

PART IV

LEGISLATION PROPOSED TO CREATE A NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK
A Presentation and Explanation of the Specific Statute Proposed

J. Michael McCloskey

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4.1. Organization of the Draft Statute

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Section 3. Park and Recreation Area to Be Administered by National Park Service Under General Administrative Laws, Excepting That: (1) Prospecting for Rare Minerals Necessary for Defense Can Be Authorized; (2) Former Roadless Areas Will Continue To Be Managed As Such; (3) North Cross State Highway Can Be Completed; (4) Through Roads Not Subject To Park Tolls, and Concurrent State Police Jurisdiction Retained; (5) Commercial Boat and Air Service on Lake Chelan Can Be Continued; (6) Hunting Will Be Permitted Within the Recreation Area, With State Officials to be Consulted in Prescribing Hunting Regulations.

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Section 8. Necessary Appropriations Authorized. Preference to Local Contractors in Construction, and to Local Labor in Employment.

4.3. Explanation of Its Provisions

This section of this part of the prospectus is designed to explain the provisions of a proposed statute to create a North Cascades National Park.

Such a park was first proposed by the Mazamas in 1906, and following that the first director of the National Park Service, Stephen Mather, planned an investigation of the park potential of the area in 1916. The next year the writer Mary Roberts Rinehart endorsed the idea of such a park in the Cosmopolitan Magazine serialized account of a trip she made into the area. In 1919, the Yakima and Spokane Chambers

of Commerce called for the creation of a national park in the region. In the 1920's, The Mountaineers focused attention on the need for preserving the North Cascades, and in 1929 Willard Van Name called again for the creation of a North Cascades National Park in his famous book the Vanishing Forest Reserves. In June of 1937, the director of the Park Service, Arno Cammerer, appointed a special committee headed by O. A. Tomlinson, the Superintendent of Mt. Rainier National Park, to further investigate the national park potential of the area. In November of 1937, the committee reported back that "the area is unquestionably of national park caliber, is more valuable used as such than for any other use now ascertainable, and should receive park status under the National Park Service as the agency set up for providing highest conservational use and protection." Though the area the committee studied covered more than twice the area now proposed for park status, their assessment of the significance of the area remains valid for the core of that area now under consideration. In its report, the committee said such a North Cascades Park "will outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States."

Weldon Heald explained the basis of this assessment in a 1949 book on The Cascades, in giving a summary description of the area. He said it "is packed solidly with hundreds of square miles of soaring peaks massed together in lines, groups, and knots. They rise steeply thousands of feet from narrow valleys clothed in a jungle-like growth of huge evergreens and tangled underbrush.....Hundreds of glaciers mantle the summits, hang high in cirques under rocky ridges, and stream down the mountain sides into the valleys. There are probably twice - possibly three times - as many glaciers in this one area as in all the other ranges of the United States put together.....And hidden away among these twisted, convoluted mountains are enough lakes, meadows, waterfalls, alpine basins, and sweeping panoramas to keep the lover of the outdoors busy for a lifetime."

Impressed by these evaluations, the Park Service looked at the area again in a 1946 survey of possible new parks. Bills to authorize detailed studies of the park

potential of the area were introduced by Washington Congressmen in the 86th and 87th Congresses. This prospectus presents a sample draft of a specific bill proposed for introduction in the near future. How the provisions of this bill would actually operate will now be explained.

Section 1.

Section 1 designates a defined area as a public park, withdrawing it in the standard manner from the application of laws for the disposal of public lands. The area designated as a public park is divided into two divisions with different names. The larger division on the west will be known as the North Cascades National Park and, as section 3 specifies, will be managed in the manner of most national parks. The smaller division on the east will be known as the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area and will be managed in the same manner as the larger division with one exception. That exception is that the hunting of deer and other game animals will be permitted within its boundaries (see section 3).

The boundaries that section 1 delineates were chosen in terms of four main criteria. The first criterion used was: the inclusion of the natural features desirable for a viable and logical national park. The application of this criterion involved consideration of which scenic features merited inclusion in terms of national park standards,^{4.1} the provision of sufficient utility space and of access corridors, the selection of boundaries which would be easily administrable, developing a relatively compact total boundary shape with few projections and intrusions, and evaluating the potential worth of scenic areas that had been subjected to past disturbance by man. In the case of these latter areas, judgments were made by discounting the potential scenic and park value of an area by the difficulty of rehabilitation.

4.1. A succinct statement of what these standards are can be found in a 1936 statement of the Director of the National Park Service; "National Parks are spacious land areas, distinguished by scenic beauty or natural wonders, so outstandingly superior in quality to average examples of their several types as to be distinctly national in importance and interest, justifying their preservation in an unimpaired state as part of a national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of all the people for all time."

The second criterion used was: the extension of national park protection to areas of significant scenic value that might otherwise be subject to future impairment. For example, access corridors that would otherwise be logged in the future were added in some cases. However, high alpine areas were not always included because of their scenery if no future threat were discerned. Thus, a principle of "effectiveness" in protection was applied.

The third criterion used was: the minimization of conflicts with alternative commodity resources where that could be done in keeping with the first two criteria. Thus, where a boundary could be moved slightly to avoid a valuable mineral deposit, timber stand, water power site, private holding, grazing or hunting area, and effective protection could still be extended to scenic resources and the land necessary for the park be acquired, then that was done.

The fourth criterion used was: the choice of boundary lines that would be workable. To be workable, it was felt that boundary lines should be readily recognizable on the ground, that they should follow topographical features where possible, that they should be capable of precise legal description, and that they should tend to minimize management problems stemming from abutting jurisdictions.

These criteria were applied to fix specific boundaries around the general areas historically of greatest interest for their scenic and wilderness qualities. The areas of greatest historic interest are those contained in the 1937 national park study, the 1938 wilderness study that Robert Marshall did for the Forest Service, and the 1958 study that David Simons did independently in connection with the reclassification of the Glacier Peak Limited Area. All three studies pointed to the inadequacy of Forest Service classifications then existing in the area, the 1931 Glacier Peak Recreation Area (233,600 acres), the 1940 Glacier Peak Limited Area (352,000 acres), and the 1959 proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (422,925 acres) and final 1960 Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (458,505 acres) as prefigured in the tentative 1957 proposal. All three studies pointed to the need for protecting the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek area and the upper Stehekin valley, as well as portions

of the northeastern valleys of Early Winters Creek and the West Fork of the Methow River. The Park Service and Simons, in addition, called for special protection for the lower Stehekin Valley and upper Lake Chelan area, and for more of the west side approach valleys of the Cascade, Suiattle, Whitechuck, and Sauk rivers and for the southeastern valleys of the Entiat, Chiwawa, and White rivers. These areas which historically have been recognized as outstanding in value but which have been omitted from special protection under Forest Service administration form the basis of the proposed park area in combination with the acreage in the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Together they embrace the scenic entity which exists and which should be protected as a unit as only the National Park Service can.

