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Craters Wilderness

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WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR

CRATERS OF THE MOON

NATIONAL MONUMENT

IDAHO

AUGUST, 1967

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WESTERN REGION
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L48
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May 6, 1968

RECEIVED

MAY 9 1968

CRMO

+	Superintendent	5/15	Done
✓	Park Ranger	5/15	
✓	Naturalist	5/15	
✓	Administration		
	Maintenance		

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Lassen Volcanic NP
Superintendent, Lava Beds NM
Superintendent, Pinnacles NM
Superintendent, Craters of the Moon

From: Acting Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: Distribution of Final Wilderness Recommendations

Enclosed for your consideration is a copy of a memorandum of April 23, 1968, from Mr. Raymond L. Freeman. He suggests we may wish to consider a limited distribution of the final wilderness recommendations to key officials or agencies at the Regional, State, County or local level.

You were previously supplied with a quantity of these reports for your respective parks. We consider you are in a better position to determine who should receive copies, particularly at the local level. Therefore, please make the distribution indicated by Mr. Freeman if you have not already done so.

We will appreciate your providing us with a list of those to whom copies are given.

Raymond O. Mulvany

Raymond O. Mulvany

Enclosure

cc: Director



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L48-CAM

APR 23 1968

Memorandum

To: Regional Directors, Western and Southwest Regions
From: ~~Deputy~~ Assistant Director, Cooperative Activities
Subject: Distribution of Final Wilderness Recommendations

We are distributing copies of the five final Wilderness Recommendations to the respective members of the Congressional Delegations and the Governors of the States involved.

As you know, the final reports are for Lassen Volcanic and Petrified Forest National Parks, and for Lava Beds, Pinnacles, and Craters of the Moon National Monuments.

You may wish to consider a similar limited distribution to such key officials or agencies at the regional, state, county, or local level whom you feel should receive these reports. We do not intend that you send the report to all of the recipients notified of the public hearing concerning the preliminary wilderness proposal, but only to those who, in your judgement, should have the report.

We expect that such distribution as you decide to make can be made from the supply of the reports previously sent to you.

Raymond H. Freeman



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L48-CAM

APR 4 1968

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APR 22 1968

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NPS Western Regional Office	
APR 17 1968	
Reg. Dir.	
Asst. R. D. (AD)	
Asst. R. D. (OP)	
Asst. to R. D. (CA)	
Asst. to R. D. (RC)	

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Western Region
From: Acting Assistant Director, Cooperative Activities
Subject: Final Wilderness Recommendations

On March 29, the President transmitted 26 wilderness recommendations to the Congress, including the final reports for Lassen Volcanic, Pinnacles, Lava Beds, and Craters of the Moon. Enclosed is a copy of the press release containing the President's transmittal letter, and four extra copies for your transmittal to the respective Superintendents.

Now that the President has advised the Congress of his recommendations, these reports can be distributed to the public. Under separate cover we are shipping 100 copies each of the four printed reports for use by your office and the respective parks in filling requests for the reports. We would anticipate that more requests will be sent to the parks than to the Regional Office; therefore, we suggest that you forward more than half of the shipment of each report to the respective Superintendents.

(Sgd.) Raymond L. Freeman

Enclosures 5

Separate cover:
100 each reports for LAVO,
LABE, PINN, and CRMO

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RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based upon careful study of the monument and consideration of the views presented at the public hearing and the written responses concerning the preliminary wilderness proposal described in the appended Hearing Officer's Report.

1. That 40,785 acres within Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, as defined in Exhibit A, be designated as wilderness by an Act of Congress. The monument contains 53,545.05 acres all of which are Federally owned.

2. That, if authorized, the wilderness be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service, and the statutes, proclamations, and regulations relating to Craters of the Moon National Monument, as supplemented by applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964.

EXHIBIT A. RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS

The recommended wilderness is depicted on map NM-CRA-9011, August 1967, Craters of the Moon National Monument, and a description of the area so recommended follows:

Boise Meridian

T. 1 N., R. 24 E.

All of sections 25 and 26,
Part of sections 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 27, 34,
35, and 36.

T. 1 N., R. 25 E.

All of sections 4 (frac.), 8, 9, 16, 17,
20, 21, 26-30 inclusive, 33-35 inclusive,
Part of sections 3 (frac.), 7, 10, 15, 18, 19, 22-25
inclusive, 31, 32, and 36.

T. 2 N., R. 25 E.

All of sections 32 and 33,
Part of sections 27-31 inclusive, and 34.

T. 1 S., R. 24 E.

Part of sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20,
29, and 30.

T. 1 S., R. 25 E.

All of sections 2 (frac.), 3 (frac.), 10, 11, 14,
and 15,
Part of sections 1 (frac.), 4 (frac.), 5 (frac.), 9,
12, 13, 16, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

More particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point 5 chains south of the northwest corner of section 30, T. 2 N., R. 25 E.;

Thence easterly, parallel to and 5 chains south of the north lines of sections 30, 29, 28, and 27 to a point 5 chains west of the east line of section 27;

Thence southerly, parallel to and 5 chains west of the east lines of sections 27 and 34 to a point 5 chains north of the south line of section 34;

Thence westerly to a point 5 chains north of the south line of section 34, said point being on a northward extension of a line parallel to and 5 chains west of the east line of fractional section 3, T. 1 N., R. 25 E.;

Thence southerly, along said line and extension thereof, through section 34, T. 2 N., R. 25 E., and sections 3 (frac.), 10, 15, and 22, T. 1 N., R. 25 E., to a point 5 chains west and 5 chains south of the northeast corner of said section 22;

Thence easterly, parallel to and 5 chains south of the north lines of sections 22, 23, and 24, to a point 5 chains west of the east line of section 24;

Thence southerly, parallel to and 5 chains west of the east lines of sections 24, 25, and 36 of T. 1 N., R. 25 E., and an extension thereof in section 1 of T. 1 S., R. 25 E., to a point about 7.25 chains south of the north line of said section 1;

Thence easterly about 11.44 chains to a point 5 chains south and 5 chains west of the most easterly northeast corner of said section 1;

Thence southerly, parallel to and 5 chains west of the east line of sections 1, 12, 13, and 24, to a point 5 chains north and 5 chains west of the east quarter corner of section 24;

Thence westerly, parallel to and 5 chains north of the center lines of sections 24, 23, 22, and 21 to a point 5

chains east of the west line of section 21;

Thence northerly, parallel to and 5 chains east of the west lines of sections 21, 16, 9, and 4 to a point 5 chains north of the south line of section 4;

Thence westerly, parallel to and 5 chains north of the south lines of sections 4 and 5 to a point 5 chains east of the west line of section 5;

Thence northerly, parallel to and 5 chains east of the west line of section 5, T. 1 S., R. 25 E., and extension thereof in section 32, T. 1 N., R. 25 E., to a point 5 chains north of the south line of said section 32;

Thence westerly, parallel to and 5 chains north of the south line of sections 32 and 31, T. 1 N., R. 25 E., and sections 36, 35, and 34 of T. 1 N., R. 24 E., to a point 5 chains west of the extended north-south center line of fractional section 3, T. 1 S., R. 24 E.;

Thence southerly, parallel to and 5 chains west of the center line of sections 3 and 10 of T. 1 S., R. 24 E., and northward extension thereof in section 34, T. 1 N., R. 24 E., to a point 5 chains north and 5 chains west of the southeast corner of the SW 1/4 of said section 10;

Thence westerly, parallel to and 5 chains north of the south lines of sections 10, 9, and 8 to a point 5 chains west of the east line of section 8;

Thence southerly, parallel to and 5 chains west of the east lines of sections 8 and 17 to a point 5 chains north of the south line of section 17;

Thence westerly to a point 5 chains north and 5 chains west of the southeast corner of the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 section 17;

Thence southerly, parallel to and 5 chains west of the east lines of the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 section 17, W 1/2 E 1/2 section 20, and W 1/2 NE 1/4 section 29, to a point 5 chains north of the center line of section 29;

