

**Appendix A:
Relevant Federal Laws**

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American with Disabilities Act of 1992

This Act prohibits discrimination in public accommodations and services.

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968

This Act requires federally owned, leased, or funded buildings and facilities to be accessible to persons with disabilities.

Clean Water Act of 1977

This Act requires consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for major wetland modifications.

Dismal Swamp Study Act of 1972

Public Law 92-478 authorized a study of the Great Dismal Swamp area to determine its best disposition. The conclusion resulted in the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1

- Primary purpose of protecting and preserving a unique and outstanding ecosystem, as well as protecting and perpetuating the diversity of animal and plant life therein.
- Refuge management program will include water manipulation and conservation; timber management.
- Secondary management will be to promote a public use program when not in conflict with primary objectives.
- Public use...order of priority: wildlife and wildlands related research, environmental education, nature interpretation and wildlife-oriented recreation to include, but not limited to wildlife observation and photography, nature-oriented hiking and canoeing, hunting and fishing.
- Encourage access to the interior by a land-based transportation system as well as hiking and water transportation.

Recommendation 2

FWS be appropriated \$50,000 to be used in planning for:

- Administration complex
- Rehab of roads
- Water control structures
- Public use facilities including parking areas, rest rooms, shelter, nature trails, rail system or other public transportation from the Suffolk Escarpment to the interior of Great Dismal Swamp (GDS).

Recommendation 3

- Priority use of water from Lake Drummond and other waters...be used to maintain and enhance the ecology of GDS.
- Secondary use of GDS water, after requirements of the GDS have been met, is to be for operation of the Dismal Swamp Canal (DSC).

Recommendation 4

- Water in excess of needs of GDS and DSC, shall be released into the drainages of the Pasquotank River and Northwest River.
- In addition to providing scenic, ecological, and recreational values, the release could augment domestic water supplies.

Recommendation 5

- Army Corp of Engineers (COE) operate and maintain DSC at the depth of canal center 7.2' under a water budget agreed to by the Department of Defense and Department of the Interior.
- Maintain "no wake" speed limit on the canal.

Recommendation 6

- U.S. Geological Survey ...to ascertain hydrological data...to establish a water budget for the GDS and DSC.
- Study will include: estimate of the overland flow of water within the swamp; finding of interaction between surface water and ground water systems; determination of water allocation system; number, location and type of water control structures necessary to regulate surface water movement.

Recommendation 7

- COE acquire approximately 40 acres near Lake Drummond Reservation (LDR) to provide public use facilities for hikers and boaters, including picnic and camp site.

Recommendation 8

- State of North Carolina acquires 13,500 acres... for a state park.
- Construct and maintain a boat ramp on the DSC between South Mills Lock and Hamburg Ditch.

Recommendation 9

- State of Virginia acquires 210 acres near Arbuckle Landing and Feeder Ditch for the purpose of providing basic public use requirements.
- Facilities to include: camping, parking, picnicking, and possible contact center.

Recommendation 10

- City of Suffolk acquires, develops, and manages a park complex to consist of about 1,000 acres within or near the GDS where the Washington Ditch crosses the escarpment.
- Facilities to include: visitor contact facility, drinking water, rest rooms, parking, picnic sites, camp sites.

Recommendation 11

- COE develop a mechanical system to convey small watercraft from the Deep Creek and South Mills Locks to the adjacent water courses.
- Construct a tunnel or bridge over the DSC near the Feeder Ditch to accommodate foot traffic.

Recommendation 12

COE to be funded to:

- Construct a public boat ramp and parking area near the north end of the DSC for subsequent lease to the City of Chesapeake.
- Construct a foot bridge across the east end of the Feeder Ditch.
- Establish a hiking trail along the banks of the Feeder Ditch from the DSC to LDR.
- Hire seasonal employees to maintain the public use facilities associated with the LDR and Feeder Ditch Trail.

