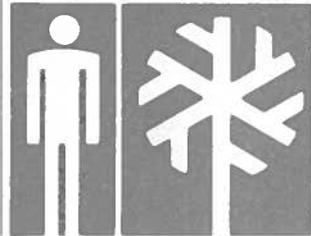


# general management plan

september 1980

**SUPERINTENDENT  
POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE  
POINT REYES, CA 94956-9799**

**POINT REYES**

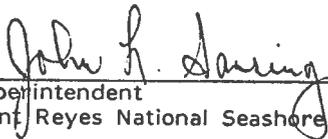


**NATIONAL SEASHORE / CALIFORNIA**

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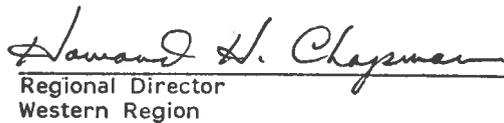


Assistant Manager, Western Team  
Denver Service Center



Superintendent  
Point Reyes National Seashore

APPROVED:

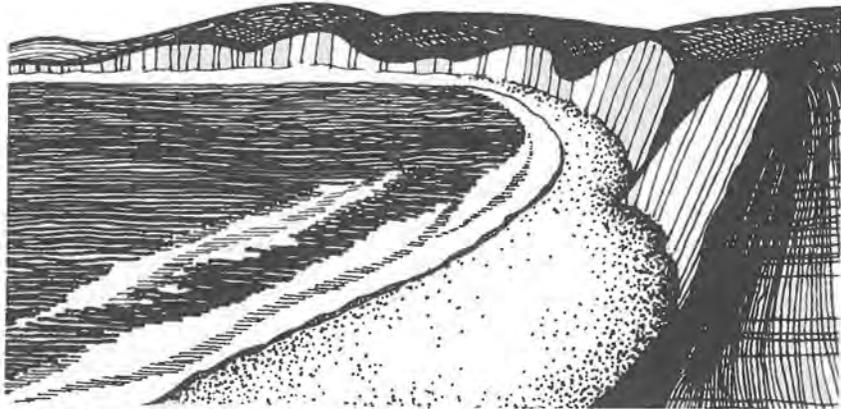


Regional Director  
Western Region

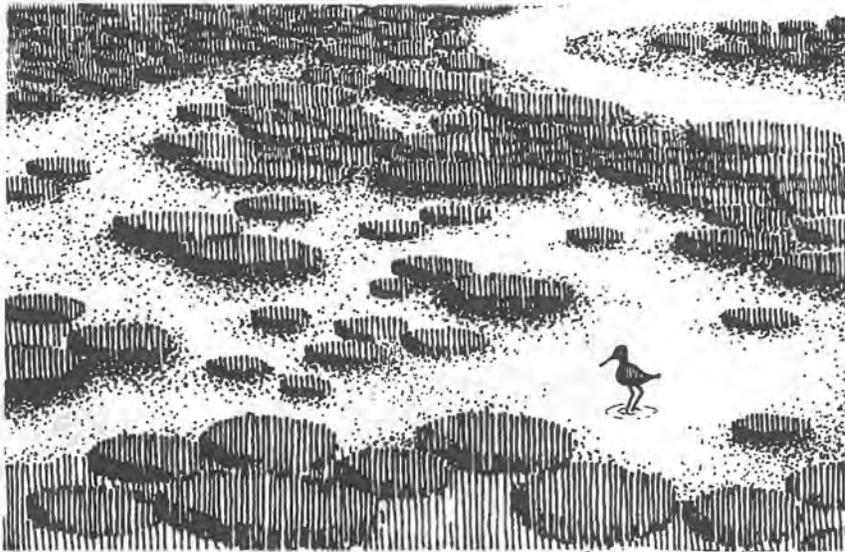
# Point Reyes



POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE / CALIFORNIA  
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



Drake's Beach



Salt Marsh - Drake's Estero

## PREFACE

Confronted by the accelerating deterioration of life on earth, perceptive people reach out for benchmarks of natural integrity--places in which to recharge the mind and body, and learn of the things that are vital to the quality of our existence. To such people, the Point Reyes peninsula speaks eloquently of the past, and offers priceless hope for the future. There is no better place for man to contemplate his origins, the factors that sustain him, and the threats that may destroy him, than at the edge of the sea. Its magnetism is expressed in the words of Rachel Carson: "Like the sea itself, the shore fascinates us who return to it, the place of our dim ancestral beginnings. In the recurrent rhythms of tides and surf and in the varied life of the tide lines there is obvious attraction of movement and change and beauty. There is also, I am convinced, a deeper fascination born of inner meaning and significance."

This sense of attraction--whether consciously felt or not--modifies the objectives and responses of all who come to the shore seeking recreation. The resulting activities, though often dissimilar, derive their meaning from the inherent qualities of the land. As early as 1970, annual visitation at Point Reyes exceeded a million, with less than half of its acreage available for public use. Since this is one of the windiest and foggiest spots on the coast, such a visitation figure suggests that this is apparently something more than simply a place to play.

Even without its unusual variety of resources, Point Reyes would loom large in importance when viewed in proper context. In the 1959 survey of the recreation potential of the Pacific Coast, the National Park Service made this recommendation concerning the entire western shoreline: "As much of the seashore as possible should be preserved in its present undeveloped state and there should be no further invasion of coastal wilderness by highways except for incidental access and appropriate minimum development." The coast of California offers spectacular impressions to the automobile-borne traveler. However, nearly 90 percent of the state's shoreline is rimmed with a ribbon of asphalt--California Highway 1. This thoroughfare for many constitutes a permanent dilution of the seashore experience, constantly interrupting the continuity between the mountains and the sea.

Unfortunately, most state parks that include coastal frontage are either hemmed in as tiny enclaves between the highway and the ocean, or are bisected by the pavement. Less than half of the California coastline lies in public ownership, and even this is primarily preserved in isolated patches and strips of land which are

frequently vulnerable, both aesthetically and ecologically, to surrounding development. In only a few places is there a piece of coastal land large enough and undisturbed enough to convey the full impact and range of seashore experiences that this stimulating environment deserves. Point Reyes is one of a tiny number of such places that are permanently dedicated to the American public.

These attributes are basic to what this coastal remnant means to the people, and are expressed in the opening statement of the enabling legislation, in which Congress proclaimed that the national seashore was being established "in order to save and preserve . . . a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped."

Point Reyes can perhaps be described best as a relict of the aboriginal California coast, serving as a vital and convenient outlet for a people becoming more and more pressured by technology. To many, it represents a last frontier--so near to the urban core, yet remaining unviolated by the symbols of contemporary life. Pristine it is not, for it bears the scars of miles of unsurfaced ranch roads. But these in themselves are anachronistic. The entire peninsula contains few reminders of the urgency of today, and in this condition it serves the present as usefully as any piece of land could. As a sharply contrasting complement to other public places in the San Francisco Bay Area, Point Reyes provides a major contribution to an effectively balanced system of recreational opportunities.

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NOT TO SCALE 

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# REGION

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE

## PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

### OVERVIEW

Discovery of Point Reyes by more and more people is both inevitable and desirable. With Golden Gate National Recreation Area now adjoining the national seashore on the south and east, Point Reyes has become the hinterland of an unbroken chain of parks that reaches to the San Francisco waterfront and has tremendous potential to attract Bay Area residents and tourists across the Golden Gate. As the extensive wilderness segment of these parklands, Point Reyes displays the greatest diversity of wildlife and vegetation. Native land mammals there number about 37 species, including the elusive mountain lion and an endemic race of mountain beaver. Marine mammals augment this number by perhaps another dozen species. With 338 recorded species of birds, the seashore ranks as one of the best bird-watching and ornithological research areas in the United States. About 750 plant species are found on the peninsula, a few of which are found nowhere else. Coastline habitats harbor some of the richest and most diverse collections of marine organisms on the Pacific Coast.

This rare juxtaposition of an outstanding natural area with a major metropolitan population presents a special opportunity and responsibility--to convey an environmental message to millions of people by facilitating and interpreting a unique outdoor experience. With perceptive management and sensitive development, the national seashore will continue to sustain a relatively high volume of use. However, the primary objectives for the park must continue to relate to the natural integrity of the seashore, upon which the quality of a Point Reyes experience totally depends.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

#### Natural Resource Management

To identify, protect, and perpetuate the diversity of existing ecosystems which are found at Point Reyes National Seashore and are representative of the California seacoast.

To protect marine mammals, threatened and endangered species, and other sensitive natural resources found within the seashore.

To enhance knowledge and expertise of ecosystem management through research and experimental programs relating to wildlife, prescribed burning techniques, exotic plant and animal reduction, regulation and control of resource use, and pollution control.

To preserve and manage as wilderness those lands so designated under Public Law 94-567 and to also manage as wilderness to the extent possible those tidelands and lands legislatively designated as potential wilderness.

To retain research natural area status for the Estero de Limantour and the Point Reyes Headlands reserves and propose other suitable sites if found highly desirable for research and necessary for resource protection.

To manage seashore activities in the pastoral and estuarine areas in a manner compatible with resource carrying capacity.

To monitor grazing and improve range management practices in the pastoral zone in cooperation with the ranchers and the Soil Conservation Service.

To monitor and improve maricultural operations, in particular the oyster farm operation in Drakes Estero, in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

To monitor activities occurring on nonfederal properties within the national seashore owned by the Radio Corporation of America, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Vedanta Society, to ensure that land uses are in agreement with the legislative acquisition exemption.

#### Cultural Resource Preservation

To identify, protect, and preserve the significant historic and cultural resources of Point Reyes.

To identify features and events that have played a vital part in the recorded history of Point Reyes, such as earthquakes, shipwrecks, land and water uses, the voyage of Sir Francis Drake, and the former U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse and lifeboat station.

To enhance knowledge of the Miwok Indian culture through research and investigation of the numerous archeological sites located at Point Reyes.

To preserve and protect all structures in or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, and to stabilize and protect other structures and sites pending their historical evaluation.

To monitor and support productive land uses and activities which are consistent with historical patterns.

To ensure that agricultural and maricultural activities are consistent with the historical evolution of land and water use at Point Reyes.

### Interpretation

To offer interpretive programs and services which further an awareness and appreciation of the wide diversity of seashore ecosystems and cultural resources, their variety and similarity, their interdependence, and their fragile nature.

To develop programs for interpretation which foster an environmental awareness of the conditions imposed by preservation.

To offer visitor orientation and information programs which furnish a general knowledge of the wide diversity of the seashore and enhance visitor appreciation and knowledge.

To provide opportunities for emphasizing environmental education and programs related to the resource, including the coastal environment.

To continue to interpret the replica Miwok Indian village to further visitor understanding and appreciation of the Miwok Indian heritage.

### Visitor Activities

To provide for and permit only those cultural, educational, and recreational activities which are compatible with the preservation of an undeveloped coastline.