The scenic entity now proposed for park status consists of 1,308,186 acres, 458,505 acres within the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and 849,681 acres in the added areas.^{4.2} This park would be the seventh largest unit in the national park system and the fourth largest national park (behind Yellowstone, Mt. McKinley, and Everglades). It would be less than half the size, though, of the largest unit in the system (Katmai National Monument), but nearly half again as large as the largest unit presently in Washington state, Olympic National Park (896,599 acres).

The proposed park would be located in five counties: Whatcom (49,526 acres), Skagit (273,519 acres), Snohomish (283,764 acres), Chelan (643,429 acres), and Okanogan (57,948 acres). The acreage for the park would be taken from four national forests: Mt. Baker (590,214 acres), Snoqualmie (16,595 acres), Wenatchee (administered areas) (643,429 acres), and Okanogan (administered areas) (57,948 acres). Thus 606,809 acres of the park would be on the west slope and 701,377 acres on the east slope.

As a result of the creation of the park, the percentage of reserved land in each county would be as follows: 34.9% in Whatcom County (now 31.2%); 24.7% in Skagit County (now 6.8%); 23.9% in Snohomish County (now 9.5%); 41.1% in Chelan County

4.2. Acreages computed in terms of boundaries depicted on Forest Series maps ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the mile) for Mt. Baker National Forest (1957), Snoqualmie National Forest (1958), Wenatchee National Forest (1957) and Okanogan National Forest (1960).

(now 22.5%); and 12.7% in Okanogan County (now 10.5%).^{4.3}

The area to be open to hunting (Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area) would consist of 269,521 acres, or 21 percent of the total acreage. This area would have 211,573 acres in Chelan County on land presently administered by the Wenatchee National Forest, and 57,948 acres in Okanogan County on land now in the Okanogan National Forest. Thus, all land being transferred to the National Park Service by this legislation within Okanogan County would remain open to hunting. 33 percent of the land in Chelan County proposed for transfer to the Park Service would be open to hunting. No hunting is proposed on the west side of the Cascade Crest because absence of suitable deer habitat there has resulted in sparse deer population and little established hunting.

The boundaries of the proposed park run along the following specific features for the reasons indicated.

The first leg of the boundary runs eastward from Diablo Dam on the Skagit River along Ross Dam and up Ruby Creek to Mill Creek. This leg is the northern boundary enclosing the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek unit. It embraces the three principal drainages flowing north from the Cascade divide and the Eldorado-Boston Peak-Mt. Logan massif, the drainages of Thunder Creek, Panther Creek, and Granite Creek. All have high recreational value as access corridors.

The next leg of the boundary, in a clockwise direction, is the southeasterly leg running along Majestic Mt. ridge, west of Mill Creek, to the Cascade divide. The leg stops the eastward extension of the park on the north at a point where an

4.3. Total acreages of reserved land by counties under both the Forest Service and the National Park Service under this park proposal would be as follows: Whatcom Co., with the park 478,016 acres, now 428,490 acres (North Cascades Primitive Area, North Fork Nooksack Natural Area); Skagit County, with the park 273,519 acres, now 76,320 acres (Glacier Peak Wilderness Area); Snohomish County, with the park 318,114 acres, now 126,770 acres (Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Monte Cristo Limited Area, Alpine Lakes Limited Area, Lake 22 Natural Area, and Long Creek Natural Area); Chelan County, with the park, 763,189 acres, now 418,739 acres (Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Alpine Lakes Limited Area, Tumwater Botanical Area); Okanogan County, with the park 427,948 acres, now 370,000 acres (North Cascades Primitive Area).

For statistics on impact of park on local economies, see Part V of this prospectus.

area with a considerable history of mining activity - the Slate Creek mining district - begins, leaving the great preponderance of this district outside of the park. However, it does run far enough east to place all of the Granite Creek drainage in the park.

The next leg of the boundary runs eastward in a stair-step fashion along Hancock Ridge and then, dropping down, along Delancy Ridge, to include the upper halves of both the West Fork of the Methow River and Early Winters Creek. Both are prime approach corridors from the east, and Early Winters Creek particularly needs protection as the scenic route for the North Cross State Highway.

The next leg runs southward paralleling the Okanogan County line, a bit to the east, through Silver Star Mountain and Crescent Mountain to a point of joinder with the county line just north of Reynolds Peak. This leg embraces the headwaters of the Twisp River and South Creek, which have high scenic values, and provides an eastside buffer of a mile or two to the high country along the Okanogan-Chelan county line. The boundary, incidentally, carefully avoids known mineral deposits on Gilbert and Crescent Mountains.

From Reynolds Peak, the line runs in a long southeast leg along the Sawtooth Ridge above Lake Chelan's east shore to approximately the mid-point in the lake near Safety Harbor Creek. However, this leg does dip a bit further eastward at the outset to enclose the headwaters of War Creek, which are quite attractive. This whole leg is designed to add the upper Lake Chelan unit to the park. The boundary running down to the lake near Safety Harbor Creek is routed especially to avoid a pipeline, a stand of Ponderosa Pine, and Miners Basin, all within the drainage of Safety Harbor Creek. The boundary turns westward at this point to avoid these commodity resources and in deference to the road net and developments which penetrate up to this point.

The next long leg of the boundary runs in a southwesterly direction from Lake Chelan to just west of Lake Wenatchee, cutting at right angles across the drainages of the Entiat, Chiwawa, and White rivers. This leg adds the unspoiled upper reaches of these stream courses, leading into the scenic core of the Glacier Peak Area, to the park. The Entiat River will provide prime living space within the park for

overnight camps and facilities, readily accomodating visitor overflow from the Lake Chelan area. It leads directly to such scenic climax points as the Ice Lakes, Entiat Meadows, and the wild North Fork of the Entiat River. The Chiwawa valley provides the most suitable route for an east-slope scenic display road, with the existing road now running deep into the high country to the site of the former Trinity mine. The route passes through semi-alpine forests sprinkled with frequent meadows, affording many appealing camp sites. Logging in this valley would impair the scenic mood of the country and raise the danger of eroding the loose soils of the valley sides. The White River offers ample attractive bottom land for developed facilities, such as resorts, in a location in close proximity to principal highway and rail connections (U.S. Route 2 and Great Northern R.R., 11 miles away at the Lake Wenatchee cutoff). The boundary line, for the leg adding these valleys, runs across them on a combination of lateral ridges and occasional creeklines and follows the approximate line where steeper, more scenic country begins and existing developments grow sparse.

