

# PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

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## COMMUNICATION

FROM

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSALS FOR THIRTY-SEVEN ADDITIONS TO THE  
NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM AND  
DEFERRAL OF ACTION ON FIVE AREAS SUITABLE FOR  
INCLUSION IN THE SYSTEM, AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
AGAINST THE INCLUSION OF FOUR OTHER AREAS  
STUDIED, PURSUANT TO SECTION 3 OF THE WILDER-  
NESS ACT OF 1964 [16 USC 1132]

PART 32

**BOMBAY HOOK WILDERNESS  
DELAWARE**



DECEMBER 4, 1974.—Referred to the Committee on Interior  
and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1974

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, I am pleased to transmit herewith proposals for thirty-seven additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

As described in the Wilderness Message that I am concurrently sending to the Congress today, the proposed new wilderness areas cover a total of over nine million primeval acres. In addition, the Secretary of the Interior has recommended that Congressional action on five other areas which include surface lands suitable for wilderness be deferred for the reasons set forth below:

A. Three areas which are open to mining might be needed in the future to provide vital minerals for the Nation, but these areas have not been adequately surveyed for mineral deposits. The areas are the Kofa Game Range, Arizona; Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, Nevada and Oregon; and, Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range, Montana.

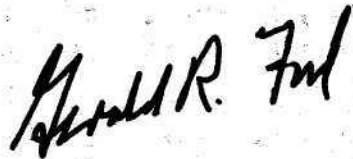
B. One area is subject to withdrawals for power purposes and additional study is needed of the West's potential energy needs before a wilderness decision can be made. This is Lake Mead National Recreation Area, located in Arizona and Nevada.

C. Certain parts of one area are subject to selection by the village of Mekoryuk under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and a wilderness recommendation should be made only after the completion of the Native selection process. The area in question is the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.

Four other possibilities considered by the Secretary of the Interior in his review of roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more were found to be unsuitable for inclusion in the Wilderness System: Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon and Idaho; Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, Maryland; Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky; and, Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. I concur in this finding and in the other recommendations of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, all of which are transmitted herewith.

Wilderness designation of both of these new wilderness areas and those already submitted that are pending before the Congress would dramatically demonstrate our commitment to preserve America's irreplaceable heritage, and I urge the Congress to act promptly in this regard.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Gerald R. Ford". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style, with the first name "Gerald" and last name "Ford" clearly legible.

The Honorable Carl Albert  
Speaker of the  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515



# United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SEP 24 1974

Dear Mr. President:

It is with pleasure that I recommend the establishment of areas totaling approximately 2,000 acres in Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

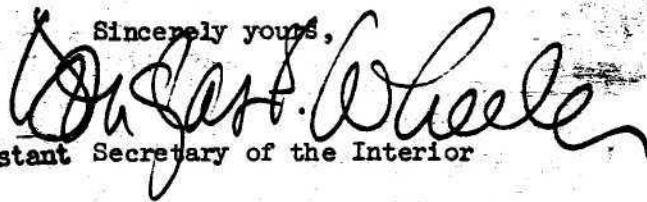
The recommendation stems from this Department's responsibility under the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890) to recommend to the President areas within its jurisdiction suitable for designation as wilderness. Having reviewed potential areas in Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge, we conclude that 2,000 of the refuge's 15,111 acres should be designated wilderness.

Bombay Hook Refuge is situated on the eastern shore of Delaware Bay in north-central Delaware, 10 miles northeast of Dover. The name of the refuge derives from the local place-name "Boompies Hooch," which was applied to land in the area purchased from Indians in 1679. The refuge was established on March 16, 1937, under authority of the Migratory Bird Hunting Act; it consists primarily of salt marsh estuary and serves as a habitat for migratory waterfowl. Two hundred and fifty-six species of birds are regularly found on the refuge, and ninety-one of these--including the endangered southern bald eagle and peregrine falcon--nest there. Such mammals as white-tailed deer, rabbits, woodchucks, gray squirrels, and muskrats also inhabit the refuge. Some of the refuge is needed for management purposes, and other portions are laced with developments. However, 2,000 acres of salt marsh in the refuge can best serve refuge purposes in their natural condition and are recommended for wilderness designation. No mineral survey of the area has been conducted, and thus it has no known mineral value.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act, a public hearing on the recommendation was held at Leipsic, Delaware, on May 22, 1974. Analyses of the hearing records and written expressions received, together with the letters received from other Federal agencies, are contained in the enclosed synopsis. Complete records have been compiled and are available for inspection by the public.

Enclosed is a draft bill which, if enacted, would incorporate the recommended area of Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely yours,



Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Enclosure

A   B I L L

To designate certain lands in the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge, Kent County, Delaware, as wilderness.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge, Delaware, which comprise about 15,111 acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Bombay Hook Wilderness Proposal" and dated February 1974 and revised July 1974, are designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, a map of the wilderness area and a description of its boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:

Provided, however, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The wilderness area designated by this Act shall be known as the "Bombay Hook Wilderness" and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the

Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, and any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. Subject to all valid rights existing on the date of enactment of this Act, lands designated as wilderness by this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to diminish the authority of the Coast Guard, pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 2 and 81 and title 1 of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1221), to use the area designated wilderness by this Act for navigational, and maritime safety purposes.



## BOMBAY HOOK WILDERNESS STUDY

### PUBLIC HEARING ANALYSIS

In accordance with requirements of the Wilderness Act, a public hearing concerning the Bombay Hook Wilderness Study was held on May 22, 1974 at the Leipsic Fire House in Leipsic, Delaware.

### PUBLIC HEARING

The hearing was called to order at 9:40 a.m. by Hearing Examiner William W. Redmond, Regional Solicitor, Department of the Interior. Regional Director Richard E. Griffith represented the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at the hearing.