### Development

To ensure that park development is the minimum necessary for efficient and essential management and that visitor services are consistent with the seashore purposes and compatible with natural resource limitations and the special requirements imposed by the coastal environment.

### Access and Circulation

To provide access to and circulation within the seashore which is compatible with other park objectives and considers a full range of alternative means of transportation.

## PUBLIC EXPECTATIONS

Use of Point Reyes is mainly regional and almost entirely concentrated on weekends. Weather is an important factor affecting visitation because many people come to use the beaches. But the scenic drive to Point Reyes is also a part of the area's appeal, and the park has an extensive trail system that is ideal for regional hikers and horsemen. Point Reyes is thought to be an excellent training ground for novice backpackers. Four hike-in campgrounds are available by reservation. Sunbathing, wading, picnicking, fishing, bird watching, canoeing, and bicycling round out the range of activities enjoyed at the park. Interpretive programs are presently somewhat limited by the lack of facilities; and the small information center at park headquarters is often filled.

The coastal wilderness qualities of Point Reyes are well respected, as evidenced by the broad public support responsible for its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Visitor responses indicate that people are generally enthusiastic about the kind of experience being offered, but some have expressed the feeling that present provisions for backpack or hike-in camping are inadequate. On summer weekends there are sometimes three times as many requests for camping permits as there are sites. Much illegal camping is due in part to this disparity. In addition to increasing the number of campsites available, some people would like to see a different camping system developed (like primitive camping zones). Other people feel that the natural and historic values of the park are not being adequately explained to provide for maximum enjoyment and appreciation. They have expressed a desire for additional exhibits, programs, and personal services. Another request often heard is for more shuttle service within the park to reduce automobile use. There is also public demand for transit service to the area. When new groups of users (like senior citizens) begin to arrive at the area in greater numbers because of improved transit access, provision of some minor conveniences such as food service facilities near the terminus of bus routes will be necessary.

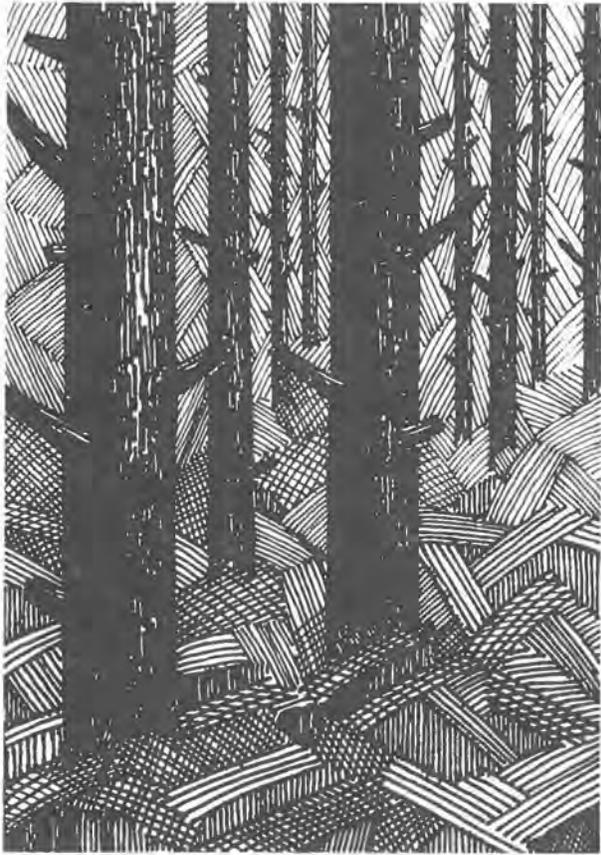
## MAJOR FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL SEASHORE

Point Reyes is a remnant of California coastal wilderness. Its 67,684 acres provide one of the few pieces of coastal land large enough and undisturbed enough to offer people a seashore experience seemingly untouched by the modern world. About half of Point Reyes has been included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

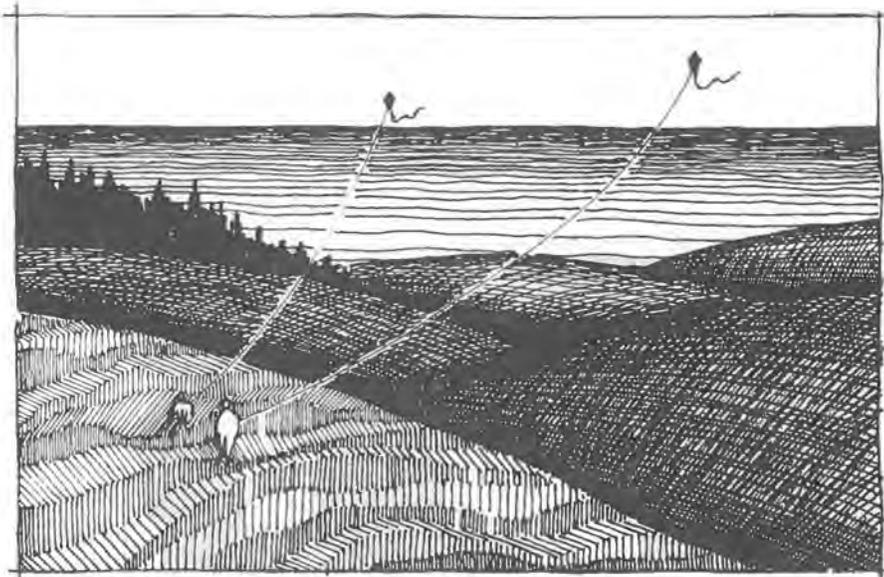
The southern area of the park is rugged and densely vegetated and has historically received little human use. Today these qualities contribute to making this area one of the most prized primitive areas on the Pacific Coast. The most notable aspect of the south coast of Point Reyes is the luxuriant forest of Douglas-fir that covers the Inverness Ridge. Inverness Ridge rises to an elevation of more than 1,400 feet at the summit of Mount Wittenburg, a popular hikers' destination. On the lower hills and coastal terraces, the trees give way to chaparral and grasslands which provide a setting for an exquisite collection of small lakes in close proximity to the ocean. Miles of primitive beaches and pocket coves are fringed by steep cliffs and broken by rocky headlands. Bear Valley is the only major break in Inverness Ridge. It provides a gently sloping corridor from the head of Olema Valley to the ocean and is lined with a dense canopy of streamside vegetation predominated by California bay and buckeye. Wildlife is abundant and includes an important and sensitive harbor seal rookery at Double Point Cove, numerous species of birds (more than 300 in the entire seashore), several species of deer (two are exotic), reintroduced native tule elk, and rich concentrations of marine invertebrates.

In contrast with the enclosing canopy of the Douglas-fir forest that dominates the south end of the seashore, the north portion offers a unique panorama of wild, open grasslands. Here the crest of Inverness Ridge is topped with a rare and picturesque forest of Bishop pines, while shrub communities cover much of the seaward lower slopes. The center of the gently sloping expanses of grass is marked by a welcome break in land--the outstretched arms of Drakes and Limantour esteros. These large interconnecting estuaries are among the finest on the Pacific Coast and may represent the most important single natural resource in the entire park. In addition to their scenic value, their mud flats, salt marshes, sandy bottoms, and shallow waters provide habitat for an amazing variety of plants and animals.

Broad sandy beaches of contrasting qualities also characterize Point Reyes. Drakes Beach and the long sandspit protecting Limantour Estero, both facing on Drakes Bay, are graced with a gentle surf



Forest on Inverness Ridge



which is used for swimming and water play (although water temperatures averaging 50-55 degrees are discouraging). In contrast, the 10-mile-long Point Reyes Beach faces directly into prevailing winds and the full force of the Pacific. Nowhere on the coast is there a more spectacularly violent surf--nor a more dangerous one. The Point Reyes lighthouse and lifeboat station are effective reminders of the part the seashore has played in West Coast maritime activities.

Like a finger indicating the northward extension of the San Andreas Fault, Tomales Point juts seaward, protecting the quiet waters of Tomales Bay. Along its shoreline are more natural treasures--tide pools not yet ravaged by the collector and the curious visitor. In few places can one find such easy access to such abundant marine life. An equally rich concentration of marine organisms can be found at Point Reyes itself, but its high, steep, and rugged cliffs render them inaccessible. Both locations accommodate populations of the Stellar sea lion.

Throughout the last half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century Point Reyes was well known for its productive dairy ranches. Although the establishment of the seashore and changes within the dairy industry have resulted in a reduction of agricultural activity at Point Reyes, Congress clearly intended that the ranches continue to operate. A pastoral zone of approximately 15,000 acres has been established within the park in which dairy and beef cattle are allowed to graze under permit or lease from the National Park Service.

A commercial oyster farm operates out of a small facility, located a short distance off Drake Highway, where the shellfish are also offered for sale.

Recreational use of the northern portions of the seashore focuses primarily on the beaches, and includes such activities as beachcombing, hiking, picnicking, fishing, informal sports, wildlife viewing, "surf-watching," and a limited amount of swimming. Paved access roads, parking lots, and rest room facilities can be found at two points on the Point Reyes beach and at Drakes and McClures beaches. Change rooms, a small interpretive facility, and a snack bar are also provided at Drakes Beach.

Recreational use of the southern portions has not been exceptionally diverse, but it has been relatively intensive. Hiking, backpack camping, picnicking, horseback riding, fishing, and beach use at Limantour are the most popular activities that it accommodates. Many miles of unsurfaced ranch roads provide the trail system. Bear Valley contains one of the most popular trails in the Bay Area, attracting a wide variety of users. Three 12-site backcountry campgrounds and a group camp, offering a total capacity of 408 people, exist within the park. The Clem Miller

Environmental Education Center is located at the north end near the Limantour Road and is used by local school districts for the implementation of their own programs. A small American Youth Hostel facility developed in some existing ranch buildings is located in the same area. Major entry points to the area are represented by Limantour Road and three trailheads--Bear Valley, Five Brooks, and Palomarin. Bear Valley is the major hikers' entrance and contains a visitor contact facility, the park headquarters and maintenance facilities, the Morgan horse ranch, and a replica of a Coast Miwok Indian village. Most of the development is contained in old ranch structures. The Limantour Road furnishes access to the youth hostel and the Clem Miller Environmental Education Center as well as Limantour Beach. The Five Brooks trailhead provides the most popular entrance to Point Reyes for horseback riders. Increasing numbers of hikers are also entering from this trailhead. The Palomarin trailhead at the extreme southern end of the park provides the shortest and most direct access to the Lake Ranch area and is accessible over Mesa Road through Bolinas. All three trailheads offer unsurfaced parking areas.

## THE PLAN

### LAND MANAGEMENT ZONING

The following zone designations represent a composite picture of how the park will be managed and developed in the future based on its resource values, management objectives, and public expectations.

