

Y 4
. In 8/13
L 84/
974

1040

931/4
In 8/13
L 84
974

LONE PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

DOCUMENTS

GOVERNMENT

Storage

APR 8 1974

THE LIBRARY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 29

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE LONE PEAK WILDERNESS AREA
IN THE STATE OF UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JANUARY 15, 1974



Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1974

29-254 O

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington, *Chairman*

ALAN BIBLE, Nevada

FRANK CHURCH, Idaho

LEE METCALF, Montana

J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Jr., Louisiana

JAMES ABOUREZK, South Dakota

FLOYD K. HASKELL, Colorado

GAYLORD NELSON, Wisconsin

HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, Ohio

PAUL J. FANNIN, Arizona

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon

JAMES L. BUCKLEY, New York

JAMES A. McCLURE, Idaho

DEWEY F. BARTLETT, Oklahoma

JERRY T. VERKLER, *Staff Director*

WILLIAM J. VAN NESS, *Chief Counsel*

HARRISON LOESCH, *Minority Counsel*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

FLOYD K. HASKELL, Colorado, *Chairman*

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington

FRANK CHURCH, Idaho

JAMES ABOUREZK, South Dakota

GAYLORD NELSON, Wisconsin

JAMES A. McCLURE, Idaho

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon

JAMES L. BUCKLEY, New York

STEVEN P. QUARLES, *Special Counsel*

(II)

CONTENTS

Text of S. 29.....	Page 3
--------------------	-----------

STATEMENTS

Austin, Marlene.....	105
Ball, Fred, Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce.....	75
Berry, Jim.....	106
Bruenger, Fred, radiobiology lab, University of Utah.....	90, 91
Brydson, Mike.....	22
Cartwright, Peter.....	105
Clark, Kevin.....	23
Coleman, Don.....	96
Cortell, Jason, environmental consultant.....	32
Dick, B. Gale, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	84
Durrant, Hon. S. Olani, State Representative, Utah State Legislature.....	102
Fox, Nancy.....	94
Groom, Donald, Sierra Club.....	87
Hall, Emily.....	99
Haskell, Hon. Floyd K., a U.S. Senator from the State of Colorado.....	1
Hornok, Rev. John, Murray Bible Church, Murray, Utah.....	109
Huser, Verne.....	107
Janke, Sherman, chairman of Utah Clear, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	50
Johnson, Ted, president, Snowbird Corp.....	25
Jouffas, Milton, KUTV, Channel 2.....	44
Kass, Tommy.....	22
Kelner, Alexis, chairman, Citizens' Committee to Save our Canyons.....	54, 61
Kelner, Eric, chairman, Save our Canyons Children's Committee.....	45
Keuffel, Jack, professor of physics, University of Utah.....	94, 95
Kuehl, Leroy, president, Wasatch Mountain Club.....	79, 81
Lagerstrom, Sarah.....	96, 107
Levitt, William, mayor, Alta, Utah.....	16
Leyland, Eva.....	104
MacKnight, Martha, research biologist, University of Utah.....	98
Madsen, Edward, chairman, Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce.....	41
Marden, Dr. D. T., DMV.....	109
Marden, Doti.....	99
Mays, Dr. Charles W., research professor of anatomy, College of Medicine, University of Utah.....	52, 73
Monkhorst, Hendrik J.....	108
Moss, Hon. Frank E., a U.S. Senator from the State of Utah.....	1
Moyle, Wood, attorney.....	18
Osen, Charles, president, University of Utah Alpine Club.....	101
Page, Chris.....	100
Raskin, Frances.....	21
Raskin, Marga, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	20, 23
Raskin, Paul.....	22
Robins, Matthew.....	21
St. John, Chandler, supervisor, Wasatch National Forest.....	17
Saunders, Kathy.....	23
Sine, Wesley, former president of Innkeepers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	42
Smith, Doug.....	21
Spratt, Randy.....	92

IV

	Page
Springmeyer, Robert L., Sr., president, Intermountain Ski Association ; vice president, U.S. Ski Association-----	85
Sweat, Floyd, assistant professor of biochemistry, University of Utah-----	97
Swenson, Gordon, student, University of Utah-----	88, 89
Taylor, Glenn, N., Ph. D-----	108
Taylor, Thor-----	21
Taylor, Trudy-----	23
Thompson, Robert, Salt Lake City, Utah-----	39
Todd, Don-----	22
Travelstead, Ware, president of Total Concept, Inc-----	33
Viavant, William, professor, Computer Science, University of Utah-----	93
Wallace, M. Walker, Salt Lake City, Utah-----	77
Watson, Kelly-----	22
Weber, Ronald H., engineer, Salt Lake City, Utah-----	86
Whitman, Delain R-----	108
Williams, Brian-----	104
Wilson, Dana-----	22

COMMUNICATIONS

Bass, Dick, letter dated January 28, 1974-----	37
Nelsen, Andrew R., letter dated January 14, 1974-----	19

APPENDIX

Carroll, Holly Jill, letter dated January 19, 1974-----	118
Frykman, Joel L., president, Wyoming-Utah-Nevada, the WUN Chapter of Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., letter dated January 17, 1974-----	115
Hall, Charles C., MD., letter dated January 29, 1974-----	118
Hanscom, David, letter dated February 4, 1974-----	114
Herbert, J. M., letter dated January 25, 1974-----	116
Lagerstrom, Sarah Ruth, member, Save Our Canyons, letter dated January 28, 1974-----	117
McNulty, Irving, professor of biology, University of Utah, letter dated January 23, 1974-----	112
Mason, James L., letter dated January 28, 1974-----	113
Merritt, Clifton R., director of field services, the Wilderness Society, letter dated February 22, 1974-----	119
Millar, Kay, MD., letter dated January 18, 1974-----	115
Moseley, Wendy Brewster, letter dated January 22, 1974-----	116
Oberstein, David, letter dated January 24, 1974-----	113
Paulson, Kenneth R., manager, mining division, Brush Wellman Inc., letter dated January 21, 1974-----	111
Springer, John W., letter dated January 17, 1974-----	115
Thomas, Glen A., president, and Wayne S. Hansen, director of natural resources, Provo Chamber of Commerce, letter dated January 9, 1974-----	111
Thorn, Paul A., and Yukur Y. Inouye, letter dated January 11, 1974-----	114
Van Ert, W. L., the Trane Co., La Cross, Wis., letter dated February 20, 1974-----	118

LONE PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1974

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 9:45 a.m. in the State Office Building Auditorium, room 106, Salt Lake City, Utah, Hon. Floyd K. Haskell, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senators Haskell [presiding] and Moss.

Also present: Steven P. Quarles, special counsel; and Betsy Moler, legislative assistant to Senator Haskell.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Senator HASKELL. The hearing by the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will commence on the bill introduced by Senator Moss on January 4, 1973, Senate bill 29, to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. At Senator Moss' request, we are having a hearing near the site of the wilderness rather than a couple thousand miles away in Washington, D.C., and I think it is highly appropriate. I will now defer to my friend and colleague, Senator Moss.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK E. MOSS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, I want to express my appreciation for your coming here to hold this hearing. I say hearing, but I should call it a further hearing because we have had one hearing before on a previous bill which did not become law and, therefore, was reintroduced, and we are covering some of the same ground, but the important thing is that the hearing be held out here where the people most concerned, who live, as you say, right within sight of the area we are talking about, can have the opportunity to be heard and make a record that can be carried back to the committee and then to the Congress as a whole so that it may decide as a body what should be done with this wilderness proposal.

I do appreciate your coming here at this time. Congress allegedly is in recess and you are supposed to be having a little recess before we start again next week, but this is indicative of what goes on because I had asked you to be sure and come here to Utah to have a further

hearing. You have taken part of your recess time to come and do it, and I am grateful for that, and I am sure all of the people here are too. I am glad to see a full house and I am glad to see these youngsters here in front to observe how we proceed as we try to write legislation in the Congress. It is a good lesson for them and it is a good indication of how we seek to have advice and comments and criticism of citizens who are interested in whatever the matter before us is.

I won't take any length of time. I know we will be pressed for time. There is a long list of witnesses to be heard and this has to be accomplished today. The objective, of course, is to get into the record more than have a big, persuasive argument before just the two of us. What we want to do is make the record so our colleagues can read it and based on that we will have to proceed with marking up the bill.

My opinion is that everybody in Utah is in favor of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area and the only question of direction seems to come on what should it include, where should the boundaries be, and there is a division of opinion on that. So I would hope that the witnesses would not spend a lot of time extolling Lone Peak and its great, massive beauty and its wild nature that should be preserved. We agree on that and nature has done a pretty good job for us there. It is going to be hard to build a road over the top of Lone Peak, I am sure. Let's concentrate on the areas where there is some question as to location of boundaries which is the principal thing here today.

We have here the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, as well as other Federal officials and State officials. The Governor called me last night and indicated he might not be able to come personally. The legislature is in session here, but he will file a statement in the record. He appeared personally when the hearing was held before and his position, he tells me, is essentially the same as it was on the previous hearing, but I know there are many important people to be heard and so I will terminate and I will sit here and listen. If I have an opportunity, I might put in a question or two.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, Senator Moss. S. 29 will be placed in the record at this point.

[The text of S. 29 follows:]

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 29

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 4, 1973

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

A BILL

To establish the Lone Peak Wilderness 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, in accordance with section 3 (b) of the Wilderness Act

4 (16 U.S.C. 1132 (b)), the following described area is

5 hereby designated as the "Lone Peak Wilderness Area"

6 within and as part of the Wasatch and Uinta National For-

7 ests, comprising an area of approximately 32,785 acres:

8 LONE PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

9 Beginning at the mouth of American Fork Canyon at

10 the point of intersection of the Uinta National Forest bound-

1 ary and Utah State Highway 80, section 32, township 4
2 south, range 2 east, Salt Lake Meridian;

3 thence northerly to the intersection of the south
4 quarter corner, section 29, township 4 south, range 2
5 east;

6 thence westerly 2,640 feet, more or less, to the
7 southwest corner of said section 29;

8 thence northerly 2,640 feet, more or less, to the
9 west quarter corner of said section 29;

10 thence easterly 2,640 feet, more or less, to the
11 center of said section 29, which is also the southeast
12 corner of private property owned by Carols and Bernell
13 Watkins;

14 thence northerly 2,640 feet, more or less, to the
15 north quarter corner of said section 29;

16 thence westerly 1,320 feet, more or less along the
17 north end line of said section 29 to the intersection of
18 the southeast corner of private property owned by
19 Eugene Robinson, section 20, township 4 south, range
20 2 east, which is the same as the southeast corner of the
21 southwest quarter southwest quarter of said section 20;

22 thence northerly 1,320 feet, more or less, to the
23 intersection of the southwest corner of the private prop-
24 erty owned by Wanda Johnson in said section 20;

25 thence westerly 1,320 feet, more or less, to the

1 southeast corner of private property owned by Wanda
2 Johnson;

3 thence northerly 1,320 feet, more or less, to the
4 center of said section 20, which is the same as the north-
5 east corner of private property owned by said Wanda
6 Johnson;

7 thence westerly 1,320 feet, more or less, to the
8 northwest corner of private property owned by said
9 Wanda Johnson;

10 thence northerly 5,280 feet, more or less; easterly
11 1,320 feet, more or less, to the center of section 17, town-
12 ship 14 south, range 2 east, which is also the intersec-
13 tion of the southwest corner of privately owned land
14 by Theron T. Wiser, section 17, township 4 south, range
15 2 east;

16 thence northerly 2,640 feet, more or less, to the
17 north quarter corner of said section 17;

18 thence westerly 1,320 feet, more or less, along the
19 north end line of said section 17 to the intersection of
20 private property owned by Utah Power and Light Com-
21 pany and the city of Alpine;

22 thence northerly 5,280 feet, more or less, to the
23 intersection of the north end line of section 8, township
24 4 south, range 2 east, which is the same as the northeast
25 corner of private property owned by Lemar Moyle;

1 thence westerly 3,960 feet, more or less, to the
2 north quarter corner, section 7, township 4 south, range
3 2 east;

4 thence southerly 1,320 feet, more or less, to the
5 intersection of the southwest corner of private land
6 owned by said Lemar Moyle;

7 thence westerly 2,640 feet, more or less, to the
8 intersection of the west side line of said section 7;

9 thence northerly 1,320 feet, more or less, to the
10 northwest corner of said section 7;

11 thence westerly 5,280 feet, more or less, to the
12 southwest corner of section 1, township 4 south, range 1
13 east, Salt Lake Meridian;

14 thence northerly, along the west end line of said
15 section 1 to the intersection of the Utah and Salt Lake
16 Counties dividing line;

17 thence north and east along the Salt Lake and Utah
18 Counties dividing line to the intersection of the north
19 end line of said section 1;

20 thence easterly to the northeast corner of said sec-
21 tion 1;

22 thence northerly 5,280 feet, more or less, to the
23 northeast corner of section 36, township 3 south, range 1
24 east, Salt Lake Meridian;

25 thence westerly 2,640 feet, more or less, to the in-

1 tersection of the north quarter corner of the aforesaid
2 section 36;

3 thence northerly to the northeast corner of State
4 Selection 16, section 25, township 3 south, range 1 east;

5 thence westerly along the north end line of State
6 Selection 16 to the southeast corner of State Selection 5;

7 thence northerly to the northeast corner, State Selec-
8 tion 5, which is on the north end line of said section 25;

9 thence westerly to the point of intersection where
10 State Selection 3 crosses the common end lines of sec-
11 tions 23 and 26;

12 thence northerly 3,960 feet, more or less, to intersec-
13 tion of the southwest corner, State Selection 15;

14 thence easterly 3,960 feet, more or less, to intersec-
15 tion of southeast corner, State Selection 11, section 24,
16 township 3 south, range 1 east, Salt Lake Meridian;

17 thence northerly 3,960 feet, more or less, along the
18 Wasatch National Forest boundary to the northwest
19 corner of the northeast quarter, southwest quarter, which
20 is the same as the southwest corner of intersection,
21 Wasatch National Forest boundary and Bell Canyon
22 Irrigation Company;

23 thence easterly 2,640 feet, more or less, to the inter-
24 section of the east side line of section 13 which is the

1 same as the southeast corner of private property owned
2 by Bell Canyon Irrigation Company; . . .

3 thence northerly 1,320 feet, more or less, to the
4 northeast corner of said section 13;

5 thence westerly 3,960 feet, more or less, to a point
6 where the boundary line of the Wasatch National Forest
7 goes north from the south end line of section 12;

8 thence northerly 1,320 feet, more or less, to a point
9 where the Wasatch National Forest boundary goes
10 east;

11 thence easterly 1,320 feet, more or less, to the
12 centerline of section 12;

13 thence northerly 660 feet, more or less, along the
14 centerline of said section 12;

15 thence easterly 2,640 feet, more or less, to the inter-
16 section of the east side line of section 12, township 3
17 south, range 1 east, Salt Lake Meridian;

18 thence southerly to the northwest corner of the
19 southwest quarter southwest quarter, section 7, town-
20 ship 3 south, range 2 east, Salt Lake Meridian;

21 thence easterly 5,280 feet, more or less, to the inter-
22 section of line 3-4, Wasatch Numbered 14 Placer Pat-
23 ented Mining Claim, which is the same as the northeast
24 corner of the southeast quarter southeast quarter, section
25 7, township 3 south, range 2 east;

1 thence south to corner 4, Wasatch Numbered 14
2 Placer Mining Claim, Survey Numbered 6774;

3 thence east 1,320 feet, more or less, to corner num-
4 bered 5, Wasatch Numbered 14 Placer Mining Claim;

5 thence north 660 feet, more or less, to corner num-
6 bered 6, Wasatch Numbered 14 Placer Mining Claim;

7 thence east 1,801 feet, more or less, to the inter-
8 section of line 1-2, Wasatch Numbered 8 Placer Pat-
9 ented Mining Claim, Survey Numbered 6226;

10 thence south 899 feet, more or less, to corner num-
11 bered 2, Wasatch Numbered 8 Placer Mining Claim;

12 thence east 5,280 feet, more or less, to corner num-
13 bered 4, Wasatch Numbered 10 Placer Patented Mining
14 Claim, Survey Numbered 6226;

15 thence north to intersection of south side of Little
16 Cottonwood Creek;

17 thence easterly following the south side of Little
18 Cottonwood Creek to the point where it intercepts the
19 White Pine Canyon;

20 thence southerly up White Pine Canyon to the in-
21 tersection of the north end line of Rainbow Numbered
22 13 Patented Mining Claim, Survey Numbered 6148;

23 thence south 66 degrees 46 minutes west, to corner
24 numbered 4, Rainbow Numbered 2 Patented Mining
25 Claim, Survey Numbered 6148;

1 thence north 88 degrees 14 minutes west, 1,500
2 feet, more or less, to corner numbered. 1, Rainbow
3 Numbered 2;

4 thence south 1 degree 46 minutes west, 1,800 feet,
5 more or less, to corner numbered 2, Lucky Chance
6 Patented Mining Claim, Survey Numbered 6148;

7 thence south 88 degrees 14 minutes east, 1,500 feet
8 more or less, to corner numbered 3 of said Lucky Chance
9 Mining Claim;

10 thence north 66 degrees 46 minutes east, to the
11 bottom of White Pine Canyon;

12 thence southerly following White Pine Canyon to
13 the intersection of the main west ridge coming down
14 from the north end of Red Baldy or Haystack Peak
15 (both names mean the same peak) ;

16 thence southeasterly following up the main west
17 ridge coming down from the north end of Red Baldy to
18 the point of intersection of the 11,000-foot contour line
19 shown on USGS 7½-inch quadrangle map, "Dromedary
20 Peak, Utah," 1955, Scale 1:24000;

21 thence east and north following the above-mentioned
22 11,000-foot contour level line around the west and east
23 peaks of the American Fork Twin Peaks to the point
24 where it intersects the Salt Lake and Utah Counties-
25 dividing line;

1 thence northeasterly following the Salt Lake and
2 Utah Counties dividing line to the intersection of line
3 2-3, Jack Patented Mining Claim, Survey Numbered
4 6044;

5 thence south 33 degrees 37 minutes east, 284 feet,
6 more or less, to intersection of line 2-3, Anna Patented
7 Mining Claim, Survey Numbered 6044;

8 thence south 60 degrees 26 minutes west, 313 feet,
9 more or less, to corner numbered 3 of said Anna Mining
10 Claim;

11 thence south 15 degrees 26 minutes east, 471.9 feet,
12 more or less, to corner numbered 4 of said Anna Min-
13 ing Claim;

14 thence south 27 degrees 30 minutes east, 456.7 feet,
15 more or less, to intersection of line 4-5, Patrick Henry
16 Numbered 2 Patented Mining Claim, lot numbered 52;

17 thence south 68 degrees 20 minutes west, 304.8 feet,
18 more or less, to corner numbered 4 of said Patrick Henry
19 Numbered 2 Mining Claim;

20 thence south 21 degrees 40 minutes east, 800 feet,
21 more or less, to corner numbered 3 of said Patrick Henry
22 Numbered 2 Mining Claim;

23 thence south 21 degrees 14 minutes east, 397 feet,
24 more or less, to corner numbered 2 of said Patrick Henry
25 Numbered 2 Mining Claim;

1 thence north 68 degrees 20 minutes east, 300 feet,
2 more or less, to the centerline of said Patrick Henry
3 Numbered 2;

4 thence southeasterly in a straight line to corner
5 numbered 4, Silver Bell Patented Mining Claim, lot
6 numbered 69A;

7 thence south 67 degrees west, 1,500 feet, more or
8 less, to corner numbered 3, Red Cloud Patented Min-
9 ing Claim, lot numbered 71A;

10 thence south 23 degrees east, 600 feet, more or
11 less, to corner numbered 2 of said Red Cloud Mining
12 Claim;

13 thence north 67 degrees east, 103.2 feet, more or
14 less, to the intersection of line 2-3, Horseshoe Numbered
15 4 Patented Mining Claim, Survey Numbered 7036;

16 thence south 263.9 feet, more or less, to corner
17 numbered 2 of said Horseshoe Numbered 4 Mining
18 Claim;

19 thence south 0 degrees 02 minutes west, 1,623.2
20 feet, more or less, to the intersection of line 2-3, Blue
21 Bird Patented Mining Claim, Survey Numbered 6758;

22 thence south 81 degrees 27 minutes west, 153 feet,
23 more or less, to corner numbered 2 of said Blue Bird
24 Mining Claim;

25 thence south 8 degrees 33 minutes east, to intersec-

- 1 tion of line 1-2, Pearl Patented Mining Claim, Survey
2 numbered 6623;
3 thence south 70 degrees 35 minutes west, to corner
4 numbered 1 of said Pearl Mining Claim;
5 thence south 19 degrees 25 minutes east, 599 feet,
6 more or less, to corner numbered 4 of said Pearl Mining
7 Claim;
8 thence north 70 degrees 35 minutes east, 805.4
9 feet, more or less, to the intersection of line 1-4 of Sur-
10 prise Mining Claim, Survey numbered 6623;
11 thence north 32 degrees 48 minutes west, 1,085
12 feet, more or less, to corner numbered 4 of said Surprise
13 Mining Claim;
14 thence south 57 degrees 12 minutes east, 459.7 feet,
15 more or less, to corner numbered 3 of said Surprise
16 Mining Claim;
17 thence south 32 degrees 48 minutes west, 550.4 feet,
18 more or less, to corner numbered 4, New West Num-
19 bered 1 Patented Mining Claim, Survey Numbered
20 6615;
21 thence westerly in a straight line to the point of
22 intersection of corner numbered 2, Silver Mine Patented
23 Mining Claim, lot numbered 38;
24 thence south 18 degrees 53 minutes west, 606 feet,

1 more or less, to corner numbered 1 of said Silver Mine
2 Mining Claim;

3 thence southerly in a straight line to the intersection
4 of corner numbered 2, Happy Boy Patented Mining
5 Claim, lot numbered 37;

6 thence southwesterly in a straight line to the inter-
7 section of corner numbered 4, Milk Maid Patented
8 Mining Claim, lot numbered 40;

9 thence southwesterly in a straight line to the inter-
10 section of corner numbered 2, White Lake Patented Min-
11 ing Claim, Survey Numbered 6050;

12 thence west in a straight line to the top of the small
13 ridge just east of Silver Lake;

14 thence southerly in a straight line to the intersec-
15 tion of the northeast corner of the southwest quarter
16 southeast quarter northwest quarter, section 36, town-
17 ship 3 south, range 2 east, Salt Lake Meridian;

18 thence easterly to the intersection of the east side
19 line of said section 36;

20 thence southerly following the west side of the road
21 going south to the intersection of Utah State Highway
22 numbered 80, excluding all spur roads and campgrounds
23 which may be on the west side of this road;

24 thence westerly following the north side of Utah

1 State Highway numbered 80 to the intersection of the
2 east side line of Timpanogos National Monument;

3 thence northerly to the northeast corner of Tim-
4 panogos National Monument;

5 thence westerly to the northwest corner of Tim-
6 panogos National Monument;

7 thence southerly along the west side line of Timpa-
8 nogos National Monument to the intersection of Utah
9 State Highway numbered 80;

10 thence westerly following the north side of Utah
11 State Highway numbered 80 to the point of intersection
12 of the Uinta National Forest boundary line; the place
13 of beginning.

14 SEC. 2. The Lone Peak Wilderness Area shall be ad-
15 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance
16 with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas
17 designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any
18 reference in such provisions to the effective date of the
19 Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the
20 effective date of this Act.

21 SEC. 3. As soon as practicable after the date of the
22 enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall
23 file a map of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area established
24 by this Act based on the legal description of its boundaries
25 as set forth in section 2 of this Act with the Interior and

- 1 Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and
- 2 House of Representatives. The Secretary of Agriculture is
- 3 authorized to make corrections of clerical and typographical
- 4 errors in such legal description and map.
- 5 SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
- 6 such amount as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
- 7 of this Act.

Senator HASKELL. Because of the time restraints and the number of witnesses, I will start out and limit people to 10 minutes each. Later in the day we may have to cut it down to 5 minutes, but let's start out with 10 minutes. And our first witness is the mayor of Alta, Mayor William Levitt.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM LEVITT, MAYOR, ALTA, UTAH

Mr. LEVITT. Senator Haskell and Senator Moss, we appreciate this opportunity to testify and I have a very short statement to make which will be as follows:

The town of Alta is vitally concerned with all land use programs in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Over a year ago, the town board, by resolution, supported the wilderness concept for the Lone Peak area.

On January 9, 1974, the town board again addressed themselves to this question and I, as mayor, was directed, by unanimous vote, to report to you that the town of Alta again strongly supports the wilderness designation for the Lone Peak Area.

We also recommended that the eastern boundary be set at the ridge line between White Pine and Red Pine. With the growing development and use of Little Cottonwood Canyon, we feel it is the best interest of the public to set aside this area from development and overuse.

Campgrounds are rapidly becoming overcrowded, and with the growing population, it is of prime importance that areas that are still unspoiled be protected and preserved. While this area will serve a definite need for the Salt Lake Valley, we note that recent studies indicate a continued and growing use of Little Cottonwood Canyon by people from all over the United States, making this area viable as a national wilderness resource.

We therefore strongly urge that the Lone Peak Area be given a wilderness designation.

Senator Moss. We congratulate the mayor for the continuing fine job he does in the community of Alta up there. We had a little extra snow this year and a few problems, but the mayor tells me it is pretty well back to normal and things are going well.

Mr. LEVITT. We have plenty of snow.

Senator Moss. We are all reassured.

Senator HASKELL. Our next witness is Chandler St. John, Wasatch National Forest Supervisor, U.S. Forest Service. We appreciate your appearance.

Mr. St. JOHN. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF CHANDLER ST. JOHN, SUPERVISOR, WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

Mr. St. JOHN. My name is Chandler St. John. I am Supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest. We appreciate the interest Senator Moss has always shown in the management of the national forest and his concern for the preservation of wilderness country.

The Secretary of Agriculture has not taken an official position on Senate bill 29 which proposed the establishment of the Lone Peak Wilderness because the area has not yet been studied by the Forest Service.

The Lone Peak Roadless Area was selected by the Chief of the Forest Service as a new wilderness study area along with 246 other roadless areas. Those selected areas are scheduled for study as soon as the primitive area reclassification reviews, required by the Wilderness Act, have been completed in 1974.

With limited funding and manpower we have had to set priorities for land use planning and environmental analyses. I made the decision on those priorities for the Wasatch National Forest. It may appear that I have been nonresponsive to this proposed legislation, but the priorities I set were, one, the environmental analyses of proposed timber sales as a part of the attempt to put more timber up for sale to help alleviate the national housing shortage.

And, two, the land use planning in critical areas on the Wasatch Front where irreversible environmental impacts might occur because of inadequate planning on both public and private lands.

The Lone Peak area is presently protected in two ways from any activity that might inhibit its possible suitability for wilderness. First, it is a Forest Service policy that all study areas be managed to protect their potential wilderness values.

Also, in 1970, approximately 16,000 acres of the Lone Peak area were designated as a special management unit by the regional forester. All mechanical vehicles are prohibited, including helicopter landings.

The Lone Peak candidate study area, which covers essentially the same area as in Senator Moss' and Congressman Owens' bills, has the highest priority for study of any of the new wilderness study areas in Utah.

The Uinta and Wasatch National Forests will initiate a joint study of the Lone Peak area in 1975, and an environmental statement will be filed after full public input has been received.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you. Anything further?