From a total of 10 individuals attending the hearing, not including Bureau and other personnel conducting the hearing, three presented oral statements. All were in favor of enlarging the Bureau proposal to include a total of about 9,000 acres of marsh land. Statements were presented by representatives of the Wilderness Society, Delawarians for Orderly Development, and a citizen representing herself.

Richard Griffith, Regional Director of the Bureau, summarized the Bombay Hook study and presented the Bureau proposal. He emphasized that intensive management of the Bombay Hook salt marsh may be necessary in future years.



As Mr. Griffith stated: "It is obvious that the future dependence of waterfowl and other water birds on Bombay Hook may be radically different than at present, and as other wetland areas...become modified or lost, it is important that we make maximum effective use of marsh lands such as those contained in Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge. Thus, we are looking to the possibility of a necessity for more intensive management to compensate for losses, uncontrollable losses, that may occur elsewhere...." The intensive management referred to includes creating more potholes, sumps, and ditches to improve salt marsh habitat for waterfowl and other water birds. The two islands recommended for wilderness are included in an established Research Natural Area and are not subject to the intensive management desired for the rest of the salt marsh.

Mr. A. T. Wright, who spoke for the Wilderness Society, agreed to the real possibility that waterfowl-inhabited wetlands outside the refuge may be lost to waterfowl because of drainage, development, or other alterations; however, the Wilderness Society does not agree with the Bureau that it is necessary to withhold 15,000 acres from wilderness on the outside chance that all of it may be needed for intensive management. The Wilderness Society recommended inclusion of about 9,000 acres of the refuge into the Wilderness System, which is Alternative #2 of the environmental statement.

## COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED

### COMMUNICATIONS FROM ELECTED OFFICIALS

A letter was received after the hearing from Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr. who stated that he would not want to eliminate the values of the refuge to humans and wildlife but supports the proposal to give added protection to areas of the refuge by including them in the Wilderness System.

### COMMUNICATIONS FROM STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

Letters were received from several federal agencies and one state agency.

#### Department of Agriculture - Forest Service

The Forest Service opposed wilderness designation for fear that such designation would draw attention to and cause harm to the area which is presently designated as a Research Natural Area. They believe the small size of the proposal would create difficulty in managing as wilderness and solitude would be difficult to experience with no control of motorboat use of surrounding waters.

#### Department of Commerce

This agency recommended no action be taken on the proposal until a mineral survey has been completed and the results evaluated.

### U. S. Geological Survey

The U. S. Geological Survey reported they have not made a mineral survey of the area.

### Federal Power Commission

Designation of the proposed wilderness area would have no adverse effect on matters concerning the commission.

Corps of Engineers, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Bureau of Mines made no specific comment regarding wilderness.

### Delaware State Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

This agency endorsed the Bureau proposal but does not endorse any additional acreage at this time to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

### COMMUNICATIONS FROM ORGANIZATIONS

A total of 19 organizations submitted statements before, during, and after the public hearing. None opposed wilderness status for a portion of Bombay Hook Refuge; however, 16 indicated that the Bureau proposal of 120 acres was inadequate and suggested increasing acreage to around 9,000. The Wilder-

ness Act, according to the Audubon Naturalist Society of the Central Atlantic States, Inc., the Society of Natural History of Delaware, the Environmental Defense Fund, and the Wilderness Society, does not preclude mosquito-control measures, especially those that the Bureau plans to use.

The above organizations and others do not believe that including more acreage in wilderness will interfere with the ability of the Bureau to serve greater wildlife needs in the future.

The Environmental Defense Fund commented that in their opinion the possibility of increasing the capacity of the Bombay Hook Refuge by intensive management may itself contribute to the pressures for developing other Delaware Bay wetlands which, arguably, "no longer will be needed" to support waterfowl.

#### COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITIZENS

A total of 265 individuals submitted statements. Only one opposed wilderness due to the insignificant nature of the proposal. Nearly all supporters (233) recommended that the area of wilderness should be enlarged to include about 9,000 acres of salt marsh north of the Simons River. Ten communications failed to indicate a position for or against the proposal.

Some letters or statements included more than one signature and there was one petition with eight names supporting a 9,109-acre wilderness. The record closed June 24, however letters received before June 26 are included in the record.

**BOMBAY HOOK WILDERNESS HEARING SUMMARY**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Support Service Proposal</u>	<u>Oppose Wilder- ness</u>	<u>Add Marsh (About 9,000 Acres)</u>	<u>Position Not Clear or Not Stated</u>
Communications Received	294	26	3	250	15
Elected Officials	1	1	0	0	0
Organiza- tions	19	3	0	16	0
Individuals	265	21	1	233	10
State Agencies	1	1	0	0	0
Local Agencies	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Agencies	7	0	2	0	5
Petitions	1	0	0	1	0

# BOMBAY HOOK

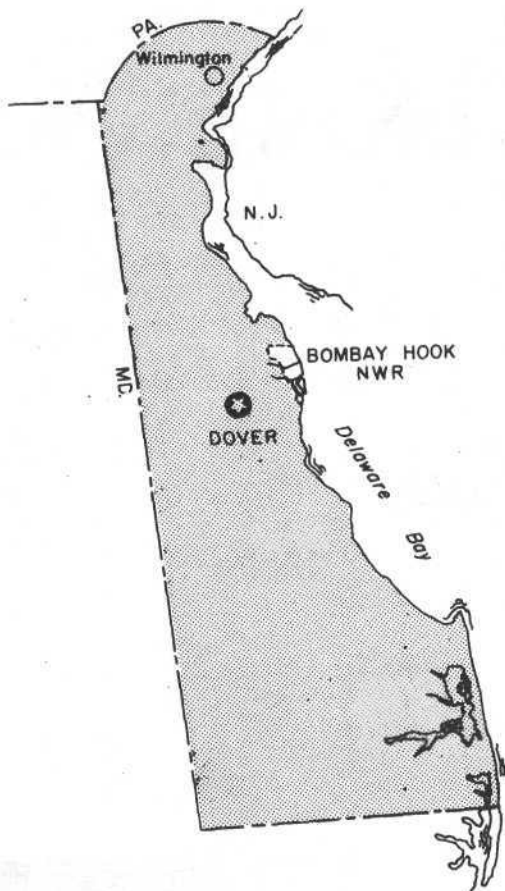
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE  
KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE



## WILDERNESS

## STUDY SUMMARY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE



This brochure was prepared pursuant to the Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577. Publication of the findings and recommendations herein should not be construed as representing either the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of the Interior. Its purpose is to provide information in sufficient detail to enable the reader to form a valid opinion regarding the future wilderness status of the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge.



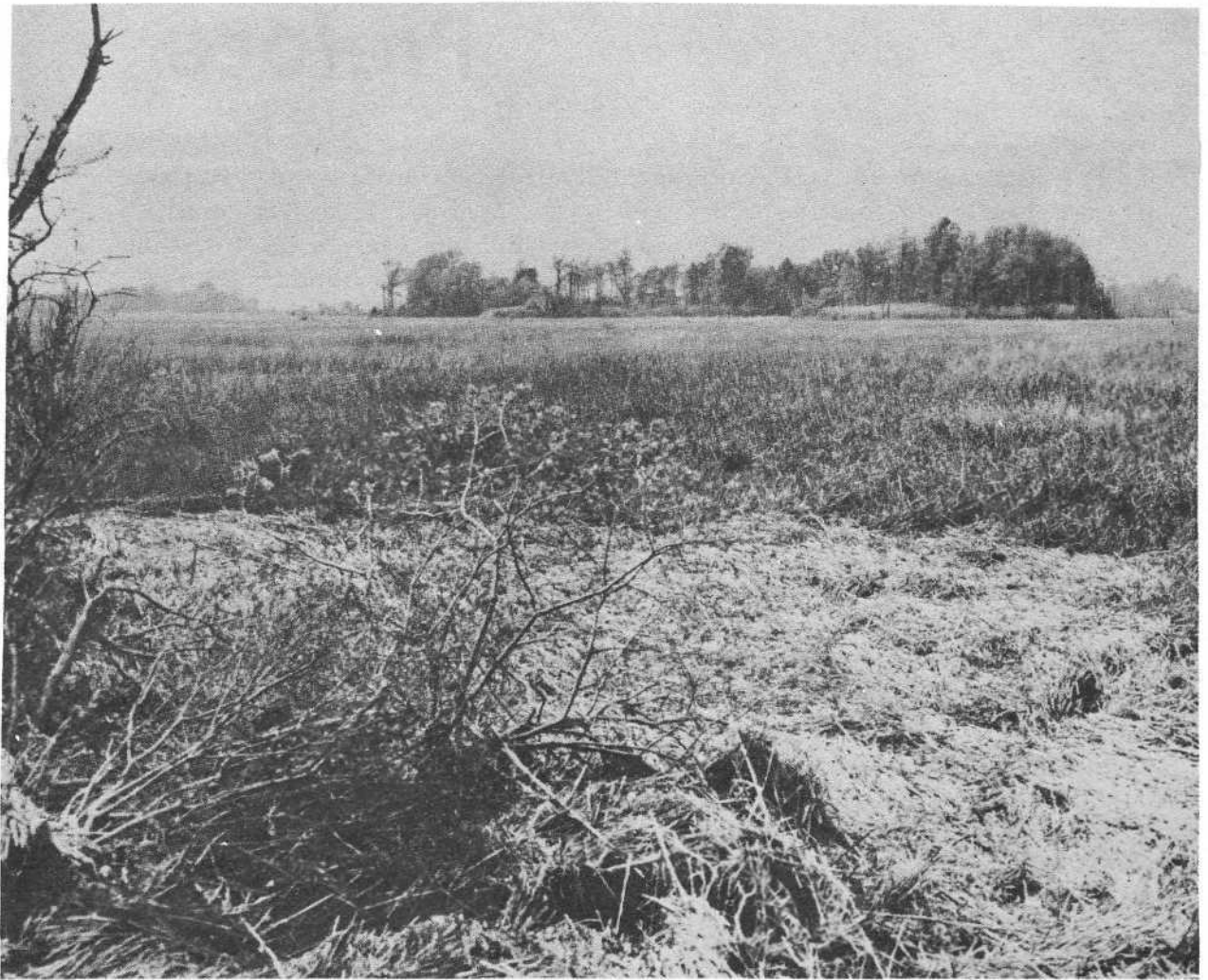
# Preface

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife recommends that two marsh islands totaling 120 acres in the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge qualify for wilderness designation as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. This brochure explains the proposal and summarizes a study of the refuge by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

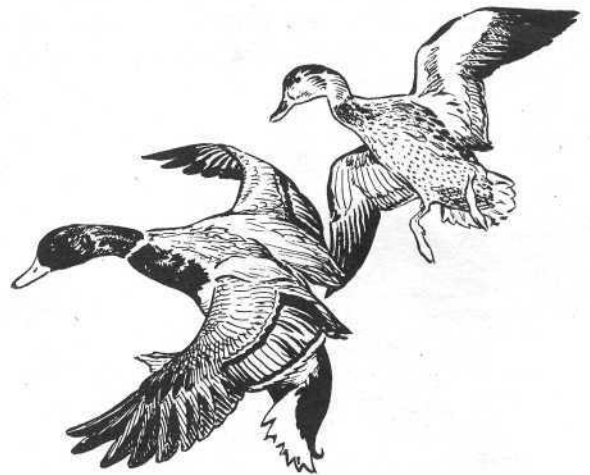
The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577) requires that the Secretary of the Interior review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island, regardless of size, within the National Wildlife Refuge System within ten years after the effective date of the Act, and report to the President of the United States his recommendations as to the suitability or unsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. A recommendation of the President for designation as wilderness does not become effective unless provided by an Act of Congress.

