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LONE PEAK WILDERNESS AREA, UTAH, AND DESIGNATING A SEGMENT OF THE COLORADO RIVER IN UTAH AS PART OF THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

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HEARING

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 3466

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO REVIEW AS TO ITS SUITABILITY FOR PRESERVATION AS WILDERNESS THE AREA COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE LONE PEAK AREA IN THE STATE OF UTAH

S. 2901

A BILL TO AMEND THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT BY DESIGNATING A SEGMENT OF THE COLORADO RIVER IN THE STATE OF UTAH AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—JULY 7, 1972



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LONE PEAK WILDERNESS AREA, UTAH

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1972

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m., in the State Office Building Auditorium, Salt Lake City, Utah, Senator Moss presiding.

Also present: Porter Ward, professional staff member.

Senator Moss. The hearing will come to order.

This is a public hearing of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. We have before us today two bills on which we are going to hear testimony. The first will be S. 3466, to designate approximately 13,000 acres in the Wasatch and Uintah National Forests as the Lone Peak Wilderness. The second bill will be on the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and that will be further announced.

The bill to designate the Lone Peak Wilderness is S. 3466.

There being no objection, I shall order the text of S. 3466 and administrative reports be placed in the record at this point.

(The material referred to follows:)

(1)

92^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3466

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 20, 1972

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to review as to its suitability for preservation as wilderness the area commonly known as the Lone Peak Area in the State of Utah.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That (a) the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with
4 the provisions of subsection 3 (d) of the Wilderness Act of
5 September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 892), relating to public notice,
6 public hearings, and review by State and other agencies, shall
7 review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation
8 as wilderness, the area (or any portion thereof) located par-
9 tially in Wasatch National Forest and partially in Uinta

1 National Forest, containing approximately twenty thousand
2 acres, lying generally southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah, and
3 commonly referred to as the Lone Peak Area, and shall report
4 his findings to the President on or before the expiration of
5 the two-year period following the date of the enactment of
6 this Act. The President shall advise the United States Senate
7 and House of Representatives of his recommendations with
8 respect to the designation of such area or portion thereof as
9 "wilderness", together with maps and a definition of bound-
10 aries. Any recommendation of the President to the effect
11 that such area or portion thereof should be designated as
12 "wilderness" shall become effective only if so provided by
13 an Act of Congress.

14 (b) During the review period provided by this Act and
15 for a period of three years after his recommendations are
16 submitted, the Secretary shall manage and protect the re-
17 sources of the Lone Peaks study area in such a manner as
18 to assure that the suitability of all or any part of the area
19 now suitable for potential wilderness designation is not
20 impaired.

21 (c) The review required by this Act, including any
22 reports and recommendations with respect thereto, shall,
23 except to the extent otherwise provided in this Act, be con-
24 ducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of the
25 Wilderness Act.

1 SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
2 such amount as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
3 of this Act.

Passed the Senate September 19, 1972.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 4, 1972.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you asked, here is our report on S. 3266, a bill to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness Area in the State of Utah.

The Department of Agriculture recommends that S. 3466 not be enacted.

S. 3466 would establish the Lone Peak Wilderness, an area of approximately 13,000 acres, within and as a part of the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests, Utah.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890) established the National Wilderness Preservation System. Subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to review the areas then classified as national forest primitive areas, within 10 years of its enactment, as to their suitability or unsuitability for preservation as wilderness. The act provided that the Secretary is to report his findings to the President, and the President is to submit his recommendations to Congress.

The Lone Peak Area is not classified as a national forest primitive area. However, under other authority, the Forest Service is in the process of identifying undeveloped areas of the national forest system which warrant future review, under the procedures similar to those prescribed for primitive areas by the Wilderness Act, as to their suitability or unsuitability for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system. The Lone Peak Area is included among the areas for the Forest Service is now investigating to determine if it warrants further consideration—preliminary data indicates that it does. In the interim, the area is being managed to exclude any activity which would depreciate its potential wilderness value.

S. 3466 would designate the Lone Peak Wilderness before completion of an intensive study and review process similar to that applicable to national forest primitive areas. We believe such a review should be accomplished, and that it be undertaken subsequent to completion of the primitive area review process. For these reasons we recommend that the Lone Peak Area not be designated as wilderness at this time.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL, *Under Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1972.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of May 2, 1972, for the views of the Office of Management and Budget on S. 3466, to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness Area in the State of Utah.

The Office of Management and Budget concurs in the views of the Department of Agriculture in its report on S. 3466, and accordingly recommends against enactment of the bill.

Sincerely,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Senator Moss. The Lone Peak Wilderness would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Forest Service and Secretary of Agriculture have not yet submitted their report on the matter officially, and therefore, although we have Forest Service personnel here, including the supervisor of the Wasatch Forest, they will not be official witnesses today. However, if there are some technical questions that arise in which they can supply the answers, I may direct a question to those members of the Forest Service as simply furnishing technical information.

This bill was introduced at the request of the Salt Lake City Commission, which on March 31 of this year approved the concept of establishing this Wilderness Area. There has been a tremendous amount of public interest in the Lone Peak Wilderness plan, and we have been approached by more people wishing to testify than we may be able to accommodate this morning, but we do wish to hear everyone that we possibly can. And for that reason I am going to admonish the witnesses who appear to file their written statement as they come forward, and the written statement will be in the record in full, and then to summarize orally the parts that they wish to emphasize in their statement. My impression is, from the number of people that I have talked to, that there isn't much argument about there being a Wilderness Area around Lone Peak. Nearly everybody agrees on that. If there is a difference of opinion, it is likely to be on the boundary, where the boundary will be drawn. Some will want a larger area, possible that some will want a smaller area than has been designated that far.

Now, I also point out that this boundary isn't inviolate. A boundary has been suggested in the bill that has been introduced, and one of the purposes of the committee is to decide whether that is the appropriate boundary, whether we wish to extend it or to contract it. And I am trying to explain that by saying if you come forward with your statement you needn't spend a lot of time saying over and over again you think Lone Peak is a great place for a wilderness. We all pretty well agree on that. You ought to come forward, if you do have a variance on the boundary, saying "I think the Lone Peak Wilderness boundary ought to be over here and this is the reason," and emphasize whatever you want to do. Of course, that is simply a suggestion, but I must ask the witnesses to move along in fairly good time. We are going to have to hear two bills today, and we have had two hearings already this week on Forest Service additions, here in the Cache National Forest.

We have a number of people who have very direct and firsthand knowledge of this area, and we are going to look forward to hearing them. When we reach one of the witnesses we are going to have about six or eight slides that will be shown on the screen. We can do that in a very short period of time, so I will permit the slides to be shown.

Incidentally, I want to acknowledge the great photographs that are on the back wall there. Any of you who haven't looked at them should do so, and if you had any doubts about the splendid wilderness that is Lone Peak that ought to satisfy your desire to know what it is like up near the top of that great escarpment.

The Governor indicated yesterday that he would not be able to be here on time, but would come in. He will definitely be here during

the hearing, and so we will pass over his introductory statement and call on him when he does arrive. The testimony when it is given will, of course, be the leadoff testimony here in this hearing today.

Mr. William Levitt, the mayor of Alta, who testified before us on Wednesday, is not able to be here today and has sent a statement that will be in the record, but I think I will read it. It is very brief.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. LEVITT, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND MAYOR OF THE TOWN OF ALTA OF LITTLE COTTONWOOD CANYON

I have been instructed by the board of trustees of the town of Alta to report that at an official meeting of the town board, we have gone on record as unanimously supporting the establishment of the Lone Peak Area as a wilderness area. It is our feeling that sufficient area within the canyon is now being developed for commercial use to take care of the public, and that the Lone Peak Wilderness Area will form a very important part of the total use concept of Little Cottonwood Canyon.

PETITION—TOWN OF ALTA

We have recommended that the boundaries extend to the ridge of White Pine, Red Pine, to the west, and that no structures be placed on the ridge.

We, the undersigned citizens of Alta, endorse the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

BARBARA M. BARROW
(And 34 others).

Senator Moss. Commissioner Ralph McClure. I don't see the Commissioner. Is anyone here representing the Commissioner this morning?

Mrs. PLUMB. Senator, he said he would be here, later.

Senator Moss. Well, he sent word that he is coming, so we will recall him at a later time.

Wayne Owens. Wayne, would you like to come forward and testify? You filed your statement. It will be in the record in full. If you wish to sit, you may sit. If you wish to stand, it is perfectly permissible.

Mr. OWENS. All right.

By way of summary, and in an attempt to try to be concise and relevant, Senator, I would like to perhaps read the first three and a half pages.

Senator Moss. Very good.

STATEMENT OF WAYNE OWENS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. OWENS. Senator Moss, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Wayne Owens. I am the Democratic nominee for Congress in this, Utah's Second Congressional District. I appreciate the opportunity to testify briefly today in favor of expanding the Lone Peak Wilderness proposal.

First of all, I commend you, Senator Moss, for the leadership you have shown in introducing S. 3466, which is the vehicle that made pos-

sible these hearings today. In view of recent developments along the Wasatch Front, I think these hearings are especially timely.

We are now seeing the last remnants of the unspoiled land around the Salt Lake metropolitan area being occupied by subdivisions, highways, and new commercial developments. Unless we act now, we face a future in which our children, and most certainly our children's children, will never have a chance to experience what unspoiled nature was like.

We now have an opportunity to preserve, in its primitive state, the last large roadless area remaining in the Wasatch Front. I believe our opportunity is unique because to the best of my knowledge, the Lone Peak Wilderness is the largest such area so near any major American city. We cannot afford to let this opportunity pass. For in a few years, if predictions are correct, the expansion of our population will put tremendous new pressures on this rugged and beautiful area, pressures that it probably will not be able to withstand. By then, the opportunity to protect it will be lost.

That is why I am here today to urge that Lone Peak and surrounding land in the wilderness and Uinta Forest be officially classified as part of the National Wilderness System. This would be the first such area in our State. I had the opportunity on Monday of this week to hike this unique area. It was a cloudless day. The mountains and the meadows we passed over and through in our 6½-hour climb to the top of Lone Peak were unbelievably beautiful. It is just now spring near the top—dozens of varieties of fabulously colorful and delicate wild flowers are growing among the granite rocks and boulders. As we neared the top we could see a vast panorama, from the mountains south of Provo to the Oquirrh to the State Capitol to the entire sweep of the Wasatch Range to the east. The exaltation which came from standing, finally, on the top of Lone Peak itself, rendered insignificant the sweat and strain of the long, hard climb which brought us there. My thoughts ran to the uniqueness of the natural beauty of the area, and strengthened my desire to preserve and protect it for the benefit of generations to come.

I would also like to report that last week I took the time to visit another proposed wilderness area, the Escalante Drainage Area of southern Utah. I learned in a public meeting in Escalante last Saturday night that, given important provisions and safeguards, the Garfield County Commission and citizens present had no objection to conducting a study to determine wilderness suitability for that area.

But I was concerned as I walked through the country about the ramifications of declaring that area a wilderness. The canyons are so narrow, and still virtually untouched by humans; the sandstone formations are so remarkably beautiful, but yet so extremely delicate, that they will be easily destroyed. I kept wondering, as the four of us walked along in our hiking boots, about the damage that would be inflicted there by 150 pair of such boots each week. On Monday, as we climbed to Lone Peak, I had recurrent similar thoughts and worries about that country and the impact of the wilderness designation.

Newsweek magazine reported last week that the number of backpackers in the United States has quadrupled during the past decade. The magazine quoted a Forest Service officer on the west coast as say-

ing, "In the more populous areas we're finding use is so continuous that the soil is wearing out." Discouraging reports of thoughtless hikers and the damage they have inflicted are numerous. I understand that some areas are imposing limits on numbers of backpacking visitation. I have no specific suggestions for restrictions, but I believe your thoughtful consideration of this problem will be necessary as your committee contemplates the extension of wilderness status here. As you legislate to protect the area and preserve it from overdevelopment, I submit that you must consider the problem of overuse as well.

Each wilderness proposal should be evaluated on its own merits. I have looked carefully at the provisions of S. 3466 and those of the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee. Although I recognize that there are competing private considerations which may have merit, and of which I may not be fully informed, in this instance I believe that the larger acreage proposed by the Wilderness Committee is justified in terms of our present and future needs.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Wayne Owens. The full statement will be in the record.

(The complete statement of Mr. Owens follows:)

STATEMENT OF WAYNE OWENS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Senator Moss, members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Wayne Owens. I am the Democratic nominee for Congress in this, Utah's Second Congressional District. I appreciate the opportunity to testify briefly today in favor of expanding the Lone Peak Wilderness proposal.

First of all, I commend you, Senator Moss, for the leadership you have shown in introducing S. 3466, which is the vehicle that made possible these hearings today. For whatever we do about Lone Peak, discussions like these are a necessary first step. In view of recent developments along the Wasatch Front, I think today's hearing is especially timely.

We are now seeing the last remnants of the unspoiled land around the Salt Lake metropolitan area being occupied by subdivisions, highways, and new commercial developments. Unless we act now, we face a future in which our children, and most certainly our children's children, will never have a chance to experience what unspoiled nature was like.

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Each wilderness proposal should be evaluated on its own merits. I have looked carefully at the provisions of S. 3466 and those of the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee. Although I recognize that there are competing private considerations which may have merit, and of which I may not be fully informed, in this instance I believe that the larger acreage proposed by the Wilderness Committee is justified in terms of our present and future needs.

These needs, by and large, will be determined by three factors that have been changing rapidly over the past few years.

The first is the increasing population of the Salt Lake Metropolitan Area. I frankly was astounded to learn that the population here grew 37.5% between 1960 and 1970. It will probably reach 1 million before the year 2000. Another is the increase of tourism in Utah. According to Utah Travel Council figures, 4,800,000 people visited Utah's National Parks, Monuments, and Recreation Areas in 1970. That's more than *triple* the 1,400,000 who visited in 1960. The fact that we are establishing the country's only Wilderness within easy reach of a major city, will almost certainly draw more tourists and place great stress on this particular wilderness area. The third factor is the dramatic rise in interest in backpacking and use of wilderness areas as previously mentioned. One has only to look at the experience of our near-neighbor states of Oregon, Washington, and California, where backpacking has become so popular, and wilderness areas so heavily used, that the Forest Service is now ironically requiring permits, and, in some cases, reservations, to use the wilderness areas there. Without a wilderness area of sufficient size, that day may not be far off in Utah.

In the face of the current trends, what looks adequate today will almost certainly be inadequate tomorrow. This is the only wilderness we will ever have close to Salt Lake City, and in my judgment 13,000 acres is simply not enough to provide for future needs.

Furthermore, western slopes of Lone Peak itself are dry and rocky. It will not support much camping. The few camping areas are small, alpine meadows that are extremely fragile. We need additional acreage to take pressure off the Lone Peak slopes themselves, or they will be destroyed by overuse.

I would like to address myself briefly with an argument that may be advanced today against the larger acreage—the argument that we will be "locking up" the area instead of opening it up so that the majority of people can enjoy it. This may be a valid objection to some wilderness proposals. I don't think it is accurate with respect to this one.

The great majority of acreage in the Wasatch Front is already being used for high density recreational purposes. Ski areas occupy about 15,000 acres, with much more proposed. Wasatch State Park contains 23,000 acres. Many of the remaining canyons are entered by roads and are thus accessible to the average motorist. I believe that the need for high-density recreational development is be-

ing met adequately in other places along the Wasatch range. The larger acreage in the Wilderness Committee's proposal is merely an attempt to restore balance to the development of our mountains.

Furthermore, the proposed acreage is bounded on both the north and south sides by well traveled roads. They will provide easy access to the wilderness for many people. This, in addition to the area's nearness to Salt Lake City, will mean continued use. Already, some commercial groups are using their proximity to the wilderness as a drawing card and are planning to conduct hikes and backpacks in the wilderness area. It is simply not realistic to say that in making this area a wilderness, we are locking it up.

It is also generally conceded that wilderness designation is the best way to maintain pure water supply and animal populations, resources that are already coming into short supply in the Wasatch region and almost certainly to become more so in the next decade.

Finally, this wilderness area will be a truly low-cost, year-round recreational facility for all the people. Golf courses and ski lifts are seasonal and require fees to support their construction and operation. Roads cost money. But a wilderness area can be used all year, at no cost, by all our citizens. It is truly a valuable recreational resource that ought to be protected.

I urge that the Forest Service and the Congress act promptly so that the Lone Peak Wilderness can come into being. We must save these 22,000 acres now, before the skyrocketing pressures on mountain land foreclose our options.

Senator Moss. We appreciate your interest and are glad to know you have been up on top to look down on the wilderness as well as look at it on the way to the top. I suspect if you keep walking you will have walked over every bit of the State by the time you get around to election day.

Mr. OWENS. I would propose if the Committee impose any restrictions of backpacking, it be on candidates as well as the public. [Laughter.]

Senator Moss. I think you are seeking relief. Thank you very much.

Dr. James T. Weston, who will speak on behalf of the Explorer Scouts. There are some other backpackers that undoubtedly have been up on Lone Peak. And introduce the young man with you, too.

Dr. WESTON. The young man with me, who will be speaking at the end of this statement, which I will not read in its entirety, is Mr. Karl Fletcher, who is presently Senior Patrol Leader Troop identified with our post and has been in the past an officer within the post, although he can't hold both positions right at the moment.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JAMES TUTHILL WESTON, M.D., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Dr. WESTON. Senator Moss, it is indeed a privilege for me also to be here and to thank you on behalf of the boys, the young men of our community, for the thoughtfulness in looking forward to the designation of a portion of the Wasatch State Park as a wilderness area. I also will not read the entire statement, although there are certain parts of it which I would.

Senator Moss. You may do that. Emphasize the parts you would like to do.

Dr. WESTON. The young men of Explorer Post 268, a regularly chartered organization of the Boy Scouts of America, have asked me to address this distinguished committee in their behalf and summarize a few points which they consider of paramount importance in con-

sideration of the designation of a portion of the Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountains as a wilderness area. In many respects, these young men are typical of others within this age group, varying from 14 to 18. They are bound together by a common interest in high adventure which, during the past 30 days, has seen them traveling 130 miles downstream on the Snake River in canoes and has taken them to the tops of at least three mountains in excess of 10,000 feet. We haven't got to the top of Lone Peak yet, although we have looked at it from several adjacent mountains.

These young men do not seek their kicks by drag racing on State Street, by imbibing beer at a local drive-in theater, or by selling or taking drugs of any type. Neither are they engaged in the pilfering of counter contents from local merchants for excitement. Virtually every one of these boys is graded intermediate to advanced in skiing ability and include among their accomplishments the skiing of virtually every slope within the Utah recreation areas. They are different from Explorers in other portions of the country in a number of respects, which they currently value very dearly and have asked me specifically to address your attention to. It is true that after some arrangements with parents and their leaders and several hours transportation in automobiles they may reach as many as five national parks and almost as many national monuments, they have found within the past year that a 20 to 30 minute drive to a trailhead in one of the several canyons adjacent to Salt Lake and a 4 to 6 hour hike above the highway have, in many instances, placed them in the midst of scenic beauty and mountain challenge accessible to them on a year-round calendar. We also have pictures which we didn't want to bring because we knew they were going to be shown by others, showing snowshoeing in the winter time, trail skiing as well as downhill skiing, and hiking in the summer time. During this same year, they have already begun to see, within the fringes of several of these large, beautiful basins, encroachment by private development which mars the horizon with some reflecting tin roofs in the daytime and numerous lights destroying the illusion of wilderness in the evening, not to mention the unsightly, oftentimes poorly constructed and maintained scars on the landscape providing access to these locations.

These young men are not wealthy. Their families, in most instances, are not in a position to provide them with backpacks and sleeping bags costing into the hundreds of dollars nor guide service and transportation to take them into some of the already designated wilderness areas abroad from Utah. Rather, they often hike with excessive loads and with considerable difficulty in order to reach these isolated spots in their own backyard. As a group, they would like to continue and expand their hiking efforts as would many of their peers within the community in an area such as the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area. They have, on numerous occasions, utilized and inspected the major ski areas presently available and studied the proposed plans for expansion. In their humble estimation, property privately owned, not a part of the National Forest on the east side of the Wasatch Range, not particularly suitable for wilderness hiking in view of the rather extensive agricultural development in the adjoining valley, affords virtually unlimited acreage for expansion of skiing facilities

not only for the intermediate, but, in many instances, the advanced skier while the parcels of land between the Snowbird Ski Resort and that within the Alta Town proper offer adequate acreage for expansion for the advanced skier desiring alpine type facilities and the already constructed resorts within this community, extending into the adjacent basin, have served sufficiently to detract considerably from its desirability as a hiking and recreation area.

Members of the post consider not only the acreage proposed within Senate bill 3466 but additional acreage extending to, and including American Fork Twin Peaks and eastward on the northern extension of the parcel to the access road to White Pine Lake as a necessary portion of the wilderness area in order to preclude the construction of towers and stripping of forestation necessary to provide ski facilities on these slopes.

It might be, and has been, argued that there is sufficient dedicated primitive and wilderness area within the State of Utah and adjoining States to provide for exploration of groups such as this Explorer Post and others of a similar nature. Personal experience of the leaders of this and similar groups, often in the company of the present constituted chartered post, has allowed a number of observations which suggest that this is not the case. For example, the post found it necessary in the summer of 1971 to make reservations as early as April to allow the group to enter the back country area of the Grand Teton National Park and at that point were limited to a maximum and, after access to one of the high canyon areas within this park, counted no less than 107 fellow hikers within one isolated canyon, necessitating a climb this summer to even higher altitudes in more distant canyons for those desiring a true wilderness flavor during their expedition. During the past six months, the Forest Service has advised the Greater Salt Lake Council of the Boy Scouts of America that it is necessary to limit the number of groups entering the back country to a maximum of ten in each group in order to protect the delicate alpine foliage while a major supplier of backpacking equipment, not only to Boy Scouts, but other similar organizations, has indicated sales within the past six months several fold the volume of their total sales for the past ten years.

A short drive into the base camp facilities of any of the major mountain areas within the West should serve to convince the distinguished Senators that not only should skiing and dedication of winter recreation areas be included in their deliberations, but the reservation of those areas which are of prime attraction to the family and group hikers, back packers and climbers should be given equal consideration.

In support of the position taken by this group of young men, I should like to introduce, in parting, one of their leaders who has been designated to speak briefly in their behalf. This young man, Karl Fletcher, 15 years of age, has been an officer within the post and is presently, in addition, the Senior Boy Leader within the troop of the younger boys, related administratively to the Explorer Group.

(The complete statement of Mr. Weston follows:)

STATEMENT OF JAMES TUTHILL WESTON, M.D., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

The young men of Explorer Post 268, a regularly chartered organization of the Boy Scouts of America, have asked me to address this distinguished committee

in their behalf and summarize a few points which they consider of paramount importance in consideration of the designation of a portion of the Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountains as a wilderness area. In many respects, these young men are typical of others within their age group, varying from 14 to 18. They are bound together by a common interest in high adventure which, during the past 30 days, has seen them traveling 130 miles downstream on the Snake River in canoes and has taken them to the tops of three peaks in excess of 10,000 feet in altitude.

These young men do not seek their "kicks" by drag racing on State Street, by imbibing in beer at a local drive-in theatre, or by selling or taking drugs of any type. Neither are they engaged in the pilfering of counter contents from local merchants for excitement. Virtually every one of these young men is graded intermediate to advanced in skiing ability and include among their accomplishments the skiing of virtually every slope within the Utah recreation areas. They are different from Explorers in other portions of the country in a number of respects which they value very dearly and have asked me specifically to address your attention to these.

While it is true that after some arrangements with parents and their leaders and several hours transportation in automobiles they may reach as many as five national parks and almost as many national monuments, they have found within the past year that a 20 to 30 minute drive to a trailhead in one of the several canyons adjacent to Salt Lake and a 4 to 6 hour hike above the highway have, in many instances, placed them in the midst of scenic beauty and mountain challenge accessible to them on a year-round calendar. During this same year, they have already begun to see, within the fringes of several of these large, beautiful basins, encroachment by private development which mars the horizon with sun reflecting tin roofs in the daytime and numerous lights destroying the illusion of wilderness in the evening, not to mention the unsightly, oftentimes poorly constructed and maintained scars on the landscape providing access to these locations.

These young men are not wealthy. Their families, in most instances, are not in a position to provide them with backpacks and sleeping bags costing into the hundreds of dollars nor guide service and transportation to take them into some of the already designated wilderness areas abroad from Utah. Rather, they often hike with excessive loads and with considerable difficulty in order to reach these isolated spots in their own "back yard". As a group, they would like to continue and expand their hiking efforts as would many of their peers within the community in an area such as the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area. They have, on numerous occasions, utilized and inspected the major ski areas presently available and studied the proposed plans for expansion. In their humble estimation, property privately owned, not a part of the National Forest on the east side of the Wasatch Range, not particularly suitable for wilderness hiking in view of the rather extensive agricultural development in the adjoining valley, affords virtually unlimited acreage for expansion of skiing facilities not only for the intermediate but, in many instances, the advanced skier while the parcels of land between the Snowbird ski resort and that within the Alta town proper offer adequate acreage for expansion for the advanced skier desiring alpine type facilities and the already constructed resorts within this community, extending into the adjacent basin, have already served to detract considerably from its desirability as a hiking and recreation area.

The members of the Post consider not only the acreage proposed within Senate Bill 3466 but additional acreage extending to and including American Fork Twin Peaks and eastward on the northern extension of the parcel to the access road to White Pine Lake as a necessary portion of the wilderness area in order to preclude the construction of towers and stripping of forestation necessary to provide ski facilities on these slopes.

It might be, and has been, argued that there is sufficient dedicated primitive and wilderness area within the State of Utah and adjoining states to provide for exploration of groups such as this Explorer Post and others of a similar nature. Personal experience of the leaders of this and similar groups, often in the company of the presently constituted group, has allowed a number of observations which suggest this is not the case; for example, the Post found it necessary in the summer of 1971 to make reservations as early as April to allow the group to enter the back country area of the Grand Teton National Park in mid-summer with a group numbering 15 and, after access to one of the high canyons

areas within this Park, counted no less than 107 fellow hikers within one isolated canyon, necessitating a climb to even higher altitudes and more distant canyons for those desiring a true wilderness flavor during their summer expedition of the past two weeks. During the past six months, the Forest Service has advised the Greater Salt Lake Council of the Boy Scouts of America that it may be necessary to limit the number of groups entering the back country to 10 in order to protect the delicate alpine foliage while a major supplier of back-packing equipment, not only to Boy Scouts but other similar organizations, has indicated sales within the past six months several fold the volume of their sales of similar equipment during the past ten years.

A short drive into the base camp facilities of any of the major mountain areas within the West should serve to convince the distinguished Senators that not only should skiing and the dedication of winter recreation facilities be included in their deliberations but the reservation of those areas which are of prime attraction to the family and group hikers, backpackers and climbers should be given equal consideration.

In support of the position taken by this group of young men, I should like to introduce, in parting, a young man who has been designated by his group to speak briefly in their behalf. This young man, Karl Fletcher, 15 years of age, has been an officer within the post and is presently, in addition, the Senior Boy Leader within the troop of younger boys, related administratively to the Explorer group.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Weston, and Karl, we will be glad to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF KARL FLETCHER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. FLETCHER. The boys in the post have asked me, in their behalf, to emphasize what Dr. Weston has said. Within our troop of 40 boys between the ages of 11 and 14, which is typical of most of the troops in the Salt Lake area, there are eight boys counting the days until they can put on backpacks and climb into the back country with their older friends.

Many people believe that hiking into the back country, not only in Utah, but in other parts of the country, is reserved for a handful of beard-growing college professors with liberal viewpoints on political affairs or wealthy families able to afford horses and guides. This is not the case. The young men of our post and the older boys within the troop look forward to joining them and are scheduling virtually as many trips into isolated areas of our own backyard and adjacent wilderness areas as they can obtain qualified leaders to accompany them.

During our project SOAR service during the past year the members of our troop and post have spent in excess of 3,000 hours removing trash and debris and otherwise cleaning up these forested areas, in a sense as partial payment for the privilege of using them. We, as members of this post, representing thousands of young men of similar age in the Western States, hope that this committee and the Senate will look favorably upon the dedication of the entire wilderness area proposed by the Wasatch Mountain Club rather than the restricted area outlined in Senate bill 3466 wherein ski towers would be visible from virtually every point with the smaller area.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Karl. It is fine to have you come and make that statement in behalf of the other members of your post, and it is good to know that you young men are so concerned about retaining wilderness areas for hiking and camping.

And we do appreciate your statement, Dr. Weston. Both of you have indicated you thought the boundaries of the proposal should be ex-

tended. I might say for those looking at the map that is pinned up here that the red boundary around is the proposed boundary. Those purple colored sections are privately owned land. And for that reason the boundary has to jog in in various places. Otherwise, it would be necessary to purchase the privately owned land. The area is all within the Wasatch and Uinta National Forest, and in fact, the forest extends a little to the west of there where the dotted purple boundary is shown. But there is an enclave in there of privately owned land. That is the interpretation on there.

Those testifying so far have indicated they think the boundary ought to be extended south and east somewhat from where it is now.

Mr. Randy Spratt. Mr. Spratt here?

Mr. SPRATT. Right here.

Senator Moss. Would you like to come forward, Randy? File your statement and give us a summary of what you think about this.

Mr. SPRATT. Sad though it is, it seems like a public hearing is more who speaks than how many speak, and I am giving my time to a member of the National Association of Forest Service who will probably be able to give a better representation than myself, if he is here.

Senator Moss. Well, who is the person?

Mr. SPRATT. I don't know his name. Just the association.

Senator Moss. Society of American Foresters. Well, Randy, we will file your statement and it will be in the record in full, and you are willing to do that, so there will be a little more time for somebody else who might not have—

Mr. SPRATT. If he is here to speak.

Senator Moss (continuing). If he is here to speak. There is a Society of American Foresters appearing on the list. I don't know whether we have anybody from the Forest Service today. But in general you favor the proposal, is that right?

Mr. SPRATT. Yes, sir.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF RANDALL SPRATT

My name is Randall Spratt. I am here to testify in my own behalf on the Lone Peak Wilderness proposal.

Surely every red-blooded God-fearing American here can see the problematic situation of extending the boundaries as advocated—even of the original proposal. Think of the thousands of animals we would not be able to hunt and kill—after all, one of man's greatest pastimes is proving irrevocably, repeatedly, his dominion over other animals. And dominion over his environment—how can man show this if he is restricted from leveling mountain peaks for his leisure activities, from detimbering vast areas to provide, wide, smooth slopes for a maximum number of pleasure-seekers. And yet a third freedom lies in jeopardy—the democratic way of life, the lure of capitalism. Surely even the most dull-witted provincial souls here can respect that, restricted from this, our Nation would founder. How can these fanatics, then, propose to take away a potentially valuable source of income, of advertising, and of support to the economy of this great and narrowminded State and its leaders.

Of course, esthetics cannot be denied. What is more beautiful than a snow-covered mountainside? Granted, summer will bring a different picture, but skiing tourists do not come in the summer, so the exposed stumps and rubble does not count.

To make the area the ski mecca of the world—an admirable dream. Imagine, if you will, the masterful and beautiful sight of 95-story 50-acre condominiums, trams running from Snowbird to Park City, Brighton, even Gorgoza, yes, even Brian Head. Of course, American Fork Twins would have to be beheaded, for tram stations, and the Lone Peak area would, of necessity, have to be leveled into a rather large parking lot, and several eight-lane canyon freeways would have to be constructed. And, I'm sure that as soon as we can have a little talk with the head man, and push some money his way, the year-round snow—mountains only, of course—will enable the utilization of American Fork Canyon as one long ski run.

Don't hesitate—this money can be yours, too. There are plenty of other mountains around that haven't designs on them—yet. You ecology freaks and dopesmoking hippies in the Wasatch Mountain Club, Sierra Club, and so on—go find your own place. This is valuable country—it shouldn't go to waste as mere scenery. Amen.

Senator Moss. I saw Mr. Geener come in, I believe. Are you representing Commissioner McClure today?

Mr. GREENER. We could wait just a moment.

Senator Moss. All right. That is all right. The Governor hasn't appeared yet, so we could keep that in order. We will go right on. I think this might be a good place to have Mr. Kelner show his slides. Does somebody know how to turn the lights down so that we can see the slides back here? And then if Mr. Kelner has a statement to make with it, he could do that. I will go see what the slides look like.

STATEMENT OF ALEXIS KELNER, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. KELNER. Thank you very much, Senator. We really appreciate the opportunity of speaking here tonight. And I represent the Sierra Club of, the Uinta Chapter of the Sierra Club in Salt Lake, about—we have 600 members in Utah. Many throughout the Nation. Before we can look at a few slides, I would like to outline what I am going to say.

Senator Moss. All right.

Mr. KELNER. Basically, we support the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee boundary, which includes half of White Pine Canyon and the American Fork Twin Peak summit, and an area south and southern portion here in the Box Elder Peak. We support this very strongly, and urge that it is included in the bill.

Then the thing to do is I am going to show you some of the things that have been happening in the Wasatch so we can really get a good feeling for where we should go.

There are only seven or eight slides.

(The slides referred to are shown.)

This is roughly how the Wasatch Front was being used this year. Last year—6.2 million visits. You are aware of this. At least 37 percent were devoted to the low-density type of recreation, and 30 percent were devoted to high-density skiing and resort usage.

Here we have—this represents Little Cottonwood Canyon, which in many respects really exemplifies the whole wilderness area. You notice that Little Cottonwood Canyon is composed of nine canyons starting with Coalpit Gulch and ending with Albion Basin. Various acreages are also there. And the terrain that is represented in this Little Cottonwood Canyon goes for very difficult terrain in Coalpit Gulch, which is very little used, to very, very easy terrain in Albion Basin. And then there is all types of moderate terrain in between.

Finally, this is a slide showing how the ski areas have been using up Little Cottonwood Canyon, and especially in the lower righthand corner you see a big box of red here. This is how the ski areas have taken up so far four of the nine site canyons in Little Cottonwood.

Now, looking at acreages, we have gone to commercial recreation in Little Cottonwood Canyon. You notice Snowbird and Alta—they are equal in area—we get 4,607 acres are used for high-density recreation and commercial recreation. On the noncommercial recreation side, we've got 4,400 acres. This includes Coalpit Gulch, Hogum Fort, Maybird, and Red Pine Fort. The one that is really missing is White Pine Fork. Here it is 1,750 acres and it is sort of very easy terrain that is being used right now for just about everything conceivable, except commercial uses. And this is, White Pine Fork is the one we feel should be included in the wilderness entirely, but because of the road construction within it and so we recommend that only half of it be included, and also an area towards the upper part in the American Fork Twins, Twin Peaks.

Finally, these are some of the projects that are being projected for Snowbird ski development. This is what they have now, 2,380 acres. These have been mentioned. These are again Mineral Basin, Mary Ellen Gulch. The ones, Mineral Basin and Mary Ellen Gulch right now are very accessible from the tram they have constructed. Major Evans Gulch. Very little, none of this area up here is included in the wilderness proposal of either yours or the Wasatch Mountain Club. Major Evans Gulch; only a small part of it is included in the Wasatch Mountain Club proposal. Silver Lake area; a very small amount of that is included. Again, White Pine Canyon has been proposed as a ski area.