The next boundary leg runs westward to the Cascade divide along Wenatchee Ridge and then along the ridge south of Cady Creek. At mid-point, it follows the southern boundary of the Wilderness Area for a few miles. It is designed to put most of the White River drainage in the park and the upper reaches of the Little Wenatchee River and Cady Creek. Cady Creek offers a potential route for an eastern outlet of a peripheral parkway across Cady Pass from the west via Quartz Creek and Pass Creek. These peripheral areas are valuable for display roads and again for facilities for developed recreation.

From the Cascade divide, the boundary next jogs out West Cady Ridge and then up Storm Ridge to near Kyes Peak. This leg of the boundary encloses the area just referred to as the potential route for a peripheral parkway. The parkway would run up Cadet Creek from the North Fork of the Sauk River and then across Curry Gap (3950 feet) and down Quartz Creek and east along Pass Creek to Cady Pass (4450 feet). The route across Curry Gap would provide spectacular views of the Mone Cristo Peaks and

icefields. The parkway runs through country still in pristine condition.

From Kyes Peak, the boundary makes a circuit around three sides of the Monte Cristo mining district to exclude most of that area from the park. It first runs north to Cadet Peak and then follows around the edge of private mining patents, running through Foggy Peak, and then west two miles, and back south to Silvertip Peak. Though the Monte Cristo district is most scenic, the amount of private holding plus the degree of mineralization militate against its inclusion in the park in view of the fact that it is a peripheral area. The 1937 Park Service study also suggested omitting this area from the park for these reasons.

From Silvertip Peak, the boundary runs generally to the northwest in a leg along the Del Campo Peak-Vesper Peak-Big Four Mountain ridge to a point on the South Fork of the Stillaguamish River just west of Big Four. The boundary is specifically drawn however, along surveyed section lines marking the exterior boundary of the Mt. Baker National Forest along this route. The boundary is drawn to miss most of the Silverton mining district. This leg is designed to place the Mountain Loop Highway in the park as an outstanding display parkway, with a number of opportunities for important peripheral facilities as at Big Four. It is recognized, however, that some considerable restocking of cut-over sections in the area, as along Elliot Creek, will be required.

The next boundary leg runs north four miles and east five miles to the Sauk River to place an integral part of the scenery for the Mountain Loop Highway within the park, the Stillaguamish Peak, Dickerman Mountain, and Falls Creek complex. This area abuts the loop highway on the west and north and invites visitation from the highway. This boundary leg also places the North Fork of the Sauk River well within the park. This area, particularly around Sloan Peak and Bedal Peak, is most scenic, but has been subjected to recent logging and will need rehabilitation.

The next boundary leg jogs northeast around Pugh Mountain to the Whitechuck River. The boundary is designed to extend protection to the east side of Pugh Mountain and to Pugh Creek, which have not yet been logged, but is designed to exclude the

Whitechuck valley itself west of Pugh Creek, as unneeded for a viable park.

From the Whitechuck River, the boundary runs due north for fifteen miles along surveyed section lines. As the boundary direction runs at right angles to the direction of the drainage systems, somewhat arbitrary boundary lines must be chosen. The line chosen is designed to protect the entire drainages of Buck Creek and Lime Creek, flowing into the Suiattle River, and to provide an adequate setting for recreational use of Meadow Mountain, with the route up it from the Whitechuck River. These drainages and the Meadow Mountain area all have significant scenic and recreational values. The Buck Creek drainage is particularly outstanding, dead-ending against the Snowking Mountain- Mt. Buckindy massif. However, much of the valley floor of the Suiattle itself has been cut over some and will need rehabilitation.

The next boundary leg loops westward to embrace upper Illabot Creek, flowing west off Snowking Mountain, and the lake complex north of the creek (Jordan Lakes, Falls Lakes, and Granite Lakes), and then it swings back to the Cascade River just downstream from Marble Creek. This boundary leg includes just a little more of upper Illabot Creek than the present Wilderness Area does and a few more lakes, and then it places all of the Cascade River drainage within present national forest boundaries within the park. Though the Cascade River drainage has been subjected to considerable logging in the past, its scenic potential is so valuable that it is felt that rehabilitation is fully warranted and that the prospects for rapid regeneration are good. Marble Creek is such a spectacular approach route to the Eldorado massif that rehabilitation and future protection of this route is thought to be unquestionably warranted also.

The final leg of the boundary runs from the Cascade River out along Teebone Ridge through Little Devil Peak, and then runs across upper Newhalem Creek to Colonial Peak and Pyramid Creek, and then down to the Skagit River, back to the point of beginning at Diablo Dam. This final leg provides a proper protective setting for the scenery around Eldorado Mountain and includes Snowfield and Colonial Peaks too. Upper Newhalem Creek is a fine approach corridor to these mountains from the north and

deserves rehabilitation and protection (it has been logged some recently).

The boundary of the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area, where hunting is to be allowed, was chosen with four primary considerations in mind. First, it was recognized that the east side deer herds migrate in and out of the proposed park area seasonally from summer to winter pastures and then back again. Second, it was recognized that a certain periodic reduction in deer herds is necessary to protect orchardists in winter foraging areas along east side river bottoms from excessive damages from browsing deer. Third, it was recognized that a well established sports hunting industry exists in this east side area, with Okanogan and Chelan counties having the highest annual deer kills of any two contiguous counties in Washington state (13,480 deer in 1961). The provision of a recreation zone where such hunting would be permitted to continue was suggested by the Leopold Report (Wildlife Management in the National Parks) recently submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. That report pointed out that "...portions of several proposed parks are so firmly established as traditional hunting grounds that impending closure of hunting may preclude public acceptance of park status. In such cases it may be necessary to designate core areas as national parks in every sense of the word, establishing protective buffer zones in the form of national recreation areas where hunting is permitted." As a fourth consideration, it was recognized that most hunting within the proposed park area in these two counties is done within the proximity of a few miles of a present roadway.

With these considerations in mind, an east side hunting area has been designed which should secure an adequate annual deer harvest, under varying yearly migration patterns, and which should affect a minimum change in present hunting practices. However, most of the September high hunt area, south of the North Cascades Primitive Area, will be eliminated, though some will remain at the south in the Entiat Mts. Moreover, the Alpine Lakes high hunt area to the south will still remain. In addition, one small Mountain Goat hunting unit will be eliminated, Goat Area No. 21- Stehekin River Area (25 permits) where goats are rare. Also portions of units 1, 7, and 8 will be eliminated, though much of them will remain.