In defining wilderness, the Act also included areas of less than 5,000 acres that are of sufficient size to make preservation and use in an unimpaired condition practicable.

Sections 4(a) and (b) of the Wilderness Act provide that: (1) The Act is to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which National Wildlife Refuges are established; and (2) Wilderness areas shall be administered so as to preserve their wilderness character and shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use insofar as primary refuge objectives permit. Wilderness designation does not remove or alter an area's status as a National Wildlife Refuge.



Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge



# Introduction

Bombay Hook Refuge is situated in north-central Delaware 10 miles northeast of Dover, the State Capitol, and 9 miles southeast of Smyrna. It was established for the preservation and protection of migratory waterfowl and exists to demonstrate the value of wildland preservation for both wildlife and human benefit.

The refuge contains 15,111 acres, including approximately 12,000 acres of salt marsh estuary. An estuarian habitat is a superior environment. It produces tons of marine protein useful in maintaining the interlacing dependency we all have with nature in our quest for food, air, and water.

The purpose of the Wilderness Study was to determine the wilderness suitability of all or any part of Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge.

The criteria used for the study were the Wilderness Act and interpretations of that Act as gleaned from Congressional hearings.

The study began with a broad consideration of natural features and resources. It then considered existing developments and management needs along with future plans and potentials in meeting refuge objectives. Public use and socio-economic aspects present and future were also considered.



Allee House

# History

Recorded history of the Bombay Hook area begins with the year 1679 and Mechacksett, Chief Sachem of Kahansink, who sold some marshland called "Boompies Hooch" for the price of "... one gun. fower hands full of powder, three Mats coats, one anckor of Liquors & one kittle....".

The settlers that followed cut salt hay, trapped muskrats and terrapins, hunted waterfowl, and plied the tidal streams for fish, crabs, and oysters.

The refuge was established on March 16, 1937. Soon after, Civilian Conservation Corps members began constructing dikes and buildings.

A bit of history is preserved in a small country style brick house of the Queen Anne period called the Allee House. This house, built about 1753, is registered as a National Landmark, and is maintained and made available for public viewing by the Delaware Division of Historic and Public Affairs.

# Physical Description

Bombay Hook Refuge, on the eastern shore of Delaware Bay, is an ecological complex consisting of a variety of habitats ranging from brush-fringed agricultural lands to freshwater impoundments, and vast areas of salt marsh.

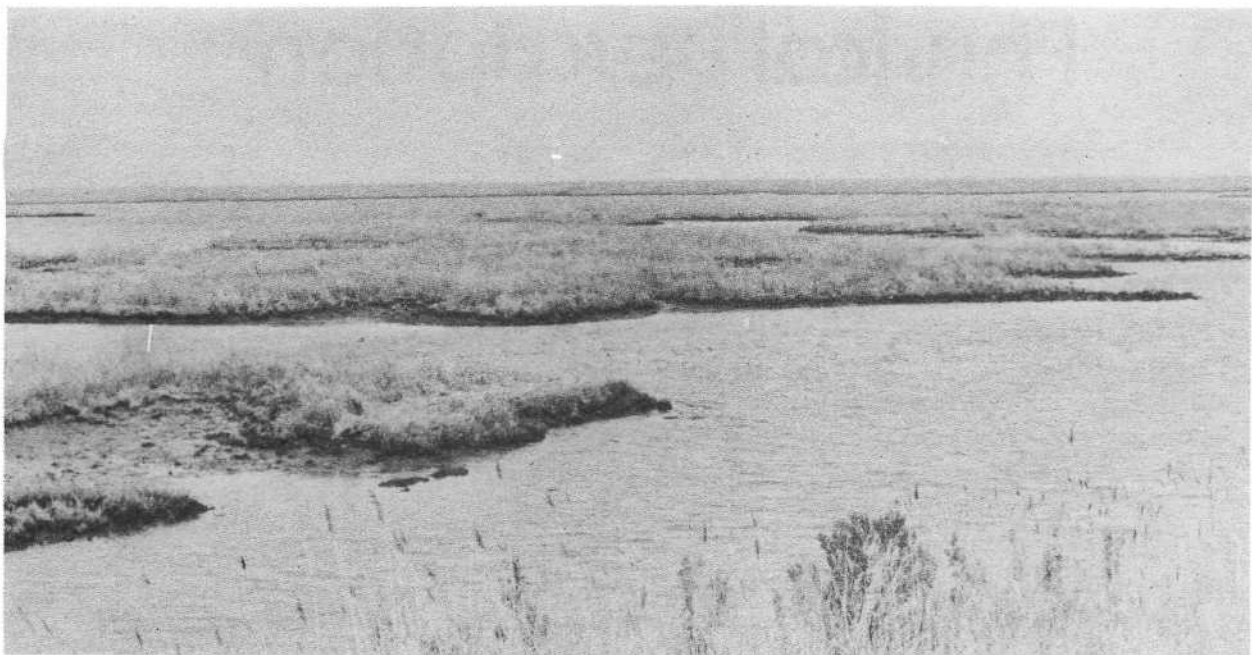
The salt marsh, comprising 70 percent of the refuge, is divided into variable sized islands by winding rivers and creeks. The deep muck soils support wide expanses of cord-grass. Normal tidal range is 5.5 feet and storm tides may inundate the entire marsh.

