

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Memorandum

TO : Regional Director, USFWS
 THRU : Area Manager, USFWS, Sacramento
 FROM : Refuge Manager
 San Francisco Bay NWR Complex

DATE: June 21, 1978

SUBJECT: Draft Wilderness Management Plan, Farallon NWR

According to the annual workshop directive, we are submitting a draft Wilderness Management Plan for the Farallon National Wildlife Refuge for your review.



Robert G. Personius

JGull:wf
 Attachment

FRL-1978-Wilderness Management Plan Draft
DOI-

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT PLAN

FARALLON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

FARALLON WILDERNESS

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT PLAN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FREMONT

CALIFORNIA

JUNE 1978

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Refuge Establishment

In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt signed Executive Order 1043 creating the Farallon Reservation, "... a preserve and breeding ground for native birds." Included were Middle Farallon, the North Farallons and Noonday Rock. Southeast Farallon and adjacent rocks were added by secondary withdrawal in 1969.

B. Brief Refuge Description

About 30 miles west of San Francisco, the vastness of the Pacific Ocean is interrupted by several small islands. These are the Farallons -- "little pointed islets of the sea".

Southeast Farallons are 18 miles from Point Reyes, and 23 miles from Point Benita at the entrance of San Francisco Bay. Several rocks are included in this group, the total area being about 120 acres. The main island reaches a height of 340 feet above sea level, is approximately 70 acres in size, and has the only major horizontal area.

Two miles northwest is Middle Farallon, a single rock 50 yards in diameter and 20 feet high. The North Farallons are 4 miles north, and consist of 2 clusters of bare, precipitous islets and rocks. They reach a height of 155 feet above sea level. The total refuge area is 211 acres.

Geologically the Farallon Islands are a granitic formation of a decomposing type. There are some pockets of shallow soil, particularly on the less vertical portions of Southeast Farallon.

The climate is characterized by frequent, strong winds and dense fog. Rainfall occurs mainly during winter, with summer moisture usually limited to damp fogs. Annual precipitation is approximately

10 inches. Temperatures are almost constant year-round, seldom falling below 40°F, or rising above 60°F.

C. Refuge Objective

The major objective is to provide continued protection against human disturbance and to gain additional information about the islands' wildlife to insure optimum wildlife use and productivity.

D. Relationship of Wilderness to Refuge Objectives

Wilderness designation of the suitable portion of the refuge is entirely compatible with the purpose for which it was established and enhances the existing objective of preserving physical and biological qualities in a natural condition for optimum wildlife use and productivity.

E. Wilderness Area Establishment

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 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 national wildlife refuges and game ranges and to recommend to the President the suitability of each such area or island for formal preservation as wilderness.

The Farallon National Wildlife Refuge, excluding Southeast Farallon, was given wilderness status on December 26, 1974, with passage of Public Law 93-550 (Appendix 1).

Title 1, Section 101, states in part, "... certain lands in the Farallon National Wildlife Refuge, California, which comprise about one hundred and forth-one acres and which are depicted on a map entitled 'Farallon Wilderness--Proposed' and dated October 1969, and revised March 1970, are hereby designated as wilderness.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE WILDERNESS AREA

- A. The Farallon Wilderness Area is comprised of small rocks and islets adjacent to Southeast Farallon Island lying approximately 18 miles from Point Reyes and 23 miles from Point Benita at the entrance of San Francisco Bay. Two miles northwest is Middle Farallon, a single rock 50 yards in diameter and 20 feet high (Photo 1, Appendix 2). The North Farallons are 4 miles north, and consist of 2 clusters of bare, precipitous islets and rocks extending over about 1 mile of ocean (Photo 2, Appendix 2). They reach a height of 155 feet above sea level. Noonday Rock is the westernmost rock, located about 3 miles northwest of the North Farallons. It is almost completely submerged and is awash most of the time.
- B. Map (from Wilderness Proposal and refuge brochure, Appendices 3 and 4).

III. MANAGEMENT

Isolation and inaccessibility have kept people off the northern island groups. These same factors plus agreements with the Point Reyes Bird Observatory (Appendix 5) and the Coast Guard (Appendix 6) have limited visitation to Southeast Farallon. The Observatory mans Southeast Farallon year-round to ward off unauthorized human visitors as well as to take census counts and to conduct research.

Wildlife management is confined to periodic inventories of wildlife resources of the islands and the accumulation of information having an influence on these resources.

Appendix 7 provides the detailed rules and regulations regarding refuge wilderness preservation and management.

IV. PUBLIC USE

A. General

The northern three groups are inaccessible and

landing on Southeast Farallon is safe only during calm seas. Use is restricted to Southeast Island and this is controlled by a cooperative agreement between the Service and Point Reyes Bird Observatory.

1. The current volume of visitation for those islands and islets within the Wilderness Area is zero. Visitation over the next ten-year period will remain at the zero level due to the inaccessibility of the islands. Therefore there will be no impact on wilderness values.
2. Current visitor control is limited to the Southeast Island and is handled under cooperative agreements with Point Reyes Bird Observatory and the United States Coast Guard.

Firearms are not permitted on the islands.

3. Permits are issued from the San Francisco Bay NWR Complex for landing, scientific research, collecting and other activities on Southeast Island.

B. Specific Activities

Bay Area Chapters of the National Audubon Society sponsor annual bird-watching charter boat tour trips around the southern islands, and similar excursions are likely to remain the only possible type of public use.

V. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

A. Potential Threats or Hazards

Radioactive waste which was dumped 7 miles southwest of the Farallon Islands 22 years ago is now

leaking into the water. The Pacific dumpsite, in about 5,000 feet of water, was used to dispose of 47,500 drums. Scientists have said that about 25 percent of the drums are now leaking. The Service is concerned about the proximity of the Farallons to the radioactive waste disposal site because the Southeast Island is inhabited and supports abundant birdlife and marine mammals.

B. Search and Rescue

Search and rescue operations would be coordinated with the U.S. Coast Guard. The actual operations would be conducted by the Coast Guard as they are properly equipped to carry out high-sea searches and rescues.

Because the islands are isolated and virtually inaccessible, helicopters would have to be used to remove individuals from all but Southeast Farallon. Except in the cases of severe injury or serious illness, U.S. Coast Guard boats would be utilized only on Southeast Farallon.

VI. RESEARCH

At present there are no ongoing research projects. Access to the islands is not possible most of the time thus limiting the kinds of projects that can be undertaken. Visual observations and censuses of birds and marine mammals on the North Farallons have been made from ships some distance from the islands. This type of information may be obtained sporadically throughout the year.

VII. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

A. Placement of hydrological, meteorological, seismic, navigational, or other instrumentation.

Sales are now pending (Sale 53) on OCS lands

adjacent to the islands. The islands will remain inviolate to use as triangulation points, targets, navigational aids or any other kind of intrusion or development associated with the exploration and development of the gas and oil resources.

B. Oil Spills and Other Catastrophies

Detected oil spills will be handled according to USFWS's guideline, "Pollution Response Plan for Oil and Hazardous Substances" (revised June, 1977). All spills will be reported to the National Response Center which will then contact the appropriate Regional Response Center for action. Refuge personnel will assist oiled bird rescues by providing land transportation to local rehabilitation centers.

C. Entry for Official Purposes

Because of inaccessibility of the wilderness area, entry will not generally be possible. If occasion warrants it, entry may occur after permission has been obtained from the Refuge Manager.

VIII. FUNDS AND PERSONNEL

Additional funds and personnel for the administration of this wilderness should not be necessary because of the infrequent number of visitations anticipated.

IX. PLAN CURRENCY

Periodic review may occur on an annual basis if necessary. This could be done concurrently with review of refuge research goals for the Farallon National Wildlife Refuge.

APPENDIX LIST

1. The Act Establishing Farallon National Wildlife Refuge
2. Photographs of Middle Farallon and the North Farallons
3. Wilderness Study Brochure
4. Southeast Farallon National Wildlife Refuge Brochure
5. Cooperative Agreement - FWS/PRBO
6. Cooperative Agreement - FWS/USCG
7. Refuge Wilderness Regulations (50 CFR 35)

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REVIEW AND APPROVAL PAGE

F/O

Concurrence:

William D. Aweeney

Date:

1/30/79

Reviewed by

Bill L. Burkholder

Date:

1-23-79

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Concurrence:

L. Kelly Matson

Date:

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Concurrence:

Date:

Submitted by:

Robert A. Perrems

Date:

June 21, 1978

Dec. 26

APPENDIX 1

FARALLON WILDLIFE REFUGE

P.L. 93-550

CIVIL SERVICE—EMPLOYEES—PAY REDUCTION

PUBLIC LAW 93-549; 88 STAT. 1743

[H. R. 15067]

An Act to prevent reductions in pay for any officer or employee who would be adversely affected as a result of implementing Executive Order 11777.

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

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or any regulation issued thereunder, no officer or employee of the United States shall have his pay reduced by reason of Executive Order 11777, dated April 12, 1974, relating to the effective date of the 1972 Federal pay comparability adjustment.

Sec. 2. The Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations necessary to implement this Act.

Approved Dec. 26, 1974.

**FARALLON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE,
CALIFORNIA**

For Legislative History of Act, see p. 6646

PUBLIC LAW 93-550; 88 STAT. 1744

[H. R. 11013]

An Act to designate certain lands in the Farallon National Wildlife Refuge, California, as wilderness; to add certain lands to the Point Reyes National Seashore; and for other purposes.

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

TITLE I

Sec. 101. 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 Farallon National Wildlife Refuge, California, which comprise about one hundred and forty-one acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Farallon Wilderness—Proposed" and dated October 1969, and revised March 1970, are hereby designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

Sec. 102. The area designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the Farallon Wilderness and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.

TITLE II

Sec. 201. Subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538), describing the boundaries of the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) The area comprising that portion of the land and waters located on Point Reyes Peninsula, Marin County, California,

which shall be known as the Point Reyes National Seashore, is described as the area within the boundaries generally depicted on the map entitled 'Boundary Map, Point Reyes National Seashore, Marin County, California', numbered 612-80,008-B, and dated August 1974, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior."

Sec. 202. The Secretary of the Interior shall, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, publish an amended description of the boundaries of the Point Reyes National Seashore in the Federal Register, and thereafter he shall take such action with regard to such amended description and the map referred to in section 201 of this title as is required in the second sentence of subsection (b) of section 4 of the Act of September 13, 1962, as amended.

Approved Dec. 26, 1974.

LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL—SEX DISCRIMINATION

PUBLIC LAW 93-551; 88 STAT. 1744

[H. R. 8864]

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate Little League Baseball to provide that the league shall be open to girls as well as to boys.

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

Section 3 of the Act of July 16, 1964, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Little League Baseball, Incorporated" (Public Law 88-378),^{84a} is amended by striking out "boys" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "young people" and by striking out "citizenship, sportsmanship, and manhood" and inserting in lieu thereof "citizenship and sportsmanship".