Mr. St. JOHN. One word of explanation on the map for that swinging corridor there. That is not a part of—it is not written in your bill. That is a corridor that has a road in it and the cross-hatched areas are water treatment areas on Boxelder Peak that were done to prevent flooding below. So that presently is broken.

Thank you very much.

Senator HASKELL. Before you leave, what is the road used for? I think the hearing record ought to show that. Maybe you stated it and I missed it.

Mr. ST. JOHN. This is the main Little Cottonwood Road here. That is the boundary between the two national forests—the Wasatch and the Uinta—and the Lone Peak study area on both sides. This area was a watershed treatment area, treated in 1960 because of severe erosion problems up here, so in order to get equipment up there, there is a road there, and we will have to have access and machinery at other times in the future to maintain the watershed treatment areas.

Senator HASKELL. Senator Moss.

Senator MOSS. You have not studied this at all then for wilderness, I take it?

Mr. ST. JOHN. Not as a wilderness area, no. It has been studied for the mineral possibilities by the Geological Survey. I haven't seen their report yet but they did it last summer and we did—by setting up the special management unit, there is certainly some back country-type opportunities there that should be preserved and that is the reason for making the special management unit of the 16,000 acres we set aside.

Senator MOSS. The Senate considered this bill in the last Congress. They directed a study be made. Was there any action taken on that at all?

Mr. ST. JOHN. Not as a formal study yet, no, sir.

Senator MOSS. Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. One more question, Mr. St. John. Will the Forest Service have a technical person here to answer questions on boundaries? I know there is going to be boundary disputes there. There always is. Will you have a technical person here to answer questions?

Mr. ST. JOHN. Yes; the supervisor, Mr. Roderick, is here and Mr. Granger and several others.

Senator HASKELL. So if these things come up, they will be able to answer them?

Mr. ST. JOHN. Yes, Senator. I didn't mention that on the Uinta Forest but on the south side, that is part of the American Fork-Provo Peak Planning Unit of Uinta. They have filed a draft environmental statement for that entire planning unit which includes this Lone Peak Area and sets it up for study as well. It is just another added protection pending further study.

Senator MOSS. Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. We will keep those comments in mind if questions come up on that. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is attorney, Wood Moyle, who represents Andrew Nelson, a private landowner in the Lone Peak Wilderness area.

STATEMENT OF WOOD MOYLE, ATTORNEY

Mr. MOYLE. Mr. Chairman, Senator Moss, Mr. Nelson asked me to come here today because of previous commitments so that he was

unable to attend. I have with me the original and nine copies of a short letter that sets forth Mr. Nelson's position with respect to the proposed boundary of the wilderness area.

Mr. MOYLE. His property is the property marked in blue in the right-hand side facing the photograph, this irregular piece of property right there, about halfway up, and the incompletd—

Senator HASKELL. Just for the record, that would be halfway up on the right-hand side, just about in the middle?

Mr. MOYLE. Just about in the middle, inside the boundaries set by Senate bill 29, and H.R. 1602, and the road indicated there is the road referred to in Mr. Nelson's letter.

Senator HASKELL. It will be included in full.

Senator MOSS. Tell us how large that piece of ground is.

Mr. MOYLE. It is about 61 acres, and it appears on the map over here on the left. It appears to be in section 1. I wouldn't swear to that but it appears to be this partially marked area in section 1. It is three mining claims that were patented in about 1908 and this road marked on the map halfway up inside the boundary of bill 29 and 1602 was used as an active mining road and was passable and used for transportation by Mr. Nelson as access to the property until the Forest Service blocked it in late 1972 with a giant boulder, and he had some discussions with the Forest Service personnel with respect to that since.

It was originally purchased by Mr. Nelson with the intention of developing this canyon as a ski resort, but that proposal was not acceptable to the Forest Service and he will now have to look for some other use for the property.

It is his position that since there is an existing road here to gain access up until the time it was blocked that it really is not an area properly suited for inclusion within the boundaries.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, Mr. Moyle, and the letter will be included in the hearing record in full.

Mr. MOYLE. Thank you.

[The letter referred to follows:]

JANUARY 14, 1974.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Senate Public Lands Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I regret that because of prior commitments away from Salt Lake City, I am unable to personally present my views on the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness area and appreciate your consideration in allowing me to submit this letter.

I support the general concept of the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness area, as do most people. There are, however, differences of opinion on where the boundaries should be drawn. The purpose of this letter is to set forth my opinion.

I am the owner of property in the Uinta National Forest segment of the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness area, commonly referred to as the 61.639 acres of private land within the proposed boundary. The property is located in the Deer Creek confluence of the upper American Fork Canyon.

The history of these 61.639 acres date back prior to 1908 when a mining patent was received from the United States of America. The property was actively mined but has not been mined for at least twenty years. A rough mining road still exists today, which should by its existence exclude this property from a wilderness status.

In 1969, I began studying the immediate Wasatch Front Mountains for potential winter sports locations. The upper American Fork Canyon was selected as the best potential site. During September 1970, the 61.639 acres in Deer Creek

was purchased to support a base facility for what was eventually to be called the White Canyon Ski Resort. In November 1971, I submitted the proposed White Canyon Ski Resort plan to the Uinta National Forest for consideration for a study permit of the surrounding National Forest lands.

Meanwhile, the Uinta National Forest staff had undertaken a Land Use Plan for the American Fork Canyon area which was released in June 1973. In the Land Use Plan, the White Canyon Ski Resort was not considered possible. Consequently, I began efforts to sell the Deer Creek property because I was not interested in a summer cabin subdivision, which in my opinion is not the highest and best use of the land. As indicated, I feel the highest and best use of the land would be as a base for a ski resort.

Efforts to sell the property in Deer Creek have been made difficult by its inclusion in the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness area. Indeed, the inclusion of the 61,639 acres has prompted the Uinta National Forest to place a "sizable" rock across the old mining access road, which is on National Forest land, that leads to the property.

According to the mining laws of 1872 and even the Wilderness Act of 1964, adequate access can not be denied an owner of private land within a National Forest or a wilderness area. My attorney, O. Wood Moyle III and I have met twice with the staff of the Uinta National Forest to discuss the problem and interpretation of adequate access. The Uinta National Forest personnel have stated that they can not let a proposed wilderness area deteriorate from its present status and consequently they refuse to remove the rock barricading the old mining access road. The Uinta Forest staff has taken the position that adequate access has not been denied because the owner or user of the property may walk, ride a horse, ride a motorcycle, or fly in by helicopter to the property. This evaluation of the meaning of "adequate" access is obviously improper in view of the small size and isolated nature of the 61,639 acres which makes its beneficial development impossible without ground vehicle access and that by an existing road. I have not addressed myself to an evaluation of the abuse or rights given to owners of patented land under the mining laws of 1872 because that does not appear to be an issue in considering the Lone Peak area for wilderness.

In summary, I feel the boundary for the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness area should be drawn around my property in Deer Creek for the following reasons. First, there is an existing long standing and established road to the property which should exclude its consideration as a wilderness; second, the mere inclusion of the property within the proposed boundary has triggered an interference with adequate access which denies the undersigned and his successors of the opportunity to make appropriate use of the property and that interference may continue indefinitely, absent court action, while extensive and ponderously slow studies are pursued before final determination is reached.

I appreciate the opportunity to make my problems and desires known concerning the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness area.

Respectfully,

ANDREW R. NELSON.

Senator HASKELL. Our next witness is Mr. Robert Thompson from Salt Lake City. Is Mr. Thompson in the room? Apparently not.

Our next witness then is Mrs. Marga Raskin, Salt Lake City.

STATEMENT OF MARGA RASKIN, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mrs. RASKIN. I will just bring all the kids with me. We have written some testimony and some of the kids have even typed it.

My name is Marga Raskin and I have testified at the previous hearing, and I have some lengthy testimony, but at this time I will just read a portion which I think is relevant to these children.

Senator HASKELL. We can include your written testimony in full in the hearing record.

Mrs. RASKIN. Now, if I may, I would like you to hear what the children from our school have to say about the importance of the wilderness.

Senator HASKELL. Will each of you ladies and gentlemen, before you make your statement, give your name?

STATEMENT OF FRANCES RASKIN

Ms. RASKIN. My name is Frances Raskin. I really think it is a shame that Snowbird wants to crowd and wreck White Pine Canyon. When I say wreck, I mean ruin the wildlife and put in ugly ski lifts and runs. We in Salt Lake should be proud that we may be the only city in the world that has a wilderness area right next to it, which would bring people from all over the world to ski and hike.

That would bring business to Snowbird and Alta because people would ski and hike in the wilderness area and stay in the ski resort lodges. That's why I feel we should make the Lone Peak Area into a wilderness area which would include White Pine Canyon in it.

I wrote this testimony because when I hiked up there it was so beautiful I wished I could stay up there forever. It is really important that we preserve this land so other kids like me can go 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 by wrecking it. We should save it for now and for the future.

STATEMENT OF THOR TAYLOR

Mr. TAYLOR. My name is Thor Taylor. We want a Lone Peak Wilderness Area for the many birds and rabbits and deer and many other animals that live there. The ski lifts only help make our fuel shortage worse and we must be careful of the 20 percent of our water supply which comes from Little Cottonwood Canyon.

STATEMENT OF DOUG SMITH

Mr. SMITH. My name is Doug Smith. I've been hiking many times up in the Lone Peak Area. I was amazed at what Snowbird had done to the land. When I went up there the first time to hike, I expected to see beautiful land by Snowbird, but it was not.

I went up the tram and hiked through Twin Peaks and into the White Pine area. On the way through Snowbird's land, I looked in all the ponds and lakes by Snowbird, and there was pollution in the ponds.

When we got into the Twin Peaks and White Pine area, the water was clear. Let's keep the water clear for now and always. Anyways, why give any more land to Snowbird when we can keep it nice for all the people?

STATEMENT OF MATTHEW ROBINS

Mr. ROBINS. My name is Matthew Robins. I think that Snowbird should not have the right to take any more land and ruin it because it ruins animals' homes, animals such as rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks, deer, and snakes.

The developers would pollute the ponds and streams and then there wouldn't be any land left. The land should now be put aside as wilderness so that both the animals and man will have it forever.

STATEMENT OF MIKE BRYDSON

Mr. BRYDSON. My name is Mike Brydson. I think that Snowbird should not build a ski lift up to the American Fork Twin Peaks. Snowbird should also not be allowed to develop White Pine. Timber companies should not be allowed to cut down trees in the Lone Peak Wilderness.

Vehicles should not be allowed in the Lone Peak Area, but people should have the area for hiking and cross-country skiing. If Lone Peak and White Pine Canyon areas are made into wilderness, we will have more clean water from our watershed.

STATEMENT OF PAUL RASKIN

Mr. RASKIN. My name is Paul Raskin. We need wilderness. We want wilderness. We, the people, should keep the land so that everyone can have it and not just one ski resort. The land is beautiful, so let's keep it that way. Save the land as wilderness so that it will be kept that way forever and ever.

I have hiked up to Lone Peak and I think the Lone Peak Area, including White Pine Canyon, should be preserved as wilderness.

STATEMENT OF DANA WILSON

Mr. WILSON. My name is Dana Wilson. I have hiked up to the top of White Pine. It is a beautiful place and I do not want it changed. We should make White Pine a wilderness area so that it will always be nice for animals and for us.

STATEMENT OF TOMMY KASS

Mr. KASS. My name is Tommy Kass. The land is beautiful. Let's keep it that way. I want a Lone Peak Area to be put aside as wilderness forever. There are animals in the woods and Lone Peak is a beautiful place for animals. It is their home, so let's not pollute their home.

Twenty percent of our water comes from Little Cottonwood Canyon. If Snowbird wrecks the water supply with ski lifts, condominiums, and ugly, cut-down logs, this would help pollute the water.

Snowbird might say that they will find a way to not pollute the water, but we do not want to take a chance of ruining our water supply for us and for the animals, and ruining the homes of the animals and the landscape.

STATEMENT OF DON TODD

Mr. TODD. My name is Don Todd. I want a Lone Peak Wilderness Area which includes White Pine Canyon. I want forest saved for all the people and all the animals. I think wilderness areas are very important.

STATEMENT OF KELLY WATSON

Mr. WATSON. My name is Kelly Watson. I want to keep the Lone Peak Area and White Pine Canyon as wilderness so that it won't be ruined. Snowbird has enough chair lifts and stuff, so it doesn't have to ruin White Pine, too, because it's a good place to hike.

It is very beautiful. We need the water from the watershed and the animals need the land. That is why White Pine and Twin Peaks and Lone Peak should be put aside as wilderness.

STATEMENT OF TRUDY TAYLOR

Ms. TAYLOR. My name is Trudy Taylor. I think that we should save the land so that kids will always be able to see what the land looks like. If we don't they will think all the land ever was was houses. The deer and other animals need the land to live well.

Lone Peak and White Pine Canyon should be made into a wilderness area.

STATEMENT OF KATHY SAUNDERS

Ms. SAUNDERS. My name is Kathy Saunders. If White Pine is given to Snowbird, there will be people all over the world who will come here to ski. That will make Snowbird make it more expensive for the skiers of Utah.

We could be shut out of our ski places. Tell me, would you like to go up in White Pine Canyon and expect to find trees and instead find homes, buildings, and ski lifts? Keep the Lone Peak Area and White Pine safe from Snowbird.

My mom said that by the time I am her age, most of the land will all be houses. I am one who wants to keep our land. This is an experience that I had with my folks in the winter. I walk through the trees, the sky is blue, and it is so quiet.

Not a cloud around. My tracks are snow crystalline. I sit under a pine for awhile, then walk back the way I came. That is why I feel we should keep the land as wilderness. I would like to continue to enjoy the land again and again.

STATEMENT OF KEVIN CLARK

Mr. CLARK. My name is Kevin Clark. We want land without roads and factories and ski lifts and mine dumps and motels. We want land where we can hike and not have to see hunters. We want land where we can be able to see deer. Yes, I want the Lone Peak Area turned into a wilderness.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much. Thank you, Mrs. Raskin, for bringing the children here. I guess you're the teacher?

Mrs. RASKIN. I was planning to send my testimony in because it is hard for me to get around in my cast, but the kids were so excited about being able to testify and have such strong feelings about putting the area aside that they felt so intensely about it that I felt it was the least I could do was to come here.

Senator HASKELL. It is extremely useful and I am extremely pleased to have them here.

Mrs. RASKIN. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Raskin follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MARGA RASKIN

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, former 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 proposal put forward by the Citizens Committee to Save Our Canyons, especially as it pertains to the inclusion of White Pine Canyon and American Fork Twin Peaks. 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. Not one more mountain top or magnificent vista should be sacrificed to industrialized recreation. Unfortunately, due to Snowbird, Hidden Peak is irrevocably marred by the Snowbird tram.

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 backpackers and climbers, but also such areas as White Pine Canyon, 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 to explore such fields as geology, botany, zoology, limnology, and hydrology. The importance of setting aside land now so that it may be reserved for our children and grandchildren struck me forcibly the other day when I read, what I felt was a pathetic news article. The Christian Science Monitor News Service release described in glowing terms the experiences of hundreds of New York City 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 will always be used in the best public interest.

There is a great need to balance commercial ski areas with wilderness. At this time, I will not delve into statistics regarding how much in Utah should be designated as wilderness, but rather, I will only state that although Utah has more de facto wilderness than almost any other state, we do not have a single acre in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Less than two percent of the acreage under review is in Utah.

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 the threat of developments. These areas need to 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. Today, with the energy crunch, it is more important than ever, to have adequate access to wilderness and opportunity for solitude which is in easy reach of a large metropolitan area.

Another specious argument is that in designating an area as wilderness attracts so many people that its wilderness character is destroyed. This is a senseless argument when considering the problem in a broad context. The fact that many wilderness areas are receiving great pressure from the visitations of an enthusiastic public is the best argument for increasing our inventory of pro-

ted wildernesses. 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 and enjoy those areas and simultaneously insure a wilderness experience for future generations who may need a place of rest and peace more than we do today. Also, wilderness designation provides opportunities for more control over the amount of use of an area than any other management program. Certainly, timber cutting, roads, mining, ski resorts, parking lots, condominiums, et cetera, are not the way to protect the land for the future. 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 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.

Only by designating an area as wilderness do we assure that all options will be available for the future needs of our society. Therefore, I urge you to consider those values and to enact legislation which would create a Lone Peak Wilderness Area as proposed by the Citizens Committee to Save Our Canyons.

Senator HASKELL. Our next witnesses are a panel representing Snowbird, Mr. Jason Cortell, Ware Travelstead, Dick Bass, Ted Johnson, and Walter Hansen. Gentlemen, you have a tough act to follow.

STATEMENT OF TED JOHNSON, PRESIDENT, SNOWBIRD CORP.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am Mr. Johnson of Snowbird Corp. Also, for the record, I will like to introduce Mr. Travelstead, president of Total Concept; Mr. Jason Cortell, environmental consultant; Mr. Dick Bass, general partner of Snowbird; and Mr. Walter Hansen.

I will make a short statement to be followed by Mr. Cortell and a brief summary by Mr. Travelstead.

I have been working on the development of Snowbird Resort for the past 8 years and have lived in Little Cottonwood Canyon, mostly at Alta, for the past 20 years. Some 15 years ago I began urging the U.S. Forest Service to place the Lone Peak area into some form of primitive or wilderness area. This is mostly because of the mining exploration activities and the threat of strip mining within some portions of the Lone Peak Area. Even though Snowbird had not begun to even be planned at that time, I felt that the beautiful skiing terrain in Peruvian Gulch, Gad Valley, White Pine Valley, and American Fork Canyon, which was included in our original master planning even 8 years ago should be preserved for skiing, and the boundary between the skiing terrain and the wilderness area should be on the rugged ridge between White Pine and Red Pine Valleys.

Senator HASKELL. Excuse me, sir. Are any of those lines up there where you are talking about?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think the best thing is to have Mr. Travelstead point to them.

Mr. TRAVELSTEAD. This would be the ridge between Red Pine and White Pine, which runs right here, and basically Senator Moss's bill brings his line up the center of the White Pine Valley and we are talking about moving it to the ridge between White Pine and Red Pine.

Mr. JOHNSON. Pictorially, Mr. Chairman, you can probably see the ridge a little better here. This is S. 29, as it is proposed.

Senator HASKELL. Oh, yes, I have this right here.

Mr. JOHNSON. All right. This ridge is so high and rugged that it is a natural boundary, and thus an automatic enforcement against the violation of the wilderness area by mechanized vehicles. I would urge you to consider this natural boundary and place the boundaries in bill S. 29.

We have placed most of this material in your hands that we will cover here as briefly as possible, including maps and photos.

After your public hearings are concluded and within 14 days we will submit a formal position paper which will include reaction to the various opinions that will come out during the course of this hearing.

Senator HASKELL. Formal position paper by Snowbird? The hearing record will stay open for that.

[The formal position paper referred to by Mr. Johnson follows:]

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT ON LONE PEAK WILDERNESS AREA BILL S. 29

INTRODUCTION

The proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area would, as currently planned, comprise nearly 33,000 acres of land in the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests. There is no objection to the basic concept of establishing a wilderness area in this vicinity. Utah is the only western state which has not had an area of public land designated as a wilderness area. Much of the designated acreage appears well adapted to providing the special qualities and recreational opportunities afforded by wilderness reserves.

However, we do take issue with the eastern boundary of the wilderness area as delineated in S. 29. The areas in particular contention are parts of American Fork Canyon to the south of Gad Valley and White Pine Canyon and that portion of White Pine Canyon included within the wilderness boundaries. The eastern boundary enclosing these areas follows no natural feature such as a ridge line or major river. It shifts to avoid mining claims, particularly so in the Silver Lake area and in White Pine Canyon. In the later case, the boundary starts along the stream bed at the Canyon mouth and then, after a westward deviation to avoid an extensive mining claim, returns to the stream for a short distance, only to leave that feature to follow a ridge line up to the Twin Peaks area.

The Wilderness Act contemplated the setting aside of public lands of primeval wilderness character to be maintained in an untrammelled state. The purpose is to provide for all time areas in which individuals will be able to find solitude and opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Accordingly, there are severe limitations on the uses to which such areas may be put once a wilderness area designation has been approved. At the same time, the Wilderness Act is not intended to interfere with the basic purposes of national forests as established in the Forest Act and Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AREAS IN DISPUTE

To meet the objectives of the Wilderness Act an area so designated should be of true wilderness quality and its outer boundaries should be such as to discourage casual visitors into the area. This suggests a natural barrier such as a ridge line or a major river. The proposed eastern boundary fails to meet this latter test, while much of the included area is of anything but wilderness quality. It has been cut over, exploited by mining activity, contains an artificial reservoir, and is visited frequently by day hikers and fishermen. Nor is White Pine Canyon required as a gateway into the wilderness. There are numerous other entry points. Accordingly, a boundary running along the western ridge line of White Pine and then following other ridge lines more or less in a southerly direction to the Silver Lake area would make more sense in that it would provide a natural barrier against casual use by relatively large numbers of people.

The areas in contention not only lack true wilderness quality. They also represent recreational land of great potential for ultimate development of ski slopes. They are adjacent to areas already so developed and could represent a logical extension of such facilities if need develops for additional ski area. The pro-

posed eastern boundary would preclude such development for all time. This would appear to be contrary to the intention of the Forest Act, the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, and the Wilderness Act itself.

RETENTION OF MULTIPLE USE OPTIONS

A boundary shift of the sort proposed here would not *insure* later development of either area for ski usage. It *would* retain such development as an option should it later appear that the public good would be best served by such a decision. There are adequate safeguards, including the requirement for preparation of a detailed Environmental Impact Statement as called for in NEPA, to prevent issuance of the necessary permits and leases without full and complete opportunity for public discussion.

White Pine is the last area suitable for development as ski slope in Little Cottonwood Canyon. The affected area in American Fork Canyon is also highly suitable for such development. There are few such areas available in the Wasatch Range. Therefore, those that are available should not be made ineligible for later use should that be deemed desirable.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS: WATER QUALITY

An in-depth study of environmental factors in the affected area should be conducted. This is under proposal to Snowbird as an input to its master planning. The suggested study by the Forest Service mentioned by Mr. Chandler St. John at the January 15th Public Hearing on S. 29 would also seem to be highly desirable.

White Pine is an important part of the Little Cottonwood Canyon watershed which provides approximately 18% of the Salt Lake City water supply. Contrary to what one might expect, an area which is little visited by people may develop higher fecal coliform bacteria counts than an area frequently used. Studies of watersheds in Montana revealed this fact which is related to the increase in animal populations in areas not open to human visitors. (Stuart *et al. Applied Microbiology*, 22 (Dec. 1971), 1048-1054.) The water quality implications of decisions concerning White Pine should be included in any environmental analysis of the area.

SKIING AND AVALANCHE CONTROL IN WHITE PINE CANYON

During the recent Hearing, conflicting testimony was offered by several supporters of the bill in its current form.

One witness, suggested that avalanche control in White Pine Canyon would not be economically feasible and that, therefore, it would be wise to keep the area closed to skiers.

Another witness suggested that clearance of slopes for ski runs would add to existing avalanche hazards and that control of avalanches in this area is not feasible. He urged that it be closed to protect local skiers from danger.

Yet another made the point that skiers would be allowed to use the area, even if it were to become part of the Wilderness reservation.

One witness urged restricting further commercial ski development to American Fork Canyon while another asked for inclusion of all of White Pine Canyon plus the Twin Peaks area in the Wilderness. The latter also pointed out that more skiers were using White Pine each year and that skiing will continue there even if it becomes part of the Wilderness.

The proposed eastern boundary of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area would definitely preclude avalanche control within White Pine Canyon because the western ridge area, which presents the highest degree of avalanche potential, would lie within the Wilderness. Since control measures would not be permitted in the western part of White Pine, development of the eastern portion would be foreclosed for safety reasons. Any cross country skiers entering the valley would be in peril.

FEASIBILITY OF AVALANCHE CONTROL

Avalanche control techniques involving the use of explosive charges to dislodge snow accumulations prior to their reaching sufficient size and depth as to present a danger of natural avalanche have been well developed. Small, controlled snow slides triggered by artificial means whenever avalanche potential appears to be

building up insure the safety of skiers and others visiting the slopes so protected. These techniques have been developed to a high degree in Little Cottonwood Canyon by the U.S. Forest Service and by local ski operators over a period of some 35 years. Snowbird Corporation in particular, as the largest individual ski operator in the Canyon, has developed elaborate avalanche prediction and control systems. Working closely with the U.S. Forest Service experts, Snowbird Corporation makes daily checks of all potential avalanche sites in its area of operations and does not open its slopes to skiers until measures have been taken to eliminate such dangers.

Should White Pine not be included (either in whole or in part) in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area, and should, sometime in the future, it be opened up to development as a ski area under a Forest Service permit, the avalanche control measures that have been employed so successfully at Snowbird and Alta would be used there as well. Control of avalanches in White Pine is feasible with existing techniques. However, it would not be possible should the western edge of the Canyon be included within the Wilderness Area as is currently proposed.

It should also be pointed out that slope clearance in White Pine Canyon to permit skiing would *not* enhance the danger of avalanche. Rather, the avalanche hazard is associated with the upper, steep slopes of the valley ridge lines which are not forested and which would not need to be cleared.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF AVALANCHES

It might also be noted that natural avalanches are highly destructive to forest cover, as can be readily seen by examination of slide paths in White Pine where there has been no artificial control. The effects of a large avalanche are devastating to the forest that lies in its path and it takes many years for natural revegetation to occur. Meanwhile, the toppled dead trees dry out and represent a definite forest fire hazard either as a result of activities by human visitors or as a result of lightning strikes on trees at the fringe of the affected area.

IMPACT ON EXISTING SKIING AT SNOWBIRD

In addition, the boundary line as proposed in Senator Moss' bill would lead to inclusion in the Wilderness of about 25 acres of land already under Forest Service lease to Snowbird Corporation. Loss of this land would force the corporation to close down one of its major ski runs ("Little Cloud" run) because proper avalanche control would no longer be possible. Without such control, it would not be safe to allow skiers to use this area.

SUMMARY

The proposal to establish a Lone Peak Wilderness Area is welcomed. However, the inclusion of certain areas on the eastern edge of the area as defined by S. 29 is not considered appropriate.

The areas in dispute are not delimited by following natural boundaries. Nor do they have the essential characteristics of wilderness as contemplated by the Wilderness Act.

A modest shift in the proposed eastern boundary of the Wilderness area would permit retention of an option to develop for recreational use under the multiple use concept areas of special value for such useage.

The White Pine Canyon area is part of the Salt Lake City watershed. Thorough environmental analyses, with special emphasis on water quality should be undertaken before any decision is made with respect to the future of this area.

White Pine Canyon cannot be used safely for skiing without avalanche control which would be precluded by the inclusion of part of the Canyon in the Wilderness area. Yet proponents of the Moss Bill admit that cross country skiing would take place there even if it were so included.

Avalanche control techniques are well developed and could be used in White Pine Canyon if the western part of the Canyon were not to be included in the Wilderness Area.

Avalanches are destructive to the environment. In a wilderness area they would represent a definite forest fire hazard.