Thence westerly, parallel to the center lines of sections 29

and 30 to a point 5 chains north and 5 chains east of the center of section 30;

Thence northerly to a point 5 chains north and 5 chains east of the south quarter corner of section 19;

Thence westerly, parallel to and 5 chains north of the south line of section 19 to a point 5 chains east of the west line thereof;

Thence northerly, parallel to and 5 chains east of the west lines of sections 19 and 18 to a point 5 chains south of the north line of section 18;

Thence easterly, parallel to the north lines of sections 18 and 17 to a point 5 chains south and 5 chains east of the northeast corner of section 17;

Thence northerly, parallel to the west lines of sections 17, 8 and 5 (fractional) to a point 5 chains south and 5 chains east of the northwest corner of fractional section 5;

Thence easterly, parallel to the north lines of fractional sections 5 and 4 to a point approximately on the east line of section 4, said point being 5 chains south and 5 chains east of the southwest corner of section 34, T. 1 N., R. 24 E.;

Thence northerly along the approximate east line of section 4, T. 1 S., R. 24 E., and 5 chains east of the west lines of sections 34, 27, 22, 15, and 10, T. 1 N., R. 24 E., to a point 5 chains east of the northwest corner of section 10;

Thence easterly along the north lines of sections 10 and 11 to the northeast corner of the W 1/2 W 1/2 E 1/2 section 11;

Thence southerly along the east line of said W 1/2 W 1/2 E 1/2 section 11 and W 1/2 W 1/2 NE 1/4 section 14 to the southeast corner thereof;

Thence westerly to the center of section 14;

Thence southerly along the north-south center lines of sections 14 and 23 to the northwest corner of the S 1/2 SE 1/4 section 23;

Thence easterly along the north line of the S 1/2 SE 1/4 section 23, and S 1/2 S 1/2 section 24, T. 1 N., R. 24 E., and the S 1/2 SW 1/4 of section 19, T. 1 N., R. 25 E., to the northeast corner of the S 1/2 SW 1/4 section 19;

Thence northerly to the northwest corner of the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 section 19;

Thence easterly to the northeast corner of the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 section 19;

Thence northerly to the northeast corner of the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 section 18;

Thence northerly at an approximate bearing of N. 9° E., an approximate distance of 12 chains to a peak in the NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 section 18;

Thence northwesterly to the peak of "Half Cone" in the NW 1/4 NE 1/4 section 18;

Thence northerly to the north line of section 18, said point being approximately 7 chains east of the north quarter corner of section 18;

Thence westerly to the northwest corner of the NE 1/4 section 18;

Thence northerly along the center line of section 7 to the north quarter corner thereof;

Thence easterly to the northeast corner of section 7;

Thence northerly to the northeast corner of fractional section 6;

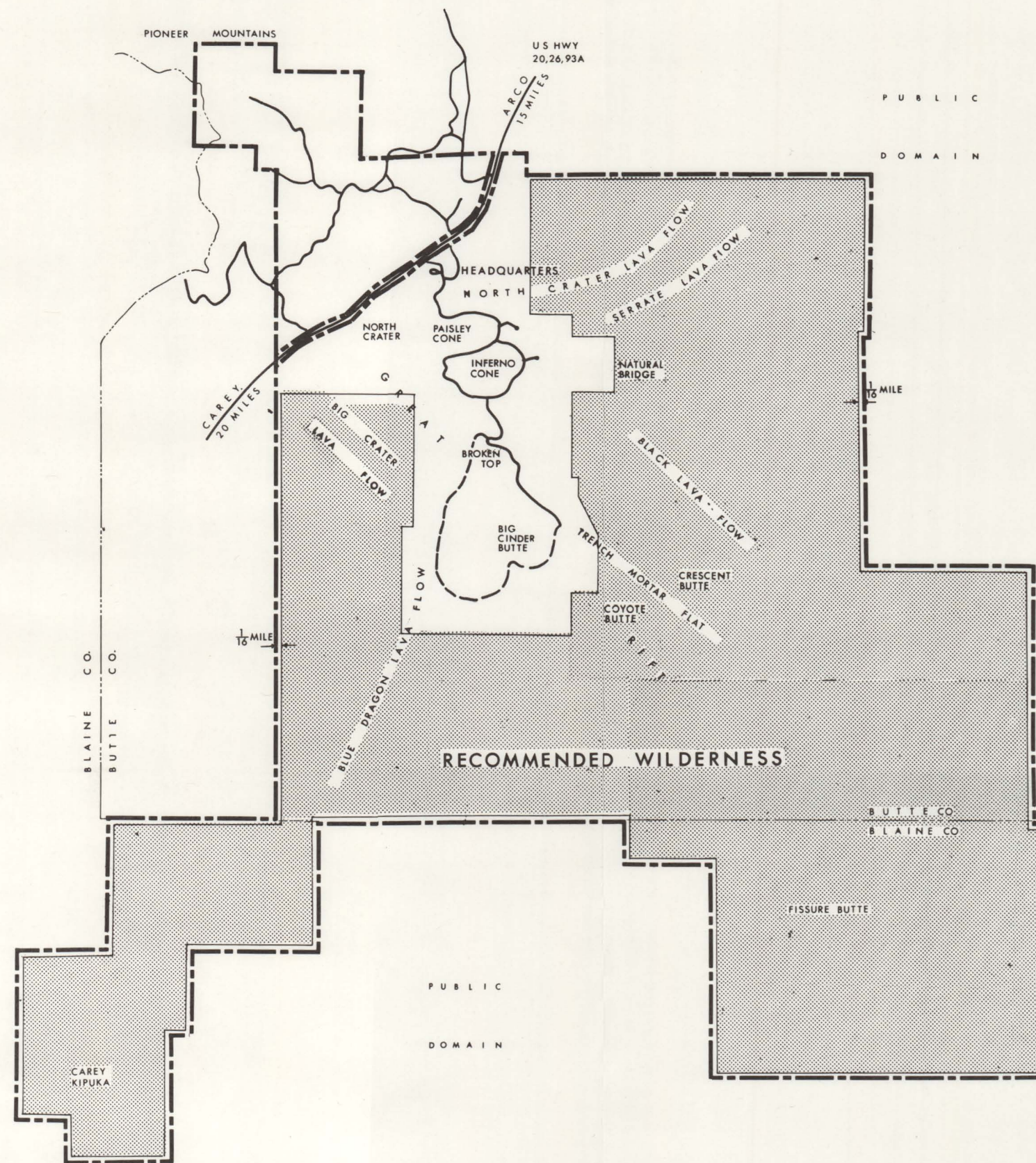
Thence westerly to the north quarter corner of section 6, T. 1 N., R. 25 E.;

Thence northerly to the northeast corner of the S 1/2
SW 1/4 section 31, T. 2 N., R. 25 E.;

Thence westerly to the northwest corner of the S 1/2
SW 1/4 section 31;

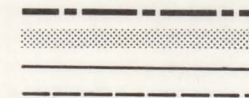
Thence northerly along the west lines of sections 31 and 30
to the point of beginning.

The area as described contains approximately 40,785 acres.



