

Watercraft, re-
strictions.

SEC. 2. Within the wilderness designated by this Act, subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior deems necessary for public safety and to protect flora and fauna of the wilderness, (1) the use of powered watercraft, propelled by motors of ten or less horsepower, will be permitted, (2) watercraft trails including approximately one hundred twenty miles as delineated on such map will be maintained. Access to watercraft trails in the wilderness area will be provided from the Suwannee River Sill, Steven Foster State Park, Kings Landing, and Suwannee Recreation Area (Camp Cornelia).

Fishing rights.

SEC. 3. Fishing shall be permitted in the waters of the Okefenokee Wilderness, in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations, except that the Secretary of the Interior may designate zones and establish periods when no fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment.

Map and de-
scription, filing
with congres-
sional commit-
tees.

SEC. 4. As soon as practicable after the Act takes effect, a map and a legal description of the wilderness area shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description and map 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.

Administration.

SEC. 5. The area designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the Okefenokee Wilderness and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

16 USC 1131
note.

Approved October 1, 1974.

Public Law 93-430

AN ACT

October 1, 1974
[H. R. 13595]

To authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for the procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments, to authorize appropriations for bridge alterations, to authorize for the Coast Guard an end-year strength for active duty personnel, to authorize for the Coast Guard average military student loads, and for other purposes.

U.S. Coast
Guard.
Appropriation
authorization;
personnel
strength.
Fishing ves-
sels, exemption
from certain laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1975 for the use of the Coast Guard as follows:

VESSELS

For procurement, renovation, and increasing the capability of vessels, \$22,676,000.

A. Procurement:

- (1) One one-hundred-and-sixty-foot inland construction tender;
- (2) small boat replacement program; and
- (3) design of vessels.

B. Renovation and increasing capability:

- (1) renovate and improve buoy tenders;
- (2) re-engine and renovate coastal buoy tenders;
- (3) modernize and improve cutter, buoy tender, and icebreaker communications equipment;
- (4) abate pollution by oily waste from Coast Guard vessels; and
- (5) abate pollution by nonoily waste from Coast Guard vessels.

AIRCRAFT

For procurement of eight replacement fixed-wing medium-range search aircraft, \$17,793,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For the establishment or development of installations and facilities by acquisition, construction, conversion, extension, or installation of permanent or temporary public works, including the preparation of sites and furnishing of appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following, \$74,731,000:

(1) St. Petersburg, Florida: Establish a new consolidated aviation facility.

(2) Arcata, California: Construct air station, phase II.

(3) Sitka, Alaska: Construct new air station.

(4) Woods Hole, Massachusetts: Construct small boat maintenance facility at Coast Guard base.

(5) New London, Connecticut: Renovate and expand cadet galley and dining facilities at Coast Guard Academy.

(6) Curtis Bay, Maryland: Renew steam system at Coast Guard yard, phase II.

(7) Yorktown, Virginia: Construct classroom building at Reserve training center.

(8) Portsmouth, Virginia: Construct new Coast Guard base, phase III.

(9) Virginia Beach, Virginia: Replace Little Creek Station waterfront facilities.

(10) Rodanthe, North Carolina: Improve Oregon Inlet Station.

(11) Port Canaveral, Florida: Replace Port Canaveral Station (leased property).

(12) Miami, Florida: Renovate Miami Air Station.

(13) Port Aransas, Texas: Rebuild Port Aransas Station.

(14) Traverse City, Michigan: Rebuild air station.

(15) Keokuk, Iowa: Construct depot building.

(16) Seattle, Washington: Relocate Coast Guard units to piers 36/37, phase I (leased property).

(17) Alaska, various locations: Establish VHF-FM distress communications system.

(18) Kodiak, Alaska: Renovate and consolidate Coast Guard base, phase II.

(19) Valdez, Alaska: Establish vessel traffic system and port safety station.

(20) Various locations: Improve radio navigation system of Pacific coastal region.

(21) New York, New York: Complete vessel traffic system, phase I (part II).

(22) Various locations: Waterways aids to navigation projects.

(23) Various locations: Lighthouse automation and modernization program (LAMP).

(24) Various locations: Mediterranean loran C equipment replacement.

(25) Various locations: Public family quarters.

(26) Various locations: Advance planning, survey, design, and architectural services; project administration costs; acquire sites in connection with projects not otherwise authorized by law.

Active duty
personnel
strength.

14 USC 764.

SEC. 2. For fiscal year 1975, the Coast Guard is authorized an end strength for active duty personnel of thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-eight; except that the ceiling shall not include members of the Ready Reserve called to active duty under the provisions of Public Law 92-479.