The boundary as proposed would lead to the taking of land already under lease to Snowbird Corporation and would require the closing of a major ski run because the loss of this land to the Wilderness Area would preclude avalanche control measures essential to safe operation of the run.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, while we support the principal of the Lone Peak Wilderness bill, there are a few items we think you as a committee should give serious consideration before making a final decision as to the boundaries of the White Pine Wilderness area. Some of these considerations, I believe, will have a meaningful impact on the boundaries of the wilderness.

As the Town of Alta feels, we also feel that we are not against the wilderness concept in the Lone Peak area as long as proper boundaries of this area are achieved. I would repeat that the proper natural boundary would be a steep, rugged ridge rather than a line up the middle of the valley where there would be unenforceable lines unless you police it daily. It is a very natural valley in the middle. The road that exists there crosses back and forth across the stream and I can't see how we could have any enforcement there that would stop motorcycle riders and four-wheel drive vehicles passing back and forth and violating the wilderness.

If I may, I will refer to this satellite picture, an infrared picture, and it does show a couple hundred miles of the Wasatch Range of mountains that we refer specifically to, 90 miles of range from Beaver Mountain on the north down to Provo on the most southerly ski resort there, which would be Sundance. The areas that are now existing, and if you included White Pine Canyon and American Fork Canyon into these skiing terrains, into this total skiing terrain, you would total about 4 percent of this entire 90 miles of range. This is why, when you really look at the true skiable terrain we have in Utah, we feel we must save every inch of that terrain for that type of recreation.

We have 90 miles on the outside of this 4 percent. You can see why we feel there are a great number of areas that would be suitable for wilderness. So what I am basically saying is that I feel we shouldn't take the terrain that is so suitable skiing but save that for skiing and take the wilderness areas suitable for wilderness and preserve those truly for wilderness.

The White Pine Valley faces to the north and has a proper elevation with fine snow conditions that are famous in the Little Cottonwood Canyon.

Mr. TRAVELSTEAD. This is the same, Senator, as you have, exactly the same.

Mr. JOHNSON. This is why we feel this boundary would give you this skiing terrain adjoining into Alta and Snowbird and really give us the intermediate-type terrain.

Senator HASKELL. Where is Alta?

Mr. JOHNSON. Alta is in this area here, and Snowbird in this area here, and then White Pine would be adjoining.

Now, contrary to what a lot of people say, we absolutely plan no building of houses or any kind of a village development in that area. Other than the small private ownership here, the area is all Forest Service land and strictly controlled.

Five years ago there was a major avalanche in White Pine Valley that destroyed thousands of trees that was a sympathetic slide. It started up here and went around the entire area of White Pine, and all came at the same time which was rare, but it did happen. When this came down, it concentrated in the valley and took out thousands of

trees that were there for thousands of years. I think the Forest Service can give you more specific information on that, but the trees were measured to be in terms of 300 or 400 years old when they were taken out, so the debris from this is still there and without the proper avalanche control in that area, those types of avalanches can happen again. This is one of the concerns of ours, of having a line go up the middle of the valley where we would be skiing on the other side of the valley and because of the wilderness concept would be unable to control the avalanches on the west side of the valley and getting people into the valley would be dangerous that way, and we would be very reluctant to having skiers there without the proper avalanche control system.

We worked very hard at Snowbird to develop what we feel is the top avalanche team in the world. We have built very sophisticated systems and we control the area. We ski now as well as we control the entire Alta highway from Snowbird down to the mouth of the canyon of Salt Lake Valley, and this is all done with weaponry, and we feel it is a necessity with the citizens traveling up and down the highway and to be able to open that highway safely.

We have had a problem that after the avalanche 5 or 6 years ago in White Pine that the debris in that area has not been cleaned up and in our opinion the private enterprises should fund that type of cleanup and maintain that valley properly.

In conclusion, as far as my portion of the presentation, I would state that White Pine simply does not fit into the wilderness concept because of past mining operations and manmade developments such as the road and the White Pine Lake Reservoir, and I think that these points should be covered in a little more detail for your purposes.

Senator HASKELL. Is there a road that goes up that valley?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, the White Pine Lake is in this area here and the road goes across, traverses this slope and goes all the way up to the Lake.

Senator HASKELL. Is that accessible to any vehicle or just someone with four-wheel drive?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is a four-wheel drive road. To restrict people from driving vehicles up there—we have been unable to keep people out. Somehow four-wheel drive vehicles or motorcycles seem to find their way up to the lake. The lake has certain complicated water ownerships that we will present to you in writing.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you.

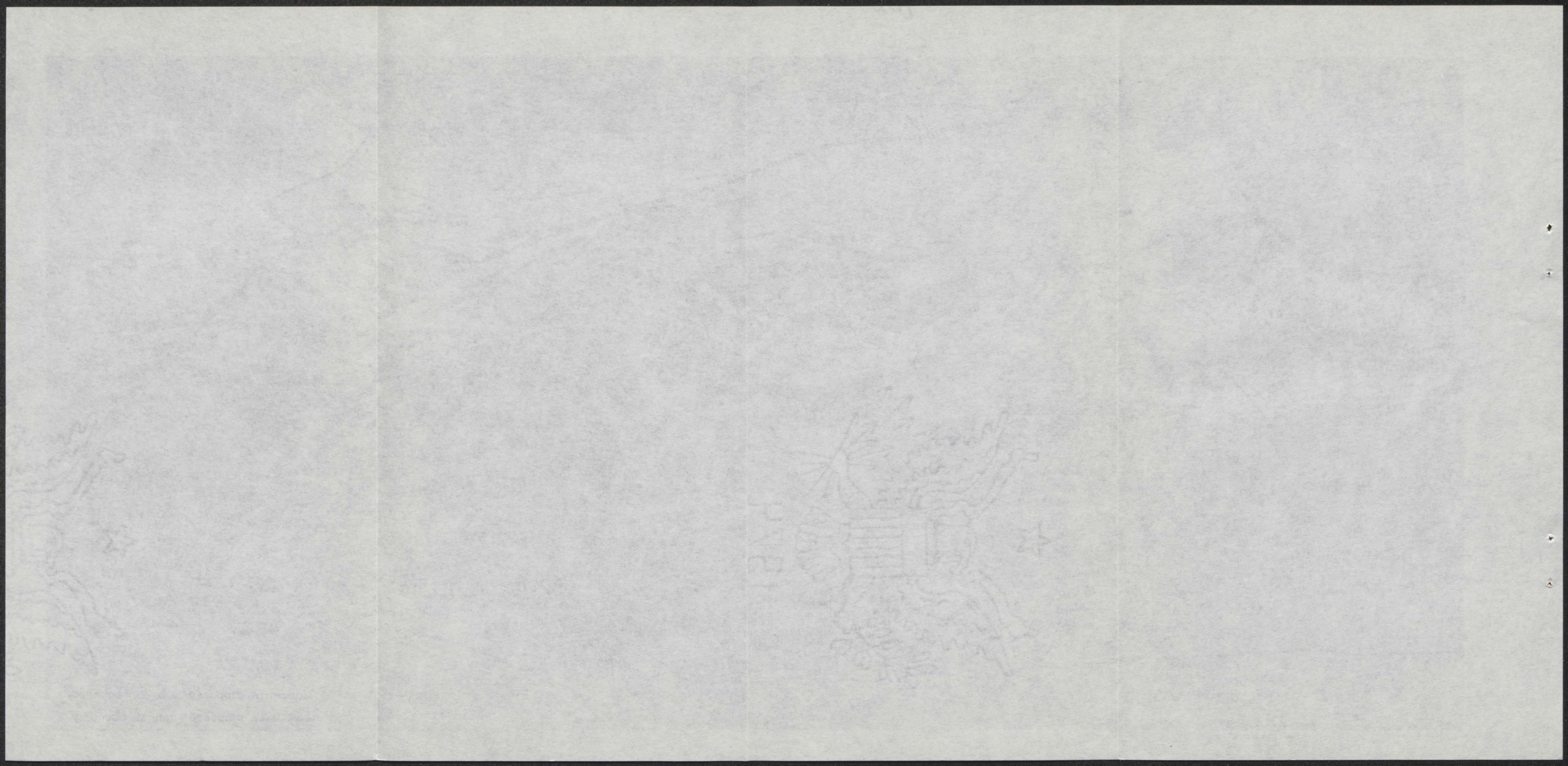
[The maps referred to follow:]



13A4









**STATEMENT OF JASON CORTELL, ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTANT**

Mr. CORTELL. My name is Jason Cortell. I am an environmental consultant. I am very pleased to be here today to make this presentation. I am particularly pleased to be here, Senators, because back in the early 1960's I participated in the Sierra Club in helping to lobby for the wilderness bill and to bring about its enactment in Congress.

I am also pleased to be here because I thought the presentation by the schoolchildren was excellent because it did point out the awareness that we now all have of the need to preserve areas such as Lone Peak.

However, I am here to speak on only the boundaries portion of the bill, as Senator Moss pointed out.

The only area that we dispute on the bill is the boundaries along the eastern edge and in the White Pine Canyon area. S. 29 calls for the establishment of a wilderness area of some 32,785 acres in the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests, including substantial portions of Little Cottonwood and American Fork Canyons. Whatever may be the case elsewhere, the eastern edge of the proposed wilderness area is certainly not anywhere approaching a primeval natural state.

The area in dispute includes a major part of White Pine Canyon in the Wasatch Forest and an area south of White Pine and Gad Valley in the Uinta Forest. It involves some 4,000 to 5,000 acres out of a proposed total of approximately 33,000. Should they be omitted, the remaining area would be large enough to satisfy the requirements of the Wilderness Act, which, as you know, requires a minimum of only 5,000 acres for designation.

Now, the eastern boundary, as drawn, does not follow any natural feature, whether ridge line or streambed. It shifts to exclude existing mining patent areas, the Silver Lake Area in the White Pine Canyon Area, particularly. The White Pine Canyon boundary in particular is capricious. It starts out in the north along the streambed, shifts westerly to avoid an extensive mining claim, and then leaves the streambed after a short distance to follow an insignificant easterly ridge line up to the Twin Peaks Area. The proposed boundary effectively precludes development of the canyon, while not guaranteeing its effective use for the purposes intended under the Wilderness Act.

Next, it appears to be in controvention of the intention of the act, the Sustained Yield Act, and the Wilderness Act itself. Instead its purpose appears to be to restrict potential development of recreation in White Pine Canyon and parts of American Fork Canyon south of White Pine and Gad Valley. Such development is permitted only under an existing regulatory system; it was not the purpose of the Wilderness Act to provide a spot zoning method of negating the operation of that system.

Now, we have made some analysis of the White Pine Area and I might point out that multidiscipline analysis, environmental and ecological analyses are being made of the Snowbird area, and subsequent analysis will be made of the White Pine Canyon itself. The analysis we made was in keeping with the spirit of this for future proposals which may or may not include any presentation for inclusion of the White Pine Canyon for recreational use. What we are saying, primar-

ily, in this presentation is that we feel that the area itself is not of a wilderness quality. It is presently used by classrooms, skiers in the winter, hikers in the summer, and a great deal of fishing goes on in that area, woodcutting in particular, and none of these uses are in keeping with the spirit of the Wilderness Act, which is to provide, basically, an area of solitude, an area that is uninhabited, and one that is unrestricted by man's use, and none of the uses which presently go on in this area appear to be compatible with the spirit of the Wilderness Act.

We do feel, finally, and then I am going to turn this over to Mr. Travelstead who will summarize, that establishment of a natural barrier such as the Red Pine ridge along this easterly border not only provides a natural, ecological barrier from one side to the other, but provides a barrier for man himself, because there are sufficient areas within the entire State forest and Federal forest lands for classroom use, for the casual use. The purpose of wilderness was for the intensive use by hikers, getting back into the woods and finding the solitude we do not find, obviously, in many of our State and Federal parks, and that is basically our presentation with respect to the disputed border line and the 4 to 5 thousand acres involved.

Senator HASKELL. I would like to make one observation. It seems all those uses of that area you detailed, with the exception of woodcutting, are wilderness—camping, fishing, you know, hiking. That is just a difference of opinion. I wanted to let you know.

Senator Moss. I appreciate your opinion.

STATEMENT OF WARE TRAVELSTEAD, PRESIDENT OF TOTAL CONCEPT, INC.

Mr. TRAVELSTEAD. My name is Ware Travelstead and I am president of a firm, Total Concept, Inc., and we have been retained by Snowbird for many months acting as their consultants in planning and implementation of long-range planning.

In summary, I agree, Senator, that most of those uses are allowed under the Wilderness Act, and they are a part of the concept of the wilderness area, but there is a unique aspect to Utah which I think the satellite photographs point up quite well. The concentration of ski areas in and around the Little Cottonwood Canyon and in and around the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests are there because there is just very unique snow conditions and very unique terrain in this part of Utah, and it is unique, really, to the United States in a sense; and the development that is taking place in skiing for the last 37 or 38 years in the Little Cottonwood Canyon has come about because it is such a quality skiing experience.

We just feel to take a line down the center of White Pine and in essence forever preclude that area for recreational skiing in the future would not be a prudent thing to do. We know the demand for skiing is growing all over the United States. It is a natural resource. There are limited ski areas where weather, terrain and everything go together, and this is one of them. We really feel that, in a sense, the line coming up the valley is a stop-Snowbird-kind of situation and does constitute, in a sense, stop zoning. But I would like to go further and I would like

to congratulate Mrs. Raskin for stimulating the interests of the children and I think it is very good to see them here.

I do want to point out, though, that Snowbird at this time has no claim on the White Pine Valley. People keep referring, the media and so forth, that Snowbird wants to develop it and Snowbird can't develop it unless they stop it. Certainly, Snowbird wants to see skiing developed there and skiing, not housing or anything else, but that is not under Snowbird's lease with the Forest Service. Snowbird has no claim on that land. We have publicly stated that it is good for skiing, Snowbird or anyone, so that is our position there.

In closing, we just think that with 33,000 acres in the bill, approximately, and with very little unique skiable terrain in Utah and in the country, who knows, but I am sure that in 5 or 10 years out there is going to be tremendous pressure for more recreational skiing areas, and this is a unique experience, and to come up the center of the valley does preclude our avalanche control and does give us, really, in essence, just cuts it off for skiing in the future, and we don't think that is the intent of the Wilderness Act, really.

We want to thank you very much for having the opportunity to present our side of it, and we will give you a formal position paper within the 14 days.

[Subsequent to the hearing the following information was received:]

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT ON LONE PEAK WILDERNESS AREA BILL S. 29

INTRODUCTION

The proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area would, as currently planned, comprise nearly 33,000 acres of land in the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests. There is no objection to the basic concept of establishing a wilderness area in this vicinity, Utah is the only western state which has not had an area of public land designated as a wilderness area. Much of the designated acreage appears well adapted to providing the special qualities and recreational opportunities afforded by wilderness reserves.

However, we do take issue with the eastern boundary of the wilderness area as delineated in S. 29. The areas in particular contention are parts of American Fork Canyon to the south of Gad Valley and White Pine Canyon and that portion of White Pine Canyon included within the wilderness boundaries. The eastern boundary enclosing these areas follows no natural feature such as a ridge line or major river. It shifts to avoid mining claims, particularly so in the Silver Lake area and in White Pine Canyon. In the latter case, the boundary starts along the stream bed at the Canyon mouth and then, after a westward deviation to avoid an extensive mining claim, returns to the stream for a short distance, only to leave that feature to follow a ridge line up to the Twin Peaks area.

The Wilderness Act, contemplated the setting aside of public lands of primeval wilderness character to be maintained in an untrammeled state. The purpose is to provide for all time areas in which individuals will be able to find solitude and opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Accordingly, there are severe limitations on the uses to which such areas may be put once a wilderness area designation has been approved. At the same time, the Wilderness Act is not intended to interfere with the basic purposes of national forests as established in the Forest Act and Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AREAS IN DISPUTE

To meet the objectives of the Wilderness Act an area so designated should be of true wilderness quality and its outer boundaries should be such as to discourage casual visitors into the area. This suggests a natural barrier such as a ridge line or a major river. The proposed eastern boundary fails to meet this latter test, while much of the included area is of anything but wilderness quality.

It has been cut over, exploited by mining activity, contains an artificial reservoir, and is visited frequently by day hikers and fishermen. Nor is White Pine Canyon required as a gateway into the wilderness. There are numerous other entry points. Accordingly, a boundary running along the western ridge line of White Pine and then following other ridge lines more or less in a southerly direction to the Silver Lake area would make more sense in that it would provide a natural barrier against casual use by relatively large numbers of people.

The areas in contention not only lack true wilderness quality. They also represent recreational land of great potential for ultimate development of ski slopes. They are adjacent to areas already so developed and could represent a logical extension of such facilities if need develops for additional ski area. The proposed eastern boundary would preclude such development for all time. This would appear to be contrary to the intention of the Forest Act, the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, and the Wilderness Act itself.

RETENTION OF MULTIPLE USE OPTIONS

A boundary shift of the sort proposed here would not *insure* later development of either area for ski usage. It *would* retain such development as an option should it later appear that the public good would be best served by such a decision. There are adequate safeguards, including the requirement for preparation of a detailed Environmental Impact Statement as called for in NEPA, to prevent issuance of the necessary permits and leases without full and complete opportunity for public discussion.

White Pine is the last area suitable for development as ski slope in Little Cottonwood Canyon. The affected area in American Fork Canyon is also highly suitable for such development. There are few such areas available in the Wasatch Range. Therefore, those that are available should not be made ineligible for later use should that be deemed desirable.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS: WATER QUALITY

An in-depth study of environmental factors in the affected area should be conducted. This is under proposal to Snowbird as an input to its master planning. The suggested study by the Forest Service mentioned by Mr. Chandler St. John at the January 15th Public Hearing on S. 29 would also seem to be highly desirable.

White Pine is an important part of the Little Cottonwood Canyon watershed which provides approximately 18% of the Salt Lake City Water supply. Contrary to what one might expect, an area which is little visited by people may develop higher fecal coliform bacteria counts than an area frequently used. Studies of watersheds in Montana revealed this fact which is related to the increased in animal populations in areas not open to human visitors. (Stuart *et al*, *Applied Microbiology*, 22 (Dec. 1971), 1048-1054.) The water quality implications of decisions concerning White Pine should be included in any environmental analysis of the area.

SKIING AND AVALANCHE CONTROL IN WHITE PINE CANYON

During the recent Hearing, conflicting testimony was offered by several supporters of the bill in its current form.

One witness, suggested that avalanche control in White Pine Canyon would not be economically feasible and that, therefore, it would be wise to keep the area closed to skiers.

Another witness suggested that clearance of slopes for ski runs would add to existing avalanche hazards and that control of avalanches in this area is not feasible. He urged that it be closed to protect local skiers from danger.

Yet another made the point that skiers would be allowed to use the area, even if it were to become part of the Wilderness reservation.

One witness urged restricting further commercial ski development to American Fork Canyon while another asked for inclusion of all of White Pine Canyon plus the Twin Peaks area in the Wilderness. The latter also pointed out that more skiers were using White Pine each year and that skiing will continue there even if it becomes part of the Wilderness.

The proposed eastern boundary of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area would definitely preclude avalanche control within White Pine Canyon because the

western ridge area, which presents the highest degree of avalanche potential, would lie within the Wilderness. Since control measures would not be permitted in the western part of White Pine, development of the eastern portion would be foreclosed for safety reasons. Any cross country skiers entering the valley would be in peril.

FEASIBILITY OF AVALANCHE CONTROL

Avalanche control techniques involving the use of explosive charges to dislodge snow accumulations prior to their reaching sufficient size and depth as to present a danger of natural avalanche have been well developed. Small, control snow slides triggered by artificial means whenever avalanche potential appears to be building up insure the safety of skiers and others visiting the slopes so protected. These techniques have been developed to a high degree in Little Cottonwood Canyon by the U.S. Forest Service and by local ski operators over a period of some 35 years. Snowbird Corporation in particular, as the largest individual ski operator in the Canyon, has developed elaborate avalanche prediction and control systems. Working closely with the U.S. Forest Service experts, Snowbird Corporation makes daily checks of all potential avalanche sites in its area of operations and does not open its slopes to skiers until measures have been taken to eliminate such dangers.

Should White Pine not be included (either in whole or in part) in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area, and should, sometime in the future, it be opened up to development as a ski area under a Forest Service permit, the avalanche control measures that have been employed so successfully at Snowbird and Alta would be used there as well. Control of avalanches in White Pine *is* feasible with existing techniques. However, it would not be possible should the western edge of the Canyon be included within the Wilderness Area as is currently proposed.

It should also be pointed out that slope clearance in White Pine Canyon to permit skiing would *not* enhance the danger of avalanche. Rather, the avalanche hazard is associated with the upper, steep slopes of the valley ridge lines which are not forested and which would not need to be cleared.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF AVALANCHES

It might also be noted that natural avalanches are highly destructive to forest cover, as can be readily seen by examination of slide paths in White Pine where there has been no artificial control. The effects of a large avalanche are devastating to the forest that lies in its path and it takes many years for natural re-vegetation to occur. Meanwhile, the toppled dead trees dry out and represent a definite forest fire hazard either as a result of activities by human visitors or as a result of lightning strikes on trees at the fringe of the affected area.

IMPACT ON EXISTING SKIING AT SNOWBIRD

In addition, the boundary line as proposed in Senator Moss' bill would lead to inclusion in the Wilderness of about 25 acres of land already under Forest Service lease to Snowbird Corporation. Loss of this land would force the corporation to close down one of its major ski runs ("Little Cloud" run) because proper avalanche control would no longer be possible. Without such control, it would not be safe to allow skiers to use this area.

SUMMARY

The proposal to establish a Lone Peak Wilderness Area is welcomed. However, the inclusion of certain areas on the eastern edge of the area as defined by S. 29 is not considered appropriate.

The areas in dispute are not delimited by following natural boundaries. Nor do they have the essential characteristics of wilderness as contemplated by the Wilderness Act.

A modest shift in the proposed eastern boundary of the Wilderness area would permit retention of an option to develop for recreational use under the multiple use concept areas of special value for such usage.

The White Pine Canyon area is part of the Salt Lake City watershed. Thorough environmental analyses, with special emphasis on water quality should be undertaken before *any* decision is made with respect to the future of this area.

White Pine Canyon cannot be used safely for skiing without avalanche control which would be precluded by the inclusion of part of the Canyon in the Wilderness area. Yet proponents of the Moss Bill admit that cross country skiing would take place there even if it were so included.

Avalanche control techniques are well developed and could be used in White Pine Canyon if the western part of the Canyon were not to be included in the Wilderness Area.

Avalanches are destructive to the environment. In a wilderness area they would represent a definite forest fire hazard.

The boundary as proposed would lead to the taking of land already under lease to Snowbird Corporation and would require the closing of a major ski run because the loss of this land to the Wilderness Area would preclude avalanche control measures essential to safe operation of the run.

SNOWBIRD,
January 28, 1974.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
Dirksen Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I attended the hearing on your Bill No. S29 (Lone Peak Wilderness Area) held in Salt Lake City on January 15 and would like to submit for inclusion in the deliberation on the bill the following comments. I feel what I say below represents the basic attitude of more than six million skiers in the United States and I know that it represents the definite beliefs and philosophy of Snowbird resort. Your careful consideration of these points is respectfully requested.

1. Recreation needs are growing rapidly. More leisure time and money, with increasing desire for sports and pastimes involving outdoor and nature experiences; 1959: \$50 billion spent on leisure/recreation; 1969: \$100 billion spent on leisure/recreation; estimated 1979: \$300 billion to be spent on leisure/recreation.

2. Skiing is one of the fastest growing sports. Number of skier days* increasing 15-20% yr. 1962/63: 2.3 million skier days in 12 Western states; 1970/71: 8 million skier days in 12 Western states; estimated 1976/77: 16 million skier days in 12 Western states. Some of the most desirable (and therefore popular) areas have already started limiting daily tickets.

3. Only large, integrated ski areas can serve these rapidly growing numbers efficiently and safely. Unit costs are too high in most small areas to have really good and properly maintained lifts, trails, ski patrols, ski schools, equipment rentals, food and lodging facilities.

4. Existing ski areas are 90% on Federal (Forest Service or Park Service) or State lands. Future ski areas will have to follow the same pattern. The Federal and State lands will be used because of the recreation demand.

The only decision choices are what type of facilities and management. The governmental agencies, judging from the past, do not want and cannot afford to supply the facilities or personnel to insure proper sewerage, garbage disposal, drinking water and plant life protection, or full time supervision.

5. The necessary private investors who want to invest in the challenge of satisfying this tremendous increase in skiing are really asking to be in a "public service" business, the same as grocery stores, filling stations, ad infinitum. As well as food, clothing and shelter, man vitally needs physical exercise and psychic renewal.

6. Until now, Utah has been relatively untouched and "undiscovered" by skiers. This is automatically changing because Utah represents the outstanding skiing potential to be found anywhere in the country, if not in the world. This potential is even more noteworthy when realizing that only a bare fraction of the mountain areas of the U.S. and the world lends itself to skiing because of the demand for a proper combination of snowfall volume, scale and type of terrain, orientation of slopes, accessibility, temperature range, etc. In the 90 mile stretch of the Wasatch Range from Logan in the North to Provo in the South, the really desirable present and potential ski terrain would comprise less than 4% of the mountainous area included. It is hard to imagine any greater "use leverage" of public lands with a minimum of disturbing impact.

*Skier day represents one person purchasing ski lift ticket, whether full or half day.

7. Lands used for lift serviced skiing do not prohibit in any way the simultaneous use for alpine cross-country skiing or snowshoeing in winter, or hiking, climbing and camping in summer. On the other hand, much of the total remaining mountain area in this part of the Wasatch (96% plus) is very well suited to cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, hiking, climbing, etc., but not to lift serviced alpine skiing.

8. Snowbird proposes to meet the growth of skiing in the country, and therefore Utah, by having a totally integrated master plan which begins with a well-rounded first phase core (already completed) offering the basic requirements for day and overnight skiers, followed by a continuing *staged development* that will be timed to fit the increasing demand. This is a large project by Utah's standards, but not for elsewhere. (Colorado, New England, the West Coast, the Alps.) Snowbird has the means, experience, and stewardship to do an outstanding job.

9. Those who claim that alpine cross-country skiing and snowshoeing are growing faster than regular alpine skiing are being specious at best. Granted, the percentage increase in the former may be greater currently because its previous base volume was so small, but the incremental (or true volume) increase in the latter (alpine skiing) is annually several times that of the former. For many reasons, there will never be near as many people wanting to enjoy the mountains solely under their own power as those who desire the aid of mechanical lifts.

10. It was ardently claimed by some supporting Bill No. S29 that White Pine should never be used for lift serviced alpine skiing because of the tremendous avalanche and slide danger. If that is the case, people should not be skiing presently at Alta or Snowbird which have heavier snowfall and more naturally potential danger. Slope grooming and formalized slide control procedures (explosives) as well as the compaction done by skiing itself have proven reliable safeguards. The obvious vital question here is, "Who will do the slide control for those wanting to restrict White Pine to cross-country skiing and snowshoeing only?"

11. Naturally the above comments pertain not only to the disputed area of White Pine, but also to the "back" side or South draining disputed area comprising portions of the Silver Lake Bowl and lands immediately South of the Twin Peaks.

12. Whereas Snowbird is not in opposition to a wilderness area being created to the West of what we consider proper, realistic and legitimate boundary, we do feel that serious consideration and a workable resolution should be given to the fact that much of the 32,000 acres in question lies in the Salt Lake City water shed, and currently carries a prohibition against any overnight camping.