LEGEND

MONUMENT BOUNDARY
 RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS
 EXISTING ROADS
 PROPOSED ROADS

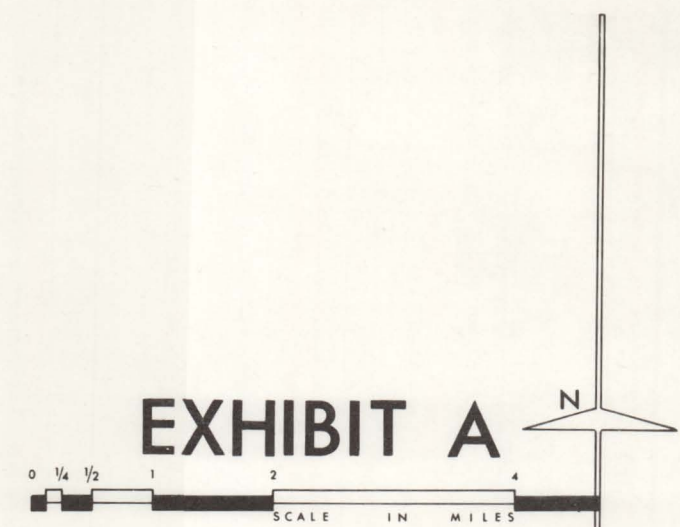


ACREAGES

TOTAL MONUMENT	53,545
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS	40,785

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT IDAHO



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NM-CRA 9011
 AUGUST 1967

A NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

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

1. 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."
2. 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 on the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or unsuitability of each such area...for preservation as wilderness."
3. System "...there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as 'wilderness areas', ..."
4. Definition "A wilderness,...is...an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled 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."

5. 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."

6. 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.)."

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MASTER PLAN PROCEDURE

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

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

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

The administrative policies that guide the Service in Master Planning are:

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

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

Architectural Theme. Only those physical facilities needed for management and appropriate public use and enjoyment shall be provided in a natural area and then only at sites designated on the approved Master Plan for the area. An architectural theme shall be prepared for each park or monument or, where desirable, for each major development site within each park or monument. Particular attention shall be devoted to the harmonizing of such developments with their natural environment, consistent with utility and economical construction and maintenance costs. In all cases, maximum creativity in design and materials--preferably those native to the region or locality--shall be used to insure that the man-made facility is subservient to and not competitive with or dominant of the natural features of the area.

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

The land classification system to be used is similar to that proposed by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and prescribed for application to Federal lands by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Under this system, lands may be segregated into any one of six classes:

Class I--high density recreation areas; Class II--general outdoor recreation areas; Class III--natural environment areas; Class IV--outstanding natural areas; Class V--primitive areas, including but not limited to, those

recommended for designation under the Wilderness Act; and Class VI--historic and cultural areas. Consistent with the Congressionally stated purpose of National Parks, a park contains lands falling into three or more of these classes.

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

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

In the Natural Areas (National Parks and National Monuments of scientific significance), Class III lands often provide the "transition" or "setting" or "environment" or "buffer" between intensively developed areas (Class I and Class II) and (a) the primitive or wilderness (Class V) areas; and (b) the unique natural features (Class IV) or areas of historic or cultural significance (Class VI) when these two categories exist outside the Class V lands.

In the Historical Areas the "environmental" lands (Class III) serve a similar role in providing the "setting" or "atmosphere" essential to preserving and presenting the national significance of historic properties included in the National Park System.

Class III and Class V lands both represent significant natural values. Generally, these values are different in

type, quality or degree. Accordingly, lands having natural values that do not meet Service criteria for primitive or wilderness designation may be classified as Class III even when they do not involve the environment of either Class IV, Class V or Class VI lands. In Natural Areas, "natural environment" lands are sometimes referred to additionally as "wilderness threshold" when they abut or surround wilderness.

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

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

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

Class IV lands are those on which are located unique natural features, such as Old Faithful Geyser. Class IV lands may be surrounded by either Class III lands or Class V lands. Because Class IV lands are unique, lands adjacent to them should not be designated for use within the context of Class I and Class II designations. Where existing developments of the Class I and Class II types impinge on the integrity of such unique lands, programs should be initiated to remove such intrusions.

Class V are the primitive lands from which park wilderness designations will be recommended to the Congress. These are the lands that have remained pristine and undisturbed as a part of our natural inheritance. They include in some instances, moreover, lands which, through National Park Service management, have been restored by the healing

process of nature to a primeval state. There are no mining, grazing, water impoundment, or other intrusions of man to mar their character and detract from the solitude of nature's quiet processes. Pure and undefiled, they represent the highest order of "preservation from injury or spoliation" of their natural condition. The only facilities allowed in these lands are of the type mentioned in the Wilderness Management Criteria.

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

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

Notice of such public hearings is published in the "Federal Register" and newspapers having general circulation in the area of the park at least 60 days prior to the hearings. During this 60-day period, the Master Plan documents are available for public review at the park, in the appropriate Regional Office, and in the Washington Office. Moreover, public information packets explaining National Park Wilderness proposals are available at the same time for distribution to all those requesting them.

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

SUMMARY OF THE PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

The National Monument

1. Location Craters of the Moon National Monument is located in Butte and Blaine Counties in south-central Idaho. Combined U.S. highway 20, 26, and 93A passes through the Monument.

2. Surroundings The Monument, on the northern edge of the Snake River Lava Plain, is bordered on the northwest by the Pioneer Mountains. The surrounding terrain, while similar to that in the Monument, lacks the variety of volcanic features and the more rugged landscape of the Monument. The nearest town, Arco, Idaho, 18 miles away, has a population of 1,500. Idaho Falls, 84 miles away, has a population of 33,161.

All the land surrounding the monument is in Federal ownership except for a 37-acre private tract adjoining the northwestern monument boundary west of Little Cottonwood Creek. The adjacent Federal land is administered by the Bureau of Land Management and is used primarily for grazing.

3. Resources The National Monument is noted for its volcanic geology. It is the abundance of cinder cones studding the lava plain that gave the area its name.

The monument landscape is stark and awesome. From fissures in the earth's crust, broad sheets and flows of lava have spread across the nearly level Snake River plain. In places the lava has a rope-like viscous appearance known by the Hawaiian name of Pahoehoe. Elsewhere it forms rough, jagged masses known as Aa.

Running diagonally across the monument from north to south is the Great Rift, a complex fracture zone containing numerous lava flows but characterized particularly by a series of cinder cones. The highest of these cones is Big Cinder Butte, rising 800 feet above the surrounding plain to an elevation of 6,516 feet. The contrast between the rough, bleak lava flows and the smooth gentle contours of the cones rising above them forms the essential character of the landscape.

Small-scale features of great interest are lava tubes which great rivers of molten rock welled out across the land. In some of the deeper tubes having poor air circulation, ice caves have formed where ice remains well into the summer. Collapse of portions of tubes have left natural bridges, elsewhere collapsed tubes create broad uneven sinks in the lava-covered landscape. Casts of trees engulfed by the lava and lava bombs are other interesting phenomena. Lava bombs represent molten lava ejected in the air and cooled in flight.

Plant life is sparse, partly because the lava flows destroyed all the plant life in their path and because the barren rock is an inhospitable environment for plants. Nonetheless, an interesting assemblage of flowering plants exists, creating in season a floral display and demonstrating several aspects of plant ecology and plant succession.

Only rarely has a sizeable island of vegetation escaped the onslaught of lava and volcanic ash. One such area, Carey Kipuka, is in the southwest corner of the monument and within the proposed wilderness. Kipuka is another Hawaiian term describing an island of vegetation surrounded by lava flow. This island of comparatively undisturbed grassland is a most unusual occurrence. It is of great value for ecological study to determine the extent to which volcanic action has modified adjacent floral and soil conditions. Preservation in relative isolation serves to keep it undisturbed, thereby contributing substantially to its scientific value.

The rugged terrain remains a suitable environment for many forms of wildlife, some of which, like the cougar and golden eagle, need vast areas of land for foraging. Marmot, ground squirrel, chipmunk, and pika are at home in the rocks and mule deer, coyote, and bobcat range widely over the monument. Sage grouse are also found in the area.

