

CRATERS OF THE MOON
NATIONAL MONUMENT
IDAHO

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Washington

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT, IDAHO

Proposed Wilderness Establishment; Hearing

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1131, 1132), that a public hearing will be held beginning at 9:00 a.m. on September 19, 1966, in the Butte County Memorial Building, Arco, Idaho 83213, for the purpose of receiving comments and suggestions as to the appropriateness of a proposal for the establishment of a wilderness area comprising about 40,800 acres within the Craters of the Moon National Monument. Portions of this proposed wilderness area are located in Blaine and Butte Counties, Idaho.

A packet containing a map depicting the preliminary boundary of this proposed wilderness area and providing additional information about the proposal may be obtained from the Superintendent, Craters of the Moon National Monument, P. O. Box 29, Arco, Idaho 83213, or the Regional Director, National Park Service, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, P. O. Box 36063, San Francisco, California 94102.

A description of the preliminary boundary and a map of the area proposed for establishment as wilderness are available for review in the above offices, and in Room 1013 of the Department of the Interior Building at 18th and C Streets, NW, Washington, D. C. The master plan for the monument, likewise, may be inspected at these three locations.

Interested individuals, representatives of organizations and public officials are invited to express their views in person at the aforementioned public hearing, provided they notify the hearing officer in care of the Superintendent, Craters of the Moon National Monument, P. O. Box 29, Arco, Idaho 83213, by September 15, 1966, of their desire to appear. Those not wishing to appear in person may submit written statements on this wilderness proposal to the hearing officer at that address for inclusion in the official record, which will be held open for 10 days following conclusion of the hearing.

Time limitations may make it necessary to limit the length of oral presentations and to restrict to one person the presentation made in behalf of an organization. An oral statement may, however, be supplemented by a more complete written statement which should be submitted to the hearing officer at the time of presentation of the oral statement. Written statements presented in person at the hearing will be considered for inclusion in the transcribed hearing record. However, all materials so presented at the hearing shall be subject to a determination that they are appropriate for inclusion in the transcribed hearing

record. To the extent that time is available after presentation of oral statements by those who have given the required advance notice, the hearing officer will give others present an opportunity to be heard.

After an explanation of the proposal by a representative of the National Park Service, the hearing officer, insofar as possible, will adhere to the following order in calling for the presentation of oral statements.

1. Governor of the State or his representative.
2. Members of Congress.
3. Members of the State Legislature.
4. Official representatives of the counties in which the proposed wilderness area is located.
5. Officials of other Federal agencies or public bodies.
6. Organizations in alphabetical order.
7. Individuals in alphabetical order.
8. Others not giving advance notice, to the extent there is remaining time.

Director, National Park Service

WILDERNESS PROPOSAL
FOR
CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT
IDAHO

Introduction

Included in this packet is a map of the wilderness proposal for Craters of the Moon National Monument. The proposal 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, 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.

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 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.

A description of Craters of the Moon National Monument, its natural resources, history, facilities for visitor use, and how visitors may see and enjoy the monument is contained in the enclosed informational booklet.

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 Tutimaba Wilderness of about 40,800 acres comprises approximately three-fourths of the land of the monument. The Indian name Tutimaba meaning "Black Rock Overpass" aptly describes this very broad lava dome over which the Shoshoni passed in their migrations.

While the volcanic origin of the land has resulted in a rough cinder and lava surface, the Tutimaba 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 Tutimaba 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 Tutimaba 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, 30, 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.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WILDERNESS
MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

3. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

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

ADMINISTRATIVE USES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Facilities for management--Structures and improvements are acceptable only to the extent they are necessary for management and preservation of the wilderness qualities of an area. This would include, but need not be limited to, patrol cabins.

Fire control--Unsurfaced trails are acceptable to the extent that they are necessary for the control of fires including a minimum of clearing to permit passage. Use of fire lookout towers and tool caches, aircraft, motorboats, or motorized fire-fighting equipment is permitted for such control.

Insect and disease control--The measure of control would depend on a determination of whether the insects or diseases are causing the complete alteration of an environment which is expected to be preserved, but controls will generally be limited to disaster conditions which threaten whole ecosystems. Recognition would be given to resource values on adjoining lands. Any controls instituted would be those which would be most direct for the target insect or disease and which would have minimal effects upon other components of the ecosystems of which the wilderness is composed.

Rescue and other emergency operations--In emergency situations involving the health and safety of persons and to meet important management needs, use of aircraft, motorboats, or other motorized or mechanical equipment is permitted.

Road and utilities--No permanent roads or utility line rights of way are permitted.