In closing, I wish to thank you for the time and energy you have spent on this matter in so ably and responsibly representing not only the people of Utah but of the whole United States as well.

Sincerely,

DICK BASS.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much.

I would like to orient myself. I guess it is a double chairlift. Is that a Snowbird chairlift? How about going as far over as the Peruvian—

Mr. TRAVELSTEAD. Peruvian would be the farthestmost run of Snowbird, and you look left and you see the next. That is the start of Alta. We basically are looking south on this.

Senator HASKELL. I got mixed up as I looked at this and you talked about moving the boundary east, and it looked as though you were moving west, but I see now where we are.

Mr. TRAVELSTEAD. Thank you very much.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much.

Senator MOSS. I wanted to ask a question about the road that is in the bottom of White Pine, the four-wheel-drive type road. Is it a road of access to those mining claims? Is that what it was built for?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, it has been used for that, but mostly it is for access for maintenance of the reservoir that is called White Pine Lake.

Senator Moss. I see; but it is not in good enough condition for people to go in there with ordinary two-wheel-drive cars?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

[The summary of S. 29 follows:]

S. 29 SUMMARY

Wilderness Act	Lone Peak area bill	Environmental considerations
Preserve in natural conditions enduring resource of wilderness. Primeval character. Solitude or primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Greater than 5,000 acres. Certain area incorporated automatically; others after approval by Congress. Contiguous area of predominantly wilderness value may be added. No commercial enterprise. No structures. Severe limitations on roads and vehicles. Mineral laws in effect until Dec. 31, 1983; after then lands withdrawn. Development of water resources permitted. Not intended as a spot zoning device to inhibit development.	Total area 32,785 acres. Disputed area 4,000-5,000 acres. Eastern boundary artificial. Eastern edge not of true wilderness quality. Includes areas of likely renewed mining activity. As proposed, the eastern boundary would preclude development of suitable areas which are not necessary or even desirable as part of a wilderness area. Eastern boundary appears to represent spot zoning.	Wilderness area should be bounded by natural barriers to discourage casual use. Wilderness area should not include places frequently used on casual or regular basis. More westerly boundary along ridge lines would accomplish these objectives. Present eastern boundary not needed to provide access. More westerly boundary would permit later development under existing regulatory system.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

I understand that Mr. Robert Thompson, whom we called earlier and who was not in the room, is here now.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you very much, Senator. I do have a statement I would like to make.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT THOMPSON, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. THOMPSON. My name is Robert Thompson. I am an accountant and I am not representing any organization, although I believe many people share my views.

I have lived in Salt Lake City all my life and during that time I have hiked, backpacked, and camped in the Lone Peak area. Based on these experiences, I am extremely pleased with Senator Moss' wilderness proposal, S. 29.

Since I am not an ecologist or scientist I can best measure the value of a Lone Peak wilderness in more personal terms. During my life I have seen the urban community, of which I am a part, overrun the open space that characterized much of this valley in the early fifties.

I have been saddened and often resented the reckless subdividing and commercial exploitation of once-quiet mountain retreats such as Brighton. Now, to gain solitude it is necessary to hike or climb in the high mountains; but in many places the mind and spirit are assaulted by motorized vehicles.

For these reasons, over the years I have hoped legal protection could be secured for the Lone Peak region of the Wasatch Range. The Lone Peak country is of special value. It is rugged and spectacular.

In younger days my friends and I were tantalized by the peaks. As young boys we found challenges that took all the imagination and perspiration we could muster. Today, as I live an urban life and work in the business community the mountains are no less important.

The thrilling and often hair-raising climbs of the past are replaced with more leisurely hikes and camping trips. It is a very special opportunity that we have to secure a place of peace and beauty so close to a large city, for today it is the city dwellers who need the wilderness most.

A Lone Peak Wilderness would be an asset to the community, since it would preserve the finest qualities of the alpine world at our doorstep for the enjoyment and inspiration of all people, whether they hike in the wilderness or admire it from the valley.

It would also do much to preserve the city watershed and provide a living laboratory for students. Like a wise investment the wilderness would become even more valuable in coming years as wild and open space grows even more scarce.

Yet, for reasons almost exclusively economic in nature, some special interest groups would obstruct and weaken the wilderness proposal. The controversy centers on the eastern boundary at American Fork Twins and White Pine Canyon.

My contribution to this debate will be brief. American Fork Twins must be a part of the wilderness because it is the highest peak on the Little Cottonwood ridgeline as well as the central Wasatch Range.

And construction on or near the summit would be visible throughout the range and greatly impair the wilderness character of the ridge, which is the focal point of the proposed wilderness. I congratulate Senator Moss for his wisdom in including American Fork Twins in his bill.

It has been suggested that one improvement could be made in the boundaries by including all of White Pine Canyon. I believe this addition would serve the wilderness well since this canyon is now an important route for hikers to American Fork Twins.

Years ago my favorite route to the Twins was the east ridge via Hidden Peak. With the recent removal of Hidden Peak and its replacement by a tram station, this route has lost much of its fascination for me.

The Gad Valley route has also lost much of its appeal as a result of industrial development. From the Salt Lake Valley, White Pine is now a very important access route to the Twins and also the eastern portion of the wilderness in general.

Although a jeep road now detracts from the natural setting of White Pine, with each passing season, and avalanche, this road will more resemble a trail.

In conclusion, I want to thank Senator Haskell and the committee members for the opportunity to present my views. I close with the hope this legislation can be enacted as quickly as possible.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, Mr. Thompson. We appreciate it.
Senator Moss.

Senator Moss. Are you also a skier or backpacker?

Mr. THOMPSON. I am a snowshoer, not a skier.

Senator Moss. Do you go into this area on snowshoes on occasion?

Mr. THOMPSON. On occasion.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. I understand that Mr. Jim Berry is not here and that Mr. Edward Madsen is. I will ask Mr. Madsen, chairman of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, if he would care to testify.

Mr. MADSEN. Thank you very much, Senator Haskell. I might say for the benefit of those here that I do occupy, I believe, No. 17 on your agenda, so this isn't a capricious intrusion. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you gentlemen. And I might qualify my statement in advance by saying that I am very much in favor of the Lone Peak area but I would like to see the boundary set at the west edge of West Pine.

**STATEMENT OF EDWARD MADSEN, CHAIRMAN, SALT LAKE CITY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Mr. MADSEN. As a long-time skier and civic promoter of Utah skiing I would like to remind the subcommittee that Little Cottonwood Canyon has been used for winter recreation since early mining days.

It was about 1940 that ski facilities in Alta were first installed. Since then, through the efforts of George Watson, Joe Quinney, the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce and countless others this area has grown to be one of the famous ski complexes of the entire world.

This has made it possible for Utahans, the citizens of the United States and, indeed, people from all over the world to enjoy the beautiful mountains and unique snow conditions that can be found only in this area.

It is my feeling that S-29 along with Congressman Owen's bill should be used to objectively form the best boundary from the Lone Peak Wilderness area.

White Pine has long been skied by people for its gentle slopes and fine powder skiing. To take the boundary of the wilderness area up the middle of this very skiable terrain would be a travesty.

If the boundary is left where now contemplated by either bill, it might well plant the seeds for some skier deaths in the years to come due to the prohibition of avalanche control in wilderness areas.

Also, it would seem to be against public interest to sequester such a prolific water-producing area from all maintenance and developmental work on this valuable water resource. When all factors are taken into consideration it just makes more sense to move this boundary west to the eastern ridge of Red Pine Canyon.

This would almost seemingly put us in the position of being able to have our cake and eat it too. As for the American Fork side, or that area south of Snowbird and Hidden Peak, this should also be left out of the wilderness area.

First, there is a lot of private property in the area. Second, the terrain has been badly scarred by mining activities and does not esthetically lend itself to a wilderness area. Third, and certainly not the least important, this is superb skiing terrain that could tie the Alta and American Fork areas together.

I strongly feel that the multiple use concept fits these areas much better than the wilderness concept does. For many years I have been a member and I am now chairman of the Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce Winter Sports Committee.

I have watched with a great deal of satisfaction the growth of skiing in Utah since the inception of Alta, Utah as a skiing resort. I can't help but feel it would be a tragedy to take away from skiers the beautiful skiing terrain that White Pine offers for time and eternity.

I sincerely ask you to protect this very valuable natural resource for all Americans, both present and unborn.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Madsen. Did you mention a water maintenance project in the White Pine area?

Mr. MADSEN. What I said, this is an extremely valuable water resource. A lot of water originates there and under the wilderness concept there is certain maintenance work, such as if you have a forest fire I understand you aren't even privileged to get there under the wilderness concept and this would be very damaging to this area as a water resource.

Senator HASKELL. Are these reservoirs up there now?

Mr. MADSEN. I understand there is a lake up there. There are probably people in the audience that are more expertly informed of this, but I felt it might be well to allude to this because it is an important consideration, as you well know. The Cottonwood Canyon provides a very substantial part of this area's water.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, Mr. Madsen.

Senator MOSS.

Senator MOSS. Did you say would you like to take all of that area south, roughly south of that red line on the American Fork side out? You have that excluded from wilderness?

Mr. MADSEN. Yes; that would be my feeling. From standing at the top of Hidden Peak you look down and you see that area, and I can read the terrain itself much better than I can maps. It would seem almost a shame to take that area and preclude it for time and eternity from putting a tram down and making the possibility ultimately for skiers to go from there down to there which can be done with a car coming down to meet them there.

The land is rather badly scarred. You can see it from standing up there on Twin Peaks from developmental work and it does not really, as I said in my paper here, esthetically lend itself, in my view, to the wilderness concept and it certainly does lend itself from the point of view of eventual use to use of the millions of skiers who will want to use this over the years as opposed to sequestering it for the relatively few backpackers that would like to have it set aside for their private use.

Senator MOSS. From the summit of Lone Peak you would go down some distance, I take it, down to American Fork, and I was trying to find out how far you would go down before you cut off the boundary.

Mr. MADSEN. Well, Senator MOSS, I don't have a definite boundary in my mind. This is more or less a principle I am expounding here.

Senator MOSS. All right, thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. Wesley Sine, former president of Innkeepers Association of Salt Lake City. Mr. Sine.

STATEMENT OF WESLEY SINE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF INNKEEPERS ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. SINE. Thank you. The name has been mispronounced. I only start getting nervous when they say "sin."

My name is Wesley Sine, former president of the Salt Lake City Innkeepers Association and was active in that association for approximately 1½ years.

On behalf of that association, I testified before the county commissioners requesting that the development of Snowbird not be inhibited but that it be allowed to increase.

In the Salt Lake area we have three major properties that are tourist oriented. On the New House Hotel we are in the process of extending that and building another 500 units. One of the problems we have had in the State of Utah and in Salt Lake also has been that we have a short tourist season that usually goes June, July, August, and September.

Within the last 5 or 6 years, since about 1968, we have found another asset in our tourist asset, and that has been skiing. In 1968 we had approximately 1,600 jobs as far as tourism in the city. In 1974 it is approximated we will be able to furnish in the industry 2,700 jobs. Now, a lot of that has been based upon the ski industry because the ski industry gives us November, part of November, December, January, February, March, and part of April as an additional season. We down in the city get additional business.

We have projected with our new property, the new addition of our property, a large portion of that is going to be filled with skiers.

I skied for many years, approximately 28 years. I started when I was 9 years old. I love skiing. I think of all sports I have participated in, it has to be the grandest sport. It has a feeling of seclusion, a feeling of next to God, a feeling of being able to appreciate and to feel the wideness that is there for us. With skiing and ski lifts, it allows a person to get into it.

My mother is 70 years old, but she can ride a skilift and she can go skiing and she does. All of my kids do. One is 6 and he started when he was 3. One is 8. She skis. And I have another girl that is 11 and I have a little tiny one that is only 1½ and when he gets 2 he will go up and go skiing. They enjoy it. When I started skiing in the Alta area, we had a wooden lift that went up and we just went up to the top of what we called the Collins Lift, which was a very, very short lift. I think of all the experiences that I had, skiing was the most meaningful experience to me and gave me maybe more of the goals, or more of the things that have made me the type of person I am, which I hope is good, of anything I have ever participated in, because, as I say, it is a time you can be out away from other people, even though they are skiing on the hill. You are still out away from them. You are on the terrain that is natural and after a nice snow storm it is clean and white. It is beautiful and you are away from the city and the noise, and things of the city.

I would like to see Snowbird to be able to develop there their original development plans. I would like to see the additional trams they talked about to be developed because I think it is a great thing. I think it is great for our kids. I think it is great for the people in the Salt Lake City area and I think it is a good recreation for people to get away too.

We have bowling lanes in town and that presents some sort of recreation but not the type that skiing does. I have hiked and gone down the Grand Canyon one way and back the other with a scout group and I thought that was great. I couldn't take my father with me or my mother with me. They will never see that beauty down there because there is no way they can hike in and back out. I would hate to see us do that to many of our skiers in this area.

Utah is a unique place. We only have 25 percent of land that isn't Government owned; 70 percent, as I understand it, is Government owned. One of our assets are these mountains and these mountains that we can ski on. I learned how to ski and I was always told the best snow in the world is in Utah in the Alta area, and I would really like to see that preserved for my kids to be able to ski on. In all practicality there aren't a great number of skiers, as I know them, that go out and cross country. It is a very nominal number. It is a very strenuous type of thing. I have done some of it and it is not something you feel like you want to do every week. At least I don't. And I think the bulk of the skiers don't. It seems the bulk of the people need as much as they can to ski because they enjoy it.

In our area we have ski programs in school where kids are being taken up and being taught to ski, and as we go into the next generation, you will have a lot of people from the Salt Lake area that are going to need this additional land to ski on.

It is a great sport, the finest sport in the world as far as I am concerned, and I think we need to preserve it for skiing also. So, as I say, in conclusion I would just like to say I would like to see the Lone Peak Wilderness Area not extensive as has been originally planned. I would like to leave open some of the ski slopes so Snowbird can continue their expansion so there will be more areas, finer areas, to ski on for our people.

The Snowbird Area, from its inception I have skied there and I think it is great. I have seen their construction, and I have thought as they have constructed they have done everything possible to not scar the area, to make the area and leave the area as it was, and my personal opinion is they have done a very fine job. Much of the scarring in the Alta area was scarred, far before skiers came in, by miners and dumps in that area. But I would like to publicly compliment the Snowbird people. I don't work for them. I have an interest in them in that I would like to see their business successful because it will be skiing for me and also for the businessmen in the downtown area. I would like to thank you for listening to me. I appreciate it very much. Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much.

Our next witness, and I am sure to mispronounce his name, is Mr. Milton Jouflas, KUTV, channel 2.

Mr. JOUFLAS. That wasn't mispronounced at all.

Senator HASKELL. I was clued in by Senator Moss.

Mr. JOUFLAS. I do have a short statement that I would like to make, and I appreciate the opportunity.

STATEMENT OF MILTON JOUFLAS, KUTV, CHANNEL 2

Mr. JOUFLAS. As preface, I would like to state to the Senate subcommittee that I have been a resident of the State of Utah for over 30 years and that I live just below Little Cottonwood Canyon and have had occasion to take my family into the mountains many times both summer and winter.

I am here speaking as an individual with no organizational thrust behind me. I hope that I am representing other skiers who likewise

have no organization to lean on, but feel as I do regarding Lone Peak.

Having skied Snowbird the past 2 years I am convinced that there is not a resort in the world more concerned with the environmental and esthetic aspects of outdoor recreation. I have studied the boundaries for the Lone Peak Wilderness Area, and I take great exception to the boundary that bisects in S. 29 the center of White Pine Canyon.

I cannot imagine this boundary line being enforced nor can I accept the danger of avalanche that would exist if the area could not be properly controlled. Even one death due to avalanche cannot justify this boundary in White Pine.

I would question also both boundaries, Senator Moss' and Congressman Wayne Owens' that take in the back side of Snowbird, which would be American Fork. I look upon skiing as more than just recreation. It is an esthetic experience for me and my family.

The mountains have become a second home for us, but I question whether I will be able to use White Pine and American Fork and many other areas of the Lone Peak Wilderness, as it is defined, in the future.

It is just not accessible to the average family with young children. I would ask this committee one question. How many people in the State of Utah and the United States will be able to get into that wilderness area as it now stands?

Does it really fit? I do not object to wilderness areas, in fact, I believe them to be necessary. But they must be functional, and Lone Peak is not. I do have a selfish motive in that I ski, as many others do.

I would hope the Senate subcommittee will take into consideration how many people will be able to use this land. It is a great natural resource as ski terrain, for the State of Utah and the country itself.

I would like to thank the Senate subcommittee on the Lone Peak Wilderness Area for the opportunity to stand up and speak as an average skier, a person who loves the mountains and one who would like to see skiing evolve and grow in the State of Utah.

I plan to start my 2-year-old skiing in the next couple of years and with your help she will be able to experience the wonders and beauty of White Pine on skis.

Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you.

Mr. Alex Kelner of Save Our Canyons Group and his son Eric, I believe, are the next witnesses.

Mr. ALEX KELNER. I will let my son speak first.

Senator HASKELL. Let us know when you will show us your slides.

Master ERIC KELNER. My name is Eric Kelner and I have a statement to read.

STATEMENT OF ERIC KELNER, CHAIRMAN, SAVE OUR CANYONS CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE

Master ERIC KELNER. My name is Eric Kelner. I am 10 and also chairman and representative for the Save Our Canyons Children's Committee.

I know the beauty of the Wasatch Mountain canyons and the Lone Peak Area because I have been up Lone Peak myself just last year.

Furthermore, just a couple of weeks ago we went flying to take a few pictures, and I saw Twin Peaks and the Lone Peak Area.

I also saw Hidden Peak in its current form. I am quite disappointed that I did not see it in its natural state because I have always wanted to, and I don't want Lone Peak and especially Twins to look as ugly and disgraceful as Hidden Peak because it will just ruin the beauty of the Wasatch Mountains.

I hope you will fight your hardest to preserve the beauty of our Wasatch Mountains.

Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, Eric, very much indeed.

Now we will see your father's slides.

Mr. KELNER. I would like to make a statement on the Snowbird drawing here. I would like to perhaps, on their behalf, make a disclaimer. It ought to be recognized this is an artist's rendering and it is not at all representative of the area of White Pine as it really exists, and we will have photographs for you later on. This was designed for marketing purposes and the terrain here—

Senator HASKELL. Why don't you send in your photographs.

Mr. KELNER. This is an artist's rendering and should be considered as such, and I will also have an artist's rendering and I would like to make the same on mine.

Now for the slides. This is the Lone Peak Area, Lone Peak Wilderness. This is the Lone Peak Area itself. I am going to go through a few pictures to show Senator Haskell specifically what the Lone Peak Wilderness looks like and some of the problems we are having.

This is what Lone Peak looks like in July when the temperature is 86° in the valley. We still have snow and Lone Peak is to the right and you can see the summit.

Here you see children, including the blond who is my wife. We are enjoying the peak on a 2-day hike.

This is the Lone Peak summit. The summit is shown on the left. It is a beautiful area made up of granite.

These are some hiking trails in the Wasatch Area. This is what some of the areas look like in the summertime and autumn. White Pine Canyon, which is a point to be contested quite hotly in the versions of the bill, and this is White Pine Lake. I believe we were talking about that several times.

Senator HASKELL. This is a natural lake?

Mr. KELNER. This is a natural lake modified. Many of the lakes in the Wasatch Area were on this. They had this done by the pioneers to store more water. They modified. Some drilled underneath and put in plugs to drain. It is very fascinating.

This is one of the peaks on Little Cottonwood Ridge. It is quite visible from Snowbird, Alta and all of these areas.

Of course, we have all kinds of game and wildlife. This is Bambi. A lot of excellent animals are in these areas and some of the biggest bucks have been taken in the Lone Peak Area. I believe one of the record holders was taken there last year.

This is what is happening to the Wasatch Mountains and this is the same peak as viewed from another ski area. This is one of the most beautiful, scenic sights possible, and you notice something human is

added, and this is taken from the Alta Area and this is Snowbird between the Alta Area and all of these scenic areas and we feel it is very, very distasteful and inappropriate to spoil scenery from one resort to another, and this is precisely what is happening.

Again, you can see an aerial photograph of the Pfeifferhorn. This is the backbone of the Lone Peak Area.

Here is White Pine Canyon, one of the large avalanche paths. We will talk about that later. Again, the Pfeifferhorn is one of these very beautiful peaks.

We have a whole history of misuse in the Wasatch and this started when the miners first arrived and they really, truly raped the land and there are many scars that are there now. The Forest Service is proposing, and a resort such as Snowbird are also trying to eliminate some of these scars of the mining days.

Here you can see one of the first ski lifts in Utah and you can see the tower. It is hidden inside a valley and unless I point it out you can't really see it, but this is changing quite to a dramatic point of view. Many of the canyons are being converted to highway use. Part of the canyon is virtually a ribbon of concrete. We have had motor vehicle damage to the terrain and, of course, this is very easily solved.

The Forest Service had a public hearing in which many outraged citizens came and pretty soon came prohibiting vehicles.

As the ski industry has grown over the last few years, we have had highways, mine dumps, and alternate highways built, and the whole canyon area is torn up.

This scene here is right adjacent to the Lone Peak. You see that in the background there. This is in the Alta Area. Parking lots are appearing on public land and as a member of a public land subcommittee I hope you people discourage this kind of activity because it is inappropriate. Road scars are all over the place.

Then, of course, we have scenic views disturbed by ugly towers. This is at one of the really poor examples of environmental planning. This is on Hidden Peak and a road was bulldozed and this road is a real eyesore and it is visible from an adjacent ski resort.

This is what the canyons are starting to look like from the air. It is urbanization and it is urbanization in its worst form. Here we live only 30 minutes away, yet we are involved in all kinds of construction activities, and it is really interesting the skiing industry in Utah for the last 20 years have been involved strictly with skiing. The Alta ski lifts are only ski lifts, but now we are tying ski lifts in with real estate speculation.

This map shows what has been happening in the ski area. This is what it looked like in the 1970's. These two little areas here, Alta and Brighton, in the 1950's—I am backward. Well, you can see the red spots I have drawn. This is what it was like when I was in high school. This is what it is like today, and this slide shows basically the land use patterns along the Wasatch National Forest and the Uinta. We have the Lone Peak Area which is most primitive. We have five ski resorts, Park City, Park City West, Brighton; here we have Wasatch State Park, and down here we have the International Forest Scenic Area. So it fits into a very nice pattern. It is there. The balance is the red areas by the Lone Peak Area and this is what is being proposed. There

is a ski resort proposed in one of the canyons here, Snowbird right here, and this is the Andy Nelson Development, and there is a little expanding here.

Now, these maps are not to scale and I would like to qualify. These are really schematic. I would like to plot them out on the map. This is ultimately what is planned. It is called the "skiers supermarket" where all things are tied together, and you will be able to really enjoy it. There will be about 60,000 acres ultimately tied in with skiing and here we have got the 30,000 acres wilderness area, and you can see where the conflict is. It is in this Andy Nelson properties here, 61 acres, and the Snowbird expansion possibilities. That is fairly much to scale.

Senator HASKELL. The hearing record will stay open for 14 days, and if anybody disagrees with anybody's statement, they will have an opportunity to submit it to the record.

Mr. KELNER. The previous map did tie in all of the proposed ski areas, and if you blot it out, the acreage does come out to about 60,000 acres.

Senator HASKELL. I might say I am going to take a couple of days skiing at Alta.

Mr. KELNER. This is roughly the public land that is involved. This is the Wasatch National Forest. These are roughly to scale. It shows some of the private properties involved. This is what has happened in Little Cottonwood Canyon. This is a fairly schematic diagram. The measurements were measured off a topographic map. There are four canyons of which Gad Valley Gulch and Hogum Fork are but two. This is what the ski area looks like. Originally it started off with Collins Gulch. Then Alta has expanded east and at the same time Snowbird has expanded west, and the canyons that make up Little Cottonwood Canyon are now tied into a basically single use.

These over here are still a multiple-use concept. You can hunt here—but not here because you are endangering ski facilities.

There are now five studies done on Little Cottonwood Canyon and on some of the adjacent canyons. This is the Alta-Little Cottonwood by the county government. We will send you copies of this, "Little Cottonwood Canyon—An Interdisciplinary Study."

In the Uinta National Forest proposed land use plan they have put in 10 years' work with much thought in the process. Then there is Wasatch National Forest alternatives for land use. Then there is the water pollution and recreational use in Little Cottonwood Canyon. All of these studies basically recommend a slowdown of development.

This is what water pollution trends have been in Little Cottonwood Canyon. The reason I put Little Cottonwood Canyon in is all of those nine canyons drain into Little Cottonwood. Four come from the wilderness area, and you can see that as the traffic has increased, water pollution has gone up; and I won't make the association between the two, but they are two independent and scientific studies that correlate with the number of people in the canyon and the water pollution.

This is an avalanche map and again these are fairly much in scale. They were taken quite recently. This shows White Pine Canyon, and this is the avalanche path Mr. Johnson spoke to earlier. There are five giant paths that come together here. They can cause problems, and we will be speaking about the avalanche potential there.

American Fork Twin Peaks, the highest peak, has fantastic avalanche paths on its side. It is almost entirely one avalanche basin. Hidden Peak, right behind Snowbird's tram—there is also a great avalanche path there—two avalanche paths right into the Snowbird ski area. These are controlled. The White Pine avalanche is really the biggest in the entire Wasatch.

I wish we could see this clearer. There is the top of the tram, the Snowbird tram. This is where we find expansion. It would go here. This is some of the back country discussed. You can see an avalanche line here. You can see a slide here. There is a lot of avalanche danger. Is it really worth expending 3,000 pieces of artillery yearly at about \$50 apiece cost? There is an awful lot of scrap metal lying around, craters when the shells do not detonate. The shell is supposed to detonate when it hits. Many go through the snow and they detonate under the ground and cause problems.

This slide is the back side. You can see a tram. Two statements have been made today that say all of this area in back of this country will be closed up. The wilderness, neither Senator Moss or Senator Owens, ties up any of the back side of the country. This is a misconception. Here you can see a large avalanche fracture line. Sometimes the whole basin slides. This is one of the bigger ones. However, the boundary of the wilderness will start at this point, and this is certainly not an area skied very much. This area is still available. Options are there for future development.

This is Mary Ellen Gulch. You can see Twin Peaks.

This, again, you can see a giant avalanche just last weekened, a week and a half ago. All of this, this is not really terrain that is suitable for skiing.

Here is the back side of American Fork-Twin Peaks, and you can see three people here exposing themselves to severe hazard, and this does slide quite often. As you go on into White Pine Canyon—we are just about to enter the canyon here—there are many avalanche paths surrounding the whole area. There are five major ones, as I said, draining into White Pine, leaving most of the upper part.

Let's look at the private property situation. This is the Andrew Nelson claim here. This is a claim, and it is the only private property basically in this entire bill, either Senator Moss' or Senator Owens'. Most of the private property is in this area, and it is to the north and east of the proposed area. This map also shows neither Mary Ellen Gulch nor American Fork Canyon nor Major Evans Gulch is tied in. There are still possibilities for ski development on private, not public land.