4. Visitor Use Facilities Annual visitation to the area was nearly 200,000 in 1966. Facilities for the visitor's use of the area include a visitor center, a campground and picnic area, a motor nature trail, foot trails, and interpretive devices. The present motor nature trail is to be extended as a one-way road around Big Cinder Butte to permit better visitor access and interpretation of the characteristic

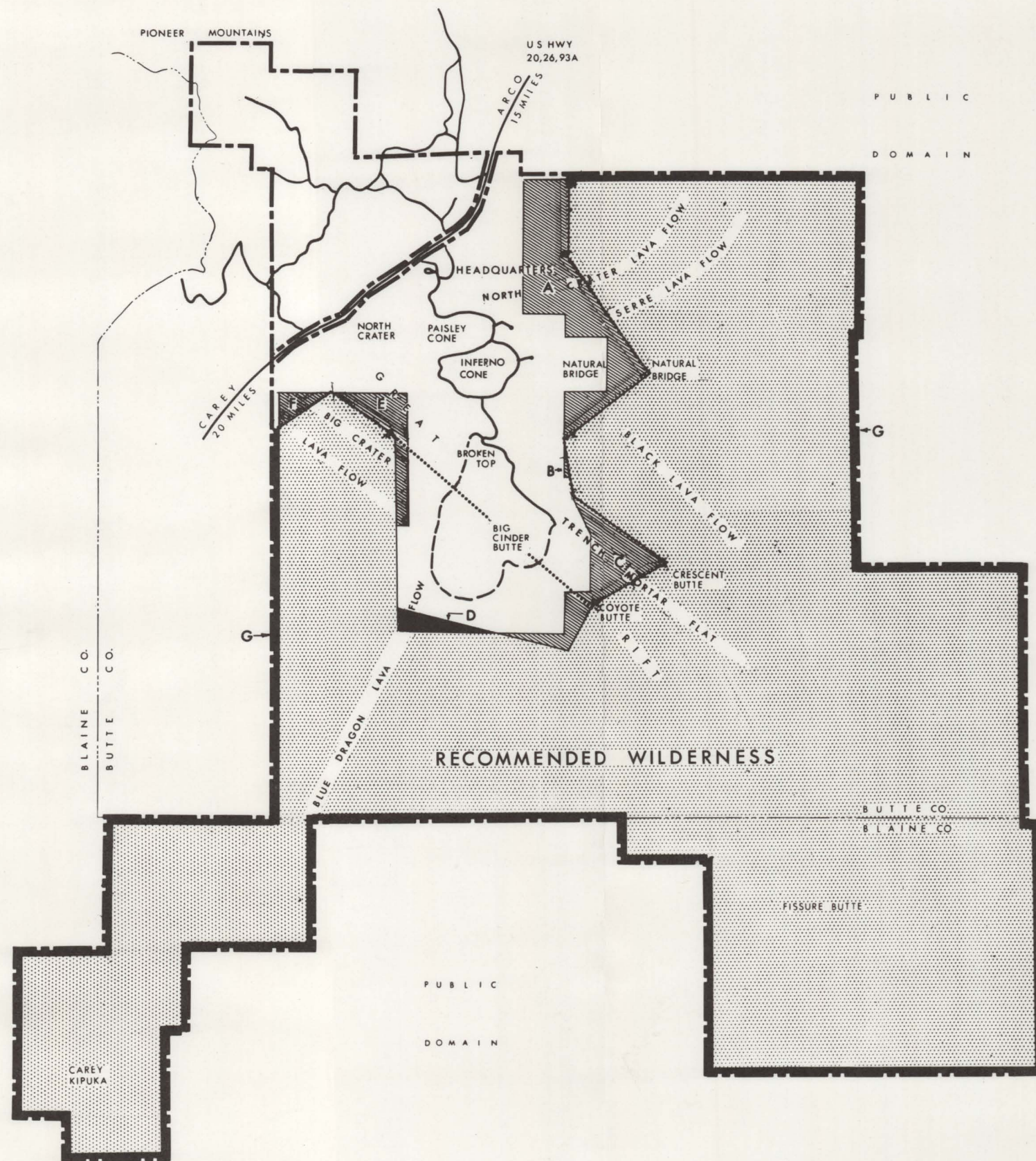
features of the monument. The present campground will eventually be converted to a picnic area with a new campground to be built at the base of the Pioneer Mountains, outside of the primary geologic area.

Description of Preliminary Wilderness Proposal

The preliminary wilderness proposal of about 40,800 acres comprised approximately three-fourths of the land of the monument. While the volcanic origin of the land has resulted in a rough cinder and lava surface, the proposed wilderness area is a gently sloping lava plain interrupted by a number of cinder cones and other volcanic features. The highest elevation in the proposal is 5,989 feet at the top of Crescent Butte and the lowest elevation is about 5,340 feet at the southeastern corner of the Monument. The 5,361 acre Carey Kipuka portion of the monument is a part of the proposed wilderness. The Carey Kipuka area was added to the monument in 1962; it is a part of the same lava plain.

The wilderness proposal contains approximately half of the Great Rift. From the rift, molten, gas-charged rock erupted out on the surface creating vast lava flows, cones, craters, caves, natural bridges, lava tubes, tree molds and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action. The volcanic features are generally of the same type as those found outside the proposed wilderness portion of the monument. A variety of habitats are represented. These include barren and semi-barren areas, grasslands, sagebrush, and woodlands.

The boundary of the proposed wilderness was defined to avoid influences from U.S. Highway 20, 26, and 93A and the existing and proposed visitor use areas southeast of the highway. Immediately adjacent to the U.S. Highway is the Headquarters Area which includes a visitor center-administration building, campground, maintenance unit, and staff quarters. The existing park drive passes North Crater and Paisley Cone to a loop around Inferno Cone and a spur drive to the base of Broken Top.



LEGEND

MONUMENT BOUNDARY	-----
ROADLESS AREA STUDIED	
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS	AND 
EXISTING ROADS	=====
PROPOSED ROADS	-----

ACREAGES

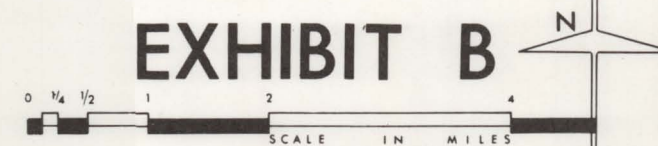
TOTAL MONUMENT	53,545
ROADLESS AREA STUDIED	42,609
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS	40,785

RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS	 A,B,C,E,F
RECOMMENDED DELETIONS	 D,G

RECOMMENDED REVISIONS TO PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT IDAHO

EXHIBIT B



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NM-CRA 90108
AUGUST 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CONCLUSIONS

As required by the Wilderness Act, a public hearing was held on the preliminary wilderness proposal at Arco, Idaho, on September 19, 1966. Notice of the hearing had appeared in the Federal Register on July 20, 1966, and in local Idaho newspapers on July 21, 1966. Fifteen people were present, and five made oral statements. Forty-eight letters were received, including 11 from local, State, and Federal Governmental agencies.

Of the agencies, private organizations, and individuals testifying or submitting written views, 3 of the 8 private organizations, 28 of the 34 individuals, and one public agency, the Idaho Department of Parks, supported the preliminary wilderness proposal with no suggestions for changes. Other public agencies only acknowledged receipt of copies of the wilderness proposal. Five of the 8 private organizations and 6 of the 34 individuals commenting favored a larger wilderness. No one suggested any reduction in the wilderness area or opposed the establishment of a wilderness. The alternative proposals presented are described in the "Hearing Officer's Report" (see Appendix) and are indicated on Exhibit D.

Careful study of the suggestions presented at the hearing and other management considerations has prompted the following revisions of the preliminary wilderness proposal.

Recommended Additions:

Five areas are recommended for addition to the preliminary wilderness proposal. These five areas, totaling 1,945 acres, are identified as parcels A, B, C, E, and F on Exhibit B.

Area A consists of about 1,040 acres. It extends the proposed wilderness boundary closer to the developed part of the monument in the vicinity of Paisley Cone and U.S. 20, 26, 93A and includes the Natural Bridge and additional portions of the North Crater Lava Flow and the Serrate Lava Flow.

Area B, about 10 acres, also extends the proposed wilderness boundary to include an additional part of Black Lava Flow.

Area C consists of 540 acres. By adding it, all of Coyote and Crescent Buttes are placed in wilderness and the wilderness boundary is extended closer to Big Cinder Butte. This area also includes part of Trench Mortar Flat.