Approved Dec. 26, 1974.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1975

PUBLIC LAW 93-552; 88 STAT. 1745

[H. R. 16136]

An Act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

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

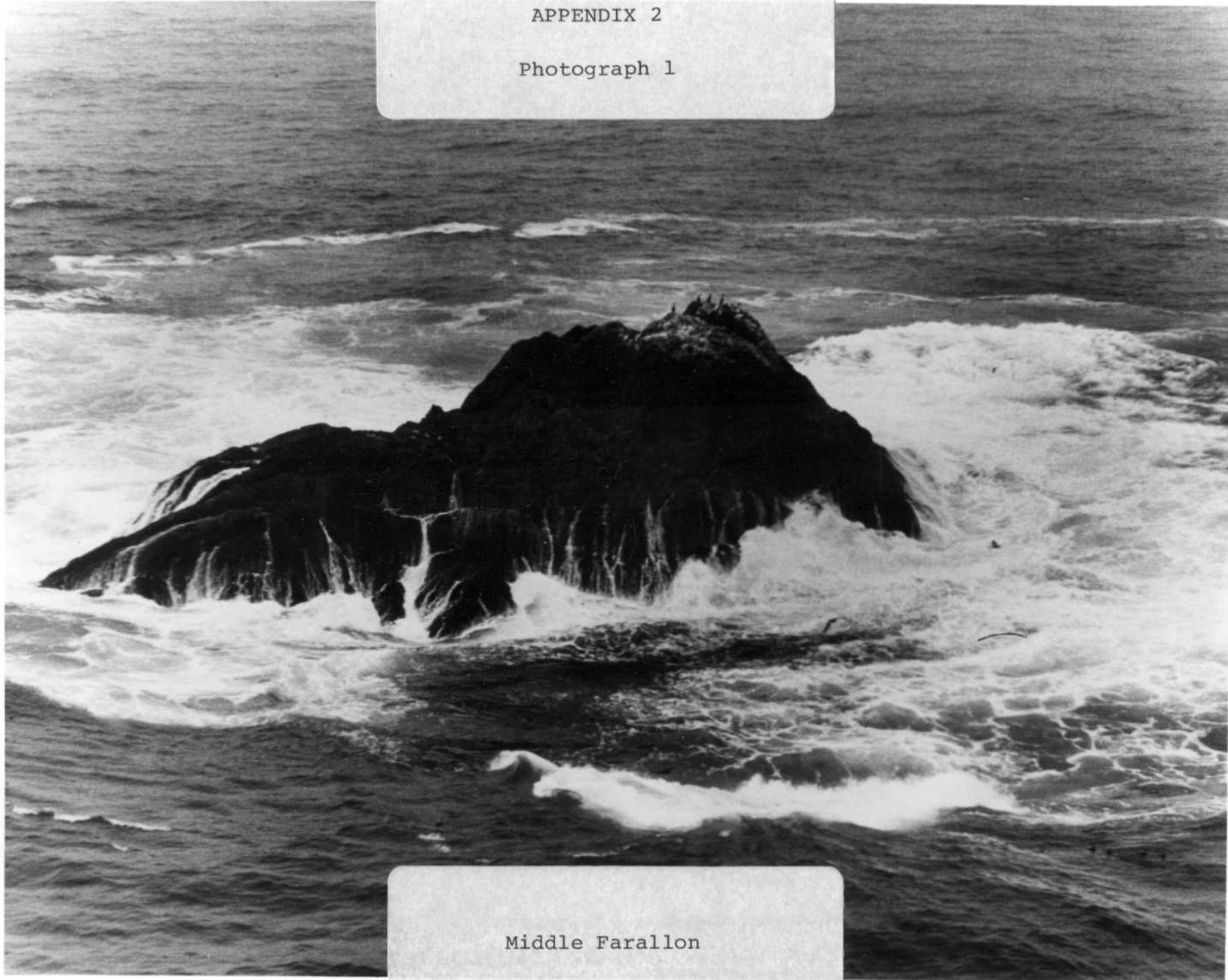
TITLE I

Sec. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances,

^{84a} 26 U.S.C.A. § 1073(1), (2).