The hunting area boundaries designated include all of Okanogan County, which is within the park, and then include the east bank of the Lake Chelan drainage from a point, a little south of the town of Stehekin, southward. Moreover, upper Boulder Creek, above Stehekin, is included for hunters crossing over from the Twisp River on the east. The Stehekin valley and the town of Stehekin are excluded from the hunting area to minimize conflicts with fall park visitors in this more intensively occupied area. The Railroad Creek valley, with the Lutheran Holden Village, is excluded for the same reason. The interior hunting boundary then runs from the east bank of Lake Chelan southwest along a line just north of Domke Lake to the Chelan Mountains. Thus the west bank of Lake Chelan south of Domke Lake is open to hunting. Then the boundary runs eastward along the Chelan Mountain crest to Phelps Ridge and then down the ridge to Trinity and from there then down the Chiwawa River to the exterior boundary, near the Rock Creek Guard Station. Thus, the entire drainage of the Entiat River will be open to hunting, as well as the east side of the Chiwawa drainage, including Rock Creek and Phelps Creek. The west side of the Chiwawa River is closed to hunting to minimize conflicts with hikers entering the Napeequa valley from the east via Little Giant Pass and with those going into Shaefer Lake.

Section 2.

Section 2 of the statute to create a North Cascades National Park authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the land needed for the park. Federally owned lands, such as those under the control of the United States Forest Service, will be transferred to the National Park Service. Private inholdings can be acquired by gift, exchange, negotiated purchase, or by condemnation.

However, condemnation cannot begin until one year has passed after the act becomes law, and then it shall not apply to one specified class of property. That class of property is property which meets all five of the following qualifications: (1) it is improved; (2) the improvements were made at least two years before the act became law; (3) the improvements are used for such non-industrial purposes, as residential use for at least 30 days a year, or for commercial resorts, or use as agricultural land for cropping or pasturage; (4) the improvements comply with

zoning regulations set by the counties in accordance with standards developed by the Secretary of the Interior; (5) and the use complying with the preceding points continues.

It is clear that the following properties then would be subject to condemnation: unoccupied and unimproved land; land which is improved after the act passes or just a year or two before, as land being sub-divided; land used for logging, mining, and for manufacturing; lands whose improvements fail to meet zoning regulations; land which is no longer used for non-industrial purposes or which has its improvements removed or which is changed so as not to comply with zoning regulations.

Zoning regulations will be designed to insure that the use of private land is in harmony with the appearance of the park. Only minor property improvements will be allowed to prevent unseemly extensions of structures. Provisions will be made for variances and exceptions in appropriate cases, however.

It is made clear that condemnation applies to property interests in land which are less than fee interests, but it is also made clear that the act itself does not result in any forfeiture of these interests. Mining claim rights continue after the act becomes law and can only be acquired by the payment of just compensation. Established water rights are protected, and the unfettered operation of existing water projects guaranteed, and neither water rights nor water projects are subject to condemnation, though they can be purchased from a willing seller. Permits, leases and licenses in effect when the park is created will continue in force until they expire under their terms. Those holding grazing permits or permits for permanent residences can have their permits renewed for the duration of their lives and the lives of their heirs or the assigns of their immediate families, subject to the terms of the original issuance of those permits. If those in this category die before 25 years has elapsed, their successors in interest can have the permits renewed for the balance of the period of 25 years from the enactment of the park act.

Section 2 also provides that private property within the park can be exchanged for federal land outside of the park under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922.

Section 3.

Section 3 provides for the administration of the park under the laws of general application governing to the National Park Service. However, seven exceptions are made. One, the park lands are specifically exempted from location for water projects under the Federal Power Act. Two, the Secretary is authorized to allow prospecting for rare minerals and mining of them when he finds there is an important national defense need for them. Other than under this provision, however, lands in the park will no longer be open to mineral entry, though existing claims can be worked --- though not patented, and existing patented mines can operate, though subject to condemnation. Three, it is specified that the lands formerly within the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area shall continue to be maintained in a roadless state, except that temporary roads for such emergency purposes as fire and disease control are allowed. Four, it is made clear that the act allows work on the North Cross State Highway up Ruby and Granite Creeks and over Washington and Rainy Passes to go forward. And now under the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 120 (g), this highway can still qualify for federal aid even if put within a national park. Five, it is specified that the North Cross State Highway and other through roadways within the park shall be free of entry tolls, and that the State of Washington shall retain concurrent police jurisdiction over traffic on these roads. Six, it is made clear that in administering the park the Secretary shall permit commercial boat and air service to points on Lake Chelan to continue. Seven, the act authorizes the hunting of game animals within the Chelan National Mountain Recreationa Area. Of course, fishing will continue to be allowed in this area and throughout the entire park area under regulations of the Secretary; the North Cascades National Park area itself will no doubt be made a wildlife reserve under traditional park policy (the Secretary has general powers to effectuate this policy under 16 U.S.C. 3). But within the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area, hunting will be allowed subject to: (1) the regulations set by the Secretary of the Interior, and (2) to the terms of cooperative agreements between the Secretary and state game officials. The Secretary, in

setting regulations, is (1) required to first consult appropriate state officials before issuing regulations, and (2) is bound by the terms of federal laws relating to the management of game and migratory waterfowl.

Section 4.

Section 4 merely provides that the five counties having land within the park would continue to receive the same relative percentage of national forest receipts as at present. Currently 25% of national forest receipts are distributed to counties having land in national forests. Each forest distributes that money to each county in proportion to the share of the national forest land within that county. If 75% of national forest A is within county X, then county X gets 75% of the funds available for distribution.

Section 4 states that, for distribution purposes, county X shall still be considered to constitute 75% of national forest A even though a part of the national forest land in county X now has been transferred to the national park. The total park and national forest land within each county shall be figured as a percentage of the total acreage of each national forest to determine the county's share of forest receipts. This formula is used in the law governing Olympic National Park and maintains stability in county financing. The five counties affected are Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Chelan, and Okanogan counties.

Section 5.

Section 5 provides for stabilizing the flow of federal funds to counties for school and road purposes from national forest receipts. If the total receipts drop due to timber land being withdrawn from the cutting circle for inclusion in the national park, then the reduction will be offset by direct payments from the Treasury of the United States.

