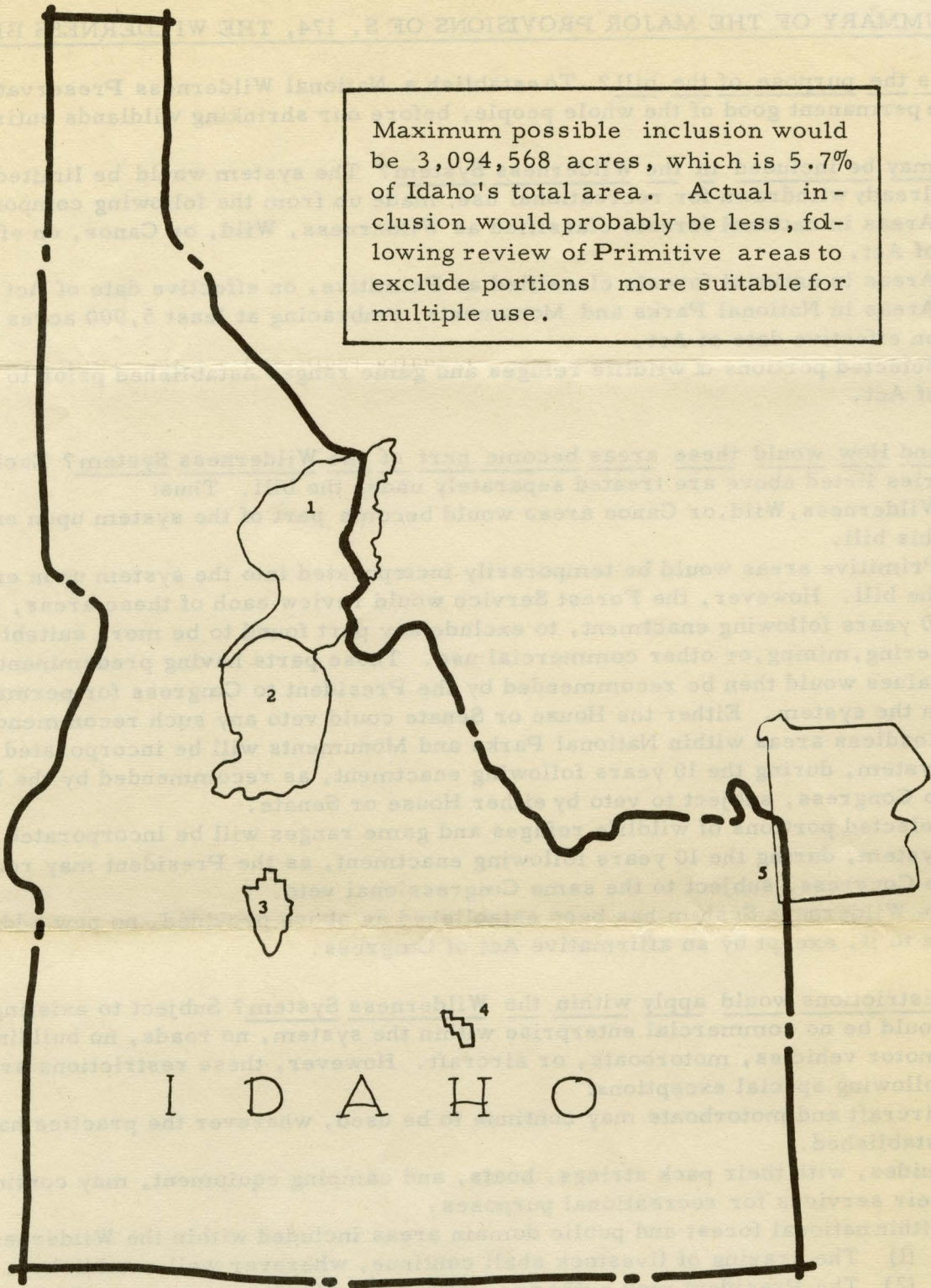


ONLY FIVE AREAS IN IDAHO  
WOULD BE AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED WILDERNESS BILL



All areas affected by the Wilderness Bill have already been withdrawn as Primitive Areas, National Monuments, or National Parks, As shown in the map above they are:

1. Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area (National Forest) (also in Montana)	1,581,210
2. Idaho Primitive Area (National Forest) . . . . .	1,232,744
3. Sawtooth Primitive Area (National Forest) . . . . .	200,942
4. Craters of the Moon National Monument. . . . .	48,184
5. Yellowstone National Park (also in Montana and Wyoming). . . . .	31,488
Total. . . . .	<u>3,094,568</u>

NO INTERFERENCE WITH IDAHO'S ECONOMY

Passage of the Wilderness Bill would have no dislocating effect whatever on Idaho's economy, since lumbering is presently prohibited, and no mines are operating in any of the areas which could be included in the Wilderness System. Such grazing as now occurs in these areas would not be affected by the bill.

SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR PROVISIONS OF S. 174, THE WILDERNESS BILL

1. What is the purpose of the bill? To establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, before our shrinking wildlands entirely disappear.
2. What may be included in the Wilderness System? The system would be limited to Federal land already withdrawn for recreational use; made up from the following components.
  - (a) Areas in national forests classified as Wilderness, Wild, or Canoe, on effective date of Act.
  - (b) Areas in national forests classified as Primitive, on effective date of Act.
  - (c) Areas in National Parks and Monuments, embracing at least 5,000 acres without roads, on effective date of Act.
  - (d) Selected portions of wildlife refuges and game ranges established prior to effective date of Act.
3. When and How would these areas become part of the Wilderness System? Each of the four categories listed above are treated separately under the bill. Thus:
  - (a) Wilderness, Wild, or Canoe areas would become part of the system upon enactment of this bill.
  - (b) Primitive areas would be temporarily incorporated into the system upon enactment of the bill. However, the Forest Service would review each of these areas, during the 10 years following enactment, to exclude any part found to be more suitable for lumbering, mining, or other commercial use. Those parts having predominant wilderness values would then be recommended by the President to Congress for permanent retention in the system. Either the House or Senate could veto any such recommendation.
  - (c) Roadless areas within National Parks and Monuments will be incorporated into the system, during the 10 years following enactment, as recommended by the President to Congress, subject to veto by either House or Senate.
  - (d) Selected portions of wildlife refuges and game ranges will be incorporated into the system, during the 10 years following enactment, as the President may recommend to Congress, subject to the same Congressional veto.

Once the Wilderness System has been established as above provided, no new additions may be made to it, except by an affirmative Act of Congress.
4. What restrictions would apply within the Wilderness System? Subject to existing rights, there would be no commercial enterprise within the system, no roads, no buildings, and no use of motor vehicles, motorboats, or aircraft. However, these restrictions are subject to the following special exceptions:
  - (a) Aircraft and motorboats may continue to be used, wherever the practice has become established.
  - (b) Guides, with their pack strings, boats, and camping equipment, may continue to furnish their services for recreational purposes.
  - (c) Within national forest and public domain areas included within the Wilderness System:
    - (1) The grazing of livestock shall continue, wherever well established.
    - (2) The President may authorize, within specific areas, prospecting, mining, reservoirs, water conservation works, transmission lines, and such roads as may be essential to develop and use them, wherever he determines such use will better serve the public interest than its denial.
5. What general exceptions are made by the bill? The bill expressly allows for the following:
  - (a) Such measures may be taken within the wilderness system as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and disease.
  - (b) The jurisdiction of the States with respect to fish and wildlife in the national forests is left untouched by the bill.
  - (c) Within National Forests and public domain areas in the Wilderness System, any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or water resources, will be lawful if carried on in a manner not incompatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.
  - (d) Application of State water laws within the wilderness system are not affected by the bill.
  - (e) The jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission to license dam construction is not affected by the bill.