SEC. 3. For fiscal year 1975, military training student loads for the Coast Guard are authorized as follows:

- (1) recruit and special training, four thousand and eighty man-years;
- (2) flight training, eighty-five man-years;
- (3) professional training in military and civilian institutions, three hundred and seventy-five man-years; and
- (4) officer acquisition training, one thousand one hundred and sixty man-years.

Bridge owners,
payments.

SEC. 4. For use of the Coast Guard for payment to bridge owners for the cost of alterations of railroad bridges and public highway bridges to permit free navigation of navigable waters of the United States, \$6,800,000 is hereby authorized.

Dependent chil-
dren outside U.S.,
schooling and
transportation.

SEC. 5. Section 657 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

- (a) by deleting from the catchline the semicolon and the words following “children”;
- (b) by designating the existing section as subsection (b); and
- (c) by inserting a new subsection (a) as follows:

“(a) Except as otherwise authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 236-244), the Secretary may provide, out of funds appropriated to or for the use of the Coast Guard, for the primary and secondary schooling of dependents of Coast Guard personnel stationed outside the continental United States at costs for any given area not in excess of those of the Department of Defense for the same area, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of those dependents.”.

Vessels used in
coastwise trade,
loadlines.

SEC. 6. (1) Section 1(b) of the Act of August 27, 1935 (46 U.S.C. 88), as amended, is further amended by inserting the words “and all vessels of not more than five thousand gross tons used in the processing or assembling of fishery products in the fisheries of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, except those constructed after August 15, 1974, or those converted to any of such services after July 11, 1978,” after the words “from July 11, 1968,” but before the words “are exempt”.

Internal com-
bustion engines,
exemptions.

(2) The first proviso of section 1 of the Act of June 20, 1936 (46 U.S.C. 367), as amended, is further amended by deleting the last two sentences and inserting in lieu thereof: “As used herein, the phrase ‘any vessel’ engaged in fishing, oystering, clamming, crabbing, or any other branch of the fishery or kelp or sponge industries includes cannery tender or fishing tender vessels of not more than five hundred gross tons used in the salmon or crab fisheries of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Alaska which are engaged exclusively in (1) the carriage of cargo to or from vessels in the fishery or a facility used or to be used in the processing or assembling of fishery products, or (2) the transportation of cannery or fishing personnel to or from operating locations, and vessels of not more than five thousand gross tons used in the processing or assembling of fishery products in the fisheries of the States of

Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. The exemptions in the preceding sentence for cannery tender, and fishing tender vessels and vessels used in processing or assembling fishery products shall continue in force until July 11, 1978.”

(3) The proviso clauses of paragraph (2) of section 4417a of the Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. 391a(2)), as amended, are further amended to read as follows:

Combustible
cargo in bulk.

“Provided, That (i) this section shall not apply to vessels having on board the substances set forth in (A), (B), or (C) above only for use as fuel or stores or to vessels carrying such cargo only in drums, barrels, or other packages;

“(ii) nothing contained herein shall be deemed to amend or modify the provisions of section 4 of Public Law 93-397 with respect to certain vessels of not more than five hundred gross tons;

82 Stat. 341.
46 USC 391a.

“(iii) this section shall not apply to vessels of not more than five thousand gross tons used in the processing and assembling of fishery products in the fisheries of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Alaska and such vessels shall be allowed to have on board inflammable or combustible cargo in bulk to the extent and upon conditions as may be required by the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating; and

“(iv) this section shall not apply to vessels of not more than five hundred gross tons documented in the service of oil exploitation which are not tank vessels and which would be subject to this section only because of the transfer of fuel from the vessels’ own fuel supply tanks to offshore drilling or production facilities.”

(4) Section 4426 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (46 U.S.C. 404), as amended, is further amended by deleting the last two sentences and inserting in lieu thereof: “As herein, the phrase ‘engaged in fishing as a regular business’ includes cannery tender or fishing tender vessels of not more than five hundred gross tons used in the salmon or crab fisheries of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Alaska which are engaged exclusively in (1) the carriage of cargo to or from vessels in the fishery or a facility used or to be used in the processing or assembling of fishery products, or (2) the transportation of cannery or fishing personnel to or from operating locations, and vessels of not more than five thousand gross tons used in the processing or assembling of fishery products in the fisheries of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. The exemptions in the preceding sentence for cannery tender, fishing tender vessels and vessels used in processing or assembling of fishery products shall continue in force until July 11, 1978.”

Certain commercial fishing vessels, exemptions.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”), in cooperation with the Secretaries of Commerce, State, Defense, and the Treasury, and the Attorney General, shall conduct a comprehensive study of all feasible methods of enforcing fishery management jurisdiction, including any possible extension of such jurisdiction. In carrying out such study, the Secretary shall evaluate all available techniques of enforcement including, but not limited to, the use of satellites, remote sensing, vessels, aircraft, radar, or devices implanted on the seafloor.

Study.
16 USC 1091
note.

Approved October 1, 1974.