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

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

COMPATIBLE USES BY OR DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Research--The Service, recognizing the scientific value of wilderness areas as natural outdoor laboratories, would encourage those kinds of research which require such areas for their accomplishment, provided that this research does not itself significantly alter the natural wilderness features and is consistent with established rules and regulations. These areas would serve as unmodified scientific "controls" for comparison with areas elsewhere which have been modified, experimentally or otherwise, by man's activities.

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

Trails and trailside structures--Primitive trails for foot and horse travel are an acceptable use, but hard-surfaced trails are not. Narrow trails which blend into the landscape will be allowed in wilderness with footbridges and horse-bridges where they are essential to visitor safety. Trail-side shelters may be acceptable depending upon their size, nature of construction, location, and other considerations which affect wilderness values. Stock holding corrals or discreetly placed drift fences would be permissible if needed in the interest of good management.

Boating--Boating except with motorboats and airboats is an acceptable use of park wilderness. Where the use of motor powered craft has become established by custom or usage on lakes, streams, or other bodies of water prior to their inclusion in wilderness, such use (but not with airboats), may be permitted to continue subject to established rules and regulations and any special restrictions that may be imposed for the protection of wilderness.

Other visitor-use structures and improvements--No improvements are permitted that are primarily for the comfort and convenience of visitors such as developed campgrounds, picnic facilities and shelters. Accordingly, only those minimal developments that management requires to protect the wilderness will be acceptable, such as, pit toilets and primitive camping areas.

Commercial Services--Guide and pack train operations and guided boat tours in water areas are acceptable uses, but the number, nature and extent of these services will be carefully controlled through permits so as to protect the wilderness.

NON-CONFORMING USES OR DEVELOPMENTS

Mining and prospecting--These are not acceptable uses of wilderness. Where these activities are expressly authorized by statute, the area in question will be recommended for wilderness only within the proviso that such activities be discontinued. Actively operated claims, based on valid existing rights, will be excluded from the proposed wilderness along with an access corridor. It will be the policy to phase out existing active mining claims on lands which otherwise meet wilderness criteria and when this is accomplished and the lands acquired, they will be included in the wilderness designation.

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

Water development projects--Such projects, whether for improvement of navigation, flood control, irrigation, power, or other multiple purposes, are not acceptable in wilderness.

Grazing--Except where it is conducted under permits which will expire at a fixed or determinable future date, grazing is not an acceptable use in wilderness.

Timber harvesting or tree cutting--This is not an acceptable use in wilderness.

Hunting--Since it is desirable to maintain normal prey-predator relationships, hunting is not an acceptable use.

4. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES FOR NATURAL AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.

SUMMARY

The natural area category includes those National Parks and Monuments that were established to conserve the scenery, natural objects and wildlife therein. Natural area as used in this statement is synonymous with the aforementioned National Parks and Monuments.

The management principles for natural areas are:

Resource Management: The management and use of natural areas shall be guided by the 1918 directive of Secretary Lane. Additionally, management shall be directed toward maintaining, and where necessary, re-establishing, indigenous plant and animal life, in keeping with the March 4, 1963, recommendations of the Advisory Board on Wildlife Management.

In those areas having significant historical resources, management shall be patterned after that of the historical areas category to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the area was established.

Resource Use: Provide for all appropriate use and enjoyment by the people, that can be accommodated without impairment of the natural values. Park management shall recognize and respect wilderness as a whole environment of living things whose use and enjoyment depend on their continuing interrelationship free of man's spoliation.

Physical Developments: They shall be limited to those that are necessary and appropriate, and provided only under carefully controlled safeguards against unregulated and indiscriminate use, so that the least damage to park values will be caused. Location, design, and material, to the highest practicable degree, shall be consistent with the preservation and conservation of the grandeur of the natural environment.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Agricultural Uses

Agricultural uses, including domestic livestock raising, may be permitted in natural areas only where they are desirable to perpetuate and interpret significant historical resources, are permitted by law, or are required pursuant to acquisition agreements or similar documents.

Aircraft Operation

Where low flying aircraft adversely affect the environment of a natural area, the cooperation of agencies exerting flight control over public aircraft will be sought to institute such measures as will minimize or eliminate the disturbance. The use of aircraft in natural areas is permissible in emergency situations involving the saving of human life or protection of threatened park resources, or when the use of aircraft offers significant advantages to area management and such can be accomplished with minimum disturbance to visitor enjoyment.

Construction Materials

Materials required for construction or maintenance projects may be obtained from approved construction sites in a natural area. If such materials are not obtainable from a construction site, they may be obtained from other sites in the area only when local conditions make importation of the materials impractical.

Cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts

A natural area may participate in the program of a Soil Conservation District when the purposes, plans, programs and operation of the District are consistent with the purposes of the natural area and the policies for its management and use.

Cultural Resources

Where significant cultural resources are present in a natural area, and are worthy of preservation for their historical value, they shall be protected and presented for public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment to the extent compatible with the primary purpose of the area. In such cases, the management and use of the cultural resources will be patterned after the management and use of similar resources in historical areas.

Disposal of Refuse

Refuse generated from operations within a natural area shall be disposed of by approved methods outside the area where practical and feasible. Refuse disposal within the area, where necessary, shall be accomplished by incineration, sanitary landfill, or modification of these methods as appropriate.

Fire Control

All fires threatening the natural and cultural resources of a natural area shall be controlled and extinguished.

Grazing

Grazing of domestic livestock in natural areas is permitted where it is sanctioned by law, is incidental to visitor use, or is desirable to preserve and interpret significant historical resources of the area. Where grazing has been permitted and its continuation is not specifically covered by the aforestated conditions, it should be eliminated through orderly and cooperative procedures with the individuals concerned. Support of Service or concessioner pack and saddle stock by the use of forage in a natural area shall be limited to locations where dry feeding is clearly impractical.

Land Acquisition and Restoration

To facilitate management, visitor use, and the achievement of the purposes for which natural areas were established, the Service will, as funds, legal authority and overall management objectives permit, acquire title in fee simple to all non-Federally owned lands

Land Acquisition and Restoration (con.)

within authorized boundaries of such areas. Lesser estates may be acquired when consistent with achieving, in the long run, the objectives of this policy. All physical improvements or land uses on acquired property that are inimical to or inconsistent with the purpose, management, or visitor use of an area should be removed or discontinued.

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.

Off-Road Use of Motorized Equipment

Public use of motor-propelled vehicles in natural areas shall be confined to designated park roads or other designated overland routes exclusive of foot trails and bridle trails. Public use of portable power equipment, such as generators, power saws, and the like, may be permitted in specifically designated areas.

The off-road use of motorized equipment, for official purposes, shall be carefully planned and controlled to meet the requirements of area management with due regard for the preservation of the wilderness atmosphere and the protection of human life and park resources.

Plant and Animal Resources

Natural areas shall be managed so as to conserve and portray as a composite whole the indigenous fauna, flora, and scenic landscape. Management will minimize, give direction to, or control those changes in the native environment and scenic landscape resulting from human influences or natural processes of ecological succession. Missing native life forms may be reestablished, where practicable. Native environmental complexes will be restored, protected, and maintained, where practicable, at levels determined through

Plant and Animal Resources (con.)

historical and ecological research of plant-animal relationships. Nonnative species may not be introduced into natural areas. Where they have become established or threaten invasion of a natural area, an appropriate management plan should be developed to control them.

Residential Facilities

The use of Federally owned lands in natural areas for permanent or seasonal residences shall be permitted only when required to house those persons engaged in on-site public services or protection of property. The provision of housing for Federal employees shall be in accordance with Bureau of the Budget Policy.

Water Rights

So far as is practicable without jeopardizing the sovereign interests of the United States, all rights to the use of water diverted to or used on Federally owned lands in natural areas by the United States, its concessioners, lessees or permittees, shall be perfected in the name of the United States in accordance with appropriate State water laws.

Valid existing water rights of concessioners and land use permittees on Federally owned lands should be acquired by the United States as funds, legal authority and overall management objectives permit.

Water rights owned by private land owners within natural areas should be acquired in connection with the acquisition of such privately owned lands insofar as practicable.

Owners of private lands within natural areas may be granted access to water sources on Federally owned lands through their own or Federal conduits only when no other reasonable access is available. Property interests, if any, in water rights which may result from such authorizations shall be determined in accordance with established Service procedures.

Water Rights (con.)

No water shall be diverted from Federally owned lands within a natural area onto private land outside the area except as specifically authorized by established Service procedures.

RESOURCE USE

Advertising

The Service may participate in signing and other public information programs to the extent necessary to acquaint the public with means of access to the areas it administers and with the facilities and services available in them.

Alcoholic Beverages

The sale of alcoholic beverages may be permitted in natural areas, subject to applicable Service regulations and/or State laws.

Concessions and Other Business Operations

Concession operations in natural areas are authorized under the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended. Departmental concession policies and standard contract language are incorporated in the Service's Concessions Management Handbook. In general, the basis upon which the policy relating to concession operations exists may be summarized as follows: Where adequate public accommodations, facilities and services exist, or where it is feasible for them to be developed by private enterprise outside a natural area, such shall not be provided within the area. Such accommodations, facilities and services as may be necessary for public use and enjoyment of the area shall be provided, insofar as practicable, by private enterprise under contractual arrangements with the Service.