Thus if national forest X had an average of \$200,000 to distribute each year in the five years preceeding the establishment of the park and only \$190,000 to distribute in the year after the park was created, then \$10,000 would be added that year to forest receipts from the federal treasury for distribution to the counties.

These compensatory payments would continue until the economies of the counties affected grow with increasing use of the park and tourist travel. If the total county payroll in the year preceeding the establishment of the park had been \$100,000,000 and the payroll drops slightly after establishment, compensatory payments will continue until the payroll reaches \$100,000,000 again and achieves its former position of growth.

However, in no case will such payments be continued for more than 25 years. It is quite unlikely, though, that payments for such a long period would ever be necessary.

Section 6.

Section 6 is designed to offset losses of property taxes on private land that is acquired for the park. Payments in lieu of taxes to local governmental bodies are provided for to offset these losses. These payments will be made from federal Treasury and will equal the average yearly taxes paid on each parcel of land during the five years before the land was acquired by the government.

The payments will continue on land as it is acquired until such time as the total taxable value of land in the county is 125% of what it was when the first tract of private land in the county was acquired for the park. At that time, it is estimated that the natural increase in remaining land values will have overcome the initial loss of taxable values. It is anticipated that some of the increase in land values will stem from the presence of the park and its popular appeal.

It is also anticipated that this increase in vlaues will occur within a very few years. The act provides that under no circumstances, however, will in lieu of tax payments continue for more than 25 years after the act is passed. This cut-off date is provided to prevent an indefinite subsidy in the event of unforeseen circumstances.

Section 6 also provides that in lieu of tax payments shall only be made on land for which full title is acquired by the government. For instance, payments of \$6.68 each year would be made for the one patented mining claim currently on the assessor's roles in Snohomish County north of Goat Lake, which is within the park area, if

it were acquired. But no payments would be made on the unpatented claims around this patented claim, as they are currently not on the assessor's roles.

Section 7.

Section 7 provides an advisory board to assure that local views are fully considered in managing the park. The board would consist of nine members. A majority (5) of the board is to be appointed by the governor of the state and is to be composed of members drawn from each of the five counties affected. The remainder (4) of the board is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The board is required to meet at least twice each year. Regular meetings will be called by the member appointed as chairman by the Secretary. The Secretary is empowered to call additional special meetings.

Section 8.

Section 8 authorizes appropriations to finance the establishment of the park. The exact sum for specific purposes would be designated in subsequent requests for appropriations. Section 8 also provides that a 5 percent preference shall be given to local contractors in the five counties affected in letting bids for park construction. It also requires that preference be given under certain conditions, to hiring local people in employment related to administration of the park.

4.4 Text

A BILL

To establish the North Cascades National Park in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

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

Sec. 1. (a) That part of the area of the Cascade Mountains in the State of Washington between a point somewhat north of Stevens Pass and the Skagit River which is particularly described in subsection (b) is reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States and is

dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

(b) The area referred to in subsection (a) (hereinafter referred to as "the park") is the area enclosed within the following boundary:

Beginning at the confluence of Pyramid Creek with the Skagit River at approximately the southeast corner of section 6, T. 37 N., R. 13 E., Willamette Meridian, unsurveyed;

Thence upstream along the Skagit River in an easterly direction along the mean high water mark of the south bank of said river to Diablo Dam;

Thence upstream along whatever is or shall ever be the mean high water mark on the south shore of the pool behind Diablo Dam to the end of said pool;

Thence continuing upstream along the mean high water mark on the south bank of the Skagit River to Ross Dam;

Thence in a generally easterly direction along whatever is or shall ever be the mean high water mark of the pool behind Ross Dam extending up Ruby Creek to the end of said pool;

Thence along the mean high water mark of the south bank of Ruby Creek in an easterly direction to the confluence of Mill Creek;

Thence in a generally southeasterly direction along the hydrological divide between Mill Creek and Boulder Creek and along Majestic Mountain ridge (dividing Mill Creek and East Creek of Granite Creek) to the Cascade divide;

Thence in a northeasterly direction along the Cascade divide through Azurite Peak to a point just east of Glacier Pass where Hancock Ridge meets the divide;

Thence in a generally easterly direction along Hancock Ridge to a point due north of Flagg Mountain to the south;

Thence in a southerly direction across the West Fork of the Methow River through Flagg Mountain to Delancy Ridge;

Thence in a generally easterly direction along Delancy Ridge to a point due north of the confluence of Silver Star Creek with Early Winters Creek;

Thence south to the confluence of Silver Star Creek and Early Winters Creek;

Thence across Early Winters Creek in a generally southerly direction along the

hydrological divide just west of Silver Star Creek to the summit of Silver Star Mountain;

Thence in a generally southerly direction along the ridge dividing the drainage of Early Winters Creek from that of Cedar Creek (Kangaroo Ridge) and then dividing the drainage of North Creek from the headwaters of the North Fork of the Twisp River to a point due west of Gilbert Mountain;

Thence in a southerly direction to the fork in the headwaters of the North Fork of the Twisp River which is due east of Twisp Pass;

Thence across the North Fork of the Twisp River in a southwesterly direction to the summit of South Creek Butte;

Thence in a generally easterly direction along the ridge through the summit of Crescent Mountain to a point due north of the confluence of Louis Creek with South Creek;

Thence across South Creek in a southeasterly direction along the hydrological divide just east of Louis Creek to the divide between South Creek and Reynolds Creek;

Thence in a southwesterly direction along the divide between Louis Creek and Reynolds Creek to the divide between the Lake Chelan drainage and that of the Twisp River;

Thence in a southeasterly direction along the divide through Reynolds Peak to the Camels Hump;

Thence in a northeasterly direction along War Creek Ridge to the summit of Williams Butte;

Thence in a southerly direction to the confluence of Mack Creek with War Creek;

Thence across War Creek in a southerly direction along the divide just east of Mack Creek to Sun Mountain on the Sawtooth Ridge divide;

Thence in a generally southeasterly direction along the Sawtooth Ridge to a point just west of Sunrise Lake at the headwaters of Foggy Dew Creek;

Thence in a southwesterly direction to Ferry Peak along the ridge between Miners

Basin and the East Fork of Prince Creek;

Thence in a generally southerly direction to Little Goat Mountain along the ridge joining Uno Peak and Big Goat Mountain with Little Goat Mountain;

Thence in a southerly direction to the shore of Lake Chelan along the first ridge west of Safety Harbor Creek;

Thence across Lake Chelan in a westerly direction to the mouth of Corral Creek;