Area E consists of about 255 acres, and Area F consists of about 100 acres. Their inclusion extends the proposed wilderness boundary closer to the developed portion of the monument, closer to the U.S. highway, and includes additional parts of the Blue Dragon and Big Crater Lava Flows.

These five areas qualify for addition to the wilderness proposal under the definition of the Wilderness Act because they offer "outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation..." and that they generally appear "to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable..."

Suggestions were received that would have included additional areas even closer to the developed portions of the monument as indicated on Exhibit D by parts of area X. However, additions beyond those outlined above are not recommended for the following reasons.

The area south of U.S. 20, 26, 93A not recommended as wilderness contains the visitor circulation system of roads and trails and the primary attractions for some 200,000 day-use visitors who come to the monument each year. Most visitors come here to see, study, and explore these readily accessible and outstanding geologic features. To add variety to the tour, the extension of a one-way loop road encircling Big Cinder Butte is planned. From the present access road, sightseeing and interpretive trails extend eastward to the vicinity of the Natural Bridge, west of Paisley Cone and to the east, south, and west of Broken Top and Big Cinder Butte. Because this area is accessible by roads and trails, most visits occur here.

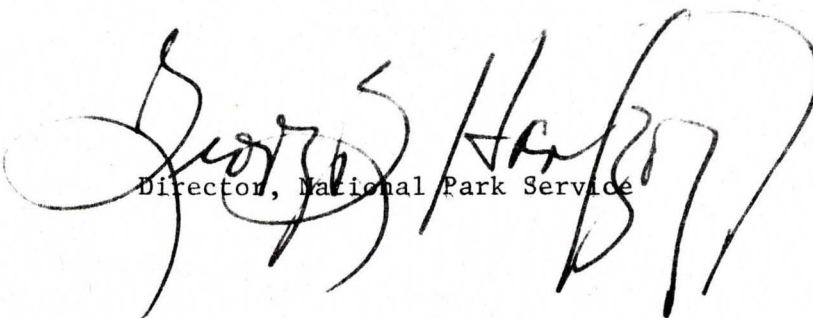
The Natural Bridge and the caves and other features immediately west of the Natural Bridge are important attractions for many visitors. The present and foreseeable volume of visitor use requires highly developed trails to the area west of the Natural Bridge. Foreseeable future visitation

to this area will require other minimum facilities, such as trails, possibly sanitary facilities, and interpretive devices, for the health and safety of the public and the protection of natural features. But it is not anticipated that such facilities will be needed in the immediate vicinity of the Natural Bridge. A relatively low standard or primitive trail will probably be sufficient at this location.

The Inferno Cone area, area Y, on Exhibit D in the Hearing Officer's Report, contains about 270 acres, and the Big Cinder Butte area, area Z, contains about 1,000 acres. Both of these cinder cones are major visitor attractions. Most visitors simply observe and study the cones from roads and trails. The areas are too small to offer significant or outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation as would be characteristic of a wilderness.

Recommended Deletions:

Two deletions, comprising 1,960 acres, are recommended. These are shown on Exhibit B as areas D and G. Area D is about 80 acres in extent. The wilderness boundary recommended at this location is along a Section subdivision line which can be readily identified and will facilitate management of the proposed wilderness. It is recommended that area G on Exhibit B, a strip one-sixteenth of a mile wide between the recommended wilderness and the park boundary, be withheld for management purposes. This strip contains 1,880 acres. Mineral exploration, grazing, and hunting are permissible uses of the adjacent land, managed by the Bureau of Land Management.



George H. Horton
Director, National Park Service

APPENDIX:

VIEWS OF BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
ON THE WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

HEARING OFFICER'S REPORT

Introduction

The Preliminary Wilderness Proposal

Analysis of the Record of Public Hearing
and Written Responses

Disposition of the Hearing Record and
Written Responses

Views of Other Governmental Agencies on
Preliminary Wilderness Proposal



IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Memorandum

SEP 18 1967

To: Director, National Park Service
From: Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Subject: Proposed Craters of the Moon Wilderness Area, Idaho

In accordance with your memorandum of September 7, 1967, we have reviewed your proposal to establish the Craters of the Moon Wilderness Area in Idaho.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is pleased to endorse this proposal, which encompasses an area noted for its volcanic geology. The area as proposed presents an opportunity for the people to view the various forces of volcanism. The volcanic activity in the area has caused many unusual ecological relationships worthy of scientific investigation.

Within a radius of approximately 2-hours driving time, there are about 1,400,000 acres located on National Forests classified under the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation classification system as Class V (primitive). That portion of the Craters of the Moon proposed for addition to the wilderness system, however, is a unique ecological, geological and scenic area. Within the same 2-hour driving radius, there are several reservoirs with available recreation facilities, the highly developed Sun Valley area, and ample other public lands (including those of the National Forests, Bureau of Land Management, and the State) that are or could be developed for intensive recreation use (i.e., Class I or II). Because of its uniqueness, it is important that the area under consideration in the Craters of the Moon National Monument be given the additional protection provided by the Wilderness Act.

We believe this area of the Craters of the Moon National Monument meets the criteria of Public Law 88-577 and that it would be a notable addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.


Director



Valid nationwide—\$7 per year . . .
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HEARING OFFICER'S REPORT

INTRODUCTION

A public hearing on the proposal to establish a wilderness area within Craters of the Moon National Monument was held at the Butte County Memorial Building, Arco, Idaho, on September 19, 1966.

The hearing was opened at 9:30 a.m. by the Hearing Officer, Mr. John C. Preston, 6961 Oakmont Drive, Santa Rosa, California. Fifteen persons were present, five of whom presented oral statements. Reporter service for the hearing was provided by Tel-A-Beam, Inc., Box 7336, Boise, Idaho.

The hearing proceeded in an orderly manner and was closed at 11 a.m., September 19, 1966.

THE PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

The preliminary wilderness proposal for Craters of the Moon National Monument is the result of long and careful study and is presented by the National Park Service in accordance with the requirements of Public Law 88-577, known as the "Wilderness Act."