Recommendation 13:

- COE should continue to issue leases and permits to the states or other entities to develop and maintain recreational use facilities along the DSC.
- Promote the operation of a boat concession to transport the public from the DSC to Lake Drummond.

Recommendation 14:

City of Chesapeake should pursue:

- Operation and maintenance of boat ramp and parking area (ref: Rec. #12)
- Development of a hiking trail along the west side of the DSC on the canal right-of-way.
- Development of a canoe trail along the Northwest River from Route 17 to Route 168.
- Continue to operate and maintain picnic sites along the DSC.

Recommendation 15:

- ODU should pursue development of a “Dismal Swamp Ecological Education Center” near the refuge to conduct research and education activities.

Recommendation 16:

- A public use program committee consisting of representatives from FWS, COE, States of Virginia and North Carolina, Cities of Chesapeake and Suffolk, Old Dominion University and two citizens at large appointed by the Virginia Commission of Outdoor Recreation and North Carolina Division of Recreation.

Dismal Swamp Act of 1974

Public Law 93-402 established Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge and directed that use of the Dismal Swamp Canal would not adversely affect the refuge.

In addition, the 1974 Dismal Swamp Act authorized funding for the acquisition of lands and waters adjacent to the refuge as established in the first section of the Act and within the area known as the Great Dismal Swamp. Although the Act restricted acquisition of these additional lands and waters “without first taking into account such recommendations as may result from the study required under Public Law 92-478.” The Act

also directed the Secretary of the Interior to administer the lands and waters within the refuge in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, thus placing the swamp under the policy direction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Emergency Wetland Resources Act of 1986

This Act authorized the purchase of wetlands from Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys, removing a prior prohibition on such acquisitions. The Act also required the Secretary to establish a National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan, requires the States to include wetlands in their Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans, and transfers to the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund amount equal to import duties on arms and ammunition.

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16U.S.C. 1531-1544, 87 Stat, 884), as amended

Public Law 93-205, repealed the Endangered Species Conservation Act (P.L. 91-135). The 1969 Act had amended the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-669).

The 1973 endangered Species Act provided for the conservation of ecosystems upon which threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants depend, both through Federal action and by encouraging the establishment of State programs. The Act:

- Authorized the determination and listing of species as endangered and threatened;
- Prohibits unauthorized taking, possession, sale, and transport of endangered species;
- Provides authority to acquire land for the conservation of listed species, using land and water conservation funds;
- Authorized establishment of cooperative agreements and grants-in-aid to states that establish and maintain active and adequate programs for endangered and threatened wildlife and plants;
- Authorizes the assessment of civil and criminal penalties for violating the Act or regulation; and
- Authorizes the payment of rewards to anyone furnishing information leading to arrest and conviction for any violations of the Act of any regulation issued there under.

Environmental Education Act of 1990

Public Law 101-619 established the Office of Environmental Education within the Environmental Protection Agency to develop and administer a Federal environmental education program.

Responsibilities of the Office include developing and supporting programs to improve understand of the natural and developed environment, and the relationships between humans and their environment; supporting the dissemination of educational materials; developing and supporting training programs and environmental education seminars; managing a Federal grant program; and administering an environmental internship and fellowship program. The Office is required to develop and support environmental programs in consultation with other Federal natural resource management agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management

The purpose of this Executive Order, signed May 24, 1977, is to prevent Federal agencies from contributing to the “adverse impacts associated with occupancy and modification of floodplains” and the “direct or indirect support of floodplain development.” In the course of fulfilling their respective authorities, Federal agencies “shall take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains.

Executive Order 12996, Management and General Public Use of the National Wildlife Refuge System (1996)

The purpose of this Executive Order is to define the mission, purpose and priority public uses of the National Wildlife Refuge System. It also presents four principles to guide management of the system.

Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978

This Act was passed to improve the administration of fish and wildlife programs and amends several earlier laws, including the Refuge Recreation Act, the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act, and the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. It authorizes the Secretary to accept gifts and bequests of real and personal property on behalf of the United States. It also authorizes the use of volunteers on Service projects and appropriations to carry out volunteer programs.