#### Natural Zone--41,867.95 Acres

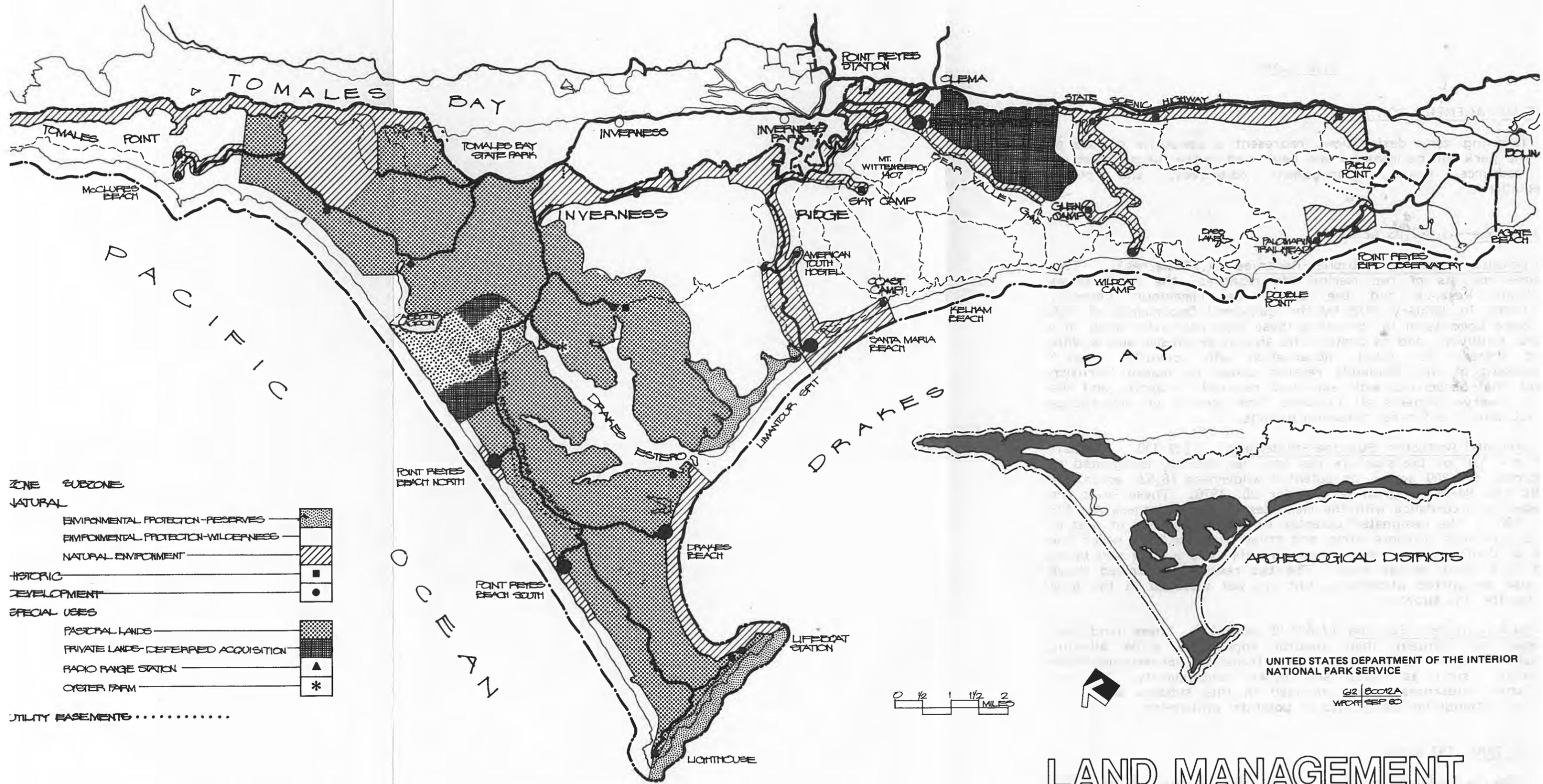
Environmental Protection Subzone--Reserves (1,300 acres). This subzone consists of two marine life reserves, the Point Reyes Headlands Reserve and the Estero de Limantour Reserve, established in January 1972 by the California Department of Fish and Game Commission to "preserve these land and water areas in a natural condition, and to protect the aquatic organisms and wildlife found thereon for public observation and scientific study." Management of the headlands reserve allows no human intrusion except that associated with approved research projects, and the estero reserve protects all lifeforms from removal or disturbance without state and federal collecting permits.

Environmental Protection Subzone--Wilderness (32,730 acres). Over one-half of the seashore has been legislatively designated as wilderness (24,200 acres) or potential wilderness (8,530 acres) by Public Law 94-567, signed on October 20, 1976. These lands are managed in accordance with the mandates of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890). The designated potential wilderness consists of most of the quarter-mile offshore strip and other wetlands over which the state of California has retained some rights, and a strip still being used as a ranch access road. The two reserves described above are also designated wilderness, but are not included in the total acreage for this subzone.

Natural Environment Subzone (7,837.95 acres). These lands are managed to maintain their natural appearance while allowing compatible visitor use and providing a transition between man-made intrusions, such as roads and other developments, and the designated wilderness. Also included in this subzone are 3,413 acres of wetlands not designated as potential wilderness.

#### Historic Zone--157 acres

The following buildings or groups of buildings appear on the list of classified structures: Point Reyes lighthouse complex, Olema lime kilns, Point Reyes lifeboat station, Teixeira Ranch complex, Home



# LAND MANAGEMENT AND USE ZONES

## POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Ranch complex, Pierce Point Ranch complex, and the Drake Monument. These resources are managed to preserve the historic remains and to allow visitor access where such access is not adversely affecting those remains.

A total of 95 archeological sites have been recorded within the national seashore. Five archeological districts have been designated. These districts encompass 74 individual sites of which 15 possess more than local significance. The 2,950 acres contained within these districts are all included within the totals shown for other zones, as management of the districts is generally in accord with the zone in which they are found unless proximity to visitor use areas requires specific preservation measures.

The historic properties shown have been included on the list of classified structures and have been or are in process of being nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The archeological districts are already nominated to the National Register and are currently undergoing review. These areas will be managed as National Register properties until final determination has been made.

#### Development Zone--85 acres

This classification includes all areas of development ranging in size and complexity from that at Bear Valley headquarters to trailhead parking for 10 cars. This zone is managed to provide essential visitor service and administrative facilities. Areas of heavy visitor concentration are shown with a larger circle on the map. In addition to Bear Valley these include the four areas where parking is available adjacent to beaches at North Beach, South Beach, Drakes Beach, and Limantour. Relatively minor developments include ten trailhead parking areas of from 10 to 100 cars, the American Youth Hostel, the Clem Miller Environmental Education Center, the Point Reyes Bird Observatory, backcountry campgrounds, the lighthouse, and the lifeboat station.

#### Special Use Zone--23,271.2 acres

These lands include those over which the National Park Service does not have complete jurisdiction, or upon which activities are permitted other than preservation and visitor use. Four subzones have been shown in this category.

Pastoral Lands (19,854.23 acres). This subzone was established to permit the continued use of existing ranchlands for ranching and dairying purposes, although owned by the United States. The permits, which run until 1990, and in two cases until 2000, restrict

the use of the lands to traditional ranching only. Trails for public use may be established over these lands provided they do not materially interfere with ranching activities. The concept of these pastoral lands has the support of the public and many organizations and groups, and it is probable that this use will continue indefinitely.

Radio Range Station (4 acres). This small area on Point Reyes Hill is leased to the Federal Aviation Administration and houses a directional signal station which guides planes to the San Francisco Airport. It was in existence at the time the national seashore was established.

Oyster Farm (5 acres). This property on the upper end of Drakes Estero is under a reservation of possession. The company has a lease which runs until the year 2015 from the California Department of Fish and Game for oyster culture in the estero.

Lands Not to Be Acquired (3,407.97 acres). This classification includes four ownerships excluded from acquisition although they are within the boundary. These are the American Telephone and Telegraph, the Radio Corporation of America, and the United States Coast Guard communication facilities located near North Beach, totaling 804.22 acres, and the Vedanta Society property near Bear Valley, totaling 2,144.98 acres. The exclusions are subject to removal if other than the present use is made of the properties. Other minor exclusions are as follows: U.S. Coast Guard automated lighthouse and U.S. Coast Guard communications stations, totaling 334.87 acres; Pacific Telephone, 2.83 acres; North Marin Water District, 1.06 acres; Inverness Water Company, 6.71 acres; County of Marin, 17.22 acres; and the Bolinas Community Public Utilities District, 96.08 acres.

Lands to Be Acquired--2,303.06 acres.

These lands were added by the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. When acquired, the lands will be added to the special use zone and the natural zone. The total acreage for the national seashore is now 67,684.21 acres.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Management strategies for perpetuating the biotic diversity and scenic quality of the park are contained in a separate natural resource management plan, which was approved in 1976.

As reflected in the land management zones, most of the national seashore is either legally designated as wilderness or is under lease

or permit for grazing purposes in accordance with its enabling legislation. Within the legal and administrative constraints imposed by these two designations, the unusual variety of scenic qualities and biotic communities that make the seashore attractive to scientists as well as recreationists will be aggressively maintained. Although the majority of the seashore is generally viewed as a wild area where natural processes are allowed to predominate, manipulation of those processes through methods such as selective thinning, burning, and mowing will be cautiously pursued when necessary to protect its scenic, ecological, and recreational values. Restoration of historic natural conditions (such as reestablishment of Tule elk) will continue to be implemented when such actions will not seriously diminish scenic and recreational values.

## CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

### Description of Resources

At Point Reyes, the complete story of northern California Indians is represented--from prehistory through European contact to recent times. For many centuries, the Coast Miwok Indians occupied this land; archeological evidence indicates that by A.D. 1500 the peninsula supported a greater population of people than today. Locked in the archeological sites of the Point Reyes peninsula lies the story of 350 years of European contact with native Californians--a contact that eventually displaced the Indian way of life. Five archeological districts containing a total of approximately 65 significant sites have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. These districts are Tomales Point, Headlands, Double Point Coast, Drakes Estero, and Bear Valley.

The attraction of Point Reyes to European explorers is also an important part of the area's history. Francis Drake, the English seaman, may have repaired his vessel the Golden Hinde here in 1579 at what is now known as Drakes Estero. Although Drake claimed the peninsula for England, the Spanish made the same proclamation 17 years later and gave it the name Punta de los Reyes. Pacific coast explorers continued to visit Point Reyes, and during the 19th century the area was familiar to traders, whalers, and fur hunters of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia.

The shipping trade along the coast resulted in frequent shipwrecks--56 of them from 1841 to 1934, perhaps fewer in number due to the Point Reyes lighthouse and the Point Reyes lifeboat station. The Point Reyes lighthouse (1870-1975, 9 structures), which includes the site of a weather bureau station, and the lifeboat station (1927-1969, 6 structures) have been nominated to the National Register as facilities that represent the rugged navigational history of this coastline, particularly treacherous due to harsh climate and currents.