Cooperating Associations

Formation and operation of cooperating associations, authorized under Public Law 633, August 7, 1946, shall be encouraged where they contribute to the management of the area.

Disposal of Resources

Natural products obtained as a result of resource management activities, physical development projects or the adverse effects of natural phenomena that are excess to the management needs of a natural area shall be disposed of in accordance with Federal laws and procedures.

Archeological and historic objects and artifacts shall not be disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Service except in connection with approved educational or research programs. Arrangements for their transfer, loan, or other disposal shall be made in accordance with Federal laws and established procedures.

Fishing

Fishing may be permitted in a natural area when consistent with the perpetuation, and where necessary, the restoration, of the natural aquatic environments and the natural aquatic life.

Motion Pictures and Still Photography

The making of still and motion pictures involving the use of professional casts, settings, and crews may be permitted under conditions which protect and perpetuate the integrity of the area in the end product and minimize the impact on the resources and the public's normal use of the area.

Preservation and Display of Natural and Cultural Objects

Objects representative of the natural and cultural resources of a natural area may be collected and preserved for use in the area for study and interpretive purposes. Where objects are not obtainable from the area or additional objects are needed to supplement existing collections, such may be acquired by gift, loan, exchange, purchase, etc., in conformance with legal authorization and existing procedures.

Public Hunting

Public hunting shall not be permitted in natural areas except as may be specifically authorized by law.

Recreation Activities

In natural areas, outdoor recreation activities such as hiking, mountain climbing, bicycling, horseback riding, sightseeing, water oriented activities, winter sports, nature observation, photography, camping, picnicking, and the like, that can be accommodated without material alteration or disturbance of environmental characteristics or the introduction of undue artificiality into a natural environment are to be encouraged, and provision shall be made to facilitate public participation in them. Water-oriented recreation activities shall be governed by applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations. Vessels that are to be used as residential facilities may not be placed on waters under the jurisdiction of the Service in natural areas.

Religious Services

Where facilities for organized worship are not readily available in nearby communities, the Service will cooperate with established groups and organizations by permitting the use of Government-owned facilities for worship services, when it does not interfere with needful use of such facilities for their primary purpose. Concessioners may be permitted to cooperate with such groups in similar circumstances.

Research

The public use, protection, development and interpretation of the natural and cultural resources of a natural area shall be predicated on documented data obtained through appropriate investigation and research. Moreover, the use of the resources in natural areas for study or research purposes by recognized educational and scientific institutions and accredited individuals shall be encouraged. Pursuant to the achievement of these policies, the collection of reasonable numbers of biological and geological specimens and historic artifacts and objects may be permitted.

Safety and Public Health

The recommended standards for safety and public health prescribed by Federal, State or local authorities having jurisdiction shall be observed in providing for the health, safety and well-being of visitors and those employed in natural areas.

Sale of Native Handicraft and Artifacts

The sale of appropriate handicraft articles associated with or interpretive of an area is encouraged. Commercially or mechanically produced "Indian" items may also be sold when clearly labeled as to origin and displayed separately from genuine Indian or other handicraft items. Archeological specimens or objects of American Indian origin such as pottery or arrowheads more than 100 years old, may not be sold regardless of their place of origin.

Special Events

The use of lands or facilities of natural areas for organized athletic events or competitive recreational events characterized as public spectator attractions should not be permitted. Pageants, anniversary observances, and the like, may be permitted when there is a meaningful association between the area and the event, and its observance contributes significantly to visitor understanding and enjoyment and when it can be staged without undue interference with normal public use of the area or undue impact on the area's resources. The use of concession facilities for conventions, group meetings, and the like during seasons of heavy vacation travel, should be discouraged.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Airports

The Service encourages the location of needful commercial airport facilities and services outside of natural areas and, to the extent permitted by law and funds, will participate in their development.

Memorials

Monuments or plaques of a memorial nature commemorating individuals or events may be erected in a natural area or physical features therein may be named for individuals when the association between the area and the individual or event is of transcendent importance. Except for existing memorializations, generally, no individual should be so honored during his lifetime.

Navigation Aids

Needful navigation aids should be planned in collaboration with the U. S. Coast Guard and should be installed and used in conformity with the standards established by that agency.

Physical Facilities

Only those physical facilities needed for management and public use shall be provided in a natural area and only at sites designated on the approved Master Plan for the area. To the extent practical, new facilities should be developed only in accordance with an approved architectural theme for an area or sites within an area.