Thence upstream along the south bank of Corral Creek and its south fork to the hydrological divide between Lake Chelan and the Entiat River at a point just south of Crow Hill;

Thence in a southwesterly direction across the divide to the headwaters of Crow Creek and along its south bank downstream to the confluence with the North Fork of the Entiat River;

Thence in a southerly direction along the east bank of the North Fork of the Entiat River to its confluence with the mainstream of the Entiat River;

Thence upstream along the west bank of the Entiat River to the confluence of Three Creek;

Thence upstream along the south bank of Three Creek to the hydrological divide between the Entiat River and the Chiwawa River at a point just opposite the headwaters of the east fork of Chickamin Creek;

Thence in a northwesterly direction along said divide through Garland Peak to a point on the divide where the ridge separating Chickamin Creek and Rock Creek meets the divide;

Thence in a generally southwesterly direction along the ridge between the two creeks to a high point on the end of the ridge approximately one mile southeast of Basalt Peak and approximately one and a half miles east of BM 2515 at Rock Creek Crossing;

Thence in a generally southeasterly direction on the ridge crest immediately flanking the Chiwawa River on the northeast to the middle of section 8, T. 28 N., R. 17 E., W.M., unsurveyed;

Thence to the southwest corner of section 8, T. 28 N., R. 17 E., W.M., unsurveyed;

Thence to the middle of section 18, T. 28 N., R. 17 E., W.M., unsurveyed;

Thence in a southwesterly direction along the hydrological divide immediately south of Raging Creek to the summit of McCall Mountain;

Thence in a southwesterly direction to the hydrological divide between Twin Lakes and Big Meadow Creek;

Thence in a southwesterly direction to the crest of Dirty Face Peak ridge and then southeasterly to the summit of Dirty Face Peak;

Thence in a southwesterly direction to the northeast corner of section 9, T. 27 N., R. 16 E., W.M.;

Thence in a southwesterly direction to the southeast corner of section 9, T. 27 N., R. 16 E., W.M.;

Thence in a generally northwesterly direction along Wenatchee Ridge through Irving Peak to Poe Mountain;

Thence in a westerly direction to the confluence of Cady Creek with the Little Wenatchee River;

Thence across the Little Wenatchee River in a westerly direction along the ridge separating Cady Creek and Fish Creek to the Cascade Divide;

Thence south along the Cascade divide to the point where West Cady Ridge (between West Cady Creek and Pass Creek) meets the divide from the west;

Thence westward along West Cady Ridge through Benchmark Mountain to Excelsior Mountain;

Thence northward across Pass Creek along Storm Ridge (between Goblin Creek and Quartz Creek) through Goblin Mountain to the divide between the drainages of the Sauk and Skykomish Rivers;

Thence along said divide in a southwesterly direction to Kyes Peak;

Thence in a northwesterly direction to the point of meeting between the drainage basins of the Skykomish River and the North and South Forks of the Sauk River;

Thence northward along the ridge separating the drainages of the North and

South Forks of the Sauk River to Cadet Peak;

Thence in a northeasterly direction to the southeastern corner of the most easterly parcel of privately owned land on the north and east slopes of Cadet Peak;

Thence in a northerly direction along the most easterly point of the parcels of private land located immediately northeast of the saddle between Cadet Peak and Foggy Peak;

Thence generally westerly to the summit of Foggy Peak along the northern boundary of all privately owned land in the saddle between Cadet Peak and Foggy Peak and on the northeastern side of Foggy Peak;

Thence in a northwesterly direction along the hydrological divide between Elliott Creek and the South Fork of the Sauk River through Ida Pass to a point above the headwaters of Pearsall Creek;

Thence in a southwesterly direction across the South Fork of the Sauk River to the summit of Silvertip Peak via the ridge separating Weden Creek and Silvertip Creek;

Thence in a generally westerly direction along the divide between the headwaters of Weden Creek and Silver Creek to the east side of section 25, T. 29 N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the southeast corner of section 13, T. 29 N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence west to the southwest corner of section 13, T. 29 N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the northwest corner of section 13, T. 29N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence west to the southwest corner of section 11, T. 29N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the northwest corner of section 11, T. 29N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence west to the southwest corner of section 3, T. 29 N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the northwest corner of section 3, T. 29 N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence in a generally northwesterly direction along Big Four Mountain ridge to Hall Peak;

Thence north to the northwest corner of section 21, T. 30 N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence east to the northeast corner of section 21, T. 30 N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the northwest corner of section 15, T. 30 N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence east to the northeast corner of section 15, T. 30 N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the northeast corner of section 10, T. 30 N. R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence in a generally northwesterly direction along the hydrological divide between Falls Creek and Coal Creek to the west side of section 33, T. 31 N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the northwest corner of section 33, T. 31 N., R. 10 E., W.M.;

Thence east to the northeast corner of section 33, T. 31 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the northwest corner of section 22, T. 31 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence east to the northwest corner of section 24, T. 31 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the northwest corner of section 1, R. 31 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence east to the southwest corner of section 36, T. 32 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the northwest corner of section 1, T. 32 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence east to the southwest corner of section 36, T. 33 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the northwest corner of section 1 T. 33 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence west to the northwest corner of section 4, T. 33 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence in a generally northerly direction along the ridge between Arrow Creek and Grade and Bluebell Creeks to the confluence of Arrow Creek with Illabot Creek;

Thence north to the hydrological divide between Illabot Creek and Jordan Creek and then northerly and westerly along said divide to the south side of section 32, T. 35 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence east to the outlet of Upper Granite Lake in section 36, T. 35 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence, southwesterly to the hydrological divide between Boulder Creek and Found Creek along the ridge north of Upper Granite Lake;

Thence in a northeasterly direction along the hydrological divide between Found Creek and Irene Creek to the west side of Bear Lake;

Thence in a northwesterly direction along the ridge between Irene Creek and the Cascade River and along the west side of La Rush Lake to the east side of section 13, T. 35 N., R. 11 E., W.M.;

Thence north to the hydrological divide between Alma Creek and the Cascade River;

Thence in a northeasterly direction along said divide to the summit of Little Devil Peak;

Thence in a northerly direction along the hydrological divide between Newhalem Creek and Alma Creek to Big Devil Peak;

Thence in a northeasterly direction along the hydrological divide between Newhalem Creek and the Skagit River for two miles;

Thence in a northeasterly direction to the confluence of the East Fork of Newhalem Creek with Newhalem Creek;

Thence in an easterly direction to the hydrological divide between Ladder Creek and the East Fork of Newhalem Creek and along said divide to the hydrological divide between Thunder Creek and Ladder Creek;

Thence in a northerly direction along the latter divide to the summit of Pyramid Peak;

Thence in a generally northeasterly direction along the ridge immediately west of Pyramid Creek to the point of beginning.