Historic Preservation Acts

There are various laws for the preservation of historic sites and objects.

Antiquities Act (16 USC 431-433) The Act of 1906 authorizes the President to designate as National Monuments objects or areas of historic or scientific interest on lands owned or controlled by the United States. The Act required that a permit be obtained for examination of ruins, excavation of archaeological sites and the gathering of objects or antiquity on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Army and provided penalties for violations.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll)

Public Law 96-95 largely supplanted the resource protection provision of the Antiquities Act for archaeological items.

This Act established detailed requirements for issuance of permits for any excavation for or removal of archaeological resources from Federal or Indian Lands. It also established civil and criminal penalties for the unauthorized excavation, removal or damage of any such resources; for any trafficking in such resources removed from Federal or Indian land in violation of any provision of Federal law; and for interstate and foreign commerce in such resources acquired, transported or received in violation of any State or local law.

Public Law 100-588 (1988) lowered the threshold value of artifacts triggering the felony provision of the Act from \$5,000 to \$500, made attempting to commit an action prohibited by the Act a violation, and required the land managing agencies to establish public awareness programs regarding the value of archaeological resources to the Nation.

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 469-469c)

Public Law 86-523 (1960), as amended by Public Law 93-291 (1974), to carry out the policy established by the Historic Sites Act (see below), directed Federal agencies to notify the Secretary of the Interior whenever they find a Federal or Federally assisted, licensed or permitted project may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, prehistoric or archaeological data. The Act authorized use of appropriated, donated and/or transferred funds for the recovery, protection and preservation of such data.

Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act (16 USC 461-462, 464-467)

The Act popularly known as the Historic Sites Act, as amended by Public Law 89-249 declared it a national policy to preserve historic sites and objects of national significance, including those located on refuges. It provided procedures for designation, acquisition, administration and protection of such sites. Among other things, National Historic and Natural Landmarks are designated under authority of this Act.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470-470b, 470c-470n)

Public Law 89-665, approved in 1966, and repeatedly amended, provided for preservation of significant historical features (buildings, objects and sites) through a grant-in-aid program to the States. It established a National Register of Historic Places and a program of matching grants under the existing National Trust for Historic Preservation (16 USC 468-468d).

The Act established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which was made a permanent independent agency in Public Law 94-422 (1976). That Act also created the Historic Preservation Fund. Federal agencies are directed to take into account the effects of their actions on items or sites listed or eligible for listing in the National Register.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1948

This act provides funding through receipts from the sale of surplus federal land, appropriations from oil and gas receipts from the outer continental shelf, and other sources for land acquisition under several authorities. Appropriations from the fund may be used for matching grants to states for outdoor recreation projects and for land acquisition by various federal agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929

This Act established the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission which consists of the Secretaries of the Interior (chairman), Agriculture, and Transportation, two members from the House of Representatives, and an ex-officio member from the state in which a project is located. The commission approves acquisition of land and water, or interests therein, and sets the priorities for acquisition of lands by the Secretary for sanctuaries or for other management.

Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act, as amended

The “Duck Stamp Act,” as this 1934 authority is commonly called, requires each waterfowl hunters 16 years of age or older to possess a valid Federal hunting stamp. Receipts from the sale of the stamp are deposited in a special Treasury account known as the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and are not subject to appropriations.

National and Community Service Act of 1990

Public Law 101-610 authorizes several programs to engage citizens of the U.S. in full- and/or part-time projects designed to combat illiteracy and poverty, provide job skills, enhance educational skills, and fulfill environmental needs. Several provisions are of particular interest to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

American Conservation and Youth Service Corps

As a Federal grant program established under Subtitle C of the law, the Corps offers an opportunity for young adults between the ages of 16-25, or in the case of summer programs, 15-21, to engage in approved human and natural resources projects which benefit the public or are carried out on Federal or Indian lands.