Approximately 1,000 acres are devoted to growing crops adjacent to 1,100 acres of freshwater impoundments. The terrain is mostly flat, less than 10 feet above sea level.

The coastal climate further moderated by the influence of the bay produces hot and humid summers, cold and damp winters, an average of 175 frost-free days, and 38 inches of rain.







Salt marsh

Bombay honkers



# Resources

Bombay Hook Refuge extends for eight miles along the western shore of Delaware Bay where the salt marsh, vital to the estuarine complex of the bay, makes up 70 percent of the refuge. Here, wide expanses of cordgrass growing on deep, muck soils are divided into variable sized islands by winding rivers, creeks, and ditches.

Landward of the salt marsh, variety prevails. Timbered swamps, deciduous woodlands, brushy thickets, grass fields, croplands, and freshwater pools created behind man-made dikes provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species.

A total of 256 species of birds, 33 mammals, and 37 reptiles and amphibians have been identified as inhabitants. Waterfowl are abundant in fall and winter as up to 30,000 Canada geese, 4,000 snow geese, 15,000 mallards, 8,000 black ducks; and 5,000 green-winged teal seek ice-free freshwater impoundments, salt marsh, or tidal rivers for rest and food. During February and March pintail populations increase to an average of about 5,000. Duck production (black ducks, mallards, gadwalls, wood ducks, and blue-winged teal) averages 1,200 annually. Other species of ducks which utilize the refuge in significant numbers include shoveler, American widgeon, ring-necked duck, and ruddy duck.

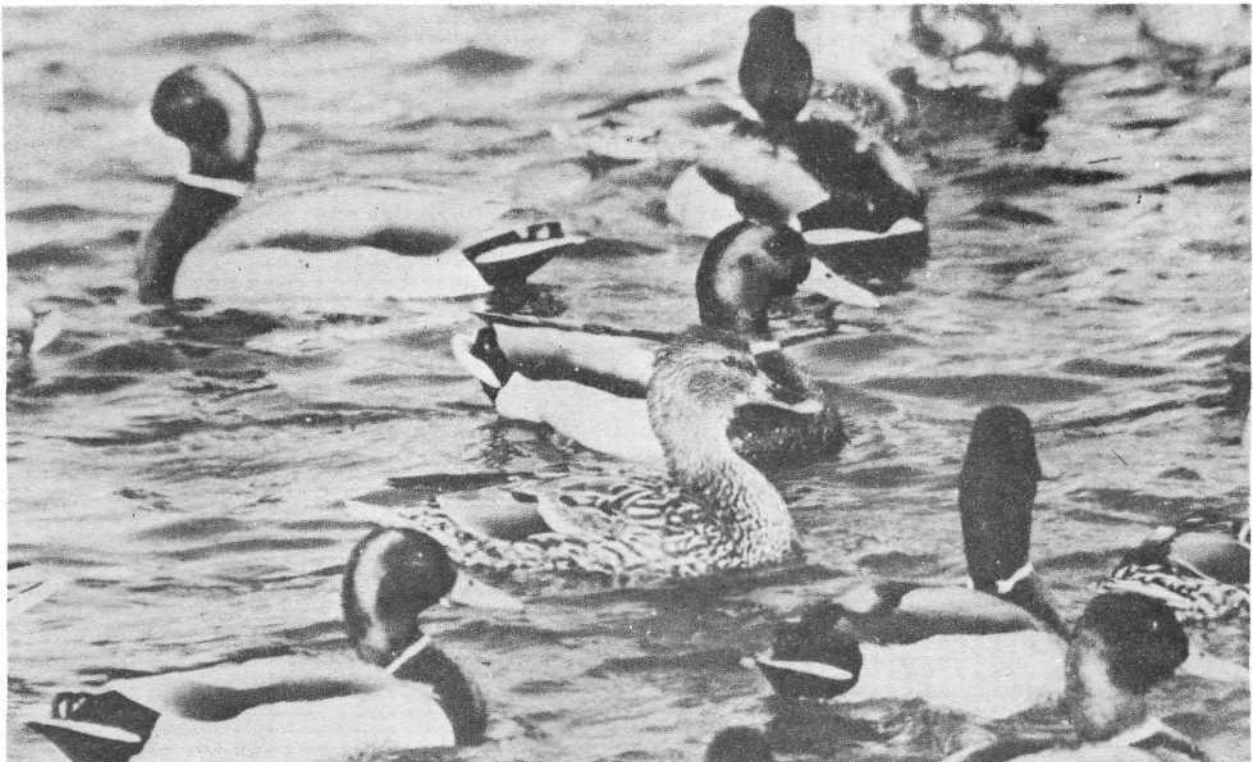
The salt marsh is the home of numerous clapper rails and lesser numbers of Virginia rails, and common gallinules. Large numbers of muskrats inhabit the marsh.





Resident species, whose existence is recognized as being in danger, include the southern bald eagle and the peregrine falcon. Osprey are present during the spring, summer, and fall, and nest on the refuge.

The salt marsh contains man-made potholes and ditches designed to provide food and habitat for gadwall, teal, shoveler, and other waterfowl, and shorebirds. These developments also contribute to the control of salt marsh mosquitoes by sustaining populations of larvae-eating fish.



Mallards

There are no known commercially valuable minerals on the refuge.