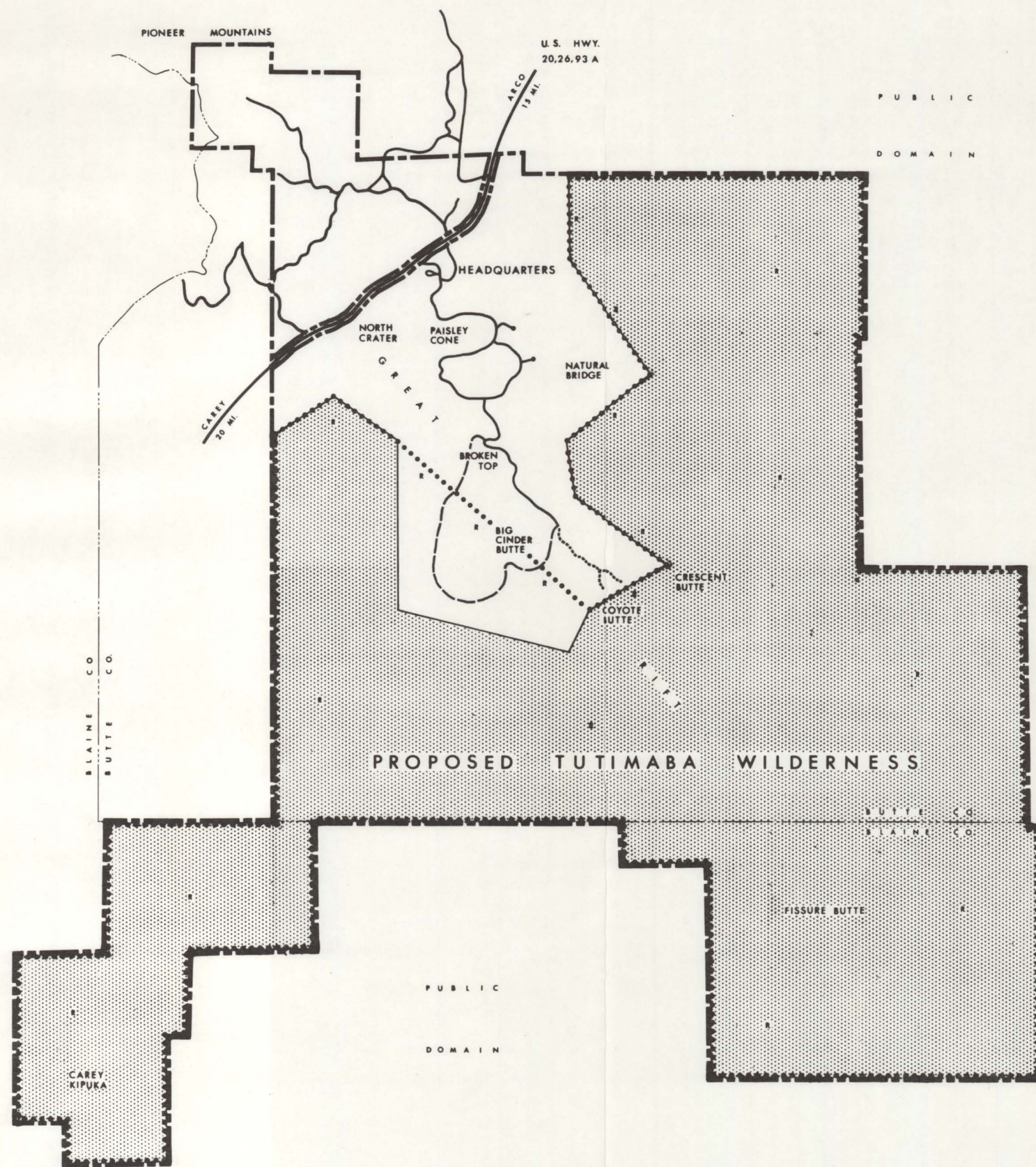
As shown on the map, (Exhibit C), approximately 40,800 acres of the monument are proposed for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Approximately 12,745 acres of the monument lands are not proposed for wilderness preservation; however, they will continue to be accorded the high measure of protection provided for in the Act of August 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service. Within the 12,745 acres not proposed for wilderness there are 179.78 acres of non-federal lands. (This mining claim inholding now acquired.)

The area in Craters of the Moon National Monument that is proposed for wilderness designation would be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave it unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.

The Wilderness Act provides further that "the designation of any area of any park, monument, or other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area . . . shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park . . . in accordance with the 1916 Act, the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area. . ."

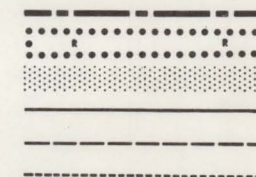
The Act of August 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service states in part:

"The Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic



LEGEND

MONUMENT BOUNDARY
ROADLESS AREA STUDIED
PROPOSED WILDERNESS
EXISTING ROADS
PROPOSED ROADS
ROADS TO BE OBLITERATED



ACREAGES

TOTAL MONUMENT	53,545
ROADLESS AREA STUDIED	42,609
PROPOSED TUTIMABA WILDERNESS	40,800

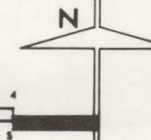
PRELIMINARY — SUBJECT TO CHANGE

WILDERNESS PROPOSAL CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT IDAHO

PRESENTED AT PUBLIC HEARING SEPTEMBER 19, 1966

EXHIBIT C

0 1/4 1/2 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN MILES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NM-CRA 9010
JULY, 1966

objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations . . ."

Under these provisions of law, those areas not specifically included within designated wilderness boundaries will continue to be managed and protected under the principles and administrative policies of the National Park Service which have evolved through the 50 years of its existence and which stress preservation and protection of natural and other values.

Here in Craters of the Moon National Monument the national park concept of use and preservation has been demonstrated. The National Park Service will continue to discharge its responsibilities for managing all resources contained within the monument in keeping with the foregoing principles.

Placing portions of the monument in a wilderness category does not thereby relegate those lands not proposed for wilderness to some new and different status, or open them to uses not heretofore authorized or accepted in a national monument.

Geographical Vicinity Data

Craters of the Moon National Monument is located in Butte and Blaine Counties, Idaho. The monument lies on the northern edge of the Snake River Lava Plain and is bordered on the northwest by the Pioneer Mountains. All land surrounding the monument is under ownership of the Federal Government except for a 37-acre tract of private land which adjoins the monument boundary west of Little Cottonwood Creek. The surrounding Federal land is administered by the Bureau of Land Management and all of it that is suitable for grazing is leased for that purpose.

The monument serves about 200,000 visitors annually and is reached via U.S. Highway 20, 26 and 93A which passes through the monument. Sun Valley is 63 miles to the northwest. The Sawtooth and Challis National Forests are located within two hours drive from the monument; Yellowstone National Park is 185 miles to the northeast; Grand Teton National Park is 200 miles to the east.

Description of Wilderness Proposal

The proposed wilderness area of about 40,800 acres comprises approximately three-fourths of the land of the monument. While the volcanic origin of the land has resulted in a rough cinder and lava surface, the proposed wilderness area is a gently sloping lava plain interrupted by a number of cinder cones and other volcanic features. The highest elevation is 5,989 feet at the top of Crescent Butte and the lowest elevation is about 5,340 feet at the southeastern corner of the area.

The 5,361-acre Carey Kipuka portion of the monument is a part of the proposed Wilderness. The Carey Kipuka area was added to the monument in 1962; it is a part of the same lava plain.

Throughout this vast lava field rise cinder cones which have large central depressions and resemble the craters seen on the moon. The lava floods destroyed all plant life in their path. Barren and sterile at first only the hardiest plants could successfully establish themselves in such an environment. Today, many kinds of plants and animals have established themselves here. Only rarely did a sizeable island of vegetation remain; the Carey Kipuka is an example. Kipuka is an Hawaiian term used to describe such an island of vegetation completely surrounded by lava flow. This island of comparatively undisturbed grassland is a most unusual occurrence and is of great value for ecological study to determine the extent to which volcanic action has modified adjacent floral and soil conditions. Preservation in relative isolation serves to keep it undisturbed, thereby contributing substantially to its scientific value.

The proposed wilderness area contains approximately half of the Great Rift --a weakened zone of fissures or cracks in the earth's crust that extends northwest-southeast through the monument. From the rift, molten, gas-charged rock erupted out on the surface creating vast lava flows, cones, craters, caves, natural bridges, lava tubes, tree molds and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action. The volcanic features are of the same type as those found outside the proposed wilderness portion of the monument but are somewhat less spectacular and are more scattered.

A variety of habitats are represented. These include barren and semi-barren areas, grasslands, sagebrush, and woodlands. The wildlife of the area includes mule deer, coyote, bobcat, marmot, ground squirrel, chipmunk, pika, golden eagle, and sage grouse.

The boundary of the proposed wilderness has been defined to avoid influences from U.S. Highway 26, 20, 93A and the existing and proposed visitor use areas southeast of the highway. Immediately adjacent to the U.S. Highway is the Headquarters Area which includes a visitor center-administration building, campground, maintenance unit, and staff quarters. The existing park drive passes North Crater and Paisley Cone to a loop around Inferno Cone and a spur drive to the base of Broken Top. Plans call for an extension of the interpretive spur drive to form a loop around the base of Big Cinder Butte giving visitors a greater opportunity to explore and enjoy the monument.

ANALYSIS OF THE RECORD OF PUBLIC HEARING AND WRITTEN RESPONSES

Sierra Club and Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs

This plan proposes moving the boundary of the proposed wilderness west to the section line between Sections 5 and 6, T.1N., R.25E., to include the Natural Bridge in the Caves Area. In addition, the same plan advocates moving the wilderness boundary to the foot of the north face of Coyote and Crescent Buttes, closer to developed areas on the west, to the highway right-of-way on the north, and to the immediate vicinity of Big Cinder Butte.