APPENDIX 2

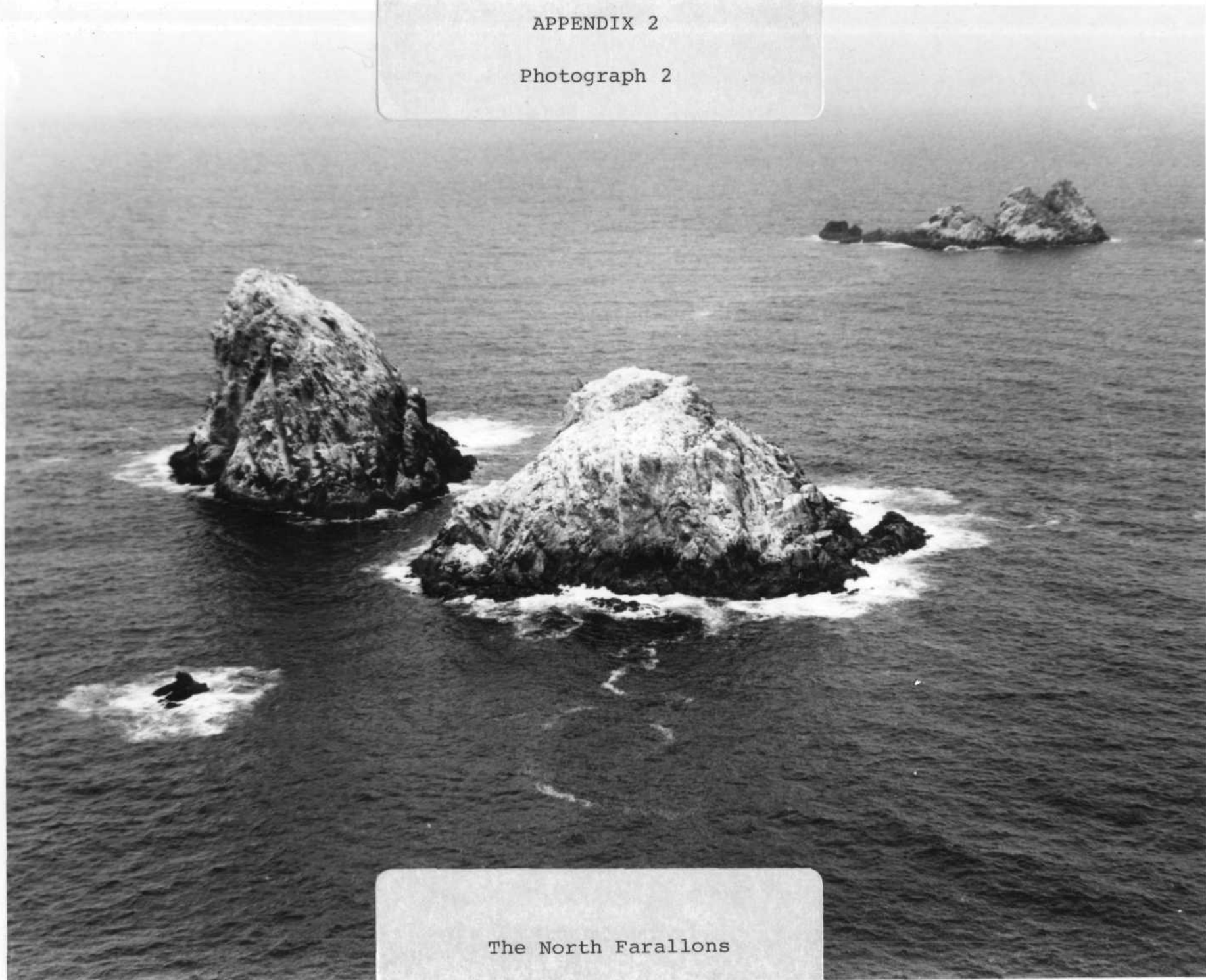
Photograph 1



Middle Farallon

APPENDIX 2

Photograph 2



The North Farallons

APPENDIX 3

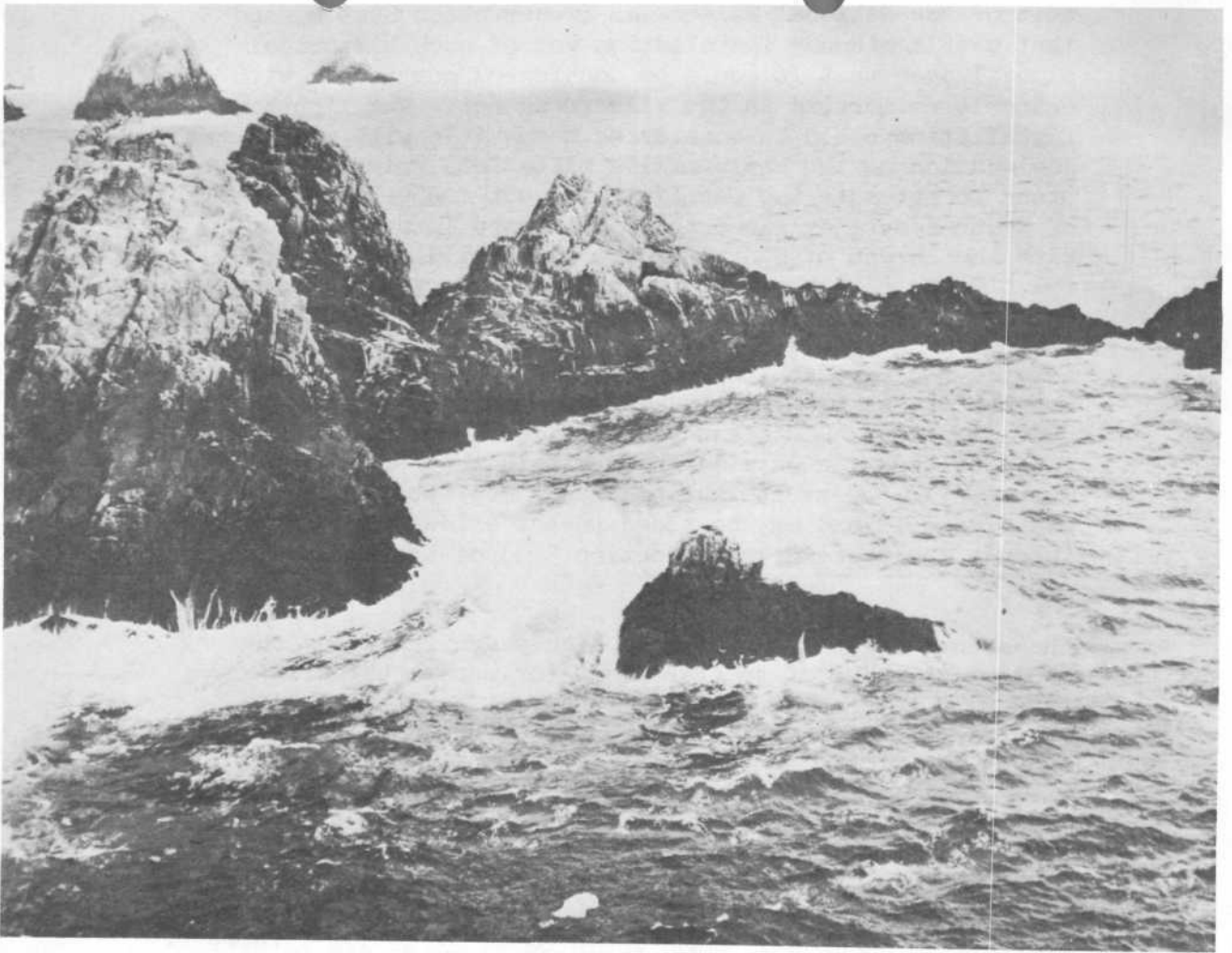
FARALLON

WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

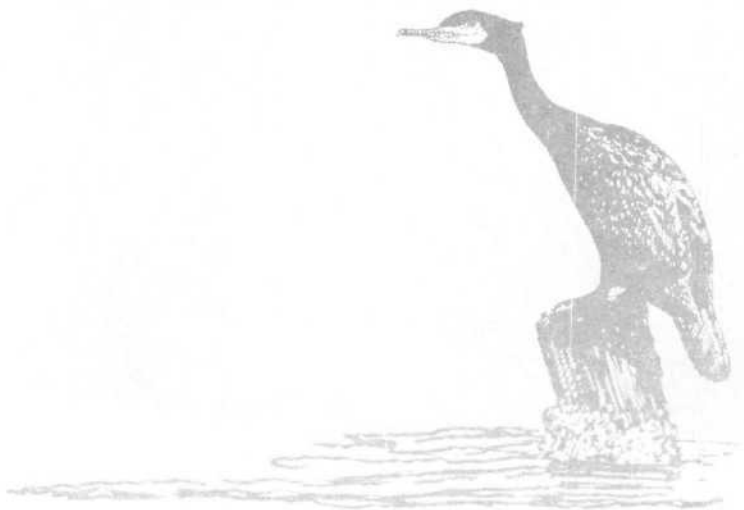


FARALLON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

CALIFORNIA



Above: The North Farallon Islands march silently across a misty sea.



PREFACE



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.

This brochure describes a national wildlife refuge that has been studied by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to determine its potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.



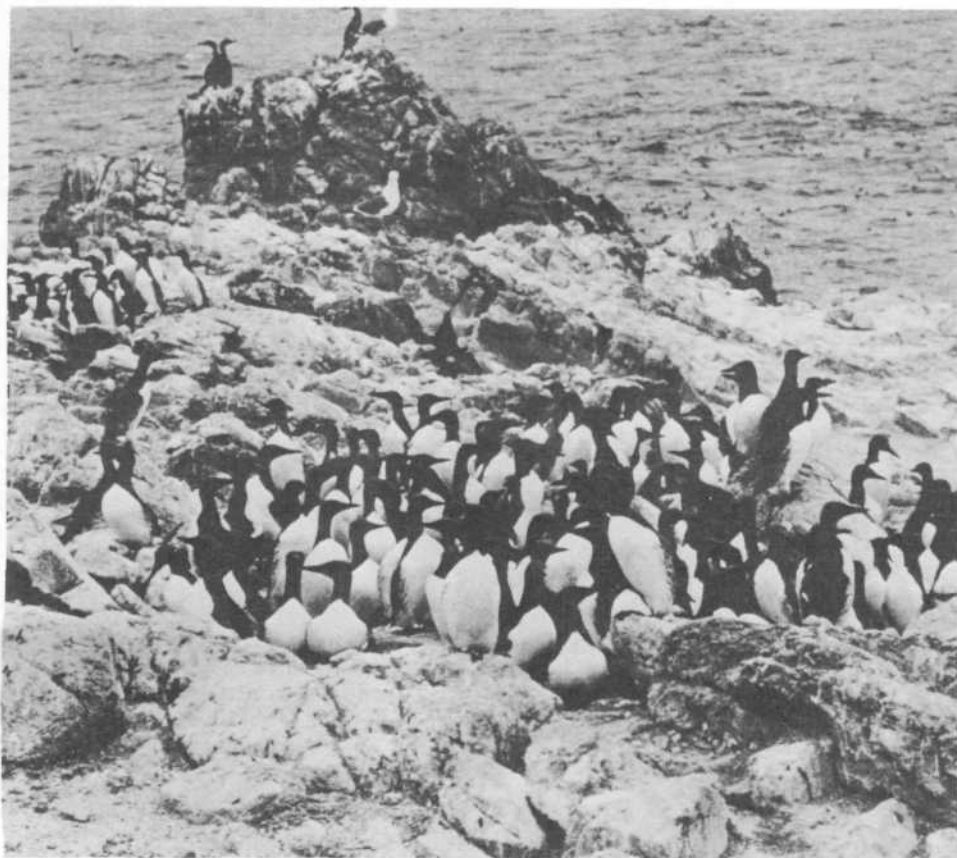
THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

The Refuge System is a National network of lands and waters managed and safeguarded for preservation and enhancement of the human benefits associated with wildlife and their environments. It presently consists of over 320 units, embracing nearly 30 million acres in 46 States. About 90 refuges containing 25 million acres in over 30 States qualify for study under the Wilderness Act.

INTRODUCTION

About 28 miles west of San Francisco, California, the vastness of the Pacific Ocean is interrupted by several small islands. These are the Farallons, "little pointed islets in the sea." They extend for about seven miles in a northwesterly direction, and are roadless, essentially inaccessible, and, with one exception, undeveloped. A Coast Guard lighthouse installation exists on Southeast Farallon.

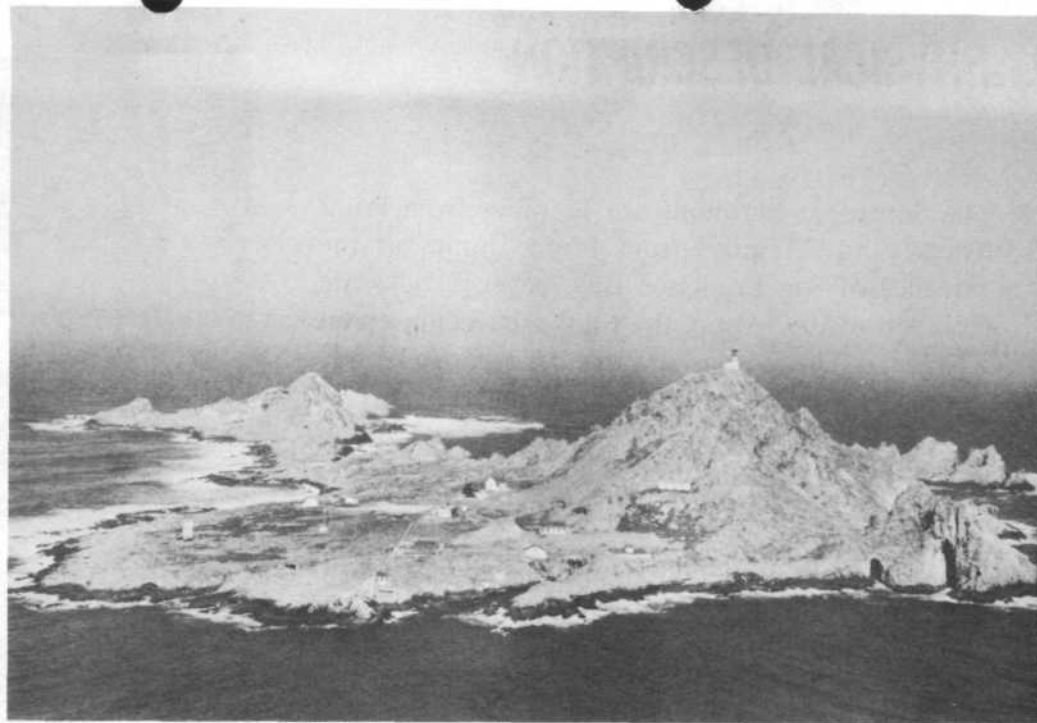
The islands comprise an important sea bird rookery, hosting upwards of 150,000 to 200,000 birds each summer. Their value as sea bird production areas led to the establishment of a Federal wildlife sanctuary embracing the northern three island groups in 1909. The Southeast Farallons were added in 1969, and the refuge now totals 211 acres.



ABOVE
Female elephant
seal

Common murre
colony

The Southeast Farallons, with U. S. Coast Guard facilities on main island



HISTORY

The first known visitor to the Farallon Islands was Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who sailed along the California coast in 1539. Later, Sir Francis Drake anchored off the islands to replenish his ship's food supply with seals and birds. In the late 18th and 19th centuries, Americans and Russians exploited the sea lions, fur seals and sea otters then found in abundance around the islands.

The Farallons experienced their heaviest human pressure as a result of the phenomenal population growth that accompanied California's Gold Rush. Demand for food far exceeded normal supplies, and San Francisco markets were soon provided with millions of sea bird eggs taken from the islands. One of the "egg companies" formed during this period reputedly gathered and sold close to four million murre eggs between 1850 and 1856.

Competition between organized collectors and "independents" was strong, and the bird colonies were the scene of many a brawl and even a few shooting

incidents. Egg collecting continued at a high level until 1890, when restrictions by the Secretary of the Interior and a declining market for murre eggs brought the Farallon "Egg Wars" to an end.

In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt signed Executive Order 1043 creating the Farallon Reservation, "... a preserve and breeding ground for native birds." Included were Middle Farallon, the North Farallons and Noonday Rock. Southeast Farallon and adjacent rocks were added by secondary withdrawal in 1969.

All of the major islands were probably visited during the "Egg War" days. However, landing on all but Southeast Farallon is extremely difficult and hazardous. There have been no recorded visits to the three northern island groups since establishment of the refuge, although Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife personnel do make occasional aerial inspections.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Southeast Farallons are 18 miles from Point Reyes, and 23 miles from Point Bonita at the entrance of San Francisco Bay. Several rocks are included in this group, the total area being about 120 acres. The main island reaches a height of 340 feet above sea level, and is approximately 70 acres in size. It has the only major horizontal area on any of the islands in the Farallons.