Finally, there is also a myth about the growth of ski industry and the growth of ski business. From Ski Business magazine in the last 2 years you notice that 1971-72 figure for the ski business indexes has actually declined, while on the other hand, ski touring—cross-country ski touring—this is based on the number of pairs of cross-country skis imported from the Scandinavian countries, you notice this has gone about threefold or fourfold in just the last year. It has been a very astronomical rise. The same thing goes for hiking equipment and backpacking equipment. I think this points out very well the need for broader and greater wilderness areas.

Finally, we get to the pollution problem. It's also been a great myth that perpetuated development does not cause pollution. Here we have—I have three slides here that show three different types of pollutants measured at various positions on Little Cottonwood Stream. And you can see that the greatest amounts of pollution and bacterial activities are within developed areas. And this is, finally, as you get down here

where there is very little development, you get pollution bars that are almost insignificant. The coliform counts in the most probable numbers for 100 millimeters. Finally we get fecal coliform. Again, as you notice, the greatest amount of pollutants are in a development area.

Because Salt Lake City depends so much on water, we feel that the wilderness classification will be the least jeopardizing factor.

Here we get phosphate pollution. Again, also throughout the Little Cottonwood Canyon. Again, you can see that in developed areas we get the pollution and in undeveloped areas we don't.

Finally, there is another form of pollution, and in a scenic area, as you can see—these pictures here—and a scenic area is really bad to have. And this is visual pollution. And this is a type of thing that wilderness areas are going to avoid. Those are the slides. I appreciate the opportunity of showing them to you. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much. They were very graphic indeed and told your story. And we are very glad that you showed slides and made your statement along with it to make your point.

Mr. KELNER. Oh, Senator.

Senator Moss. Yes.

Mr. KELNER. We don't have a written statement at this time, but we will file it within the next few days.

Senator Moss. That will be perfectly agreeable. The record will be open for 10 days for filing statements. Any person who has additional information or didn't have an opportunity to get his statement ready can file within the next 10 days and it will be part of the record. Again, I indicate, not simply repetitive statements, but if you represent an organization such as the Sierra Club, we are anxious to have a statement in, as we know that that represents the thinking of a number of people.

(The complete statement of Mr. Kelner follows:)



Druid Arch by Nelson Wadsworth

SIERRA CLUB *Uinta Chapter*

Statement issued by Alexis Kelner on behalf of the Uinta Chapter--Sierra Club at public hearings for Senate Bill S-3466.

July 7, 1972

Salt Lake City, Utah

Gentlemen:

My name is Alexis Kelner and I represent the Uinta Chapter of the Sierra Club. We have approximately 600 members in Utah and nearly 150,000 members in our national organization. I represent their views at this hearing.

Senator Moss, you are to be congratulated for initiating S-3466, a bill to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. We, who live in the many communities near the Wasatch front feel that establishment of a National Wilderness Area within such near proximity to a densely populated area will be a great benefit to the many generations who will yet live here--as well as a great benefit to those of us who live here now.

While we wholeheartedly support the essence of your bill we do recommend a number of changes in its provisions. These we will cover in our recommendations at the end of this report. We also appreciate being allowed to present our data in the form of color slides---since it is the best way to get the many points across within the allotted time.

A considerable portion of S-3466 involves the lower portions of Little Cottonwood Canyon, one of the most scenic and easily accessible canyons of the Wasatch front. Little Cottonwood Canyon contains about nine side canyons which drain into Little Cottonwood Stream. Some of these side canyons are easily accessible---their terrain is moderate and mild. Some of the others are more difficult. The following table, Table I, lists various geographic and terrain features of the Little Cottonwood tributary canyons.

TABLE I Side canyons of Little Cottonwood Canyon. Geography and uses.

SIDE CANYON	AREA	TERRAIN AND USES
COALPIT GULCH	756	VERY DIFFICULT TERRAIN (wilderness--hiking--hunting)
HOGUM FORK	1,730	MODERATE TERRAIN (hiking--climbing--ski touring-- hunting)
MAYBIRD GULCH	838	MODERATE TERRAIN (hiking--climbing--ski touring-- camping)
RED PINE FORK	1,110	MODERATE-EASY TERRAIN (hiking--ski touring--camping-- fishing--hunting)
WHITE PINE FORK	1,750	EASY TERRAIN (hiking--ski touring--fishing-- hunting--sight seeing--picnicing-- snow shoeing)
GAD VALLEY	1,650	VERY EASY TERRAIN (skiing--tram--hiking--restaurants-- etc.)
PERUVIAN GULCH	730	VERY EASY TERRAIN (skiing--tram--hiking--road building)
COLLINS GULCH	647	VERY EASY TERRAIN (skiing--hiking--sightseeing)
ALBION BASIN	1,580	VERY, VERY EASY TERRAIN (skiing--sightseeing--picnicing-- summer homes, etc.)

It is interesting to note that there are four large tributary canyons in this area of over 1,500 acres each. Of the total nine side canyons you have proposed the top four for inclusion in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. These are Coalpit Gulch, Hogum Fork, Maybird Gulch, and Red Pine Fork. The bottom four canyons, Gad Valley, Peruvian Gulch, Collins Gulch, and Albion Basin have been extensively developed for skiing and other forms of high density recreation. White Pine Canyon has neither been developed extensively nor has it been included in your wilderness proposal. Table II lists the acreages of the nine tributary canyons and their current recreational usage.

TA TABLE II Recreational uses of side canyons to Little Cottonwood Canyon.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION (high density)		NON-COMMERCIAL RECREATION (low density)	
<u>Snowbird</u>			
Gad Valley	1,650 acres	Coalpit Gulch	756 acres
Peruvian Gulch	730	Hogum Fork	1,730
<u>Alta</u>			
Collins Gulch	647 acres	Maybird Gulch	838
Albion Basin	1,580	Red Pine Fork	1,110
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total High density recreation	4,607 acres	Total low density recreation	4,434 acres

WHITE PINE FORK
very easy terrain features
(highly suitable for easy hiking,
sightseeing, picnicing, snowshoeing,
ski touring, fishing, hunting,
camping, scouting, etc.)

1,750 acres

With the exception of White Pine fork there is almost a balance between the amount of acreage devoted to high density commercial recreation and low density non-commercial recreation. White Pine Fork, containing a jeep trail near its stream, is directly between the developed and undeveloped areas.

During the past few months several ski industry spokesmen (notably from Snowbird resort) have been predicting an imminent "ski Boom" as a means of attaining more public land for construction of lifts, trams, restaurants, and other high impact, high density recreational facilities. This boom has been anticipated for several years. As a result of this anticipation considerable land areas (both public and private) have been developed almost exclusively for high density, commercial enterprises. Table III shows the approximate acreages involved in these high density recreational developments on and around the Wasatch front.

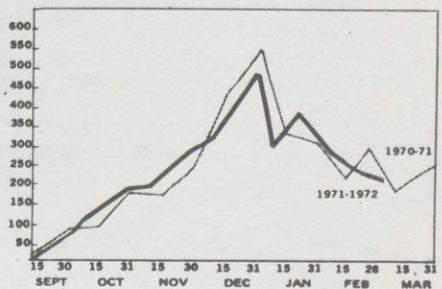
TABLE III Lands used for high density recreation in the Wasatch mountains near Salt Lake City, Utah

Alta	2,220 acres
Brighton	800 acres (estimated)
Solitude	800 acres (")
Snowbird	2,380 acres
Greater Park City	12,000 acres
Park City West	800 acres (estimated)
Wasatch State Park (mostly high density recreation)	22,000 acres
Area between Was. St. Pk. and Alta is being proposed as a ski area.	4,000 acres (estimated)
TOTAL 45,000 acres (approx.)	

As is apparent from Table III about 45,000 acres of Federal, state, and private lands have been, or are now being, developed for high density ski recreation. The Snowbird ski resort has designs on another 12,000 acres of federal public land for development of beginner, intermediate, and south exposure ski runs in anticipation of a national ski boom. In addition, the Solitude ski area is interested in obtaining more public land for their commercial exploitation.

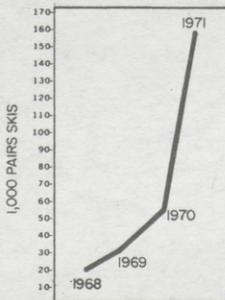
Research into ski business magazines indicates that if a "ski boom" exists-- or has existed in the past--it has either reached its peak, and may even be declining. Table IV indicates a decline in the 1971-1972 ski business index from the previous year.

TABLE IV Ski business index as reported by Ski Business Magazine
Volume 12, No. 7
page 1.



(4)

On the other hand there has been extreme growth in non-resort and non-commercial recreation such as hiking, ski touring, river running, etc. Sales of ski touring skis alone have grown eightfold in the last three years. (Table V)



This growth has been of such magnitude that eight major domestic ski equipment manufacturers have committed themselves to production and sale of cross-country skiing equipment. Even greater is the growth of hiking, climbing, and other summer, wilderness recreation.

TABLE V Growth in cross country skiing and touring. from Ski Business Magazine Vol.12, No.6 p 1.

Pollution and recreation

Since the Wasatch mountains, including the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area, are a major watershed for the nearly million Salt Lake County residents it is important to examine the pollution effects of low density recreation in comparison to the pollution effects of high density recreation. Table VI examines three major pollutants at nine specific points along Little Cottonwood stream.

TABLE VI Pollutants along Little Cottonwood Stream. (Wasatch National Forest data)

Pollutant	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5	No. 6	No.7	No.8	No.9
Phosphates (PO_4 , mg/l)	.20	.25	.40	.35	.75	.30	.20	.10	.25
Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	750	3,900	150	150	2,300	45	10	3	15
Fecal Coliform	36	450	3	30	150	3	3	3	3
	DEVELOPED COMMERCIAL RECREATION					UNDEVELOPED RECREATION			

It is interesting to note that the greatest concentrations of pollutants occurs at and just below (Analysis station Numbers 1 through 5) developed commercial recreation sites. Least pollutants (analysis stations 6 through 9) are found in areas now classed as de facto wilderness. Even with the recent construction of a sewer line down Little Cottonwood Canyon pollutant levels just below the Snowbird ski resort complex (station no.5) are considerably higher than in the undeveloped lands.

There is yet another form of pollution which concerns us greatly. Visual pollution. Unlike previous ski lift construction at or near Alta many major ski lifts (especially the Snowbird tram) have been constructed on mountain summits and exposed ridges. These giant steel towers (some as high as 60-100 ft.) are visible for miles in nearly all directions.

The Wasatch front canyons attract millions of people yearly who do little except drive their cars up the canyons to enjoy cool mountain forests and spectacular scenery. Today, in four of the nine tributary canyons of the Little Cottonwood drainage the only scenery left for visitors to enjoy is composed of tram and lift towers, clearcut forests, innumerable road scars, and endless acres of dusty parking lots.

Conclusions and recommendations

Senator Moss, your efforts to establish a Lone Peak Wilderness Area for Utah is welcomed by far sighted Utahns everywhere. We do, however, recommend that you add the following areas to the proposed wilderness area:

1. WHITE PINE FORK. Because of the pristine nature of the White Pine drainage we recommend that the western portion of White Pine Fork be included into the Wilderness proposal. We also urge you to see to it that the eastern portion of the canyon be maintained free of manmade structures. White Pine Fork is the largest, most beautiful, and most easily accessible portion of the remaining wilderness in Little Cottonwood Canyon. We feel that its use as a wilderness (with the jeep trail as access) will best serve the people to whom the forests belong--all of us, as well as our descendants. Not just a select, affluent segment of skiers or jet set vacationers.
2. AMERICAN FORK TWIN PEAKS. American Fork Twin Peaks (AFTP) is the highest peak in the immediate vicinity of Salt Lake City and its suburbs. Because of its sheer height it is also visible from three or four large

communities in two other counties. The bulk of AFTP also is visible from many of the developed ski areas and provides an alpine backdrop unrivalled anywhere in the country. We feel that if a wilderness is to be established near Salt Lake City-- such as you have proposed-- that this wilderness should include the highest summit in the immediate area. AFTP meets all the requirements for wilderness--it has no man-made structures, nor any signs of man made structures near its summit. Finally AFTP is at the immediate head of White Pine Canyon and is an integral part of that canyon.

3. BOX ELDER PEAK. Box Elder Peak forms the southern portion of the de facto wilderness surrounding Lone Peak. It is an area of immense forests as well as gentle meadows and alps. It is easily accessible along the Dry Creek jeep trail. Since Box Elder Peak has had recent flood control programs conducted along its western slopes it has not been favored by some for inclusion in the proposed wilderness area. As a result of this flood control terracing in the early 1960's several access trails had to be developed by the Forest Service for periodic maintenance. Because it is highly desirable to include Box Elder Peak into the wilderness system the bill may have to have specific flood-control provisions incorporated, as well as an access corridor for the lower portion of the Dry Creek jeep trail.

In summary, the Uinta Chapter of the Sierra Club compliments you for your efforts in preserving the Lone Peak area for current and future generations. We do encourage you to include the Twin Peaks--White Pine area, and the Box Elder Peak area into the wilderness as proposed by the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee.

Thank you for the opportunity of allowing me to make this statement.

Alexis Kelner

Senator Moss. Mr. Sam Thomas. Mr. Thomas here? Very good. Glad to have you, Mr. Thomas.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL F. THOMAS, AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB

Mr. THOMAS. Senator Moss, ladies and gentlemen, it is a privilege. I am Sam Thomas of New York City. I am a member of the American Alpine Club, speaking, however, as an individual. After travel in many parts of the mountain world, I have always been drawn back to this place; 32 climbing seasons in all, winters and summers, and ascent of all of these summits in this area many times. And I know of no range more valued and cherished by those who live near its slopes.

The primitive region of Lone Peak is as magnificent as any that lie close to a large center of population—here or abroad, even the Alps. So far it remains totally unspoiled. The few trails terminate in a lofty wilderness, where true freedom of the hills can be enjoyed for mile upon mile, height upon towering height.

Such blessed land—so easy of access—should be kept in its pristine state, for the benefit of all to see what nature has granted, and man has not yet destroyed.

Any incursion of roads, buildings, ski lifts, or heavy mining operations will deface the area and take away all that renders it unique, as a scenic resource.

In detail: The Lone Peak Wilderness properly includes Box Elder Peak down in this area here, Box Elder Peak with the superb high plateau separating it from Chipman Peak. This is one of the most magnificent alps, one of the most magnificent grasslands in the Rocky Mountains that I know of. It is sort of an abutment of Lone Peak itself. And to the east the American Fork Twin Peaks, the highest point in this part of the Wasatch Range and one of the most beautiful. Construction atop this summit would be a deplorable encroachment. The eastern boundary farther north might well follow the floor of the White Pine Canyon.

Thank you, Senator Moss.

Senator Moss. Well, thanks very much, Mr. Thomas. We appreciate your testimony and you state your case very eloquently, and we are delighted that you come and enjoy our mountains regularly.

Mr. Lorin Williams, representing the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee. Is Mr. Williams here?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Senator, the committee has presented their written statement for the record and I would like to relinquish my time to Dennis Caldwell, president of the Wasatch Mountain Club.

Senator Moss. Dennis Caldwell, would you like to come forward now, Dennis? Thank you, Mr. Williams. Your statement will be in the record in full.

Mr. CALDWELL. I think, since we have mentioned so much about boundaries, Senator, we wonder if you are willing that we put our map on this easel. I would like to discuss it as part of my statement.

Senator Moss. There is an easel back there. Put it right here so we can look at it.

Mr. CALDWELL. Yes; I don't know if we can turn it so both of you and the group can see.

Senator Moss. Well, I will take a look at it here.

STATEMENT OF DENNIS CALDWELL, WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB

MR. CALDWELL. All right. Many of the points which I have in this written statement have been touched upon, so I will just excerpt a few of the points I don't think have been emphasized in detail.

Senator MOSS. All right.

MR. CALDWELL. Needless to say, in the Wasatch Club we have been very interested in the Lone Peak area and are very much appreciative of your interest in presenting this bill for the preservation of this important area. I will not go into detail on some of the general philosophy of wilderness, but I will remind ourselves that one of the real guiding factors that gave an impetus to the Lone Peak bill was the interest on the part of the Salt Lake County Commission and their concern over the watershed in Little Cottonwood Canyon. I believe, as I understand, that that led to their interest and some of the preliminaries leading up to the proposal of this bill.

On the general subject of recreation, I might just bring out one point, and I think I will read an excerpt from my statement, and we talk about so-called low-density recreation and high-density recreation. I have said: In the realm of recreation lest one be tempted to pit pure wilderness against development in a numbers contest, which, by definition, the former is destined to lose, it should be borne in mind that the value of public land is not necessarily to be measured by the number of people who can be placed on every acre. A case in point is furnished by our National Park system. In particular, Yellowstone, which celebrates its centennial this year, exerts a supreme attraction for many which, strictly speaking, entails neither wilderness nor developed recreation; the national custom of sightseeing by automobile in surroundings such as this would no doubt derive its greatest popularity from what could be termed the wilderness effect, and I do believe we do have such an effect on our scenic highways in the Wasatch front. Needless to say, this effect is quite easily marred if not destroyed by an overabundance of structures and clearcutting. Thus, while the majority of the visitors to this world renowned park may not venture very far into its hinterland, the preservation of natural attributes is vital to its viability as a recreation area, even though the number of actual wilderness travelers is not overawing.

Thus, while the circumstances may change from one area to another, the principles involved are much the same in any area, whether Yellowstone Park or Wasatch. The benefits from an undisturbed natural setting then will be extended to numbers far in excess of those who engage in the actual wilderness travel.

Thus, we can say, while we have emphasized that the benefits of wilderness are not the exclusive domain of the long-distance hiker, cross-country skier, or mountaineer, we must challenge the myth that most Americans are incapable of transporting themselves appreciable distances without the aid of their machinery. Widespread sale of backpacking climbing equipment throughout the Nation indicates that more people are finding that this form of exercise is far from debilitating, but on the contrary, provides an invaluable supplement to their recreational habits, which will enhance the enjoyment of all their outdoor experiences.

And then I would turn in conclusion to the specific comments on the boundaries and the inclusions which we would recommend. When we first engaged in this informal project of ours, we had to outline the existing so-called de facto wilderness as it is now. And when we did that, of course, the easiest parts were done for us. On the western part, simply the boundary, not so much of the forest but as the private lands, shows more on this map comes inside of the forest boundary and, of course, we naturally recommend the exclusion of this needless private land. And then obviously the northern boundary of such a de facto wilderness is somewhere in the neighborhood of the Little Cottonwood Canyon, not the portion of the road and stream since there is perhaps some private property here.

And further in looking at this situation, which in order to really talk about it most knowledgeably in flights over the area, and not to mention hikes and drives around the area on roads constructed to give one the impression that we have—that this entire terrain is one contiguous unit—which is unique in the area of Salt Lake City and northern Utah.

Going to the south, with that in mind, the obvious de facto wilderness boundary, although it would not be precisely the road in American Fork Canyon, that is certainly the southern limit of it, and one can indeed go on much further over the scale of this map into American Fork Canyon and find that visually the terrain is very much the same, just as much as this terrain here. But that area has many problems involving many mining claims, a number of roads which would not render it appropriate for inclusion in the wilderness area. I am simply emphasizing that the actual de facto wilderness can be considered to extend quite a bit beyond here.

So with that in mind we have three points that we would like to recommend for your consideration. In addition to the bill which has been initially proposed, and those three points are: No. 1, as has been already touched upon, the so-called buffer zone consideration in White Pine Canyon. And the guiding point behind that is that we should consider that there is an overwhelming probability that the boundary of this wilderness area will also be the boundary of the developed areas, such as the ski areas. And that being the case, we cannot realistically consider that there will be any buffer zone to this wilderness unless we build it in ourselves at this time. And, therefore, we are proposing that we come up a good portion of the White Pine road, as I am showing here.

And then this leads into the second point, the inclusion of American Fork Twin Peaks, which Dr. Thomas spoke on a moment ago, so eloquently, that indeed we feel that inasmuch as this is the highest peak on the entire ridge from Alta to the Salt Lake Valley that any structures on this ridge would greatly impair the effectiveness of this wilderness area, and perhaps even more important we recognize that this area is ringed by scenic roads. You can even see it from the Timpanogas Scenic Loop, from portions of the Little Cottonwood road, and also from the valley a few places itself.

So, therefore, we strongly urge that if serious consideration is not being given to a construction project on the top of the American Fork Twins that in accordance with this tentative recommendation that it be considered for inclusion. That is point No. 2.

And then in conclusion we would say in regard to Box Elder Peak, the current proposal I think comes up in here, and excludes this very large portion and I might just mention briefly one of the reasons what I understand is the main reason for that exclusion, which I sympathize with in principle, and that is that there has been some concern for flood control by the communities of Alpine, American Fork, and possibly other places in the Provo Valley involving the precipitous west slope of Box Elder Peak. We are certainly not experts on flood control, but from what we have been told, based on actual field trips with people onto the slopes of Box Elder Peak, about this matter, that if these groups can sit down with a specific program for the flood control we are confident that those measures can be written into the bill, either as special provisions or involving a corridor not shown here, excluding the Dry Creek Canyon road which would allow these important measures, whatever they consider to be done, and that way we would not exclude this very vitally important area to the overall Lone Peak Wilderness.

I think that would conclude my statement. Thank you.

(The complete statement of Mr. Dennis follows:)

Statement regarding the establishment of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area respectfully submitted to the Honorable Senator Frank E. Moss by the Wasatch Mountain Club

The Wasatch Mountain Club has been pleased to actively support the timely proposal before this committee. Although small in size, this area is of considerable importance to overall land-use planning in the Wasatch. The terrain between Little Cottonwood and American Fork Canyons comprises some of the best alpine recreational land in Utah. In the eastern part are located the ski resorts with incomparable slopes and snow conditions; to the west lies a rugged and spectacular mountainous region with some of the highest peaks in the range.

The general philosophy of wilderness, or low density, recreation has currently been the topic for much discussion and it would be well to explore the important features which this activity will provide for Utah. The mountain region known as the Wasatch Front is of importance to the Salt Lake Valley for the following reasons:

- (1) Watershed
- (2) Recreation
 - (a) Driving and Picnicing Activities
 - (b) Ski Resorts
 - (c) Wilderness Activities
 - (i) Hiking
 - (ii) Hunting and Fishing
 - (iii) Cross Country Skiing
 - (iv) Climbing
 - (d) Summer Homes
- (3) Natural Resources and Industrial
 - (a) Mining
 - (b) Grazing
- (4) Nature's Museum

The watershed resource attribute of these mountains is unique among the others by virtue of its indispensibility to the livelihood of the city. Administrators are in a dilemma concerning its management. On the one hand they recognize the vulnerability of the water supply to the effects of canyon abuses and overpopulation; on the other hand they are sensitive to the recreational desires of the people and attempt to accommodate them within the framework of their mandate to maintain water quality.

Understandably these concepts often work at cross purposes. In some cases technology has stepped forward to hold out the hope that we may have our cake and eat it too; but already there have been a few danger signs

which ought to keep us on our guard against being lulled into a false sense of security. Wilderness status for the western part of Little Cottonwood Canyon will not solve the whole problem; but properly administered this measure would provide a tremendous safety factor in the disposition of this important watershed canyon.

In the realm of recreation lest one be tempted to pit pure wilderness against development in a numbers contest which, by definition, the former is destined to lose, it should be borne in mind that the value of public land is not necessarily to be measured by the number of people who can be placed on every acre. A case in point is furnished by our national park system. In particular, Yellowstone, which celebrates its centennial this year, exerts a supreme attraction for many which, strictly speaking, entails neither wilderness nor developed recreation; the national custom of sightseeing by automobile in surroundings such as this would no doubt derive its great popularity from what could be termed the wilderness effect. Needless to say, this effect is quite easily marred if not destroyed by an overabundance of structures and clearcutting. Thus, while the majority of the visitors to this world renowned park may not venture very far into its hinterland, the preservation of natural attributes is vital to its viability as a recreation area, even though the number of actual wilderness travelers is not overawing.

While the circumstances may change from one area to another, the principles involved are much the same: the benefits from an undisturbed natural setting will be extended to numbers far in excess of those who engage in what is often described as austere forms of exertion.

Presently there are no grazing franchises in the area under study; nor is it considered to be a significant source of timber. To all intents and purposes the boundaries have been drawn in order to exclude any significant mining claims. Regarding off road vehicles, studies conducted by the Forest Service have indicated that most of this area is too susceptible to erosion on steep slopes or trails to justify the use of such vehicles, nor is much of the terrain particularly amenable to snowmobile operation.

Every mountain or forest area is a potential geological and botanical display center for the edification of young and old from all walks of life. The effectiveness of such experiences as may be gained here depends on the degree to which the area remains undisturbed. This is not to say that urbanized areas are lacking in natural charm; but it must be recognized that the modifications necessary for mountain development, however tastefully done, generally entail some form of compromise between convenience and environmental aesthetics. For this reason it is clear that a conscientious quest for a proper balance must be undertaken by all who are engaged in decisions affecting the mountains.

While we have emphasized that the benefits of wilderness are not the

exclusive domain of the long distance hiker, cross country skier, or mountaineer, we must challenge the myth that most Americans are incapable of transporting themselves appreciable distances without the aid of their machines. The widespread sale of backpacking climbing equipment throughout the nation indicates that more people are finding that this form of exercise is far from debilitating, but on the contrary, provides an invaluable supplement to their recreational habits, which will enhance the enjoyment of all their outdoor experiences.

Finally we would address a few comments to the geographic details of the proposal. The idea of a Lone Peak Wilderness goes back at least ten years to a time when the de facto wilderness in this region was somewhat larger than at present. The importance to the Utah community of maintaining a certain portion of this incomparable terrain in its natural state has long been recognized by administrators; and it should come as no surprise that we should seek its protection now, as then.

In Little Cottonwood Canyon the current de facto wilderness extends from Gad Valley west to the forest boundary. There are essentially eight watercourse, or side canyons, feeding the main creek from the south, the upper four of which have been developed into ski resorts. (A ninth near the bottom of the canyon is a steep narrow gulch with the forboding name of "Coal Pit".) In the American Fork Canyon drainage with the exclusion of a few primitive roads, campsites and mining relics, all the terrain on the north side from Mineral Basin to the Utah Valley is essentially undeveloped, in its natural state.

It is of course, difficult to say what will be the best utilization of this land within the framework of the many, at times conflicting, criteria already discussed. The upper part of American Fork Canyon abounds in dormant mining claims which the Forest Service has undertaken the commendable task of purchasing and returning to public ownership. Already nearly half of the approximately 4000 acres have been thus acquired by the Uinta Forest. This would seem to lead to the assumption that extensive development in this region is contraindicated, since it makes little sense for the taxpayers to buy land that is later destined to be put at the disposal of interest who would have gladly paid a much higher price for it to begin with.

Regardless of the final disposition of the American Fork Canyon land, it is clear that no single status will be acceptable, whether solely wilderness, ski resort, or campsite area. Land use decisions have varying degrees of permanence. The establishment of that very necessary balance between developed and undeveloped areas, if not carefully refereed, can be an uneven struggle; for decisions favoring the former are quickly solemnized by the bulldozer, while those favoring the latter can often be reversed by the stroke of a few pens. If it is asserted that the possibility for such reversal is a good thing to rectify mistakes, what recourse does one have to similarly rectify errors in the opposite direction.

Time is running out for areas like the Wasatch Front; and it is with great pleasure that we view the receptivity of Senator Moss and his committee toward a Lone Peak Wilderness Area. We would wish to conclude our statement with some specific comments and recommendations for your consideration.

(1) Recent events and trends in the Wasatch indicate more than a remote possibility that the greater part of the land east of the wilderness boundary will one day comprise a ski complex of vast acreage extending to Heber on the east and to Brighton and Solitude if not Millcreek Canyon on the north.

It is not without mixed emotions that we would view such a course of events for most of us have enthusiastically supported the local ski resorts and regard them as among the assets which enhance our appreciation of Utah. The per capita skiing of the environmentally oriented outdoor clubs represented here is far above the norm for the Wasatch Front. But we would be remiss in our obligations if we considered only the positive aspect of this prognosis. Excesses rarely serve the public. We have seen in modern times that cities can be too big, ski areas and in time even wilderness areas. It thus becomes likely that he who draws the boundary of this wilderness also draws that of the developed area.

(2) It is therefore proposed that careful consideration be given to the case of White Pine Canyon. There are many alternatives for its use. In order that the wilderness aspect of Red Pine Canyon be maintained, a buffer zone to the east is particularly desirable, which is logically furnished by the land in White Pine west of the road constituting the current de facto boundary. The appearance of structures on the ridge between these two canyons would greatly mar the facade of Red Pine and compromise its status as a wilderness canyon. One would then be faced with the unbalanced situation of five out of eight developed side canyons and the impairment of a sixth.

On the other hand, if the above alternative is taken, a large part of White Pine can be skied through the future construction of additional lifts in Gad Valley to the White Pine Ridge, as Peruvian Gulch was originally skied from the Alta lifts.

(3) Considerable overtures have been made concerning a tramway and possible restaurant on the summit of American Fork Twins. There are a number of reasons why such a proposal would fall short of its projected goals and be in considerable conflict with the common interest:

(a) This peak is the highest point on the ridge between Little Cottonwood and American Fork Canyons and dominates the eastern part of the proposed wilderness area. While it is understandable that this strategic location might provide an incentive for such a tramway, it should be remembered that mountain views are a two way

process: we will not dwell on the obvious consequences of a large mountain top structure that would dominate an area of many square miles, particularly portions of the scenic highways in the vicinity.

(b) By virtue of its height this peak experiences some of the most severe winds in the Wasatch during the winter. In as much as existing lift facilities in less exposed locations have shown a considerable susceptibility to gale force winds, this project would seem to be inadvisable from a purely practical standpoint.

(c) Lastly, ski descents of even the least precipitous slopes of this mountain involve the challenge of icy, crusty, or wind blown surfaces for a considerable distance until more tractable terrain is reached.

We would therefore propose that, unless serious consideration is being given this unseemly project, the committee include the summits of American Fork Twins in the wilderness area in the hope that such ambitious efforts be channeled along lines that will be of more service to the skiing public with less of an environmental impact.

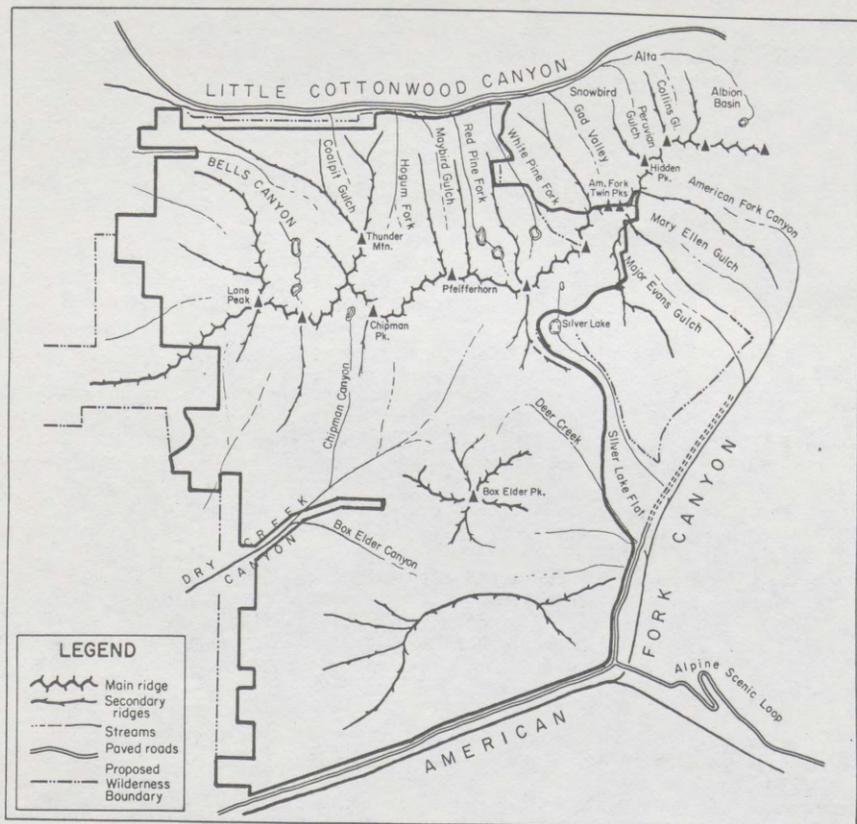
(4) Lastly, we would strongly recommend the inclusion of the Box Elder Peak area in the wilderness. We are aware of the flood problems associated with this mountain and have visited the terracing sites in company with some of the concerned citizens of the Provo Valley. We wish in no way to jeopardize any measures deemed necessary for public safety here, but from the information currently available we remain convinced that a suitable boundary can be drawn for this area, so vital to a Lone Peak Wilderness, which would not hamper future flood control measures and at the same time permanently protect this mountain from future abuses.

The essential features of the boundary would involve a corridor for the existing road in Dry Canyon extending as high on the west slope of Box Elder as necessary. In this way access to the lower parts of Dry Canyon by off road vehicles can be maintained and at the same time the whole of this canyon, which is so important to the southern half of the wilderness area, can be included.

With these additions to the Moss Bill we believe that the important task of maintaining an attractive all around recreation area for the Salt Lake and Utah Valleys will have a fitting cornerstone.

Respectfully submitted,

Wasatch Mountain Club
Dennis Caldwell



Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Caldwell, for setting forth your specific recommendations on boundaries. I think you did it very clearly and I was following on this small map which you have appended to your statement. So I think we have it clearly in the record now, together with your suggestions.

You suggested, perhaps, the Dry Creek Canyon road might have to be excluded.

Mr. CALDWELL. Absolutely, yes; there is no question in my mind about that, as far as the first 3 miles of it. That has—it could be excluded, certainly, but we would not wish to quarrel with anyone who wished that as an access. It does allow you to get up with four-wheel drive so you can then get into this interior part of the wilderness without disturbing the lower part. I have been on it. I have actually driven up in a jeep belonging to my friend here, and that is certainly consistent with the idea of the overall wilderness, because it does not go all the way up into the canyon. So far as any upper road in the canyon that goes all the way to the divide adjacent to Box Elder Peak, those, as is my understanding, are not currently being used, and I think they should be phased out and turned into trails unless they are considered vital for this flood-control project. In other words, there is a lot of flexibility and we would like to see the people who are concerned with this flood control tell us what they would like, and then I am sure that, once they have formulated the plan, you could include the bulk part of the Box Elder Peak area.

Senator Moss. Some of that has been trenched, hasn't it?

Mr. CALDWELL. On the west slope.

Senator Moss. Yes.

Mr. CALDWELL. The primary part is on the west slope and a few portions of Box Elder Peak. The parts I think we would be most interested in getting in are the forested areas on the eastern and northern sides of Box Elder, plus as much as is appropriate on the other side, depending on a further study of the map. But we believe that this area is just an integral part of the Lone Peak area and should be strongly considered for as much of it as is feasible for inclusion consistent with the wilderness principle.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Caldwell. I appreciate your testimony.

Mr. CALDWELL. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Mr. Greener will represent Commissioner Ralph McClure of the Salt Lake County Commission. And we will ask Glen if he will come forward now.

As I indicated in my opening statement, the county commission has endorsed the Lone Peak Wilderness concept, and we appreciate their foresight in initiating that and look forward to having your testimony. Thank you very much.

Mr. GREENER. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF RALPH Y. McCLURE, COMMISSIONER, SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH

On March 13, 1972, in response to a letter from Dennis Caldwell, president of the Wasatch Mountain Club, I sent a letter to the Salt

Lake County Commission asking formal endorsement by the commission for the Lone Peak Wilderness Area proposal. At that time there was some disagreement among the commissioners as to the proposed boundaries, but our support of the intent of the proposal was unanimous. I am here today, as a citizen, to voice my support for the largest of the proposed boundaries and to encourage the hasty enactment of legislation necessary to make this wilderness area a reality.

The population pressure in Little Cottonwood Canyon is growing rapidly. There is a real possibility that the population capacity of the Little Cottonwood watershed will soon be reached. We must begin now to insure a proper balance between the developed areas and those areas which have remained undeveloped. These watershed areas are critical to the citizens of Salt Lake County. We must not chance overdevelopment.

This area of approximately 20,000 acres contains some of the finest alpine forest terrain in Utah. Many of the highest peaks in the State are isolated within the proposed boundaries. For the most part, this area has remained unspoiled because of the lack of easy access. The establishment of this wilderness area will insure that there will be no roads and no vehicles allowed. This will protect the unspoiled beauty of these canyons for the future.

Accomplishing the goals of protecting the watershed and preserving the beauty of this area requires a long-term program for continuing management. The management of this area must be as a wilderness. The most effective program can be found in the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Another positive aspect of this program would be that of providing an all-around alpine recreation area. This would help to balance our fine ski facilities with summer recreation opportunities. This could make Utah and Salt Lake County nationally important alpine recreation areas. The opportunity for year-around recreation will not only enhance the quality of life for our citizens, but will add greatly to the State and county as visitor attractions.

The canyons in Salt Lake County are of critical concern to the county commission. We have recently zoned all of the canyon areas within Salt Lake County. We have realigned our priorities within the planning department to emphasize the canyons. We have committed to an impact study for Little Cottonwood Canyon and currently are investigating sources of revenue to allow us to extend this study to all the canyons. Our planning commission has begun to move very carefully in all matters concerning development in the canyons. Our attitude is one of deep concern for the preservation of these areas as watersheds and for their beauty.

To summarize, there are four major reasons to make this a wilderness area. First, the watersheds must be protected at all costs. Strict management is the best way to protect watersheds.

Second, the scenic beauty of this area must be preserved. It would be sad, indeed, if the pristine beauty of the Lone Peak region is not seen by our children and grandchildren.

Third, the possibility of such an attraction would be advantageous to Salt Lake County and the State of Utah. A well-preserved area

such as the Lone Peak so close to an urban area is a great tourist and recreational asset.

Fourth, the provisions of the Wilderness Act provide the best protection for this area. Its beauty, integrity, and watershed value is best left without vehicular traffic and the roads that vehicles require. The pressures for development are great and this is the best way to keep the shortsighted developmental forces from possibly ruining this beautiful area.

I would be proud to play a small part in any action that could show that for once we were smart enough to leave something alone. I offer my endorsement for this proposal and my encouragement for its immediate action.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Glen, for reading the statement of Commissioner McClure and we appreciate having that in the record.

I understand that the table and the slides blocked the view of some of the people. Maybe we could pull that table to the back of the room. Could that be done?

Is Mr. Wilson here this morning, water department, Salt Lake City Water Department? Oh, would you come—you represent him, do you?

Mr. SHERWOOD. Charlie would like to put his statement in as approved by the commission, and did not get that. He would like to make a statement.

Senator Moss. All right. That may be done. The statement of Mr. Charles Wilson who is the general superintendent of the water department of Salt Lake City, and would also be representing the Salt Lake City Commission. will be placed in the record when it comes up here. Mr. Wilson testified in person before this committee when we had our hearing on Wednesday here on additions to the Wasatch National Forest, and from his testimony then, I am pretty sure that he is going to endorse the wilderness proposal when the statement comes in.

(The statement referred to was not received in time for inclusion in the record.)

Senator Moss. Mr. Robert H. Thompson.

Mr. THOMPSON. My name is Robert H. Thompson.

Senator Moss. Go right ahead, Mr. Thompson.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT H. THOMPSON, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. THOMPSON. I am employed as an accountant for one of the local mining firms. I have owned a jeep for the past 10 years and I have spent much time exploring the area in question via hiking and back-packing as well as by some of the adjacent jeep trails. In reviewing some of my experiences in the Lone Peak area, I find many to be on the level comparable to experiences in larger, more remote areas such as the Wind Rivers or the Uintas. In short, I believe the concept of a Lone Peak Wilderness is sound, and I congratulate Senator Moss for his initiative in sponsoring this farsighted legislation. However, I would like to offer some suggestions relating to the proposed boundaries.

I would suggest the southern boundary could be extended to American Fork Canyon, and thus include the beautiful Box Elder Peak area. Northeast of Alpine, in upper Dry Creek Canyon, lies a beauti-

ful valley at the foot of Box Elder Peak. Years ago I drove my jeep into this basin; however, the upper portion of that jeep road is now closed. I would hope this road will remain permanently closed to all motorized vehicles. In this valley are streams and meadows that make an excellent base camp area for hikes in many directions. A few weeks ago, while hiking in the Box Elder area a friend and I found an old trail that winds around the west side of the peak to an area contoured years ago to prevent erosion. This trail provides easy access to beautiful flower-filled meadows on southern Box Elder, I believe. I found this to be a wild and extremely scenic area, one which does not require the stamina or agility needed for many of the hikes on the White Baldy-Lone Peak Ridge. Because of the beauty and pleasure that this area offers, I sincerely hope it can be included in the wilderness area.

I would also caution that commercial development in the Box Elder Peak area would not only severely impair the wilderness setting of the Lone Peak area, but have an equally unpleasant impact on persons hiking and sightseeing in the Mount Timpanogos Scenic Area.

In conclusion, I would also ask that the boundaries be extended east to the American Fork Twins as recommended by the Wasatch Mountain Club. I would also like to state my opposition to further expansion of ski developments on public lands in that area. If expansion is justified I would like to see these efforts directed toward a more efficient utilization of the already developed areas. Through redesign or replacement of some of the tacky facilities at Alta, I believe that reasonable growth could be accommodated without sacrificing the yet unspoiled country around American Fork Twins. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Thompson, for your statement, and we are very glad to have it. You've spent some time in this area and speak very well about the beauty of the place.

Mr. Fred Bruenger. Very glad to have you, sir.

STATEMENT OF FRED BRUENGER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. FRED BRUENGER. You may ask what a person having as distinct a foreign accent as mine is doing at a hearing concerning disposition of public lands. It is only a little more than a dozen years since I came to this country, but I have learned to love it. And it was this Senator that advised me of my rights as a citizen and of my duty to participate in public affairs after I had been granted citizenship, and that is why I am standing here.

I have been out many times in this area which concerns us today, and needless to say, I do support wholeheartedly Senator Moss' proposal. I do, however, as many other people here, differ on the subject of boundaries. In particular, I would like to discuss part of the eastern boundary; that is, the controversy over White Pine Canyon. This area is contiguous with the heart of the wilderness area up to the road in White Pine, excluding some six patented mining claims. And I presume we all agree that the wilderness we try to protect should be a common place for people of as broad a level of physical ability as possible. But S. 3466 excludes many of especially those areas which are easily accessible, and White Pine Canyon is one of these, thus discriminating against that part of our population which has not yet acquired

the strength for more vigorous activities, or otherwise that is physically or financially handicapped. This part of our population, however, should have a part in wilderness experience as much as anybody else, and White Pine Canyon if left in its present condition is ideally suited for that.

It has been argued that White Pine is skiable country and encouraged by our State's wide-open policy on development. A major developing company has expressed very explicitly the desire to expand operations into this area. The given reason is to meet the demand of what is presently termed the skiing boom. The term "demand," of course, can be debated, but that is outside the scope of this hearing. I don't believe anybody would object if the canyon were used for skiing as is done presently if absolutely no ski lifts were permitted within the canyon. The attempt to supplant the few remaining trees in the upper part of White Pine by lift masts would have a very harmful effect on the scenic value of the alpine terrain in general and the wilderness in particular. Lifts would have to be kept on the already highly developed Gad Valley side, which is possible, and no clearing of slopes from the natural habitat should be permitted. If I may add a personal opinion, it is that that White Pine is potentially very dangerous to high skiing development. Just a few years ago it has been the scene of an avalanche which ranks among the biggest and most devastating in the Wasatch. Further, due to formation of numerous cracks, snow conditions in the upper bowl have been a frightening experience most of the time I visited this area on winter tours, and that is quite a number of times. But still under proper conditions White Pine has the potential of providing room where high- and low-density development and sports and recreation—high- and low-density sports and recreation could very well coexist here.

I therefore plead to weigh carefully the economic gains of a few derived from the destructive development versus the benefits to a large section of our especially local population if the canyon were to be left in its present state. And that, therefore, I would like to urge that Senator Moss and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to amend S. 3466, and in accordance with this statement, to move the boundaries east to the road in White Pine Canyon with a proper exclusion of the six mining claims. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Bruenger. I do appreciate your taking part with us in this hearing and bringing to us the feeling that you have and the knowledge that you have about this terrain and your desire to see it preserved in its wilderness condition. Very good.

(The complete statement of Mr. Bruenger follows:)

Statement prepared for the hearing on S3466 held on Friday July 7, 1972.

Respectfully submitted by F. W. Bruenger.

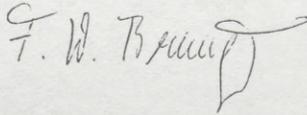
The introduction of S3466 by Senator Moss must be regarded as a major milestone in the endeavor of a broad number of the citizens of the State of Utah to protect some of the most beautiful alpine scenery in the west for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

I, F. W. Bruenger, citizen of the United States of America, have been living in Salt Lake City for 13 years. Needless to say that I love the Wasatch Mountains and particularly the area which Senator Moss is trying to protect by its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Having spent a large part of my leisure time in those mountains I can justly claim that I know them well. I, therefore, support wholeheartedly the concept of S3466; I do, however differ from Senator Moss on the subject of boundaries. For the last decade our State government has regarded the Wasatch Mountains only as a potential resort area with special emphasis on the promotion of out of state tourism. In accordance with this line of thinking large volume investment - most of it from out of state sources - was drawn into this area and extensive development was initiated. Although it may seem appropriate to promote tourism which is already Utah's biggest industry, this should be done within the limits dictated by the intricate laws of nature, i.e. if one advertises alpine scenery one should not destroy this very scenery. A ridgeline whose mountaintops have been flattened and converted into platforms for the construction of unsightly tram terminals - as has been done and as is being planned - loses its value as an alpine range (A). Claims have been made that skiing and resort use is causing little environmental damage and provides enjoyment and recreation to a great number of people which is probably true, although not everybody is a slope skier and by no means can everybody afford it. However this claim disregards the fact that the conversion of high mountain terrain into a commercial ski development is a very harsh treatment of the environment. How can one reconcile that it is illegal - though justified - to pick wildflowers or to cut a Christmas tree and allow others to groom whole mountain slopes and then with the aid of caterpillars pile up whatever nature took hundreds of years to provide and simply burn it on the spot under supervision of forest service personnel (B,C,D). In order to protect the watershed (Little Cottonwood Canyon alone provides for 16.4% of all drinking water of Salt Lake City and County) commercial timbercutting is prohibited, but the major ski developers are allowed clearcutting which renders the slopes subject to severe erosion as is manifested in the enormous rate of increase in the turbidity of water coming out of these canyons (E).

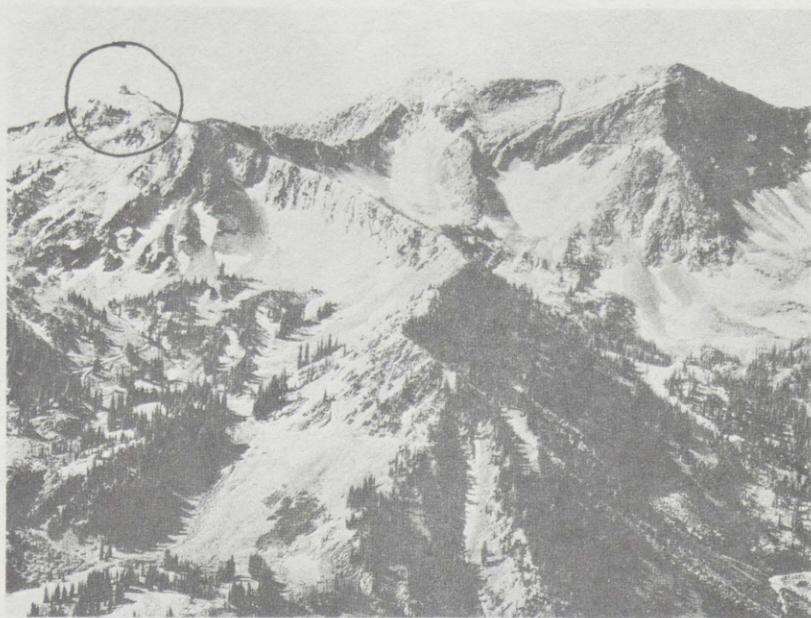
In addition, high density development with inadequate sanitary facilities has resulted in an alarming upward change in the rate of increase in coliform bacteria counts as measured by the Salt Lake County Water Department (F). A discussion of impact lines could be expanded but all I want to indicate is that, as economically desirable as development may seem, the life of the people living in the valley below is at stake if we do not reestablish a balance between developed and undeveloped areas and it is this balance which the establishment of a wilderness area with proper boundaries can provide. It would however be senseless to set the boundaries such that developers would first get every acre they see fit for their purpose and then by establishment of a wilderness area protect those developers once and forever from any possible future competition. True multiple use should provide for a balance of recreational opportunities i.e. high and low density recreation, resort use and use of adequate undeveloped areas.

In particular I would like to discuss part of the eastern boundary, that is the controversy over White Pine Canyon. This area is contiguous with the heart of the wilderness area up to the road in White Pine Canyon (excluding the six patented mining claims), I presume we all agree that the wilderness we try to protect should be a common place for people of as broad a level of physical ability as possible, but S3466 excludes many of those areas which are easily accessible and White Pine Canyon is one of these, thus discriminating against that part of our population which has not yet acquired the strength for more vigorous activities or is otherwise, i.e. physically or financially, handicapped. This part of our population however should have part in wilderness experience as much as anybody else, and White Pine Canyon, if left in its present condition is ideally suited for that. It has been argued that White Pine is skiable country and encouraged by our state's wide open policy on development, a major developing company has expressed very explicitly the desire to expand operations into this area. The given reason is to meet the demand of what is presently termed the skiing boom. The term demand, of course, can be debated, but that is outside the scope of this hearing. I don't believe anybody would object if the canyon were used for skiing as is done presently if absolutely no ski lifts were permitted within the canyon. The attempt to supplant the few remaining trees in the upper part of White Pine by lift masts would have a very harmful effect on the scenic value of the alpine terrain in general and particularly of the wilderness area. Lifts would have to be kept on the already highly developed Gad Valley side, which is possible, and no clearing of slopes from the natural habitat should be permitted. My personal opinion is that White Pine is potentially very dangerous to high density skiing development. It has lately been the scene of an avalanche which ranks among the biggest and most devastating in the Wasatch. Further, due to formation of numerous cracks, snow conditions in the upper bowl have been frightening most of the time I visited the area on winter tours. Still, under proper conditions White Pine has the potential of providing room where high and low density sports and recreation could very well co-exist the year around.

I therefore plead to weigh carefully economic gains of a few derived from destructive development vs. the benefits to a large section of especially, our local population if the canyon were to be left in its present state. I therefore would like to urge Senator Moss and the Committee for Interior and Insular Affairs to amend S3466, and in accordance with this statement, to move the boundaries east to the road in White Pine Canyon with a proper exclusion of the six existing patented claims.



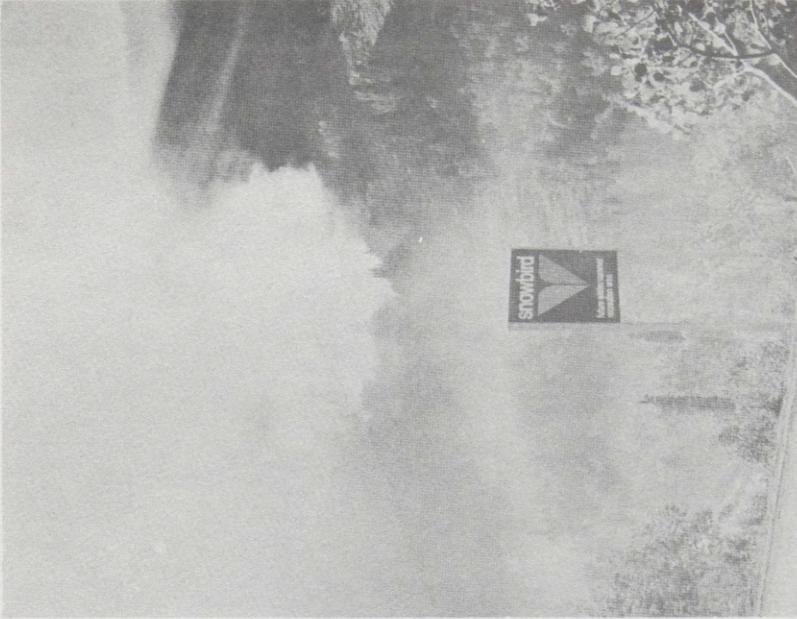
F. W. Bruenger
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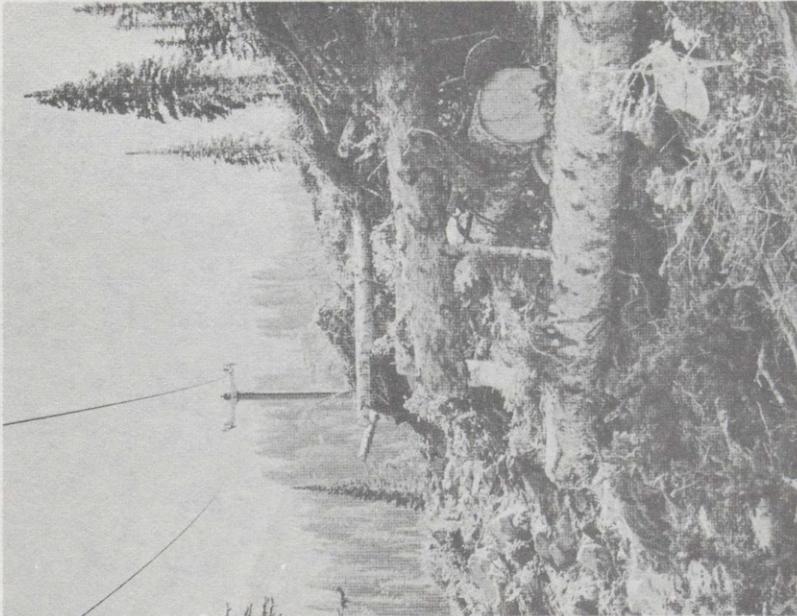
A - PRESENT VIEW OF HIDDEN PEAK--AM. FORK TWINS RIDGELINE.



B - PREPARATION OF SKI SLOPES BY CLEARCUTTING.

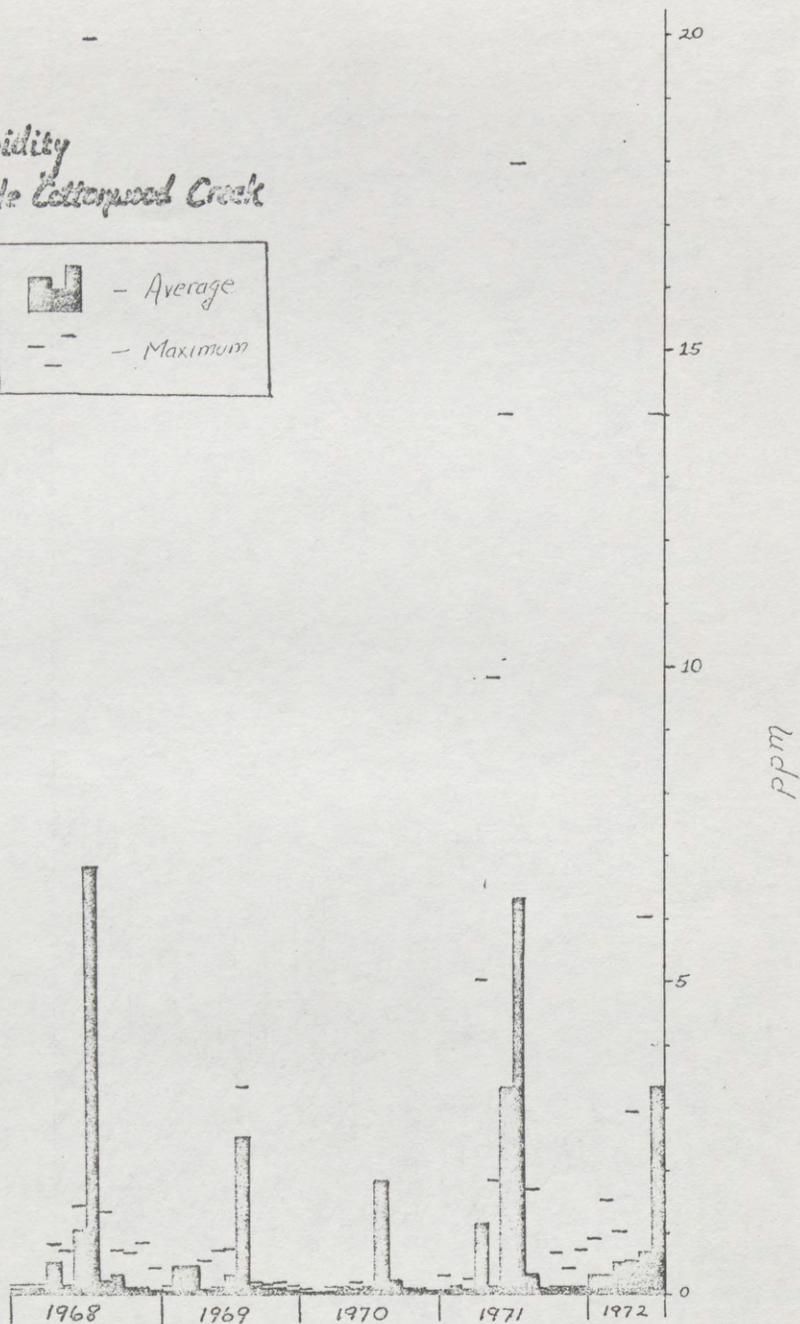
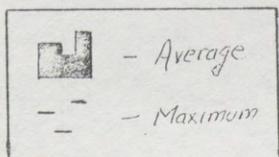


D - BURNING OF DEBRIS AFTER CLEARCUTTING.

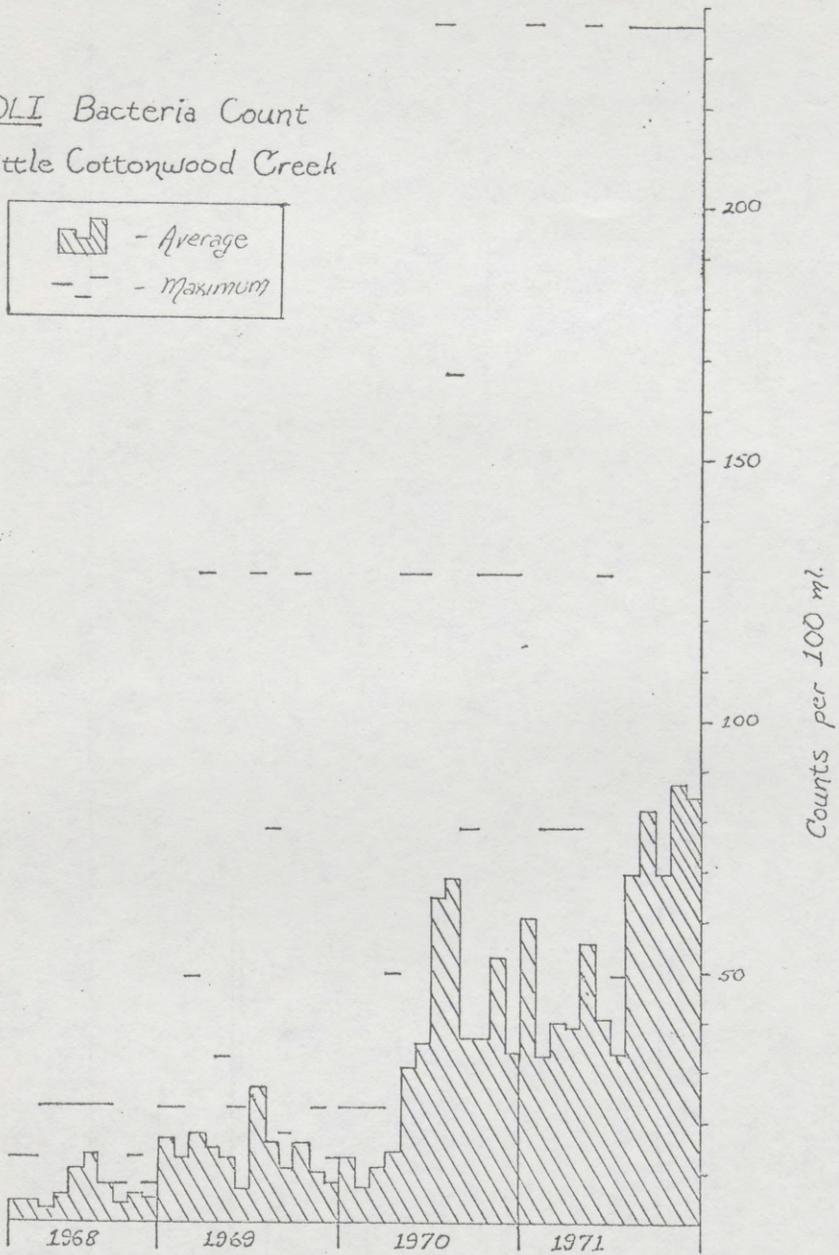
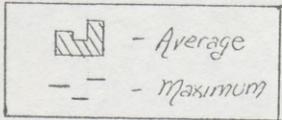


C - PREPARATION OF SKI SLOPES BY CLEARCUTTING.

*Turbidity
Little Cottonwood Creek*



COLI Bacteria Count
Little Cottonwood Creek



Senator Moss. Professor Dick. Professor Dick, would you come forward, please?

Professor DICK. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Glad to have you with us today.

STATEMENT OF GALE DICK, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Professor DICK. Thank you for the opportunity to be here. What I have to say is repetitious of what has already been said, but I want to say it again. Repetition, I think, does carry a message. I will make it quite brief, though. Let me just read the last couple of paragraphs of my statement.

I address myself particularly to the plea that you just heard to extend the area, extend the wilderness boundaries to include Twin Peaks here, and as much of White Pine Canyon as is feasible. American Fork Twin Peaks is the highest peak in this portion of the Wasatch Mountains. It is higher than Lone Peak by 230 feet. Thus it is a prominent feature in many views from within the area proposed in S. 3466. Structures on or near the summit of American Fork Twin Peaks would have an adverse scenic effect on the proposed wilderness. I like Mr. Thomas' statement that it would be deplorable. I wish I had thought of that word. That is much better. The region I am urging for inclusion is fully as worthy of wilderness status as most of that included in S. 3466. It also contains, in White Pine Canyon, areas regarded as suitable for commercial ski development. Enough of the Wasatch Mountains in this region have already been developed for high-density recreation. Some of this development has taken place on public land; permission for this special use having been granted by the Forest Service without any sort of public hearing. The lesson to be learned from this is that mere public ownership does not necessarily control development nor assure balanced use of our mountains. In the name of balance a line must be drawn somewhere, a line dividing commercial ski areas from the wilderness. The line should put White Pine Canyon on the wilderness side.

I would like to add a note on the use of wilderness. When I was a boy few people skied and few visited the wilderness areas. Within about a decade, skiing had begun to be the enormously popular sport that it is now, but wilderness still attracted only a few. At that time cross-country skis and lightweight backpacking equipment were curiosities available only by mail order from distant specialty stores or from Europe. After another decade, we are now in the midst of a meteoric rise in the popularity of wilderness recreation. Cross-country skis are selling like hotcakes. Lightweight backpacking equipment is available at supermarkets and department stores. And when Grand Central and Sears get into the business, it is business. The point I want to make is this: Recreation patterns change and are changing rapidly right now. The only decisions about wilderness which are irreversible, which make it unsuitable for these changing needs, are decisions to develop it. The widest possible scope for future public use of public lands is provided by wilderness status. Development narrows that scope. Let us make our Lone Peak wilderness as big as we can, not as small as legally possibly. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Professor Dick, for your testimony and your urging that we consider larger boundaries for the wilderness area. That is the theme that is developing pretty well in this hearing.

Malin Foster, representing the Wilderness Society. Mr. Foster here? Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Senator Moss. Fine; would you come forward please? Very good; glad to hear from you, Mr. Foster.

STATEMENT OF MALIN F. FOSTER, FOR THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY AND PEACE AND QUIET, INC.

Mr. FOSTER. I would like just to paraphrase from the statement that I have handed in in written form here.

I represent the Wilderness Society here today, which is a national, nonprofit environmental organization of some 75,000 members. I would also like to speak in behalf of Peace and Quiet, Inc., which is a commercial guide and outfitting concern of which I am coowner. As I say, I will paraphrase this statement somewhat because most of the things contained here are repetitious of what has been said already.

The Wilderness Society, very, very strongly concurs with the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee's recommendations on boundaries for the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area. We feel that the skiing development area, the areas that are being developed for ski areas within Little Cottonwood Canyon, have probably just about reached a saturation point. I would also like to make very clear the point that the Wilderness Society does not oppose blanketly and arbitrarily the development of high density recreation areas. It believes on the other hand very strongly that high-density recreation areas are a pretty necessary factor in the preservation of wilderness. In a way I guess they take the pressure off some of the wilderness area. We do, however, believe that these areas should be developed in an orderly manner and a well-thought-out manner.

In this case, we, I will reiterate we think the ski developments in Little Cottonwood Canyon, especially, have gone just about as far as they need to go.

I would like to bring out two points that I think have not been brought out here today and which we consider very relevant, and I will leave it at that because, as I say, the statement that we have prepared is rather repetitious of what has been said so far.

One of these is the educational value of the Lone Peak area as a wilderness. I think that it is extremely unique in this factor, because Salt Lake City, the urban areas of Salt Lake City and Provo contain the State's two largest universities. The Lone Peak Wilderness area is so extremely close to both of these areas that it is a very, very natural place to be used as an outdoor laboratory. This argument has been used in many, many cases in wilderness campaigns throughout the United States since the Wilderness Act was passed. I think it is one that certainly can't be passed over here.

Possibly, even more importantly, the grade school and high school students in the Salt Lake and Provo areas, as a matter of fact all along the Wasatch front, have this resource at their fingertips to use. I think that probably if we had very few other reasons for preservation of the Lone Peak wilderness, this would be valid and very, very important.

The second thing I would like to bring up is the basic uniqueness of the Lone Peak area in its close proximity to a very, very large urban area. We have very few, if any, of these in the United States of America. The Europeans have long been touted for their management practice of wilderness areas. I think the United States is rather neophyte in matters of wilderness management. And we have an opportunity in the case of the Lone Peak area to, I think, try some different kinds of things, because of the fact that we are so close to an urban area. The area is definitely going to experience some rather sweeping changes as far as visitation is concerned. There is an opportunity here because of the fact that the area is so close to Salt Lake City to inaugurate new kinds of studies, new kinds of wilderness management.

The Wilderness Society and Peace and Quiet, Inc., would very, very strongly urge the use of the Wilderness Act in this situation, keeping in mind these principles, so that in the future we can work with, for example, the U.S. Forest Service in developing some of these management practices. I think probably we tend, especially those of us who live in Salt Lake City, to pass over the fact that we are only 20 minutes away from the Lone Peak area. You don't find areas like that in the United States. There are going to be some factors which come up which will probably lend themselves to some very serious and probably some far-reaching and unique kinds of study.

Now, in closing my summarized statement, I would very sincerely like to thank Senator Moss for giving us this opportunity of speaking here, and we certainly support your efforts in presenting legislation to preserve the Lone Peak Area, and we go on record as offering our support, any further manner that we can give it. And I will close there after having handed in my statement.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Foster. We are very pleased to have your testimony on behalf of the Wilderness Society and Peace and Quiet, Inc. You obviously have a great feel for this wilderness area and we are pleased that you came to put that in the record.

(The complete statement of Mr. Foster follows:)

STATEMENT OF MALIN F. FOSTER, FOR THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY AND PEACE AND QUIET, INC.

I represent The Wilderness Society, a national, non-profit environmental organization of 75,000 members, dedicated to the preservation of wilderness, and to the study of undeveloped lands and their benefit to all phases of life on our planet. I also appear as co-owner of a Utah-based guide and outfitting business, Peace and Quiet, Inc., dedicated to acquainting people with the proper methods of wilderness travel and living.

I was born in Utah and have lived here most of my life. Since the early settlement of the area my grandparents and parents have made their livings here as stockmen, farmers and miners. I have worked as a consultant for The Wilderness Society and other nationally-based environmental organizations and presently I am a member of the boards of directors of the Rocky Mountain Center on Environment based in Denver, Colo., and the Utah Environment Center.

I present this background as evidence that I have been an environmentally concerned person from childhood and can claim a broad outlook on these matters.

I would like to set aside traditional arguments for establishment of federally protected wilderness. That the Lone Peak area is beautiful goes without saying.

That it is a valuable recreational resource has long been proven. Were these facts not already evident, I don't believe we would be in the process of considering it for protection under The Wilderness Act.

That the Lone Peak wilderness country is unique is not so generally recognized. With just average effort I can be in its heart in less than two hours from my home. This is a boast no other resident of an American urban area can make.

If there were no other reason to be considering the area for protection this would be enough. What are we protecting? The water resource alone is overwhelmingly important. That the Lone Peak area is already used rather extensively as a recreation area has bearing on the matter of water. Overuse could endanger the quality of the culinary water supply of the entire Salt Lake metropolitan area.

We must be aware that already Little Cottonwood Canyon is populated. There are two major ski resorts there, both of them upstream from the proposed wilderness. There are also numerous residences. Under the best of conditions, these pose a threat to water quality. The Salt Lake area does not need more of these threats and unmanaged use of the Lone Peak country by recreationists could pose such a threat.

We are also considering protection of an area very valuable as an educational resource. It is within easy reach of the state's two largest universities and certainly within reach of thousands of younger students. I am often rather surprised that these hearings are never addressed by the heads of our educational systems. In other parts of this country, boards of education have fought staunch battles to preserve areas a fraction of the size of Lone Peak just so that students would have living laboratories intact.

The wilderness Society every year sponsors an ambitious program of wilderness excursions to acquaint people with our various undeveloped areas. I can make personal testimony to the fact of the popularity of wilderness travel as a growing form of recreation. I have watched the Society's program grow over the past six years to one which requires a special staff for its operation. My own business has shown considerable growth over the past four years, just in the field of backpacking. There is absolutely no doubt that hiking, backpacking, mountaineering and ski touring are some of the fastest growing recreations in the country today. They all require wilderness. The rate of growth is alarming to us and we are concerned.

We see new opportunity in the preservation of the Lone Peak area. We have a chance to see if the American public and, more importantly, its public agencies, are really as environmentally concerned as publicity would indicate.

The Lone Peak area is small. If it is protected under the Wilderness Act, it will undergo increased visitation. The Wilderness Society and Peace and Quiet, Inc., would be very interested in developing new kinds of cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service in wilderness management. We sincerely hope that the area can be approached as a wilderness not only in the traditional sense, but also as an area of sincere experiment. We firmly believe, from many years of experience, that Americans know very little about the proper administration of their wilderness resources.

Taking this just a little further we offer a friendly challenge to Congress and more specifically, to the U.S. Forest Service to work with us in this area in an effort to establish new practices of management. The physical closeness of vast stores of knowledge and people to aid such efforts is obvious. The area lies in the very center of typical 20th Century hustle and bustle. The Europeans have long been touted for excellent management practices in world-renowned mountain ranges under similar conditions. We sincerely believe that there is an opportunity here to establish even sounder, more workable management practices.

I would also like to mention controversy. The Lone Peak Wilderness proposal is, comparatively, not a controversial one. Both the Wilderness Society and Peace and Quiet, Inc. wish to go on record as firmly supporting a boundary system encompassing roughly 20,000 acres of high forest land. These should follow U.S. Forest Service boundaries on the west and north. Even more strong is our desire that the boundary on the east be the present road now leading to White Pine Reservoir. On the south, we urge that boundaries be set to include the American Fork Twin Peaks and Box Elder Peak, with a corridor in the Dry Creek drainage for flood control. We do, however, strongly support a boundary including the high glacial basin country at the head of Dry Creek.

It is very evident that ski resort developments occupy the entire east end of Little Cottonwood Canyon. It is only logical that a Lone Peak wilderness could only compliment these, especially with the increase in popularity of ski mountaineering and cross country skiing. Using the White Pine road as a boundary is a controversial matter, we know. We believe, however, that our proposal is realistic in that it provides a buffer to a wilderness area which is very vulnerable because of its size. We would very strongly oppose any kinds of structures on the ridge between White Pine and Red Pine canyons. Frankly, we believe the skiing public is being served well enough at present in the Salt Lake area and that existing facilities will continue to serve it well for many years to come. I might mention that we support well thought out high density recreation areas such as ski resorts. We believe that if they are properly based and properly managed, they serve a valuable function in meeting the overall recreational needs of the country.

We sincerely believe that development of ski resort facilities has gone far enough, not only in Little Cottonwood Canyon, but throughout the entire Wasatch Front. Realistic efforts must now be made to balance out availability of recreational facilities. Lone Peak wilderness protection would be a giant step in this direction.

Finally, and most importantly, we thank Sen. Moss for his farsightedness in bringing this issue to the public. We stand ready to support him in his endeavors on behalf of the Lone Peak area. We also wish to commend the U.S. Forest Service for its willingness to work with us on this proposal.

Senator Moss. Mr. William Klein, Society of American Foresters.
Mr. Klein. Glad to have you, sir.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. KLEIN, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS, WASATCH FRONT CHAPTER

Mr. KLEIN. Thank you, Senator. We appreciate the opportunity to express our views, and my statement is not going to be as eloquent as the ones that preceded me, but I guarantee you I will be brief.

I am authorized to speak for the 184-member Wasatch Front Chapter of the Society of American Foresters.

The Society of American Foresters, Wasatch Front Chapter, has studied the current proposal on future management of roadless and undeveloped areas on national forest lands in Utah, with the purpose of evaluating possible uses and systems of classification in arriving at a specific recommendation.

The area studied and considered in our recommendation is known as the Lone Peak Area on the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests, southeast of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Wasatch Front Chapter recommends that the Lone Peak Area receive further study for inclusion into the National Wilderness system. We do not wish to propose definite boundaries, for we entrust the decision to the Forest Service, once they have received and considered all of the recommendations and proposals.

The Forest Service is commended for managing the Lone Peak Area and maintaining it as de facto wilderness without formal dedication.

This same recommendation has been made to the Forest Service.

Thank you again, sir.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Klein. We appreciate that.

Mrs. June Viavant. June, will you come forward, please. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JUNE VIAVANT, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mrs. VIAVANT. My name is June Viavant, and I am representing myself and members of my own family, most of whom have made several trips up Lone Peak, up Bell's Canyon and up American Fork Twins. We support the Lone Peak wilderness as proposed by the Wasatch Mountain Club, which means that we are asking for an extension of the boundaries as set forth in this bill.

My testimony will be primarily a plea for the preservation of the top of American Fork Twin Peaks, and, therefore, for inclusion of the Twins within the wilderness boundary.

Eight years ago, my husband and my oldest son and I, my son was then 12 years old, hiked to the top of American Fork Twin Peaks on a beautiful summer Sunday. Half facetiously, I said to my son, "Look at this view out before you now so you can remember what it was like when you were young and you could stand on top of this highest peak in this section of the Wasatch and not see any signs of civilization."

Time moved faster than I ever dreamed it would. The son is barely grown up, and almost before he reached manhood the top of Hidden Peaks has been bulldozed into oblivion. The tramway tower rears its you-know-what—the adjective—its head up into the sky and the Wasatch will never be the same again for those of use who knew it when.

The next two boys hiked up American Fork Twins a couple of years later, and they, too, saw it as the pioneers and the Indians saw it. The youngest boy didn't really want to finish the hike that day; he got as far as Hidden Peak—the destroyed mountaintop, now destroyed mountaintop—and wanted to start back down with me while the other three boys went on to the top with their father. So it must be that he was too young and will never know the view as the rest of the family has known it from the top of American Fork Twins.

I have heard that the developers of Snowbird want to put a tramway up to the top of American Fork Twins. The Wasatch Mountain Club has proposed wilderness designation for the top of American Fork Twins. The population explosion is upon us, and we have competing uses for the same piece of land.

In the 9 years we have lived here, ski resorts in Little Cottonwood Canyon have spread out both east and west of the original ski areas. A whole new resort has come into being. Plans for potential ski development proliferate even further on the drawing boards.

I believe most firmly that now is the time and this is the place to halt ski development in one direction, namely, west of existing developments. I want that youngest son of mine, and his children and grandchildren after him, to make the hike to the top of the Twins and look westward toward Lone Peak and have the chance to see a mountain scene as God made it.

The top of Hidden Peak was given away without any hearing or any opportunity for public input. I am aware that much of that land was private land, but some of it was Forest Service land, and therefore, my land, your land, all of our land. Someone made a very great mistake when they allowed development on the top of the ridge line, for it contaminates the view from both ends of the same ridge and from the adjacent ridge—which involves many different separate peaks. My

youngest son and I hiked up Lone Peak several weeks ago, and when we got into the top, what could we see intruding into the natural scene? A tram tower.

I submit that there is one tram tower too many on the ridge line. Whether by accident or design, all other lift stations in the Wasatch Front have been positioned below the ridge line. I hope it was by design. It is a good concept. Anyone who wanted to ski the back side of the mountain was welcome to sidestep his way up to the ridge line and thousands have done so.

But alas, we have degenerated as a society to the place where we feel anyone should be able to have anything as long as he can afford to pay for it. So someone approved the tramway plan, we built the doggone thing, and we justify it because of the profit and the access guaranteed to those who otherwise would never have seen it. In my opinion, we are denying people the opportunity for a real thrill; that of having earned that spectacular view by dint of their own effort. Serving up our population with picture postcard views through a nice clean window has its price. We are fast removing all challenge, all thrill of accomplishment from our lives; and so we have a maturing generation which demonstrate to emphasize its demands. We have increasingly removed demands from them rather than putting demands upon them. How should they have learned that you have to earn certain privileges the hard way? Our present culture provides them with any experience they want.

In urging that this bill be amended to include the larger wilderness boundary proposed by the Wasatch Mountain Club, I am urging that we place a value on wilderness over and above the value we place on profit. I am urging that we recognize the young people growing up need a challenge to help them grow up. That young people growing up need to use their muscles, need the thrill of earning their reward by honest, real sweaty effort.

They also need to have wild areas to rediscover themselves as part of the natural environment, to talk to God, to find out who they are, and what it is they want out of life.

The older generation needs a place to go and remember what it was like.

I know this State needs tourism for its development, but we do not need to give everything we have to tourism. We need to save some few places as they are for those of us who were born here when this beautiful country was untouched and for those of us who choose to live here at lower salaries than we could earn elsewhere because we put a high value on Utah's outdoor environment. In the long run, leaving some of our scenery in its natural state will prove to have value as to a tourist attraction.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, June, for your very eloquent statement. I know how deeply you feel about the wilderness area. It is great work that you continue to do in this field.

Mr. Clifton Moser. Is Mr. Moser here, representing the Timpanogas group of the Sierra Club?

**STATEMENT OF CLIFTON MOSER, TIMPANOGAS GROUP,
SIERRA CLUB**

Mr. MOSER. I would like to say that I agree with the Wasatch Mountain Club's plan for the Lone Peak wilderness area, and then I think that it has a great need of protection because of ski development and other development, and I would like to relinquish some of my time to some other members of the group.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Clifton. You approve the larger boundaries, then, of the Wasatch Mountain Club proposals.

Mr. Paul Salisbury.

THE FLOOR. Senator, I think Paul probably couldn't make it.

Senator Moss. All right. He may file his statement if he would like to.

And Mrs. Raskin and her children. We are going to have the children come. Do you want to stand up with your mother. Oh, fine, you've got a statement. Can you read it in a loud voice so all of the people can hear?

Mr. PAUL RASKIN. I don't know as this is right, though.

Senator Moss. What is your name?

Mr. PAUL RASKIN. Paul Raskin.

Senator Moss. All right. You speak right up, won't you?

Mr. PAUL RASKIN. I don't know if this, the first sentence is right, though.

Senator Moss. OK.

Mr. PAUL RASKIN. I have been to Lone Peak and I don't think it should be made into a ski resort area. I hope they leave it alone. I think it should be preserved. If it isn't preserved we won't have anywhere to go.

Senator Moss. Well, thank you. If you've climbed up on Lone Peak, Paul, did you climb clear up on Lone Peak?

Mr. PAUL RASKIN. What?

Senator Moss. Did you climb clear up on Lone Peak?

Mr. PAUL RASKIN. No. I stayed down with a couple of people.

Senator Moss. You liked it though, up there; is that right?

Mr. PAUL RASKIN. Yes.

Senator Moss. Well, OK. Fine. Thank you.

Mr. DAVID RASKIN. Senator, I might add he went all the way except to the peak, because it is a little difficult.

Mrs. MARGA RASKIN. And, Senator, he also carried his sleeping bag all the way.

Senator Moss. Well, good for you. You are a pretty strong boy.

Mr. PAUL RASKIN. This boy did, though.

Senator Moss. He went up. That is fine. All right.

Now, we will hear the young lady.

Miss FRANCES RASKIN. I think that the Lone Peak area should be preserved as wilderness. When I hiked up to Lone Peak, I enjoyed the whole trip. If others would try it, they would like it.

It was so beautiful up there that I wish I could stay up there forever. It is really important that we preserve this land so that other kids like me can do up there and learn about nature.

If the Lone Peak area is preserved, our children can someday enjoy it, too. We should not be so selfish and wreck it. We should save the Lone Peak area for now and for the future.

Senator Moss. Good, Frances. Did you carry your sleeping bag, too?

Miss FRANCES RASKIN. Yes.

Senator Moss. You are a good hiker, then. Fine.

Now, Would you like to testify, Marga?

STATEMENT OF MARGA RASKIN, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mrs. MARGA RASKIN. My name is Marga Raskin and I am representing myself and my family.

Too often in the past we have thought of our public lands only in terms of tangible economic benefits which were derived from timber production, mining, intensive grazing, roads, lodges, dams, and reservoirs. It is only recently that the public perception has been enlarged to include the very real benefits which are to be derived from wilderness experiences. George Hartzog, director of the National Park Service, in commenting on our rootless and restless society's needs for more open space, said: "The parks, the outdoors, contribute to one's understanding of who he is, where he came from and where he is going. People are coming more and more to appreciate this."

We, as residents of a large metropolitan area, are indeed fortunate to have such an easy access to an incredibly beautiful mountain range. One of the most outstanding areas of the Wasatch front is already well known as the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. Each year it is receiving increasing numbers of visitors of all ages. Each year we also witness increasing commercial development in our nearby watershed and recreation areas. If we are not to lose almost all of our valuable recreation areas to commercial development, we must urge that the Lone Peak Wilderness Area be set aside so that the public may continue to enjoy its outstanding pristine qualities. I strongly support the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee's proposal, especially the inclusion of White Pine Canyon and American Fork Twins. I do not believe that the ski developers should be allowed to build a tramway over to American Fork Twins. That tramway would be visible from every viewpoint. Already the scenery is badly marred from the Snowbird tram from every viewpoint. No more mountaintops and magnificent vistas should be sacrificed to industrial recreation. Already the Hidden Peak has been marred by such a tramway.

White Pine is recognized as being the most accessible part of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. Because White Pine is ideal for easy hiking and ski touring, it should be protected as a natural area for the public's enjoyment. It is conceivable that in the near future White Pine will be used intensively during the school year as more and more children become involved with studying ecology. We must have the foresight to preserve not only the more difficult terrain for more adventuresome hikers and back packers and climbers, but also such areas as White Pine which could become an outdoor classroom for our children to study the environment at first hand. The area could also be used by teachers for in-service workshops exploring such fields as geology, botany, zoology, limnology, and hydrology. The importance

of setting aside land now to be reserved for our children and grandchildren struck me forcibly the other day when I read, what I felt was, a pathetic article in Wednesday's *Deseret News*. The *Christian Science Monitor News Service* release described in glowing terms the experiences of hundreds of New York schoolchildren encountering nature for the first time on a few acres of donated land in the Bronx. If we compare the paltry resources of a Bronx estate on the polluted Hudson River with our magnificent natural heritage, and if we compare the great efforts being made in New York City to introduce hundreds of children to a nonurban environment to the learning possibilities our children could easily have, we can do no other than to insure that the land would always be used in the best public interests.

There is a great need to balance commercial ski areas with wilderness. At this time I will not read a section on the statistics regarding the amount of land which should be designated as wilderness. I would only state that although Utah has more *de facto* wilderness than almost all other States, we do not have a single acre in the national wilderness preservation system. Less than 2 percent of the acreage under review is in Utah.

I have also enumerated what I feel to be very important reasons for setting aside land for wilderness preservation, but because numerous people have already eloquently expressed these ideas, I will control being repetitious.

Also, I hope to include something in the record and I will perhaps maybe airmail a telegraph or request for a study done by the Forest Service, the University of Montana, and the study is called "Myths in Wilderness Decisionmaking," and this study documents how the following statements are false: (1) only the wealthy can visit wilderness, (2) wilderness is incompatible with the concept of multiple use, and (3) we are heading toward a situation where the preponderant share of our public lands will be locked up in wilderness.

The argument that some areas are too close to metropolitan areas is extremely weak and specious. It is those very areas which are most in need of protection from threatened developments so that they will be preserved for the ever-increasing numbers of people who require opportunities to escape from the pressures of our stressful and deteriorating urban life. Their proximity to urban areas is of special benefit to those who lack the financial means or the time to travel long distances to enjoy a wilderness experience. Their protection as wilderness is the only way that the poor or those too young to drive will have adequate access to wilderness and solitude in the future.

Another argument is that in designating an area wilderness attracts so many people that its wilderness character is destroyed. This makes no sense when one has the foresight to consider the problem in its broader context. The fact that many wilderness areas are receiving great pressure is the best argument for increasing our inventory of protected wilderness. Only by having the maximum amount of primitive land for recreation can we hope to disburse the increasing numbers of people who need to use those areas and simultaneously maintain the wilderness experience for future generations who will need it even more than we do now. Also, wilderness designation provides opportunities for more control over the amount of use of an area than any

other management option. Certainly, timber cutting, roads, mining, ski resorts, parking lots, condominiums, et cetera, are not the way to protect the land for the future and for the people. Wilderness is the only way to provide the highest quality experience for the most people at the lowest cost. It is my feeling that wise decisions concerning the future of the national forest cannot be made by merely responding to the pressures from a few vested economic interests. In the long run, all of the available unspoiled country will be needed to meet the needs of the people. Exploitation of those areas by destructive, single-purpose uses will not serve the public interest. Leaving the opportunity available for such destructive exploitation by using the "back country" designation does not meet the long-term public needs. Only by designating an area as wilderness do we assure that all options will be available for the future needs of our society. Therefore, we urge you to consider those values and to enact legislation creating the Lone Peak Wilderness Area as proposed by the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Marga. That was a very fine statement. If you can secure a copy of that study, we will be very happy to have it, read it, and consider it. As you indicate, it discusses some of the things that are now being said about wilderness preservation and acquisition, and we ought to know all we can about it.

Dave, do you have something now you would like to add? You have had a good representation of the Raskin family.

Mr. DAVID RASKIN. Well, Senator, I haven't had a chance to prepare a statement. I will just make a few comments. As you all know, I have been busy preparing a lot of statements this week for all the hearings. I finished the one for this afternoon at 2 o'clock last night. So I will just make a couple of comments.

Senator Moss. Save yourself for this afternoon then. Go ahead, Dave.

STATEMENT OF DAVID RASKIN, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. DAVID RASKIN. The only thing I would like to say, basically is that I would like to urge you to consider the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee's extension on the boundaries. I fear that there is going to be lots of pressure from certain quarters to keep the boundaries as small as they are, and if we can take any indications the kinds of results we are seeking at this point from the Forest Service's inventory and study on the de facto wilderness areas, we are going to be in for a little bit of difficulty from the pressures to develop in all of these areas. For example, in the Wasatch, Uintah, and Ashley Forests, the Forest Service has recommended for further study that only 7 percent of the total available land, which is de facto wilderness right now. And many people, the public interest in general, feel that this is not adequate. And of course, we imagine that the Forest Service will be supporting the smaller area, and we would like to point out that in general, the public is asking all over the country for more wilderness, that we need more wilderness, that we are going to need it in the future, and in this case, we certainly should press for the largest possible boundaries, especially to serve the local urban needs of the people here.

We have a unique opportunity. And I might point out also, that in their inventory, they have failed to recommend further study for wilderness for the adjoining Twin Peak area on the north side of Little Cottonwood Canyon, and this is a similar type of area in terms of its pristine alpine beauty, it would serve the same kinds of needs as the Lone Peak area, and we would like to see more investigation and further study of all of these areas, and, of course, especially the Lone Peak at this time. But other areas similar to it that we have close by that we really should be doing the same kind of things with. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Raskin. Glad to have your comments.

I am informed now that the Governor will not be able to come in person, but he has sent Mr. Mike Miller, his assistant, to read his statement. We will ask Mike if he will come forward and read the statement on behalf of the Governor.

Mr. MILLER. The Governor has asked, Senator Moss, that I apologize for his inability to appear personally this morning. The crush of office business has just made it impossible for him to get over here. We are running behind schedule as it is. But he did want it made clear that he wanted his statement read to the people gathered here so that they would full well understand the position of the State of Utah as its chief executive with regard to this bill. The Governor's statement is as follows [reading]:

STATEMENT OF HON. CALVIN L. RAMPTON, GOVERNOR, STATE OF UTAH

Today we have a unique opportunity to insure that future generations are afforded the experience of nature in its purest form. The State government wishes to voice its commitment to making this a reality by supporting the establishment of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. Perhaps nowhere else in the country does such a magnificent area exist which is so accessible to a large urban population. To guarantee the perpetuation of this fortunate situation is the worthy goal which this bill, Senate bill 3466, addresses.

State support for the Lone Peak Wilderness Area is indicative of its longstanding and continuing commitment to the maintenance of a high quality environment in and near urban areas. There is a point that should be addressed, however, in order to devise a means by which the true intent of the philosophy of a wilderness area can be realized. The point is raised in the following:

Lone Peak is now a de facto wilderness area. A limited number of people visit it; there are no roads; no agricultural or mining activity. However, current action to make it a formal wilderness area may create conditions which will lead to a significant increase in its use. The area has become the subject of considerable publicity and this, no doubt, will stimulate many to go there. The State has no objection to this, of course, but recognition of the likelihood of increased use does raise a problem which may threaten the very thing this bill is intended to protect.

Organized groups, some of which are very large, are frequent wilderness area visitors. At times, such groups may pose a significant threat to the environmental integrity of the fragile wilderness area. Therefore, the State suggests that the legislation which creates the Lone Peak Wilderness Area specify an appropriate administrative mechanism through which some equitable system can be utilized as a means of controlling access for large organized groups. Under such a system, the Forest Service would have a way of planning, and, to an extent, both feasible and consistent with public purposes, a way of minimizing any adverse impact large numbers of people might have on the Lone Peak area. In addition, the legislation should provide for a continuing appropriation of whatever funds are necessary to allow the area to be properly managed by the Forest Service and to insure the protection intended under this act.

The fact that this area has reached the level of being considered as a wilderness area under a Senate bill indicates a great deal of study and deliberation among governmental agencies, concerned organizations and other interests. As a result of such deliberations, it appears that the boundaries proposed are the best compromise, considering the interests of all concerned. Of particular interest has been the White Pine Basin. In light of the extensions of roads, miscellaneous mining activity and other previous intrusions by man, to designate this area as wilderness would not be in concept with the spirit of the wilderness act.

It should be stated, however, that areas bounded by wilderness should be managed in a way to complement the wilderness. Future decisions of uses of such areas as White Pine Basin and the Box Elder Peak Area should be made with this concept in mind. Intermingling of uses can be done, but only if done carefully.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Miller. We are pleased to have the Governor's statement in our record. It is important that we do have it before we consider the bill further.

Mr. Dick Bass. Are you going to represent, Mr. Rose? David Rose will represent Mr. Bass from Snowbird. We look forward to having your statement, Dave.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN DAVID ROSE, REPRESENTING DICK BASS,
SNOWBIRD, LTD.**

Mr. ROSE. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Moss, my name is John David Rose, and I am representing Dick Bass, the general partner of Snowbird, Ltd., owner of the Snowbird Resort complex.

Just to summarize briefly the statement, we support Senate bill 3466. We have supported it since its inception, and we encourage the U.S. Forest Service in its many studies of this matter and we hope that it goes through.

I would, however, like to make a few additional comments regarding the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. Now, first of all, we have run into several real problems in considering this area from the various statements. For example, we are talking about ease of access, particularly into White Pine, and because it has easy access for a metropolitan population. We also talk about a meteoric rise in popularity in backpacking and climbing and hiking and nature study. We talk about keeping Lone Peak in a pristine state. Obviously, there are some problems if we have a meteoric rise in popularity in hiking and backpacking and wilderness in keeping an area in a pristine state.

What we would like to suggest is that there is an ideal balance to be reached between developed recreation areas and wilderness areas, and that they are best bounded, boundaried by each other.

Recreation. When we talk about recreation, we talk about Snowbird, we talk about Alta, we are not talking about a single use. We are not talking about not just skiing but a full summertime of use for the residents of the metropolitan area and the residents of the United States. And let me do point out that it is a Wasatch National Forest, and it is a national wilderness area, it will become that, and therefore, it belongs to us, the people of Salt Lake County or the Wasatch Front, but it belongs to us the people of the United States.

Who is responsible for maintenance of the wilderness areas? Well, when we have recreation uses and I am going to point out the recreation uses that took place in the Wasatch National Forest in 1971

before Snowbird was created. Who is responsible for it in a wilderness area? Well, the Forest Service is. But it is very difficult to police an area that has no trails, that has no prepared campsites, that has no prepared picnic grounds. Therefore, it is up to the people to police the area. But there becomes, as we get an ease of access, and as we get a meteoric rise in popularity of use of these areas, it becomes a very real danger that our unstructured use, that is campgrounds where we want them, usually by streams where we like to camp, I know. I am a backpacker, who is going to help take care of this. We can. We believe that Snowbird and other developed resort areas can remove some of the pressure from the wilderness areas.

As a developed recreation area, we are responsible for the removal of human waste and providing places for humans to relieve themselves. We are responsible for trash cans, to keep them empty, to pick up the areas that come under our purview. So by removing, by taking care of our responsibilities under the direction of the Forest Service and the Wasatch, in the Wasatch National Forest lands that we are a part of, we believe that we are assisting in keeping wilderness areas with less pressure, yet giving people a very real recreational experience in the mountains.

I would also like to point out a few misconceptions. In 1873, the population of Little Cottonwood Canyon was some 8,000 people. Mining activity was extensive. The mining claims, of course, can still be seen and are part of the character of the canyon. Most of the trees that are now in Little Cottonwood Canyon, most of the firs and pines were cut down during that mining period. Most of them that are there now have grown up over the past 75 years as the mining developments failed. So we are not talking really of a totally unused area. That doesn't mean that we shouldn't protect it. It means that since man used it, and very badly used it, for mining in the 1870's and the 1880's that Mother Nature has been able to heal some of those scars, not all of them, and give us once again a rather lovely canyon.

We believe that if development takes place properly in conjunction with the wilderness area, we can best serve the major recreational desires of the people. We go along strongly with the Sierra Club's statement that not blind opposition to progress but opposition to blind progress. That presupposes that in an age of an exploding population and exploding desire for outdoor recreation, with the mobility of the people as it is today, that progress is necessary, but that it should be a balanced progress and hopefully the highest possible quality progress.

In 1971, according to the U.S. Forest Service, Wasatch National Forest figures, the length of stay in a 12-hour period brought about this use of the canyon. The use of developed facilities, there were 282,100 visitor-days according to the Forest Service in 1971. This went from viewing scenery which is driving on a road, which is a developed recreational resource, I guess, to auto driving, 44,600, scooters and motorcycles, 1,900, foot hiking and walking, 8,900, team sports, 200, fishing, 3,800. But not to go over the entire thing, but if we took those, those activities that required use of developed facilities, not counting campgrounds or forest service, but resort-type facilities, we had 127,600 visitor-days.

Now, if we took the uses of those that we call wilderness activities, that is touring, unguided, and touring, guided, and gathering forest products and nature study and tent camping and this kind of thing, we have a use of 9,600 people. Now, those 9,600 who want a wilderness experience certainly have a right to do so, but those 127,600 who want to go up into the mountains whether it is to have a meal or stay not in a tent but in a hotel room, or to ride a ski lift, also have a right to do so.

Now, it is no secret that the inclusion of White Pine Valley in the wilderness area, will seriously hurt Snowbird's development plans. The plans for the use of the American Fork Twins for a tramway are not that well developed, although that is certainly an option which Snowbird would like to have left open. If the development plans of Snowbird are stopped at this point, Snowbird becomes an uneconomic resort unit, and therefore the quality of development, which we hopefully believe has taken place, must stop.

I would like to suggest that if Idaho had not had Sun Valley, the people of Idaho would be missing something. Sun Valley has existed for 36 years under several ownerships. It has provided not only a great recreational resource for most who like developed facilities such as tennis or golf or skiing or ice skating or swimming, whatever, but it has also introduced a great number of the American people to the mountains and to a first taste of wilderness and a first taste of wildness. We believe that Snowbird if allowed to become an economic unit, can become a Sun Valley of Utah. And that is, provide a tremendous range of recreational facilities and resources to the people not only of Utah and the West, but to the people of the United States.

Thank you, Senator.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Rose follows:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN DAVID ROSE, REPRESENTING DICK BASS, SNOWBIRD, LTD.

My name is John David Rose and I am representing Dick Bass, the General Partner of Snowbird, Ltd., owner of the Snowbird Resort complex.

Snowbird has supported Senate Bill 3466 since its inception and has encouraged the United States Forest Service in its many studies of the matter. We particularly support the Bill as presently drafted, excluding as it does certain unsuitable areas on the eastern edge of the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area which are better suited to eventual recreation development.

We are aware of sentiment expressed by certain groups and individuals to ambitiously include a much larger area in the Wilderness Area. Wisely, the governmental agencies have seen fit to limit the Lone Peak Wilderness Area to those regions of true wilderness, which can be preserved and administered in accord with existing practices. We commend their decision and wish to register our complete accord with the Bill as now drafted.

The areas outside the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area, specifically White Pine Canyon, Silver Fork Canyon and canyons further to the east, do not meet Wilderness Area criteria because:

1. There are numerous existing roads and related improvements,
2. Man-made artificial reservoirs already constructed will require constant servicing and repairs,
3. Private land holdings, some with substantial improvements, checker-board several of the canyons.
4. Improved public campgrounds dot the areas.

These conditions cannot be easily obliterated, even if public demand so dictated, which it does not.

Furthermore, these same lands are irreplaceably more valuable for public recreation of a type not compatible with wilderness principles. White Pine Canyon lies adjacent to the Snowbird Ski Resort and is acknowledged to be emi-

nently suited to downhill skiing. When this valley is ultimately opened to skiing, it is hoped that Snowbird will be the vehicle for its development.

Tributary canyons to American Fork Canyon are likewise better suited to recreation, both summer and winter. Snowbird's aerial tram already carries skiers and hikers to the divide into American Fork Canyon. Unfortunately there is no uphill transportation for the return of skiers from American Fork Canyon, but long range plans could remedy that. Numerous and extensive private land holdings in these canyons also strongly dictate against incorporation of this area into a Wilderness preserve.

In conclusion, let me say that Snowbird endorses the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area as delimited by Senate Bill 3466, but we do not support the inclusion of additional contiguous lands. It will preserve a unique pristine mountain area which otherwise would succumb to the growing nearby urban pressures and possible over-use by the hikers, mountain climbers and trail vehicles that are increasingly visiting the area.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Dave. On the White Pine Valley proposal, would that include the building of lifts in White Pine?

Mr. ROSE. Yes; we have several lifts proposed into White Pine opening up. Now, the only way to open up to the top of White Pine is to put a lift facility to the top of the west American Twin. This would permit skiers to go down around. You have to go down around the back side to drop into the ridge line comfortably and safely. That would be the only way that the top of White Pine could be used. Now, the middle of White Pine could be utilized with chair lifts into it. Now, frankly, we prefer a tramway because a tramway requires less towers, it carries more people efficiently at high altitude, less exposure to the elements, and in this particular case, we believe that a tramway, in this case a tramway would require no towers between the present prop location of Hidden Peak to the west American Fork Twin. It would be a single span, and an aerial tramway can do that.

Senator Moss. It was suggested that perhaps that skiing be permitted in White Pine, but without towers or lifts. Is that feasible at all?

Mr. ROSE. Well, it is feasible and it is now being done by helicopter skiers. However, we cannot control the avalanches there because, of course, we have no way of getting our ski patrolmen and the required safety equipment up into that valley. And so while it is being used by helicopter skiers and by some cross-country skiers, although the terrain really is not too suitable for cross-country, the Park City side has much more suitable terrain for cross-country skiing.

Let me suggest one more thing, and that is that while the tramway is certainly a man-made structure, man-made structures are not all totally bad. I think when we stand on the top of Lone Peak today, and perhaps as Mrs. Viavant did 9 years ago, I am sure her view is not that of the pioneers, because the Kennecott copper mine is clearly visible. Nine years ago, I don't believe the church office building was clearly visible, but it is today. And the checkerboard of the agricultural work done in the valley is clearly visible, and I don't think that is totally bad that we have this kind of man-made development visible from a peak.

Senator Moss. Well, we appreciate your testimony, Mr. Ross. Glad to have you come and express it. Snowbird is very much involved in the consideration we are making in this whole area, and the point you make about structured recreation existing side by side with wilderness is something to bear consideration, as to how the two might complement one another. We will consider that.

Mr. ROSE. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator MOSS. Thank you.

I have a number of other people who have indicated they would perhaps like to make a brief statement. When they called in, it was indicated the list was already so long that it was not likely that they would be called. All of these people have submitted, I believe, written statements, but we do have time enough to hear very shortly from many of these people who would like to come forward now and to be heard in person. So I am going to call them, and if you would like to speak orally to supplement what you have put into your written statement, you may come forward now.

Mr. David Hanscom.

Mr. HANSCOM. Yes, sir.

Senator MOSS. All right. Come forward, Mr. Hanscom.

STATEMENT OF DAVID HANSCOM, REPRESENTING THE LONE PEAK WILDERNESS COMMITTEE

Mr. HANSCOM. Thank you, Senator Moss.

First I would like to commend you for submitting this legislation to set aside some land here in the Wasatch Mountains for wilderness consideration. This is certainly something that will provide benefit to residents of Salt Lake, and in the whole country, for that matter, for many years to come. I would encourage you, however, to include within the Lone Peak Wilderness area boundaries as much land as you can possibly include, as much land as goes along with the restrictions of the Wilderness Act.

I feel that development particularly within the Wasatch Front is increasing at such a rate that in not too many years, as one person mentioned already, the boundaries of such a wilderness area will be the boundaries of the developed areas of commercial ventures. I think this long-range consideration is what we really have to have in mind right now.

The gentleman from Snowbird has mentioned not being opposed, blindly opposed to progress. I think everyone would agree with that. However, I think a better expression of the situation is not being opposed to nearsighted progress. And I think definition of blind or nearsighted or whatever is going to differ according to the person that is looking at the view. Those of us who believe that development should be controlled to some extent certainly see things a little differently than the person that wants to do the developing where his pocket-book is so very much at stake.

Snowbird has a great deal of room to develop their area. They plan to go into Major Evans Gulch, Mary Ellen Gulch, many many acres, as was shown on one of the slides earlier. The small amount of land that is included in White Pine Canyon really isn't going to significantly decrease the size of their development.

I would also suggest that the information that Mr. Rose gave you on ski touring in White Pine Canyon is very much incorrect. I have ski toured in cross-country skis in White Pine, Red Pine, Maybird, Hogum, Dry Creek. All of this area is very much accessible on cross-country skis. In fact, my wife enjoys White Pine for ski touring on her cross-country skis as one of the nicest tours in the Wasatch, and

she finds it difficult to get off the top of Snowbird under alpine skis, so she's really not that good a skier. These areas are very accessible and very pleasant for those of us who like to get out in the winter without having to pay 7 or 8 dollars for a lift ticket and get in a good day of powder skiing.

Basically, what I wanted to comment on today is the inclusion of Box Elder Peak, and this really has been covered quite nicely by many people before me. I would suggest that Box Elder certainly is a logical extension of the area that you have considered for wilderness area. There really is no good reason to exclude this entire area from the wilderness area consideration. Box Elder has proven to be quite vulnerable to the encroachment of man. It is an important watershed and it really does need to be protected.

There are a couple of issues that are important regarding Box Elder, of course the terracing and the roads. The roads—certainly a corridor should exist up the road for the length that is accessible by four-wheel drive vehicles. Alternative would be to cover over the road and reseed it. But certainly this is a good possibility. However, the feasibility cannot be determined until a complete study has been made of the flood control situation. This flood control problem is vital to the people that live below and certainly should receive first priority.