(c) This park shall be known as the North Cascades National Park, except that portion on the east particularly described in subsection (d) shall be known as the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area.

(d) The area referred to in subsection (c) as the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area, is the area enclosed within the following boundary:

Beginning at that point where Majestic Mountain ridge (dividing Mill Creek and East Creek of Granite Creek) meets the Cascade divide in section 5, T. 36 N., R. 17 E., Willamette Meridian, unsurveyed;

Thence in a northeasterly direction along the Cascade divide through Azurite Peak to a point just east of Glacier Pass where Hancock Ridge meets the divide;

Thence in a generally easterly direction along Hancock Ridge to a point due north of Flag Mountain to the south;

Thence in a southerly direction across the West Fork of the Methow River through

Flagg Mountain to Delancy Ridge;

Thence in a generally easterly direction along Delancy Ridge to a point due north of the confluence of Silver Star Creek with Early Winters Creek;

Thence south to the confluence of Silver Star Creek and Early Winters Creek;

Thence across Early Winters Creek in a generally southerly direction along the hydrological divide just west of Silver Star Creek to the summit of Silver Star Mountain;

Thence in a generally southerly direction along the ridge dividing the drainage of Early Winters Creek from that of Cedar Creek (Kangaroo Ridge) and then dividing the drainage of North Creek from the headwaters of the North Fork of the Twisp River to a point due west of Gilbert Mountain;

Thence in a southerly direction to the fork in the headwaters of the North Fork of the Twisp River which is due east of Twisp Pass;

Thence across the North Fork of the Twisp River in a southwesterly direction to the summit of South Creek Butte;

Thence in a generally easterly direction along the ridge through the summit of Crescent Mountain to a point due north of the confluence of Louis Creek with South Creek;

Thence across South Creek in a southeasterly direction along the hydrological divide just east of Louis Creek to the divide between South Creek and Reynolds Creek;

Thence in a southwesterly direction along the divide between Louis Creek and Reynolds Creek to the divide between the Lake Chelan drainage and that of the Twisp River;

Thence in a southeasterly direction along the divide through Reynolds Peak to the Camels Hump;

Thence in a northeasterly direction along War Creek Ridge to the summit of Williams Butte;

Thence in a southerly direction to the confluence of Mack Creek with War Creek;

Thence across War Creek in a southerly direction along the divide just east of Mack Creek to Sun Mountain on the Sawtooth Ridge divide;

Thence in a generally southeasterly direction along the Sawtooth Ridge to a point just west of Sunrise Lake at the headwaters of Foggy Dew Creek;

Thence in a southwesterly direction to Ferry Peak along the ridge between Miners Basin and the East Fork of Prince Creek;

Thence in a generally southerly direction to Little Goat Mountain along the ridge joining Uno Peak and Big Goat Mountain with Little Goat Mountain;

Thence in a southerly direction to the shore of Lake Chelan along the first ridge west of Safety Harbor Creek;

Thence across Lake Chelan in a westerly direction to the mouth of Corral Creek;

Thence upstream along the south bank of Corral Creek and its south fork to the hydrological divide between Lake Chelan and the Entiat River at a point just south of Crow Hill;

Thence in a southwesterly direction across the divide to the headwaters of Crow Creek and along its south bank downstream to the confluence with the North Fork of the Entiat River;

Thence in a southerly direction along the east bank of the North Fork of the Entiat River to its confluence with the mainstream of the Entiat River;

Thence upstream along the west bank of the Entiat River to the confluence of Three Creek;

Thence upstream along the south bank of Three Creek to the hydrological divide between the Entiat River and the Chiwawa River at a point just opposite the headwaters of the east fork of Chickamin Creek;

Thence in a northwesterly direction along said divide through Garland Peak to a point on the divide where the ridge separating Chickamin Creek and Rock Creek meets the divide;

Thence in a generally southwesterly direction along the ridge between the two creeks to a high point on the end of the ridge approximately one mile southeast of

Basalt Peak and approximately one and a half miles east of BM 2515 at Rock Creek crossing;

Thence in a generally southeasterly direction on the ridge crest immediately flanking the Chiwawa River on the northeast to the middle of section 8 T. 28 N., R. 17 E., W.M., unsurveyed;

Thence to the southwest corner of section 8 T. 28 N., R. 17 E., W. M. unsurveyed;

Thence in a generally northwesterly direction along the east bank of the Chiwawa River to the confluence of Phelps Creek and the Chiwawa River;

Thence along the east side of the townsite of Trinity and along the hydrological divide between Phelps Creek and the Chiwawa River and along Phelps Ridge and through Red Mountain to Chiwawa Mountain;

Thence in a generally easterly direction along the hydrological divide between Railroad Creek and the drainages of the Chiwawa and Entiat Rivers through Dumbbell Mountain, through Sevenfingered Jack, Mt. Fernow, Buckskin Mountain, Tinpan Mountain, and Pinnacle Mountain to a point where the ridge separating Emerald Park Creek and Tumble Creek, both flowing into Railroad Creek, meets said hydrological Divide;

Thence in a northeasterly direction along said ridge and in turn along the ridge separating Emerald Park Creek from Burn Creek and thence in turn along the hydrological divide between Domke Lake and Railroad Creek to the southeast corner of section 9, T. 31 N., R. 18 E., W.M., unsurveyed;

Thence northeast to the shore of Lake Chelan;

Thence north across Lake Chelan to the opposite shore;

Thence northerly along the east shore of Lake Chelan past Moore to the point where the ridge immediately north of Fourmile Creek meets the lake;

Thence in a northeasterly direction along said ridge to the summit of Boulder Butte;

Thence in a northwesterly direction to the summit of Purple Mountain;

Thence to the summit of McAlester Mountain across Boulder Creek along the ridge

just west of Butte Creek and the ridge just west of Rennie Creek;

Thence northward along the divide separating Chelan and Okanogan counties to Cutthroat Peak;

Thence northward along the Cascade divide to the point of beginning.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") is authorized to acquire by purchase, gift, condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, exchange, or otherwise, the land, waters, and other property, and improvements thereon and any interests therein, within the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act: Provided, That no property which has been improved and in use for the following purposes: for residential purposes at least 30 days each year, for commercial resort purposes, or for agricultural purposes, at least two years prior to the enactment of this Act shall be subject to condemnation if the property continues to be so used and conforms to zoning bylaws established by the county in which the property is situated. Zoning bylaws must conform to standards set by the Secretary for this proviso to apply. Such standards shall be designed: (1) to permit only such minor property improvements as are compatible with the purposes of the park; (2) to promote the purposes of the park by establishing acreage limits, frontage and setback requirements, and procedures for public notice of zoning, variance, and exceptions.