Now, let's look at Boxelder Peak. We haven't discussed that yet. Mr. St. John mentioned the peak and some of the flood control being done. This represents, as you can see, scars here. What happened is when the pioneers came here, they overgrazed. In 1960 there was some very severe flooding. You can see it here—fantastic gullies. This happened in 1960, so the Forest Service came in and terraced many of these areas. The idea is the weather comes down, falls into these trenches and does not run down these gullies. This is part of the proposed corridor we talked about earlier. This terracing is done 30 miles to the south. This was done in 1930 and you can see grasses here 40

years that are starting to revegetate, and things are becoming less and less visible.

Here again, we see some of the 1930 basin operations. Now, the most important thing is what about the public attitudes. The hearing record for bill 3466 is full of testimony in favor of enlarging the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. Senator Moss' current bill is a result of the public hearing.

In 1972 the Deseret News ran a public opinion poll about development. Two-to-one people in Utah were against canyon development, and in the Second Congressional District the ratio is 5 percent to 56 percent. In the First Congressional District where little development has gone on, there is not so much antidevelopment feeling.

There is another poll quite recently; in fact, it has not yet been released to the public. This was courtesy of Bruce Bylund, and he asked people on his poll: "Our national forests and other public lands are put to many different uses. Some people suggest that there should be fewer restrictions on some of these uses while others favor more restrictions. How do you feel about each of the following," and in skiing only 5 percent wanted fewer restrictions and a combination of 53 percent wanted more restrictions, and 37 percent prohibit entirely. This is public sentiment toward development, and I hope you will consider all these things.

This is the same place that brought us the temperature earlier, and it gives us a good banking message.

I appreciate presenting this to you. Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much indeed.

We will take a 5-minute recess and when we resume Mr. Sherman Janke will present his testimony.

[Whereupon, at 11:30 a.m., a 5-minute recess was taken.]

Senator HASKELL. The hearing will recommence, and Mr. Sherman Janke will present his testimony.

STATEMENT OF SHERMAN JANKE, CHAIRMAN OF UTAH CLEAR, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. JANKE. Thank you, Senator Haskell and Senator Moss. I changed my testimony somewhat in the course of the morning after listening to the other statements, and so, with your permission, I will enter the copies for the record later.

My name is Sherman Janke and I reside in Salt Lake City. I serve as chairman of Utah Clear which is a small organization of people with technical backgrounds. We are dedicated to the idea of research and informing the public concerning energy issues.

At the outset I wish to go on record as favoring Senator Moss' bill, but would be more in favor of it if it would be inclusive of all White Pine Canyon. There is an energy aspect to the bill in question and adds on the following consideration:

According to Technology Review published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, January 1972, page 34, a DC-8 jet aircraft with 78 passengers on board delivers about 19 passenger-miles per gallon. If you divide that by 78 that results in approximately one-fourth mile per gallon of the fuel use of this particular aircraft.

So from there you can extrapolate and figure a trip between Salt Lake City and Chicago, which is roughly 1,300 air miles, requires 5,200 gallons of fuel for that aircraft and a journey from New York City to Salt Lake City, which is almost exactly 2,000 air miles uses 8,000 gallons, at least, if you go in a DC-8, and it would be a similar fuel consumption for most of the current jet aircraft, except jumbo jets.

Now, what has this got to do with the bill? Well, if we propose a wilderness area with such borders that an adjacent ski resort can expand, its area consequently expands, and its facilities consequently can advertise for and accept visitors. We are, in effect, in a position of encouraging and, in fact, to a certain degree subsidizing through use of public lands the increased use of a resource which is, in effect, being rationed. That is, of course, fuel; and generally speaking an increased capacity of a resort results in increased canyon traffic and increased canyon traffic requires more fuel.

Now, it seems to me that with an increase in fuel usage that the policy we ought to be pursuing here should go against that fuel increase. In other words, it seems to me we should pursue, in light of the current situation, a national energy policy tending toward conservation rather than increased consumption and I see the expansion I have been talking about going counter to such a policy. In other words, it goes counter to energy conservation.

There is another energy aspect of this bill. The closest established wilderness areas from Salt Lake City are in Nevada and Bridger in Wyoming, and Snow Bell in Colorado. You can see a rather nice graphic display in the current National Geographic magazine, January 1974. Each of these is at least 200 miles from Salt Lake. There are, of course, candidate wilderness areas closer to that 200 but it seems to me one of the most attractive features of the Lone Peak area as a wilderness would be the possibility of persons from the Wasatch front region which, of course, is heavily populated, being able to visit a wilderness area without expending a lot of fuel. A great many people could do it without expending gasoline at all.

I would like to comment on a couple of other facets, not so much energy related. My information of the position of the Snowbird resort is for the resort's operation to show a profitable return it requires access to construction of ski resorts in the canyons, and perhaps areas of the American Fork Area as well. I would like to ask a pointed question. Has the ski resort always known a profit couldn't be made without this expansion? Did it know from the beginning, or anticipate it? If it did, it seems to me that would be placing a considerable confidence in the resort's ability or capability of requiring or leasing the extra terrain to show a profit. If it did not, then, in effect, we are being asked to use the additional public lands as a kind of bail to all the results of error of judgment or calculations. Interest rates have gone up and you could argue there, but I still must raise that question.

In addition, the public, it seems to me, is not obligated to see any given business, whether a ski resort or Lockheed or the Pennsylvania Railroad, make a profit.

One of the comments made this morning was that if we do not include White Pine we are limiting in some way the water resource. The statement was made that if you have a wilderness or if you have

White Pine Canyon included as wilderness, you can't plant trees, and I would have to ask the question if White Pine Canyon becomes part of the ski resort, would the ski resort plant trees there? Now, according to the Sierra Club Bulletin, I believe May 1973, the United States at present has about 3 percent of its total area making up wilderness. There is some possibility requiring as much as 8 percent or 10 percent, for we all know we will never get that much. Suppose we did acquire 10 percent for wilderness designation. This leaves 90 percent for development, and that should certainly be enough to satisfy anybody.

What I am saying, in a roundabout way, is even if White Pine Canyon is included in the wilderness area, we are not excluding skiing. You get the feeling from some of the remarks it is an either/or proposition and I wish to emphasize it is not an either/or proposition. There will be skiing. There will be wilderness, hopefully, but one serves as a kind of limitation or restraint on the other.

By the way, I have never backpacked in the Lone Peak Area. I couldn't consider myself a backpacker, but I find it, as some of the other remarks, I find it a great comfort to know the wilderness is there. In the words of John Muir, "In wilderness is the preservation of the world." And what I think he means is the interrelation between all forms of life, including ours, is far more subtle and more persuasive than we have yet realized.

One final remark. Those of us who speak for the conservationist organizations, it seems to me, are always being accused of keeping things for ourselves. I wish to point out that we really don't have that much to gain. We are not, in contrast to some of the interests that are typically represented at hearings such as this, we are not going to make money out of it. If you accept the arguments of the industries, we are going to lose money because the tax base and the job base and so fourth in the State will be decreased by our efforts. So we are not going to make money out of it.

In conclusion, to reiterate the initial remarks, I would like to see Senate bill 29 amended and enlarged to correspond with H.R. 1602 as proposed by Senator Owen. Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you. I just would like to announce there are staff members in the back of the room who can take down names of additional people who would like to testify, and also they will take the names and address of anybody that wishes to receive a copy of the hearing record. See the lady in the pink shirt.

I am going to go a little bit out of order here because I understand Dr. Charles Mays has some slides and if he is here—is he here? Dr. Mays, can you show your slides now? Then we will remove the projector, so if you wouldn't mind going forward now, please do. You are Dr. Charles Mays, research professor of anatomy, College of Medicine, University of Utah.

STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES W. MAYS, RESEARCH PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Dr. MAYS. Thank you very much. I want to talk on the avalanche potential in White Pine and I have five slides to show and then I have a short statement.

It would be most convenient to show the slides first. This is a photograph taken by my colleague who is running the projector for me. It is one of the main avalanche paths, one of many I should say, that goes down through White Pine Fork and this slide was taken just about a month ago. It is looking toward the east. It is looking toward the ridge between White Pine Fork and the valley, and for reasons I will go into later, I think it is very prudent to move the boundary eastward on this ridge.

Now, we will be looking at several areas on the next photographs. I will show you where the photographs were taken. The first is taken in this area. The other is taken about 200 yards on this side of this area and both of the two photographs are looking back toward you, looking toward the west. Then there is a photograph taken in this area looking down into the end of the slide area and the last photograph was taken here, looking up toward the place where this particular slide originated.

All right. This is a picture that my wife and I took when we went up last summer. We took several photographs to show the devastation of this avalanche. At the time we took these pictures it was 4 years after the avalanche had occurred and quite a bit of the damage has been repaired, but I think you can still get a graphic idea of the violence of avalanches in this area.

The branches have been stripped on the avalanche side. On this tree it is clear up to a height of 20 feet, and on the opposite side you can see where the slope has been diluged by sympathetic slides.

Next slide. Now, this is on the opposite side of the slide. Again you see this massive tree sheared off by the avalanche, branches up to a height of about 20 feet. I would like to point out that the lower part of White Pine in many areas is heavily forested and these trees tend to stabilize the area against additional avalanche hazard. If these trees, the large trees, had not been here, very likely the avalanche would have extended further to your left. It would have been much larger.

Again, above the stream bed you can notice how it has been denuded by the slides coming down in this area and it reinforces what Mr. Johnson said that if any part of this area were not controlled that it would be unsuitable for skiing because of the extreme hazard.

Next slide. This is a slide with my wife in the foreground looking downward into the end of the avalanche basin. Now, at this time much of the wood had been sawed up and removed. I made a trip into this area every year and when it first occurred, it was like a great, huge mound of match sticks magnified 400 to 500 times. This is the origin of this particular slide. Notice that there are no large trees that survived in the area. It was an extremely violent avalanche. Certainly avalanches much smaller than this could cause a great hazard to the public and even at this time, 4 years after the slide, you notice that nature is trying to heal the scars, and new trees are growing. They are trying to hold it more firmly.

That finishes the slides, and now I would like to read from my statement.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Mays resumes on p. 73.]

Senator HASKELL. I will ask Mr. Alexis Kelner to read his statement at this time.

STATEMENT OF ALEXIS KELNER, CHAIRMAN, CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO SAVE OUR CANYONS

Mr. KELNER. Gentlemen. My name is Alexis Kelner. I am a resident of Salt Lake City. Today I am speaking on behalf of the Citizens' Committee to Save Our Canyons, a citizens group which I helped organize and which I currently serve as chairman.

This group consists of about 450 members, most of them residents of Salt Lake County. The Citizens' Committee to Save Our Canyons was organized to help encourage and to help support responsible public land use policies pertaining to the Wasatch Range. That is why I am here today, to encourage one such responsible public land use policy, the establishment of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

Even before the enactment of the National Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964, the Lone Pine Area had been suggested for some kind of statutory protection. The need for statutory protection was expressed by the Salt Lake County Commission in 1972 when they encouraged Senator Moss to introduce a bill calling for a Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

This was Senate bill 3466, which would have designated a 13,000-acre area as a National Wilderness Preservation Area. On July 7, 1972 a public hearing was held before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands.

Almost unanimous public sentiment was expressed to enlarge the area to include Box Elder Peak, Twin Peaks, and White Pine Canyon. Reflecting this public sentiment, Senator Moss introduced S. 29 in the early days of the 93d Congress. If passed, this bill would have included a portion of White Pine Canyon, as well as the Box Elder Peak and Twin Peaks Areas.

A short time later, Congressman Wayne Owens introduced a House bill which will include all of White Pine Canyon as well as the other two areas.

NEED FOR STATUTORY PROTECTION OF THE LONE PEAK AREA

Arguments for the creation of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area have been summarized by Salt Lake County Commissioner Ralph McClure: Watersheds must be protected at all costs and strict management is the best way to accomplish this.

The scenic beauty of this area merits protection from development. Such an area would be a recreational asset for the nearby urban area, as well as a tourist attraction.

Provisions of the Wilderness Act afford the best protection for this area. To those four points must be added another. The preservation of this unique area for the use of future generations. Of the various land use classifications possible, the wilderness classification is the only category which will insure that irreversible decisions, based on possible short-term needs, will be discouraged.

Created by an act of Congress, wilderness areas can only be altered by an act of Congress. It will not matter who will come into an influential position in the Forest Service or how much local political power a developer may obtain. The decisionmakers for any proposed changes of these nationally owned lands would be the national Congress.

There is yet another reason for the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. And that is in the definition of wilderness in itself. At recent Forest Service hearings on the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, Governor Cecil Andrus of Idaho defined it most eloquently:

Wilderness is hunting and fishing; clean air and clean water. Wilderness is big game habitat Wilderness is Idaho the way it was, or more clearly, a small portion of Idaho that should remain the way it was for future generations.

Wilderness is a compromise between those who would develop every acre of this State and those who would develop none. And, most of all, wilderness is a positive step toward keeping the State of Idaho from ever resembling the shambles of congestion and misery of Southern California and the eastern seaboard.

Here, in Little Cottonwood Canyon, we are starting to resemble "the shambles and congestion and misery of southern California and the eastern seaboard."

PUBLIC LANDS AND THE SKI INDUSTRY IN UTAH

The ski industry in Utah was started in the 1930's when Alta's Mayor George Watson convinced his fellow miners to donate their surface rights of about 1,200 acres to the Forest Service for use as a ski recreation area. Since then, and particularly during the past few years, the ski industry in the Wasatch Range has witnessed a growth rate which can only be described as phenomenal. This growth is illustrated graphically in figure 1.

Some of this development has taken place in Little Cottonwood Canyon near the proposed wilderness area. Little Cottonwood Canyon contains nine side canyons of varying acreages pictured schematically in figure 2.

It is interesting to note that of the four largest and most scenic canyons, two are used almost exclusively for ski recreation, shaded areas. One of these is Albion Basin which includes considerable private land holdings, and has numerous homes and cottages.

The other is Gad Valley, which has been incorporated into a ski resort operation by Snowbird, Ltd. Snowbird also uses a smaller canyon, Peruvian Gulch, as a part of their ski area.

Today, the development of ski areas on public and private lands has become tied to real estate speculation and promotion. A land developer will buy a small patented mining claim surrounded by public lands. He will then request the Forest Service or other governmental agency to lease him an x number of acres of adjacent public lands for his ski area.

Meanwhile he will construct a y number of condominium units to be sold as residences or tax sheltered investments. It is a profitable scheme.

The Federal taxpayer provides the lands and the avalanche control. The State taxpayers provide the highway construction and maintenance. In Utah, the State taxpayer even pays for ski area advertising and promotion.

If the Forest Service should accidentally cause personal or property damage, the Federal taxpayers may have to pay for the damages. There are several cases of such claims on record.

The local water users pay a higher cost for water treatment which becomes necessary as public watersheds become contaminated by ski area developments. Such a parallel exists between canyon usage and pollution in Little Cottonwood Canyon. See figure 3.

Considerable damage has also been done to several scenic assets in the Wasatch Front area. An example of such destruction is illustrated in figure 4. The construction of parking lots on public lands, of bypass roads and unnecessary highway realignments, unwieldy lift towers, or concrete, blockhouse condominiums which obstruct scenic vistas are some other examples of severe environmental degradation.

There seems to be no end to the desires of ski area entrepreneurs to expand or to develop new areas. Three new resorts have been proposed in the Wasatch Range, just east of Salt Lake City. Several existing areas are planning expansion.

Snowbird would like to expand onto an additional 10,000 acres of public land, with some private inclusions. Alta has plans to enlarge their lift systems onto more public lands. Solitude has similar plans.

Ultimately it has been suggested that a skier's supermarket be created by the joining of all the various areas with lift and tram systems. These proposed expansions and the new proposed areas, as well as the supermarket are illustrated schematically in figure 5.

As the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate we sincerely hope that you will help end this continual conversion of public lands into private profit. There are already a sufficient number of high-density recreational areas east of Salt Lake Valley.

Save Our Canyons feels that there is absolutely no need for additional public land withdrawals for conversion into ski areas. To help balance these high-density recreational areas we hope you will soon enact the Lone Peak Wilderness bill.

The Age of Enlightenment, Federal Laws. Congress, during the past 20 years, has passed a number of significant laws to insure responsible public land management. A law of considerable importance to the Wasatch Range and to specific areas of the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area is Public Law 566, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954.

This law allowed purchase of critical flood source land areas for the public domain. It also helped establish some badly needed flood-source rehabilitation programs in the range.

Some of these programs are ongoing today and will be continuing for several generations. In enacting the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960, Congress wisely stipulated that consideration be given " * * * to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return to the greatest unit output."

Besides the Wilderness Act of 1964, which would allow Congress to create national wilderness preservation areas, such as this Lone Peak Area, Congress enacted the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, NEPA.

Among its many provisions, NEPA directs all agencies of the Federal Government to utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which would insure the integrated use of social, natural and environmental sciences in all decisions which have an impact on man's environment.

The establishment of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area meets nearly all of the requirements of these important statutes.

To meet the basic requirements of the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, the

Uinta and the Wasatch National Forests have been in the process of developing land use plans for public lands under their jurisdiction.

Basically, the aims of these plans are threefold: To establish an optimum mix of uses of the areas under study; to resolve problems of land and resource uses; and to define management policies which will be acceptable to the public.

Some of their land use recommendations pertain to the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness. Several recommendations deal directly with White Pine Canyon, Twin Peaks, and the Box Elder Peak Area.

The Salt Lake County Commission has just completed study of the environmental aspects of Upper Little Cottonwood Canyon. Their study area was adjacent to the White Pine Canyon area.

This study was performed by the Eckbo, Dean, Austin, & Williams Co., of San Francisco. While this study has no direct bearing on the proposed wilderness, it does recommend a nearly 60-percent reduction in the number of guest units or condominiums planned by Snowbird and several other real estate ventures.

A water pollution study of Little Cottonwood Canyon was recently completed by the department of civil engineering, University of Utah. This report concluded that if present trends continue, Public Health Service standards of bacterial water pollution may be violated within the next 4 to 6 years.

This could mean the loss of certification of the Salt Lake City water supply by the U.S. Public Health Service. Curtailment of present human use trends was recommended for Little Cottonwood Canyon.

This study by the University of Utah civil engineers brings to six the number of recent studies calling for a drastic slowdown in the pace of development in Little Cottonwood Canyon.

After the July 1972 public hearing concerning S. 3466, it was pointed out by many that having the wilderness boundary in the middle of a canyon was unrealistic and unenforceable. Many suggested moving the boundary to a more natural terrain feature such as the White Pine-Gad Valley ridgeline.

Some suggested the Red Pine-White Pine ridgeline. The White Pine-Gad Valley ridge was incorporated as the boundary by Congressman Wayne Owens. This boundary the Citizens to Save Our Canyons endorses wholeheartedly.

White Pine Canyon has been suggested as a possible ski area by Snowbird. The Forest Service disagrees among themselves about the possible use of White Pine as a ski area. Cliff Blake, currently the ranger for Winter Sports Administration, approves of Snowbird's plans to develop White Pine. He is an avid skier who transferred into the Wasatch Forest from Wyoming because of his love for skiing.

Ames Harrison, district ranger of the Salt Lake district from 1966 until early this year when he moved to a position at the regional office at Ogden, thought that the avalanche threat was too great in White Pine Canyon to develop safe skiing there. He recommended against it.

Let's consider the avalanche potential of White Pine Canyon and Twin Peaks in light of recent avalanche activities in the Wasatch Mountains. During the last week of 1973 and the first few days of 1974 one person was killed, one injured severely in separate incidents.

About 35 cars were swept off a parking lot at Alta. Two or three

lodges were severely damaged. Another avalanche from Mount Superior blocked a 400-yard stretch of Little Cottonwood Highway to depths of 65 feet.

These are fairly large valanche paths, but not quite as large or as dangerous as those in Upper White Pine Canyon or the back sides of the Twin Peaks. Figure 6, a scale map based on partly Forest Service data and partly on the author's personal observations illustrates these avalanche paths clearly.

Many people knowledgeable in avalanche matters feel it is irresponsible to even consider these areas for general ski use, let alone to actively promote their development. Ted Johnson, the general manager of Snowbird, perhaps describes best the avalanche potential of the Wasatch Range and Little Cottonwood Canyon in particular:

When you place steep terrain and heavy amounts of snow together you create avalanche. This particular combination is prevalent in Little Cottonwood Canyon, and so much so that it is the reason for the canyon having the highest occurrence rate of avalanche of any place within the United States.

Also, this is why Alta has been the avalanche and snow study center of the United States for the past 25 years. It is right here where most of the now existing avalanche experts in the United States were trained.

And, of course, the experts who were the instructors for these past years in the avalanche control program are residents in this area and we have the benefit of their knowledge for avalanche control in the entire canyon.

While avalanches can be controlled, the uncertainty factor is still quite great. Several avalanche control experts have suggested that other areas of the Wasatch Mountains might be better suited to ski area development.

Many such areas exist north and east of the Alta-Snowbird resorts. These areas definitely do not require such intensive avalanche control.

TWIN PEAKS

There have been numerous allegations that inclusion of Twin Peaks in the proposed wilderness area will eliminate the possibility of Snowbird's expansion into the back side of Hidden Peak.

Nothing could be further from the truth. As the map in Figure 8 illustrates, the boundary of the wilderness will not effect significantly any of these areas. Mineral Basin is not included in the wilderness proposal.

Neither is Major Evans Gulch. Nor most of Mary Ellen Gulch. Only a small, upper portion of the Silver Lake area is involved in the proposed wilderness. It is also important to recognize the land ownership patterns in these controversial areas.

Figure 8 also indicates that only two patented mining claims are included within the greater boundary of Congressman Owens. The Citizens' Committee To Save Our Canyon have long held that ski development should be on private lands whenever possible, not on public lands.

While we understand Snowbird's desire to expand onto public lands, it would be much, much cheaper, we feel that if private lands are available, such as in this case, that development should be on these many parcels of private lands.

The south and east drainages of Twin Peaks are located within the Uinta National Forest. As part of their proposed land use plan the Uinta National Forest has made several recommendations pertaining

to Twin Peaks, and Snowbird Ski Resort's expansion to its summit and the valleys below.

Citing the possible contamination of American Fork Stream by overpopulation of the watershed they strongly recommended against the proposed expansion. A similar recommendation was made for the newly proposed White Canyon Ski Resort at the base of Box Elder Peak.

There is considerable conflict between the expansion proposals of Snowbird and the current Forest Service flood source rehabilitation programs. Besides expanding onto Twin Peaks and the White Pine Canyon, Snowbird has indicated a desire to expand onto an additional 10,000 acres of public and private lands in the Mineral Basin, Mary Ellen, Major Evans, and Silver Lake areas.

Some of these areas are in advanced stages of deterioration and unless stabilized through natural soil formation and plant cover reestablishment may pose widespread flood threats to the valley below.

As part of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, the Uinta National Forest has purchased about half of the 4,000 acres of private inholdings within these critical flood source areas.

The Forest Service Interdisciplinary Team has studied these areas and has recommended against the construction of winter sports facilities in these areas. One of such critical flood-source areas has been Box Elder Peak and several stream drainages originating from its ridges. As part of Public Law 566 about 55 acres near the summit were treated with cross trenching. There is some minor disagreement about including these cross-trenched areas into the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

Some have argued that these trenches are "works of man" and are substantially noticeable. They claim that these areas do not qualify for wilderness designation. There is no argument that they are noticeable.

But what precisely is the purpose of these contour-trenched areas? To bring the upper slopes into a good watershed condition, in this case a good wilderness condition. As topsoil is generated, and the vegetative cover improves, the trenches will become less and less auspicious.

LONE PEAK WILDERNESS AND THE ENERGY CRISIS

Most of the ski resorts in the Wasatch front area are destination resorts, highly dependent on the out-of-State tourist for their income. Wilderness usage in Utah and the west is also a destination type activity.

Just as the tourist skier has to travel long distances to ski, so does the wilderness user. Utah has no congressionally protected wilderness areas. The nearest wilderness areas are in Wyoming or other neighboring States.

Commuting long distances strictly for recreation is wasteful of our national resources, whether it be by car or by plane, by skier or fisherman, by the hunter or the hiker.

As an example, an out-of-State skier commuting by jet from New York City to Salt Lake will consume about 350 gallons of aviation fuel per person, round trip. By car the consumption would be less, but is still great when hundreds of thousands of persons do it.

Resort skiing is one of the most energy intensive sports imaginable. On the other hand wilderness recreation is not very energy intensive, as long as the distance of travel to the recreational site is short.

During an energy crisis from which this Nation may never recover, the concept of local wilderness areas becomes very attractive. Once decent mass transit is established along the Wasatch front, nearly a million residents will be within a 50-cent busfare of one of the most scenic areas in the country.

Without recourse of the ballot box and the referendum election it is very difficult to judge the public's attitudes on any issue. In the case of the Proposed Lone Peak Wilderness there are a number of indicators of public sentiment.

The first indicator is the hearing record of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Senator Moss' authorship of S. 29 is mostly in response to public acceptance and enthusiasm for a larger wilderness area than initially proposed by S. 3466.

Another indicator of public attitudes is a public opinion poll conducted by a local newspaper, the Deseret News on October 14, 1972. The results of this poll are tabulated in table I. This poll was based on a scientific sampling of about 800 individuals.

The sampling errors of similar polls during the 1972 elections were quite small. An interesting observation can be made by comparing the results in the two congressional districts.

Most opposition to canyon development was in regions where development has been most intense. During the past year, Prof. Bruce Bylund of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, Utah State University, has been conducting a statewide comprehensive survey of public attitudes on land use, recreation, tourism, and environmental quality.

His survey, based on over 2,000 questionnaires, is in the process of being printed. Some of his results are indicated in table II, Public Attitudes on Land Use.

In the case of skiing, it is very significant that 91 percent were in favor of more restrictions on, or complete prohibition of construction of ski resorts. An even more interesting observation, although a totally expected one, is that 37 percent were in favor of complete prohibition of ski resort construction on public lands.

After extensive study and review of the Lone Peak Wilderness proposals by Senator Moss and Congressman Owens, the Citizens' Committee To Save Our Canyons makes the following recommendations:

The Senate version of the Lone Peak Wilderness should be enlarged to the boundaries specified in the House of Representatives version.

That the Senate as well as the House of Representatives bills include funding for management of this wilderness area by the Forest Service.

We feel that action is necessary now. The Senate's S. 3466 did not see the light of day. The Lone Peak Area should be protected by statute before any more of it is nibbled away by hungry speculators and developers.

While congressional inactivity will still protect this area, as long as there is a wilderness bill undergoing consideration, we feel that a public law will do a more permanent job.

[The prepared statement, including maps, charts, and tables, follows:]

SAVE OUR CANYONS

Citizens Committee to Save Our Canyons

P.O. Box 11852, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 / Alexis Kelner, 359-5387

Dedicated to the preservation of our Wasatch Front Canyons

Hearing before the

Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee

regarding Senate Bill 29,

a Bill to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness Area in the State of Utah

January 15, 1974

Statement of Alexis Kelner,

Chairman, Citizens' Committee to Save Our Canyons

Gentlemen:

My name is Alexis Kelner. I am a resident of Salt Lake City. Today I am speaking on behalf of the Citizen's Committee to SAVE OUR CANYONS, a citizens' group which I helped organize and which I currently serve as Chairman. This group consists of about 450 members, most of them residents of Salt Lake County.