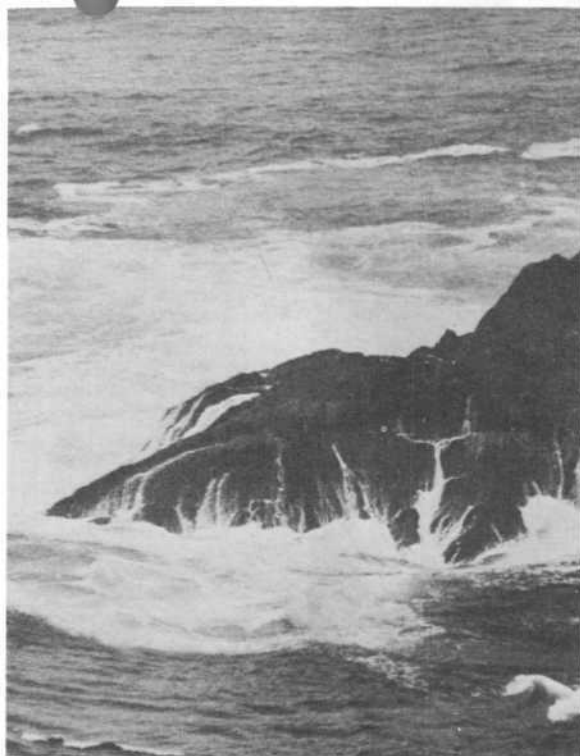
Two miles northwest is Middle Farallon, a single rock 50 yards in diameter, 20 feet high. It is frequently awash during the early summer months, and serves primarily as a resting place for cormorants and sea lions in calmer weather.

The North Farallons are four miles north, and consist of two clusters of bare, precipitous islets and rocks, extending over about one mile of ocean. They reach a height of 155 feet above sea level.

Noonday Rock is the westernmost rock, located about three miles northwest of the North Farallons. It is almost completely submerged and is awash most of the time. It's principal value, along with the surrounding Fanny Shoal, appears to be as a feeding grounds for diving birds.

Geologically, the Farallon Islands are a granitic formation of a decomposing type. There are some pockets of shallow soil, particularly on the less vertical portions of Southeast Farallon.

The climate is characterized by frequent strong winds and dense fog. Rainfall occurs mainly during winter, with summer moisture usually limited to damp fogs. Annual precipitation is approximately 10 inches. Temperatures are almost constant year round, seldom falling below 40°F. or rising above 60°F.



Black oyster-
catchers





The solitary
Middle Farallon

Cassin's auklet nest holes in one of the shallow pockets of soil.
Farallon weed in foreground.



RESOURCES

Eleven species of sea birds are known to nest on the Farallons. Included are the Cassin's auklet, western gull, ashy petrel, Brandt's pelagic and double-crested cormorants, common murre, pigeon guillemot, Leach's petrel, tufted puffin and black oystercatcher.

The three species of cormorants which occur on the islands constitute the largest colony complex of cormorants in California, and possibly on the entire Pacific Coast, outside Alaska.

The islands are also home to a small nesting population of rock wrens and house sparrows. Numerous transient songbirds have been observed on Southeast Farallon and probably stop on the other islands as well.

California sea-lions are the most common mammalian inhabitant of the refuge, and reportedly breed there. Steller sea lions and northern elephant seals also haul out on the rocks occasionally. European rabbits were introduced to Southeast Farallon, and a few have survived in spite of meager food supplies and periodic control.

Vegetation is sparse. Farallon weed predominates. Fourteen other native plants, 68 marine algae, and 6 lichens have been identified on Southeast Farallon, and some of these no doubt occur on certain of the other islands as well.

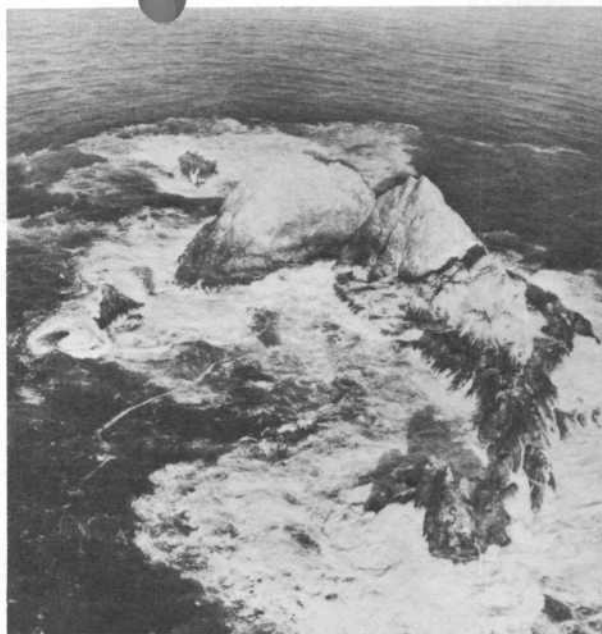
No important mineral resources are known to occur on any of the islands.

PUBLIC USE

Isolation and inaccessibility have kept people off the northern three island groups. These same factors, plus Coast Guard restrictions, have limited visitation to Southeast Farallon.

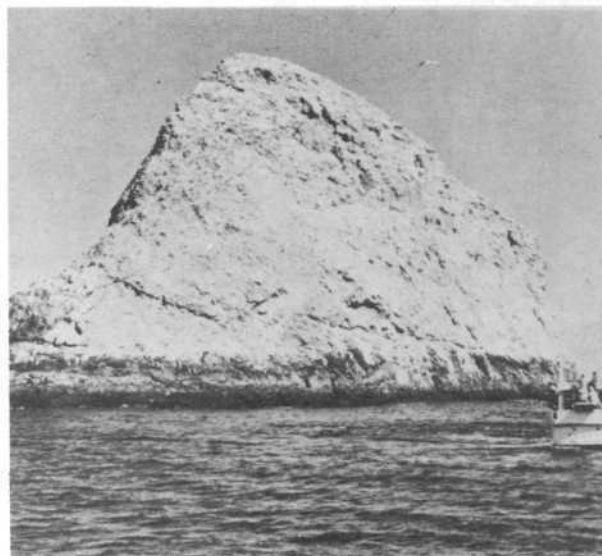
Bay Area chapters of the National Audubon Society sponsor annual bird-watching charter boat tour trips around the islands, and similar excursions are likely to remain the only possible type of public use.

Even if safety and distance factors were ruled out, disturbance from visits to the islands would be highly detrimental to colonial nesting seabirds.



A portion of the
North Farallons

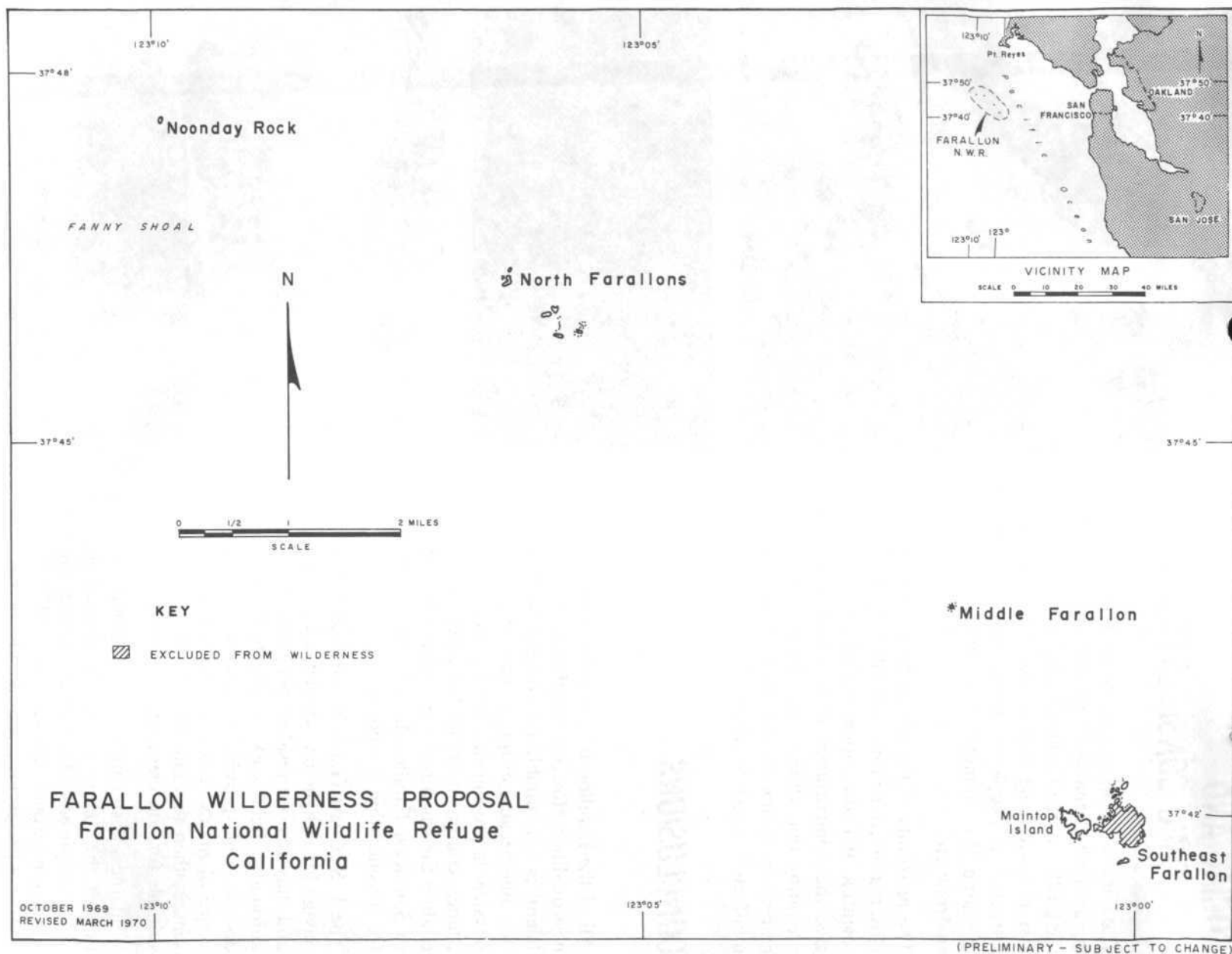
Tour boat dwarfed by
Sugarloaf Islet, in
Southeast Farallons



MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Wildlife management is confined to periodic inventories of wildlife resources of the islands and the accumulation of information having an influence on those resources.

No development is possible or necessary on the three northern island groups. Developments on Southeast Farallon include a lighthouse, a short trail system, several buildings and related facilities. The Coast Guard currently has personnel on the island year round. They have plans to automate the light, and, eventually, remove all resident personnel. At least some of the existing physical facilities and structures will be permanently retained.



SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

The Farallon Islands comprise an important breeding area which makes a significant contribution to the birdlife of the Pacific Coastal region. They will assume continuing importance as a rather unique attraction to people of the Bay Area megalopolis in search of meaningful diversions from an urban environment.