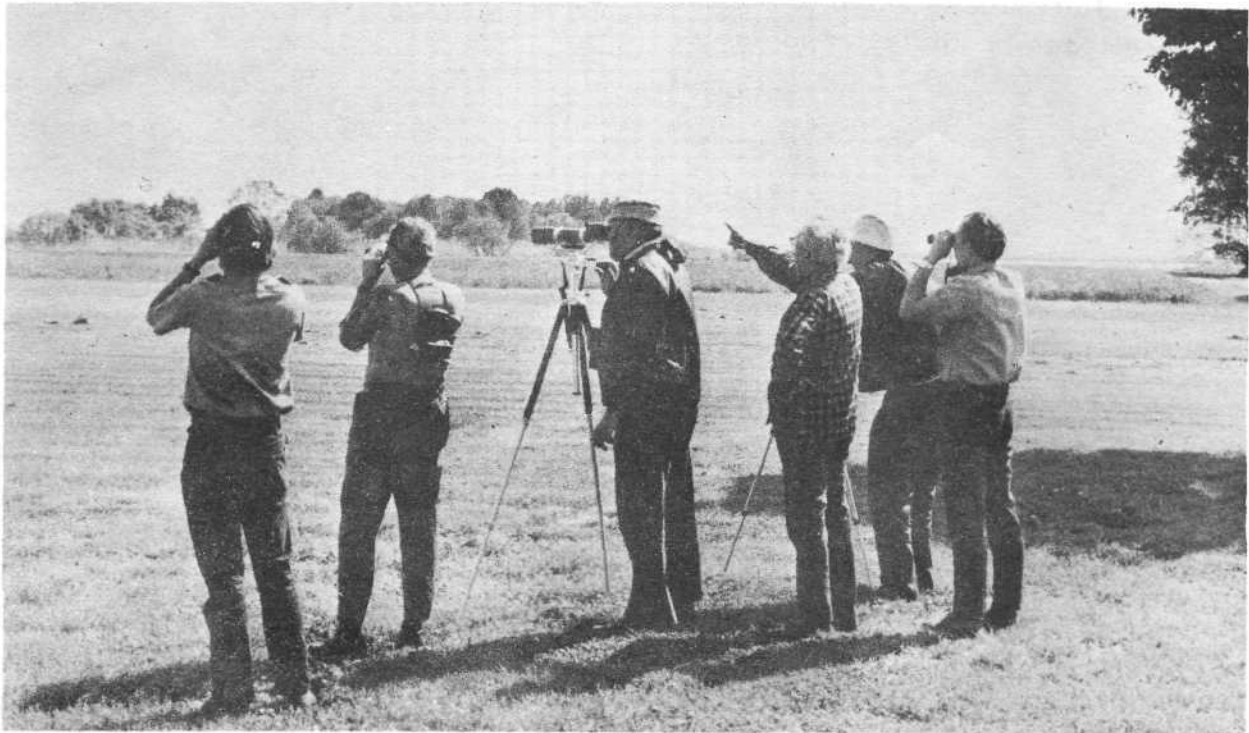
Two tidal salt marsh islands totaling 120 acres have been designated as Research Natural Areas.

# Public Use

Over 50,000 people visit Bombay Hook Refuge each year. Most simply want to see wildlife. They usually choose to drive the 12-mile auto tour route to experience a quick coverage of some of the better wildlife habitat. Some foot trails are being developed in conjunction with the auto route but, due to its inaccessibility, the salt marsh beyond the view from the road is seldom seen by refuge visitors.

Some refuge users prefer fishing, trapping, or hunting; however, these activities amount to only two percent of total visits. Fishing and crabbing become sport in the navigable streams that penetrate the salt marsh. A portion of the uplands and the Kelly Island segment of the salt marsh are designated for waterfowl hunting during appropriate State seasons. Some upland areas are also opened for hunting deer and small game.

Future public use development will emphasize environmental education and interpretation. Interpretive trails and a visitor contact station are planned.



# Management & Development

Bombay Hook Refuge was established for the preservation and protection of migratory waterfowl.

Agricultural crops including grasses are grown to supplement natural wildlife foods. Corn and wheat are grown and harvested by cooperative farmers who in turn maintain most of the refuge grasslands for migrating geese.

A freshwater marsh habitat is managed on 1,100 acres impounded by 4.5 miles of dikes.

The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control presently makes aerial applications of chemicals to the salt marshes in an effort to reduce mosquito production. In order to provide for the continued enhancement of waterfowl habitat and facilitate biological control of mosquitoes, future management of the salt marshes will include maintenance, restoration, and extension of the network of ditches, potholes, and pools.



## Social & Economic Consideration

Economic uses on the refuge are limited to farming and muskrat trapping. Four permittee farmers realize a profit of \$20.00 per acre on 500 acres and four muskrat trappers grossed a total of \$8,300 during the 1972-73 season.

Areas suitable as wilderness have no significant economic impact on local communities. The basis for refuge receipt sharing will remain the same--either 3/4 of one percent of the adjusted land cost or 25 percent of refuge receipts, whichever is greater.