The Citizens' Committee to Save Our Canyons was organized to help encourage and to help support responsible public land use policies pertaining to the Wasatch Range. That is why I am here today--to encourage one such responsible public land use policy--the establishment of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

Even before the enactment of the National Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 the Lone Peak area had been suggested for some kind of statutory protection. The need for statutory protection was expressed by the Salt Lake County Commission in 1972 when they encouraged Senator Moss to introduce a bill calling for a Lone Peak Wilderness Area. This was Senate Bill 3466, which would have designated a 13,000 acre area as a National Wilderness Preservation Area. On July 7, 1972 a Public Hearing was held before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands. Almost unanimous public sentiment was expressed to enlarge the area to include Box Elder Peak, Twin Peaks, and White Pine Canyon. Reflecting this public sentiment, Senator Moss introduced S-29 in the early days of the 93rd Congress. If passed this bill would have included a portion of White Pine Canyon, as well as the Box Elder Peak and Twin Peaks areas. A short time later Congressman Wayne Owens introduced a House bill which will include all of White Pine Canyon as well as the other two areas.

The Need for Statutory Protection of the Lone Peak Area

Arguments for the creation of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area have been summarized by Salt Lake County Commissioner Ralph McClure:

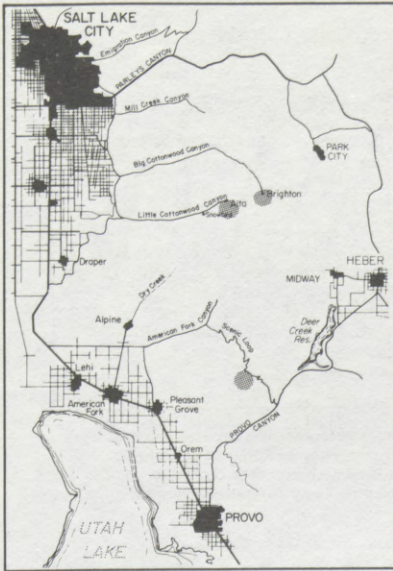
- ▲ Watersheds must be protected at all costs and strict management is the best way to accomplish this.
- ▲ The scenic beauty of this area merits protection from development.
- ▲ Such an area would be a recreational asset for the nearby urban area as well as a tourist attraction.
- ▲ Provisions of the Wilderness Act afford the best protection for this area.

To those four points must be added another. The preservation of this unique area for the use of future generations. Of the various land use classifications possible, the "Wilderness" classification is the only category which will insure that irreversible decisions, based on possible short-term needs, will be discouraged. Created by an act of Congress Wilderness areas can only be altered by an act of Congress. It will not matter who will come into an influential position in the Forest Service or how much local political power a developer may obtain. The decision makers for any proposed changes of these nationally owned lands would be the National Congress.

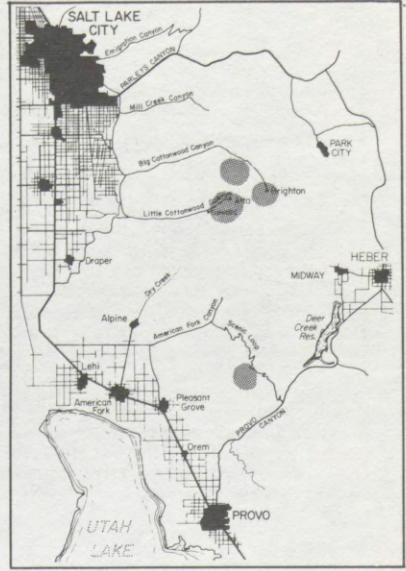
There is yet another reason for the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. And that is in the definition of wilderness in itself. At recent Forest Service hearings on the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area Governor Cecil Andrus of Idaho defined it most eloquently:

"Wilderness is hunting and fishing; clean air and clean water. Wilderness is big game habitat. . . Wilderness is Idaho the way it was, or more clearly, a small portion of Idaho that should remain the way it was for future generations. Wilderness is a compromise between those who would develop every acre of this state and those who would develop none. And, most of all, wilderness is a positive step toward keeping the state of Idaho from ever resembling the shambles of congestion and misery of Southern California and the Eastern Seaboard."

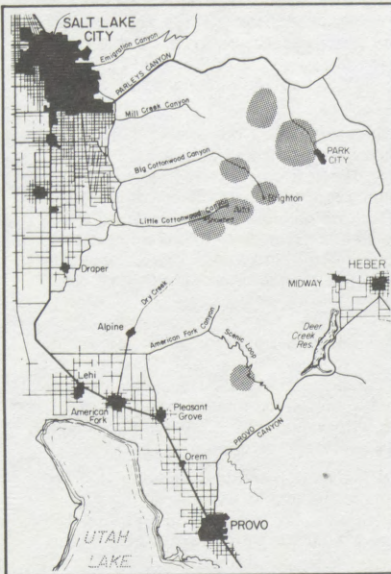
Here, in Little Cottonwood Canyon we are starting to resemble "the shambles, and congestion, and misery of Southern California and the eastern seaboard."



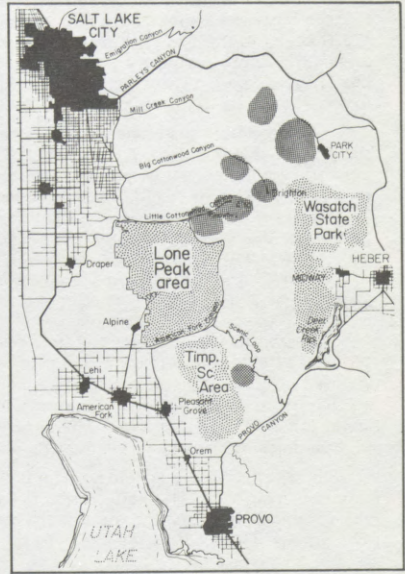
SKI AREAS—EARLY



SKI AREAS—1950's



SKI AREAS—1970's



CURRENT LAND USES

Figure 1. Public land classifications and the growth of the ski industry in the Wasatch Range east of Salt Lake City.

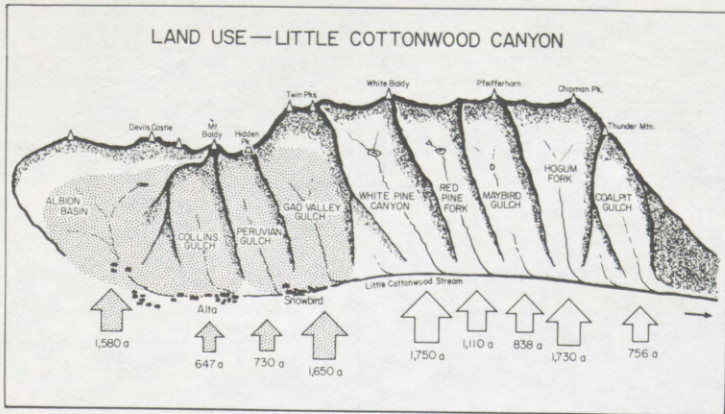


Figure 2. Land use in Little Cottonwood Canyon. The shaded areas indicate the lift serviced ski hills. The white area indicates the Lone Peak Wilderness boundary as proposed by HB. -1602. The S-29 boundary would be along the bottom of White Pine Canyon. (acres approximate.)

Public Lands and the Ski Industry in Utah

The ski industry in Utah was started in the 1930's when Alta's Mayor George Watson convinced his fellow miners to donate their surface rights of about 1,200 acres to the Forest Service for use as a ski recreation area. Since then, and particularly during the past few years the ski industry in the Wasatch Range has witnessed a growth rate which can only be described as phenomenal. This growth is illustrated graphically in Figure 1.

Some of this development has taken place in Little Cottonwood Canyon near the proposed Wilderness Area. Little Cottonwood Canyon contains nine side canyons of varying acreages pictured schematically in Figure 2. It is interesting to note that of the four largest and most scenic canyons, two are used almost exclusively for ski recreation (shaded areas). One of these is Albion Basin which includes considerable private land holdings and has numerous homes and cottages. The other is Gad Valley which has been incorporated into a ski resort operation by Snowbird, Ltd. Snowbird also uses a smaller canyon, Peruvian Gulch, as a part of their ski area.

Today, the development of ski areas on public and private lands has become tied to real estate speculation and promotion. A land developer will buy a small patented mining claim surrounded by public lands. He will then request the Forest Service or other governmental agency to lease him an X number of acres of adjacent public lands for his ski area. Meanwhile he will construct a Y number of condominium units to be sold as residences or tax sheltered investments.

It is a profitable scheme. The federal taxpayer provides the lands and the avalanche control.* The state taxpayers provide the highway construction and maintenance. In Utah, the state taxpayer even pays for ski area advertising and promotion. The local water users pay a higher cost for water treatment which

* If the Forest Service should accidentally cause personal or property damage, the Federal taxpayers may have to pay for the damages. There are several cases of such claims on record.

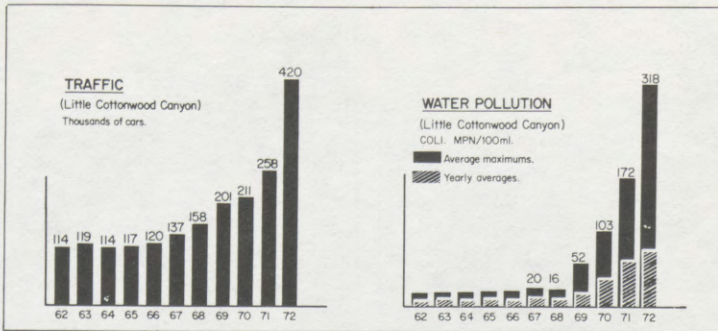


Figure 3. Canyon usage (via traffic counts) and Coliform pollution in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Two scientific studies indicate a correlation between canyon usage and water pollution.

becomes necessary as public watersheds become contaminated by ski area developments. Such a parallel exists between canyon usage and pollution in Little Cottonwood Canyon (see Figure 3.).

Considerable damage has also been done to several scenic assets in the Wasatch Front area. An example of such destruction is illustrated in Figure 4. The construction of parking lots on public lands, of by-pass roads and unnecessary highway realignments, unwieldy lift towers, or concrete, block-house condominiums which obstruct scenic vistas are some other examples of severe environmental degradation.

Figure 4. Environmental damage to Hidden Peak. To place facilities at the summit of Hidden Peak, the summit was bulldozed in height by 40 feet. Much of the debris was pushed into an adjoining canyon. The zig-zag road, called by many the "sign of Zorro" is permanent.



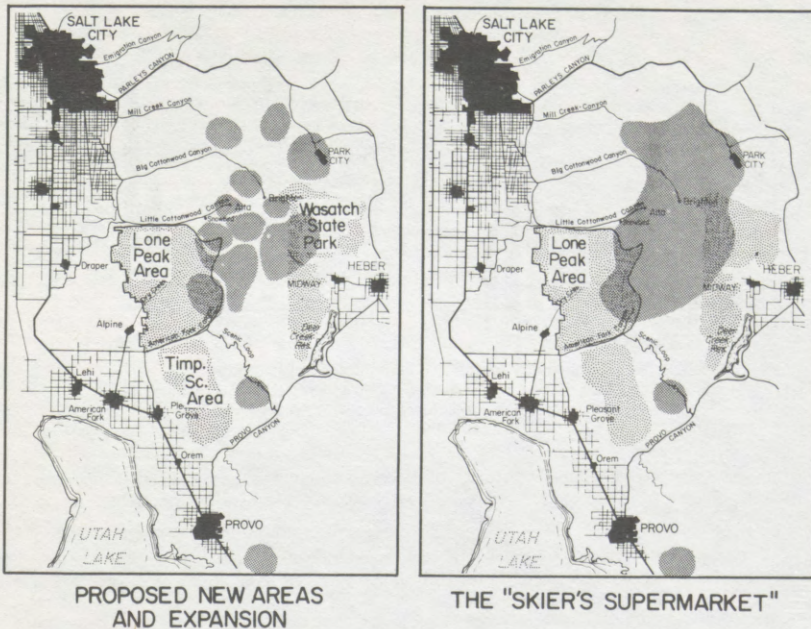


Figure 5. Proposed new ski resorts (and proposed expansions) on public and private lands along the Wasatch Front. A "Skier's Supermarket" has been suggested by zealous ski area developers.

There seems to be no end to the desires of ski area entrepreneurs to expand or to develop new areas. Three new resorts have been proposed in the Wasatch range just east of Salt Lake City. Several existing areas are planning expansion. Snowbird would like to expand onto an additional 10,000 acres of public land (with some private inclusions). Alta has plans to enlarge their lift systems onto more public lands. Solitude has similar plans. Ultimately it has been suggested that a "skier's supermarket" be created by the joining of all the various areas with lift and tram systems. These proposed expansions and the new proposed areas, as well as the "supermarket" are illustrated schematically in Fig. 5.

As the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate we sincerely hope that you will help end this continual conversion of public lands into private profit. There are already a sufficient number of high density recreational areas east of Salt Lake Valley. Save Our Canyons feels that there is absolutely no need for additional public land withdrawals for conversion into ski areas. To help balance these high density recreational areas we hope you will soon enact the Lone Peak Wilderness Bill.

The Age of Enlightenment

Federal Laws

Congress, during the past 20 years has passed a number of significant laws to insure responsible public land management. A law of considerable importance to the Wasatch Range, and to specific areas of the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area is P.L. 566, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. This law allowed purchase of critical flood source land areas for the public domain. It also helped establish some badly needed flood-source rehabilitation programs in the range. Some of these programs are ongoing today and will be continuing for several generations.

In enacting the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960, Congress wisely stipulated that consideration be given "...to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return to the greatest unit output."

Besides the Wilderness Act of 1964, Which would allow Congress to create National Wilderness Preservation Areas such as this Lone Peak Area, Congress enacted the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 (NEPA). Among its many provisions NEPA directs all agencies of the Federal Government to utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which would ensure the integrated use of social, natural, and environmental sciences in all decisions which have an impact on man's environment. The establishment of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area meets nearly all of the requirements of these important statutes.

The United States Forest Service

To meet the basic requirements of the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 the Uinta and the Wasatch National Forests have been in the process of developing land use plans for public lands under their jurisdictions. Basically, the aims of these plans are threefold:

- ▲To establish an optimum mix of uses of the areas under study.
- ▲To resolve problems of land and resource uses.
- ▲To define management policies which will be acceptable to the public.

Some of their land use recommendations pertain to the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness. Several recommendations deal directly with White Pine Canyon, Twin Peaks, and the Box Elder Peak area.

Local Environmental Studies

The Salt Lake County Commission, has just completed study of the environmental aspects of Upper Little Cottonwood Canyon. Their study area was adjacent to the White Pine Canyon area. This study was performed by the Eckbo, Dean, Austin, and Williams Co. of San Francisco. While this study has no direct bearing on the proposed wilderness, it does recommend a nearly 60% reduction in the number of guest units or condominiums planned by Snowbird and several other real estate ventures.

A water pollution study of Little Cottonwood Canyon was recently completed by the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Utah. This report concluded that if present trends continue, Public Health Service standards (of bacterial water pollution) may be violated within the next 4 to 6 years. This could mean the loss of certification of the Salt Lake City water supply by the U. S. Public Health Service. Curtailment of present human use trends was recommended for Little Cottonwood Canyon.

This study by the University of Utah Civil Engineers brings to six the number of recent studies calling for a drastic slowdown in the pace of development in Little Cottonwood Canyon.

White Pine Canyon, Twin Peaks, Box Elder Peak

White Pine Canyon

After the July 1972 public hearing concerning S-3466 it was pointed out by many that having the wilderness boundary in the middle of a canyon was unrealistic and unenforceable. Many suggested moving the boundary to a more natural terrain feature such as the White Pine-Gad Valley ridgeline. Some suggested the Red Pine White Pine ridgeline. The White Pine-Gad Valley ridge was incorporated as the boundary by Congressman Wayne Owens. This boundary the Citizens to Save Our Canyons endorses wholeheartedly.

White Pine Canyon has been suggested as a possible ski area by Snowbird. The Forest Service disagrees among themselves about the possible use of White Pine as a ski area:

"Cliff Blake, currently the Ranger for Winter Sports Administration, approves of Snowbird's plans to develop White Pine. He is an avid skier who transferred into the Wasatch Forest from Wyoming because of his love for skiing. Ames Harrison, District Ranger of the Salt Lake District from 1966 until early this year when he moved to a position at the Regional Office at Ogden, thought that the avalanche threat was too great in White Pine Canyon to develop safe skiing there. He recommended against it. "*"

Let's consider the avalanche potential of White Pine Canyon and Twin Peaks in light of recent avalanche activities in the Wasatch Mountains. During the last week of 1973 and the first few days of 1974 one person was killed, one injured severely, in separate incidents. About 35 cars were swept off a parking lot at Alta. Two, or three lodges were severely damaged. Another avalanche from Mt. Superior blocked a 400 yard stretch of Little Cottonwood Highway to depths of 65 feet.

These are fairly large avalanche paths, but not quite as large or as dangerous as those in upper White Pine Canyon or the Back sides of Twin Peaks. Figure 6, a scale map based on partly Forest Service data and partly on the author's personal observations** illustrates these avalanche paths clearly. Many people knowledgeable in avalanche matters feel it's irresponsible to even consider these areas for general ski use, let alone to actively promote their development.

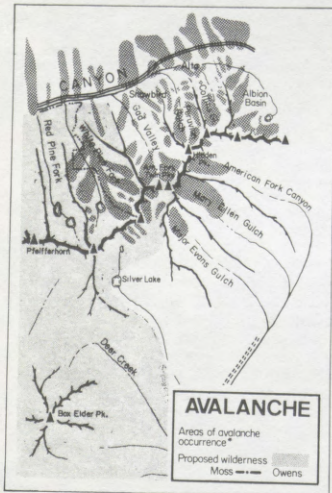


Figure 6.
Avalanche terrain in the Alta, White Pine, and Twin Peaks regions. Red areas indicate the various avalanche paths. Note that the biggest and most complex avalanche path is located in upper White Pine Canyon.

* Little Cottonwood Canyon-An Interdisciplinary Study. University of Utah Student Interdisciplinary Team.

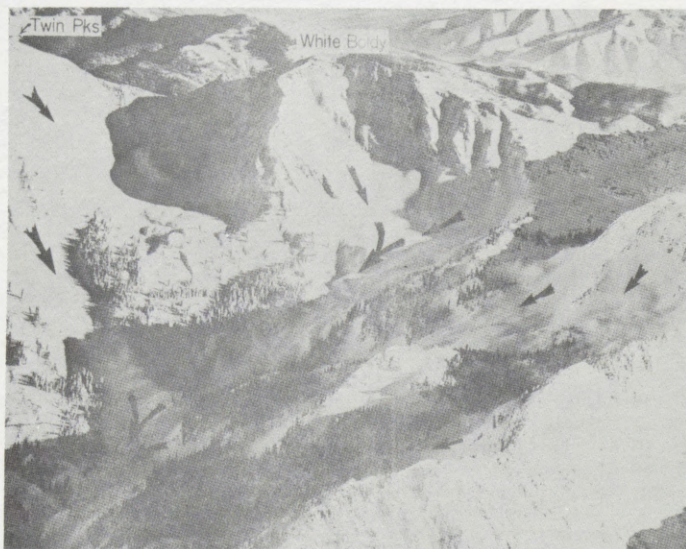
** Aerial photographs of the avalanche terrain in White Pine Canyon, as well as along the four sides of Twin Peaks, were taken by the author on Jan. 8, 1974. The five photographs used to construct the avalanche occurrence areas at or near Twin Peaks have been included in the Appendix.

Ted Johnson, the General Manager of Snowbird, perhaps describes best the avalanche potential of the Wasatch Range and Little Cottonwood Canyon in particular:

"When you place steep terrain and heavy amounts of snow together you create avalanche. This particular combination is prevalent in Little Cottonwood Canyon, and so much so that it is the reason for the canyon having the highest occurrence rate of avalanche of any place within the United States. Also, this is why Alta has been the avalanche and snow study center of the United States for the past 25 years. It is right here where most of the now existing avalanche experts in the United States were trained. And, of course, the experts who were the instructors for these past years in the avalanche control program are residents in this area and we have the benefit of their knowledge for avalanche control in the entire canyon."*

While avalanches can be controlled the uncertainty factor is still quite great.** Several avalanche control experts have suggested that other areas of the Wasatch Mountains might be better suited to ski area development. Many such areas exist north and east of the Alta-Snowbird resorts. These areas definitely do not require such intensive avalanche control.

Figure 7. Avalanche terrain in the Upper White Pine Canyon. Only three, of the five major avalanche paths in the canyon, are visible in this photograph. These are indicated by arrows.



* Ted Johnson, June 15, 1973. Excerpt from a letter to Senator Moss. Actually the last portion of Mr. Johnson's excerpt is slightly misleading. The U.S. Forest Service has in the past few years moved its avalanche research activities to Fort Collins, Colorado. The various Forest Service experts have also moved into other different regions of the country.

** Even with continuous Forest Service monitoring and control, the Alta Lodge has been hit and damaged twice by avalanches in the last 5 years. On Dec. 31, 1973 a lodge employee was severely injured as an avalanche slammed into the room he was occupying.

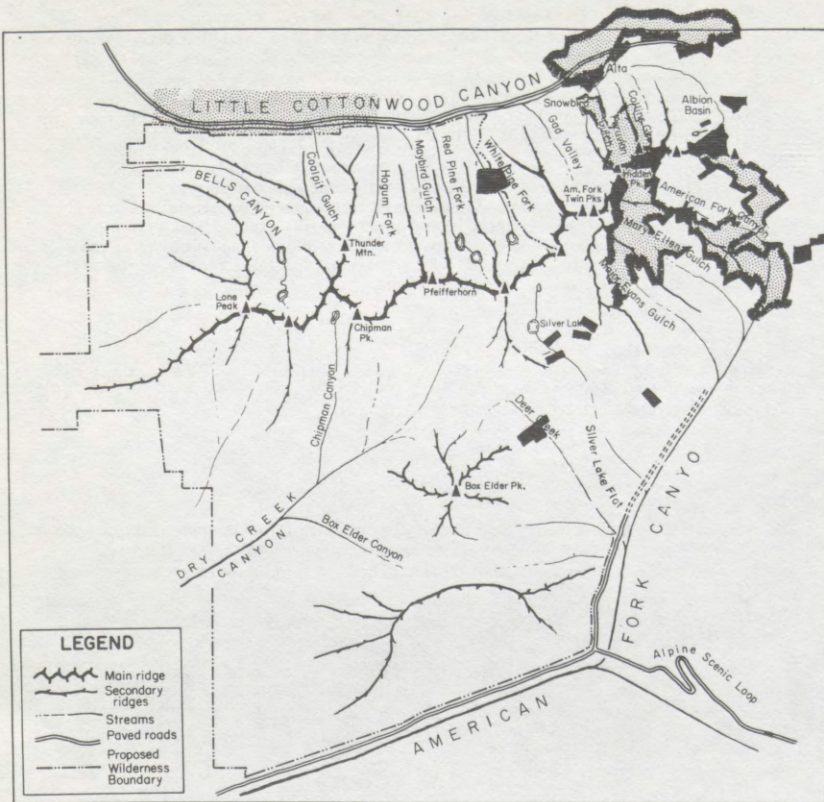


Figure 8. Property ownership, within and adjacent to the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area. The green shading indicates the boundary of the Owens Bill. Black or gray shading indicates private land parcels or patented mining claims.

Twin Peaks

There have been numerous allegations that inclusion of Twin Peaks in the Proposed Wilderness area will eliminate the possibility of Snowbird's expansion into the "back" side of Hidden Peak.

Nothing could be further from the truth. As the map in Figure 8 illustrates the boundary of the wilderness will not affect significantly any of these areas. Mineral Basin is not included in the Wilderness Proposal. Neither is Major Evans Gulch. Nor most of Mary Ellen Gulch. Only a small, upper portion of the Silver Lake area is involved in the proposed wilderness.

It is also important to recognize the land ownership patterns in these controversial areas. Figure 8 also indicates that only 2 patented mining claims are included within the greater boundary of Congressman Owens. The Citizen's Committee to Save Our Canyons have long held that ski development should be on private lands whenever possible, not on public lands. While we understand Snowbird's desire to expand onto public lands (it would be much, much cheaper), we feel that if private lands are available—such as in this case—that development should be on these many parcels of private lands.*

* This is not to imply that the Citizen's Committee to SAVE OUR CANYONS endorses such expansion. We are only pointing out the fact that the option for expansion is still open!

The south and east drainages of Twin Peaks are located within the Uinta National Forest. As part of their proposed Land Use Plan the Uinta National Forest has made several recommendations pertaining to Twin Peaks, and Snowbird Ski Resort's expansion to its summit and the valleys below. Citing the possible contamination of American Fork Stream by overpopulation of the watershed they strongly recommended against the proposed expansion. A similar recommendation was made for the newly proposed White Canyon Ski Resort at the base of Box Elder Peak.

There is considerable conflict between the expansion proposals of Snowbird and the current Forest Service Flood Source Rehabilitation Programs. Besides expanding onto Twin Peaks and White Pine Canyon, Snowbird has indicated a desire to expand onto an additional 10,000 acres of public and private lands in the Mineral Basin, Mary Ellen, Major Evans, and Silver Lake areas. Some of these areas are in advanced stages of deterioration and unless stabilized through natural soil formation and plant cover reestablishment may pose widespread flood threats to the valley below. As part of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act the Uinta National Forest has purchased about half of the 4,000 acres of private inholdings within these critical flood-source areas. The Forest Service Inter-disciplinary team has studied these areas and has recommended against the construction of winter sports facilities in these areas.

Box Elder Peak

One of such critical flood-source areas has been Box Elder Peak and several stream drainages originating from its ridges. As part of P.L. 566 about 55 acres near the summit were treated with cross trenching. There is some minor disagreement about including these cross-trenched areas into the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

Some have argued that these trenches are "works of man" and are substantially "noticeable". They claim that these areas do not qualify for Wilderness designation. There is no argument that they are noticeable.

But what precisely is the purpose of these contour trenched areas? To bring the upper slopes into a "good watershed condition"—in this case a "good wilderness condition." As topsoil is generated, and the vegetative cover improves, the trenches will become less and less auspicious.*

Lone Peak Wilderness and the Energy Crisis

Most of the ski resorts in the Wasatch Front area are "destination resorts", highly dependent on the out of state tourist for their income. Wilderness usage in Utah and the West is also a "destination" type activity. Just as the tourist skier has to travel long distances to ski so does the wilderness user. Utah has no Congressionally protected wilderness areas. The nearest wilderness areas are in Wyoming or other neighboring states.

Commuting long distances strictly for recreation is wasteful of our national resources, whether it be by car or by plane, by skier or fisherman, by the hunter or the hiker. As an example, an out of state skier commuting by jet from New York City to Salt Lake will consume about 350 gallons aviation fuel per person, round trip. By car the consumption would be less, but is still great when hundreds of thousands of persons do it.

Resort skiing is one of the most energy intensive sports imaginable. On the other hand wilderness recreation is not very energy intensive, as long as the distance of travel to the recreational site is short. During an energy crisis from which this nation may never recover, the concept of "local wilderness areas" becomes very attractive. Once decent mass transit is established along the Wasatch Front nearly a million residents will be within a 50¢ bus fare of one of the most scenic areas in the country.

* This is precisely what is happening in the Wasatch Range just 30 miles to the south—in the Kolob Basin above Springville. In the 40 years since treatment the trenches are filling with vegetative debris, soil, and grass, and are becoming less visible.