The proximity of the islands to Point Reyes Bird Observatory, San Francisco State College and other scientific and educational institutions in this area, give them importance as an outdoor laboratory providing opportunities for studies of a natural marine environment—an environment essentially unaffected by man's influence.

CONCLUSIONS

All of the Farallon Islands possess wilderness qualities. However, Southeast Farallon Island is not suitable for consideration at this time because of human habitation and physical improvements. The balance of the islands, comprising about 140 acres and including the small rocks and islets adjacent to Southeast Farallon Island, are suitable for consideration as wilderness.

The U.S. Coast Guard is automating the navigational light on Southeast Farallon, and may remove resident personnel if the automated light works satisfactorily. If it does become possible to remove the evidence of man's occupancy (in a practical sense), then this important island will be suitable for consideration as wilderness.

Wilderness designation of the suitable portion of this refuge is entirely compatible with the purposes for which it was established, and would enhance the existing objective of preserving physical and biological qualities in a natural condition for optimum wildlife use and productivity.



Western gull, an abundant nesting species

Elephant seals hauled out on the
Southeast Farallons





ABOVE
Brandt's cormorants



BELOW
Steller sea lions

APPENDIX 5
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
AND THE POINT REYES BIRD OBSERVATORY

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into between the United States Department of Interior, through the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, hereinafter referred to as the "Bureau", and Point Reyes Bird Observatory of Bolinas, California, hereinafter referred to as the "Observatory";

WHEREAS, the Observatory is desirous of obtaining permission to conduct biological studies on Southeast Island of the Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge on a continuing basis; said lands added to the refuge in 1969 as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds, mammals and other wildlife;

WHEREAS, the Observatory will make all information on said studies available to the Bureau;

WHEREAS, said studies and occupancy of Observatory personnel on the Southeast Island of the Farallon group previously occupied by the United States Coast Guard personnel will be beneficial to the Bureau in preserving wildlife species and ecological monitoring of the islands. Further, in carrying out this supporting mission, the Observatory will provide protection and management of refuge wildlife and existing physical facilities against fire, poaching and vandalism;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed in consideration of covenants herein contained that:

1. The number of primary investigators stationed on the island will not exceed four (4) in number at any one time. Additional supporting personnel will also not exceed four, thus a maximum of eight (8) will be allowed for overnight durations. Intermittent day use will be permitted for supervisory personnel not to exceed four (4) in number at any one time. Visits by others and exceptions in special cases of short duration may be approved by the Refuge Manager. Prior authority in these cases is required.

2. The Coast Guard communications equipment will be used only under circumstances affecting security of the island or health and safety of personnel. These being identical terms in the Cooperative Agreement now in force between the Bureau and the U.S. Coast Guard.

3. The Observatory shall be provided the following items while occupying Southeast Farallon Island: the western-most two story resident dwelling, the carpenter shop located near the East Landing, and fuel for heat and hotel (resident dwelling) generators. A Joint Inspection will be held prior to execution of this agreement.

(cont'd)

4. The Observatory shall provide maintenance and protective services while occupying the island, as follows: be responsible for maintenance of real property used under this agreement, including buildings and grounds, as based on the Bureau's maintenance standards of reasonable care; report any property lost or damaged made available under the Agreement; implement and conduct fire prevention, safety precautions and security of Government interests including wildlife by use of prepared plans on these topics which, when reviewed and agreed upon with the Refuge Manager assigned, shall be implemented and reviewed yearly between the Refuge Manager and Observatory.

5. The period of occupancy shall be 12 months of each year. Should it become necessary to vacate the Island for brief periods, prior concurrence of the Refuge Manager shall be obtained and the Coast Guard notified.

6. The Observatory personnel designated to occupy the Southeast Farallon Island will be provided transportation monthly by coordinated advance notice with the United States Coast Guard. In-between private transportation arranged by the Observatory on an unscheduled basis will be the complete responsibility of the Observatory.

7. The Observatory shall coordinate all biological research activities and provide proposed study outlines in triplicate to the Bureau for all biological research projects qualifying as equivalent to Master or Ph.D. thesis material. Reports on said projects will be required in triplicate within 120 days of completion or when printed or typed for a thesis. Three reprints of each published article resulting from said projects will also be provided as they appear. Proposals will be submitted prior to project study in accordance with Bureau Refuge Management Study Outlines. Approval by the Bureau will be required in advance of each study through the Refuge Manager. An annual report outlining the scope and results from minor research projects will also be provided.

8. The Observatory will submit to the Refuge Manager an estimate of the average and maximum monthly populations for all bird and mammal species on the Southeast Island group. This data may be based on ocular counts or estimates or by more precise means in association with Observatory studies.

9. The Observatory, while occupying the island, will observe all applicable sanitary laws and regulations and shall comply with Federal laws and regulations governing restricted or prohibited acts, public access use and recreation, and enforcement, as outlined in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, 25-26. (Copies to be provided upon completion of agreement)

10. No subleasing or assignment of the site will be permitted.

11. The Observatory will have 60 days after receiving notice of a covenant violation in which to make corrections satisfactory to the Bureau.

12. Violation of a covenant to the Agreement, continuing beyond sixty (60) days from the date of written notice is served, or non-use for a two-year period, shall cause the entire Agreement to be subject to cancellation at the election of the Bureau.

13. New Construction by the Observatory on the lands assigned for use under this Agreement will be coordinated with the Refuge Manager and approved by the Bureau.

14. The use of any electronic equipment by the Observatory will be cleared with the Refuge Manager. This stipulation is added in order to prevent any possible interference to Coast Guard navigational equipment.

15. The Observatory will render the Bureau and Coast Guard harmless from any and all claims arising directly or indirectly from Observatory's use of refuge lands and facilities permitted herein and/or from it's presence or existence of it's facilities on said refuge lands.

16. This Agreement shall be effective on 1 July 1972 and remain in effect until terminated by either party. A review will be made by the Bureau and Observatory in July of each year. Additions or revisions to this Agreement can be made at any time through joint approval of both parties and added to this agreement.

17. For services rendered by the Observatory to provide maintenance of the property, monitoring of wildlife activities, surveillance of wildlife populations against poaching and disturbance, the Bureau agrees to compensate the Observatory while the Agreement is in effect, the dollar equivalent of one GS-5, step 1, annual salary rate (\$7,312 effective date of 1/09/72). Payments are to be made quarterly beginning on September 30, 1972 and at the end of each three month period thereafter.

18. The Observatory recognizes that the primary purpose of the Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge is to preserve and maintain wildlife in as near natural condition as possible. In view of this goal, the Observatory will not conduct research which interferes with natural processes. The Observatory recognizes that the Refuge Manager has the authority to call off research which in his judgement violates this principle. Furthermore, the Observatory will not conduct research which can be considered inhumane or will maim or mark wildlife in such a way that it will, in the judgement of the Refuge Manager, interfere with normal activities.

19. News releases and other informational services dealing with activities taking place on the Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge will be cleared through the Bureau.

Date

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Date

Director,
Point Reyes Bird Observatory

APPENDIX 6
USE AGREEMENT
SOUTHEAST FARALLON ISLAND

This Agreement between U. S. Coast Guard (hereinafter called COAST GUARD) and the U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (hereinafter called BUREAU) provides for the use, by BUREAU, of facilities at Southeast Farallon Island in connection with the protection of government interests and wildlife.

1. Subject to COAST GUARD'S right to access to the island for the operation, maintenance, repair, and, if necessary, new construction of aids to navigation, the BUREAU shall have the right to use, in common with COAST GUARD, and responsibility for the area, 120 acres, more or less, buildings, road and facilities, shown on THE FARALLON ISLAND LIGHT STATION SITE PLAN (CG DRAWING D-C1-1-2) attached hereto. Specific responsibilities shall be as indicated in Appendix I to the Agreement.

2. Siting of BUREAU facilities shall conform with the Station Master Plan except as otherwise provided in writing by COAST GUARD. Standards of design and construction shall conform with criteria and directives of COAST GUARD and are subject to approval by COAST GUARD.

3. Property accounting and financial responsibility for maintenance of real property used under this agreement shall be in accordance with procedures agreeable to both the COAST GUARD and BUREAU as set forth in an Interservice Support Agreement referred to hereafter.

4. In addition to this USE AGREEMENT, the parties agree to enter into a separate Interservice Support Agreement, form DD-1144, prescribing the respective financial responsibilities, operations, and services to be performed by COAST GUARD and BUREAU.

5. Prior to the initiation of any structural changes in a building and/or demolition or removal of a structure, BUREAU shall obtain approval and written consent from COAST GUARD. Upon revocation, expiration or surrender of this Agreement, and to the extent directed by COAST GUARD, BUREAU shall remove all alterations, additions, betterments, and improvements made, or installed, and within 90 days, restore the premises or facilities to a condition equivalent to that which existed on the date this Agreement becomes effective, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

6. The land improvements, existing and to be constructed, shall be carried on the inventory of real property (inventory) of the COAST GUARD.

7. The COAST GUARD and BUREAU agree to furnish the services, supplies, and utilities listed in Appendix I with reimbursement as indicated in accordance with applicable agency directives. The BUREAU shall perform all functions within its mission that are not specifically covered in Appendix I.

8. This Agreement shall be reviewed at least annually by each party to evaluate its effectiveness and determine need for modification.

A. This Agreement is subject to modification or termination as mutually agreed in accordance with the following:

(1) Request for modification will be furnished by one party to the other by written notice at least 90 days prior to effective date such modification is desired. Modifications to this agreement will be numbered.

(2) Notification of the intention of either party to terminate this Agreement will be in the form of a written notice submitted to the other party at least 180 days in advance of the proposed date of termination.

9. This Agreement shall continue in effect until it is terminated in accordance with Paragraph A.(2) above, or until termination of the Use Agreement referred to in Paragraph A. above.

10. The attached Appendix I - A & B and COAST GUARD Site Plan (D-01-1-2) is a part of the Use Agreement which identifies in greater detail the specific property items and administrative responsibilities of the COAST GUARD and BUREAU.

THIS AGREEMENT shall be effective on 1 July 1972 and remain in effect until terminated by mutual consent, unless sooner terminated by the Secretary of Transportation.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

BY Captain S. K. V. Rick, USCG
Commander Twelfth CG District (Acting)
3 February 1972
(DATE)

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BY JOHN D. [illegible]
Regional [illegible]
FEB 2 1972

(DATE)

APPENDIX I
Parts A and B

(Sheet 1 of 6 Sheets)

A. Identification of property items as shown on Site Plan, USCG Drawing D-01-1-2. Item numbers refer to those of Site Plan Drawing.