To be eligible for assistance, natural resources programs will focus on improvement of wildlife habitat and recreational areas fish culture, fishery assistance, erosion, wetlands protection, pollution control and similar projects. A stipend of not more than 1 percent of the poverty level will be paid to participants. A Commission established to administer the Youth Service Corps will make grants to States, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and the Director of ACTION to carry out these responsibilities.

National and Community Service Act

Will make grants to States for the creation of full-time and/or part-time programs for citizens over 17 years of age. Programs must be designed to fill unmet educational, human, environmental, and public safety needs. Initially, participants will receive post-employment benefits of up to \$1,000 per year for part-time and \$2,500 for full-time participants.

Thousand Points of Light

Creates a non-profit Points of Light Foundation to administer programs to encourage citizens and institutions to volunteer in order to solve critical social issues, and to discover new leaders and develop institutions committed to serving others.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended by PL 94-52 (1975) and PL 94-83 (1975)

Title I of the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that all Federal agencies prepare detailed environmental impact statements for ‘every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.’”

The 1969 statute stipulated the factors to be considered in environmental impact statements, and require that Federal agencies employ an interdisciplinary approach in related decision-making and develop means to ensure that unquantified environmental values are given appropriate consideration, along with economic and technical considerations.

Title II of this statute requires annual reports on environmental quality from the President to the Congress, and established a Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President with specific duties and functions.

National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended

This Act defines the National Wildlife Refuge System as including wildlife refuges, areas for protection and conservation of fish and wildlife which are threatened with extinction, wildlife ranges, game ranges, wildlife management areas, and waterfowl production areas. The Secretary is authorized to permit any use of an area provided such use is compatible with the major purposes for which such area was established. The purchase consideration for rights-of-way goes into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund for the acquisition of lands. By regulation, up to 40% of an area acquired for a migratory bird sanctuary may be opened to migratory bird hunting unless the Secretary finds that the taking of any species of migratory game birds in more than 40% of such area would be beneficial to the species. The Act requires an Act of Congress for the divestiture of lands in the system, except (1) lands acquired with Migratory Bird conservation Commission funds, and (2) lands can be removed from the system by land exchange, or if brought into the system by a cooperative agreement, then pursuant to the terms of the agreement.

National Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Act of 2000

The National Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Act of 2000 paves the way for a special, nationwide outreach campaign. The law calls for a Centennial Commission of distinguished individuals to leverage with partners in carrying out the outreach campaign. The law also calls for a long-term plan to address the major operations, maintenance, and construction needs of the National Wildlife Refuge System. These Centennial activities will help broaden visibility, strengthen partnerships, and fortify facilities and programs for wildlife and habitat conservation and recreation. They will build a stronghold of support for the National Wildlife Refuge System to sustain it in a new era of both challenge and opportunity.

National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997

Public Law 105-57, amends the National Wildlife System Act of 1966, providing guidance for management and public use of the Refuge System. The Act mandates that the Refuge System be consistently directed and managed as a national system of lands and waters devoted to wildlife conservation and management.

The Act established priorities for recreational uses of the Refuge System. Six wildlife-dependent uses are specifically named in the Act: hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation.

As stated in the Act, “The mission of the System is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.”

The Act also requires development of a comprehensive conservation plan for each refuge and management of each refuge consistent with the plan. When writing a CCP, planning for expanded or new refuges, and when making management decisions, the Act requires effective coordination with other Federal agencies, state fish and wildlife or conservation agencies, and refuge neighbors. A refuge must also provide opportunities for public involvement when making a compatibility determination or developing a CCP.