DESERET NEWS POLL Are you for or against the further private development in the Wasatch Mountain Canyons?			
	For	Against	No Opinion
Total Voters	27%	52	21
1st District	29%	49	22
2nd District	25%	56	19
Salt Lake	26%	59	15
Ogden	34%	52	14
Provo	34%	46	20
Rest of State	21%	40	39
Men	31%	53	16
Women	24%	51	25
Democrat	27%	51	22
Republican	28%	55	17
Independent	25%	52	23

Table I

Results of a Public Opinion Survey commissioned and published by the Deseret News, October 14, 1972. This survey was based on a scientific sampling of about 800 individuals.

Development versus Wilderness—Public Attitudes

Without recourse of the ballot box and the referendum election it is very difficult to judge the public's attitudes on any issue. In the case of the Proposed Lone Peak Wilderness there are a number of indicators of public sentiment. The first indicator is the Hearing Record of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Sen. Moss' authorship of S-29 is mostly in response to public acceptance and enthusiasm for a larger wilderness area than initially proposed by S-3466.

Another indicator of public attitudes is a public opinion poll conducted by a local newspaper--the Deseret News on October 14, 1972. The results of this poll are tabulated in Table I. This poll was based on a scientific sampling of about 800 individuals. The sampling errors of similar polls during the 1972 elections were quite small. An interesting observation can be made by comparing the results in the two Congressional Districts. Most opposition to canyon development was in regions where development has been most intense.

During the past year, Prof. Bruce Bylund of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, Utah State University, has been conducting a state-wide comprehensive survey of public attitudes on land use, recreation, tourism, and environmental quality. His survey, based on over 2,000 questionnaires, is in the process of being printed. Some of his results indicate the following:*

Table II PUBLIC ATTITUDES ON LAND USE.

Question: Our National Forests and other public lands are put to many different uses. Some people suggest that there should be fewer restrictions on some of these uses while others favor more restrictions. How do you feel about each of the following:				
	Leave as is	Fewer Restrictions	More Restrictions	Prohibit
Hunting	2%	8%	54%	36%
Fishing	1%	11%	75%	13%
Skiing	4%	5%	53%	37%
Const. of mtn. homes	6%	6%	41%	47%

In the case of skiing, it is very significant that 91% were in favor of more restrictions on, or complete prohibition of construction of ski resorts. An even more interesting observation, although a totally expected one, is that 37% are in favor of complete prohibition of ski resort construction on public lands.

Recommendations

After extensive study and review of the Lone Peak Wilderness proposals by Senator Moss and Congressman Owens, the Citizens' Committee to Save Our Canyons makes the following recommendations:

- ▲ The Senate version of the Lone Peak Wilderness should be enlarged to the boundaries specified in the House of Representatives version.
- ▲ That the Senate as well as the House of Representatives bills include funding for management of this wilderness area by the Forest Service.
- ▲ We feel that action is necessary now! The Senate's S-3466 did not see the light of day. The Lone Peak area should be protected by statute before any more of it is nibbled away by hungry speculators and developers. While Congressional inactivity will still protect this area—as long as there is a Wilderness Bill undergoing consideration—we feel that a Public Law will do a more permanent job.

Alexis Kelner

Senator HASKELL. We will now hear from Dr. Charles W. Mays of Salt Lake City, Utah.

STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES W. MAYS, RESEARCH PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH— Continued

Dr. MAYS. White Pine Fork is a valuable watershed of great natural beauty. Its high quality water continuously pours into Little Cottonwood Canyon, and then flows down to the Salt Lake Area. But its steep slopes give it one of the highest occurrence rates of avalanche of any place within the United States.

There are many valid reasons for the inclusion of White Pine in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area, but I have time to discuss only one, the avalanche hazard. In 1969 an enormous avalanche roared down the east side of White Pine Fork, leaving a swath of destruction about 1½ miles long.

On the edges of the snow torrent, some trees strong enough to withstand the onslaught had branches sheared off up to a height of 20 feet. No large trees survived in the mainstream of the avalanche. Sympathetic slides were triggered on both sides of White Pine and included the entire upper regions of the valley.

The devastation was enormous. Fortunately, this area was unoccupied at the time of the avalanche, and consequently no people killed. But what if this avalanche area had been thickly covered with skiers?

Extensive efforts are made to protect ski areas by the premature release of potential avalanches with explosives before they build up to the size that results in a devastating slide. Could this complicated and sophisticated system effectively eliminate the avalanche hazard in White Pine?

Or would it be more prudent to develop new ski slopes in other areas having less avalanche potential? Recent events demonstrate that the avalanche control system is far from perfect. Within the past few weeks a man was killed by avalanche at the Park City West ski area.

Shortly thereafter, in a different snowslide at Alta, a man was badly injured, the Alta Lodge plus several other buildings were severely damaged, and about 25 parked cars were buried.

Ironically, the Alta snowslide was deliberately triggered in a well-meaning attempt to prevent the very damage that it caused. Apparently, the avalanche control system is considerably less reliable than the Snowbird developers would wish us to believe.

I am sure that if the Snowbird people ever develop White Pine for skiing they would sincerely try to control the avalanches. If failure occurred, it would not be due to a lack of effort on their part but to unusual weather conditions, to inherent imperfections in the control system, and most importantly, to errors in human judgment.

The following three factors should be considered with regard to White Pine. (1) Clearance of additional slopes for ski runs would increase the number of potential avalanche areas.

Trees, especially large trees with well-developed root systems, tend to stabilize the slopes and to hold the snow in place. The numerous forest areas in lower White Pine Valley now provide zones of stability that would be destroyed if the trees were removed to make ski runs.

(2) The Snowbird manager has correctly pointed out that if White Pine Valley were partly developed and partly wilderness area, he would be unable to mechanically control the potential slides in the wilderness part, and forever have a dangerous situation for skiers.

Obviously, it is in the interest of Snowbird to take over the entire White Pine Fork for their own commercial development. But this might not be in the best interest of the public. An alternative would be to move the proposed boundary of the wilderness area, which artificially meanders throughout the White Pine Valley, eastward to the ridge between Gad Valley and White Pine.

The boundary would then coincide to that proposed by Congressman Wayne Owens, House of Representatives, bill H.R. 1602. Ridge lines, not streambeds, form natural boundaries so that a valley can properly be considered as an intact unit.

A valley half developed and half wilderness is ruined for both purposes.

(3) If White Pine were designated as a wilderness area, it would be entered by relatively few people during times of avalanche danger, and very importantly, these would be the persons who voluntarily accept this risk by their own free choice.

The situation is ethically quite different if a large number of persons on the crowded slopes of a commercial ski area are engulfed in an avalanche, having been assured previously by the management that no avalanche hazard existed, when, in fact, it did.

Avalanches of great violence have frequently occurred in White Pine Fork. If this region were converted into a commercial ski development, it seems uncertain as to whether or not the avalanche hazard could be eliminated.

Definitely, it would put a great number of persons at risk in the event of an uncontrolled avalanche. Therefore, in view of the fore-

going, it seems prudent to include White Pine Fork within the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. This conclusion is supported, independently of the avalanche hazard, by the desirability of preserving the great natural beauty of White Pine Fork and its value as a high quality watershed.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, Dr. Mays.

Dr. MAYS. I would like to express appreciation very much for the opportunity to testify before the subcommittee in support of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you. It was a very thoughtful presentation and will be very useful.

We may have time for two more witnesses before lunch. The next witness would be, I believe, Mr. Ball who is going to deliver the testimony of Walter Wallace.

STATEMENT OF FRED BALL, SALT LAKE CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. BALL. I am Fred Ball of the staff of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wallace, who was to give testimony, had to leave for a piece of business, so I would like to give his testimony and a few other comments.

Mr. Wallace and I are members of the U.S. Organizers of the Olympic Games and also a member of the board of the U.S. ski team, and deeply involved with skiing and skiing promotion in the State of Utah for some time.

May I make a very brief comment or two regarding the avalanche situation?

Senator HASKELL. You could submit your written testimony for the record and make whatever comments you want. We will receive them both.

Mr. BALL. In the Little Cottonwood Canyon in the last 37 years two people have been killed. Three were killed in the United States last year. At the same time in Austria last year when they experienced the lowest snowfall they have had in many, many years, there were 336 people killed. The point is, in Utah and particularly Little Cottonwood Canyon, we are noted throughout the world for our outstanding avalanche control. This is an experimental area where they do most of the work in controlling avalanches and two people in 37 years is too many, but nonetheless, when you compare it with other parts of the world, it is an enviable record, and these come from the magazine called the I.R.S.—that is not the Internal Revenue Service but International Resorts magazine.

But other comments have been made this morning that perhaps we should look at other areas for future ski development. That may sound very good and we do have thousands and thousands of acres in the State of Utah that could be classified as wilderness area. We have 80 percent of our population based in just 80 miles along the Wasatch front and we have thousands and thousands of miles of land that is not being used for anything, so you say: Why not put the ski resort somewhere else? It is not conceivable.

As part of both the Park City feasibility study and study of the potential sites for Olympic ski events, the entire Wasatch Mountain

Range from Brigham City to Payson was carefully researched. It became clearly evident that the amount of terrain that meets the basic requirements for ski development is extremely limited. Indeed, in searching for potential development sites comparable to Park City, the principal constraint was suitable ski terrain, not suitable summer recreation terrain. This was something of a surprise to us because to that point we shared the popular belief that the Wasatch Mountains contained almost unlimited potentially developable ski terrain.

Basic criteria for top-quality ski terrain are: North-facing slopes are highly preferred over east or west slopes because the more direct the rays of the sun, the more rapid the snow melts, which produces icy surface and more loss of snow. South faces, except at very high altitudes, are almost universally avoided, and even then are normally skiable only a few days a year.

In Utah altitudes of less than 7,000 feet do not produce snow of dependable depths or quality.

A minimum of 2,000 vertical feet of elevation change, but 3,000 feet or more is desirable.

Reasonably smooth terrain free of ledges and ranging in gradient from 20 percent to 40 percent.

When these criteria are applied to the Wasatch Range, the areas which contain all four are quickly discernible.

In the first place, it can be seen clearly that north-facing slopes of any magnitude occur only where the range is cut by east-west flowing creeks or rivers. There are only 13 such streams between Brigham City and Payson of sufficient size to have made significant cuts in the range. Of these, five are rivers which begin east of the range and have made very deep cuts essentially at the level of the valleys to the east. It can be seen on the topographic map that these gorges through the range, such as Ogden, Weber, and Provo Canyons, are very deep with nearly vertical rock walls at the base, completely unsuitable for skiing. This leaves eight canyons which were cut by streams or glacial action originating in the range itself. The significance of this is that these canyons gain altitude rapidly from west to east since they were not cut by streams originating at a lower level east of the range but by streams or glaciers originating in the highest peaks of the range itself.

Unfortunately, many of these streams do not occur where the range reaches its highest points of elevation but in relatively low stretches. Examples are City, Creek, Emigration Parleys and Mill Creek Canyons. For the most part, these canyon floors are below the desired 7,000 foot level and the high points of the surrounding terrain are not high enough above to provide at least 2,000 feet of vertical drop.

It can be observed that the highest elevation, as well as the greatest east-west breadth of the range occurs between Big Cottonwood and Spanish Fork Canyons. In this stretch there are only three significant canyons cut by streams or glaciers originating within the range. These are Big and Little Cottonwood and American Fork Canyons.

Another quick glance at the map will indicate that these canyons contain by far the most extensive north-facing slopes of the entire Wasatch Range. By good fortune, these slopes also lie at high elevations and there is maximum vertical drop from peak to canyon floor. It is also observed that the gradient from peak to floor in these canyons

is not nearly so steep as, for example, Provo Canyon which was cut by a river originating east of the range. As it happens, the gradients of the north-facing slopes of these canyons are gentler than the south-facing slopes, again by the greatest of good fortune.

Thus, all of the criteria necessary for the very best possible ski terrain occurs in these canyons and with several notable exceptions such as Park City, Park West and Snow Basin, only in these canyons. In fact, in Gad Valley a portion of the new Snowbird ski area, the combination of perfect gradient, 3,000 feet of vertical drop and miraculously dry powder snow unique to the Wasatch Range, in addition to being only 30 minutes to an hour's drive from a major metropolitan area and jet airport, moved the editor of Ski magazine to remark in a major article, "This is equal, foot for foot, of anything in the world."

There is probably only one area anywhere in the world that would surpass the conditions in Gad Valley, and that area would be White Pine Canyon directly west of Gad Valley, which is being considered today for inclusion in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area, and therefore in which skiing would be prohibited. Unfortunately, the relief map is not large enough to show White Pine, which is in the middle portion of the north-facing slopes of Little Cottonwood Canyon. On close examination of the map, however, one can see the outlines of a magnificent bowl surrounded by some of the highest peaks of the Wasatch and descending into a beautiful open side canyon which leads some 4 miles and some 4,000 vertical feet down to the floor of Little Cottonwood Canyon. This entire 4- to 5-mile sweep of bowl and canyon floor is about as nearly perfect gradient for all classes of skiers as one could hope to find.

To deny this to the tens of thousands of people who could enjoy it as skiers so that perhaps a few hundred might derive a somewhat different kind of enjoyment from it in its untouched state would be, to my mind, a tragedy. If you be honest, many, many more people ski than who can backpack—

Senator HASKELL. Would you mind coming to a close? Could you come to a close?

Mr. BALL. I didn't hear that when Mr. Keller talked for 25 minutes, but I will hurry.

If one argues that White Pine is not justified as a ski area, then no other area in the Wasatch Mountains could possibly be justified.

In a decision involving wilderness preservation, the trade-offs must be considered, and in the case of White Pine, too much of value to too many people will be lost if it is included in the wilderness area.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Walker Wallace follows:]

STATEMENT OF M. WALKER WALLACE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

My name is M. Walker Wallace, resident of 2510 Walker Lane, Salt Lake City. My background is in economics and urban planning and until several years ago I maintained a private consulting firm which worked in these areas.

Among the consulting projects performed by this firm during the late fifties and early sixties was the first feasibility study on the potential of Park City as a winter-summer recreation center.

I was also a member of the Salt Lake City Organizing Committee for the United States bid for the 1972 Winter Olympic Games. As a part of both the Park City feasibility study and studies of potential sites for Olympic ski events,

the entire Wasatch Mountain Range from Brigham City to Payson was carefully researched.

It became clearly evident that the amount of terrain that meets all the basic requirements for ski development is extremely limited. Indeed, in searching for potential development sites comparable to Park City, the principal constraint was suitable ski terrain, not suitable summer recreation terrain.

This was something of a surprise to us because to that point we shared the popular belief that the Wasatch Mountains contained almost unlimited potentially developable ski terrain. Basic criteria for top quality ski terrain are:

One. North facing slopes are highly preferred over east and west slopes because the more direct the rays of the sun the more rapid the snow melt, which produces an icy surface and more loss of snow.

South faces, except at very high altitudes, are almost universally avoided, and even then are normally skiable only a few days a year. Two. In Utah, altitudes of less than 7,000 feet do not produce snow of dependable depth or quality. Three, a minimum of 2,000 vertical feet of elevation change, but 3,000 feet or more is desirable.

Four. Reasonably smooth terrain free of ledges and ranging in gradient from 20 to 40 percent. When these criteria are applied to the Wasatch Range, the areas which contain all four are quickly discernable.

In the first place, it can be seen clearly that north facing slopes of any magnitude occur only where the range is cut by east-west flowing creeks or rivers. There are only 13 such streams between Brigham City and Payson of sufficient size to have made significant cuts in the range.

Of these, five are rivers which begin east of the range and have made very deep cuts essentially at the level of the valleys to the east. It can be seen on the topographic map that these gorges through the range, such as Ogden, Weber and Provo Canyons, are very deep with nearly vertical rock walls at the base, completely unsuitable for skiing.

This leaves eight canyons which were cut by stream or glacial action originating in the range itself. The significance of this is that these canyons gain altitude rapidly from west to east, since they were not cut by streams originating at a lower level east of the range, but by streams or glaciers originating in the highest peaks of the range itself.

Unfortunately, many of these streams do not occur where the range reaches its highest points of elevation, but in relatively low stretches. Examples are City Creek, Emigration, Parleys and Mill Creek Canyons.

For the most part, these canyon floors are below the desired 7,000 foot level, and the high points of the surrounding terrain are not high enough above to provide at least 2,000 feet of vertical drop.

It can be observed that the highest elevation as well as the greatest east-west breadth of the range occurs between Big Cottonwood and Spanish Fork Canyons. In this stretch there are only three significant canyons cut by streams or glaciers originating within the range.

These are Big and Little Cottonwood and American Fork Canyons. Another quick glance at the map will indicate that these canyons contain by far the most extensive north facing slopes of the entire Wasatch Range. By good fortune, these slopes also lie at high elevations, and there is maximum vertical drop from peak to canyon floor.

It is also observed that the gradients from peak to floor in these canyons is not nearly so steep as, for example, Provo Canyon which was cut by a river originating to the east of the range. As it happens, the gradients of the north facing slopes of these canyons are gentler than the south facing slopes, again by the greatest of good fortune.

Thus, all of the criteria necessary for the very best possible ski terrain occur in these canyons, and with several notable exceptions such as Park City, Park West and Snow Basin, only in these canyons.

In fact, in Gad Valley, a portion of the new Snowbird Ski Area, the happy combination of perfect gradient, 3,000 feet of vertical drop and miraculously dry powder snow unique to the Wasatch Range, in addition to being only thirty minutes to an hour's drive from a major metropolitan area and jet airport, moved the Editor of Ski Magazine to remark in a major article, "This is the equal, foot for foot, of anything in the world."

There is probably only one area, anywhere in the world, that would surpass the conditions in Gad Valley and that would be the White Pine Canyon directly

west of Gad Valley which is being considered today for inclusion in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area, and therefore, in which skiing would be prohibited.

Unfortunately the relief map is not large enough to clearly show White Pine, which is in the middle portion of the north facing slopes of Little Cottonwood Canyon. On close examination of the map, however, one can see that outlines of a magnificent bowl surrounded by some of the highest peaks of the Wasatch, and descending into a beautiful open side canyon which leads some four miles and 4,000 vertical feet down to the floor of Little Cottonwood Canyon.

This entire four to five-mile sweep of bowl and canyon slope is at about as nearly perfect a gradient for all classes of skiers as one could hope to find. Anyone who has climbed the ridge from Gad Valley and skied down the open bowl and on into the lovely rolling wooded canyon as I have done could not help but be stricken by its fantastic quality as ski terrain, as well as its fabulous beauty.

To deny this to the tens of thousands of people who could enjoy it as skiers so that perhaps a few hundred might derive a somewhat different kind of enjoyment from it in its untouched state would be, to my mind, a tragedy.

Further, if one argues that White Pine is not justified as a ski area, then no other area in the Wasatch Mountains could possibly be justified. One must ask, "If not here, then where?" It is difficult to find a more logical site than here, where access roads, housing and sanitary facilities are already in place.

This is not to argue, however, that the remaining portion of the proposed wilderness area should not be set aside. In spite of the fact that there is some argument against setting it aside as wilderness on the basis that it does not meet wilderness standards because of air and noise pollution, the latter coming particularly from the descending jet airplanes in which flight pattern it lies. I would argue otherwise.

This area has other canyons and bowls of spectacular beauty and solitude, but none have the unique qualities of ski terrain, which in the combination found in White Pine are even rarer than the qualities required for a wilderness area.

In a decision involving wilderness preservation, the tradeoffs must be considered, and in the case of White Pine, too much of value to too many people will be lost if it is included in the wilderness area.

Senator HASKELL. We will have a recess until 1 o'clock and after lunch if people would confine themselves to 5 minutes, then we will be able to get through the witness list. Otherwise we won't make it.

[Whereupon, at 12 p.m. the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 1 p.m. of the same day.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator HASKELL. Ladies and gentlemen, if we could reconvene the hearing, I would appreciate it. Before lunch I mentioned that if you could keep your testimony to 5 minutes, we will be able to get through everybody who wants to testify. Anybody who has a long statement can summarize it and, of course, the full statement will be included in the entire hearing record printed, so it will be there for the study of other members of the committee.

On my list the next gentleman is Mr. Garth Pim of the Ski Salt Lake Association. Is Mr. Pim in the room? Apparently not.

Our next witness then will be Mr. Leroy Kuehl of the Wasatch Mountain Club.

STATEMENT OF LEROY KUEHL, PRESIDENT, WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB

Mr. KUEHL. My name is Leroy Kuehl. I am president of the Wasatch Mountain Club and I am speaking today representing that organization.

I prepared a statement which I will not read because it is lengthy. I have given you your 10 copies to be entered into the record. I would like to make a few remarks, though, just off the cuff.

First, I would like to say a little bit about our organization. We are a local organization. Most of our members live in the area. We have about 600 members. We are a rather old organization for a western organization, having been founded over 60 years ago. We are primarily an outdoor activities organization not a conservationist organization. We do hiking, ski touring, mountain climbing, this sort of thing, and I might also add that almost all of our members are downhill skiers as well, and I am also a downhill skier. We certainly are not opposed to downhill skiing or downhill ski areas.

Now, I would like to talk about White Pine, mainly because that seems to be the point of contention about this wilderness area. We, of course, would like to see White Pine included in the wilderness area. Now, the point has been made that White Pine is very excellent as a potential ski terrain. I am sure it would be. However, I have gotten the impression from some of the statements that skiing in Utah might end if White Pine were included in the wilderness area and I think that is overstating the case. I think, certainly, there are many other developable ski areas in the Wasatch and certainly there have been many proposals to make new ski areas all over the Wasatch, and as a matter of fact, as far as Snowbird is concerned and talking about Snowbird, there is an area right here, right outside the wilderness area which could be developed for downhill skiing which Snowbird has planned to develop into downhill skiing. So Snowbird has a place to expand. They don't necessarily have to go into White Pine Canyon so I think to say that making White Pine Canyon into a wilderness would end skiing is somewhat overstating the case.

Now, another thing about ski development in the canyon. There are two studies now and one of these I would like to submit for the record. I only have one copy. These are both water pollution studies. This one was done by the Department of Engineering at the University of Utah, Civil Engineering Department.

Senator HASKELL. It will be included in the record.

[The studies referred to were not received in time to be included in the record.]

Mr. KUEHL. Both of these come to the same conclusion. They look at what has happened to Little Cottonwood Creek going down here. This whole area from approximately here down drains into the creek. That means most of this side of the wilderness, all these ski areas, all drain into these creeks. It goes down. This is our water supply. This is about 15 percent to 20 percent of Salt Lake's water supply.

In the past few years with the accelerated development that has occurred in the head of the canyon here, there has been a tremendous increase in the pollution in that creek. It is going up very alarmingly. Both these studies point this out. Both these studies say that development is going to have to be limited in this canyon simply to protect our water supply.

The other study, the one done by the civil engineering department—the other one you will also get copies of—was a study commissioned or paid for by the County Commission again on Little Cottonwood

Canyon and done by an outside group of consultants from San Francisco. That is on the Echo Basin.

Senator HASKELL. Will you submit that for the record?

Mr. KUEHL. That will be submitted also. They are in agreement development must be controlled. It cannot go on at the present rate. By 1918 if it continues as it is now, 4 years from now this water will no longer be usable even with treatment. It will have to be taken out of our water supply. That is the conclusion of these two studies, so development is going to have to be limited here anyway. It is just not possible to do everything that the ski resorts want to do in this area and I am sympathetic with the ski resorts. I would like this developed too. I would like more skiing too, but it is just not going to be possible.

All right, now, what about including this in the wilderness area, this particular White Pine Canyon—

Senator HASKELL. I think we are coming close to your 5 minutes.

Mr. KUEHL. I will try to make my last point. I think I just about have one more point to make. The one point I would like to make is this is an extremely rugged area. All of this area that I am covering with my hand is something for the mountain climber. You don't take boy scouts up here, not younger ones anyway. Older ones, yes, but you don't take elderly people or families with young people. The same can be said for this down here, this across here. Most of this whole wilderness is really rugged country. You cannot just walk into it. There are a few areas you can walk into. There is Red Pine Canyon going down here. As you get up to the east here, it becomes much more gradual. White Pine is suitable for anybody to go into. If we want a balanced wilderness area that everyone can use, we ought to include White Pine as well as Red Pine. Otherwise, we will have an area strictly for the hiker.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, and I think in fairness to the Snowbird people, a new factor has been brought out and I presume some of them are still here. Is anybody still here from Snowbird? I think he brought out the fact that there is development on the exterior boundary. If you have a rebuttal on that, or answer, would you submit it to the hearing room?

Mr. JOHNSON. We will submit it in writing.

Senator HASKELL. That is all right.

Mr. JOHNSON. Senator Haskell, I might add for the record that that last study has not been adopted. So whether it is admitted or not, it is a study not adopted or accepted by the county commissioners or anybody involved in that study.

Senator HASKELL. We will just receive it as a study made by some professional people.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kuehl follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LEROY KUEHL, PRESIDENT, WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB

The Wasatch Mountain Club was organized in Salt Lake City more than 60 years ago and has grown from an original membership of seven to approximately 600 today. We are a local organization. Most of our members reside in the Salt Lake Metropolitan Area.

We are primarily an outdoor activities club and have active hiking, climbing, ski-touring and river-running programs.

More than a decade ago a small group of club members began an effort that was to become the major legislative goal of our organization, the establishment of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

The progress which has been made toward this goal has depended solely on the volunteer efforts of our members and of other interested citizens of the community. It has been achieved by individuals whose familiarity with our legislative and political processes has been minimal and whose time has been limited.

It has been achieved with financial resources measured in the hundreds, rather than in the thousands of dollars. That I can speak today in support of Senator Moss' excellent bill testifies to the fact that ordinary citizens can still make their voice heard in Congress and gives us renewed faith in our legislative system.

Lone Peak stands about 15 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, a majestic granite sentinel visible from nearly every part of the valley. Behind it to the east lie about 20,000 acres of wilderness which encompasses some of the finest alpine terrain to be found anywhere in the United States.

That such a splendid wilderness has continued to exist within 15 miles of a major metropolitan area may be attributed to the rugged nature of the region and to the absence of commercially developable timber and mineral resources within its boundaries.

But even these attributes can only slow development, not prevent it. Already the wilderness is shrinking and unless steps are taken to protect it, it will be lost bit by bit to commercial development.

The Wasatch Mountain Club is interested in the Lone Peak Wilderness primarily for the unique recreational opportunities which it affords. We have hiked, climbed, and ski-toured in this area, for more than 60 years.

Along with many other residents of the valley who use this area, we seek assurance that such opportunities will not be compromised in the future. Such assurance, we believe, can only come by granting the Lone Peak Area protection under the Wilderness Act.

Most persons understand and appreciate the recreational values which wilderness offers, and I will not dwell on these. Wilderness has other important functions, however, which are not so widely recognized. I would like to discuss three such functions: watershed protection, preservation of scenic values, and conservation of plant genetic resources.

All land within the boundaries of the proposed wilderness area is watershed, and a number of Utah communities, including Salt Lake City, obtain part or all of their culinary water from this source.

The rapid development which has taken place on some of the lands bordering the proposed wilderness during the past several years has already caused an alarming increase in the pollution of Little Cottonwood Creek, the source of nearly a fifth of Salt Lake City's water supply.