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Facility</u> | <u>Maintenance by</u> | <u>Operation or Occupancy by</u> |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1,3,4 | Derrick | COAST GUARD | JOINT |
| 5 | Pump House | COAST GUARD | COAST GUARD |
| 13 | Power House ATON Generators | COAST GUARD | COAST GUARD |
| | Hotel Generators* | BUREAU | BUREAU |
| 19 | Fog Signal | COAST GUARD | COAST GUARD |
| 23 | Pumphouse | COAST GUARD | COAST GUARD |
| 24 | Paint Locker | COAST GUARD | COAST GUARD |
| 28 | Light Tower | COAST GUARD | COAST GUARD |
| 42 | Carpenter Shop | BUREAU | BUREAU |
| 43 | Pump House | COAST GUARD | COAST GUARD |
| 47 | Landing Pad | COAST GUARD | JOINT |
| 50 | Quarters | COAST GUARD | COAST GUARD |
| 51 | Quarters | BUREAU | BUREAU |

* It is the intent of this item that BUREAU will provide their own power whether by repair or replacement of generators.

APPENDIX I - PART B

B. Interservice Support Agreement Data

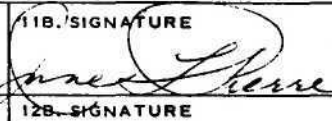
| ITEM | <u>SUPPORT FUNCTION</u> | <u>COAST GUARD WILL</u> | <u>BUREAU WILL</u> |
|------|--|--|---|
| 1. | Administration of COAST GUARD support personnel necessary for BUREAU requirements. | Perform this function. | |
| 2. | Administrative control and proceedings. | Exercise overall administrative control over entire station and facilities including jointly used COAST GUARD land and facilities. | A. Exercise administrative control over BUREAU facilities. Exercise operational control over those buildings and facilities assigned for exclusive use of BUREAU. |
| 3. | Aircraft Operations | Provide normal helicopter operation support and services. Provide and maintain fire equipment. | Man the fire equipment during helicopter landings and take-offs at such times as the Island is manned by BUREAU Representatives. |
| 4. | Budget, Accounting, and Finance | Process S.F. 1080 billings on a monthly basis for services and materials furnished on a reimbursable basis from COAST GUARD resources. Billings will be processed through the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, P.O. Box 3737, Portland, Oregon. | Provide any finance and accounting information and/or documents required by the COAST GUARD in support of BUREAU requirements. |
| 5. | Communications | Provide and maintain equipment for own use and for EMERGENCY use of BUREAU personnel. | A. Provide and maintain equipment for own use. B. COAST GUARD equipment will be used only in emergency affecting security of the island or health & safety of personnel. |

| ITEM | SUPPORT FUNCTION | COAST GUARD WILL | BUREAU WILL |
|------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 6. | Electronics Installation | Install and maintain equipment required for own purposes. | No electronics or communications installation will be planned, programmed or installed without approval of the COAST GUARD to safeguard against possible interference with existing operations or facilities. |
| 7. | Equipment Authorization | | Provide for authorization and supply of equipment to support the BUREAU mission. |
| 8. | Housing | <p>A. Provide one dwelling for use of BUREAU.</p> <p>B. Maintain one dwelling for own use.</p> | Maintain assigned dwelling to COAST GUARD standards. |
| 9. | Information Services | Carry out information services relating to COAST GUARD and Joint activities. Clear BUREAU releases. | Carry out functions of information services, maintain close liaison, and clear all releases not specifically limited to own activities with CCGD12 (P10). |
| 10. | Inspections | Conduct administrative and technical inspection of the unit insofar as it pertains to fire prevention and sanitary conditions or affects the overall administration; security & operation of the station. | Conduct all internal inspections as charged by COAST GUARD. |

| ITEM | SUPPORT FUNCTION | COAST GUARD WILL | BUREAU WILL |
|------|---|---|---|
| 11. | Maintenance & Utilities | | |
| | A. Maintenance of Plant Facilities and Utilities Systems. | <p>A. Perform normal cyclical maintenance of facilities and structures reserved for use by COAST GUARD and for Joint use.</p> <p>(1) Make modifications required for BUREAU on reimbursable basis</p> | <p>A. Perform necessary maintenance on those facilities assigned in Appendix I.</p> <p>(1) Reimburse for all costs occasioned by modifications or special services at BUREAU request at actual cost plus current G & A.</p> |
| | B. Electrical Distribution System. | Provide routine maintenance | |
| | C. Utility Services | | |
| | (1) Electric Power | (1) Provide own power | (1) Provide own power |
| | (2) Water Supply System | (2) Provide labor required to maintain existing potable water and fire fighting capabilities. | |
| | (3) Fuel | (3) Provide fuel for BUREAU use on reimbursable basis. | Reimburse COAST GUARD for fuel used per para 4.a. |
| | D. Grounds and Road Maintenance | | |
| | (1) Grounds' care including mowing and drainage system maintenance. | | (1) Provide this service. |
| 12. | Messing (General) | Provide facilities for use by COAST GUARD personnel. | Provide facilities for BUREAU personnel. |

| <u>ITEM</u> | <u>SUPPORT FUNCTION</u> | <u>COAST GUARD WILL</u> | <u>BUREAU WILL</u> |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| 13. | Property Disposal | Dispose of any surplus scrap and salvage generated by the COAST GUARD. | Dispose of by the BUREAU. |
| 14. | Property (Government) Lost or Damaged. | Initiate reports of survey for COAST GUARD property lost or damaged which is under cognizance of this agreement. | Initiate reports of survey for BUREAU property lost or damaged. Provide investigative data on COAST GUARD property lost or damaged and bear cost of damaged or loss determined to be through BUREAU neglect. |
| 15. | Security, Fire and General Regulations | Review and approve regulations for BUREAU personnel covering fire prevention, safety precautions and security of government interests including wildlife. | Prepare and implement regulations for BUREAU personnel covering fire prevention, safety precautions and security of government interests including wildlife. |
| 16. | Transportation | <p>A. During periods Island is manned by BUREAU Representatives provide a scheduled monthly trip from COAST GUARD Base, San Francisco via WLB or WLM for the purpose of replenishing fuel and water and such work on the island as COAST GUARD requires. Normal layover at the island will be 2-4 hours.</p> <p>B. Provide emergency and non-scheduled transportation by helicopter or WPB on a not-to-interfere with primary mission basis.</p> | <p>A. Coordinate and consolidate all requests for transportation except those of COAST GUARD.</p> <p>B. Provide advance notice all requirements insofar as practicable.</p> <p>C. Provide or contact for any transportation required by BUREAU which COAST GUARD is unable to provide.</p> <p>D. At such time as the Island is manned by BUREAU Personnel operate the hoist when COAST GUARD personnel are not available to perform this function.</p> |

| ITEM | <u>SUPPORT FUNCTION</u> | <u>COAST GUARD WILL</u> | <u>BUREAU WILL</u> |
|------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 16. | Transportation (cont'd) | <p>C. Duly authorized personnel and equipment of BUREAU will be accommodated on above trips.</p> <p>D. Maintain the hoist at South landing in good operating condition. The personnel transfer net will be left on the island for joint use. The boat will be removed.</p> | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| INTERSERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENT | | | 1. EFFECTIVE DATE 1 July 1972 | | 2. TERMINATION DATE Indefinite | | 3. AGREEMENT NUMBER CCGD12-1-72 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. AGREEMENT NUMBER SUPERSEDED BY THIS AGREEMENT N/A | | | | 5. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SUPPLYING ACTIVITY Commander, 12th Coast Guard District 630 Sansome Street San Francisco, CA 94126 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECEIVING ACTIVITY Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, 730 NE Pacific Street Portland, Oregon | | | | 6B. RECEIVING ACTIVITY ADDRESS CODE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. EST MONTHLY VALUES OF SUPPORT TO BE PROVIDED | | | | 8. CATEGORIES OF SUPPORT (Indicate codes from reverse) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. REIMB Yes | | B. NON-REIMB | | C. TOTAL | | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>D</td><td>E</td><td>F</td><td>L</td><td>R</td><td>S</td><td>W</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td> </tr> </table> | | D | E | F | L | R | S | W | X | Y | OTHER |
| D | E | F | L | R | S | W | X | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENT (Use blank sheet(s) of paper if additional space is necessary) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">10. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS (Use blank sheet(s) of paper if additional space is necessary)</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">See attached sheet, Appendix and Use Agreement</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">SOUTHEAST FARALLON ISLAND</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11A. TYPED NAME, POSITION TITLE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL OF SUPPLYING ACTIVITY JUNE L. PIERRE Contracting Officer | | | | 11B. SIGNATURE  | | | 11C. DATE 7 February 197 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12A. TYPED NAME, POSITION TITLE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL OF RECEIVING ACTIVITY | | | | 12B. SIGNATURE | | | 12C. DATE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. ANNUAL REVIEW AND/OR MINOR MODIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. DATE OF REVIEW | | | | C. AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL OF SUPPLYING ACTIVITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. NATURE OF MODIFICATION | | | | D. AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL OF RECEIVING ACTIVITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. DATE OF REVIEW | | | | C. AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL OF SUPPLYING ACTIVITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. NATURE OF MODIFICATION | | | | D. AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL OF RECEIVING ACTIVITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. DATE OF REVIEW | | | | C. AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL OF SUPPLYING ACTIVITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. NATURE OF MODIFICATION | | | | D. AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL OF RECEIVING ACTIVITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

10. Specific Provisions:

A. Real estate and facilities made available to the BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE (hereinafter referred to as the BUREAU) (Receiving Activity) by the U. S. COAST GUARD (hereinafter referred to as COAST GUARD) (Supplying Activity) shall be in accordance with a separate Use Agreement.

B. The COAST GUARD and BUREAU agree to furnish the services, supplies, and utilities listed in Appendix I with reimbursement as indicated in accordance with applicable agency directives. The BUREAU shall perform all functions within its mission that are not specifically covered in Appendix I.

C. This Agreement shall be reviewed at least annually by each party to evaluate its effectiveness and determine need for modification.

D. This Agreement is subject to modification or termination as mutually agreed in accordance with the following:

(1) Request for modification will be furnished by one party to the other by written notice at least 90 days prior to effective date such modification is desired. Modifications to this Agreement will be numbered.

(2) Notification of the intention of either party to terminate this Agreement will be in the form of a written notice submitted to the other party at least 180 days in advance of the proposed date of termination.

E. This Agreement shall continue in effect until it is terminated in accordance with paragraph D (2) above, or until termination of the Use Agreement referred to in paragraph A. above.

§ 34.6

Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

(b) The "cost" of lands before adjustment is the purchase price; condemnation award; or the appraised value of areas acquired by gift, donation or exchange as of the date of acquisition.

§ 34.6 Administrative determinations.

(a) When an area consists of both acquired lands and reserved public lands, standard accounting techniques will be used to allocate net revenues to each type of land. All areas which are part of the System as of June 30 will be included in calculating the revenues due to each county for the fiscal year ending that date.