Lands within the National Wildlife Refuge System are closed to public uses unless specifically and legally opened. All programs and uses must be evaluated, or determined compatible, based on mandates set forth in the Act. Those mandates are to:

- Provide for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats within the System;

- Ensure that the biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health of the System are maintained for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans;
- Plan and direct the continued growth of the System, in a manner that is best designed to accomplish the mission of the System, to contribute to the conservation of the ecosystems of the United States and other Federal agencies to conserve fish and wildlife and their habitats, and to increase support for the System and participation from conservation partners and the public;
- Ensure that the mission of the System and the purposes of each refuge are carried out, except that if a conflict exists between the purposes of a refuge and the mission of the System, the conflict shall be resolved in a manner that first protects the purposes of the refuge, and to the extent practicable, that also achieves the mission of the System;
- Ensure effective coordination, interaction, and cooperation with owners of land adjoining refuges and the fish and wildlife agency of the States in which the units of the System are located;
- Assist in the maintenance of adequate water quantity and water quality to fulfill the mission of the System and the purposes of each refuge;
- Acquire, under State law, water rights that are needed for refuge purposes;
- Recognize compatible wildlife-dependent recreational uses as the priority general public uses of the System through which the American public can develop an appreciation for fish and wildlife;
- Ensure that opportunities are provided within the System for compatible wildlife-dependent recreational uses;
- Ensure that priority general public uses of the System receive enhanced consideration over other general public uses in planning and management within the System;
- Provide increased opportunities for families to experience compatible wildlife-dependent recreation, particularly opportunities for parents and their children to safely engage in traditional outdoor activities, such as fishing and hunting;
- Continue, consistent with existing laws and interagency agreements, authorized or permitted uses of units of the System by other Federal agencies, including those necessary to facilitate military preparedness;
- Ensure timely and effective cooperation and collaboration with Federal agencies and State fish and wildlife agencies during the course of acquiring and managing refuges; and
- Monitor the status and trends of fish, wildlife, and plants in each refuge.

National Wildlife Refuge System Volunteer and Community Partnership Enhancement Act of 1998

The Volunteer and Community Partnership Enhancement Act (Public Law 105-242) is intended to enhance volunteer programs, community partnerships and educational programs throughout the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Act proposes the use of several tools to accomplish this task, including pilot projects, cooperative agreements, authorization of funds to carry out programs written guidance and status reports. The Act also authorizes the establishment of a Senior Volunteer Corps, consisting of volunteers over 50-years-old.

North American Wetlands Conservations Act

Public Law 101-233, provides funding and administrative direction for implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and the Tripartite Agreement on wetlands between Canada, the U.S., and Mexico.

The Act converts the Pittman-Robertson account into a trust fund, with the interest available without appropriation through the year 2006 to carry out the programs authorized by the Act, along with an authorization for annual appropriation of \$15 million plus an amount equal to the fines and forfeitures collected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Available funds may be expended, upon approval of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, for payment of not to exceed 50 percent of the United States share of the cost of wetlands conservation projects in Canada, Mexico, or the United States (or 100 percent of the cost of projects on Federal lands). At least 50 percent and no more than 70 percent of the funds received are to go to Canada and Mexico each year.

A North American Wetlands Conservation Council is created to recommend projects to be funded under the Act to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. The Council is to be composed of the Director of the

Service, the Secretary of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a State fish and game agency director from each Flyway, and three representatives of different non-profit organizations participating in projects under the Plan or the Act. The Chairman of the Council and one other member serve *ex officio* on the Commission for consideration of the Council's recommendations.

The Commission must justify in writing to the Council and, annually, to Congress, any decisions not to accept Council recommendations.

Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Public Law 101-380 established new requirements and extensively amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide enhanced capabilities for oil spill response and natural resource damage assessment for the Service. It required Service consultation on developing a fish and wildlife response plan for the National Contingency Plan, input to Area Contingency Plans, review of Facility and Tank Vessel Contingency Plans, and to conduct damage assessments associated with oil spills. The following are the pertinent provisions.

Title I, section 1006, provided that Federal trustees shall assess natural resource damages for natural resources under their trusteeship. Federal trustees may, upon request from a State or Indian tribe, assess damages to natural resources for them as well. Trustees shall develop and implement a plan for the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent of natural resources under their trusteeship.