(b) Title to State, county, and private lands situated within the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act shall be subject to acceptance under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), entitled "An Act to consolidate National Forest Lands," as amended. When so accepted, such lands shall be a part of the North Cascades National Park and the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area and shall be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to the park.

(c) No private property within the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act shall be acquired by condemnation for one year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) Nothing in this Act shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry made under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral right-of-way, or any other purpose whatsoever existing on the date of the enactment of this Act, nor shall effect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his property: Provided, That the Secretary can acquire any such property interest by purchase, gift, exchange, or condemnation under the provisions of section 2.

(e) Nothing in this Act shall affect any valid existing rights to the use of waters within or flowing from the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act for irrigation purposes or otherwise or affect rights-of-way connected therewith; nor shall anything in this Act interfere with the operation of any existing water project as presently constituted within or adjacent to the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act: Provided, That the Secretary can acquire such rights, rights-of-way, and projects by purchase, exchange, or donation only.

(f) All leases, permits, and licenses issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States with respect to the federal lands within the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act, which are in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall continue in effect, subject to compliance with the terms and conditions therein set forth, until terminated in accordance with the provisions thereof.

(g) Where any federal lands included within the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act were legally occupied or utilized on the date of the enactment of this Act for purposes of grazing or permanent residence, or for other purposes not inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, pursuant to a lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the person so occupying or utilizing such lands, and the heirs, successors, or assigns of such person, shall, upon the termination of such lease, permit, or license, be entitled to have the privileges so possessed or

enjoyed by him renewed from time to time, subject to such terms and conditions as the secretary shall prescribe, for a period of twenty-five years from the date of the enactment of this Act, and thereafter during the lifetime of such person and the lifetime of his heirs, successors, or assigns, but only if they were members of his immediate family on such date, as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That nothing herein shall apply to any lease, permit, or license for mining purposes, nor shall anything herein be construed as creating any vested right, title, interest, or estate in or to any federal lands.

Sec. 3. The administration, protection, and development of the North Cascades National Park and the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 and the following), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with laws of general application relating to the National Park System as defined by the Act of August 8, 1953 (67 Stat. 496; 16 U.S.C. 1c): Provided, That the provisions of the Federal Power Act shall not apply to the lands described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act: Provided further, That, upon a finding of significant importance to national defense, the Secretary may permit prospecting for rare minerals and the mining thereof upon such terms as he may specify to protect the public interest; Provided further, That no roads shall be constructed on any of the lands described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act which were one year prior to the enactment of this Act administratively classified as roadless zones, excepting that in emergencies temporary roads may be constructed: Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall prevent or interfere with the projected construction and completion by the State of Washington of State Highway 16, the North Cross State Highway, subject, however, to such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: Provided further, That no tolls nor entry fees shall be levied by the National Park Service for public use of and access to the North Cross State Highway

and other through roadways within the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act, and nothing herein shall affect the concurrent police jurisdiction of the State of Washington over such roadways; Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall prevent or interfere with the continuance of commercial boat and air service to points on Lake Chelan, subject, however, to such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; And provided further, That the hunting of animals shall be permitted, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary in conformity with the Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755) and the Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1556; 16 U.S.C. 703-711), within the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area; the Secretary shall consult with officials of the State of Washington prior to the issuance of any such regulations, and the Secretary is authorized to enter into such cooperative arrangements with such officials regarding such hunting as he may deem desirable.

Sec. 4. The income of each county receiving moneys from the Mt. Baker National Forest, the Snoqualmie National Forest, the Wenatchee National Forest, and the Okanogan National Forest, under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260, ch. 192), as amended, shall be proportional to the total area of each county in the respective national forest and the North Cascades National Park and Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area combined.

Sec. 5. To the extent that timber receipts from an adjoining national forest are reduced below the average amount paid in the five years preceeding the enactment of this Act owing to the inclusion of timberlands in the park, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to add compensatorily to the 25 per centum of the receipts which are to be distributed to counties under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260, ch. 192), as amended. The Secretary is authorized to reduce the compensatory additions as the economies of the counties in the park grow with increasing use of the park. In no event, however, shall additions be continued after twenty-five years from the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 6. (a) In the event counties and other taxing bodies in which the park is situated sustain tax losses due to the acquisition of privately owned real property by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make payments in lieu of taxes to these taxing bodies. These payments shall be made only to taxing bodies which have been authorized, under the laws of the State of Washington, to assess taxes upon real property to the person who is in possession and to assess taxes upon any present interest in real property to the owner of such interest. The payments shall equal the average of the taxes received from the acquired real property during the five years preceeding their acquisition.

(b) The payment shall continue until the value of the taxable property within the jurisdiction of the taxing body shall equal 125 per centum of the taxable value at the time the Secretary first acquired private real property within the jurisdiction of that taxing body. In no event shall payments be made after December 31 of the twenty-fifth year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) As soon as practicable after real property taxes have been assessed by such taxing bodies in each calendar year, the Secretary of the Interior shall compute and certify the amount of payments in lieu of taxes due to each such taxing body, and such amounts shall be paid to them by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

(d) No payments in lieu of taxes shall be made on account of real property in which the Secretary has acquired less than a fee simple absolute title for the United States under this Act.

Sec. 7. A general advisory board to be known as the "North Cascades National Park and Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area Advisory Board" is established to advise the Secretary of the Interior on any matters relating to the management of the park and recreation area including standards for regulations relating to zoning. The Advisory Board shall be composed of nine residents of the State of Washington, five of whom shall be residents of the counties in the park and

recreation area. The Governor of the State of Washington shall appoint these five members of the Board, and the Secretary shall appoint the remainder. The Board shall meet not less than twice yearly upon the call of the member designated as Chairman by the Secretary, or additionally upon request of the Secretary.

Sec. 8. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of 41 U.S.C. App. 52.4, 41 U.S.C. 253 (b), and other laws, preference, in the expenditure of moneys appropriated for improvements within the park, shall be given in the letting of contracts, amounting to a five per centum reduction in bids, to bidders whose principal place of business is within Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Chelan, and Okanogan counties.

(c) In administering the park, preference shall be given, where possible under the Civil Service laws, to the employment of persons who are legal residents of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Chelan, and Okanogan counties.