Throughout the last half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century, Point Reyes was well known for its productive dairy ranches. Butter and cheese products were loaded on schooners from wharves in Tomales Bay and the estero for shipment to San Francisco. Home Ranch (16 structures) and Upper Pierce Point Ranch (20 structures), begun in the 1860s, represent the peninsula's initial growth into a dairying center and appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Another food industry servicing San Francisco from Point Reyes was commercial fishing. Since about 1919 Drakes Bay served as a base where fish were received and cleaned from as many as 40 to 60 boats daily.

### Proposed Management Strategies

All sites, objects, and structures of historic or architectural significance will be maintained and preserved. No removal of historic structures is envisioned. Specific management strategies are listed in the following table.

Adaptive restoration for park use is proposed for many of the historic ranch structures and several structures at the lighthouse. This will involve modifications to meet basic life safety codes, structural standards, and handicapped access. Every attempt will be made to design changes to avoid effects on the quality and character that qualifies the property for the National Register and to design changes to be reversible in nature.

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

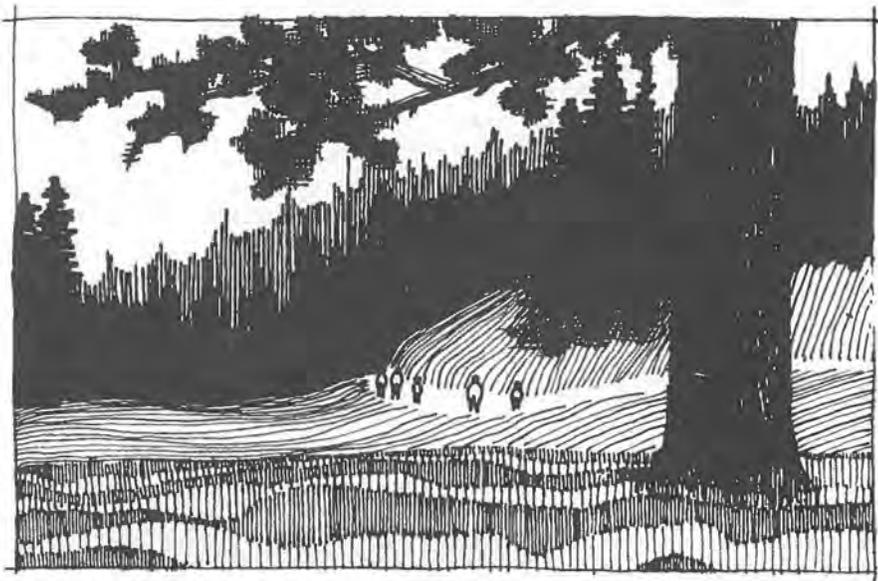
<u>Area</u>	<u>Structure No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>AR</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>National Register</u>
Point Reyes	PR-12	Lighthouse stairway & cable track	X			2
	PR-14	Lighthouse lower water shed and cistern	X			2
	PR-16	Lighthouse powerhouse	X			2
	PR-17	Lighthouse multipurpose garage bldg.	X			2
	PR-19	Lighthouse water shed & cistern	X			2
	PR-21	Lighthouse original pumphouse	X			2
	PR-22	Lighthouse pumphouse	X			2
	PR-25	Lighthouse			X	2
	PR-110	Olema lime kilns	X			1
	PR-116	Lifeboat station water tank	X			2
	PR-117	Lifeboat station water tank	X			2
	PR-118	Lifeboat station garage		X		3
	PR-119	Lifeboat station pumphouse	X			2
	PR-120	Lifeboat station stone-faced wall	X			2
	PR-121	Lifeboat station water tank	X			2
	PR-122	Lifeboat station water tank	X			2
	PR-123	Lifeboat station fire pumphouse	X			2
	PR-124	Lifeboat station rock wall	X			2
	PR-125	Lifeboat station & dock		X		2
	PR-126	Three-stall garage		X		2
	PR-159	Lifeboat station qtrs.		X		2

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P-preservation  
 AR-adaptive restoration  
 R-restoration  
 1-on register  
 2-nominated to register  
 3- being nominated

<u>Area</u>	<u>Structure No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>AR</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>National Register</u>
	PR-180	Pierce Ranch house		X		3
	PR-181	Pierce Ranch washroom		X		3
	PR-182	Pierce Ranch north bunkhouse		X		3
	PR-183	Pierce Ranch schoolhouse		X		3
	PR-184	Pierce Ranch outhouse	X			3
	PR-185	Pierce Ranch open-front shed	X			3
	PR-186	Pierce Ranch west bunkhouse		X		3
	PR-187	Pierce Ranch west garage		X		3
	PR-188	Pierce Ranch calf shed		X		3
	PR-189	Pierce Ranch hay barn		X		3
	PR-190	Pierce Ranch new dairy house		X		3
	PR-191	Pierce Ranch old horse barn		X		
	PR-192	Pierce Ranch old garage		X		3
	PR-193	Pierce Ranch old wagon shed		X		3
	PR-194	Pierce Ranch chicken house A	X			3
	PR-195	Pierce Ranch chicken house B	X			3
	PR-196	Pierce Ranch old creamery	X			3
	PR-197	Pierce Ranch garage		X		3
	PR-198	Pierce Ranch corral fences	X			3
	PR-199	Pierce Ranch tank house	X			3
	PR-200	Pierce Ranch lath house	X			3
	PR-201	Pierce Ranch road to Tomales Bay	X			3
	PR-202	Pierce Ranch road to Lower Ranch	X			3
	PR-203	Pierce Ranch entrance road	X			3
	PR-204	Pierce Ranch cattle guard	X			3
	PR-226	Texeira Ranch house		X		2
	PR-227	Texeira Ranch loafing barn		X		2
	PR-228	Texeira Ranch barn		X		2
	PR-240	Lifesaving station (Great Beach) compass station	X			3
	PR-241	Lifesaving station lookout station	X			3

<u>Area</u>	<u>Structure No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>AR</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>National Register</u>
	PR-242	Lifesaving station storage bldg.	X			3
	PR-243	Lifesaving station old pumphouse	X			3
	PR-244	Lifesaving station small shed	X			3
	PR-251	Home Ranch house		X		3
	PR-252	Home Ranch barn & silo		X		3
	PR-253	Home Ranch storage shed		X		3
	PR-254	Home Ranch pig shed	X			3
	PR-255	Home Ranch freezer shed	X			3
	PR-256	Home Ranch residence		X		3
	PR-257	Home Ranch shop		X		3
	PR-258	Home Ranch hopital barn		X		3
	PR-259	Home Ranch heifer barn		X		3
	PR-260	Home Ranch old hog shed & storage shed	X			3
	PR-261	Home Ranch water tank	X			3
	PR-262	Home Ranch storage shed		X		3
	PR-263	Home Ranch garage		X		3
	PR-264	Home Ranch pumphouse	X			3
	PR-265	Home Ranch granary	X			3
	PR-266	Home Ranch horse barn		X		3
	PR-267	Home Ranch road	X			3



Hikers on the Bear Valley Trail

## VISITOR USE

Visitor use of the park will be facilitated by improving access, expanding services at the Bear Valley center, providing new interpretive programs, and adding three new campgrounds. Visitor use levels are projected to increase by about 50 percent--from a high of approximately 17,000 to a high of approximately 25,000 people a day on pleasant summer weekends.

### Access Improvements

People traveling to Point Reyes can often enjoy a pleasant and scenic trip. But at times when the weather is good, a trip from San Francisco to Point Reyes can double in time and involve traveling through four areas of traffic congestion. Transportation issues are critical, for their resolution will affect how successfully the park provides an enjoyable recreational experience for a diverse group of people. Unless action is taken, expected visitation increases will result in too many people coming to the park by car. More auto traffic will contribute to more congestion, more impacts on adjacent communities, and more frustration for people traveling to the park. Unfortunately, time will not make transportation problems disappear; it will only make them more apparent. Meanwhile, for those without automobiles, a sizable population in the Bay Area, the park will remain largely inaccessible.

This section outlines the transportation proposals that the National Park Service feels merit the most consideration--by itself and by other agencies. The aim of these proposals is to alleviate existing problems and minimize potential ones in the interest of making park access as pleasant, safe, and convenient as possible.

The National Park Service and other agencies with influence over park-related transportation will work cooperatively to improve transit service to the park. A key link may be a bus route connection between Bear Valley and the Larkspur ferry terminal. This will tie the park into a public transportation network that includes bus and ferry service to San Francisco. If demand warrants, it may also be possible to initiate "recreation specials" (expanded service by public carriers or charter companies to allow point-to-point travel between specific neighborhoods and the park).

From Bear Valley, in-park shuttle buses will provide access to the Point Reyes lighthouse, Drakes Beach, Limantour, Five Brooks, and Palomarin. Limited shuttle service is now provided between Bear Valley and Limantour on weekends during the summer and between Drakes Beach and the lighthouse during the December-March whale-watching season.

With these improvements, visitors using transit are expected to increase from 3 percent to 10 percent of all park visitors.

Up to 500 additional formal parking spaces will be provided in the park if it is demonstrated that they are needed. They will be grassy or graveled areas rather than asphalt to allow for relocation or removal as appropriate and to create a more aesthetic appearance when they are not being fully utilized. With 500 additional spaces, the parking capacity of the park would total 2,595 vehicles.

### Bear Valley

To the many wilderness travelers and beach-goers who frequent Point Reyes National Seashore, Bear Valley may only be a functional spot--a place to park for a hike in the forests of Inverness Ridge, a place to catch the shuttle bus to Limantour Beach, a restroom stop on the way to Drakes Beach, or a place to buy a needed map or book. But to those who may not have the time or the ability to fully explore the seashore's expanses (like the out-of-towner passing by), Bear Valley may be the highlight of his or her visit.

The rich blend of rural and natural scenery in this area is already supplemented by fine interpretive facilities such as the Morgan horse ranch, the Miwok Indian village, the Woodpecker Trail, and the Earthquake Trail. Nevertheless, some expansion of interpretive programs is in order, particularly to help first-time visitors.

The public's expressed desire is that onsite interpretive facilities should be kept to a minimum throughout the park. Therefore, instead of providing major informational services onsite, programs and exhibits will be expanded at the Bear Valley information center.

A new information center will be developed to offer improved personal information services, an audiovisual introduction to the seashore, an easily grasped geographic orientation to activities and scenery, and additional publications such as maps, books, and pamphlets. The new structure will be modest in size and appropriate to the rural setting in appearance. Its location should provide a degree of isolation from administrative and maintenance areas, which are now a very visible aspect of Bear Valley.