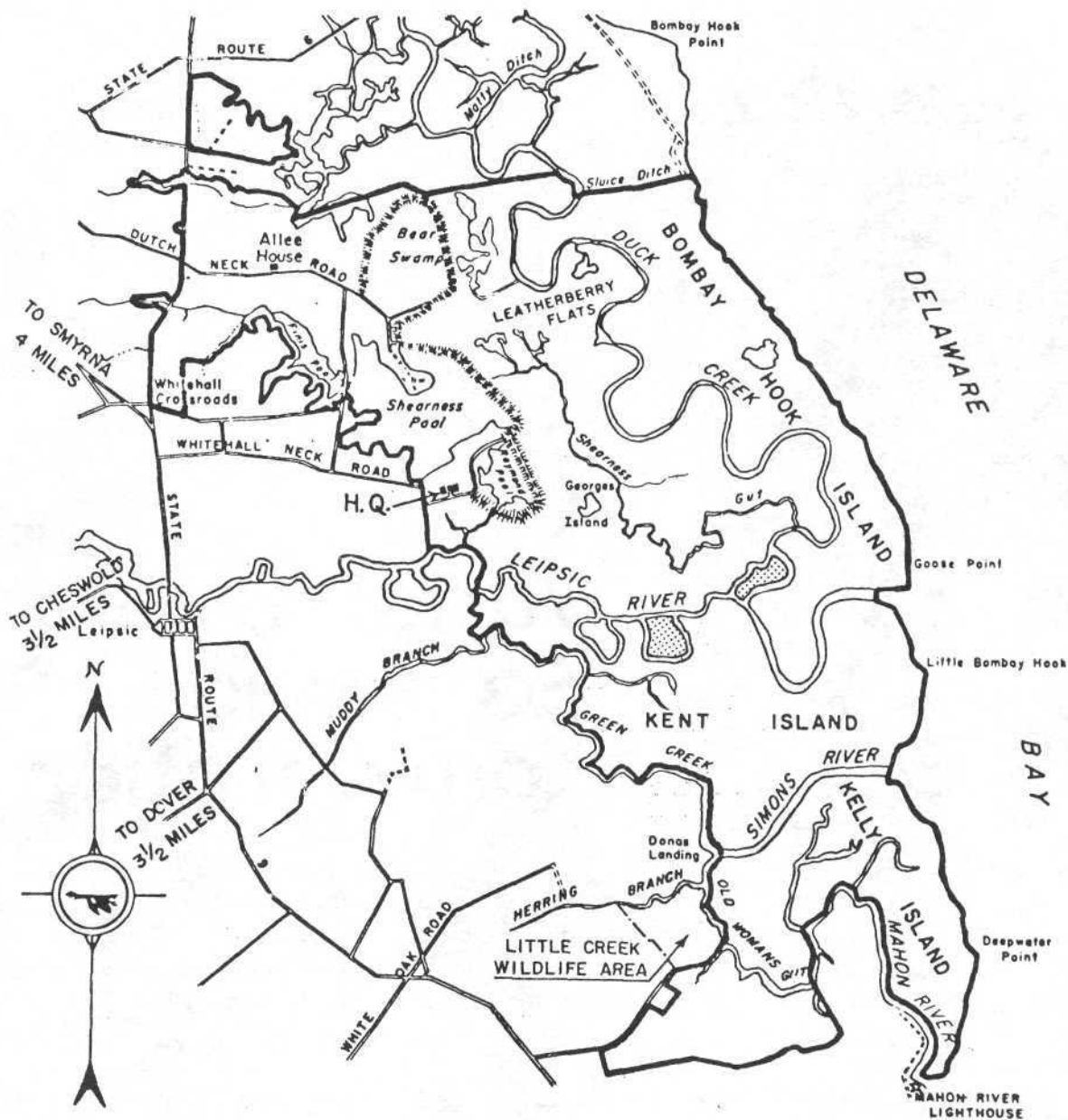
Mosquito control practices by the State of Delaware are conducted for reasons of public health. Pesticides are applied by aircraft over the salt marshes as necessary to control mosquito populations.

# BOMBAY HOOK N.W.R.

KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE



Compiled in the Division of Engineering  
from surveys by B.S.F. & W.

## WILDERNESS PROPOSAL



— Refuge Boundary  
 ■ Proposed Wilderness

Boston, Massachusetts. February, 1974

PRELIMINARY SUBJECT TO CHANGE

## CHANGES AS A RESULT OF THE PUBLIC HEARING

As a result of the public hearing and a reevaluation of the initial wilderness proposal, we now recommend that approximately 2,000 acres of Bombay Hook Refuge be designated as wilderness.