(b) The Secretary will determine in accordance with section 401(b) (16 U.S.C. 715s(b)) those expenses which may be paid from the Fund and deducted from revenues in establishing the net receipts for an area.

§ 34.7 Adjustment of payment.

The payments to the counties for any fiscal year shall not exceed the net receipts in the National Wildlife Refuge Fund for that fiscal year, and in case the net receipts for a particular fiscal year are insufficient to pay the full amounts due, the payment to each county will be reduced proportionately.

PART 35—WILDERNESS PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—General Rules

- Sec. 35.1 Definitions.
- 35.2 Objectives.
- 35.3 General regulations
- 35.4 Appropriations and personnel.
- 35.5 Commercial enterprises, roads, motor vehicles, motorized equipment, motorboats, aircraft, mechanical transport, structures, and installations.
- 35.6 Public use.
- 35.7 Control of wildfires, insects, pest plants, and disease.
- 35.8 Forest Management.
- 35.9 Livestock grazing.
- 35.10 Controlled burning.
- 35.11 Scientific uses.
- 35.12 Water rights.
- 35.13 Access to State and private lands.
- 35.14 Special regulations.

Subpart B—Special Regulations for Specific National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 35 issued under 78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131-1136; 43 U.S.C. 1201.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 35 appear at 36 F.R. 25426, Dec. 31, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Rules

§ 35.1 Definitions.

As used in the rules and regulations in this subchapter: "National Wildlife Refuge System" means all lands, waters, and interests therein administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as national wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, game ranges, wildlife management areas, waterfowl production areas, and areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife which are threatened with extinction.

"National Wilderness Preservation System" means the units designated as wilderness by the Congress under the provisions of the Wilderness Act (supra).

"Wilderness Units" shall mean areas in the National Wildlife Refuge System that have been designated by Act of Congress as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

"Director" means the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

§ 35.2 Objectives.

(a) Units of the National Wildlife Refuge System have been established by divers legal means and are administered for a variety of wildlife program purposes. The establishment of each wilderness unit is within and supplemental to the purposes for which a specific unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System was established and is administered. Each wilderness shall be administered for such other purposes for which the national wildlife refuge was established and shall be also administered to preserve its wilderness character.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use and shall be administered in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.

§ 35.3 General regulations.

Rules and regulations governing administration of the National Wildlife Refuge System will apply to wilderness units where said rules and regulations do not conflict with provisions of the Wilderness Act or Act of Congress which establishes the wilderness unit.

Chapter I—United States Fish, Wildlife Serv.

§ 35.6

§ 35.4 Appropriations and personnel.

No appropriation shall be made available for the payment of expenses or salaries for the administration of a wilderness unit as a separate entity nor shall any appropriation be made available for additional personnel solely for the purpose of managing or administering areas because they are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

§ 35.5 Commercial enterprises, roads, motor vehicles, motorized equipment, motorboats, aircraft, mechanical transport, structures, and installations.

Except as specifically provided and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within a wilderness unit, and except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanized transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

(a) The Director may authorize occupancy and use of a national wildlife refuge by officers, employees, agencies, and agents of Federal, State, and county governments to carry out the purposes of the Wilderness Act and the Act establishing the wilderness and will prescribe conditions under which motorized equipment, mechanical transport, aircraft, motorboats, installations, or structures may be used to meet the minimum requirements for authorized activities to protect and administer the wilderness. The Director may also prescribe the conditions under which such equipment, transport, aircraft, installations, or structures may be used in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons, damage to property, violations of civil and criminal law, or other purposes.

(b) The Director may permit, subject to such restrictions as he deems desirable, the landing of aircraft and the use of motorized equipment at places within a wilderness where such uses were established prior to the date the wilderness was designated by Act of Congress as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

§ 35.6 Public use.

Public uses of a wilderness unit will be in accordance with the purposes for which the individual national wildlife refuge was established and is administered and laws and regulations governing public uses within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

(a) When public uses are authorized within a wilderness unit, the Refuge Manager may regulate such use. Regulating will include limiting the numbers of persons allowed in the wilderness at a given time, imposing restrictions on time, seasons, kinds and location of public uses, requiring a permit or reservation to visit the area, and similar actions.

(b) All persons entering a wilderness unit will be required to remove such materials as they carry in.

(c) Informational signs for the convenience of visitors will not be permitted in a wilderness unit; however, rustic directional signs for visitor safety may be installed in locations appropriate to a wilderness setting.

(d) Limited public use facilities and improvements may be provided as necessary for the protection of the refuge and wilderness and for public safety. Facilities and improvements will not be provided for the comfort and convenience of wilderness visitors.

(e) Public services and temporary structures generally offered by packers, outfitters, and guides for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of a wilderness may be permitted. Temporary installations and structures which existed for these subsistence purposes under valid special use permit or easement when the wilderness was established may be continued if their use is necessary to administer the refuge for the purposes for which it was established and for wilderness purposes. The number, nature, and extent of such temporary structures and services will be controlled through regulations and special use permits issued by the Refuge Manager so as to provide maximum protection of wilderness resources and values.

(f) Hunting and fishing in a refuge wilderness will be in accordance with Federal and State regulations including special regulations for the specific wildlife refuge. Hunting or fishing which requires motorized equipment will not be permitted except as provided in § 35.5 (a) and (b).

§ 35.7

Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

§ 35.7 Control of wildfires, insects, pest plants, and disease.

To the extent necessary, the Director shall prescribe measures to control wildfires, insects, pest plants, and disease to prevent unacceptable loss of wilderness resources and values, loss of life, and damage to property.

§ 35.8 Forest management.

Forest management activities in a wilderness unit will be directed toward allowing natural ecological processes to operate freely. Commercial harvesting of timber shall not be permitted except where necessary to control attacks of insects or disease as prescribed in § 35.7.

§ 35.9 Livestock grazing.

(a) The grazing of livestock, where established prior to the date of legislation which designates a wilderness unit, may be permitted to continue subject to Part 29 of this subchapter and in accordance with special provisions which may be prescribed for individual units. Numbers of permitted livestock will not be more liberal than those utilizing a wilderness prior to establishment and may be more restrictive.

(b) The Director may permit, subject to such conditions as he deems necessary, the maintenance, reconstruction or relocation of only those livestock management improvements and structures which existed within a wilderness unit when it was incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

§ 35.10 Controlled burning.

Controlled burning will be permitted on wilderness units when such burning will contribute to the maintenance of the wilderness resource and values in the unit; however, any fire in a wilderness area that poses a threat to resources or facilities outside the unit will be controlled and extinguished.

[36 F.R. 25426, Dec. 31, 1971, as amended at 37 F.R. 12067, June 17, 1972]

§ 35.11 Scientific uses.

Recognizing the scientific value of wilderness, research data gathering and similar scientific uses will be encouraged providing that wilderness values are not impaired. The person or agency involved in scientific investigation must be willing to accept reasonable limitations on activities and location and size of the area to

be used for research purposes. A special use permit authorizing scientific uses shall be required.

§ 35.12 Water rights.

Nothing in the regulations in this part constitutes an expressed or implied claim or denial on the part of the Department of the Interior as to exemption from State water laws.

§ 35.13 Access to State and private lands.

Rights of States or persons, and their successors in interest, whose land is surrounded by a wilderness unit, will be recognized to assure adequate access to that land. Adequate access is defined as the combination of modes and routes of travel which will best preserve the wilderness character of the landscape. Mode of travel designated shall be reasonable and consistent with accepted, conventional, contemporary modes of travel in said vicinity. Use will be consistent with reasonable purposes for which such land is held. The Director will issue such permits as are necessary for access, designating the means and route of travel for ingress and egress so as to preserve the wilderness character of the area.

[36 F.R. 25427, Dec. 31, 1971; 37 F.R. 1049, Jan. 22, 1972]

§ 35.14 Special regulations.

(a) Special regulations will be issued by the Director for individual wilderness units within the National Wildlife Refuge System as established by Public Law. These special regulations will supplement the provisions of this part.

(b) Special regulations may contain administrative and public uses as recognized in the:

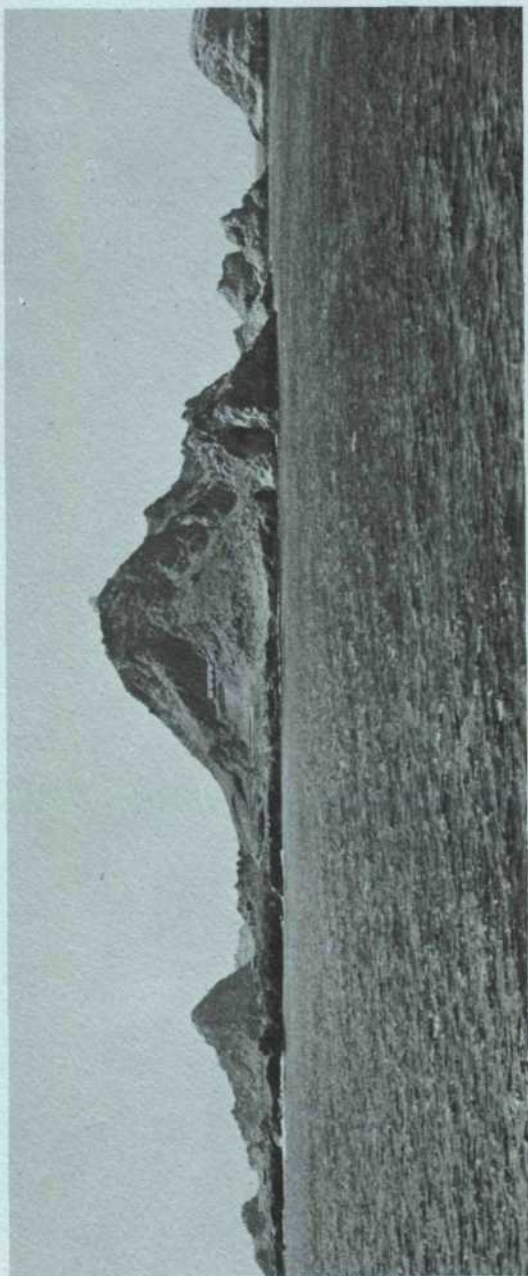
- (1) Legislative Record of the establishing Act.
- (2) Committee Reports of the Congress.
- (3) Departmental and Executive Reports to the Congress.
- (4) Other provisions.

(c) Such special regulations shall be published in Subpart B of this part after a wilderness has been established by Public Law and shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (12-31-71).

Subpart B—Special Regulations for Specific National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness [Reserved]

APPENDIX 4

FARALLON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE



california

description

THE NORTH FARALLONS

About 30 miles west of San Francisco, the vastness of the Pacific Ocean is interrupted by several small islands. These are the Farallons, "little pointed islets of the sea". These precipitous islets extend over a distance of eight miles.

The islands comprise the largest continental sea bird rookery south of Alaska, hosting over 200,000 birds each summer. Their value for wildlife led to the establishment of the northern three island groups as a National Wildlife Refuge in 1909. The southern island group was given refuge status in 1969 when the U.S. Coast Guard's station on Southeast Farallon was to become automated. This had been a manned station since 1855.

The southern most group of islands is the largest, covering about 120 acres. The North Farallons comprise most of the remaining acreage. The total refuge area is 211 acres. Middle Farallon and Noonday Rock are large steep rocks, often awash by the (not often placid) Pacific.

tempestuous



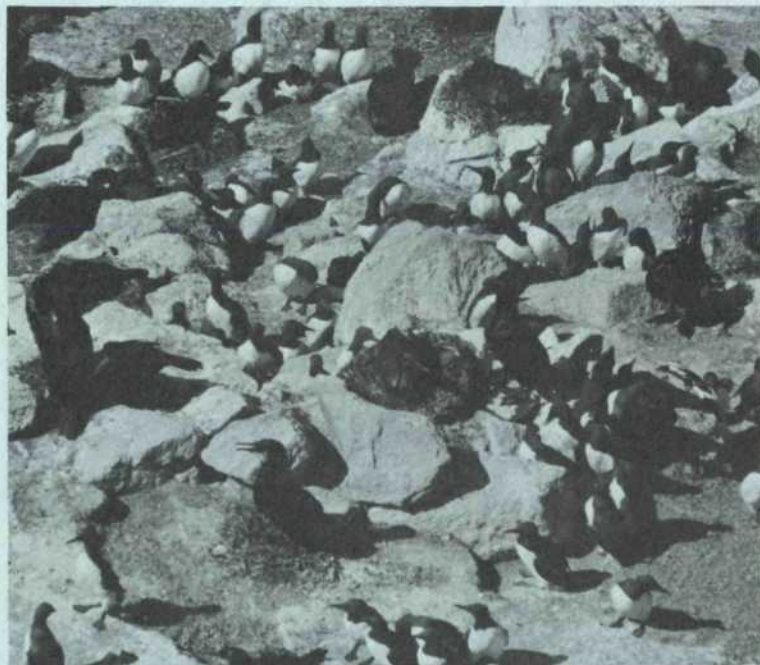
history

BRANDT'S CORMORANTS AND COMMON MURRES

The first known visitor to the Farallon Islands was Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who sailed along the California coast in 1539. Later, Sir Francis Drake stopped here to replenish his ship's meager larder with sea lion meat. In the late 18th and 19th centuries Americans and Russians exploited the sea lions, fur seals and sea otters then found in abundance around the islands.

During the 1850's the Farallons experienced their heaviest human pressure as a result of the phenomenal population growth that accompanied California's Gold Rush. Demand for food far exceeded normal supplies, and San Francisco markets were soon provided with millions of sea bird eggs taken from the islands. One of the "egg companies" formed during this period reputedly gathered and sold close to 4 million murre eggs between 1850 and 1856.

Competition between organized collectors and "independents" was strong, and the bird colonies were the scene of many a brawl and even a few shooting incidents. Egg collecting continued at a high level until 1890, when restrictions by the Secretary of the Interior and a declining market for murre eggs brought the Farallon "Egg Wars" to an end.



present status

Human disturbance has been and will continue to be one of the major threats to the wildlife of the Farallons. One person walking through a cormorant or murre colony can cause complete destruction of eggs and young. As these birds are frightened from their nests the aggressive western gull is left to devour the unprotected off-spring.

The last permanently assigned Coast Guardsman left the Southeast island in December 1972 as the last step in automating the light station. The ~~Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife~~ ^{Service} has entered into agreements with the Coast Guard and the Point Reyes Bird Observatory to give continued protection against human disturbance and to gain additional information about the island's wildlife. The Coast Guard has transferred several island buildings to the ~~Bureau~~ ^{Service} and provides transportation to ~~Bureau~~ ^{Service} and Observatory personnel. The Observatory mans Southeast Farallon year round to ward off unauthorized human visitors as well as to take census counts and to conduct research.

The state of California gave further protection to Farallon wildlife in 1971 by including all waters within one mile of the Farallon Islands as a state refuge.

Wilderness status for the Farallons, except for Southeast Farallon, is ~~presently awaiting congressional approval~~ ^{*}. Such classification will give additional protection.

^{*} was approved by Congress on December 26, 1974.

NORTHERN ELEPHANT SEALS

the resource

¹²
~~Eleven~~ species of sea birds are known to nest on the Farallons. The most conspicuous are the western gull, the Brandt's cormorant and the common murre. The most abundant is the burrow nesting Cassin's auklet whose summer population is estimated at 140,000. The other breeders include the double-crested and pelagic cormorants, pigeon guillemot, ashy petrel, Leach's petrel, tufted puffin, and the black oystercatcher.

^{rhinoceros auklet,}

The Islands provide fall and winter homes to the endangered brown pelican and peregrine falcon. One thousand pelicans have been observed during fall periods and it is not uncommon to see two or three peregrines during the winter period.

The Farallons act as a resting or stop-over for migrating land birds. Point Reyes Bird Observatory personnel have identified over 200 species of these small birds, several of them being the first sight records in California.



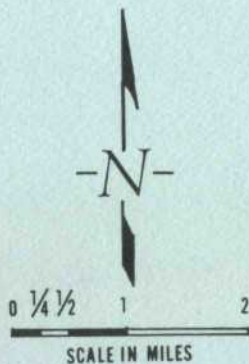
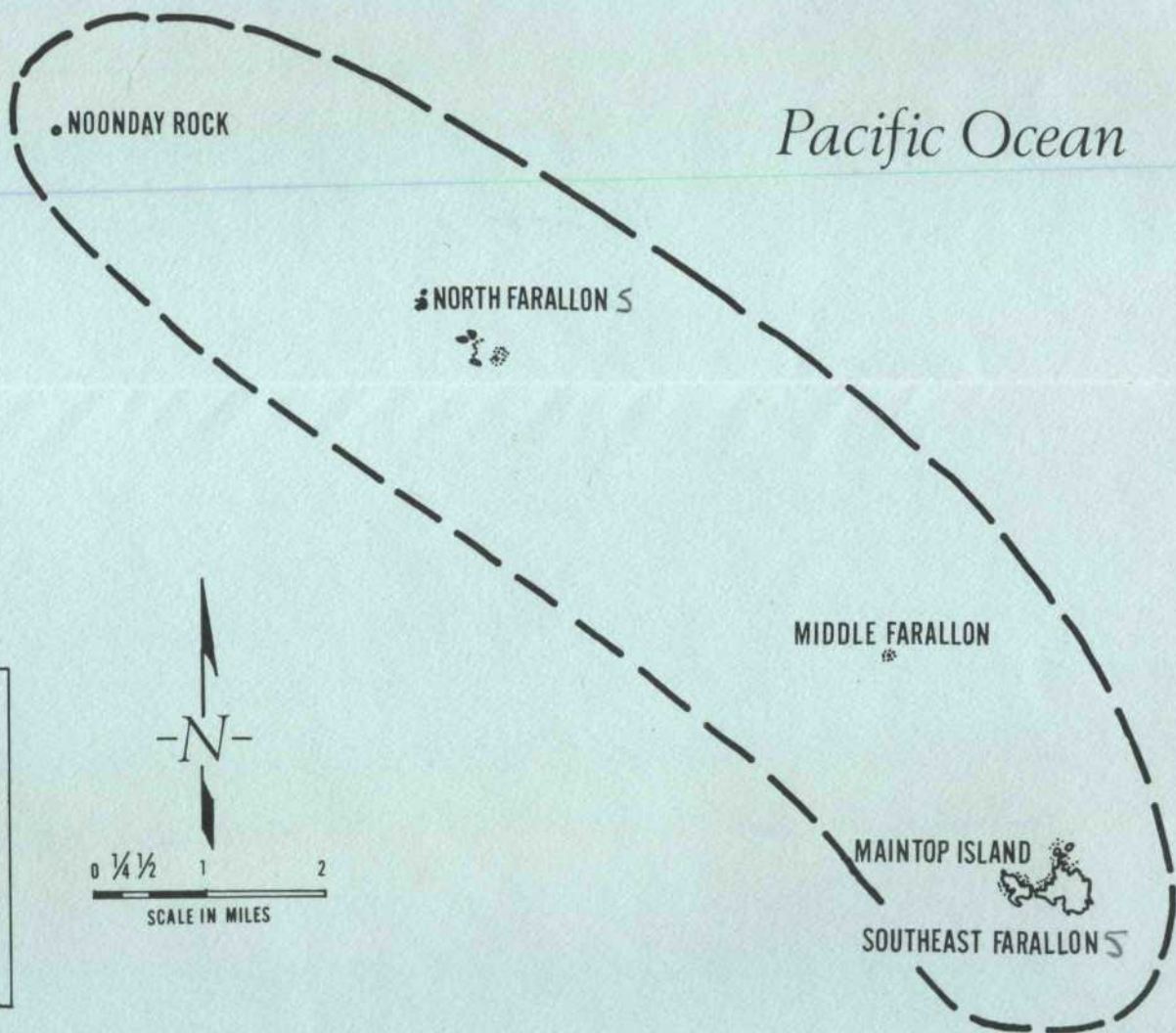
The Farallons are important to the well-being of ³ ~~three~~ marine mammals. California and Steller sea lions are abundant yearlong with total numbers reaching nearly 2,000. The northern elephant seal began using Southeast Farallon in 1967 after being absent for over 100 years. Nearly 150 animals use the few small sandy beaches. Even more encouraging ^{was} ~~was~~ the birth of a single pup in early 1972 and two in 1973. It is believed that this will be the start of a new breeding population for an animal that nearly ^{was} ~~became~~ extinct not many years ago. ^{Other recently established breeding populations are those of the harbor seal and Calif. Sea lion.} Vegetation is sparse with an annual succulent herb, Farallon weed, being the most abundant. This plant is the main nest material used by the western gull and cormorants.

animals in 1978.

public use

The Northern three groups are inaccessible and landing on the southern group is safe during calm seas. ~~The human disturbance factor during the summer breeding season limits public use.~~ Most use is restricted to observatory personnel and other researchers. *Public use is not permitted.*

Bay Area chapters of the National Audubon Society sponsor annual bird-watching charter boat trips around the islands. In addition to the birds nesting on the islands, other sea birds such as shearwaters, jaegers, and the black-footed albatross are often seen.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information concerning this unique wildlife domain can be obtained by contacting the:

Refuge Manager

~~San Pablo~~ ^{San Francisco} Bay National Wildlife Refuge ^{Complex}

~~P.O. Box 1027~~

^{3849 Peralta}

~~823 Marin Street~~

^{Fremont, Ca. 94536}

~~Vallejo, California 94590~~



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INTERIOR--PORTLAND, OREGON