Other minor actions that will significantly increase visitor convenience in this location include the conversion of pit toilets to flush toilets at the heavily used trailhead, expansion of the small picnic area near the trailhead parking lot, and provision of enough food service to satisfy the minimal needs of transit dependent visitors who may reach this distant point by bus without having thought to bring their lunch.

### Other Interpretive Programs

In addition to expanded interpretive programs at Bear Valley, exhibits will be expanded at the Drakes Beach center, and special tours and programs may be conducted at both the Pierce Point Ranch and the lifeboat station. Most new exterior signing and wayside exhibits at the seashore will be for necessary resource and visitor protection purposes.

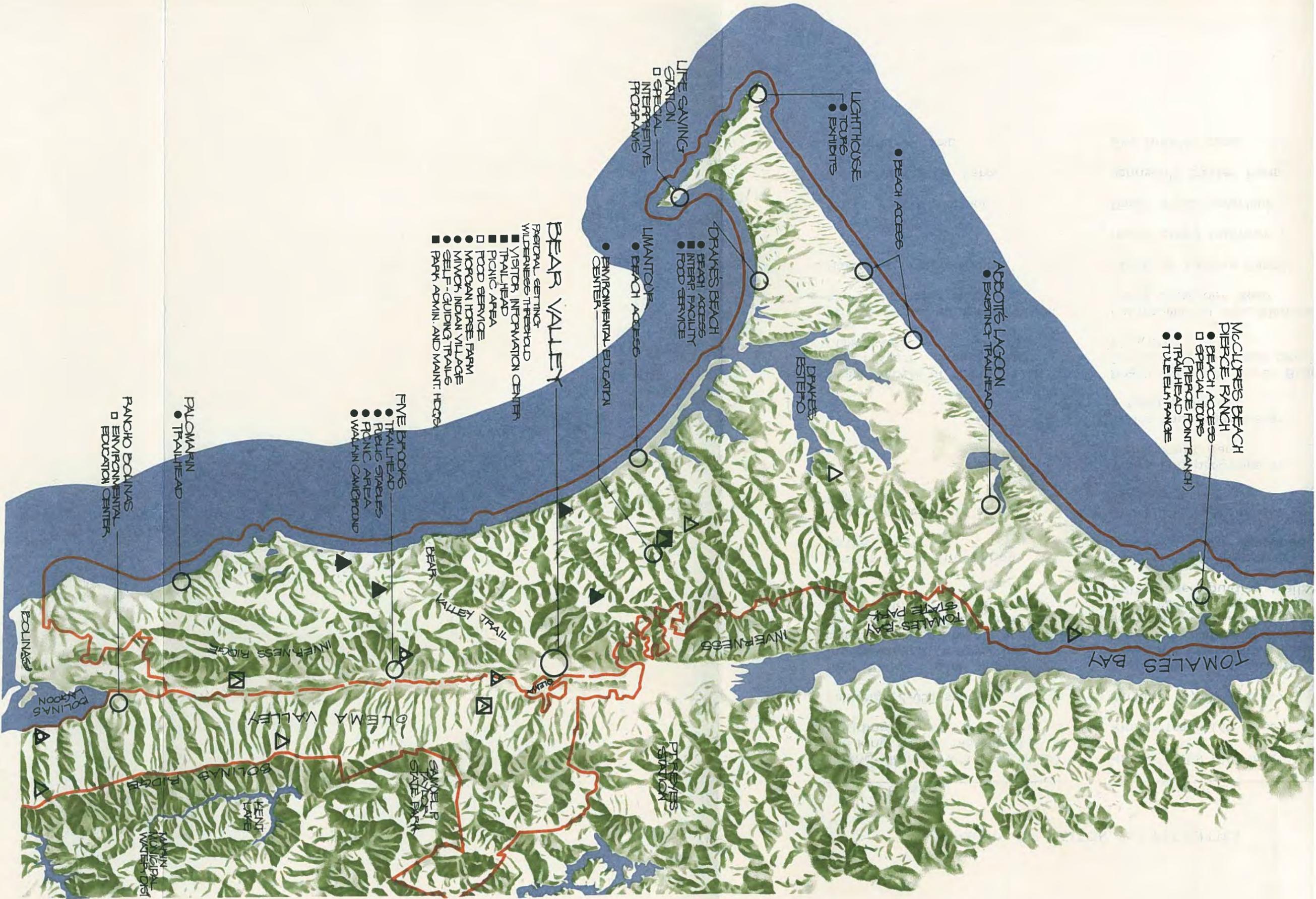
### Hostels and Campgrounds

A second hostel is proposed as an adaptive use of one or several of the historic structures along Highway 1. Because all of the structures that might be adapted as a hostel are still leased and occupied by their former owners, only a general hostel location is indicated on the General Development map. Both the proposed hostel and the existing hostel at Laguna Ranch are intended to provide low-cost overnight accommodations for hikers and cyclists of all ages, but car-driving visitors will not be turned away.

Despite the sizable unmet demand for all types of camping facilities in the region, environmental and aesthetic constraints seriously limit the ability of the National Park Service to significantly alleviate the shortage. Campgrounds are proposed, not as a convenience for people passing through the park, but because the activity of camping is considered an important aspect of a park experience here. Thus, the location, size, and number of campgrounds proposed in this plan reflect a concern for the quality of the camping experience rather than an attempt to satisfy the demand for camping facilities--which probably could never be satisfied at any rate.

New 15-site hike-in campgrounds at Home Ranch and Muddy Hollow Ranch are intended for use by backpack campers and will be accessible only by trail. Both camps will be equipped with sanitary facilities and trash receptacles. The proposed boat-in camp at Marshall Beach will have similar facilities to the hike-in camps. A walk-in campground is also proposed in the vicinity of Five Brooks. Because many people and organizations have expressed a serious concern for increased use in the Olema Valley, facilities in this area should be developed with great caution only after the complete development of similar facilities in other areas of the park. Conservation organizations, county planners, and local people should be directly involved in the specific siting and design of this facility. The most important aspect of the proposal is its character and location. All camps will be used on a permit/reservation basis. No open fires will be permitted except on the beaches.

The idea of establishing primitive camping zones at Point Reyes, where backpackers would be permitted to camp in generally specified areas with no provision of sanitary facilities, was strongly advocated by most workshop and public meeting participants. However, park management and some organizations are concerned about the potential for fire hazard and water pollution. After the proposals for conventional campgrounds have been implemented, a special study will fully analyze the feasibility of zone camping. The study will focus primarily on the success or failure of zone camping in other park and wilderness settings, with comparative interpretations developed for Point Reyes's unique combination of conditions (climate, accessibility, terrain, resource sensitivities, etc.). If the study results are positive, an experimental zone camping program, including regular monitoring and evaluation, will be instituted based on study recommendations. The success of such an experiment and subsequent establishment of primitive zones could require the elimination of some conventional campgrounds.



McLOURES BEACH  
 ● BEACH ACCESS  
 □ SPECIAL TOURS (PIERCE POINT RANCH)  
 ● TRAILHEAD  
 ● TULE ELK RANGE

ABBOTT'S LAGOON  
 ● EXISTING TRAILHEAD

LIGHTHOUSE  
 ● TOURS  
 ● EXHIBITS

LIFE SAVING STATION  
 □ SPECIAL INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS

DRAKES BEACH  
 ● BEACH ACCESS  
 ● INTERP FACILITY  
 ● FOOD SERVICE

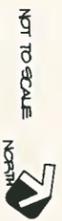
LIMANTOUR  
 ● BEACH ACCESS  
 ● ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER

**BEAR VALLEY**  
 PASTORAL SETTING  
 WILDERNESS THRESHOLD  
 ■ VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER  
 ■ TRAILHEAD  
 ■ PICNIC AREA  
 □ FOOD SERVICE  
 ● MORGAN HORSE FARM  
 ● MIMWICH INDIAN VILLAGE  
 ● SELF-GUIDING TRAILS  
 ■ PARK ADMIN. AND MAINT. HQS.

FIVE BROOKS  
 ● TRAILHEAD  
 ● RIBBIS STABLES  
 ● PICNIC AREA  
 ● WALK-IN CAMPGROUND

PALOMARIN  
 ● TRAILHEAD

RANCHO BOLINAS  
 □ ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

- DEVELOPED AREA
- ▲ EXISTING PROPOSED
- ▲ HIKE-IN CAMPGROUND
- ▲ WALK-IN CAMPGROUND
- ▲ GROUP CAMP
- ▲ HOSTEL

# GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

DRIFT BEVES NATIONAL SEASHORE

## SUMMARY OF VISITOR USE FACILITIES

Existing	Proposed
Hiking-riding trails (146 miles) Hiking trails (146 miles) Riding trails (119 miles)	Hiking trails (100 miles) Riding trails (46 miles)
Parking (2,095 spaces)	Parking (2,595 spaces)
Bear Valley visitor center-- interpretation, information, comfort station, picnic area, Morgan horse ranch, trailhead, Miwok Village, self-guiding trails	Bear Valley visitor center-- expanded interpretive activities, improved comfort stations, food service, picnic area, Morgan horse ranch, trailhead, Miwok Village, self-guiding trails
Drakes Beach information center	Drakes Beach information center--exhibits expanded
Tours and exhibits at lighthouse	Tours and exhibits at lighthouse
	Tours and programs at Pierce Point Ranch
	Tours and programs at lifesaving station
Beach access at North Beach, South Beach, Drakes Beach, Limantour	Beach access at North Beach, South Beach, Drakes Beach, Limantour
Environmental education center along Limantour Road	Environmental education center along Limantour Road
Hostel at Laguna Ranch	Hostel at Laguna Ranch
	Hostel along Highway 1
Mount Vision overlook	Mount Vision overlook
Johnson's Oyster Farm	Johnson's Oyster Farm
Sky hike-in camp	Sky hike-in camp

<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Glen hike-in camp	Glen hike-in camp
Coast hike-in camp	Coast hike-in camp
Wildcat group camp	Wildcat group camp
	Home Ranch hike-in camp
	Muddy Hollw Ranch hike-in camp
	Marshall Beach boat-in camp
Palomarin trailhead	Palomarin trailhead
Five Brooks trailhead--public stables, picnic area	Five Brooks trailhead--public stables, picnic area walk-in campground

## PARK OPERATIONS

### Administration and Maintenance

Under the terms of a current administrative agreement, the superintendent of Point Reyes, who has management authority over the national seashore, also has operational authority over the Olema Valley portion of GGNRA north of the Bolinas-Fairfax Road. As long as this agreement is in effect, the headquarters in Bear Valley will continue to be the center of operations for Olema Valley as well as the seashore. The superintendent of GGNRA, based at headquarters facilities at Fort Mason, has administrative supervision over all National Park Service lands south of the Bolinas-Fairfax Road.

As supplements to the Bear Valley center, the following existing ranger stations and maintenance substations will continue in operation:

- Hagmaier Ranch
- Tomales
- Drakes Beach
- Point Reyes lighthouse

Fire-fighting and search-and-rescue equipment will be maintained at all these locations.

