the statement from Daniel J. Evans.

The wilderness study and the proposed master plan for the Olympic National Park prepared by your office displays a sensitive appreciation for the truly unique qualities of this valuable national resource. The Olympic National Park is the finest wilderness park in the United States. Consequently, I fully support the efforts of the National Park Service to maintain the wilderness characteristics of the park and generally endorse the findings of the wilderness study and the proposed master plan.

The wilderness study identifies four major roadless units and recommends that a major portion of the core unit and the two coastal units be classified as wilderness. I concur with this recommendation and suggest that additional consideration be given to the status of the roadless lands in the main unit which are adjacent to the Queets and Quinault Rivers. These are identified as roadless areas on the wilderness plan map but are not described in the text.

While the existing roads which parallel these rivers preclude a portion of the lands from wilderness designation, the remaining lands in these corridors appear to have wilderness potential.

(Copy of Rolland Youmans' November oral statement)

ROLLAND YOUMANS

Mr. Youmans: My name is Rolland Youmans, Commissioner District III, Grays Habor County.

We feel it would be proper for Grays Harbor County [to] make a statement at this hearing.

First of all, we recognize that we are neighbors to the national park and the good of the park is the good of Grays Harbor County. We have certain recommendations that we would like to make. We don't feel that it would be proper to make this statement for or against the overall plan, but we do have areas of concern.

For example, we feel that there is a definite lack of plans for trails and roads for the purpose of controlling fire and for the purpose of insect control. As you examine the borders of the Olympic National Park you will find that the Forest Service has considerable holdings around the perimeter. However, in many cases these holdings are quite thin by comparison and immediately adjacent to that is private holdings.

We are your neighbors and we are concerned that the forest [fires] could conceivably get started, insect infestation could conceivably get started...is no respector of boundaries and could spread into the private holdings, which is the economics of Grays Harbor County.

We also feel that the lack of what we would interpret [as] proper trails and roads could also [spoil] our park. Instead of a park for recreational purposes, in some cases [they] could become an unattractive nuisance. People, because they are people, once they become involved in a park they become a part of the environment and have a habit of getting lost; they have a habit of getting injured. There must be some way of getting to these people, and there must be some way of offering protection.

We would like to suggest that an advisory council of the Olympic National Park to allow for local input be recognized. We respectfully would like to request that the composition of this advisory council be the Department of Natural Resources, the Forest Service, Indian tribes adjacent to the parks, and the counties, Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, and Mason, have a representative on the commission; also, from the State level, the Department of Game, the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Ecology.

We feel that the recommendations that could come from this group would certainly add to the enjoyment and the preservation of our national park.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Moreover, I urge reconsideration of the Mt. Angeles roadless area. I am fully sympathetic to the access problem and feel that an alternative transit system deserves serious study. However, inclusion of a major portion of this unit in the wilderness classification would not preclude such a study, nor the necessary alteration in the wilderness boundary to accommodate a future transportation improvement.

Finally, I strongly support the extension of the ocean strip of the national park northward for 7-1/2 miles to the Makah Indian Reservation, as described in the master plan. While no mention of this addition is made in the wilderness study, I feel that a wilderness classification will best protect this fragile resource.

While I have some reservations relative to the nonwilderness enclaves for the two hostels and the Blue Glacier Research Station, I believe careful planning and operation will make their inclusion in the wilderness appropriate.

Additional boundary considerations are identified in the master plan. A need for hydrographic boundary adjustment is described and two specific sections where adjustments are appropriate are listed. I would urge that complete analysis of the park boundaries be made for the purpose of recommending additional adjustments for the management considerations stated in the plan.

A boundary problem requiring attention in the master plan concerns Lake Ozette, the eastern shore of which is not under National Park Service management. The area need not be designated as wilderness, but protection of the wilderness portion by management of the adjacent shoreline lands appears to require some consideration in the master plan.

In addition, the north shore of Lake Quinault and the north shore of Lake Crescent contain numerous private ownerships, though both shorelines are within the park. While the master plan states that all privately owned lands within the park will be acquired, a statement of regulations to preserve park values would strengthen the master plan.

Finally, I urge that part of the Kloochman Rock outside the park boundaries be acquired.

During the years I have been a frequent and enthusiastic visitor to the Olympic National Park, I have observed an increasing interest in the public use, especially in the backcountry. It is with this awareness of the present trend and the future demands on that park that I have taken this opportunity to support the wilderness concept for the Olympic National Park.

This approach recognizes the irreversible nature of the decisions facing the Park Service in making the master plan for the park. If future generations conclude that the natural values have been over-represented in park management at the expense of alternate uses, they will have the option of addressing that balance. If, on the other hand, we underestimate the needs of our children for this superb natural environment and permit its conversion to other uses, we forever eliminate their opportunity to choose.

Preservation of the wilderness experience can only partially be met by the classification of lands and the adjustment of park boundaries. The increasing public demand for this wilderness experience will require major visitor-management decisions, regardless of land-use decisions. Consequently, I reluctantly support the concept of a quota system and commend the Park Service for its discussion of this matter. It is important that a system be devised which is based on the documented holding capacity of the various park environments.

Most importantly, the system must be fair and must be perceived as fair by the public. This is a major task and should be clearly acknowledged by the Park Service in the master plan.

The master plan makes mention at several points of the need to coordinate with State and local government agencies in the development of the Olympic National Park. Management of the intertidal zone, hydrographic boundary adjustment, road location, public information, and local land-use planning are areas identified for cooperation.

Please be assured of my sincere interest in the close cooperation of all government agencies which share responsibilities for the park and adjacent lands. In this regard, I urge close contact be maintained with the Wilderness Task Force which I have appointed to advise me on all roadless areas within the State, including the Olympic National Park. The task force has independently made a similar request.

The National Park Service has done an outstanding job in developing a master plan. I hope that these comments adequately reflect my support of these efforts and contribute to the successful completion of your important work. It is my hope that future generations can experience the physical challenge and spiritual renewal it has been my good fortune to enjoy in this magnificent park.

C O P Y

HEARING OFFICER: Is there a representative from Clallam County present today who wishes to make a statement?

We have Bill Knapman from Clallam County District 1.

BILL KNAPMAN

MR. KNAPMAN: I didn't come here prepared to make a speech but I see Mr. Caukins isn't here so I thought I would at least tell our feelings on this.

At this time we're opposed to the plans they have. We feel the park is adequate the way it is, and we don't think it should be shut off to about one percent of the people to where the older people can't come in on horses, or whatever. We feel that the way the park is set up now it is really fair to everybody, and the way it's going to be set up, it's going to be discriminatory to the older people, and we're opposed to it.

Publication services were provided by the graphics and editorial staffs of the Denver Service Center, April 1974.

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service NPS 750A

☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 1974-784-484/31 Region 8