Title I, section 1011, provides that trustees are to be consulted on the appropriate removal action to be taken in connection with any discharge of oil.

Title I, section 1012, provided for the uses of the oil pollution fund. In addition to response costs, the fund may be used without appropriations to pay the costs of assessments, as well as to pay claims for natural resource damages if there are no funds or insufficient funds from a responsible party. (A claims procedure was to be developed under section 1013.) This section also stipulated deadlines for the submission of removal cost claims and damage claims.

Title IV, section 4202, amended subsection 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to the National Planning and Response System. It defined area committees and area contingency plans, and requirements and deadlines for agencies. Under this section, the Service is required to generate a list of all equipment, including fire fighting equipment, as well as personnel and any other equipment and supplies that could be used to expedite the removal of oil or mitigation of a spill.

One aspect of particular interest to the Service involves the identification of ecologically sensitive areas and the preparation of scientific monitoring and evaluation plans. Research conducted by the Service is to be directed and coordinated by the National Wetland Research Center.

Refuge Recreation Act of 1962

This Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer refuges, hatcheries, and other conservation areas for recreational use, when such uses do not interfere with the area's primary purposes. It authorizes construction and maintenance of recreational facilities and the acquisition of land for incidental fish and wildlife oriented recreational development or protection of natural resources. It also authorizes the charging of fees for public uses.

Refuge Revenue Sharing Act

Section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935, provided for payments to counties in lieu of taxes, using revenues derived from the sale of products from refuges.

Public Law 93-509 (1974), required that moneys remaining in the fund after payments be transferred to the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund for land acquisition under provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

Public Law 95-469 (1978), expanded the revenue sharing system to include National Fish Hatcheries and Service research stations. It also included in the Refuge Revenue Sharing Fund receipts from the sale of salmonid carcasses. Payments to counties were established as:

1. On acquired land, the greatest amount calculated on the basis of 75 cent per acre, three-fourths of one percent of the appraised value, or 25 percent of the net receipts produced from the land; and
2. On land withdrawn from the public domain, 25 percent of net receipts and basic payments under Public Law 94-565, payment in lieu of taxes on public lands.

This amendment also authorized appropriations to make up any difference between the amount in the Fund and the amount scheduled for payment in any year. The stipulation that payments be used for schools and roads was removed, but counties were required to pass payments along to other units of local government within the county which suffer losses in revenues due to the establishment of Refuges.

Transfer of Certain Real Property for Wildlife Conservation Purposes Act of 1948

This Act provides that upon determination by the Administrator of the General Services Administration, real property no longer needed by a Federal agency can be transferred, without reimbursement, to the Secretary of the Interior if the land has particular value for migratory birds, or to a State agency for other wildlife conservation purposes.

Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended

Title 5 of Public Law 93-112 prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970

Public Law 91-378 declares the YCC pilot program a success and establishes permanent programs within the Department of Interior and Agriculture for young adults who have attained the age of 15, but not the age of 19, to perform specific tasks on lands and waters administered under jurisdiction of these Secretaries. Within the Fish and Wildlife Service, YCC participants perform various tasks on National Wildlife Refuges, National Fish Hatcheries, research stations, and other facilities.

The legislation also authorizes the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a joint grant program to assist States employing young adults on non-Federal public lands and waters throughout the U.S.

In addition the Act requires the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to prepare a joint report to the President and Congress prior to April 1 of each year.

Wilderness Act of 1964

Public Law 88-577 directed the Secretary of the Interior, within 10 years, to review every roadless area of 5,000 or more acres and every roadless island (regardless of size) within the National Wildlife Refuge and National Park Systems for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Under the Act, federal lands that are declared as Wilderness Areas must be maintained in a natural, undeveloped state in order to “preserve for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness.” The Act instructs federal agencies to manage Wilderness Areas in a manner which “preserves the wilderness character of the area,” and provides “outstanding opportunities for solitude, primitive and unconfined recreation.”