## Utilities

The National Park Service will adhere to all applicable provisions of Executive Order 11752 for the prevention, control, and abatement of environmental pollution for all facilities under its jurisdiction. This includes adequate sewage collection and disposal, solid waste collection and disposal, and protection of the quality of waters within, or flowing through, the area.

With expansion of the Bear Valley center, the existing sewer system in that area will also be expanded. The existing water system is adequate to meet projected demands.

The feasibility of developing groundwater or surface-water sources of domestic water for proposed campgrounds will be explored; if water is not available, the camps will be operated as dry camps.

APPENDIX A: MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES  
AND COST SUMMARY

The following list represents the major development priorities for the park. The numerical ranking of the projects is based on a number of considerations including legislative mandates to preserve cultural and natural resources as well as the responsibility to deliver safe recreation opportunities to the public.

1.	BEAR VALLEY new visitor information center	\$1,500,000
2.	LIMANTOUR repair/rehabilitation of utilities, roads, parking area, and visitor facilities	\$2,700,000
3.	LIGHTHOUSE historic preservation and rehabilitation of visitor facilities	\$ 401,000
4.	PARK ROAD SYSTEMS repair and rehabilitation of roadways and improved trailhead facilities	\$6,580,000
5.	MISC. INTERPRETIVE IMPROVEMENTS	\$ 270,000
6.	LIFEBOAT STATION historic preservation and adaptation for public use	\$1,137,000
7.	PIERCE POINT RANCH historic preservation and adaptation for public use	\$1,460,000
8.	BACKCOUNTRY CAMPGROUNDS construct three new camps and rehabilitate existing facilities	\$ 505,000
9.	TOMALES BAY boat dock and ranger station	\$ 235,000
10.	BEAR VALLEY administrative and maintenance facilities	\$3,270,000

APPENDIX B: LEGISLATION

Public Law 87-657  
87th Congress, S. 476  
September 13, 1962



An Act

76 STAT. 538.

To establish the Point Reyes National Seashore in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to save and preserve, for purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is hereby authorized to take appropriate action in the public interest toward the establishment of the national seashore set forth in section 2 of this Act.

California.  
Point Reyes Na-  
tional Seashore.  
Establishment.

Sec. 2. (a) The area comprising that portion of the land and waters located on Point Reyes Peninsula, Marin County, California, which shall be known as the Point Reyes National Seashore, is described as follows by reference to that certain boundary map, designated NS-PR-7001, dated June 1, 1960, on file with the Director, National Park Service, Washington, District of Columbia.

Beginning at a point, not monumented, where the boundary line common to Rancho Punta de los Reyes (Sobrante) and Rancho Las Baulines meets the average high tide line of the Pacific Ocean as shown on said boundary map;

Thence southwesterly from said point 1,320 feet offshore on a prolongation of said boundary line common to Rancho Punta de los Reyes (Sobrante) and Rancho Las Baulines;

Thence in a northerly and westerly direction paralleling the average high tide line of the shore of the Pacific Ocean; along Drakes Bay, and around Point Reyes;

Thence generally northerly and around Tomales Point, offshore a distance of 1,320 feet from average high tide line;

Thence southeasterly along a line 1,320 feet offshore and parallel to the average high tide line along the west shore of Bodega Bay and Tomales Bay to the intersection of this line with a prolongation of the most northerly tangent of the boundary of Tomales Bay State Park;

Thence south 54 degrees 32 minutes west 1,320 feet along the prolongation of said tangent of Tomales Bay State Park boundary to the average high tide line on the shore of Tomales Bay;

Thence following the boundary of Tomales Bay State Park in a southerly direction to a point lying 105.4 feet north 41 degrees east of an unimproved road heading westerly and northerly from Pierce Point Road;

Thence south 41 degrees west 105.4 feet to a point on the north right-of-way of said unimproved road;

Thence southeasterly along the north right-of-way of said unimproved road and Pierce Point Road to a point at the southwest corner of Tomales Bay State Park at the junction of the Pierce Point Road and Sir Francis Drake Boulevard;

Thence due south to a point on the south right-of-way of said Sir Francis Drake Boulevard;

Thence southeasterly along said south right-of-way approximately 3,100 feet to a point;

Thence approximately south 19 degrees west approximately 300 feet;

Thence south approximately 400 feet;

Thence southwest to the most northerly corner of the Inverness watershed area;

Thence southerly and easterly along the west property line of the Inverness watershed area approximately 9,040 feet to a point near the

intersection of this property line with an unimproved road as shown on said boundary map;

Thence southerly along existing property lines that roughly follow said unimproved road to its intersection with Drakes Summit Road and to a point on the north right-of-way of Drakes Summit Road;

Thence easterly approximately 1,000 feet along the north right-of-way of said Drakes Summit Road to a point which is a property line corner at the intersection with an unimproved road to the south;

Thence southerly and easterly and then northerly, as shown approximately on said boundary map, along existing property lines to a point on the south right-of-way of the Bear Valley Road, approximately 1,500 feet southeast of its intersection with Sir Francis Drake Boulevard;

Thence easterly and southerly along said south right-of-way of Bear Valley Road to a point on a property line approximately 1,000 feet west of the intersection of Bear Valley Road and Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in the village of Olema;

Thence south approximately 1,700 feet to the northwest corner of property now owned by Helen U. and Mary S. Shafter;

Thence southwest and southeast along the west boundary of said Shafter property to the southwest corner of said Shafter property;

Thence approximately south 30 degrees east on a course approximately 1,700 feet to a point;

Thence approximately south 10 degrees east on a course to the centerline of Olema Creek;

Thence generally southeasterly up the centerline of Olema Creek to a point on the west right-of-way line of State Route Numbered 1;

Thence southeasterly along westerly right-of-way line to State Highway Numbered 1 to a point where a prolongation of the boundary line common to Rancho Punta de los Reyes (Sobrante) and Rancho Las Baulines would intersect right-of-way line of State Highway Numbered 1;

Thence southwesterly to and along said south boundary line of Rancho Punta de los Reyes (Sobrante) approximately 2,900 feet to a property corner;

Thence approximately south 38 degrees east approximately 1,500 feet to the centerline of Pine Gulch Creek;

Thence down the centerline of Pine Gulch Creek approximately 400 feet to the intersection with a side creek flowing from the west;

Thence up said side creek to its intersection with said south boundary line of Rancho Punta de los Reyes (Sobrante);

Thence southwest along said south boundary line of Rancho Punta de los Reyes to the point of beginning, containing approximately 53,000 acres. Notwithstanding the foregoing description, the Secretary is authorized to include within the Point Reyes National Seashore the entire tract of land owned by the Vedanta Society of Northern California west of the centerline of Olema Creek, in order to avoid a severance of said tract.

(b) The area referred to in subsection (a) shall include also a right-of-way, to be selected by the Secretary, of not more than 400 feet in width to the aforesaid tract from the intersection of Sir Francis Drake Boulevard and Haggerty Gulch.

Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to acquire, and it is the intent of Congress that he shall acquire as rapidly as appropriated funds become available for this purpose or as such acquisition can be accomplished by donation or with donated funds or by transfer, exchange, or otherwise the lands, waters, and other property, and improvements thereon and any interest therein, within the areas described in section 2 of this Act or which lie within

the boundaries of the seashore as established under section 5 of this Act (hereinafter referred to as "such area"). Any property, or interest therein, owned by a State or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within such area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of this Act. In exercising his authority to acquire property in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, the Secretary may enter into contracts requiring the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized by section 8 of this Act, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropriation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby incurred.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to pay for any acquisitions which he makes by purchase under this Act their fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, who may in his discretion base his determination on an independent appraisal obtained by him.

(c) In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property located within such area and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary within California and adjacent States, notwithstanding any other provision of law. The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value, provided that the Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such an exchange in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged.

SEC. 4. No parcel of more than five hundred acres within the zone of approximately twenty-six thousand acres depicted on map numbered NS-PR-7002, dated August 15, 1961, on file with the director, National Park Service, Washington, District of Columbia, exclusive of that land required to provide access for purposes of the national seashore, shall be acquired without the consent of the owner so long as it remains in its natural state, or is used exclusively for ranching and dairying purposes including housing directly incident thereto. The term "ranching and dairying purposes", as used herein, means such ranching and dairying, primarily for the production of food, as is presently practiced in the area.

"Ranching and dairying purposes."

In acquiring access roads within the pastoral zone, the Secretary shall give due consideration to existing ranching and dairying uses and shall not unnecessarily interfere with or damage such use.

SEC. 5. (a) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act and following the acquisition by the Secretary of an acreage in the area described in section 2 of this Act, that is in the opinion of the Secretary efficiently administrable to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall establish Point Reyes National Seashore by the publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register.

Publication in F. R.

(b) Such notice referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall contain a detailed description of the boundaries of the seashore which shall encompass an area as nearly as practicable identical to the area described in section 2 of this Act. The Secretary shall forthwith after the date of publication of such notice in the Federal Register (1) send a copy of such notice, together with a map showing such boundaries, by registered or certified mail to the Governor of the State and to the governing body of each of the political subdivisions involved; (2) cause a copy of such notice and map to be published in one or more newspapers which circulate in each of the localities; and (3) cause a certified copy of such notice, a copy of such map, and a copy of this Act to be recorded at the registry of deeds for the county involved.

Notification of Governor, etc.

Sec. 6. (a) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as "owner") of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term of fifty years. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

"Improved property."

(b) As used in this Act, the term "improved property" shall mean a private noncommercial dwelling, including the land on which it is situated, whose construction was begun before September 1, 1959, and structures accessory thereto (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as "dwelling"), together with such amount and locus of the property adjoining and in the same ownership as such dwelling as the Secretary designates to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of such dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use and occupancy. In making such designation the Secretary shall take into account the manner of noncommercial residential use and occupancy in which the dwelling and such adjoining property has usually been enjoyed by its owner or occupant.

16 USC 1.

Sec. 7. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the property acquired by the Secretary under this Act shall be administered by the Secretary, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with other laws of general application relating to the national park system as defined by the Act of August 8, 1953 (67 Stat. 496), except that authority otherwise available to the Secretary for the conservation and management of natural resources may be utilized to the extent he finds such authority will further the purposes of this Act.

16 USC 1c.

(b) The Secretary may permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the seashore in such areas and under such regulations as he may prescribe during open seasons prescribed by applicable local, State, and Federal law. The Secretary shall consult with officials of the State of California and any political subdivision thereof who have jurisdiction of hunting and fishing prior to the issuance of any such regulations, and the Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with such officials regarding such hunting and fishing as he may deem desirable.

Appropriation.

Sec. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, except that no more than \$14,000,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of land and waters and improvements thereon, and interests therein, and incidental costs relating thereto, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Approved September 13, 1962.