A map of this proposal was not presented but the areas suggested for addition to the preliminary wilderness proposal are generally indicated by the letter X on Exhibit D.

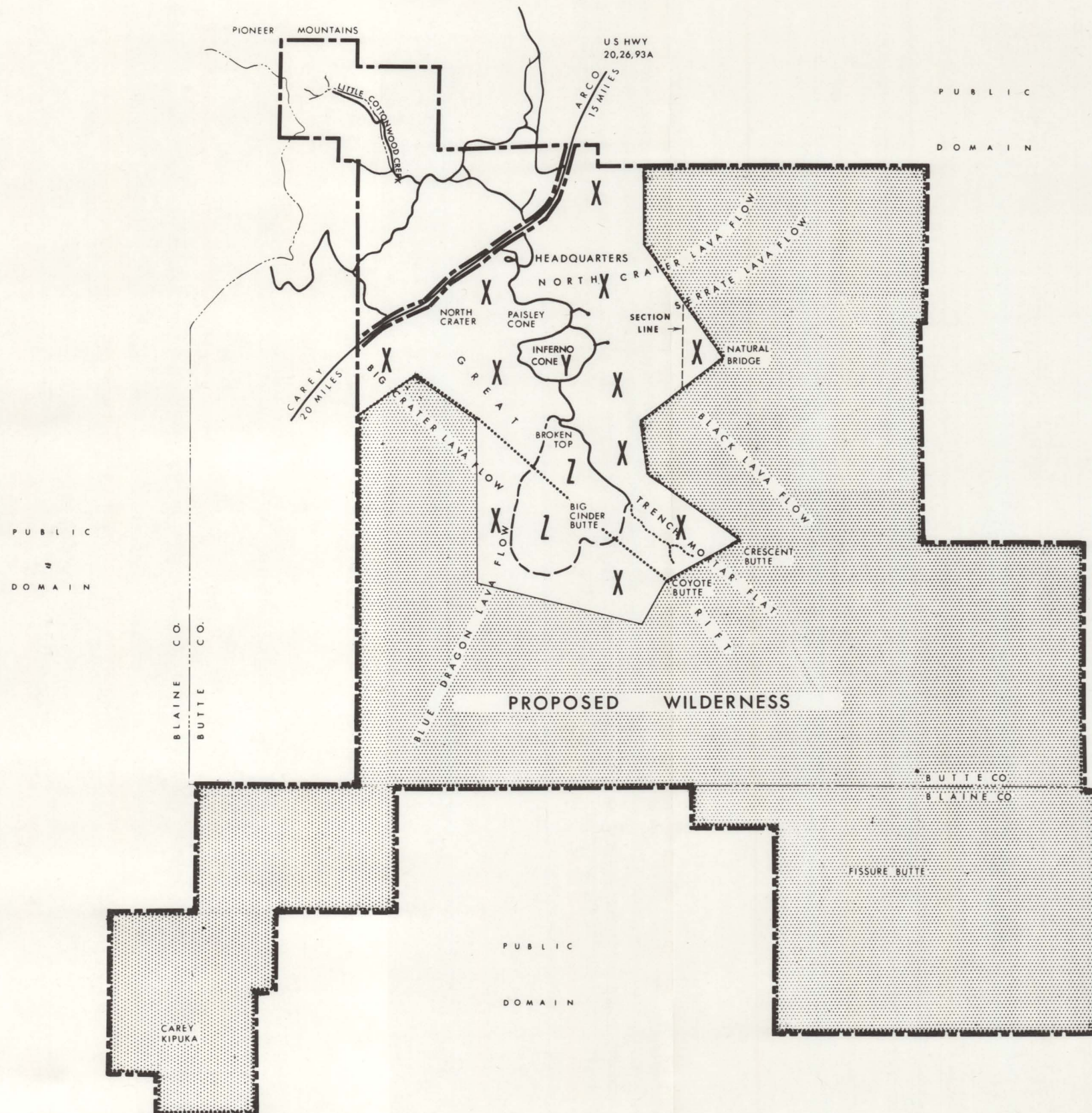
National Parks Association

The plan proposes four wilderness areas totaling approximately 49,740 acres. These would include all of the monument south of U.S. 20, 26, and 93A, with the exception of 20 acres for a visitor center plus corridors (roads) separating the wilderness areas. The two larger proposals would be separated along the spine of the Great Rift. The Association feels this separation is made necessary by the Broken Top spur road. The two smaller proposals would be enclosed by parts of the present and proposed loop road system.

The proposal is generally illustrated on Exhibit D and would include as wilderness additional areas indicated by the letters X, Y and Z. The map submitted is included in the official record.

The Mountaineers

This plan proposes that the boundaries be enlarged to include the Natural Bridge area. The boundary would stand about 100 yards from developed areas. The proposed road around Big Cinder Butte would be considered as a developed area.



LEGEND

- MONUMENT BOUNDARY
- ROADLESS AREA STUDIED
- PROPOSED WILDERNESS
- EXISTING ROADS
- PROPOSED ROADS
- ROADS TO BE OBLITERATED

ACREAGES

TOTAL MONUMENT	53,545
ROADLESS AREA STUDIED	42,609
PROPOSED TUTIMABA WILDERNESS	40,800

ALTERNATE PROPOSALS

X,Y,Z

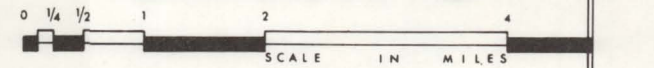
ALTERNATE WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

CRATERS OF THE MOON

NATIONAL MONUMENT

IDAHO

EXHIBIT D



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NM-CRA 9010A
JULY 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

A map for this proposal was not presented, but the proposal is generally illustrated on Exhibit D, and would include as wilderness the portions of areas X to within about 100 yards of existing and proposed developed areas.

The Wilderness Society

The Society proposes moving the boundary west to the section line between Sections 5 and 6, T. 1N., R. 25E., to include the Natural Bridge and Caves area within the wilderness. The proposal is generally illustrated on Exhibit D and would include part of area X by moving the wilderness boundary west in the area labeled, "Natural Bridge," to the dashed line which is labeled, "Section Line." The drawing submitted is included in the official record.

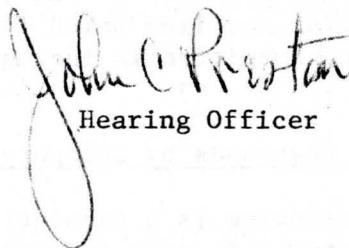
Total Responses by Category

The following is a tabulation of all responses on the preliminary wilderness proposal as expressed at the public hearing and in correspondence:

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. Those supporting the National Park Service proposal without qualifications. | 32 |
| 2. Those supporting the Sierra Club proposal. | 4 |
| 3. Those supporting the National Parks Association proposal. | 3 |
| 4. Those supporting general expansion of wilderness but not advocating a specific plan. | 4 |
| 5. Those supporting less wilderness than the National Park Service proposal. | None |
| 6. Those advocating no wilderness. | None |

DISPOSITION OF HEARING RECORD AND WRITTEN RESPONSES

The official record, including letters received by the Hearing Officer, the monument, the Western Regional Office, and the Washington Office of the National Park Service, has been assembled and is available for review in the Washington Office.


