

protection of the nesting birds. Public use will be by special permit only. Uses will generally be limited to those of an educational and scientific nature.

D. THE WILDERNESS RECORD

In accordance with section 3(d)(1)(B) of the Wilderness Act, a public hearing was held in Petoskey, Michigan, on March 29, 1967. Mr. Daniel H. Janzen, former Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, was the hearing officer. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife was represented by Mr. Frank Martin, Assistant Supervisor, Division of Refuges, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

1. *The public hearing transcript*

A total of 15 people was present at the hearing. Seven presented statements as individuals, all favoring the wilderness proposal. The main reason given was that wilderness designation would provide added protection for the islands.

Four organizations—the Michigan United Conservation Clubs, the Wilderness Society, the Michigan Natural Areas Council, and the United Church Women—provided statements at the hearing. All favored the wilderness proposal primarily in order to protect our national heritage and to provide additional protection for the islands.

2. *Communications from citizens*

Sixty-two persons submitted written statements concerning the Michigan Islands Wilderness study. All but two supported wilderness designation for the islands.

Those in favor of the proposal emphasized the fact that areas in pristine condition are becoming exceedingly rare and the need for them to have statutory protection.

The two persons in opposition to the wilderness proposal feel that the islands are too small and are therefore not suitable for designation as wilderness. One of them believes that wilderness status for the islands will attract more public use and thus cause increased disturbance to the islands.

3. *Communications from organizations*

Twelve organizations submitted written statements in favor of the wilderness proposal. Their main contention was that giving the islands wilderness status would assure the preservation of them in their present state.

4. *Comments of elected officials*

A member of the local school board spoke on behalf of the school district in favor of the wilderness proposal. No other officials expressed a view.

5. *State agencies*

The Director of the Michigan Department of Conservation approved the inclusion of the Michigan Islands in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

6. *Federal agencies*

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation provided a statement favoring wilderness status for the islands. It is their opinion that, although the islands are small and have a very limited wilderness type carrying capacity for people, the birds that nest, brood and rest on them bring joy and pleasure to many people at distant places.

The U.S. Geological Survey made a study of the mineral resource potential of the islands. None of the islands has any recorded mineral production. The mineral resource potential of the three islands is considered to be poor.

CHANGES IN WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES AFTER THE PUBLIC HEARING

There have been no modifications or adjustments of the boundary of the proposed wilderness from that presented at the public hearing.

SYNOPSIS OF WISCONSIN ISLANDS WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

A. BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Islands Wilderness Study Area is composed of Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wildlife Refuges in Door County, Wisconsin. The refuges total 29 acres of limestone rock in Lake Michigan. They were selected for wilderness study because, as islands, they met the initial requirement for review.