Public Law 89-666  
89th Congress, S. 1607  
October 15, 1966

## An Act

To amend the Act of September 13, 1962, authorizing the establishment of the Point Reyes National Seashore in the State of California, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 338) is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Strike subsection (b) of section 2 and substitute therefor: "The area referred to in subsection (a) shall also include a right-of-way to the aforesaid tract in the general vicinity of the northwesterly portion of the property known as 'Bear Valley Ranch', to be selected by the Secretary, of not more than four hundred feet in width, together with such adjoining lands as would be deprived of access by reason of the acquisition of such right-of-way." 16 USC 459c-1.

(b) In section 3 strike out "\$14,000,000" and substitute "\$19,135,000". 16 USC 459c-7.

Approved October 15, 1966.

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### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 2087 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).  
SENATE REPORT No. 1526 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):  
Aug. 29: Considered and passed Senate.  
Oct. 3: Considered and passed House, amended.  
Oct. 7: Senate concurred in House amendment.



Public Law 91-223  
91st Congress, H. R. 3786  
April 3, 1970

An Act

84 STAT. 90

To authorize the appropriation of additional funds necessary for acquisition of land at the Point Reyes National Seashore in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 of the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538), as amended (16 U.S.C. 459c-7), is amended (a) by deleting "\$19,135,000" and inserting "\$57,500,000", and (b) by changing the period at the end of the section to a colon and adding: "Provided, That no freehold, leasehold, or lesser interest in any lands hereafter acquired within the boundaries of the Point Reyes National Seashore shall be conveyed for residential or commercial purposes except for public accommodations, facilities, and services provided pursuant to the Act of October 9, 1965 (Public Law 89-249; 79 Stat. 969)."

Point Reyes  
National Sea-  
shore, Calif.  
Appropriation.  
80 Stat. 919.

16 USC 20.

Sec. 2. (a) Section 3(a) of the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538), is amended by striking out the words "Except as provided in section 4, the," in the first sentence and inserting the word "The" in lieu thereof.

16 USC 459c-2.

(b) Section 4 is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

(c) The remaining sections of the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538), are renumbered accordingly.

16 USC 459c-3.

Approved April 3, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 91-755 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
SENATE REPORT No. 91-758 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 115 (1970):  
Feb. 10, considered and passed House.  
Mar. 17, considered and passed Senate, amended.  
Mar. 19, House concurred in Senate amendment.



Public Law 93-550  
93rd Congress, H. R. 11013  
December 26, 1974

An Act

88 STAT. 1744

To designate certain lands in the Farallon National Wildlife Refuge, California, as wilderness; to add certain lands to the Point Reyes National Seashore; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. In accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Farallon National Wildlife Refuge, California, which comprise about one hundred and forty-one acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Farallon Wilderness—Proposed" and dated October 1969, and revised March 1970, are hereby designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 102. The area designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the Farallon Wilderness and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. Subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 533), describing the boundaries of the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) The area comprising that portion of the land and waters located on Point Reyes Peninsula, Marin County, California, which shall be known as the Point Reyes National Seashore, is described as the area within the boundaries generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Point Reyes National Seashore, Marin County, California", numbered 612-80,008-B, and dated August 1974, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior."

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Interior shall, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, publish an amended description of the boundaries of the Point Reyes National Seashore in the Federal Register, and thereafter he shall take such action with regard to such amended description and the map referred to in section 201 of this title as is required in the second sentence of subsection (b) of section 4 of the Act of September 13, 1962, as amended.

Approved December 26, 1974.

Farallon  
Wilderness,  
Calif., des-  
ignation;  
Point Reyes  
National Sea-  
shore, Calif.,  
additional  
lands.

Administra-  
tion.

16 USC 1131  
note.

16 USC  
459c-1.

Publication  
in Federal  
Register.

16 USC  
459c-4.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-968 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
SENATE REPORT No. 93-1221 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol 120 (1974):  
May 7, considered and passed House.  
Oct. 4, considered and passed Senate, amended.  
Dec. 11, House concurred in Senate amendment.

PRESERVATION OF TULE ELK POPULATION—  
CALIFORNIA

*For Legislative History of Act, see p. 3252*

Joint Resolution providing for Federal participation in preserving the Tule elk population in California.

Whereas, although Tule elk once roamed the central valleys of California in vast numbers, the species became nearly extinct during the latter part of the last century as a result of its native habitat being developed for agricultural purposes and urban growth; and

Whereas, although around 1870 the Tule elk population reached a low of approximately thirty animals, through the dedicated efforts of various citizen groups and individual cattlemen, the population has slowly recovered to a total of approximately six hundred animals, the majority of which may be found in free-roaming herds in the Owens Valley, at Cache Creek in Colusa County, California, a small number which are captive in the Tupman Refuge in Kern County, California; and

Whereas in 1971 the California Legislature, recognizing the threat to the Tule elk as a species, amended section 332 and enacted section 3951 of the Fish and Game Code which provide for the encouragement of a statewide population of Tule elk of not less than two thousand, if suitable areas can be found in California to accommodate such population in a healthy environment, and further fixed the population of the Tule elk in the Owens Valley at four hundred and ninety animals, or such greater number as might thereafter be determined by the California Department of Fish and Game, in accordance with game management principles, to be the Owens Valley holding capacity; and

Whereas the Tule elk is considered by the Department of the Interior to be a rare, though not endangered, species by reason of the steps taken by the State of California; and

Whereas the protection and maintenance of California's Tule elk in a free and wild state is of educational, scientific, and esthetic value to the people of the United States; and

Whereas there are Federal lands in the State of California (including, but not limited to, the San Luis National Wildlife Refuge, the Point Reyes National Seashore, various national forests and national parks, and Bureau of Land Management lands located in central California, as well as lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense such as Camp Pendleton, Camp Roberts, and Camp Hunter Liggett) which, together with adjacent lands in public and private ownership, offer a potential for increasing the Tule elk population in California to the two thousand level envisioned by the California Legislature: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it is the sense of Congress that the restoration and conservation of a Tule elk population in California of at least two thousand, except that the number of Tule elk in the Owens River Watershed area shall at no time exceed four hundred and ninety or such greater number which is determined by the State of California to be the maximum holding capacity of such area, is an appropriate national goal.

California.  
Tule elk  
population,  
preservation.  
16 USC 673d.

Cooperation.  
16 USC 673e.

Report to  
Congress.  
16 USC 673f.

Tule elk  
restoration and  
conservation  
plan.  
16 USC 673g.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Defense shall cooperate with the State of California in making the lands under their respective jurisdictions reasonably available for the preservation and grazing of Tule elk in such manner and to such extent as may be consistent with Federal law.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall submit, on or before the first of March of each year, a report to the Congress as to the estimated size and condition of the various Tule elk herds in California and the nature and condition of their respective habitats. The Secretary shall include in such report his determination as to whether or not the preservation of the Tule elk herd at its then-existing level is, or may be, endangered or threatened by actual or proposed changes in land use or land management practices on lands owned by any Federal, State, or local agency, together with his recommendations as to what Federal actions, if any, should be taken in order to preserve the Tule elk herds at the then-existing level or such other level as may be determined from time to time by the State of California.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior, in coordination with all Federal, State, and other officers having jurisdiction over lands on which Tule elk herds are located or lands which would provide suitable Tule elk habitat, shall develop a plan for Tule elk restoration and conservation, including habitat management, which shall be integrated with the comparable plans of State and local authorities in California. The Secretary's annual report to Congress shall describe the development and implementation of such plan.

Approved August 14, 1976.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:**

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-895 (Comm. on Merchant Marine and Fisheries).

SENATE REPORT No. 94-1120 (Comm. on Commerce).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 122 (1976):

Mar. 15, considered and passed House.

Aug. 6, considered and passed Senate.

Public Law 94-544  
94th Congress

An Act

To designate certain lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, as wilderness, amending the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538), as amended (16 U.S.C. 459c-6a), and for other purposes.

Oct. 18, 1976  
[H.R. 8002]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in furtherance of the purposes of the Point Reyes National Seashore Act (76 Stat. 538; 16 U.S.C. 459c), and of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131-36), and in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act, the following lands within the Point Reyes National Seashore are hereby designated as wilderness, and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act: those lands comprising twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising eight thousand and three acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Point Reyes National Seashore", numbered 612-90,000-B and dated September 1976, to be known as the Point Reyes Wilderness.

Point Reyes  
National  
Seashore, Calif.  
Certain lands  
designated as  
wilderness areas.  
16 USC 1132  
note.  
16 USC 1132.  
16 USC 1131  
note.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map of the wilderness area and a description of its boundaries with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such map and descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such map and descriptions may be made.

Map and  
description, filing  
with  
congressional  
committees.

SEC. 3. The area designated by this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of this Act, and, where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

Administration.

SEC. 4. (a) Amend the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538), as amended (16 U.S.C. 459c-6a), as follows:

16 USC 459c-6.

In section 6(a) insert immediately after the words "shall be administered by the Secretary," the words "without impairment of its natural values, in a manner which provides for such recreational, educational, historic preservation, interpretation, and scientific research opportunities as are consistent with, based upon, and supportive of the maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment within the area,".

(b) Add the following new section 7 and redesignate the existing section 7 as section 8:

16 USC 459c-7.

"Sec. 7. The Secretary shall designate the principal environmental education center within the seashore as 'The Clem Miller Environ-

The Clem Miller  
Environmental  
Education Center,  
designation.  
16 USC 459c-6a.

mental Education Center<sup>2</sup>, in commemoration of the vision and leadership which the late Representative Clem Miller gave to the creation and protection of Point Reyes National Seashore.<sup>3</sup>

Approved October 18, 1976.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:**

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-1680 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 122 (1976):

Sept. 29, considered and passed House.

Oct. 1, considered and passed Senate.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 12, No. 43:

Oct. 19, Presidential statement.

Note.—A change has been made in the slip law format to provide for one-time preparation of copy to be used for publication of both slip laws and the United States Statutes at Large volumes. Comments from users are invited by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Public Law 94-567  
94th Congress

An Act

Oct. 20, 1976  
[H.R. 13160]

To designate certain lands within units of the National Park System as wilderness; to revise the boundaries of certain of those units; and for other purposes.