Hearing Officer

VIEWS OF OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ON THE PRELIMINARY
WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

The following letters are from the agencies listed below:

William M. Beckert, Director, Idaho Department
of Parks

Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture

Alan S. Boyd, Acting Secretary of Commerce

Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban
Development

Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, Atomic Energy
Commission

Harry J. Trainor, Acting Executive Director,
Federal Power Commission

Arthur W. Greeley, Associate Chief, Forest
Service, Department of Agriculture

Lawrence Jones, Deputy Federal Highway
Administrator, Bureau of Public Roads,
U.S. Department of Commerce

Arthur A. Baker, Acting Director, Geological
Survey, Department of the Interior

Walter R. Hibbard, Jr., Director, Bureau of
Mines, Department of the Interior

John D. Findlay, Associate Regional Director,
Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of
the Interior



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HAROLD T. BROWN, Member
Box 374
Filer, Idaho

EMERY HEDLUND, Member
1746 Main Street
St. Maries, Idaho

J. CECIL SANDBERG, Member
214 University Avenue
Blackfoot, Idaho

WILHELM M. BECKERT, Director

JON E. SODERBLOM, Assistant Director

September 13, 1966

Superintendent
Craters of the Moon National Monument
P.O. Box 29
Arco, Idaho 83213

Dear Sir:

The information packet concerning the wilderness proposal for Craters of the Moon National Monument, which was directed to Governor Smylie, has been referred to our department for consideration.

We have examined this proposal and attempted to ascertain the effects that it might have on Idaho's only National Monument. We in Idaho believe that Craters of the Moon is a truly significant area, and it is my understanding that the attendance figures at the Craters will bear out our judgment. We would, of course, be opposed to any proposal that would significantly limit the usage of this area by the general public, that was not necessary to preserve its unique aspects.

Although we have not had an opportunity to fully investigate this proposal, we believe that the National Park Service has made a fair and accurate representation of conditions as they exist. We, therefore, believe that this proposal has merit and offer you our whole-hearted support.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our view.

Sincerely,

Wilhelm M. Beckert
Director

ch

cc: Honorable Robert E. Smylie
W.M. Frome



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

October 27 1966

Honorable Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This is in response to an August 26 letter from the Director of the National Park Service, Mr. George B. Hartzog, in which he invited the Department of Agriculture to express its views on your proposal for establishing a wilderness area within the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

The proposal will not adversely affect any of the programs of the Department of Agriculture. We appreciate the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to be "Dwight D. Eisenhower", is written over a faint, circular official stamp. The signature is fluid and cursive.



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

SEP 8 1966

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director, National Park Service
Department of Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

This is to acknowledge your letter of August 26, 1966, transmitting your proposals to establish wilderness areas in Craters of the Moon National Park, Idaho, and Lassen Volcanic National Park, California.

We will be pleased to review these proposals and submit any further comment we may have in accordance with the time limits noted in your letter.

Your courtesy in submitting these reports for our review is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Alan S. Boyd", is written over the typed name.

Acting Secretary of Commerce

THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

SEP 13 1966

AIR MAIL

Hearing Officer
c/o Superintendent
Craters of the Moon National
Monument
P. O. Box 29
Arco, Idaho 83213

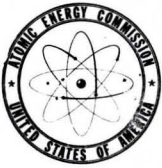
Dear Sir:

This is with respect to the proposal, referred to me for comments in a letter from George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, for the establishment of a wilderness area within Craters of the Moon National Monument.

This Department has no comments with respect to the proposal and does not wish to testify at the hearing.

Sincerely yours,


Robert C. Weaver



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

AUG 1 1966

Dear Mr. Stratton:

Thank you for the informative packet enclosed with your letter of July 21, 1966, outlining the wilderness proposal for Craters of the Moon National Monument.

I appreciate your invitation to appear at a hearing on this proposal on September 19, 1966 at Arco, Idaho. The Atomic Energy Commission has no comments or suggestions as to the appropriateness of this specific proposal, although we fully endorse the purposes of the Wilderness Act. Accordingly, we do not plan to be represented at this hearing.

We will be pleased to cooperate with the National Park Service within our areas of responsibility in connection with the establishment of a wilderness area in the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Glenn Seaborg", is written over a faint, circular official stamp. The signature is bold and fluid.

Chairman

Mr. A. Clark Stratton
Acting Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 15, 1966

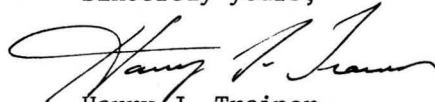
Mr. Howard W. Baker
Acting Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Baker:

This refers to your letter of August 26, 1966, with which you furnished information regarding wilderness proposals for Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, and Lassen Volcanic National Park, California.

Since the proposed wilderness areas would be in a National Monument and a National Park, their establishment would not affect any responsibilities of the Federal Power Commission. Therefore, the Commission will not be represented at the public hearings covering these proposals.

Sincerely yours,



Harry J. Trainor
Acting Executive
Director

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

IN REPLY REFER TO

2320

AUG 11 1966

Mr. George Hartzog, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

This is in response to your July 21 letter in which you invited our comments on the wilderness proposal for the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

We have reviewed the proposal carefully and discussed it with our field personnel. We find nothing in it which would conflict with any National Forest programs.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the proposal.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Greeley
Associate Chief





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

SEP 12 1966

IN REPLY REFER TO:
32-64

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director, National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

I am writing in regard to your letter of August 26 to Mr. Whitton and enclosed Park Wilderness proposals for Lassen Volcanic National Park, California, and Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho. Mr. Whitton is away on official business and has requested that I handle his correspondence during his absence.

We appreciate receiving the proposals and your invitation to attend the public hearings or to present statements for the public hearings record.

As these Wilderness proposals involve lands under Park Service jurisdiction and as outlined do not adversely affect Federal-aid systems routes through the area, we defer to your wishes as to the desirable results possible within the framework of the proposals and related management criteria. We do not believe that we should take an official position on Wilderness proposals within the National Park areas unless the proposed Wilderness designations will seriously affect Federal-aid routes which may traverse the areas.

We are forwarding copies of this letter and yours of August 26 to our regional engineers in San Francisco, California and Portland, Oregon, for their information should they wish to have a representative present at the hearings.

Sincerely yours,



Lawrence Jones

Deputy Federal Highway Administrator



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

SEP 2 1966

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Director, Geological Survey

Subject: Wilderness proposals - Lassen Volcanic National Park
and Craters of the Moon National Monument

Receipt of brochures outlining wilderness proposals for Craters of the Moon National Monument and Mt. Lassen National Park is acknowledged with thanks. The brochures are pleasing in format and present the arguments very effectively.

The invitation to participate in the public hearings on the two areas is appreciated, but the Survey has no direct role in these proceedings and is not planning to be represented.

Whether or not the two areas acquire wilderness status, we shall hope some day to make comprehensive geologic studies of them for the benefit of the users and the public as well as of the Government.

John S. Bahner

Acting Director



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SEP 7 3 00 PM '66
September 6, 1966

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Director, Bureau of Mines

Subject: Wilderness Proposals - Lassen Volcanic National
Park and Craters of the Moon National Monument

Thank you for your memorandum of August 26, 1966, same subject, and the packets outlining the wilderness proposals for Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, and Lassen Volcanic National Park, California.

We have reviewed the material on the areas in question and have no comments or suggestions to submit with respect to their incorporation into the wilderness system under Public Law 88-577, the Wilderness Act. It will not be necessary, therefore, to have a Bureau of Mines representative present a statement at the hearings.

Walter R. Hummel
Director



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

ADDRESS ONLY THE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

730 N. E. PACIFIC STREET
P. O. BOX 3737
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

August 29, 1966

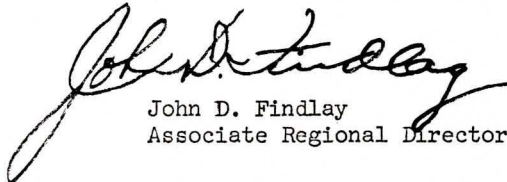
Hearing Officer
c/o Superintendent
Craters of the Moon National Monument
Box 29
Arco, Idaho 83213

Dear Sir:

We have been advised of the public hearing to be held at Arco, Idaho, on September 19 for the purpose of receiving comments on the wilderness proposal for Craters of the Moon National Monument. We doubt that we will be able to have anyone in attendance.

We are pleased to note that you are planning to include this area under the Wilderness Bill and have no objection to this proposal.

Sincerely yours,



John D. Findlay
Associate Regional Director