Now, in addition the Dry Creek road provides access to this area for those who are not willing or able to hike over many miles of rugged, excuse me, alpine terrain to get a wilderness experience. Terracing is not in itself, inconsistent with the wilderness values. Certainly the terraces will in the long run heal over. This area will be like any other area in the Wasatch. It will look like the wilderness. The encroachment of man will not be visible. It will take many years, certainly, in the Wasatch, because of the lack of water in the summer, but it certainly will happen. In order to determine whether or not more terracing is going to be needed up there some day, this study certainly needs to be carried out, and we would be interested in seeing a study made so that better recommendations could be made on just how much of the land should be included and how much of the road should be kept or destroyed.

That is basically what I wanted to say. The general inference Snowbird, compared Snowbird to Sun Valley, Sun Valley does not encroach upon the Sawtooth Wilderness area, which is up in that area. It really isn't a comparable situation. I agree that recreation, developed recreation, should exist hand in hand with wilderness areas, but I feel that the development has really gone far enough in our Wasatch Mountains because of the many reasons that you have heard people mention today.

And the numbers that Mr. Rose gave you on recreational uses, a 127,000 total and only 9,000 of those being hikers and skiers, I submit that driving up the canyon really isn't a developed form of recreation. This type of experience is great for most people and it will continue to exist, but I think areas must be set aside for a hundred years from now when many more people will live here and will want to get this experience.

Thank you very much.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Hanscom follows:)

STATEMENT OF DAVID HANSCOM, REPRESENTING THE LONE PEAK WILDERNESS
COMMITTEE

As a member of the Wasatch Mountain Club and the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee, I commend you for your bill. Formation of a Lone Peak Wilderness area will benefit the people of Salt Lake for years to come. I would encourage you to include in this area as much land as meets wilderness criteria. Development is taking place so rapidly that much of the unprotected areas in the Wasatch will undoubtedly be part of a commercial venture some day. I suggest expanding the boundaries to include American Fork Twins, Box Elder Peak and the western part of White Pine Canyon.

I will discuss specifically the Box Elder Peak issue in this letter. The area between Dry Creek and American Fork is logical extension of the land included in your bill and I can see no good reason to exclude it from Wilderness classification. In fact, Box Elder has shown itself to be vulnerable to past encroachments of man, and this valuable watershed should be protected from any further destructive use.

Two important issues should be mentioned: (1) the road up Dry Creek, and (2) the flood control terracing.

The road up Dry Creek is passable by four-wheel vehicle for about four miles. Certainly a corridor should exist there which is excluded from wilderness classification, unless the road is covered and seeded. Feasibility of the latter alternative depends upon the long term needs for flood control in the area, and no detailed plan has been put forth to date.

Beyond that point the road becomes a foot or horse trail, and does not detract from the quality of the area. The presence of this road could, in fact, be an enhancement by making an alpine wilderness experience more readily available to those not able or willing to climb over several miles of rugged terrain.

Flood control terraces were built on the west and southwest sides of the peak as well as the east side of the pass between Dry Creek and Silver Lake due to past overgrazing of the area. This program is vital to the water supply and to the security of people living in the valley below. It is not inconsistent with the Wilderness Act to include such an area, however. If further work is required, it could be done; no extensive road work has been shown to be required for future flood control efforts. The scars left by terracing will some day heal over and leave very little evidence of man's destruction and reconstruction.

In summary, I feel that the road and the terraces are not sufficient reasons to exclude the entire Box Elder Peak region from the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. I encourage you to add them to your bill.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Hanscom.

If you are going to get a chance for all of these people, we will have to be brief now. Mr. George Ramjoue.

Mr. RAMJOUE. That is correct.

Senator Moss. Would you come forward please. Mr. Ramjoue with the Planning Commission of Utah County, and we would be pleased to hear briefly from you, sir.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE RAMJOUE, UTAH COUNTY PLANNING
COMMISSION

Mr. RAMJOUE. Thank you very much.

The Utah County Planning Commission has asked that the county planning staff represent them here at this hearing to voice their feelings concerning the proposed wilderness area.

At their last meeting the planning commission passed a motion to support the Lone Peak Wilderness Area proposal as recommended by the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service and as contained in Senate bill 3466. However, the commission has certain reservations concerning an expanded wilderness area as proposed by the Lone Peak Committee

of the Wasatch Mountain Club and the Sierra Club. This expanded wilderness area incorporates approximately another 9,000 acres of the Uintah National Forest which principally contains Box Elder Peak and its slopes.

In the past years, overgrazing, fires, and other activities have denuded substantial portions of this region resulting in gullying erosion of the soil mantle, thereby reducing the region's hydrologic capability and increasing the potential for floods. Since then, the Forest Service has taken action to prevent further erosion to restore the lost soils and vegetation and to protect the watershed.

After considering the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the nature of the Box Elder Peak area, the planning commission concluded that this area remain in its present status, at least for the present, and continue to be managed under multiple use management principles because of the limitations the Wilderness Act may place on the area to pursue proper and necessary conservation practices. In summary, the Utah County Planning Commission supports the creation of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area as recommended by the Forest Service and described by the Senate bill, but does not support the incorporation of the additional 9,000 acres south of Lone Peak, at least until more information about the area is available with respect to feasibility and compatibility with the wilderness area concept. The planning commission feels that more information should be made available by the Forest Service and other agencies before the boundaries of a wilderness area be finalized.

A more comprehensive statement in this regard will be submitted within the allotted time. Thank you very much.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Ramjoue.

Dr. Harold Lamb representing the Audubon Society. Glad to hear from you, Dr. Lamb.

Dr. LAMB. Thank you, Senator. Dr. Harold Lamb, representing the Utah Audubon Society, which is a chapter of the National Audubon Society with a membership of over 200,000 members at this time.

When I first came and heard the comments early that apparently there was going to be no opposition to this bill, I will say I have been attending or testifying at wilderness hearings since 1965; at no time has such a statement been made before. The thought occurred to me that if there were no opposition, there must be something wrong with the bill.

Senator Moss. An astute observation.

STATEMENT OF DR. HAROLD B. LAMB, UTAH AUDUBON SOCIETY

Dr. LAMB. I would like to read my statement, which is not very long, but I am approaching it from a little different point of view. I think, than some that have been said in the past.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the qualifications of the area as wilderness for those who have been familiar with the terrain, however with elevations ranging from 5,000 feet to more than 11,000 feet a near unique representation, in a small area, of at least five climactic life zones is on display. In the Wasatch Range there are approximately 5,000 species of wild flowers—some of which are found only in the

Wasatch. Over 100 species of birds are resident or migrant in this area, and other fauna with the exception of major predators are well represented in the area. The major predators are practically absent because of decades of uncontrolled hunting, pressure from adjacent grazing interests plus loss of habitat. I would like to emphasize the last point.

The presence of such a varied glaciated alpine meadow mass in close proximity to a major urban center is unique and makes the establishment of this wilderness area a most unusual opportunity, particularly with present emphasis on providing recreation areas near large urban centers.

S. 3466 recognizes the nucleus and most important area of existent de facto wilderness but an increase in the total acreage so as to include Box Elder Peak and most of the north side of the American Fork Canyon will interfere with no other equally significant interest and will expand the area so as to add additional protection from noise, pollution, watershed damage, so forth, and increase the present and future changes of finding relative solitude.

I would like to divert from my written statement in context to the flood control. Floods from mountainous areas come from two or three reasons; one from abuse from the land, a second from mal-use of the land such as subdivisions in watershed areas, and three from inadequate zoning regulations which permit people to build in flood plane zones. These can be corrected, and it seems to me that when rehabilitation of this area is completed to leave it out because of flood control problems would be inappropriate.

Extension of the boundaries to the crest of the American Fork Twins and to include at least a portion of White Pine Fork is also essentially to provide additional acreage of outstanding quality and as well to prevent man's recreational encroachment on this relatively small area. I agree that most boundaries are best set by existing ridge lines, and providing the lower ridge between White Pine and Red Pine does not permit the construction of any facilities that are visible or audible from Red Pine, this may be an acceptable boundary in this area. My own personal hope would be that White Pine could be left as a wilderness area, but I realize there are some very serious conflicting interests here.

I should like to refer to additional points favoring the establishment of the wilderness area. I hope the committee realizes that to date Utah has no designated wilderness area. Almost all other intermountain States have successfully acquired wilderness so the question to the validity of establishment of 13,000 or more acres of wilderness seems unreasonable to the Audubon Society.

In expected rebuttal to requests to retain this land for more mass or motorized recreation, I find it silly that this country has a so-called national physical fitness program with the backing of the President, yet many want roads everywhere so they can be carried about by two- or four-wheel vehicles. Most plead that they cannot physically endure the requirements of wilderness exploration. As a physician, I would like to say that there is gross misrepresentation by those who say that only a few physically fit can walk or backpack in the wilderness areas. To the contrary, only those few who have identifiable disabling disease

may be so restricted—the remainder cannot do it because they are too lazy, disinterested, or have indulged themselves into a state of near helpless obesity.

We only pay lip service to protection of the environment when we build mass recreational facilities in mountainous elevations. The protection of a few trees and some architectural amenities are not to be discounted, but for every foot of virgin mountain covered by cement or a parking lot and for every cleared ski run or concentration of people hoisted to the top of an alpine meadow, there is produced severe environmental damage. Do not mistake cosmetics for effective ecological protection.

To me and the Audubon Society, the primary reason, and I think this has been missed today, for the establishment of wilderness areas is to help preserve near normal habitat for the other creatures who are supposed to share equally with us this earth. At times we feel that perhaps wilderness should indeed be locked up (a favorite term of wilderness opponents) so that these other equally deserving creatures may have some sanctuary from man. As a prime example, let us take the case of predatory birds—in particular, the eagle. A resident of this area, the golden eagle, requires a large domain to provide adequate food sources, but even more important, he requires quiet, no harassment, and solitude to breed successfully. In addition, not too many who backpack in the wilderness areas carry heavy firearms nor are they much interested in target practice. The Lone Peak Wilderness Area will provide a small respite from such persecution. Some say that shooting eagles is no longer a problem because of recent public revulsion from their slaughter and helpful protective legislation. May I inform you that in the Tracy Aviary in Salt Lake City at this moment there are seven wounded eagles that have been shot in Utah in 1972, even though the bald eagle is only a migrant in this State, and both eagles supposedly protected by State and Federal laws.

Again, the Utah Audubon Society appreciates the opportunity to speak before this committee and it is our opinion that reasonable men will conclude the establishment of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area is in the best interests of not only this State, but also the Nation.

STATEMENT OF DR. HAROLD B. LAMB, UTAH AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Utah Audubon Society wishes to express its appreciation for the opportunity to appear before this Senate Subcommittee and to support the proposal of a Lone Peak Wilderness area in the Wasatch Mountains near Salt Lake City, Utah.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the qualifications of the area as wilderness for those who are familiar with the terrain, however with elevations ranging from 5000 feet to more than 11,000 feet a near unique representation, in a small area, of at least five climatic life zones is on display. In the Wasatch Range there are approximately 5000 species of wildflowers—some of which are found only in the Wasatch. Over 100 species of birds are resident or migrant in the area, and other fauna with the exception of major predators are well represented in the area. The predators are absent because of decades of uncontrolled hunting, pressure from adjacent grazing interests plus loss of habitat.

The presence of such a varied glaciated alpine mountain mass in close proximity to a major urban center is unique and makes the establishment of this wilderness area a most unusual opportunity particularly with present emphasis on providing recreation areas for urban centers.

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and most of the north side of American Fork Canyon will interfere with no other equally significant interest and will expand the area so as to add additional protection from noise, pollution, watershed damage, etc., and increase the present and future chances of finding relative solitude.

Extension of the boundaries to the crest of the American Fork Twins and to include at least a portion of White Pine Fork is also essential to provide additional acreage of outstanding quality and as well to prevent mass recreational encroachment on this relatively small area. I agree that most boundaries are best set by existent ridge lines and provided the ridge between White Pine and Red Pine does not permit the construction of any facilities that are visible or audible from Red Pine, this is an acceptable boundary in this area.

I should like to refer to additional points favoring the establishment of a wilderness area. I hope the committee realizes that to date Utah has no designated wilderness area. Almost all other intermountain states have successfully acquired wilderness so to question the validity of establishment of 13,000 or more acres of wilderness seems unreasonable to the Audubon Society.

In rebuttal to requests to retain this land for more mass or motorized recreation I find it silly that this country has a so-called national physical fitness program with the backing of the President yet many want roads everywhere so they can be carried about by two or four wheeled vehicles. Most plead that they can not physically endure the requirements of wilderness exploration. As a physician I would like to say that there is gross misrepresentation by those who say that only a few physically fit can walk or backpack into wilderness areas. To the contrary, only those few who have identifiable disabling disease may be restricted—the remainder cannot do it because they are too lazy, disinterested, or have indulged themselves into a state of near helpless obesity.

We only pay lip service to protection of the environmental when we build mass recreation facilities in mountainous elevations. The protection of a few trees and some architectural amenities are not to be discounted, but for every foot or virgin mountain covered by cement or a parking lot and for every cleared ski run or concentration of people hoisted to the top of an alpine meadow there is produced severe environmental damage. Do not mistake cosmetics for effective ecological protection.

To me and the Audubon Society the primary reason for the establishment of wilderness areas is to help preserve near normal habitat for the other creatures who are supposed to share equally with us this earth. At times we feel that perhaps wilderness should indeed be "locked up" (a favorite term of wilderness opponents) so these other equally deserving creatures may have some sanctuary from man. As a prime example let us take the case of predatory birds—in particular the eagles. A resident of this area, the golden eagle, requires a large domain to provide adequate food sources but even more important he requires reasonable quiet, no harassment, and solitude to breed successfully. In addition not too many who backpack into wilderness areas carry heavy firearms nor are they much interested in target practice—the Lone Peak Wilderness Area will provide a small respite from such persecution. Some may say that shooting eagles is no longer a problem because of public revulsion from recent exposures of their slaughter and helpful protective legislation—may I inform you that the Tracy Aviary at this moment has seven wounded eagles that have been shot in Utah in 1972 even though the Bald Eagle is only a migrant in this state and both are supposedly protected by State and Federal law.

Again the Utah Audubon Society appreciates the opportunity to speak before this committee and it is our opinion that reasonable men will conclude that establishment of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area is in the best interests of not only this state but the nation.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Dr. Lamb, for your statement in behalf of the Audubon Society.

Mr. David Smith; David Smith here? Representing the Timberline Sports. He may not have come. He's filed his statement.

Mr. Lowe. Senator, I can represent Timberline Sports for Mr. Smith.

Senator Moss. All right. Would you come forward to make a brief statement.

Mr. LOWE. My name is George Lowe, vice president of Timberline Sports.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE LOWE, TIMBERLINE SPORTS

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Smith is unable to be here because we have been just moving the store and as a result we have some difficulty.

I think that some of the considerations that have been brought forth by, in particular the Snowbird people, don't mean very much to us as we look to the business growth in our particular store. Our store has been growing by a factor of two each year and we specialize in the area of backpacking and mountaineering, and the question is where do these people go who are buying the things from our store. Basically, they go into the areas of the Wasatch here. And to us, this means that probably in 10 years or so, this area is going to be even oversaturated with backpackers. What does that mean? Obviously that the wilderness area itself must be as large as possible because if it is not, it will no longer be wilderness.

We would also like to see the Forest Service's recommendations carried out for the rest of this area as far as not having roads here in Salt Lake. We have an opportunity that very few other cities in the United States have, that is, we have good wilderness terrain immediately next door to us, and yet we are willing now to give this up and not consider what people are going to be doing in 10 years.

Now, I think that this growth in recreation in particular and backpacking is going to continue. And as far as our own store is concerned, we feel somewhat like Snowbird does. We would like to see the Lone Peak Wilderness in because it is going to benefit us economically. In addition, there are many other stores in Salt Lake that are in a similar situation.

So, in conclusion, we would like to see this area not only include the proposed area, but the area around Box Elder Peak, depending on what studies are made as far as the water conservation and flooding are concerned, and also the area behind American Fork Twins. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Lowe. We are glad to have your statement in the record.

Mr. Springmeyer of the Alpenbock Club. Mr. Springmeyer, we are glad to have you, sir.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. SPRINGMEYER, JR., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. SPRINGMEYER. Thank you, sir. I have a prepared statement here and I would be glad to leave it.

Senator Moss. Very good. The whole statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. SPRINGMEYER. For the sake of brevity, I would like to make one comment in addition to the statement.

Senator Moss. All right. Would you stand over there and face the reporter. That is the best place. Thank you.

Mr. SPRINGMEYER. We also agree with Dr. Lamb, we feel that much of the intent of the Wilderness Act has been averted in statements we have heard so far today. We don't feel that the wilderness area is an area to be set aside specifically for backpackers or those strong enough or able enough to use it, any more than we feel that Snowbird's intent is to develop an area specifically for the wealthy. And we would certainly like to see the inclusion of as much area into the wilderness area to be preserved much the way it was before man came in.

We also expect that in order to do this, recreation uses, backpacking and so on will certainly have to be restricted and would hope that the legislation will certainly provide for those restrictions. Thank you.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Springmeyer follows:)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. SPRINGMEYER, JR., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

A. *The Alpenbock Club supports the proposal to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.*

The membership of the Alpenbock Club, an organization dedicated to the enjoyment and preservation of the out-of-doors, wishes to go on record as supporting the proposal for the establishment of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area to be part of the National Wilderness Preservation System for the following reasons:

The Lone Peak area presents the unique opportunity to preserve a now existing wilderness area within only miles of a major metropolitan city. The area contains the majority of the truly alpine peaks existing outside of an established national park.

Motorcycles, snowmobiles and other motor vehicles are now encroaching on this area.

Utah's recreational potentials have now been "discovered".

Development within the area, either mining, recreational or residential, would be extremely destructive due to lack of natural water supplies in the Lone Peak Cirque.

B. *The Lone Peak Wilderness Area should include the area as proposed by the Wasatch Mountain Club.*

The Alpenbock Club supports the wilderness area from Little Cottonwood Canyon to American Fork Canyon as proposed by the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee of the Wasatch Mountain Club for the following reasons:

The Wasatch proposal defines a contiguous area located between two recreational/scenic highways.

The expanded area as designated does not include any developed sites.

The proposed expanded area will not limit any competing recreational or economically developed mine claims now existing.

The area defines the most reasonable and easily enforced boundaries and includes the majority of the yet undeveloped alpine scenery within the area.

The Alpenbock Club supports the concept of balanced multiple land use. However, we strongly feel that this does not mean that all areas should be available for all multiple uses but that each area should be examined and designated according to its most appropriate use. This would mean that an entire region would be examined for balanced multiple uses and each individual area examined and designated for use according to its individual, unique resources and ecosystems.

Senator Moss. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Springmeyer.

Dr. Frances West, and Mrs. West?

STATEMENT OF FRANCES M. WEST, PROVO, UTAH

Mrs. WEST. My husband wasn't able to come. My testimony would be repetitious, and I wholeheartedly agree with Mrs. Viavant and

Raskin as a mother. I don't think you can put a price on what camping and hiking and backpacking can do for a family, and I think somehow it's got to be protected for the future generations.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. West. Mrs. West is from Provo, and we are glad to have you come and testify for us.

Mr. Max Shifrer, is it?

Mr. SHIFRER. Yes.

Senator Moss. Would you like to come forward, please, sir.

STATEMENT OF MAX SHIFRER, PLEASANT GROVE, UTAH

Mr. SHIFRER. I have not been a member of the Sierra Club, but I have attended several of their meetings and had an opportunity to work with these people. But in my extensive travels throughout the United States in the early forties I really learned to appreciate our good water here. I recall of waiting in line in several rows in order to get a drink of water and then taking one swallow, the water was so obnoxious that you had to stop. And you see why maybe people in some areas maybe drink a little more beer and wine than we do perhaps.

Without proper controls on our watersheds, our children and their children will have no assurance of clear, cool drinking water from our nearby mountains, will not be replaced by the treated effluents of the sewage and waste disposal units created by the many small and large developments in the mountains above. Also, without proper controls our children and their children have no assurance that the cool mountain breezes will not become canyon dust storms; that the tall, beautiful evergreens will not be replaced by ugly steel towers; that attractive lush green ridges will not become bulldozed knolls devoid of topsoil, vegetation, and wildlife; and that the clear, cool fish-laden streams will not become washes or gullies unable to sustain marine life.

I endorse Moss' bill and the amended versions proposed by the Wasatch Mountain Club, at least those that are feasible.

I also recommend that studies be undertaken to give areas outside this wilderness area more protection by giving them appropriate designations, for instance, the mountain, Mount Timpanogas I understand is a scenic area designation. Perhaps some of these areas require that type of designation.

I also recommend that public hearings be held before any major developments are considered in the future in this area we are talking about.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Shifrer, for your testimony. We appreciate it.

Mr. Dean Guinn from Provo. His statement will be filed.

Mr. David Dalton from Springville. Is Mr. Dalton here? His statement will be filed in the record.

Mr. George Hamilton from Springville. He also had a written statement that will be made part of the record.

(The statements referred to were not received in time for inclusion in the record.)

This completes the list of people whose names I had. Is there anyone that came expecting to testify and didn't get an opportunity?

Mr. Allan, Mr. Sam Allan.

Mr. ALLAN. Senator MOSS, I have submitted a written statement, but if I may, I would like to make a quick remark.

Senator MOSS. You may come up and make a quick summary or emphasize on it if you will. You do have a written statement and that will be in the record in full.

STATEMENT OF SAM ALLAN, WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB

Mr. ALLAN. By way of introduction, I am Sam Allan, director of conservation for the Wasatch Mountain Club. I am a realtor by profession and conservationist by choice.

The real estate with which I am concerned today is that very remarkable area that lies between the American Fork Canyon on the south, Little Cottonwood Canyon on the north, the area west of Snowbird and east of Alta. It is a parcel of public land, the area is relatively small—less than 20,000 acres. In terms of cash value it is not impressive. In terms of watershed and in values that relate to qualities that are important to the spirit and soul of man, the area is absolutely priceless. As a conservationist, I urge the passage of the Lone Peak Wilderness bill with a few modifications. As a realtor I am constantly aware of the encroachment that is being made upon the splendor of the de facto wilderness area in the Wasatch Mountains, and I feel it is very regrettable that commercial interests seek to leave the area open to exploitation.

The area proposed in the bill should be extended definitely to include the ridge between White Pine and Red Pine Canyons. There is very little point in establishing wilderness area if the ridges surrounding the area are left open to exploitation and development of man-made structures.

The Box Elder Peak area has been mentioned as containing flood control devices right now. This is true. We have been there. We know what they consist of. But we see nothing inconsistent in maintaining flood control devices and measures in an area that is converted to wilderness. In fact, we see everything in favor of it.

We feel that American Fork Twins, or it's called Twin Peaks, should also be included in the wilderness bill. Again, it is important that the ridges, particularly those as high as American Fork Twins, should not contain any man-made structures.

I certainly thank you for the opportunity to testify.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Allan follows:)

STATEMENT OF SAM ALLAN, WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB

Mr. Chairman, the Honorable Senator MOSS, I am Sam Allan, Chairman of the Conservation Committee, Wasatch Mountain Club. I am here today to testify in support of the Lone Peak Wilderness Bill with certain modifications.

By way of introduction, I am a citizen of Utah—a conservationist by choice, a Realtor by profession.

The real estate with which I am concerned today is that very remarkable area lying between Little Cottonwood Canyon and American Fork Canyon, bounded on the west by the Wasatch and Uintah National Forest boundaries and on the east by White Pine Canyon. As a parcel of public land, the area is relatively small—less than 20,000 acres. In terms of cash values, the area is not impressive, but in terms of watershed and values that relate to qualities that restore the soul and elevate the spirit, the area is absolutely priceless.

As a Realtor, I foresee a possibility of encroachment upon its splendor by diverse commercial interests. As a conservationist, I urge the passage of the Lone Peak Wilderness Bill to insure that the public interest is properly protected. It is regrettable that commercial and industrial interests seek to leave the area open to exploitation, since it is one of the few land parcels in this State which has suffered no exploitation in the past and which retains its grandeur in relatively unmarked condition.

The area proposed under the bill should be expanded to include Box Elder Peak. This will be necessary to insure that the aesthetic value as well as the watershed, which is important to the towns of Alpine, Lehi, and American Fork, are protected. Certain flood control devices presently on Box Elder Peak are not inconsistent with the wilderness concept and can be retained and further developed if proper provision is made in the legislation.

The area should be expanded on the east to include the west side of White Pine Canyon. This will be necessary as a protection against any type of commercial development to the ridge between White Pine and Red Pine Canyons. Any type of man-made structure on that ridge would be detrimental to the aesthetic values of the total area.

If the foregoing modifications are made, the people and their posterity can continue to enjoy the loveliness of an outstanding wilderness area adjoining the Salt Lake Valley.

May I express the appreciation of myself and members of the Conservation Committee for this opportunity to testify.

Senator Moss. We appreciate your coming to testify, Mr. Allan. We will be glad to have your full statement in the record.

Was there any other person that had come prepared to testify?

Mr. Bliss.

STATEMENT OF DR. EUGENE L. BLISS

I am Eugene L. Bliss, M.D., a professor at the medical school and a member of the Alta Advisory Committee.

Over the last 22 years I have walked in the Wasatch Range with my wife and children. It has been an unusual experience which we have cherished—one rapidly increasing in popularity.

It has become obvious to anyone who walked and observed, that private ownership has invited a rapid degradation of the environment. In fact, State and Federal supervision, without public surveillance, has provided marginal protection. I would cite the devastation in Albion Basin; the ugly scars provided by the ski lift construction; and the roads whimsically bulldozed by the National Guard as evidence for this opinion.

I am, therefore, pleased and reassured by the bill S. 3466 introduced by Senator Moss to provide for a Lone Peak Wilderness Area. One can carp about its limitations but it is an important beginning. There remain sections in Little Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood, Neff's, and Mill Creek Canyons which deserve identical protection. I hope that we will have the courage and wisdom to preserve the beauty that remains still unspoiled.

I commend Senator Moss and enthusiastically support his bill.

STATEMENT OF JACK KEUFFEL, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

May I express my strongest support for this bill, and in particular, for an expanded version of it—in particular to add enough protection so that the ski resorts and the wilderness area can be effectively buffered off.

It is a source of much distress to me to see the headlong rush of developers such as Snowbird taking over the wild areas in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Granted that some development is important for our State's growth, I believe now is the time for the typical adversary processes of our State and Nation to stabilize the situation and maintain a balance between the developments and nature.

The one single most important thing is to draw a boundary somewhere in White Pine Canyon that will keep the towers off the Red Pine Ridge.

I see no reason also why the other areas advocated for inclusion by the Wasatch Mountain Club, among others, should not be added. Then we could really achieve our goal (really a unique one, if you think of it) of a true wilderness area right in the backyard of a metropolis.

I have been pleased and gratified to follow your various actions recently in supporting sensible conservation measures. It has also been interesting to follow Wayne Owens' campaign, as he was our "boss" in the foot canvassing in 1970.

STATEMENT OF ALICE KAYE TASSAINER

I am in support of the boundaries for the Lone Peak Wilderness Area as proposed by the Wasatch Mountain Club. These boundaries include White Pine Canyon, the area southeast of American Fork Twins and Box Elder.

I can understand the importance of preserving forever the wild and untouched nature of this area. For some, the biggest thrill comes from being carried to the top of a mountain by means of a lift and then streaking down. For others, the thrill comes from climbing the hill on snowshoes or skis, or on foot in the summer, and pausing from time to time to look around and see no man-made obstacles whatever. The trip down the hill leaves one with a feeling of joy mixed with sadness—joy at having listened to the wind and birds, and sadness at knowing the moment of respite will soon end as one plunges back into the city.

I have enjoyed the mountains both ways. I want to continue doing so. We need the solitude of the mountains preserved. Therefore, I ask that the entire area proposed by the Wasatch Mountain Club be included in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

Senator Moss. I want to say I do appreciate the great response that we have had to this hearing. Not only have we had a lot of witnesses, but the testimony has been pointed and kept brief. You have been very helpful to us in making the record. We have had a large audience that has stayed and listened, indicating that there is great interest in the State in this proposal to have a wilderness area in the Lone Peak area.

There has been a lot of testimony about boundaries and this must be considered very carefully. I appreciate the response.

The purpose for holding the hearing in the State was to get the response of the people here who live here. And I think you have all given us that very well. We will now have a further hearing in Washington where the Forest Service will give its official position, which has not been prepared as yet, and then the committee will be pre-

pared to mark up the legislation, as we say, to get a bill sent to the floor for action by the Senate. I do hope we can move with a degree of speed because the longer we leave the situation like this hanging, the more difficult it is to get agreement on boundaries and more likelihood there is of encroachment that then will compress the boundaries in further. So thank you all very much. I appreciate it.

Now, at 1:30 this afternoon, and not 1 o'clock as it may have been announced, but 1:30, we are going to have a hearing on the wild river proposal on the Colorado, a section of the Colorado River that is free flowing and wild now. If it is added to the wild river system, it will be then preserved in that wild free-flowing state indefinitely. Those who are interested in that legislation could return at 1:30. We will have several witnesses to testify.

We will now recess until 1:30.

(Adjournment 11:30 a.m.)

DESIGNATING A SEGMENT OF THE COLORADO RIVER
IN UTAH AS PART OF THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
SYSTEM

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1972

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
OF THE SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 1:30 p.m., in the State Office Building Auditorium, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Senator Moss presiding.

Also present: Porter Ward, professional staff member.

Senator Moss. The hearing will come to order.

This is a public hearing by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to consider a bill, S. 2901, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Colorado River in the State of Utah as a component of a national and wild scenic rivers system.

There being no objection, I shall order the text of S. 2901 and administrative reports be placed in the record at this point.

(The material referred to follows:)

92^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2901

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 23, 1971

Mr. Moss introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Colorado River in the State of Utah as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That section 3 (a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is
4 amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

5 (9) COLORADO RIVER, UTAH.— The thirteen and one-
6 half miles segment which flows from mile point 1052½ to
7 mile point 1039 (such segment being the segment which
8 begins approximately six miles from the boundary between
9 the States of Utah and Colorado and runs westward in the
10 State of Utah) ; to be administered by the Secretary of the
11 Interior.”.

1 SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall, within one
2 year following the date of the enactment of this Act, take,
3 with respect to the segment included as a component of the
4 national wild and scenic rivers system by this Act, such ac-
5 tion as is provided for under section 3 (b) of the Wild and
6 Scenic Rivers Act; except that, the reference in such sub-
7 section to the "date of this Act" shall be construed to refer
8 to this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 3, 1972.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on S. 2901, a bill "To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Colorado River in the State of Utah as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system."

We recommend against enactment of S. 2901 in its present form but have no objection to its enactment, if amended as discussed below.

S. 2901 amends section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) by adding to that section in a paragraph designating, as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, a 13½ mile segment of the Colorado River, beginning approximately 6 miles from the boundary between Colorado and Utah and running west into Utah. The segment would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, who is required within 1 year of enactment of S. 2901 to establish detailed boundaries for the component, determine the class of river—wild, scenic, or recreational—into which it falls, and prepare a development plan, in accord with section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

S. 2901 would in effect make the Westwater Canyon section of the Colorado River an "instant" component of the wild and scenic rivers system by adding it to section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The Department believes that it is not consistent with the purpose of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to add new components directly to section 3 of the Act, creating "instant rivers." The Act states explicitly, in section 1(c), that one of its purposes is to prescribe the methods by which additional components may be added to the system from time to time. It then provides such procedures in sections 4 and 5. As the Senate Report, No. 491, 90th Congress, 1st session, on S. 119 stated:

"(T)he committee is cognizant that there are many other rivers throughout the United States which may qualify for the system. The bill establishes procedures by which these may be added." At page 6.

The Department believes, therefore, that the appropriate statutory treatment of a river segment, such as Westwater Canyon, would be addition of the segment to section 5(a) of the Act, for study by the Secretary of the Interior. The Department has no objection to amendment of S. 2901 to provide for the inclusion of the river segment which is the subject of this bill in section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL REED,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1972.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, New Senate
Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of January 19, 1972 for the views of the Office of Management and Budget on S. 2901, "To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Colorado River in the State of Utah as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system."

The Office of Management and Budget concurs in the views of the Department of the Interior in its report on S. 2901, and accordingly recommends enactment of the bill if amended as proposed in the Department's report.

Sincerely,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Senator Moss. The segment of the river about which this hearing is concerned lies in the State of Utah just west of the Colorado line and on the Colorado River. The river at this area flows through what is called Black Canyon. There are a series of rapids in this area that make it particularly desirable for a float experience on the river, and already being traversed by a number of people as a form of recreation. I have been down this section of the river and it is completely wild and unchanged at this point, and I don't know of any immediate threat of encroachment. However, it has been felt by many and recommended by many that the stretch of the river be made a segment of our wild and scenic rivers system so as to forestall any encroachment upon this river and keep it in its wild state.

The river at this point is rather muddy, as the Colorado is, carrying sediment, but it is a beautiful stretch with the sandy beaches and places where campsites can be very readily made. And if it becomes a wild river and is protected as such, it should serve as a great recreation area for our people for a long time to come.

At my request, Mr. Bill Lavell, the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and Mr. Marvin Jensen of the area manager for BLM, in the Moab area, are here and they have prepared a map that it now on the blackboard showing the area and showing some of the landownership in the area. The Department has not yet officially reported on the bill, and therefore, I am not calling either Mr. Lavell or Mr. Jensen to express any departmental opinion on the bill. That will have to be done at the hearing to be held in Washington at a later time. But perhaps, for technical purposes I could get Mr. Lavell, perhaps, to interpret the map a little for me.

Could you tell me what the different colors are on that map so far as landownership is concerned, Mr. Lavell?

Mr. LAVELL. Yes, sir. The blue colored is State-owned land, the white color in the vicinity of the river is privately owned land, and the buff color is land administered, Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Senator Moss. I see.

Mr. LAVELL. There are some crosshatches on the land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Those indicate withdrawals by the Bureau of Reclamation and through the Federal Power Commission for the purposes of powersite and reclamation purposes. The reclamation withdrawal is under consideration at the present time for revocation.

Senator Moss. I wanted to make sure that the record would show that there was, or there still is in existence a withdrawal of the area as a reclamation site, but that there is in process a revocation proceeding that is expected to be effective in the fairly near future. Is that your understanding?

Mr. LAVELL. Yes, sir. The Bureau of Reclamation has filed an application to revoke the withdrawal with the Bureau of Land Management.

Senator Moss. It has already been filed?

Mr. LAVELL. It has already been filed.

Senator Moss. I think that is important so it would indicate that there wouldn't be any conflict on this matter.

On this section of the river, do you know how much drop there is between the beginning point and the terminal point as described in the bill?

Mr. LAVELL. Yes, sir. There is 151 feet of drop in the 13½ miles of the designated area in this proposal.

Senator Moss. And there are, I believe, eight distinct rapids in there; is that right?

Mr. LAVELL. Yes, sir. Eight to twelve rapids.

Senator Moss. Eight to twelve. And what sort of usage is this getting now? How many people are using it, or do you have an account?

Mr. LAVELL. We have contacted the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation and their registration of people running the river, their 1967 record, was 67 people. The 1971 record was 539 people, showing the increase. But they estimate that they are getting about 75-percent registration of the individuals running the river.

Senator Moss. So then there were probably more than 579?

Mr. LAVELL. Yes, sir.

Senator Moss. More like 700 or something?

Mr. LAVELL. It could very well be in 1971.

Senator Moss. Well, I do thank you for your information and we appreciate your being here so that we may ask you any technical questions that come up on this matter. We have several witnesses to hear this afternoon. By the way, before I go on to that, the Bureau of Land Management has provided the committee with a set of photographs here showing this stretch of the river, which are very descriptive of it, and as pictures always are, and these will be kept with the record for the committee to examine. I think that they are a good set of photographs and I do appreciate their being brought in.

The Governor has prepared a statement and he will either be here in person or somebody from his office will be here, and we will call on whoever that person is, the Governor or his assistant, when he arrives at the hearing room today.

The man that introduced me to this stretch of the river is Mr. Dee Holladay, who is here, and I think I will start off with him. He is a man that conducts trips down this stretch of the river, and other parts, too. We will call you first, Dee, to be our first witness this afternoon. Would you come up here and either sit or stand at the end of the table there so that the reporter can hear you well, and those folks and I can all hear you, too.

Mr. HOLLADAY. OK. I haven't submitted my 25 copies yet. We have them here.

Senator Moss. Well, that is fine. Do you have one now that the reporter can have right while you are speaking, then if he needs reference to it, he can do it. Very good. The staff people will get the other copies. And you, whichever is most comfortable, if you prefer to sit, you are welcome to.

Mr. HOLLADAY. OK. I've got to apologize. I just came off a river trip and it has been real hard to get this in, and as you know, I just barely made it.

Senator Moss. Very good.

STATEMENT OF DEE HOLLADAY, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. HOLLADAY. I appreciate this opportunity to present my views, both as a commercial river outfitter and private citizen regarding the future of Granite Canyon.

Granite Canyon is one of the most unique and primitive segments of the mighty Colorado River. Once referred to as the tabloid edition of the Grand Canyon, its startling sandstone cliffs, unexplored side canyons and challenging white water create a remarkable wilderness known only to a very few. Perhaps the least visited of the Colorado's white water regions, Granite may be the first segment of the Colorado to be designated as part of the national scenic and wild rivers system. On November 23 of last year, you introduced a bill to make Granite a wild river. This is the first wilderness river for the State of Utah.

Because of its former remoteness and short length, the canyon has not been fully exploited by commercial interests, as is the case in Grand Canyon where the Colorado River felt the impact of over 10,000 water-borne tourists. Attempts to include Grand Canyon rapids as part of the wild rivers system have been met by stiff resistance from commercial interests whose large boats require a motor to maneuver. These noisy rigs are simply too large and cumbersome to provide a meaningful river experience in Granite Canyon. A wilderness designation would forbid the use of motors and the large capacity rigs could not be used. Small boats encourage small groups and small groups reduce the impact problem. As yet, Granite Canyon has not experienced the problems of overuse and designation as a wild river would be essential for the preservation of the wilderness qualities that still exist here.

Also, the canyon is devoid of mineral deposits and the land within its depths is too inaccessible for grazing. As a result, there has been no significant opposition from landowners or other commercial interests.

Granite and its many-sided canyons offer one of the most rewarding wilderness experiences on the Colorado. Throughout the canyon the enormity of the rift, the massive red wingate sandstone overwhelms the onlooker. The black rock is schist and gneiss, intruded by granite, a formation remnant of the great Uncompahgre uplift of the late Paleozoic times. According to Dr. LeRoy Stokes, professor of geology at the University of Utah, these were once mountains, greater than the present Rockies, but the relentless powers of geological times has first worn and then buried these once lofty reaches.

The black rock is capped by red and purple shales of the triassic Chinle formation. Above dominates the massive red wall of Wingate sandstone, one of the west's great cliff formations.

The Colorado River in its long and often torturous path has carved some of nature's greatest wonders—the Grand Canyon, the vanished but once hauntingly beautiful Glen Canyon and the cascading waters of Cataract Canyon. These are just a few of the river's better known handiwork. But, what is better known is often visited and the inevitable result is a loss of wildness.

Granite Canyon is a place of solitude. Here the Colorado has created an arena of wild white water beneath hundreds of feet of red sandstone and black scist rock. Here are the homes of the Canadian geese, the hawk, the beaver, the egrets, the deer, and the vanishing cougar.

Unique, spectacular and wild—a true wilderness whose rugged appearance belies a fragile ecology, Granite can survive as a wilderness only through careful regulation of visitors, particularly commercial interests.

The problems facing Granite Canyon are similar to other wilderness areas. The wild Colorado attracted adventurers for over a hundred years, but it is only within the past few years that a real impact crisis has arisen. Including Granite Canyon within the wild rivers system would preserve a unique, natural asset to Utah's beauty.

Senator Moss. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Holladay. This length of the river, according to the terms of the bill, would be about 13½ miles long that would be set aside as a wild river. How long would it take to traverse that in a float trip, no motor on the boat?

Mr. HOLLADAY. No motor. River time, just time spent on the water, I would say about 6 hours.

Senator Moss. So—

Mr. HOLLADAY. But it would vary tremendously on the volume of the water.

Senator Moss. But if you went steadily right on through, you could do it about six and a half hours?

Mr. HOLLADAY. Six to eight hours and that would be rolling as you went.

Senator Moss. Yes. But there are sandbars along the way and adequate places to camp if you want to stop overnight, is that right?

Mr. HOLLADAY. There are adequate places, but there is not an abundance of campsites in the canyon.

Senator Moss. I see. You spoke about the mineralization. Your understanding is that they haven't identified any mineralization in the banks of this stretch of the river; is that it?

Mr. HOLLADAY. As far as I know, they haven't. There have been mining interests 50, 60 years ago, just prospecting.

Senator Moss. Maybe I could ask Mr. Lavell, are there any known mineral deposits or mineralization in this stretch, say, oh, within a hundred yards back from the banks of the river?

Mr. LAVELL. Not that we know of. There are no oil and gas leases. We know of no mining claims. There may be some uranium and vanadium outcroppings but we are unaware of this. There may be some sand and gravel deposits at the bottom end of the entry and exit points.

Senator Moss. I don't believe any road comes to the edge of the canyon of any of this stretch. I will ask that of Mr. Holladay.

Mr. HOLLADAY. No. No improved road as such. A jeep could get pretty close to the edge by possibly making its own road.

Senator Moss. Well, thank you very much for your testimony and your interest in this. I appreciate your concern about this stretch of the river and your suggestion that it ought to be preserved in its primitive and wild state. And that is the reason I was glad you could start off by being our first witness.

Is Dr. Giddings—Dr. Giddings is not here.

Mrs. June Viavant. We will hear from you now, June, representing the Sierra Club.

Mrs. VIAVANT. Before giving the official Sierra Club testimony, I should like to say personally that as an avid river rat, it gives me the

greatest pleasure to be present at the hearing and to support the very first wild river designation for the State of Utah. I first discovered white water river running during our second summer here in Utah, when I went on a trip down the Yampa Green with the Wasatch Mountain Club. As with many a new river rat before me, and since, I was hooked. I ran almost every river within reasonable driving distance and still dream about those that are unreasonable driving distance. I ran some stretches of river two or three times, and I look forward to dozens of more trips.

When our children got old enough to go on trips, the Wasatch Mountain Club was not taking children on wild stretches of the river, so we bought our own two rafts and, being, by then, very experienced, we took the children ourselves. Of course, the only possible result was four more people in the family excited about river trips. I will never forget the wettings I got on my second ride through Sock-it-to-Me Rapids. I have an undying urge to go through the very roughest water in the canyon and our boat captain decided to pamper my whim to go right through the middle. A sudden and totally unexpected wall of water washed over the starboard side of the boat, tipped the boat up on its edge and started me on what might have been a long flush down the canyon. However, my hand accidentally brushed against the chicken line, which is a rope strategically placed for those people whose desire to hang onto something tight, overcomes their desire to paddle away from impending disaster, and I am happy to say that my grasping reflex was up to the challenge. I finally came up out of what felt like being in the middle of a washing machine with one hand still hanging on to that chicken line and I have never been the same since.

STATEMENT OF JUNE VIAVANT, REPRESENTING THE SIERRA CLUB

My name is June Viavant, and I am testifying for the Sierra Club as a member of the board of directors.

Senator Moss, the Sierra Club is immensely pleased and immensely grateful to you for submitting this bill. We would consider it a total anomaly that a State with such an abundance of good exciting runnable rivers should not have a single wild river except for the fact that some of our best rivers are already inside national parks or monuments. Nevertheless, we in the Sierra Club consider this a very significant bill and hope that a companion bill will soon be introduced in the House.

We also hope that other presently wild, but unprotected, stretches of river in our State will also receive this designation soon.

Granite Canyon, also known as Westwater Canyon, is one of the most exciting and one of the more scenic river runs that we have here in Utah. Funnel Falls, the famed Skull Rapid, Sock-it-to-Me Rapids, and Last Chance Rapids, give any river runner a good solid wetting and sure knowledge that he has been on a wild river. I would not trade anything for the wetting I got on my second ride through Sock-it-to-Me Rapids.

We would like to recommend inclusion of several side canyon tributaries to Granite or Westwater Canyon, specifically: The Little Dolores at approximately 10471½, a very lovely and totally remote side canyon where one can find evidence of the rapidly vanishing cougar;

the side canyon at Mile 1048, opposite Little Hole; and Marble Canyon, at approximately 1046. We are unaware of any development or use of these tributary canyons, and would like to recommend their inclusion as part of the wild rivers system.

We would like to take this opportunity to point out that Granite Canyon deserves greater protection than simply designation. Because it is such a short stretch of river, and because it is so easily accessible by a short stretch of dirt road from a main through highway, and with a very short shuttle between the beginning and the ending of the trip, and because other better known river runs are fast reaching or have already reached maximum carrying capacity, as certain parts of the Green River, which now carries more visitors than the Grand Canyon itself, we fear greatly increased visitation in this gem of a canyon. It is a very narrow canyon, with very few stretches where one can put ashore at all, and it cannot stand heavy human impact. For this reason, we would like to urge that the canyon be regulated as to the size of the group that is allowed in the canyon, the number of groups allowed in the canyon per day and the size of boat that should be allowed in the canyon.

As the basis of study, we recommend: size of groups—16 or less; number of groups per day—two; size of boat—no larger than a 10-man raft.

This kind of regulation will preserve the integrity of the canyon and allow river runners a real quality experience. Those of us who have been running rivers for even as short a time as I have, eight seasons, are painfully aware that as a river is increasingly used by large commercial operations, as has been Split Mountain, it becomes so glutted with boats and human beings as to have lost most of what it was we went there for in the first place.

Granite Canyon has not yet seen heavy use, and I submit that now is the time to establish regulations to keep this particular narrow short canyon for limited numbers of small groups. This may well mean that everyone who wants to go at a given time cannot be accommodated. Let us, nevertheless, have a few river runs where one is assured of a quality experience—the kind of experience that those of us on the rivers 5 or 6 years ago took for granted and which is now rapidly disappearing.

In setting this limited numbers that may go through the canyon, noncommercial trips should be given a definite share or percent of the quota. If we do not reserve part of the total quota for noncommercial use, the commercial operators will apply for permits long in advance whether or not there is a call for a trip on a specific date, and the small family or club group will have lost its chance for this challenging and unique experience.

In conclusion, we urge passage of this bill with the addition of the three side canyons and with study for regulating the number of river runners in the canyon at any one time and the size of craft that may be used in the canyon.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, June. I enjoyed your description of the Sock-it-to-Me Rapids. And this is a rather exciting run, this area. It certainly has some excellent rapids in it. These side canyons that you described, none of them have streams in them, but they lead right off of the main gorge; is that right?

Mrs. VIAVANT. I believe they are flowing part of the year, Senator Moss.

Senator MOSS. I see. We certainly could look into that. I hadn't considered it and it is a good idea to preserve the side canyons, too, as long as—

Mrs. VIAVANT. That sometimes is an important—

Senator MOSS (continuing). We are dealing with the river. Yes.

Mrs. VIAVANT (continuing). Part of the river experience is the exploration.

Senator MOSS. And what you say about the use is something that does give us great concern if we get vast numbers of people coming in there. They could, of course, change it from a wild river to a tame one just by bodies. So I do appreciate your testimony, and from a firsthand river runner.

Next we will have Mr. Dave Raskin, Dave, will you come forward please, representing the Wasatch Mountain Club.

STATEMENT OF DAVID C. RASKIN, PH. D., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. RASKIN. Thank you, Senator Moss.

My name is David C. Raskin, and I am here representing the Wasatch Mountain Club, an outings and conservation organization which has been in existence for over 50 years in Utah. The club makes many river trips on wild and scenic rivers such as Granite Canyon, and typically runs that particular stretch at least twice every season. We strongly endorse Senator Moss' bill, S. 2901, to designate 13½ miles of Granite Canyon on the Colorado River as a wild river.

My wife and I are fortunate to have had the experience of making two trips by raft down this magnificent stretch of beautiful and exciting river. Although it is a relatively short stretch of the Colorado River, it is one of the most exciting and fun-filled trips we have had. The beautiful canyon is filled with challenging rapids such as Sock-it-to-Me, Wild Horse, Marble Canyon, Funnel Falls, Skull, and Last Chance. There are a number of very interesting and scenic side canyons along the river. The area also sustains interesting wildlife such as cougars, deer, Canadian geese, snow egrets, great blue herons, and golden eagles.

Granite Canyon is an excellent example of our dwindling heritage of white water rivers which provide adventure, challenge, solitude, and unsurpassed scenery. In recent years we have witnessed the progressive destruction of our free-flowing rivers by the building of numerous dams and reservoirs. However, Utah still possesses much of the finest remaining stretches of wild rivers which are in great need of protection. Granite Canyon is one of these. Although Utah has more de facto wilderness and wild river than almost any other area, we have yet to place a single acre in the national wilderness preservation system and a single mile of river in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

In addition to the main canyon of the river, there are several side canyons which all should be protected from the intrusion of development. And these are the same ones that June mentioned just before me. Marble Canyon at Mile 1046, Little Dolores Canyon at Mile 1047½, and Little Hole at Mile 1048¼, should be included in the lands pro-

tected under this legislation. These are beautiful canyons which offer interesting side trips.

In establishing Granite Canyon as a wild river, it must be recognized that overuse of this resource is imminent. This is a narrow canyon with few camping spots. If too many people are brought in by commercial river outfitters in numerous, large parties, the quality of the experience would be severely degraded and the canyon bottom may be seriously disturbed. Therefore, I recommend that commercial trips be limited in size to a maximum of 20 persons per trip, and that commercial outfitters be limited in the number of people they can take down the river in any month. Certainly, the quotas of 500 people per outfitter per year which are allowed in Cataract Canyon and Grand Canyon are excessive, leading to over 10,000 visitors per year on the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon. We must establish much lower limits on the number of people using Granite Canyon on commercial river trips. And I might add in total also.

We haven't really had the opportunity to work out the details of this, but we are concerned about it and we feel that the management agency, such as the Bureau of Land Management, should be given the opportunity to really work out a detailed plan and a means of controlling the numbers of people that are using the canyon so that the quality of experience can be maintained. We would very much like to see the BLM have the resources necessary to do this kind of a job.

In summary, I wish to again commend Senator Moss for the interest he has shown by personally running the river and hiking the area. If we had more elected representatives like Senator Moss, who would get out and see these areas in their natural state, we would do a better job of preserving our heritage for future generations.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Dave. It is a very good statement. And I appreciate your evaluation of the river.

You confirm the recommendation that June has made for the Sierra The Wasatch Mountain Club would like those same three side canyons.

Mr. Kapaloski, do you have the Governor's statement now? We will be glad to have that if you would like to come forward and read the statement of the Governor.

Mr. KAPALOSKI. Thank you, Senator. The Governor again is tied up with crucial duties of the day, so I will read this statement, being that of the Governor.

STATEMENT OF HON. CALVIN L. RAMPTON, GOVERNOR, STATE OF UTAH

It is well known that the demand for recreation opportunities of many types is rapidly growing. A major category reflects the desires of a growing segment of the Nation's population to participate in the experience of the out-of-doors unhindered and unspoiled. In line with this, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act preserves portions of various waterways in the country in a pristine condition. It is gratifying that a segment of the Colorado River in Utah is now proposed to be brought under the protection offered by this act.

In recognition of the fact that increased use of fragile natural areas at times results in environmental degradation, and further, that this

segment of the Colorado is considered by many to be a unique natural resource, the Utah State government is happy to express support for Senate bill 2901 as an amendment to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Although support for this action is unqualified, it is the Utah State government's position that two points should be included in the bill in addition to the description of the river segment which it already contained.

First, it would seem appropriate that consideration be given to the administration of the river to insure an equitable pattern of opportunity for use be maintained between private and commercial users. This reiterates the points that have been brought up before. Access and use of this area should be such that both opportunities of commercial enterprise and free public use be compatible. Overuse of wild rivers by either parties can destroy the original values for which this bill intends to protect. Second, the legislation should provide the means by which the administering agency, in this case, probably BLM, of this area might properly be funded to insure such management.

Finally, may I add that the evidence and record of the four hearings held in Utah this week, SB 1144, SB 2762, SB 3466, and SB 2901, are illustrations of the almost unbelievable variety of Utah's natural heritage. These hearings are also a clear indication of the critical need for meaningful dialog between all interests to insure the best quality of life possible, economically and environmentally, for the citizens of Utah and her many visitors.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Kapaloski. We appreciate that. The Governor has testified either in person or by sending his statement to every one of our hearings this week, and he has supported the bills that have been presented. So I think it speaks well for his interest and concern in preserving our beautiful areas in the State and preserving their destruction by pollution or overuse.

Our next witness will be Peter Viavant. Peter, will you come forward, please. We are glad to have you. You're a river runner, too.

MR. VIAVANT. That is right. My mother has already given away about half of my statement but—

Senator Moss. Well, you give it your own emphasis, Peter.

STATEMENT OF PETER VIAVANT

MR. VIAVANT. My name is Peter Viavant, and I have been on three, only three river trips so far but I plan to go on many more. As mother said, our family enjoys river trips so much that we have bought two boats in order to be able to arrange our own trips. There are also many people who enjoy taking trips organized by commercial river runners. Few, if any, of these people would enjoy a trip down the Jordan River, which is somewhat polluted and also has lots of development on the banks as well as having no scenery and very few or no rapids.

Therefore, I think that some rivers, beautiful, wild, and undeveloped along the banks, unpolluted, and unimpeded by dams, should be set aside for the growing number of people who do appreciate and enjoy floating them. Westwater or Granite Canyon is one such section of unspoiled river, and I would like it protected as a wild river in order that it remain unspoiled so that I and others can enjoy it in the future.

Senator Moss. Very well. One of your three trips was in Granite Canyon?

Mr. VIAVANT. No; that is why I want to protect it.

Senator Moss. You are still waiting to go?

Mr. VIAVANT. Yes.

Senator Moss. Watch out for that Sock-it-to-Me Rapids.

Mr. VIAVANT. I will.

Senator Moss. Mrs. June Zonker for the Sierra Club. Do you want to make a statement?

Mrs. ZONKER. Well, I am June Zonker. I am not from the Sierra Club. I am just an interested party, and I don't have it written up.

Senator Moss. If you would care to make a statement, we would be glad to hear you, if you are interested. I made a mistake by saying Sierra Club.

Mrs. ZONKER. I am the Wasatch Mountain Club.

Senator Moss. Wasatch Mountain Club. Very good.

Mrs. ZONKER. Senator Moss.

Senator Moss. Since you have an interest let's hear what you have to say.

STATEMENT OF JUNE ZONKER, WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB

Mrs. ZONKER. Well, first of all, I certainly agree with the positions taken by Mr. Holladay and Mrs. Viavant and Mr. Raskin. First of all, I think the wilderness concept is something that I am extremely excited about, seeing that people are interested in this, in preserving the wilderness, and I think you have taken a lead in trying to protect some of these areas that I think need protecting.

And some people say to me, well, who needs wilderness? Well, I think some people don't realize now—for example, 3 years ago I didn't know what a wilderness was. I grew up in the farmlands of Kansas and had lived in Cleveland, Ohio, and didn't even realize what the wilderness experience could do to a person. So I think if some of these areas now could be preserved, and people right now that may not realize the value of the experience will probably get with it.

Now, as far as the Westwater Canyon is concerned, I am a river rat with the Wasatch Mountain Club and I have gone through that canyon twice, and it really truly is a beautiful place. I think, it is so, the canyon walls are so narrow, and once you are in it, you are in it. You don't—it is not a matter of getting out and scouting all the rapids. Once you get past that one sandbar, as I remember, you are in it, and you just more or less have to read the river as you go, and the rapids are exciting. I didn't have any trouble with Sock-it-to-Me, but Skull Rapids got me. But it was a tremendous experience.

So I would just like to go on record and say that I would recommend that this Colorado River through Westwater Canyon, and these areas, be protected by such an act as you are proposing.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, June. Well, we've got another rapid now that is a good one, and that is the Skull.

And Mrs. Kif Squire.

Mrs. SQUIRE. Yes; I just simply would like to endorse these other statements by the Mountain Club and the Sierra Club and submit a written statement later.

Senator Moss. You may do that later. In fact, any of the witnesses who would like to put in any further statement in writing amplifying what they have said here today will be given an opportunity to do that within the next 10 days. You can send the written statement to me, or send it to the committee, the Interior Insular Affairs Committee, and it will be placed in the record.

I have the names of some other possible witnesses here. Dr. Giddings didn't get here.

Bob Everson, is he here?

(Mr. Everson submitted his statement and it will appear at this point in the record.)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. EVERSON, PH. D., UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

This statement concerning Bill S. 2901 to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating Westwater Canyon of the Colorado River as a component of the national wild and scenic river system is respectfully submitted to the Honorable Senator Frank E. Moss by Robert A. Everson, Boating Director of the Wasatch Mountain Club, speaking here as a private citizen.

I strongly endorse Senator Moss' bill S. 2901 to include Westwater Canyon in the wild and scenic rivers system, and I highly commend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for the foresight in the preservation of these waterways which might and probably would eventually be lost to commercial or private encroachment and pollution.

I am very familiar with this stretch of river having made the trip several times by rubber raft, and, in fact, next week I will lead a river trip through the canyon. Westwater is well deserving to be included in the wild and scenic river system, for the Colorado River cuts through formations etching for the first time the deep canyons which are a prelude to Glen Canyon (now lost and under Lake Powell) and the Grand Canyon. Where the water has cut through the Schist formation the hard rock has been polished to shiny black luster, and because of the steepness of the walls, the hardness of the rock and lack of naturally-formed inner gorge plateaus and beaches, the only way this unique canyon may be seen is by boat or from the rim. This is particularly true at Skull Rapids where the entire Colorado is forced through a gorge scarcely forty to fifty feet wide.

To include Westwater Canyon as a wild river thus excluding motor-driven craft from the river is in keeping with the natural ruggedness of the canyon. Due to the increase in interest river running it is also suggested that in order to protect the canyon from overcrowding and litter limitations be imposed on the number of persons on the river at one time. This should apply to both commercial and private parties.

Senator Moss. Jim Burn, is Jim Burn here, or Walt Stephens?

Are there any others who have planned to testify or wanted to testify on this bill? Yes; come forward, please.

Mr. CRUMBO. Senator, I would just like to amplify what Mr. Holladay said.

I am a boatman for Holiday River Expeditions.

Senator Moss. A good boatman, too.

STATEMENT OF KIM CRUMBO, FOR HOLIDAY RIVER EXPEDITIONS

Mr. CRUMBO. I would just like to emphasize these side canyons mentioned, you know. Little Hole, Little Dolores, and Marble Canyon, for example, are ones I have personally explored and I really feel that they should be given careful consideration and included as part of the wilderness area of Granite Canyon. That is all I want to say.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Kim. We appreciate that. We know how much you enjoy running on the river, too. Personal experience of observing you.

STATEMENT OF ALICE KAYE TASSAINER

I wish to state my support of S. 2901, a bill to include Westwater Canyon of the Colorado River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Westwater Canyon is a unique area, providing scenic enjoyment as well as unmatched excitement for people who enjoy running rivers. This is a growing form of recreation. I think the Westwater Canyon area should be protected for the enjoyment of future generations.

Senator Moss. Well, we have, it looks as though we have had all positive opinions on this section of the river, and I share that myself, so I am glad to have a record of it.

As I indicated before, this matter will now be transferred to Washington. We hopefully can mark up the bill and get it on the floor. I think it is of paramount importance myself to set aside this section of the river as a wild river and perhaps with the experience of doing that, maybe we will see fit to try to protect some other sections of our rivers that are not protected now.

As it was pointed out, the ones that are within a national park or a national monument already receive protection and supervision. But there are areas such as this Granite Canyon area, that deserve special attention before something encroaches on them and destroys the beauty and the outdoor experience that one can have floating on the river.

I guess that completes our hearing on this matter, unless there is someone that has been overlooked. I appreciate your coming.

Oh, yes.

Mr. MEYERS. Senator, I am late getting here, but——

Senator Moss. Would you give your name, please?

Mr. MEYERS. Floyd Meyers.

Senator Moss. Yes.

Mr. MEYERS. You know me. What I come for, is on this Lone Peak deal on this wilderness, Salt Lake, you know.

Senator Moss. Oh, the Lone Peak.

Mr. MEYERS. Yes.

Senator Moss. Oh, yes. We held the hearing on that this morning.

Mr. MEYERS. Yes; but I didn't understand. I thought maybe I could bring this up after you had finished with this other business.

Senator Moss. Well, do you have statement prepared in writing?

Mr. MEYERS. I had one, but I left it in my car. But I can tell you in just a minute and send one back. What I am interested mostly in is this patented mining property we have in there, and I tried to get ahold of somebody that knew something about it. And I happened to be coming in today and I thought I better come in for a minute.

What did they come up with? Is that already a bill now, or is this——

Senator Moss. No; we were just having the hearing this morning, and it will be some time yet, of course, before any final action can be taken. The boundaries of the wilderness area around Lone Peak that are suggested in the bill exclude any patented mining property. They are kept within those boundaries. If the decision were made to include the patented property, the Federal Government would have to acquire it, because they could not take away from you your right to use the property, you see.

Mr. MEYERS. I thought you would protect us on that.

Senator Moss. Yes; that is right. If any of that is included, then you would have to be paid its full value.

Mr. MEYERS. Some of that value on that stuff is really up a ways from what we had to pay for it.

Senator Moss. Well, at the present time, apparently none of it will be included, but if it is, then they will be in touch with you and negotiate with you on the purchase of it.

Mr. MEYERS. Yes; I was up in the old Pittsburgh. You know, you have been up there.

Senator Moss. Yes; I know the area.

Mr. MEYERS. You know where all ours is from Nevada to here.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

Mr. MEYERS. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Moss. Yes; I think that is a good idea. It has been suggested that perhaps we ought to include in the record as part of the record Public Law 90-542, which is the Wild and Scenic Rivers System Act, and then people reading the transcript can readily refer to it and find out what exactly will be the regulation on this section of the river if it is included in the system. Thank you, Mr. Ward.

(The document referred to follows:)



Public Law 90-542
90th Congress, S. 119
October 2, 1968

An Act

To provide for a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) this Act may be cited as the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act".

Wild and Scenic
Rivers Act.

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Congress declares that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes.

(c) The purpose of this Act is to implement this policy by instituting a national wild and scenic rivers system, by designating the initial components of that system, and by prescribing the methods by which and standards according to which additional components may be added to the system from time to time.

SEC. 2. (a) The national wild and scenic rivers system shall comprise rivers (i) that are authorized for inclusion therein by Act of Congress, or (ii) that are designated as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by or pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State or States through which they flow, that are to be permanently administered as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by an agency or political subdivision of the State or States concerned without expense to the United States, that are found by the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of the Governor of the State or the Governors of the States concerned, or a person or persons thereunto duly appointed by him or them, to meet the criteria established in this Act and such criteria supplementary thereto as he may prescribe, and that are approved by him for inclusion in the system, including, upon application of the Governor of the State concerned, the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Maine, and that segment of the Wolf River, Wisconsin, which flows through Langlade County.

National wild
and scenic
rivers system.

82 STAT. 906
82 STAT. 907

(b) A wild, scenic or recreational river area eligible to be included in the system is a free-flowing stream and the related adjacent land area that possesses one or more of the values referred to in section 1, subsection (b) of this Act. Every wild, scenic or recreational river in its free-flowing condition, or upon restoration to this condition, shall be considered eligible for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system and, if included, shall be classified, designated, and administered as one of the following:

Eligibility
for inclusion.

(1) Wild river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

(2) Scenic river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

(3) Recreational river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some

National wild
and scenic
rivers.

development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

SEC. 3 (a) The following rivers and the land adjacent thereto are hereby designated as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system:

(1) CLEARWATER, MIDDLE FORK, IDAHO.—The Middle Fork from the town of Kooskia upstream to the town of Lowell; the Lochsa River from its junction with the Selway at Lowell forming the Middle Fork, upstream to the Powell Ranger Station; and the Selway River from Lowell upstream to its origin; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) ELEVEN POINT, MISSOURI.—The segment of the river extending downstream from Thomasville to State Highway 142; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) FEATHER, CALIFORNIA.—The entire Middle Fork; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) RIO GRANDE, NEW MEXICO.—The segment extending from the Colorado State line downstream to the State Highway 96 crossing, and the lower four miles of the Red River; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) ROGUE, OREGON.—The segment of the river extending from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge; to be administered by agencies of the Departments of the Interior or Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of said Departments or as directed by the President.

(6) SAINT CROIX, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.—The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the dam near Gordon, Wisconsin, and its tributary, the Namekagon, from Lake Namekagon downstream to its confluence with the Saint Croix; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That except as may be required in connection with items (a) and (b) of this paragraph, no funds available to carry out the provisions of this Act may be expended for the acquisition or development of lands in connection with, or for administration under this Act of, that portion of the Saint Croix River between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the upstream end of Big Island in Wisconsin, until sixty days after the date on which the Secretary has transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives a proposed cooperative agreement between the Northern States Power Company and the United States (a) whereby the company agrees to convey to the United States, without charge, appropriate interests in certain of its lands between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the upstream end of Big Island in Wisconsin, including the company's right, title, and interest to approximately one hundred acres per mile, and (b) providing for the use and development of other lands and interests in land retained by the company between said points adjacent to the river in a manner which shall complement and not be inconsistent with the purposes for which the lands and interests in land donated by the company are administered under this Act. Said agreement may also include provision for State or local governmental participation as authorized under subsection (e) of section 10 of this Act.

(7) SALMON, MIDDLE FORK, IDAHO.—From its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(8) WOLF, WISCONSIN.—From the Langlade-Menominee County line downstream to Keshena Falls; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The agency charged with the administration of each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated by subsection

82 STAT. 907

82 STAT. 908.

October 2, 1968

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Pub. Law 90-542

(a) of this section shall, within one year from the date of this Act, establish detailed boundaries therefor (which boundaries shall include an average of not more than three hundred and twenty acres per mile on both sides of the river); determine which of the classes outlined in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act best fit the river or its various segments; and prepare a plan for necessary developments in connection with its administration in accordance with such classification. Said boundaries, classification, and development plans shall be published in the Federal Register and shall not become effective until ninety days after they have been forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Publication in
Federal Register.

82 STAT. 908

82 STAT. 909

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture or, in appropriate cases, the two Secretaries jointly shall study and from time to time submit to the President and the Congress proposals for the addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system of rivers which are designated herein or hereafter by the Congress as potential additions to such system; which, in his or their judgment, fall within one or more of the classes set out in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act; and which are proposed to be administered, wholly or partially, by an agency of the United States. Every such study and plan shall be coordinated with any water resources planning involving the same river which is being conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.).

Each proposal shall be accompanied by a report, including maps and illustrations, showing among other things the area included within the proposal; the characteristics which make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of landownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the Federal agency (which in the case of a river which is wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture) by which it is proposed the area be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that administration, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area as a component of the system. Each such report shall be printed as a Senate or House document.

Report, maps,
etc.

(b) Before submitting any such report to the President and the Congress, copies of the proposed report shall, unless it was prepared jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, and to the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and, unless the lands proposed to be included in the area are already owned by the United States or have already been authorized for acquisition by Act of Congress, the Governor of the State or States in which they are located or an officer designated by the Governor to receive the same. Any recommendations or comments on the proposal which the said officials furnish the Secretary or Secretaries who prepared the report within ninety days of the date on which the report is submitted to them, together with the Secretary's or Secretaries' comments thereon, shall be included with the transmittal to the President and the Congress. No river or portion of any river shall be added to the national wild and scenic rivers system subsequent to enactment of this Act until the close of the next full session of the State legislature, or legislatures in case more than one

Printing as
Senate or
House document.

State is involved, which begins following the submission of any recommendation to the President with respect to such addition as herein provided.

(c) Before approving or disapproving for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system any river designated as a wild, scenic or recreational river by or pursuant to an act of a State legislature, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit the proposal to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and shall evaluate and give due weight to any recommendations or comments which the said officials furnish him within ninety days of the date on which it is submitted to them. If he approves the proposed inclusion, he shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register.

Publication in
Federal Register.

Potential
additions.
Designation.

Sec. 5. (a) The following rivers are hereby designated for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system:

- (1) Allegheny, Pennsylvania: The segment from its mouth to the town of East Brady, Pennsylvania.
- (2) Bruneau, Idaho: The entire main stem.
- (3) Buffalo, Tennessee: The entire river.
- (4) Chattooga, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia: The entire river.
- (5) Clarion, Pennsylvania: The segment between Ridgway and its confluence with the Allegheny River.
- (6) Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York: The segment from Hancock, New York, to Matamoras, Pennsylvania.
- (7) Flathead, Montana: The North Fork from the Canadian border downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork; the Middle Fork from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork; and the South Fork from its origin to Hungry Horse Reservoir.
- (8) Gasconade, Missouri: The entire river.
- (9) Illinois, Oregon: The entire river.
- (10) Little Beaver, Ohio: The segment of the North and Middle Forks of the Little Beaver River in Columbiana County from a point in the vicinity of Negly and Elkton, Ohio, downstream to a point in the vicinity of East Liverpool, Ohio.
- (11) Little Miami, Ohio: That segment of the main stem of the river, exclusive of its tributaries, from a point at the Warren-Clermont County line at Loveland, Ohio, upstream to the sources of Little Miami including North Fork.
- (12) Maumee, Ohio and Indiana: The main stem from Perrysburg, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, exclusive of its tributaries in Ohio and inclusive of its tributaries in Indiana.
- (13) Missouri, Montana: The segment between Fort Benton and Ryan Island.
- (14) Moyie, Idaho: The segment from the Canadian border to its confluence with the Kootenai River.
- (15) Obed, Tennessee: The entire river and its tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddys Creek.
- (16) Penobscot, Maine: Its east and west branches.
- (17) Pere Marquette, Michigan: The entire river.
- (18) Pine Creek, Pennsylvania: The segment from Ansonia to Waterville.
- (19) Priest, Idaho: The entire main stem.
- (20) Rio Grande, Texas: The portion of the river between the west boundary of Hudspeth County and the east boundary of Terrell County on the United States side of the river: *Provided*, That before undertaking any study of this potential scenic river, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine, through the channels of appropriate

executive agencies, that Mexico has no objection to its being included among the studies authorized by this Act.

(21) Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin: The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls and its confluence with the Mississippi River.

(22) Saint Joe, Idaho: The entire main stem.

(23) Salmon, Idaho: The segment from the town of North Fork to its confluence with the Snake River.

(24) Skagit, Washington: The segment from the town of Mount Vernon to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek; the Cascade River between its mouth and the junction of its North and South Forks; the South Fork to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; the Suiattle River from its mouth to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary at Milk Creek; the Sauk River from its mouth to its junction with Elliott Creek; the North Fork of the Sauk River from its junction with the South Fork of the Sauk to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary.

(25) Suwannee, Georgia and Florida: The entire river from its source in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia to the gulf and the outlying Ichetucknee Springs, Florida.

(26) Upper Iowa, Iowa: The entire river.

(27) Youghiogheny, Maryland and Pennsylvania: The segment from Oakland, Maryland, to the Youghiogheny Reservoir, and from the Youghiogheny Dam downstream to the town of Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture shall proceed as expeditiously as possible to study each of the rivers named in subsection (a) of this section in order to determine whether it should be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Such studies shall be completed and reports made thereon to the President and the Congress, as provided in section 4 of this Act, within ten years from the date of this Act: *Provided, however*, That with respect to the Suwannee River, Georgia and Florida, and the Upper Iowa River, Iowa, such study shall be completed and reports made thereon to the President and the Congress, as provided in section 4 of this Act, within two years from the date of enactment of this Act. In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to those rivers with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render them unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Studies.

(c) The study of any of said rivers shall be pursued in as close cooperation with appropriate agencies of the affected State and its political subdivisions as possible, shall be carried on jointly with such agencies if request for such joint study is made by the State, and shall include a determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river should it be proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(d) In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make specific studies and investigations to determine which additional wild, scenic and recreational river areas within the United States shall be evaluated in planning reports by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved.

Land acquisition. SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act, or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress, which is administered by him, but he shall not acquire fee title to an average of more than 100 acres per mile on both sides of the river. Lands owned by a State may be acquired only by donation, and lands owned by an Indian tribe or a political subdivision of a State may not be acquired without the consent of the appropriate governing body thereof as long as the Indian tribe or political subdivision is following a plan for management and protection of the lands which the Secretary finds protects the land and assures its use for purposes consistent with this Act. Money appropriated for Federal purposes from the land and water conservation fund shall, without prejudice to the use of appropriations from other sources, be available to Federal departments and agencies for the acquisition of property for the purposes of this Act.

(b) If 50 per centum or more of the entire acreage within a federally administered wild, scenic or recreational river area is owned by the United States, by the State or States within which it lies, or by political subdivisions of those States, neither Secretary shall acquire fee title to any lands by condemnation under authority of this Act. Nothing contained in this section, however, shall preclude the use of condemnation when necessary to clear title or to acquire scenic easements or such other easements as are reasonably necessary to give the public access to the river and to permit its members to traverse the length of the area or of selected segments thereof.

(c) Neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Secretary of Agriculture may acquire lands by condemnation, for the purpose of including such lands in any national wild, scenic or recreational river area, if such lands are located within any incorporated city, village, or borough which has in force and applicable to such lands a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance that conforms with the purposes of this Act. In order to carry out the provisions of this subsection the appropriate Secretary shall issue guidelines, specifying standards for local zoning ordinances, which are consistent with the purposes of this Act. The standards specified in such guidelines shall have the object of (A) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses other than commercial or industrial uses which are consistent with the purposes of this Act, and (B) the protection of the bank lands by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements on development.

(d) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept title to non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress and, in exchange therefor, convey to the grantor any federally owned property which is under his jurisdiction within the State in which the component lies and which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

(e) The head of any Federal department or agency having administrative jurisdiction over any lands or interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress is authorized to transfer to the appropriate secretary jurisdic-

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tion over such lands for administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Lands acquired by or transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of this Act within or adjacent to a national forest shall upon such acquisition or transfer become national forest lands.

(f) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept donations of lands and interests in land, funds, and other property for use in connection with his administration of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(g) (1) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as "owner") of improved property on the date of its acquisition, may retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his spouse, or the death of either or both of them. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The appropriate Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(2) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to termination whenever the appropriate Secretary is given reasonable cause to find that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner which conflicts with the purposes of this Act. In the event of such a finding, the Secretary shall tender to the holder of that right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination. Such right of use or occupancy shall terminate by operation of law upon tender of the fair market price.

(3) The term "improved property", as used in this Act, means a detached, one-family dwelling (hereinafter referred to as "dwelling"), the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the appropriate Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

SEC. 7. (a) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), on or directly affecting any river which is designated in section 3 of this Act as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system or which is hereafter designated for inclusion in that system, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration. Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area on the date of approval of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall recommend authorization of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration, or request appropriations to begin

Right of use
and occupancy.

"Improved
property."

Water resources
projects.
Restrictions.

construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in advance, and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

(b) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act, as amended, on or directly affecting any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river might be designated, as determined by the Secretary responsible for its study or approval—

(i) during the five-year period following enactment of this Act unless, prior to the expiration of said period, the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, on the basis of study, conclude that such river should not be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system and publish notice to that effect in the Federal Register, and

(ii) during such additional period thereafter as, in the case of any river which is recommended to the President and the Congress for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system, is necessary for congressional consideration thereof or, in the case of any river recommended to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system under section 2(a) (ii) of this Act, is necessary for the Secretary's consideration thereof, which additional period, however, shall not exceed three years in the first case and one year in the second.

Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a potential wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the potential wild, scenic or recreational river area on the date of approval of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall, during the periods hereinbefore specified, recommend authorization of any water resources project on any such river or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in advance of doing so and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

(c) The Federal Power Commission and all other Federal agencies shall, promptly upon enactment of this Act, inform the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, of any proceedings, studies, or other activities within their jurisdiction which are now in progress and which affect or may affect any of the rivers specified in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act. They shall likewise inform him of any such proceedings, studies, or other activities which are hereafter commenced or resumed before they are commenced or resumed.

49 Stat. 863.
16 USC 791a.

Publication
in Federal
Register.

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(d) Nothing in this section with respect to the making of a loan or grant shall apply to grants made under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897; 16 U.S.C. 4601-5 et seq.).

SEC. 8. (a) All public lands within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system which is designated in section 3 of this Act or which is hereafter designated for inclusion in that system are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States.

(b) All public lands which constitute the bed or bank, or are within one-quarter mile of the bank, of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States for the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b), of this Act.

SEC. 9. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the applicability of the United States mining and mineral leasing laws within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system except that—

Mining and
mineral leas-
ing laws.

(i) all prospecting, mining operations, and other activities on mining claims which, in the case of a component of the system designated in section 3 of this Act, have not heretofore been perfected or which, in the case of a component hereafter designated pursuant to this Act or any other Act of Congress, are not perfected before its inclusion in the system and all mining operations and other activities under a mineral lease, license, or permit issued or renewed after inclusion of a component in the system shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior or, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to effectuate the purposes of this Act;

(ii) subject to valid existing rights, the perfection of, or issuance of a patent to, any mining claim affecting lands within the system shall confer or convey a right or title only to the mineral deposits and such rights only to the use of the surface and the surface resources as are reasonably required to carrying on prospecting or mining operations and are consistent with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior or, in the case of national forest lands, by the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(iii) subject to valid existing rights, the minerals in Federal lands which are part of the system and constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river designated a wild river under this Act or any subsequent Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto.

Regulations issued pursuant to paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this subsection shall, among other things, provide safeguards against pollution of the river involved and unnecessary impairment of the scenery within the component in question.

(b) The minerals in any Federal lands which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a) of this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws during the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b) of this Act. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to forbid prospecting or the issuance or leases, licenses, and permits under the mineral leasing laws subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior and, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture find appropriate to safeguard the area in the event it is subsequently included in the system.

82 STAT. 916

Administration.

SEC. 10. (a) Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development, based on the special attributes of the area.

(b) Any portion of a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is within the national wilderness preservation system, as established by or pursuant to the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C., ch. 23), shall be subject to the provisions of both the Wilderness Act and this Act with respect to preservation of such river and its immediate environment, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts the more restrictive provisions shall apply.

(c) Any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service shall become a part of the national park system, and any such component that is administered by the Secretary through the Fish and Wildlife Service shall become a part of the national wildlife refuge system. The lands involved shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and the Acts under which the national park system or national wildlife system, as the case may be, is administered, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts, the more restrictive provisions shall apply. The Secretary of the Interior, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, may utilize such general statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such general statutory authorities otherwise available to him for recreation and preservation purposes and for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system area, may utilize the general statutory authorities relating to the national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(e) The Federal agency charged with the administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system may enter into written cooperative agreements with the Governor of a State, the head of any State agency, or the appropriate official of a political subdivision of a State for State or local governmental participation in the administration of the component. The States and their political subdivisions shall be encouraged to cooperate in the planning and administration of components of the system which include or adjoin State- or county-owned lands.

SEC. 11. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall encourage and assist the States to consider, in formulating and carrying out their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financing assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), needs and opportunities for establishing State and local wild, scenic and recreational river areas. He shall also, in accordance with the authority contained in the Act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49), provide technic assistance and advice to, and cooperate with, States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including nonprofit organizations, with respect to establishing such wild, scenic and recreational river areas.

16 USC 1131
note.

Cooperative
agreements with
State or local
governments.

Assistance in
financing State
and local proj-
ects.

16 USC 4601-4
note.

16 USC 4601-
4601-3.

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82 STAT. 917

(b) The Secretaries of Agriculture and of Health, Education, and Welfare shall likewise, in accordance with the authority vested in them, assist, advise, and cooperate with State and local agencies and private interests with respect to establishing such wild, scenic and recreational river areas.

SEC. 12. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and heads of other Federal agencies shall review administrative and management policies, regulations, contracts, and plans affecting lands under their respective jurisdictions which include, border upon, or are adjacent to the rivers listed in subsection (a) of section 5 of this Act in order to determine what actions should be taken to protect such rivers during the period they are being considered for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system. Particular attention shall be given to scheduled timber harvesting, road construction, and similar activities which might be contrary to the purposes of this Act.

Administration
and management
policies.
Review.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to abrogate any existing rights, privileges, or contracts affecting Federal lands held by any private party without the consent of said party.

(c) The head of any agency administering a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with the appropriate State water pollution control agencies for the purpose of eliminating or diminishing the pollution of waters of the river.

SEC. 13. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the States with respect to fish and wildlife. Hunting and fishing shall be permitted on lands and waters administered as parts of the system under applicable State and Federal laws and regulations unless, in the case of hunting, those lands or waters are within a national park or monument. The administering Secretary may, however, designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting is permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and shall issue appropriate regulations after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State or States affected.

Fish and wild-
life.
Jurisdiction
under State
and Federal
laws.

(b) The jurisdiction of the States and the United States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be determined by established principles of law. Under the provisions of this Act, any taking by the United States of a water right which is vested under either State or Federal law at the time such river is included in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall entitle the owner thereof to just compensation. Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

Compensation
for water
rights.

(c) Designation of any stream or portion thereof as a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall not be construed as a reservation of the waters of such streams for purposes other than those specified in this Act, or in quantities greater than necessary to accomplish these purposes.

(d) The jurisdiction of the States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be unaffected by this Act to the extent that such jurisdiction may be exercised without impairing the purposes of this Act or its administration.

82 STAT. 917
82 STAT. 918

(e) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, interpret, modify, or be in conflict with any interstate compact made by any States which contain any portion of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall affect existing rights of any State, including the right of access, with respect to the beds of navigable streams, tributaries, or rivers (or segments thereof) located in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area.

82 STAT. 918.

Easements and
rights-of-way.

(g) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or through any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system in accordance with the laws applicable to the national park system and the national forest system, respectively: *Provided*, That any conditions precedent to granting such easements and rights-of-way shall be related to the policy and purpose of this Act.

Claim and allow-
ance as chari-
table contri-
bution or gift.
76 Stat. 1034.
68A Stat. 410.

SEC. 14. The claim and allowance of the value of an easement as a charitable contribution under section 170 of title 26, United States Code, or as a gift under section 2522 of said title shall constitute an agreement by the donor on behalf of himself, his heirs, and assigns that, if the terms of the instrument creating the easement are violated, the donee or the United States may acquire the servient estate at its fair market value as of the time the easement was donated minus the value of the easement claimed and allowed as a charitable contribution or gift.

Definitions.

SEC. 15. As used in this Act, the term—

(a) "River" means a flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes.

(b) "Free-flowing", as applied to any river or section of a river, means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(c) "Scenic easement" means the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) for the purpose of protecting the scenic view from the river, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement.

Appropriations.

SEC. 16. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$17,000,000, for the acquisition of lands and interests in land under the provisions of this Act.

Approved October 2, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1623 accompanying H. R. 18260 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs) and No. 1917 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 491 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 113 (1967): Aug. 8, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 114 (1968): July 15, Sept. 12, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H. R. 18260.

Sept. 25, House agreed to conference report.

Sept. 26, Senate agreed to conference report.

Senator Moss. That completes our hearing then, and we will now stand adjourned. Thank you all for coming.

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:)

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., August 3, 1972.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The American Mining Congress wishes to bring to your attention its views regarding S. 3466, a bill that would establish the Lone Peak Wilderness Area in Utah. A copy of this letter is being sent to all members of the Subcommittee on Public Lands including Chairman Jackson and Senator Allott.

The American Mining Congress supports the position taken by the U.S. Forest Service that S. 3466 not be enacted. The area under consideration is not classified as a National Forest Primitive Area and therefore is not subject to the intensive review procedures provided for under the Wilderness Act which include comprehensive mineral studies.

The American Mining Congress believes that wilderness should only be established after thorough study and review. Review procedures followed by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to making wilderness recommendations should include mineral studies by the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines so that Congress can have the benefit of professional technical advice as to the presence or absence of minerals in proposed wilderness areas. If the United States is to maintain a strong minerals position, large areas of public domain should not be withdrawn from exploration and development without a thorough assessment of mineral potential. In its recent report to the President and Congress, the Public Land Law Review Commission stated:

"In connection with consideration of statutory exclusion of mineral activity from designated public land areas, Federal agencies should make mineral examinations which will provide reliable information concerning their mineralization. Too often in the past exclusions have been accomplished with little or no knowledge of mineral values. Since it is often essential to act promptly in deciding whether mineral activity should be excluded, we urge dispatch in making these mineral surveys before an urgent situation arises."

The First Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior under the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 stated:

"Withdrawals of land available for prospecting and exploration may reduce the availability of supplies of mineral resources for the nation's future needs. Despite conflicts on land use overlaps, national interests insist that careful consideration be given to each such parcel with a view to allowing the opportunity to extract minerals for the national need. Adequate knowledge of the mineralization of such lands must be acquired promptly."

Because of the critical supply situation existing today in all areas of mineral resource supply and development, we would urge that careful consideration be given to all aspects of so-called wilderness areas utilization. Experts in mineral resources within the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Agriculture have alerted us repeatedly to the possible scarcity of all types of domestic mineral resources, with the attendant dependency on foreign sources, which in addition to undermining our national security could well cause dire economic consequences due to unfavorable balance of trade positions.

We would appreciate it if this letter were made part of the hearing record of S. 3466.

Sincerely,

W. HOWARD GRAY,
Chairman, AMC Public Lands Committee.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
UTAH COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH,
Provo, Utah, July 12, 1972.

HON. SENATOR FRANK E. MOSS,
*125 South State,
Salt Lake City, Utah.*

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: The Utah County Commission today passed a motion to support the Lone Peak Wilderness Area proposal as recommended by the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, and as contained in Senate Bill 3466. However, the Commission has certain reservations concerning an expanded Wilderness Area as proposed by the Lone Peak Committee, of the Wasatch Mountain Club, and the Sierra Club. This expanded Wilderness area incorporates approximately another 9,000 acres of the Unita National Forest, which principally contains Box Elder Peak and its slopes. In past years overgrazing, fires, and other activities have denuded substantial portions of this region resulting in gullying and erosion of the soil mantle, thereby reducing the regions hydrologic capability and increasing the potential for floods. Since then the Forest Service has taken action to prevent further erosion, to restore the lost soils and vegetation, and to protect the watershed.

After considering the Wilderness Act of 1964, and the nature of the Box Elder Peak area, the County Commissioner concluded that this area retain, at least for the present, its present status, and continued to be managed under multiple use management principles because of the limitations the Wilderness Act may place on the area to pursue proper and necessary conservation practices.

In summary, the Utah County Commission supports the creation of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area as recommended by the Forest Service, and described by the Senate Bill, but does not support the incorporation of an additional 9,000 acres south of Lone Peak, at least until more information about the area is available with respect to feasibility and compatibility with the Wilderness Area Concept. The County Commission feels that more information should be made available by the Forest Service and other agencies before the boundaries of a Wilderness Area are finalized.

Very truly yours,

VERL D. STONE, *Chairman.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
August 31, 1972.

SENATOR FRANK E. MOSS,
*Suite 3121, New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

SENATOR MOSS: People who love natural beauty and the feeling of freedom that an unspoiled wilderness imparts urge you to ask the Committee for Interior and Insular Affairs to direct the Forest Service to conduct the formal Wilderness Study which is necessary for inclusion of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

It is obvious from the numerous statements which have been made during previous hearings that many, many people favor such an action.

I dread the day, which seems to be coming all too fast, when we will drive up one of our nearby canyons and find it fenced and posted with "No Trespassing" signs. The canyons will then be available only to those who have the money to buy their own little piece of wilderness. It is sickening to hear people relish the idea of driving up into a canyon and spending the weekend in the climate-controlled atmosphere of a luxurious condominium. These are sad people, indeed, who will never know the joy of crisp night air, the smell of pine and hear the tumbling of a stream. Yet these are the kind of people who would take the joys of the wilderness away and commercialize them.

The wild areas are priceless and fragile. Please help us stop the relentless, disgusting "Progress" of development in the canyons. Because of the speed of development, I feel the "study area" should be as large as possible. It must include the Box Elder Area, Mary Ellen Gulch, American Fork Twins and White Pine Canyon, with the jeep road as formal boundary. We who love the wilderness understand the need for this area. I hope you will help us preserve it.

Thank you,

ALICE KAYE TASSAINER.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. EVERSON, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

I wish first to commend Senator Moss and his committee for conducting these hearings in a matter of environment and public interest which daily becomes more critical. I believe that the outcome of these hearings may serve as an example for a new trend for appreciation and care of undeveloped land and natural resources. Failure to meet this challenge will undoubtedly result in the eventual exploitation of this area for one venture or another and loss of another diminishing part of our already deprived wilderness resource. This has been time tested.

In general I support Senator Moss's Bill S3466 for an establishment of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area. However, I do feel that the boundaries set forth in this bill are too limiting for the potentialities of the area and considering the rate at which wilderness such as this is being lost. There are approximately 20,000 acres available for designation as wilderness, but S3466 would allow for only 13,000 acres, thereby protecting only 65% of the potential.

Very briefly the following areas are proposed for inclusion in the Lone Peak Wilderness: (1) White Pine Canyon to act as a buffer zone between the wilderness area and the encroachment of the commercial ski areas on the east. I am myself a skier and use these commercial areas quite often, however, I feel that there should be very real limits established for the expansion of these areas especially when this expansion is at the expense of the only diminishing wilderness in the area; (2) American Twin Fork Peaks, the highest peak dominating the eastern portion of the proposed wilderness. Any proposed restaurant or tram would certainly mar the wilderness from the surrounding areas as well as from highway view points. In addition, the high winter wind conditions and steepness of the icy slopes make this impractical for commercial ski development; and (3) Box Elder Peak—Flood management of this area for the protection and satisfaction of the citizens of the Provo valley could be managed in harmony with and in protection of the wilderness concept.

I strongly recommend that these inclusions be included and passed in the Lone Peak Wilderness plan. Any less I feel greatly limit the de facto wilderness as it stands and would allow for future extension of commercial interests at the expense of the land which we are losing. Without foresight into these dangers and without courage to act accordingly we are certainly guilty of the most obscene waste and are guilty of cheating ourselves and future generations. As the song says, "What the world needs now is love, sweet love. . . . Lord we don't need another mountain. There are mountains and hillsides enough to climb . . ." Perhaps we don't need another mountain, but we must love and protect the ones that remain, for without enough mountains and hillsides to climb and walk through and even just gaze upon we certainly cannot maintain a sane civilized society.

 STATEMENT OF GEORGE ALDERSON, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, FRIENDS OF THE EARTH,
ON S. 3466

I am George Alderson, Legislative Director of Friends of the Earth, an international organization of 27,000 members, committed to the preservation, restoration and more rational use of the earth. Our Washington office is at 620 C Street, S.E.

Friends of the Earth commends Senator Moss for his introduction of S. 3466, the bill to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness in Utah. It is vital to move ahead with wilderness proposals adjacent to our cities as rapidly as possible, because it is in such areas that the threat of mushrooming urban growth poses the greatest danger to the nation's wilderness resources. This is true in spite of the rather intensive wilderness use these areas already receive, in comparison to those areas more distant from cities. Even such thoroughly used lands can succumb to development unless we decide now to reserve them for wilderness purposes.

In the case of Lone Peak, the tract has another special value to the public, in that it includes parts of the main mountain vista enjoyed every day by citizens in Salt Lake City. This visual access is also an important use of wilderness, and it is a use that leaves no tracks and requires no development.

Friends of the Earth strongly supports S. 3466, and we recommend the following additions:

The western part of White Pine Fork should be included in the Wilderness. It needs the protection particularly because it is the most accessible wilderness

land in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Friends of the Earth also suggests that language be included in the Committee report directing the Forest Service to keep the eastern part of White Pine canyon in a wild state, without any structures.

The American Fork Twin Peaks should be included in the Wilderness. As one of the most striking mountain promontories in this part of the Wasatch Front, visible by most of the residents in the Salt Lake area, it should be one of our first priorities for protection against development. It also ties in with the White Pine Ford addition, because it is located at the head of White Pine.

Box Elder Peak should also be included in the Wilderness. The limited non-conforming uses that exist in the area as a result of soil conservation practices can be accepted in the same respect that many small lakes which serve as reservoirs in the High Uintas have been accepted by the Forest Service as a "grandfather" use.

Friends of the Earth commends the Subcommittee for taking up this important legislation, and we express the hope that, with the amendments suggested above, it will receive a favorable report.

JULY 12, 1972.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: Thank you for holding hearings in Salt Lake on the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area. While I was not able to testify at the hearings, I would like my views included in the hearing record.

I strongly urge that the boundaries be expanded to include the 7,000 acre additions proposed by the Wasatch Mountain Club. In particular the following should be included: (1) that area of White Pine Canyon west of the road, (2) Box Elder Peak and (3) the top of the American Fork Twins. I feel that private business interests and the Forest Service will conclude that areas excluded from wilderness designation are automatically available for commercial uses. These interests will rapidly move to establish themselves on the wilderness boundaries to preclude any future consideration of expansion of the wilderness. The larger wilderness area is desirable, I feel, and will prove to have been necessary and can always be reduced in size if this area proves essential. However, leveling of one of the Twin Peaks and slashing the runs through the woodlands is not easily reversible.

I want to single out Snowbird's position on the wilderness proposed as being particularly sophistic. The contention that an expanded Snowbird would take some pressure off a reduced wilderness area is contrary to Snowbird's demonstrated attitude. The two enclosed photos illustrate my point. The first photo is of a sign at the Snowbird entrance road, which reads "NO OVERNIGHT CAMPING" and the second photo is of a sign reading "POSITIVELY NO TRESPASSING" which applies to access to that area of the Snowbird development south of Little Cottonwood Creek.

Equally unsupportable is the contention that the existing Snowbird development was accomplished, at least in part, to benefit the people of Utah, with the implication that this has credited a moral obligation to allow Snowbird to gobble up additional public land at will. I believe the people have clearly demonstrated their desire for a larger wilderness, undecorated by train towers however aesthetic, rather than Snowbird brand of progress.

Again I urge you to fight for an expanded wilderness.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL ARMSTRONG.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, July 8, 1972.

HON. FRANK MOSS,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: In reference to the hearing held on July 7 concerning S. 3466 we strongly support the concept of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

However we strongly support the enlarged boundaries of at least the top 100 feet of American Fork Twins, the upper parts of White Pine Canyon, the eastern ridge of White Pine Canyon, and Box Elder Peak.

We understand that perhaps some of this area might be developed by the ski industry. However we maintain that with the great interest shown in cross

country skiing in recent years that the region does not need to be developed for or by the ski industry. The ski industry is already there. Furthermore we do not believe that one developer, no matter how ecological sound he may be, should determine the use of our mountains or control the use of our mountains.

Again we do not like to see Utah being developed for the benefit of the outsiders at the expense of the people who live here in the state. Perhaps development brings in revenue that is greatly needed. But sometimes the soul is more important than the revenue. And in this case the Wasatch Mountains are more important than revenue and are a part of the soul. And the wilderness concept will assure us that the soul will live.

Many people accuse the conservationists of locking up the land in wilderness. But is the wilderness locking up the land? Perhaps one should ask how many people drove to Yellowstone National Park a hundred years ago? Or even visited this park? A hundred years ago there were people with foresight. Today it seems that preservation for the future generations is no longer a consideration or a way of life, particularly in Utah. Everything must be developed immediately to the fullest extent. The shortest route to instant success must be taken.

We think that it is time for somebody to begin to change this attitude. Thus when you sponsor a bill for wilderness studies we look upon this as perhaps a change in attitude of the citizens of Utah.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

PETER HOVINGH.
MARGO HOVINGH.

DARBY, MONT., August 11, 1972.

HON. FRANK F. CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a professional forester and concerned citizen, I am opposed to the classification of any additional Wilderness. We are already aware that our National Forests won't stand the demands for outdoor recreation that will be required in the future. It is completely absurd to think of classifying additional Wilderness when the present and future needs are for intensively managed forests that meet a multitude of needs.

I have recently become aware of the Bill to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. It is my understanding that there have not even been adequate studies to determine the values of Wilderness or any other use. Therefore, I am opposed to any further consideration of SB 3466.

Sincerely,

LARRY B. BLASING.

FEDERAL TIMBER PURCHASERS ASSOCIATION,
Denver, Colo., August 7, 1972.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Federal Timber Purchasers Association, an organization of forest products companies almost entirely dependent on federal timberlands for their raw material supplies, is opposed to Senate Bill 3466 to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness Area in Utah for the following reasons:

1. The lands in the proposed Wilderness have not been studied for their Wilderness potential by the Forest Service, and the proposal has not been subjected to the normal review procedure established by the Wilderness Act. There has been no opportunity to determine what resources there are in the proposed Wilderness, or what alternatives might better serve the public; therefore, we have no choice other than to oppose the bill.

2. We believe the area is more suited to general recreation use than for Wilderness use. Senator Moss said in his remarks when he introduced the bill that the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness is "so close to city dwellers that it is within reach of everyone seeking a wilderness experience." This may be precisely the reason it should *not* be designated as Wilderness. If it is made Wilderness, the numbers of people visiting it must eventually be limited, or the Wilderness resource will be destroyed. If the city dwellers

are to use it, then improvements and management techniques not acceptable in classified Wilderness can be used to increase the human carrying capacity of the area.

Please insert this message in the record of the hearing on S. 3466.

Sincerely yours,

NICHOLAS J. KIRKMIRE,
Executive Vice President.

ALPINE CITY,
American Fork, Utah, July 10, 1972.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: Recently our Alpine City Council had the Lone Peak Wilderness proposal presented to us, by members of the Wasatch Mountain Club. They indicated that the bill you are proposing to Congress, did not include all of the area as outlined in their proposal literature, but they also indicated that you were working on the larger area. This would mean that the proposed boundary would be as close as $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to our city limits on the east.

Alpine City's main culinary water supply is very close to the forest boundary north east of the city. Lehi City and Alpine City have culinary water developments north of Alpine, part of which is in the proposed area. There is a definite need to have access to these areas as they now exist, and to be able to develop more water as the cities continue to grow. We would not be able at this time, to specify the exact areas we would need to reserve the right to develop water, as this will change as further studies are made of the area.

Both the Alpine City Council and Lehi City Council were present at this meeting, and it was felt that it would not be in the best interests of the cities to have this as proposed wilderness area.

As a matter of my own interest, would you tell me why we can't give the Lone Peak Vehicle Closure Act, adopted by the Wasatch National Forest on 8-16-1971, a chance to become effective and see if this won't do the job.

The Dry Creek area is accessible to motorized vehicles and it seems that it would restrict this area to hikers and horse riding only, while it presently serves all the people.

We feel like you do, that the Lone Peak area is a rugged and beautiful wilderness country, and that it should remain that way, but we feel the reason it is still a beautiful rugged area is because of the ruggedness of this mountain area. If there is danger of this "High" country changing, even with the Forest Service restrictions, then we should have some additional protection to guarantee its preservation, but it should not include the City's back yard, so to speak.

I would appreciate your reply and some literature on your proposed bill along with some information on the status of the proposed bill.

Respectfully yours,

KENT W. HANSEN, *City Councilman.*

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY,
Provo, Utah, July 12, 1972.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
*Federal Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah*

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I am writing you this letter out of concern as an avid outdoorsman, particularly, as a frequent back packer. My responsibilities at B.Y.U. involve both teaching and research. I am deeply involved in research with N.A.S.A. and find that the best means of relaxing from my busy schedule is by hiking into the back country of Utah. And what beautiful country it is!

Recently I had the privilege of hiking into the general area near Lone Peak. This is a particularly unique area because of its localized concentration of granite that is surrounded by the typical tallus that makes up a majority of our Utah mountains. I have had the opportunity several times of hiking into the High Sierras and to me the Lone Peak area compares very favorably in stark beauty.

My concern is that not enough of the region between American Fork and Little Cottonwood canyons will be set aside as a wilderness area. When you hike into this area you get the definite feeling that if a wilderness area is to consist of sufficiently varied terrain to allow hikers of all ranges of capabilities to come

into this region, then it would seem most appropriate to include most of the area between American Fork and Little Cottonwood canyons from west of Lone Peak to approximately Twin Peaks, and perhaps also some of the region south of the ridge even over to and including Mary Ellen Gulch.

The accessibility of this area makes it ideal for short 1-2 day hikes. If the wilderness area that is established is made too small, then it is clear that because of its accessibility and the accelerating interest in back packing it may soon become saturated with hikers and/or conflict between back packers and developers of the surrounding areas may develop.

A number of others in our department have also expressed concern of a similar nature. I urge you to exert your influence in the establishment of a wilderness area that will satisfy the needs of the hiker now and in the future.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS E. JONES, *Associate Professor.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *July 10, 1972.*

Senator FRANK E. MOSS.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I am writing you concerning the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area. First of all I would like to commend you for your efforts so far.

It seems the main issue concerning this wilderness area is whether White Pine Fork is to be included or not. It is my deepest feelings that this fork *should* be included in the wilderness area.

I am a skiing enthusiast and have been since I was 4½ years old. In spite of this I can see no need for any further development in Little Cottonwood Canyon. The state of Utah in my opinion has ample skiing facilities for the present and the future. And I really don't see that if White Pine were to be developed that it would bring very many more people to the canyon.

I've heard the Forest Service say that their job was to please the greatest number of people. But what I am wondering is how many letters have you received in favor of developing White Pine Fork? What I'm saying is that if you had a state wide vote there would probably be more people who want White Pine to be made into a ski area. But how many of these people really care enough to write a letter to express their feelings? In other words it is my feelings that these people don't really care much about it.

We have to look at the future, if in the future the need arose for more skiing areas we could always develop. But what if the need lessens? There's gonna be no moving them ski lifts.

So lets get on the stick and make the whole thing a wilderness area for years and years and generation to come.

Thank you for all your efforts.

Sincerely,

KIP SOLOMON.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *July 12, 1972.*

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: The area comprising the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness is probably the most beautiful alpine terrain in Utah. It matches such widely acclaimed areas as the Snowmass Wilderness of Colorado, the High Sierras of California and Mt. Ranier of Washington. However, while our *de facto* Lone Peak Wilderness matches these areas in alpine beauty, it is much smaller in total acreage.

At the recent Lone Peak Wilderness Hearing in Salt Lake City you heard eloquent testimony for the need of a full 20,000 acres for the proposed wilderness. I wish to support the request for a 20,000 acre Lone Peak Wilderness, and would like this letter entered into the official record.

Four days ago, I hiked up to Red Pine Lake with four children, ages 8 to 11. The hike took only 5 hours, round trip, but was one of the highlights of this summer's activities for these children. During our 5 hours on the mountain we met three groups, totalling about 15 people, who were spending the evening at the lake, and about 20 other people who were day-hiking. These numbers are important because they indicate the kind of use these mountains see. Further-

more, it is clear that this sort of use is increasing very rapidly, and that access to this region will soon be by reservation only. It will be a sad day when visitors to Utah can find peace and solitude in the Wasatch only if they've had the foresight to make reservations with the Forest Service.

As far as the general public is concerned, the most critical acreage of that which was omitted from the Forest Service recommendation, is the area from the Red Pine Ridge to the White Pine Road. This land receives heavy use as wilderness, both for summer hiking and winter ski- and snow-shoe touring. It is easily accessible to all, even families with small children. This area deserves full protection. I hope you see fit to include it in the Lone Peak Wilderness.

Respectfully submitted,

SHERMAN BLOOM, M.D.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY,
Denver, Colo., August 8, 1972.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 2901, to designate a segment of the Colorado River in Utah as a part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Wilderness Society supports this very worthwhile proposal.

The Wilderness Society is a national conservation organization of some 75,000 members who are primarily involved in educational programs to assist in the preservation of wilderness areas, wild rivers, and other types of natural areas on our federal lands.

We have felt for some time that certain reaches, as appropriate, of the Colorado River in Utah and Colorado should be given Wild and Scenic River status. This measure is a good start in the right direction. The corresponding segment of the Colorado River upstream in Colorado likewise should be given wild and scenic river consideration.

To date not a single mile of river in either Utah or Colorado is in the Wild and Scenic River System. Surely some of the few remaining reaches of rivers that are still substantially in their natural, free-flowing condition in these two states can and should be spared for their scenic, recreational, and other public purposes.

It is imperative, however, that steps be taken promptly to set aside these vanishing stretches of wild water before it is too late.

With kindest regards.

CLIFTON R. MERRITT,
Director of Field Services.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE ALDERSON, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, FRIENDS OF THE EARTH, ON S. 2901

I am George Alderson, Legislative Director of Friends of the Earth, an international organization of 27,000 members, committed to the preservation, restoration and more rational use of the earth. Our Washington office is at 620 C Street, S.E.

Friends of the Earth heartily supports S. 2901. It is important to act now, as Senator Moss so wisely proposes, to add Granite Canyon on the Colorado River to the Wild Rivers System. As experience has taught us, little-known rivers like this part of the Colorado have a way of coming to our attention only when they are threatened by some destructive development. In this case, we have the chance to act with foresight, before any such threats materialize.

Located near one of Utah's principal east-west routes, and near the tourist centers of southeastern Utah and western Colorado, Granite Canyon is well situated for public use. Friends of the Earth endorses the suggestions made at the field hearing by David Raskin, concerning placing a limit of 20 persons per river trip, and establishment of realistic outfitter quotas. We suggest that language concerning these limitations be included in the Committee report. It is appropriate to establish these limits at the outset, rather than to have to cut back on visitation later on.

Senator Frank E. Moss
New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Moss,

We wish to commend and urge your continued efforts on behalf of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area. We agree that in view of the position taken by the Forest Service the best alternative would be the institution of an official wilderness study over a period of 1 - 2 years.

There is in fact an advantage to this procedure; for it had been our fear that the rapid momentum generated by the initial proposal could well have become conducive to a minimal wilderness area, excluding all regions of any possible controversy before a proper study had been made. It is therefore to be hoped that this course will prevent any arbitrary action on the part of public or private interests from vitiating this vital cornerstone in Wasatch land management.

The details of greatest concern to us have been summarized in the enclosed supplement. Since a study entails no particular commitment as to final boundaries, we feel that the extended area supported by local conservation groups should comprise the minimum area to be considered. In fact, an excellent case can be made for including a substantial portion of the Major Evans - Mary Ellen Gulch region, as had been proposed in the initial brochure of the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee. There is no reason why the study should not consider the possibility of "putting to bed" some of the superfluous roads in this area and render it more suitable for wilderness status. In short, we urge you to consider in the legal description of the study area as much as possible of the existing de facto wilderness between Little Cottonwood and American Fork Canyons.

Our recommended inclusions to the original S3466 have been presented in detail to this committee and are summarized in the enclosure. Since only a study is now in the offing we believe that the reasons for this expanded area are stronger than ever. In particular, there should be no question of excluding the Box Elder area from such a study, since it would entail no loss in flexibility for possible flood control measures. We hope that you will press for an impartial examination of this question, so that in the event the outlook is favorable, nothing further will stand in the way of granting permanent protection to this region.

Regardless of the final outcome it seems to us that a two year delay in the possible development of White Pine Canyon and American Fork Twins is most reasonable in view of the important issues of balance in Little Cottonwood Canyon, and one should not hesitate to include them in the study area.

Also enclosed is a copy of the legal description of our proposal for S3466, which we regard as the nucleus for a Lone Peak Wilderness study area. In addition to this we would strongly recommend for study purposes all of the de facto wilderness to the east including the remainder of White Pine in Little Cottonwood Canyon and American Fork Canyon as far as Mary Ellen Gulch.

We are indebted to you for having taken up this worthy cause and wholeheartedly support whatever measures that are considered most appropriate for achieving the final ends.

Yours truly,

- ✓ Dennis Caldwell
for the Wasatch Mountain Club
2501 WALKER LANE, HOLLYOAK
- ✓ Harold B. Lamb MD
Utah Audubon Society
2604 EVERGREEN AVENUE
- Alexis Kelso
Salt Lake Grotto
National Speleological Society
1201 First Avenue
- ✓ Klaus C Raskin 1865 Herbert Ave
Vista Chapter, Sierra Club
- L. Willard Trismore
Mte Alpine Club - 504 7th AVE.
- ✓ Peter Thompson
ALPENSUCK CLUBS. 315 E. 2ND SO.
- Ded L. Wilson 2537 So. 1800E.
American Alpine Club
Utah Wildlife + Outdoor Recreation Fund
By F.H. Sullivan Jr. Pres
1883 So. 20 EAST

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT ON THE
LONE PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

Recently we have presented our views to this committee on the Lone Peak Wilderness and the dire need for an expanded boundary to maintain the threatened balance between developed and undeveloped watershed and recreational lands. We will not belabor the details of the three essential inclusions regarded necessary for a viable wilderness area.

(1) The Box Elder Area.

The western part of the region between Little Cottonwood and American Fork Canyons comprises some of Utah's choicest alpine terrain. If this state wishes to continue in its claims along with the other western states for wild, rugged, unblemished mountain areas, it is necessary to act resolutely in order to protect the remainder of this priceless heritage by including substantial, rather than minimal, acreage into the federal wilderness system. At present, there are no wilderness areas in Utah, and we are pleased over the efforts of Senator Moss and his committee to correct this oversight, secure in the knowledge that the pendulum will have to sweep through a bold arc before there can be any well-founded apprehension over the abuse of this legislation.

The Box Elder area is crucial for an effective wilderness. Already pressure is being put on the Forest Service to provide federal land for a ski complex here; not only would this greatly impair the entire Dry Creek portion of the proposal, i.e., half of the entire region, but would also be altogether inconsistent with the concern over this area's past history of floods, which has been instrumental in its exclusion from the bill currently before this committee.

It seems to us that the most desirable approach to this question is to realize that, despite the efforts of local authorities to maintain well balanced watershed and recreation areas, the present trend clearly indicates a great probability that what is not included into the wilderness area will be developed in the near future. There are many methods to minimize flooding, such as reforestation, which do not involve the movement of heavy equipment into the mountains. It is entirely possible that most of the bulldozer work has already been done. The urgency of the situation requires that, rather than seek to exclude as much of the Box Elder-Dry Canyon region as possible, the contrary course of action be pursued; and the continued

protection of this susceptible area be assured in the years to come by writing a wilderness bill which prevents further abuses, but does not hamper its restoration.

(2) White Pine Buffer Zone

The fact that there is little likelihood that this canyon will be true wilderness should in no way be permitted to obfuscate its role in relation to the Lone Peak Wilderness. It is mandatory, in view of the few remaining wilderness canyons, that Red Pine to the west not be impaired in any way. This means at the very least that no structures be placed on the Red Pine-White Pine Ridge. The only effective way of ensuring this is to include the western half of White Pine in the wilderness area. This will result in the desirable feature that this canyon will serve as a buffer zone in which pleasure can be derived from both high density and low density recreation. A large part of the canyon can be skied from lifts in Gad Valley, and its status as the gateway to the Lone Peak Wilderness will remain unimpaired. (It is singularly important to remember that the only trail into the proposed wilderness area from Little Cottonwood Canyon traverses the entire width of lower White Pine.)

A second desirable feature of this buffer zone is the enhancement of the scenic, wilderness effect so important to many thousands of sightseers as they drive up the lower part of Little Cottonwood Canyon. With the upper four canyons being extensively developed for skiing, we find it hard to reconcile any major westward expansion into as large a canyon as White Pine with equitable multiple use philosophy.

In deciding the fate of White Pine and similar areas, it has often been asserted that since it is ideal for skiing, nothing shall stand in the way of development. This carries an implication, the dangers of which need hardly be dwelled upon. If all the slopes so qualified were regarded accordingly, there is no mountain range in the west that would not be seriously threatened with urbanization.

Our numbers include many avid patrons of the Utah ski industry, and we do not contend for one moment that development here must be stifled. There is much terrain amenable to skiing that has been overlooked which would not comprise an encroachment on other important land planning criteria. The issue in this region of the Wasatch is that we are considering the choicest alpine recreational and watershed lands in the state. Hegemony by one special interest, however attractive it may seem now, will ultimately militate against the manifold interest of the

general public. Already Little Cottonwood Canyon is rapidly approaching saturation limits which raise the question as to how much longer intensive efforts to maintain a quality water supply will be able to keep up with the projected development. It would indeed be a tragedy if administrators were prompted to promulgate severely restrictive regulations for the use of the unique wilderness region in the lower part of this canyon in an attempt to compensate for excessive practices in the upper portions.

(3) American Fork Twins

We will not dwell on the vast technical problems of maintaining and operating a long span aerial tramway on this windswept peak, which are largely out of our province, but would rather address ourselves to the environmental issues.

In addition to the undesirable visual features which virtually every conceivable alternative entails, whether a wholly summit top construction or an elaborate subterranean complex built into the mountain, there is little likelihood that the final result of such a project could avoid creating an intolerable impact on the many regions of the proposed wilderness.

The peak can be seen from numerous surrounding areas and roads for which it serves as a prominent landmark.

Lastly, if we may take the liberty of assuming that mountain top construction will take its traditional form with the building of an extensively switchbacked road, probably from Silver Lake, we do not have to look very far in the Wasatch for graphic examples of the anticipated impact.

We beg your indulgence in considering this statement, which has already exceeded our original intentions; but a final word on the most intangible, yet most important aspect of this question is in order. It is almost superfluous for us to remind legislators that the most intensive activity on many issues comes from opposing pressure groups. This case is no exception; and we have been repeatedly reminded that we cannot presume to speak directly for the man in the street.

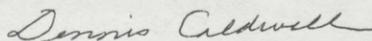
We have discussed the matter and presented the facts to many groups comprising a substantial cross-section of Utah citizens and at no time has the general tenor of our arguments seemed to work at cross

purposes to the greater part of local sentiment. This is not to say that there is not some apprehension in certain quarters over methods, but in general, public response to our efforts has been most encouraging.

Even in cases where differences seemed to be divisive, a further examination of the matter strongly indicated that the problem was more in the nature of a breakdown in communication between conservation groups and grass roots interests. A case in point is well illustrated by a meeting of National Forest User Groups which took place recently. For nearly two hours a lively discussion was undertaken in which individual groups ranging from summer home owners to sheepherders and horse riding clubs voiced their opinions. Although the conversation was replete with references to the deteriorating quality of the canyons and genuine desires to keep things largely as they are, the affable tone of the conference took an abrupt turn for the worse when at last the conservationists were invited to speak.

Before we were able to get in a word, it was pointed out that conservationists were the enemy of the people, and it was no wonder that the local wool industry was hanging on the ropes because there were more Sierra Clubbers than sheep. This outburst seemed not a little bit ironic to us because moments before one of the stockmen had bitterly complained about large scale ultramontane abuses, which he sincerely hoped would not encroach into the area in which he worked and played. In the remaining minutes, we were able to point out how similar the aims of those seemingly irreconcilable groups actually were. We cannot guarantee that it was possible in so short a time to convince sheepherders that conservation groups are not sworn to their annihilation, but they and their companions left us with the firm conviction that Utahans are very much concerned about their environment.

Respectfully,



Dennis Caldwell
President, Wasatch Mountain
Club

LONE PEAK WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

BY THE LONE PEAK WILDERNESS COMMITTEE

The purpose of this legal description is to set forth the boundaries of the Lone Peak Wilderness area as proposed by the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee. This description is based on records and information from the Bureau of Land Management, County Recorders Offices of Salt Lake and Utah counties, and the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests. The beginning point of this legal description begins at the mouth of the American Fork Canyon at the point of intersection of the Uinta National Forest Boundary and Utah State Highway 80, Section 32 T.4 S., R.2 E. S.L.B. & M. The description follows as to wit. first course;

Northerly, to the intersection of the south quarter corner Section 29 T. 4 S., R. 2 E. Thence;

Westerly, 2,640 feet more or less to the S.W. Cor. of said Section 29, Thence;

Northerly, 2,640 feet more or less to the west quarter corner of said Section 29. Thence;

Easterly, 2,640 feet more or less to the center of said Section 29 which is also the S.E. corner of private property owned by Carols and Bernell Watkins. Thence;

Northerly, 2,640 feet more or less to the north quarter corner of said Section 29. Thence;

Westerly, 1,320 feet more or less along the north end line of said Section 29 to the intersection of the S.E. corner of private property owned by Eugene Robinson Section 20 T.4 S., R.2 E. which is the same as the S.E. corner of the s.w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s.w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 20. Thence;

Northerly, 1,320 feet more or less to the intersection of the s.w. corner of the private property owned by Wanda Johnson in said Section 20. Thence;

Westerly, 1,320 feet more or less to the S.E. corner of private property owned by Wanda Johnson. Thence;

Northerly, 1,320 feet more or less to the center of said Section 20 which is the same as the N.E. corner of private property owned by said Wanda Johnson. Thence;

Westerly, 1,320 feet more or less, to the N.W. corner of private property owned by said Wanda Johnson. Thence;

Northerly, 5,280 feet more or less, to the intersection of the S.W. corner of privately owned land by Theron T. Wisner Section 17 T.4 S., R.2 E. which is the same S.W. corner of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 17. Thence;

Northerly, 2,640 feet more or less, to the north quarter corner of said Section 17. Thence;

Westerly, 1,320 feet more or less, along the north end line of said Section 17 to the intersection of private property owned by Utah Power & Light and the City of Alpine. Thence;

Northerly, 5,280 feet more or less, to the intersection of the north end line of Section 8 T.4 S., R.2 E., which is the same as the N.E. corner of private property owned by Lemar Boyle. Thence;

Westerly, 3,960 feet more or less, to the north quarter corner Section 7 T.4 S., R.2 E. Thence;

Southerly 1,320 feet more or less, to the intersection of the S.W. corner of private land owned by said Lemar Moyle. Thence;

Westerly 2,640 feet more or less, to the intersection of the west side line of said Section 7. Thence;

Northerly 1,320 feet more or less, to the N.W. corner of said Section 7. Thence;

Westerly 5,280 feet more or less, to the S.W. corner of Section 1 T.4 S., R.1 E. S.L.B.&M. Thence;

Northerly, along the west end line of said Section 1 to the intersection of the Utah and Salt Lake County dividing line. Thence;

North and east, along the Salt Lake and Utah County dividing line to the intersection of the north end line of said Section 1. Thence;

Easterly, to the N.E. corner of said Section 1. Thence;

Northerly, 5,280 feet more or less to the N.E. corner of Section 36 T.3 S., R.1 E. S.L.B.&M. Thence;

Westerly, 2,640 feet more or less to the intersection of the north quarter corner of the afore said Section 36. Thence;

Northerly, to the N.E. corner of state selection 16 Section 25 T.3 S., R.1 E. Thence;

Westerly, along the north end line of state selection 16 to the S.E. corner of state selection 5. Thence;

Northerly, to the N.E. corner state selection 5, which is on the north end line of said Section 25. Thence;

Westerly, to the point of intersection where state selection 3 crosses the common end lines of Sections 23 and 26. Thence;

Northerly, 3,960 feet more or less, to intersection of the S.W. corner state selection 15. Thence;

Easterly, 3,960 feet more or less, to intersection of S.E. corner state selection 11, Section 24. T.3 S., R.1 E. S.L.B. & M. Thence;

Northerly, 3,960 feet more or less along the Wasatch National Forest Boundary to the N.W. corner of the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, which is the same as the S.W. corner of intersection Wasatch National Forest Boundary and Bell Canyon Irrigation Company. Thence;

Easterly, 2,640 feet more or less, to the intersection of the east side line of Section 13 which is the same as the S.E. cor. of private property owned by Bell Canyon Irrigation Company. Thence;

Northerly, 1,320 feet more or less, to the N. E. corner of said Section 13. Thence;

Westerly, 3,960 feet more or less to a point where the boundary line of the Wasatch National Forest goes north from the south end line of Section 12. Thence;

Northerly, 1,320 feet more or less to a point where the Wasatch National Forest Boundary goes east. Thence;

Easterly, 1,320 feet more or less to the center line of Section 12. Thence;

Northerly, 660 feet more or less along the center line of said Section 12. Thence;

Easterly, 2,640 feet more or less to the intersection of the east side line of Section 12 T.3 S., R.1 E. S.L.B. & M. Thence;

Southerly, to the N.W. corner of the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 7, T.3 S., R.2 E. S.L.B. & M. Thence;

Easterly, 5,280 feet more or less to the intersection of line 3-4 Wasatch No. 14 placer patented mining claim, which is the same as the N.E. corner of the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 7, T.3 S., R.2 E. Thence;

South, to corner 4 Wasatch No. 14 placer mining claim, survey No. 6774. Thence;

East, 1,320 feet more or less, to corner No. 5 Wasatch No. 14 placer mining claim, Thence;

North, 660 feet more or less to corner No. 6 Wasatch No. 14 placer mining claim. Thence;

East, 1,801 feet more or less to the intersection of line 1-2 Wasatch No. 8 placer patented mining claim, survey No. 6226. Thence;

South, 899 feet more or less to corner No. 2 Wasatch No. 8 placer mining claim. Thence;

East, 5,280 feet more or less to cor. No. 4 Wasatch No. 10 placer patented mining claim, survey No. 6226. Thence;

North, to intersection of south side of Little Cottonwood Creek. Thence;

Easterly, following the south side of Little Cottonwood Creek to the point where it intercepts the White Pine Canyon Road. Thence;

Southerly, following the west side line of the road in White Pine Canyon to the interception of the north end line of Rainbow No. 13 patented mining claim, survey No. 6148. Thence;

S. $66^{\circ} 46'$ W. to corner No. 4 Rainbow No. 2 patented mining claim, survey No. 6148. Thence;

N. $83^{\circ} 14'$ W. 1,500 feet more or less to corner No. 1 Rainbow No. 2. Thence;

S. $1^{\circ} 45'$ W. 1,800 feet more or less to corner No. 2 Lucky Chance patented mining claim, survey No. 6148. Thence;

S. $83^{\circ} 14'$ E. 1,500 feet more or less to corner No. 3 of said Lucky Chance mining claim. Thence;

N. $66^{\circ} 46'$ E. to the intersection of the west side line of the said road in the bottom of White Pine Canyon. Thence;

Southerly, following the west side line of the road in White Pine Canyon to the intersection of the main west ridge coming down from the north end of Red Baldy or Haystack Peak (both names mean the same peak). Thence;

Southeasterly, following up the main west ridge coming down from the north end of Red Baldy to the point of intersection of the 11,000 foot contour line shown on U.S.G.S. $7\frac{1}{2}$ " quadrangle map, "Dromedary Peak, Utah", 1955, Scale 1:24000. Thence;

East and north, following the above mentioned 11,000 foot contour level line around the west and east peaks of the American Fork Twin Peaks to the point where it intersects the Salt Lake and Utah County dividing line. Thence;

Northeasterly, following the Salt Lake and Utah counties dividing line to the intersection of line 2-3 Jack patented mining claim, survey No. 6044. Thence;

S. $33^{\circ} 37'$ E. 284 feet more or less to intersection of line 2-3 Anna patented mining claim, survey No. 6044. Thence;

S. $60^{\circ} 26'$ W. 313 feet more or less to corner No. 3 of said Anna mining claim. Thence;

S. $15^{\circ} 26'$ E. 471.9 feet more or less to corner No. 4 of said Anna mining claim. Thence;

S. $27^{\circ} 30'$ E. 456.7 feet more or less to intersection of line 4-5 Patrick Henry No. 2 patented mining claim, Lot No. 52. Thence;

S. $68^{\circ} 20'$ W. 304.8 feet more or less to corner No. 4 of said Patrick Henry No. 2 mining claim. Thence;

S. $21^{\circ} 40'$ E. 800 feet more or less to corner No. 3 of said Patrick Henry No. 2 mining claim. Thence;

S. $21^{\circ} 14'$ E. 397 feet more or less to corner No. 2 of said Patrick Henry No. 2 mining claim. Thence;

N. $68^{\circ} 20'$ E. 300 feet more or less to the center line of said Patrick Henry No. 2. Thence;

Southeasterly, in a straight line to corner No. 4 Silver Bell patented mining claim, Lot No. 69A. Thence;

S. 67° W. 1,500 feet more or less to corner No. 3 Red Cloud patented mining claim, Lot No. 71A. Thence;

S. 23° E. 600 feet more or less to corner No. 2 of said Red Cloud mining claim. Thence;

N. 67° E. 103.2 feet more or less to the intersection of line 2-3 Horseshoe No. 4 patented mining claim, survey No. 7036. Thence;

South. 263.9 feet more or less to corner No. 2 of said Horseshoe No. 4 mining claim. Thence;

S. $0^{\circ} 02'$ W. 1,623.2 feet more or less to the intersection of line 2-3 Blue Bird patented mining claim, survey No. 6753. Thence;

S. $81^{\circ} 27'$ W. 153 feet more or less to corner No. 2 of said Blue Bird mining claim. Thence;

S. $8^{\circ} 33'$ E., to intersection of line 1-2 Pearl patented mining claim, survey No. 6623. Thence;

S. $70^{\circ} 35'$ W., to corner No. 1 of said Pearl mining claim. Thence;

S. $19^{\circ} 25'$ E. 599 feet more or less to corner No. 4 of said Pearl mining claim. Thence;

N. $70^{\circ} 35'$ E. 805.4 feet more or less to the intersection of line 1-4 of Surprise mining claim, survey No. 6623. Thence;

S. $32^{\circ} 48'$ W., 1,085 feet more or less to corner No. 4 of said Surprise mining claim. Thence;

S. $57^{\circ} 12'$ E., 459.7 feet more or less to corner No. 3 of said Surprise mining claim. Thence;

S. $32^{\circ} 48'$ W. 550.4 feet more or less to corner No. 4 New West No. 1 patented mining claim, survey No. 6615. Thence;

Westerly, in a straight line to the point of intersection of corner No. 2 Silver Mine patented mining claim, Lot No. 38. Thence;

S. $18^{\circ} 53'$ W. 606 feet more or less to corner No. 1 of said Silver Mine mining claim. Thence;

Southerly, in a straight line to the intersection of corner No. 2 Happy Boy patented mining claim, Lot No. 37. Thence;

Southwesterly, in a straight line to the intersection of corner No. 4 Milk Maid patented mining claim, Lot No. 40. Thence;

Southwesterly, in a straight line to the intersection of corner No. 2 White Lake patented mining claim, survey No. 6050. Thence;

West, in a straight line to the top of the small ridge just east of Silver Lake. Thence;

Southerly, in a straight line to the intersection of the N.E. cor. of the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 36 T.3 S, R.2 E. S.L.B. & M. Thence;

Easterly, to the intersection of the east side line of said Section 36. Thence;

Southerly, following the west side of the road going south to the intersection of Utah State Highway No. 80, excluding all spur roads and campgrounds which may be on the west side of this road. Thence;

Westerly, following the north side of Utah State Highway No. 80 to the intersection of the east side line of Timpanogos National Monument. Thence;

Northerly, to the N.E. corner of Timpanogos National Monument. Thence;

Westerly, to the N.W. corner of Timpanogos National Monument. Thence;

Southerly, along the west side line of Timpanogos National Monument to the intersection of Utah State Highway No. 80. Thence;

Westerly, following the north side of Utah State Highway No. 80 to the point of intersection of the Uinta National Forest Boundary line. The place of beginning.

This legal description was written with no due regards for access corridors and/or right of ways which will be needed as is the case in Dry Creek Canyon.

Respectfully submitted,

Lauren Williams

The Lone Peak Wilderness Committee
(Lauren Williams)



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
March 13, 1972.

HON. FRANK E. MOSS,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: The Board of County Commissioners of Salt Lake County, at its meeting held this day, approved the concept of establishing the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

The Commission believes this area should be protected and that its preservation as a Wilderness Area would be a great asset to Salt Lake County. Besides saving the watershed and preserving a beautiful part of the County, the recreational value of an area so close to Salt Lake City will be an attraction to visitors from other areas of the State and Country.

The Commission would appreciate your support in establishing the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

W. STERLING EVANS, *County Clerk.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, July 6, 1972.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: The history of the settling of America is one of exploitation of natural resources with little or no concern about the effect on natural communities. The extent of wild pristine lands seemed limitless, and there appeared to have been no reason to regard them as a non-renewable resource. Unfortunately, "development" for profit, regardless of its effect on the ecology or esthetics of an area became a virtue in our American philosophy. In fact, it has become such a strong part of our tradition that the ignorant still believe such developments to be best for society merely because it is profitable.

I believe it is time for a reinterpretation of these values. As this will be a time consuming process we must depend upon the thin line of government agencies to protect society against the misuse of areas of sufficient significance to society to justify such protection.

The proposed Lone Peak Wilderness is such an area and the Wilderness designation is the kind of protection the government can provide. The Lone Peak and Timpanogas areas represent the largest and most important truly alpine areas in the Wasatch Mountains. Surely we can afford to preserve one such area in an entire mountain range.

I do not deny that development of ski areas is needed. I have skied the Alta-Lone Peak area for over 35 years, and I enjoy the advantage of lifts to take me to the top. While most skiers like the hard packed slopes, there must be some areas also left for powder skiers, and the White Pine to Lone Peak is excellent for this purpose. There is a limit to the number of visitors the canyon can support. We must now compromise the profit oriented commercial concern with the desirability of preserving certain areas in their natural state.

There is an urgency, in view of the rate at which man is changing the face of the earth, to have some examples of each type of natural area, preserved from specific human actions that would change them. Lone Peak and its environs are unique in the state. We must preserve this area for science, for society and for the long term welfare of man.

The 13,000 acres proposed for the Lone Peak Wilderness Area in S.B. 3466 is very minimal. White Pine Canyon and the Box Elder Peak drainage should be added. While there has been some alteration of Box Elder Peak it is not significant. After all, there are no truly virgin areas left in the entire world. Consequently, I support your bill and urge you to enlarge it to include the above mentioned areas. If this is accomplished it will make Salt Lake City unique in the United States, and bring prestige and respect from the rest of the nation.

Sincerely yours,

IRVING McNULTY,
Professor, Biology.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 6, 1972.

Hon. FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I would urge you to include the White Pine Canyon in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

It is my opinion after careful scrutiny of the developmental history of the Wasatch that precious little accessible area is now left undeveloped. I would say that "progress" is not now to be defined only in terms of profit to be gained by development. Rather, I believe it would be "progressive" to now limit further commercial development of the Wasatch.

I would hope that as a state Utah need not encourage the commercialization of her wilderness in order to sustain a viable and healthy economy. Oregon provides a splendid analog or model of the resultant of almost unlimited commercialization of her coastal wilderness. Today there is essentially no wilderness on that coastline, accessible or otherwise. Almost daily, Governor McCall is reminding the Oregon citizenry of this denigration and beseeching one and all to now prevent further development of their remaining wilderness. Oregon knows better than we.

I would also refer you to Professor Nash's essay *Can We Afford Wilderness?* included in the enclosed volume of the Grand Canyon Symposium. (Retained in Committee files.)

I hope you can indeed favor this viewpoint.

Very truly yours,

L. H. WULLSTEIN,
Associate Professor.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
July 7, 1972.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I requested the opportunity to make a statement at the Lone Peak Wilderness hearing, but was told that there was no time. Therefore, I am submitting a written statement.

The Lone Peak region means a great deal to me personally. I have used the entire proposed area extensively even to the extent of having been married in the Lone Peak Cirque.

My own personal feeling is that we need to have the entire area proposed by the Wasatch Club, because of the relatively intense use which the area is likely to have. 13,000 acres seems rather small when a city of 300,000 population is within 10 miles.

I think that limitations on development must be placed or we will see the same problems of total destruction of wilderness as in areas of California such as Lake Tahoe. Little Cottonwood Canyon with the development of Snowbird is near saturation. Certainly allowing enough additional development to make a 4 lane highway necessary would destroy the canyon for me.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. LOWE.

PROVO, UTAH,
July 2, 1972.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
Federal Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I am sending this letter in regards to the Lone Peak Wilderness Proposal and how I feel about it. I will be out of state next week on vacation so I cannot be at the hearing.

I think the Lone Peak and White Pine area should be kept a wilderness area because it is one of the few unique places that is close and yet untouched by roads, ski runs and lifts, housing, etc. I have personally taken five trips into the area. The latest trip was a back packing climb to the foot of Lone Peak cliff and scaling the 800 foot vertical face this last week.

This area is beautiful and I think many people would enjoy it now and in the future because of its vastness, beauty and wild terrain. Please keep it as nature made it.

Yours truly,

KEVIN D. ALLRED.

WOODS CROSS, UTAH,
August 31, 1972.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I strongly urge that the Committee for Interior and Insular Affairs direct the Forest Service to conduct the formal Wilderness Study in order to include the Lone Peak Wilderness Area in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I feel the "study area" should definitely include the Box Elder Area, Mary Ellen Gulch, American Fork Twins and White Pine Canyon, with the jeep road as formal boundary.

Previous hearings have allowed many, many statements in favor of this area. The wilderness areas are disappearing and I feel that it is extremely urgent that we act now to save what remaining wilderness we have. What a sad situation to find ourselves looking at private property posted with "no trespassing" signs where we once had the freedom to roam at will. The rate at which projects and housing developments are increasing in the nearby canyon areas causes great concern and alarm among those who enjoy the natural beauty and freedom of the canyons.

Please, please help us stop the March of Progress that will ultimately destroy this priceless heritage.

Sincerely,

J. B. DEWELL.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
August 29, 1972.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I would like to express my personal appreciation for all the work you have done on the Lone Peak project and I would also like to commend your continued effort in helping to provide protection for the outstanding alpine scenery in this part of the Wasatch Mountains as well as your concern for the future of this watershed which is so vital to the growing population of the surrounding areas. Your endeavor to provide for an official wilderness study area is probably the only reasonable way to deal with the difficulties generated by the refusal of the Forest Service to support legislation centering around S3466. The "Study Area" should, however, embrace the existing whole de facto wilderness and be at least as large as the area proposed by the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee, i.e., it should include the American Fork Twins and surrounding area, a buffer zone in White Pine Canyon and last, but not least, the Box Elder area. From the testimonies given at the hearing on July 7th, I would judge that this would be in the best long range interest of not only those citizens who spoke in favor of an enlarged Lone Peak Wilderness Area but also the majority of the people of the surrounding areas.

Sincerely,

F. W. BRUENGER.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
August 2, 1972.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I am writing to express my support of the Lone Peak Wilderness Proposal. Specifically, I support the proposal as presented recently by the Wasatch Mountain Club, i.e. to include 20,000 acres.

To me, this proposal is one of the best things that could happen for our children. I and my children (five of them—20, 19, 18, 15 and 13 years old) have enjoyed hiking in the beauty and grandeur of this and other areas of our Wasatch Mountains all of our lives. If you have ever taken the opportunity of visiting this area you must realize that this is one area in which there is little or no conflict of commercial versus naturalists. It is an area where declaring it a primitive area would harm no one. On the other hand its extreme close proximity to a major city, Salt Lake City, would continue to provide a place of natural beauty for our children (and my grand children) for years to come.

I earnestly enlist your support in bringing this proposal into being.

Very Truly Yours,

GARY E. ADAMS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *July 5, 1972.*

Senator FRANK MOSS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I would like to convey my opinion and that of many of my associates that it is absolutely imperative that boundaries be established to prevent unlimited expansion of private or commercially oriented interests into our National Forests. The truly natural areas are shrinking at an alarming rate and ultimately will vanish unless areas are set aside immediately. One need only drive past the disorderly array of roadside garbage cans in the Silver Fork area of Big Cottonwood Canyon or view the commercial exploitation of Alta, Brighton, and other areas in these formerly beautiful canyons to be impressed with the urgency of enacting legislation such as S. 3466. The Loan Peak area is especially vulnerable to this type of desecration because of its proximity to the ever expanding Salt Lake City and suburbs.

Some of the most beautiful alpine scenery in our State is located in the proposed wilderness area, and to allow it to become another "Snowbird" would be nothing less than ecological malfeasance.

I urge your support in preserving this relatively small region as a wilderness. It will never be more valuable than in its natural state, and the passage of time will only make it more so.

My very best wishes,
Sincerely,

GLENN N. TAYLOR, D.V.M., Ph.D.

PROVO, UTAH, *July 14, 1972.*

Hon. FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senator,
Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I appreciate the work you have done in proposing the Lone Peak Wilderness Bill and I wish to add my support to it. I also favor inclusion of the larger area as proposed by the Wasatch Mountain Club which would give protection to the high peaks and ridges of the mountain range.

Recently I walked into White Pine Trail and it does provide easy access for all people to enjoy a thrilling out-of-doors experience. The need to get away from noise is becoming more pressing for city people.

I am a mother of six excellent skiers and my husband and I both enjoy the sport. We looked forward with anticipation to the development of Gad Valley by Snow Bird and we walked in the area before it was developed. Now, as I look back, I feel that watershed protection is more important than ski development.

Professor J. H. Paul, a teacher of nature studies at the University of Utah said, "If western towns desire good, pure, clear drinking water, they must see to it that the springs and small streams upon the hills or on the more distant watersheds are protected by a good growth of timber and smaller shrubs."

I am aware that the Supervisor of the Uinta National Forest actively solicited testimony against the wilderness proposal prior to both of the public hearings—the March 22, 1972 meeting in Utah County and the June 9, 1972 meeting which you conducted. It was also publicly stated at the June 9, 1972 hearing that the Chief of the Forest Service favored the Moss bill. This statement was made by a Utah County Planning staff member. Hopefully the decision by the Forest Service will reflect fully the sentiment of the public.

Thank you for your untiring efforts to protect the environment.
Sincerely,

Mrs. LILLIAN Y. HAYES.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *April 23, 1972.*

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I have long been a supporter of yours, as you have shown the greatest ability to look ahead in the forming of your political policies of any other Utah legislator. I urge you now to look ahead in relation to the Lone Peak

Wilderness Proposal. Your willingness to even support a wilderness at all shows yours foresight into the ever increasing need to preserve our precious wilderness lands. But I urge you to look a little further ahead to the time when the balance of popularity will tip from the economic development side to that of wilderness preservation. More and more people are realizing that the day is coming far too soon when there will be no places left within convenient traveling distance from the city to get away from houses, roads and motorized vehicles. More people everyday are finding the need to put on a backpack and get to a place that hasn't changed noticeably since our forefathers first saw these beautiful Wasatch mountains.

Therefore, please help preserve as much of the mountains as possible by supporting the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee's proposal. I have hiked into the Dry Creek Canyon area and observed that if this area were opened to economic development there would be few places in the Lone Peak area where one would not be looking down on the signs of civilization he hoped to escape from awhile. Let us be able to say in a few years, after the rest of the Wasatch mountains have been taken over by snowmobiles, trailbikes, ski areas, and private homes, that 20,000 acres remain untouched thanks to the foresight of such men as Senator Frank Moss.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

ROBERT C. PRESTON.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
July 5, 1972.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: About two weeks ago it was called to my attention that you were sponsoring a bill in Congress that was to establish a so call Lone Peak Wilderness Area in Utah close to Salt Lake City. I am usually in favor of added recreational areas as the last few years experience has made me realize that the more areas that can be made available for the use of Salt Lake City area families is a true benefit to us all.

My family and I have taken a little time and have looked into the proposed bill, including information from some of the hiking clubs. It would seem to us that the best answer for the Salt Lake people as a whole would be for you to amend the present bill and include the whole 22,000 acres in the wilderness area and this is how we would like to have our vote registered. I guess it is a problem for a politician as every issue has so many elements with skiing money coming to Utah on one side and we feel that enough ski areas are available and we should try to save the rest of our canyons for the use of our Utah people.

We have taken an active part in the Utah Council of Camp Fire Girls and have for several years been active on the Board of Directors serving as treasurer, camp director, finance chairman and vice president. My wife has been a group leader and president of the leaders association. The thing most upsetting to me at present is the area above Alta where we had hundreds of Camp Fire Girls meeting their overnight camping requirement. You should see this area today. Not much good for over nights and nature training.

I hope this letter will be a help in letting you know how some of us feel who are not skiers or hikers but interested in our children's future. It has been several years since we last talked to you and that was at a reception after your reelection to office. I guess that was for people who had helped you in the campaign. We spent quite a bit of time stamping envelopes, mailing letters, etc. We chose to work as a family in your behalf after I got to know you personally when calling on your office for the Salt Lake Desk Exchange. We have felt that you are a good man for the job you have and are counting on your support to help us preserve our Wasatch Mountains.

Sincerely,

MARION C. BUSTER.