<p>Wilderness areas. Designation. 16 USC 1132 note.</p>	<p><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness, and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act:</p>
<p>Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex.</p>	<p>(a) Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, wilderness comprising twenty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico", numbered 315-20,014-B and dated May 1976, to be known as the Bandelier Wilderness.</p>
<p>Gunnison National Monument, Colo.</p>	<p>(b) Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado, wilderness comprising eleven thousand one hundred and eighty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado", numbered 144-20,017 and dated May 1973, to be known as the Black Canyon of the Gunnison Wilderness.</p>
<p>Chiricahua National Monument, Ariz.</p>	<p>(c) Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona, wilderness comprising nine thousand four hundred and forty acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising two acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona", numbered 145-20,007-A and dated September 1973, to be known as the Chiricahua National Monument Wilderness.</p>
<p>Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo.</p>	<p>(d) Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado, wilderness comprising thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising six hundred and seventy acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado", numbered 140-20,006-C and dated February 1976, to be known as the Great Sand Dunes Wilderness.</p>
<p>Haleakala National Park, Hawaii.</p>	<p>(e) Haleakala National Park, Hawaii, wilderness comprising nineteen thousand two hundred and seventy acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising five thousand five hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Haleakala National Park, Hawaii", numbered 162-20,006-A and dated July 1972, to be known as the Haleakala Wilderness.</p>
<p>Isle Royale National Park, Mich.</p>	<p>(f) Isle Royale National Park, Michigan, wilderness comprising one hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising two hundred and thirty-one acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Isle Royale National Park, Michigan", numbered 139-20,004 and dated December 1974, to be known as the Isle Royale Wilderness.</p>
<p>Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif.</p>	<p>(g) Joshua Tree National Monument, California, wilderness comprising four hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising thirty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled</p>

"Wilderness Plan, Joshua Tree National Monument, California", numbered 156-20,003-D and dated May 1976, to be known as the Joshua Tree Wilderness.

(h) Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, wilderness comprising eight thousand one hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado", numbered 307-20,007-A and dated September 1972, to be known as the Mesa Verde Wilderness.

Mesa Verde  
National Park,  
Colo.

(i) Pinnacles National Monument, California, wilderness comprising twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-two acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising nine hundred and ninety acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Pinnacles National Monument, California", numbered 114-20,010-D and dated September 1975, to be known as the Pinnacles Wilderness.

Pinnacles  
National  
Monument, Calif.

(j) Saguaro National Monument, Arizona, wilderness comprising seventy-one thousand four hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Saguaro National Monument, Arizona", numbered 151-20,003-D and dated May 1976, to be known as the Saguaro Wilderness.

Saguaro National  
Monument, Ariz.

(k) Point Reyes National Seashore, California, wilderness comprising twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising eight thousand and three acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Point Reyes National Seashore", numbered 612-90,000-B and dated September 1976, to be known as the Point Reyes Wilderness.

Point Reyes  
National  
Seashore,  
Calif.

(l) Badlands National Monument, South Dakota, wilderness comprising sixty-four thousand two hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Badlands National Monument, South Dakota", numbered 137-20,010-B and dated May 1976, to be known as the Badlands Wilderness.

Badlands  
National  
Monument,  
S. Dak.

(m) Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, wilderness comprising seventy-nine thousand and nineteen acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising five hundred and sixty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Shenandoah National Park, Virginia", numbered 134-90,001 and dated June 1975, to be known as the Shenandoah Wilderness.

Shenandoah  
National Park,  
Va.

SEC. 2. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in this Act shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Superintendent of each area designated in the Act. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such maps and descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

Map and  
description,  
public inspection.

SEC. 3. All lands which represent potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness.

Publication in  
Federal Register.  
16 USC 1131  
note.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the following areas are hereby revised, and those lands depicted on the respective maps as wilderness or as potential wilderness addition are hereby so designated at such time and in such manner as provided for by this Act:

Boundary  
revision.

Isle Royale  
National Park,  
Mich.

(a) Isle Royale National Park, Michigan:  
The Act of March 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 138; 16 U.S.C. 408e-408h), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Insert the letter "(a)" before the second paragraph of the first section, redesignate subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) of that paragraph as "(1)", "(2)", "(3)", respectively, and add to that section the following new paragraph:

"(b) Gull Islands, containing approximately six acres, located in section 19, township 68 north, range 31 west, in Keweenaw County, Michigan."

16 USC 408g.

(2) Amend section 3 to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The boundaries of the Isle Royale National Park are hereby extended to include any submerged lands within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States within four and one-half miles of the shoreline of Isle Royale and the surrounding islands, including Passage Island and the Gull Islands, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to acquire title by donation to any such lands not now owned by the United States, the title to be satisfactory to him."

Pinnacles  
National  
Monument, Calif.

(b) Pinnacles National Monument, California:

(1) The boundary is hereby revised by adding the following described lands, totaling approximately one thousand seven hundred and seventeen and nine-tenths acres:

(a) Mount Diablo meridian, township 17 south, range 7 east: Section 1, east half east half, southwest quarter northeast quarter, and northwest quarter southeast quarter; section 12, east half northeast quarter, and northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 13, east half northeast quarter and northeast quarter southeast quarter.

(b) Township 16 south, range 7 east: Section 32, east half.

(c) Township 17 south, range 7 east: Section 4, west half; section 3, east half.

(d) Township 17 south, range 7 east: Section 6, southwest quarter southwest quarter; section 7, northwest quarter north half southwest quarter.

Publication in  
Federal Register.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior may make minor revisions in the monument boundary from time to time by publication in the Federal Register of a map or other boundary description, but the total area within the monument may not exceed sixteen thousand five hundred acres: *Provided, however*, That lands designated as wilderness pursuant to this Act may not be excluded from the monument. The monument shall hereafter be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

(3) In order to effectuate the purposes of this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase, transfer from any other Federal agency or exchange, lands and interests therein within the area hereafter encompassed by the monument boundary, except that property owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

Appropriation  
authorization.

(4) There are authorized to be appropriated, in addition to such sums as may heretofore have been appropriated, not to exceed \$955,000 for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands authorized by this subsection. No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be available prior to October 1, 1977.

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within two years after the date of enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, the area comprising approximately sixty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty acres located in the Coronado National Forest adjacent to Saguaro National Monument, Arizona, and identified on the map referred to in section 1(j) of this Act as the "Rincon Wilderness Study Area," and shall report his findings to the President. The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct his review in accordance with the provisions of subsections 3(b) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act, except that any reference in such subsections to areas in the national forests classified as "primitive" on the effective date of that Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the wilderness study area designated by this Act and except that the President shall advise the Congress of his recommendations with respect to this area within two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

Rincon  
Wilderness Study  
Area, suitability  
review.  
16 USC 1132  
note.

Report to  
President.  
16 USC 1132.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall give at least sixty days' advance public notice of any hearing or other public meeting relating to the review provided for by this section.

Hearings, notice.

SEC. 6. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and, where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

Administration.

SEC. 7. (a) Section 6(a) of the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538), as amended (16 U.S.C. 459c-6a) is amended by inserting "without impairment of its natural values, in a manner which provides for such recreational, educational, historic preservation, interpretation, and scientific research opportunities as are consistent with, based upon, and supportive of the maximum protection, restoration and preservation of the natural environment with the area" immediately after "shall be administered by the Secretary".

16 USC 459c-6.

(b) Add the following new section 7 and redesignate the existing section 7 as section 8:

16 USC 459c-7.

"SEC. 7. The Secretary shall designate the principal environmental education center within the Seashore as 'The Clem Miller Environmental Education Center,' in commemoration of the vision and leadership which the late Representative Clem Miller gave to the creation and protection of Point Reyes National Seashore."

The Clem Miller  
Environmental  
Education  
Center,  
designation.  
16 USC 459c-7a.  
Whiskey  
Mountain Area,  
classification as a  
primitive area.

SEC. 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any designation of the lands in the Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, known as the Whiskey Mountain Area, comprising approximately six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres and depicted as the "Whiskey Mountain Area—Glacier Primitive Area" on a map entitled "Proposed Glacier Wilderness and Glacier Primitive Area", dated September 23, 1976, on file in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, shall be classified as a primitive area until the Secretary of Agriculture or his designee determines otherwise pursuant to classification procedures for national forest primitive areas. Provisions of any other Act designating the Fitzpatrick Wil-

derness in said Forest shall continue to be effective only for the approximately one hundred and ninety-one thousand one hundred and three acres depicted as the "Proposed Glacier Wilderness" on said map.

Approved October 20, 1976.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:**

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-1427 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 94-1357 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 122 (1976):

Sept. 22, considered and passed House.

Oct. 1, considered and passed Senate, amended; House agreed to Senate amendments.

Note.—A change has been made in the slip law format to provide for one-time preparation of copy to be used for publication of both slip laws and the United States Statutes at Large volumes. Comments from users are invited by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

## CHAPTER 983

*An act to convey certain tide and submerged lands to the United States in furtherance of the Point Reyes National Seashore.*

[Approved by Governor July 9, 1955. Filed with Secretary of State July 9, 1955.]

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby granted to the United States, subject to the limitations which are described in Section 2 of this act, all of the right, title, and interest of the State of California, held by the state by virtue of its sovereignty in and to all of the tide and submerged lands or other lands beneath navigable waters situated within the boundaries of the Point Reyes National Seashore which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish by authority of Public Law 87-657, 76 Stat. 538, and as such boundaries exist on the effective date of this act.

SEC. 2. There is hereby excepted and reserved to the State all deposits of minerals, including oil and gas, in the lands, and to the state, or persons authorized by the state, the right to prospect for, mine, and remove such deposits from the lands; provided, that no well or drilling operations of any kind shall be conducted upon the surface of such lands.

SEC. 3. There is hereby reserved to the people of the state the right to fish in the waters underlying the lands described in Section 1.

SEC. 4. If the United States ceases to use the lands for public purposes, all right, title and interest of the United States in and to such lands shall cease and the lands shall revert and rest in the state.

SEC. 5. The United States shall survey and monument the granted lands and record a description and plat thereof in the office of the County Recorder of Marin County.

APPROVAL:

The foregoing Plat and Description, when recorded with the County Recorder, Marin County, California, fulfills the requirements of Section 5, Chapter 983, Statutes of 1965 of the California Legislature.

Meeting of August 29, 1974

State Lands Commission

By: E. N. Gladish

Executive Officer

THIS SURVEY MADE BY ME OR UNDER  
MY DIRECTION IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE  
REQUEST OF THE U.S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
CONTRACT NO. 14-10-8530-9 DATED JUNE 29, 1972.



Howard W. Waite

RCE 19016

PLAT  
OF  
CALIFORNIA STATE TIDE  
AND SUBMERGED LANDS  
WITHIN THE  
POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE  
MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
GRANTED  
TO THE  
UNITED STATES  
BY THE  
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE  
STATUTES OF 1965 - CHAPTER 983

## PLANNING TEAM

Rolf Diamant, Landscape Architect, GGNRA  
Nancy Fries, Ecologist, Denver Service Center  
Ruth Kilday, Advisory Commission Liaison, GGNRA  
Greg Moore, Park Planner, GGNRA  
Doug Nadeau, Planning Coordinator GGNRA  
John Sansing, Superintendent, Point Reyes National Seashore  
Ron Treabess, Project Manager, Denver Service Center

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics and editorial staffs of the Denver Service Center. NPS 1669