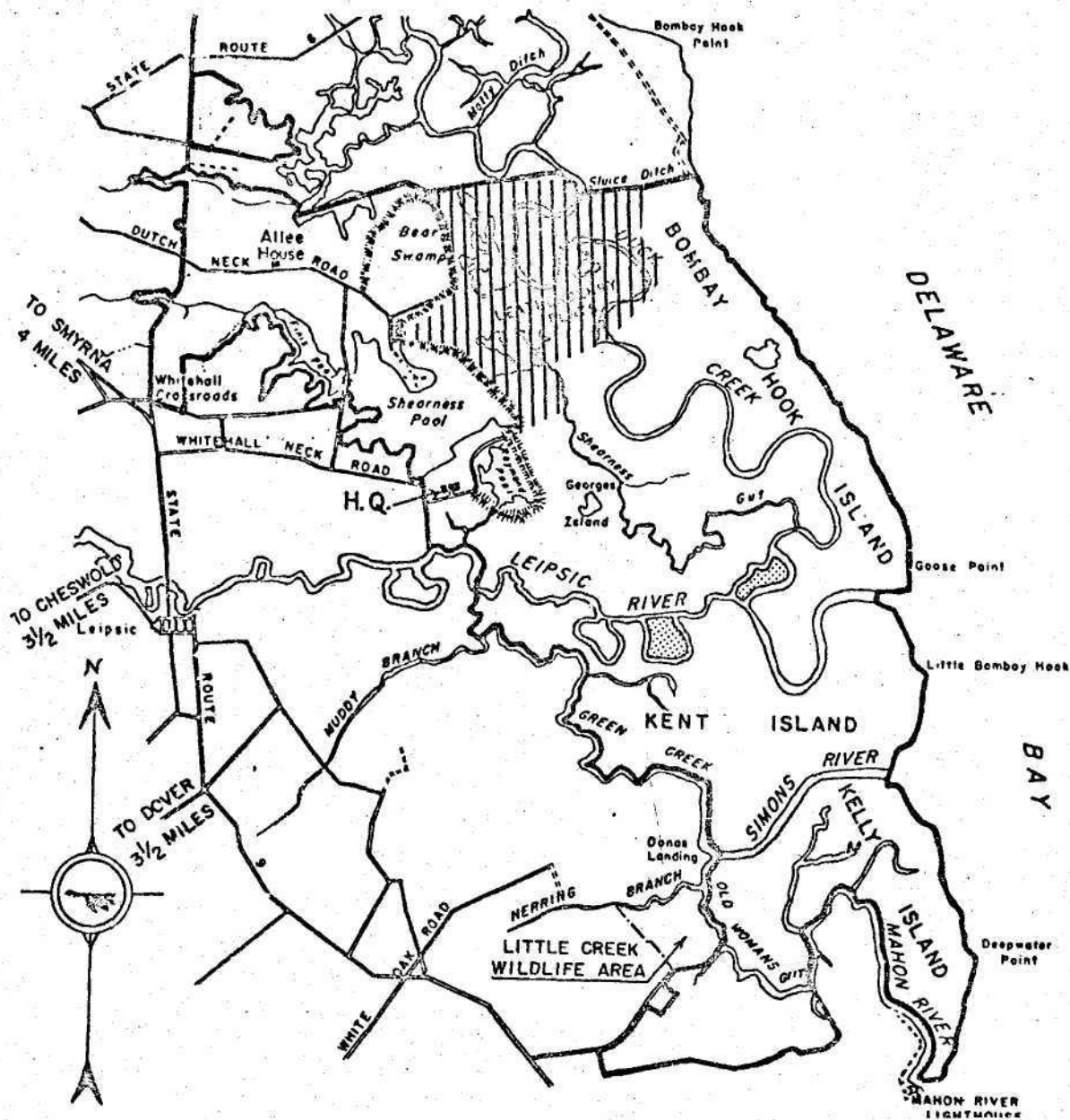


# BOMBAY HOOK N.W.R.

KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE



Compiled in the Division of Engineering  
from surveys by B.S.F. & W.

## WILDERNESS PROPOSAL



(revised July 1974)

Initial Wilderness Proposal

Wilderness Proposal as a result  
of the public hearing input.

Refuge Boundary

PRELIMINARY SUBJECT TO CHANGE



# Conclusions

An analysis of the information obtained from the Wilderness Study report provided the basis for a proposed recommendation that two salt marsh islands, containing approximately 120 acres, are suitable for designation as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System. These islands exist in a natural condition without evidence of influence by man, and can be preserved without conflict with the management activities required to maintain and enhance waterfowl habitat and promote biological control of mosquitoes. The values of the two islands proposed as suitable for wilderness have been previously recognized by inclusion in the Federal Directory of Research Natural Areas. Wilderness designation would provide valuable statutory protection of these unspoiled islands for the benefit of future generations.

Existing developments, the need to maintain and provide for additional facilities to enhance waterfowl habitat in a manner prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and the continuing obligation to cooperate with public health mosquito-borne disease control programs present substantial evidence for a nonsuitable recommendation on other portions of the refuge.



PART

1. Mount Rainier Wilderness, Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
2. Kenai Wilderness, Kenai National Moose Range, Alaska
3. Cloud Peak Wilderness, Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming
4. Agassiz Wilderness, Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Minnesota
5. Sheldon Wilderness, Sheldon National Antelope Refuge, Nevada (and proposed deferral of action on portions of the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, Nevada and Oregon)
6. Monarch Wilderness, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests, California
7. Santee Wilderness, Santee National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina
8. Everglades Wilderness, Everglades National Park, Florida
9. Salmon River and Idaho Wildernesses, Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon, Bitterroot, and Nezperce National Forests, Idaho
10. Parker River Wilderness, Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts
11. Hawaii Volcanoes Wilderness, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii
12. Big Lake Wilderness, Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Arkansas
13. Aleutian Islands Wilderness, Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska
14. Beartooth Wilderness, Custer and Gallatin National Forests, Montana
15. Dinosaur Wilderness, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah and Colorado
16. Lacassine Wilderness, Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge, Louisiana
17. Popo Agie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming
18. Mattamuskeet Wilderness, Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge, N. Car.; Swanquarter Wilderness, Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge, N. Carolina; Cedar Island Wilderness, Cedar Island National Wildlife Refuge, N. Carolina; Pea Island Wilderness, Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, North Carolina
19. Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
20. J. N. "Ding" Darling Wilderness, J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge, Florida
21. Trinity Alps Wilderness, Klamath, Shasta-Trinity, and Six Rivers National Forests, California
22. Assateague Island Wilderness, Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge and Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland and Virginia
23. Death Valley Wilderness, Death Valley National Monument, California and Nevada
24. Fort Niobrara Wilderness, Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge, Nebraska
25. Medicine Lake Wilderness, Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Montana
26. Great Smoky Mountains Wilderness, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina and Tennessee

27. Big Blue, Courthouse Mountain, Dolores Peak, and Sneffels and Mount Wilson Wildernesses, San Juan and Uncompaghre National Forests, Colorado
28. Lake Woodruff Wilderness, Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge, Florida
29. Anaho Island Wilderness, Anaho Island National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada
30. Noxubee Wilderness, Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge, Mississippi
31. UL Bend Wilderness, UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge, Montana
32. Bombay Hook Wilderness, Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge, Delaware
33. Back Bay Wilderness, Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Virginia
34. Gila Wilderness, New Mexico (addition)
35. Proposed areas for which deferral of action is recommended:
  - Kofa Game Range, Arizona
  - Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range, Montana
  - Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nevada and Arizona
  - Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska
36. Areas found unsuitable for inclusion in the System:
  - Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon and Idaho
  - Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, Maryland
  - Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky
  - Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois