

Results of a mineral appraisal by Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines was placed in the hearing record (page 66 of public hearing record). This statement states that of the mineral resources known to be present, only clay and peat occur in sufficient volumes to be of possible economic significance.

SUMMARY

The final wilderness record contains approximately 6,500 pages of statements, testimony, index, public information materials and Bureau reports. All but three statements are in favor of wilderness classification.

About 10 percent of the statements were clearly against the jetport possibility, and were in favor of wilderness because they obviously felt it would eliminate construction of a jetport in the Great Swamp. Nearly 1,000 statements urged consideration of the Harding unit as wilderness.

[S. 3343, 90th Cong., second sess.]

A BILL To designate certain lands in the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Indian River County, Florida, as wilderness

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, 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 Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Florida, which comprise about four hundred and three acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Pelican Island Wilderness—Proposed" and dated July 1967 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. 2. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the "Pelican Island Wilderness" and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.

SEC. 3. Except as necessary to meet minimum requirements in connection with the purposes for which the area is administered (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of motorized transport, and no structure or installation within the area designated as wilderness by this Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 13, 1968.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I recommend the establishment of the Pelican Island Wilderness within the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Indian River County, Florida, as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge was established by President Theodore Roosevelt by an Executive order of March 13, 1903, and was subsequently enlarged by Executive Order No. 1014 of January 26, 1909, and Public Land Order No. 3276 of November 29, 1963. It was the first national wildlife refuge of a system that has since grown to be the most far-reaching and comprehensive wildlife resource management program in the history of mankind. It is particularly fitting, therefore, that this historical wildlife refuge be the first proposal recommended by the Department of the Interior for designation as wilderness.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), a public notice was issued on January 23, 1967, of the proposed Pelican Island Wilderness, and a public hearing was held in Vero Beach, Florida, on April 5, 1967. The hearing record was held open to provide additional opportunity for written expression by interested citizens until June 1, 1967.