A direct cause-and-effect relationship between ski resort development and the increased pollution in Little Cottonwood Creek has been established, and it has been predicted that if such development continues at its present rate, Little Cottonwood Creek will no longer be usable as a source of culinary water by 1978.

Wilderness classification, by preventing the construction of roads, buildings, and parking lots and the loss of vegetation and topsoil which attends such construction, will assure that the ability of the land to retain water during periods of heavy precipitation and to release it gradually during drier times is not diminished.

Water pollution due to road salt, fertilizers, insecticides and by oil and grease from motor vehicles will not occur in a wilderness area, nor will streams be subjected to silting from construction activities.

Microbiological contamination may, of course, arise from a wilderness as well as from developed lands. It is clear, however, that development imposes a much greater overall stress on the water supply than does wilderness usage.

Another function of a wilderness is to fulfill our innate desire to experience beauty. An untouched natural scene is regarded by nearly everyone as a thing of beauty, and the official designation of wilderness areas provides a mechanism for insuring that such scenes will always exist.

It is important to recognize that the scenic beauty of a wilderness area is available not only to those who travel within its boundaries, but also to those viewing the wilderness from without.

This is especially significant in the case of the region under consideration. From almost any point in the Salt Lake Valley one can look directly into the wilderness area. Those who travel up Little Cottonwood Canyon or American Fork Canyon by automobile and those who ski at the resorts in Little Cottonwood

Canyon are rewarded by magnificent vistas as they look into the proposed wilderness area at close range.

Another important function of wilderness areas which has, unfortunately, remained almost completely unrecognized lies in the role they can play in preserving our plant genetic resources.

Development of a new plant variety having some desired characteristics, e.g., resistance to a particular disease, ability to grow under arid conditions, et cetera, is frequently accomplished by crossing a standard commercial variety with a wild one.

Successful application of this technique depends upon having a large selection of wild relatives of the plant of interest. As a result of the growth of our population and the resultant clearing of land for urban, industrial, and agricultural development, hundreds of plant varieties become extinct every year and are lost forever as a genetic resource.

This has become a source of great concern to scientists involved in the development of new varieties of useful plants. A recent study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture states: "The genetic resource situation is serious, potentially dangerous to the welfare of the nation, and appears to be getting worse rather than better".

There are several ways in which genetic resources can be protected. One of these is to set aside areas where native plants can continue to exist in the wild as they have for thousands of years.

In the long run, this could prove to be the most important function of our wilderness areas. I would now like to consider two natural features which we feel very strongly should be part of the wilderness area.

The summit of Twin Peaks and White Pine Canyon. The Twin Peaks Summit, which is in reality two summits with a low saddle between is the highest point in the proposed wilderness area. Snowbird Ski Resort has developed proposals to build a ski lift terminal on the very summit of Twin Peaks and has, therefore, opposed its inclusion in the Wilderness area.

Because their summit is higher than that of any neighboring peak, a structure placed on Twin Peaks would be visible for miles in every direction and would despoil one of the major ridges in the Wasatch Range.

It should be noted that most resorts in Utah have not found it necessary to construct ski facilities on major ridges. The lifts at Alta, for example, run up valleys and along the sides of the mountains, but stop short of summits and ridge lines and thus detract little from the scenic beauty of the area.

If a lift terminal were placed on the Twin Peaks Summit, four additional valleys, Major Evans Gulch, Mary Ellen Gulch, Mineral Basin and Silver Lake Flat, would be opened to downhill skiing.

Unlike most ski slopes in the Wasatch Range, these valleys have a southern exposure and, therefore, receive little protection from the sun. On bright days the snow in these valleys become sticky. When the sun disappears, the partially melted snow refreezes becoming crusty or icy.

Winds which blow up the valleys nearly continuously are an additional factor causing the formation of a hard crust on the surface of the snow. As nearly every skier knows, snow which is sticky, crusty, or icy is not only unpleasant, it is dangerous.

The loss in scenic values which would follow from construction of a ski facility on the Twin Peaks Summit is a high price to pay for skiing which, by Utah standards would be mediocre.

The eastern boundary of the Wilderness area as set forth in Senate Bill 29 and as originally proposed by the Mountain Club follows the dirt road in White Pine Canyon. At the time these proposals were made, it did not seem reasonable to set the boundary farther to the east, for to do so would have placed the road within the wilderness area.

The situation now has been considerably altered, however, by the decision of the Forest Service to "Close, stabilize, and revegetate the existing road to White Pine Reservoir" and by other Forest Service decisions which call for White Pine Canyon to be brought to wilderness quality.

Much of the proposed wilderness area consists of rugged terrain which can be safely traversed only by the experienced alpinist. It has also easily accessible portions such as Red Pine Canyon and some areas around Box Elder Peak.

But on the whole the terrain is rather formidable. The balance between easily accessible and difficultly accessible areas would be greatly improved by includ-

ing all of White Pine Canyon in the wilderness area for White Pine Canyon is, during the summer months, a friendly canyon which can be safely entered by families with children, and younger scout groups and elderly persons.

In view of the Forest Service decisions mentioned above and in view of the the better balance which it would give to the wilderness area, we urge you to upgrade your already excellent bill to include all of White Pine Canyon as does the House version of the bill, HB 1602.

In conclusion, I would like to urge that action on Senate Bill 29 not be delayed. Today any unprotected wilderness must be considered highly vulnerable and time is not our friend.

The concept of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area has received broad public support. A number of studies relating to this area have been completed, and their results are, without exception, compatible with wilderness classification for the Lone Peak Area.

In view of these considerations, we believe the time for action is at hand.

Senator HASKELL. Now, our next witness is Prof. Gale Dick, professor of physics at the University of Utah.

Mr. DICK. I am not representing the University of Utah or the physics department. I am representing myself.

I have a brief statement. I have four points I want to make and two comments.

STATEMENT OF B. GALE DICK, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. DICK. Thank you very much for this opportunity to express my enthusiasm for the notion of a Lone Peak Wilderness Area. Along with many others I have been hoping and working for the realization of this plan for a decade. I wish to make four brief remarks.

1. Among Western States Utah is alone in not having a single established wilderness area. The accident of the existence of the de facto Lone Peak Wilderness so close to a city is a miracle.

Seize this remarkable opportunity to create the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

2. Include all of White Pine Canyon as well as the summit of American Fork Twin Peaks in the wilderness area. The relative accessibility of White Pine Canyon makes it among the areas of the proposed wilderness the one most likely to be used extensively for wilderness-style recreation.

The existing road in this canyon should be abandoned and the land rehabilitated. American Fork Twin Peaks is the highest peak in this portion of the Wasatch Range.

Structures on or near its summit would be visible from many places in the adjacent mountains and valleys and be a deplorable destruction of scenic values.

3. I am convinced that there exists broad public support for establishing this wilderness with the inclusion of White Pine Canyon. This conviction comes from the responses and questions I have received from dozen of audiences to which I have spoken about the Lone Peak Area during the past 5 years or so.

4. Create this wilderness area now. Nothing is to be gained by delay. The pressures of encroaching development can only increase with time.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you. Anything further?

Mr. DICK. As I listen to this hearing and compare it with the hearing held a year and a half ago in this room, I realize that as time passes

it becomes more difficult to create a wilderness area and also as time passes the urgency of having it becomes more dramatic. We have studies now which didn't exist then which point to the urgency of protecting the watershed and preventing more development of the canyons.

The last point I want to make is skiing in White Pine Canyon. Many people implied White Pine Canyon has no skiers. If you go into White Pine Canyon you will find many skiers. As a matter of fact, every year you will find more skiers in White Pine Canyon. Cross-country skiing is an exploding business and you will find many, many skiers there. It is an extremely attractive cross-country area—one accessible to people of all ages. I have been up there with my 12-year-old son, and I think the implication that unless White Pine Canyon is developed for downhill skiing it will be closed to all skiing is a mistake. There are forms of skiing which are wilderness recreation.

Thank you very much.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, Professor.

Our next witness is Robert Springmeyer, senior vice president of the U.S. Ski Association.

Mr. SPRINGMEYER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do have a prepared statement I would like to read.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. SPRINGMEYER, SR., PRESIDENT, INTER-MOUNTAIN SKI ASSOCIATION; VICE PRESIDENT, U.S. SKI ASSOCIATION

Mr. SPRINGMEYER. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. I am Robert L. Springmeyer, Sr., president of the Intermountain Ski Association and a vice president of the United States Ski Association.

I live at 2401 Stringham Avenue in Salt Lake City. My purpose in coming before you today is to present the views of organized skiing at this public hearing. First, I would like to commend you for your diligence in again holding hearings on this Lone Peak Wilderness bill.

Second, I would like to state that skiers are for the preservation of our environment. We have a clean sport, and utilize only the renewable asset of snow. It is the preservation of this asset that is my principal concern.

Of all the mountainous area we have along the Wasatch front, probably less than 5 percent is now dedicated to ski resort development. The development of skiing in this area really started when Mr. Harriman and the Union Pacific Railroad considered Alta as one of the sites for their ski area.

When Sun Valley was selected by the Union Pacific, Salt Lake area skiers with the help of the D. & R.G.W. Railroad went on to develop Alta. The unique texture and consistency of our snow was recognized then and is recognized now by the world. We have an economic asset in this snow that, if properly developed, can bring unending economic well being to our Wasatch Front.

To this point in time we have developed our ski areas wisely. We now have a resort complex that is the envy of the Nation, if not the

world. The United States Ski Association firmly supports planned, permanent development such as has been demonstrated by Snowbird, and we encourage continued expansion and orderly development.

If we are to keep pace with the growth of skiing we must continue to provide adequate facilities. In 1960 there were probably 1 million skiers in the United States. Today there are probably 5 million skiers. At this point, I would say that it would be extremely unwise to set aside from development any of the terrain which could logically be developed for skiing along our Wasatch front.

Nowhere else in the country do you have such snow in proximity to an urban area. This is not a resource that should be denied to the people of the State or the country. I am told that the majority of the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area is not suitable for skiing.

With this circumstance, the Ski Association would favor deleting from the proposed wilderness area any portions of the terrain which could be considered suitable for ski development.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Springmeyer. May I ask you one question? There seems to be a difference of opinion. Do you agree that this area over here would be possible ski terrain?

Mr. SPRINGMEYER. Yes, that area would be possible ski terrain. It is somewhat limited as to its suitability for it, other than the elite or expert. I think the desirability of the White Pine Area, in particular, relates to its suitability for the intermediate and novice skier.

Senator HASKELL. I understand. Thank you very much, sir.

Our next witness is Prof. Calvin Giddings, professor of chemistry at the University of Utah. Is Mr. Giddings here? I guess he is not here.

Our next witness will be Ronald Weber, engineer.

STATEMENT OF RONALD H. WEBER, ENGINEER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. WEBER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. My name is Ronald H. Weber. I am a resident of Salt Lake City and I am here to testify in my own behalf on the Lone Peak Wilderness proposal.

I am an avid skier and have served for several years as a member of the National Ski Patrol at both the Solitude and Alta Ski Resorts. I certainly have a firsthand interest in ski resorts and lift facilities. I use them practically every weekend during the ski season. I am also a consulting structural engineer by profession. I certainly have a personal interest in building development and construction projects; my personal earnings and livelihood are dependent upon them. I am also a hiker, a mountaineer, and a conservationist, and that is why I am here today. I have an interest in the establishment of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area and I support it in its broadest concept, which includes White Pine Canyon, Twin Peaks, and Box Elder Peak.

I would like to insert here that as an Alta patrol member I have also had quite a bit of experience in avalanche control work, and I would like to state that the art of avalanche control at the present time is "iffy" at best. It is not an exact science, an art, and this is not due to any lack of endeavor or past control experience. It is simply a combination of parameters to which this point have not been quantified. Control of avalanches remains an art.

The point of the statement is that White Pine Canyon, being one of the largest avalanche areas in the Little Cottonwood Area, I find the thought slightly terrifying to subject hundreds of skiers on a daily basis to this particular area. I also think that possibly Snowbird might find, if it were given access to this area, which point I do not support for several reasons, I think they might find that perhaps they have bitten off more than they can chew in terms of avalanche control.

It has been a part of our heritage to conquer the wilderness and develop our frontiers. It is long past the time to reconsider this concept in order to preserve that companion portion of our heritage; namely, just having wilderness. The wilderness has been conquered. Now it really is more a matter of preservation. The proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area is a giant step in that direction.

The argument has been presented by certain profit-oriented special interest groups in Little Cottonwood Canyon that current capital investment justifies further expansion in order that the original anticipated profits may be realized. One may only ask where does this end? This seems to be a spurious argument and implies a profusely extravagant presumptuousness on the part of the original planners; namely, that special interest exploitation of public de facto wilderness land could proceed in an almost limitless fashion. Hopefully, this will not be the case.

I might also cite other existing areas do not propound this limitless expansion and survival, very good ski areas. In perspective, Snowbird and other special interest groups which propound massive canyon development are merely wisps in the wind in the overall counting of the years, as are all of us. Portions of our remaining wilderness should be a legacy lasting beyond us to be enjoyed by posterity, which future generations are more profound extensions of our own selves than all the steel and concrete we may erect. Surely, we may think it is our responsibility to maintain some wilderness for future generations to make their own decisions about.

I have hiked and climbed extensively in the mountain ranges of the Western States. I attest that the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area is as valid a contingent for wilderness status as any area I have seen, including the superbly beautiful and rugged Wind River Range of Wyoming. I would like to refer to the picture of Lone Peak in the colored brochure "Help Save Our Canyons" published by the Citizens' Committee to Save Our Canyons. I only wish to pose the question, If this isn't wilderness, what is?

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Weber.

Our next witness is Mr. Donald Groom of the Sierra Club.

STATEMENT OF DONALD GROOM, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. GROOM. Senator Haskell, Senator Moss, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Donald Groom and I am speaking in support of the Wilderness bill on behalf of the Uinta Chapter of the Sierra Club and the Utah Audubon Society.

We can present very little of a factual nature which is not already contained in other testimony. The "Save Our Canyons Committee," for example, has done a remarkable job of documenting the growth of high density recreation, the increase in traffic, and the deterioration of

weather purity in the canyons along the Wasatch Front, so I won't waste time reiterating any of those points.

I would like to emphasize, along with the rapid growth of everything else, fantastic growth in the unmotorized recreation. The number of hikers people meet, and I don't mean back-hikers, but everybody going for a walk, has gone up dramatically. In the wintertime I can't find a trail without the tracks of skis, snowshoes, and boots. Cross-country skiers don't buy lift passes so they are hard to count, but I think it has been done by what we are talking about today. We do agree with Mr. Johnson that the boundary of the wilderness area should be on a ridge, not down the middle of White Pine Canyon. However, it should be pointed out that White Pine Canyon with that nice, dilapidated road going up it is precisely the place the 3-year-old and 70-year-old go for walks. The access is easy.

Red Pine Canyon is also very popular, and it has not yet been mentioned. The main access by hikers to Red Pine Canyon is up the White Pine Road for about a mile, and then across. If the lower end were developed, I am not sure of the fate of that access. This is the part where we take our children and probably the most valuable, easy access of the whole area. It is not the place I prefer to hike myself, but when I take some members of my family or visitors, that is where I go.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the proposal is taking the option of creating such an area within 20 miles of a city. We urge all speed in getting the proposal as law.

On behalf of the Uinta Chapter of the Sierra Club and the Audubon Society, I would like to thank Senator Moss for proposing such legislation.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, Mr. Groom.

Our next witness is Philip Story, a student at the University of Utah. He is not here?

Our next witness will be Gordon Swenson, a student at the University of Utah.

STATEMENT OF GORDON SWENSON, STUDENT, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Mr. SWENSON. Thank you. I have lived in Salt Lake City all of my life and I appreciate the opportunity of testifying on behalf of this bill, which I think will be of great value to Utah and the United States.

I think that we have a very rare and possibly unique situation here where we have an area that is quite untouched this close to a large metropolitan area so that people who use the wilderness do not need to drive long distances or consume a lot of gasoline, which is something to think about at the moment, in order to reach wilderness and to enjoy it.

There doesn't seem to be too much opposition to the wilderness as a whole, so I won't mention that too much. Controversy mostly seems to be over the White Pine Canyon Area. I think that boundary should be moved to the east ridge. I am not only a hiker who has hiked in the Lone Peak Area, but I am also a skier who has skied a number of Utah resorts, including Snowbird, and I think that there will be

adequate facilities, adequate facilities can be provided without including White Pine as a skiing area. I think it would be better to keep it a part of the wilderness. I would be reluctant to ski an area with that sort of an avalanche hazard, even if I knew that Snowbird or anyone else was making its best efforts to keep the avalanches from getting the skiers.

I also think that the Twin Peaks should be kept within the boundary as is. Once again, although I am a skier, I think White Pine should be a part of the wilderness. I think that a wilderness area provides numerous benefits. In a way, speaking once again as a hiker and a skier, I think that there is more multiple use in a wilderness than there is in a skiing area, really, and one can fish, photograph, do a lot of these things in a wilderness area without really occupying it and without setting it aside from other people or other uses. I think that a lot of progressive and thoughtful planning have gone into this bill. I think Senator Moss should be commended. I think this bill should be supported, and I hope that it is implemented as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Swenson, for taking time to come here.

[The prepared statement of Gordon Swenson follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GORDON SWENSON, SALT LAKE CITY

Mr. SWENSON. My name is Gordon Swenson, and I have lived in Salt Lake City all of my life. I greatly appreciate the opportunity of testifying on behalf of the Lone Peak Wilderness Bill, which would be of great benefit to the people of Utah and the rest of the United States.

The Lone Peak area is one of Utah's finest and most scenic, and is probably one of the few relatively untouched areas in the entire United States which is within easy access of a large metropolitan area, and is hence readily available to a large number of people without their being required to make prolonged drives over long roads at today's rising gasoline prices.

Thus, our government is provided with a rare opportunity to exercise far-sighted planning and set this area aside, so that it can be preserved in an undamaged state for the enjoyment of numerous members of present and future generations.

The boundaries set down in the bill are for the most part good, encompassing a great variety of geological, ecological, and scenic features.

However, the bill could be improved by moving the wilderness boundary to follow the ridge line at the east edge of White Pine Canyon, instead of having it follow the center of White Pine.

Although this improvement would necessitate rehabilitation of the White Pine Road, the resulting protection of the landscape and enlargement of the wilderness would be well worth the effort and expense involved.

Opposition to such a boundary enlargement for the sake of skiing development is in my opinion unjustified. I am a frequent patron of Utah ski resorts, including those in Little Cottonwood Canyon, and I feel that adequate facilities can be provided without requiring lifts, runs, et cetera, in White Pine Canyon.

A wilderness near the Salt Lake Valley would provide numerous benefits now and in the future. It would provide genuine multiple use, hiking, fishing, camping, photography, ski touring, et cetera, rather than being reserved for any exclusive single use.

The Lone Peak Wilderness would be readily accessible, even if gasoline were scarce, to a large metropolitan area, where it could be enjoyed by numerous families and individuals now and in the future.

Much progressive and thoughtful planning have resulted in the Lone Peak Wilderness Bill, and the people of Utah, as well as those throughout the United States, will profit greatly by its passage.

Senator HASKELL. The next witness is Fred Bruenger, instructor at the Radiobiology Lab at the University of Utah.

Mr. BRUENGER. I would like to correct two little misprints in the bill, I hope. On page 2, line 21, "southwest quarter" is written twice, and on line 25, instead of "westerly 1,320 feet" it should be "easterly." That is on page 2, the bottom line.

Senator MOSS. Bottom line? Thank you.

Mr. BRUENGER. And on page No. 8 there is some controversy about what is Haystack Peak and Red Baldy. They are certainly not one and the same. They are not very distinctly separated, but there are two peaks. It is a question as to which is which. So I suggest putting in Red Baldy and Haystack Peak, both names, put the same. We should put in reading from the north end of Mark 11, 171, 11, 173. The other one is not marked.

Senator HASKELL. I see.

STATEMENT OF FRED BRUENGER, RADIOBIOLOGY LAB, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Mr. BRUENGER. Now, I will keep my own statement very short. I have been living in Salt Lake for more than 15 years, and summer and winter alike I have spent a very substantial fraction of my leisure time in the Wasatch Mountains.

On July 7, 1972, I testified here in this hall on behalf of S. 3466 pleading for the inclusion of an expanded Lone Peak Area into the National Wilderness Preservation System. Specifically, I joined many of my fellow citizens to adopt the boundaries as proposed by the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee which included the Box Elder Area and the White Pine Canyon. The justification for including these two areas, which were presented during that hearing, is as valid today as it was on July 7, 1972. The Box Elder Area is an integral part of the proposed wilderness area and provided we really mean what we say when we talk about the need of balanced recreational facilities, White Pine Canyon cannot be turned into another commercial resort facility. There are only five side canyons in Little Cottonwood Canyon which are suitable for skiing. Four of these have been turned into ski resorts and one can hardly say that balanced recreation demands, commercial development in all five canyons, leaving nothing for the many people who either favor undeveloped areas for their recreation or simply cannot afford to pay for the use of nicely groomed slopes, lift facilities, restaurants, et cetera.

It has been stated this morning that Snowbird plans no structures in the White Pine Canyon. I am glad to hear that, but in my opinion lifts and trams are just as much a structure as restaurants, and it was presented last time by Mr. Walter DeVoss what Snowbird is actually planning in White Pine Canyon. It includes a tramway across the west ridge of the American Fork, the highest peak on the ridge, and as far as I can see, two lifts into the canyon. Now, structures are the same and lifts are the same, in my opinion, as structures. We have to ask for congressional action to protect our alpine scenery, our good, clear mountain water, and to protect the solitude and the peace which millions of our local people have found and enjoyed in our mountains.

And may I now conclude my testimony with a phrase from a letter which I received from Senator Moss sometime ago which reads—

Probably the most priceless area we have in our whole state is that gorgeous mountain range, and I certainly want to protect it and preserve it for future generations.

Senator Moss, I join you and urge toward strong and uncompromising passage of the bill.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Fred W. Bruenger follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF F. W. BRUENGER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

My name is Fred Bruenger. I have been living in Salt Lake for more than 15 years and, summer and winter alike, I have spent a very substantial fraction of my leisure time in the Wasatch Mountains.

On July 7, 1972, I testified here in this hall on behalf of S. 3466 pleading for the inclusion of an expanded Lone Peak Area into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Specifically, I joined many of my fellow citizens to adopt the boundaries as proposed by the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee which included the Box Elder area and White Pine Canyon.

The justification for including these two areas, which I presented during that hearing, is as valid today as it was on July 7, 1972. The Box Elder area is an integral part of the proposed wilderness area and provided we really mean what we say when we talk about the need of balanced recreational facilities, White Pine Canyon cannot be turned into another commercial resort facility.

There are only five side canyons in Little Cottonwood Canyon which are suitable for skiing. Four of these have been turned into ski resorts and one can hardly say that balanced recreation demands commercial development of all five canyons, leaving nothing for the many people who either favor undeveloped areas for their recreation or simply cannot afford to pay for the use of nicely groomed slopes, lift facilities, restaurants, et cetera.

I know that by way of the beckoning tourist dollar and a heavy influx of outside capital, a previously practiced cautious, conservative and organic course of development as practiced by the town of Alta has shifted into an accelerated race toward destructive overdevelopment.

The financially very powerful resort industry understandably plays cleverly the games of supply and demand. Every resort operator knows that operation of ski lifts *per se* is not very profitable but that fashionable ski slopes are an effective come on for the establishment of condominium developments.

First, new slopes are groomed, of course this necessitates the cutting of a considerable portion of the few trees which had a chance to grow back during the recovery period after the Little Cottonwood mining boom, then condominiums have to be built in great numbers in order to amortize the investment in skiing facilities.

Then new skiing facilities have to be constructed to satisfy the condominium guests. Then the slopes become crowded and new slopes have to be constructed, and so the vicious cycle continues. It is these aspects which would lead to extension into White Pine Canyon, to the development of American Fork Canyon, to the construction of a tram terminal and possibly a restaurant in the American Fork Twins Peak.

I am certain that this, the highest peak in the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area, would have to be beheaded for that purpose, just as Hidden Peak was. These are not mere dreams. The managers of one corporation have played this game during recent hearings conducted by the Forest Service and by the Salt Lake County Commission.

And even worse, they were backed by members of the Utah Travel Council, a government agency which promotes the tourist business. All these actions and manipulations are facts and are taking place against the will of the majority of the people living along the Wasatch Front, as is well demonstrated by public polls and by testimony given by concerned citizens, representing private individuals and citizen groups alike.

We have to ask for Congressional action to protect our alpine scenery, our good clear mountain water, and the solitude and peace which millions of our local people have found and enjoyed in these mountains.

May I now conclude my testimony with a phrase from a letter which I received from Senator Moss some time ago which reads: "Probably the most priceless area we have in our whole state is that gorgeous mountain range, and I certainly want to protect it and preserve it for future generations".

I join Senator Moss in strongly urging towards quick and uncompromising passage of the bill.

Senator HASKELL. Our next witness is Randy Spratt.

Mr. SPRATT. My name is Randy Spratt and I am a organic technician at the University of Utah. I am speaking solely for myself.

STATEMENT OF RANDY SPRATT

Mr. SPRATT. My name is Randy Spratt, and I submit this statement as a concerned individual.

I have followed with no small degree of interest the progresses and setbacks of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area and the Little Cottonwood Canyon development issues.

It would seem that the matter might be condensed into one argument, those who would capitalize upon the recreational desires of others, versus those who desire recreation without being capitalized upon by others.

To be sure, there are large followings in either class. I am rather certain that neither is a respecter of economic class, nor are those who would pay mutually exclusive of those who would not, nor does either group strongly outweigh the other in population.

Necessarily and intelligently, then, short of a deific judgment upon the righteousness of either sect, a compromise must be struck. As there are, to my knowledge, only five side canyons of Little Cottonwood which are by any reasonable definition skiable, it would seem fair that at least one or two be set aside, to be free of capitalistic control.

Unfortunately, only one, White Pine Canyon, is now unlifted, untrammed, unlodged, and/or unrestauranted. Certainly this one refuge must be maintained.

My interest goes further than this line of logic, however, for White Pine Canyon is much more than a quality skiing area. It is one of the most easily accessible, easily traveled, and beautiful routes into the Wasatch.

It meets the needs of every class of would-be-outdoorsman, or woman, from the armchair book novice about to undertake his first jaunt into nature to Euwell Gibbons. In every season of the year it is traversed and admired by walkers, hikers, swimmers, climbers, snowshoers, or ski-tourers.

The need for balanced and varied usage is well met here. Still one step further in the interest I have in this matter is the Box Elder Peak area. If for no other reason than on the general principle that as large a viable wilderness area as possible should be set aside, I would urge that this section be included.

But there are other reasons, for me, most of these are of an aesthetic nature and are therefore invalid before the voice of the dollar. For others, the reasons are more persuasive and potent. I let these speak for themselves.

In short, I would join Senator Moss in moving toward the swift realization of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area, to include the White Pine Canyon and Box Elder Areas.

Senator HASKELL. May I ask one question? Can you get into the White Pine Canyon Area?

Mr. SPRATT. Yes, you can get into it.

Senator HASKELL. Have you been in there?

Mr. SPRATT. White Pine Canyon, yes, I have.

There is one further thing not in my submitted statement but which I would like to add for the record. There seems to be a great deal of emphasis placed on avalanche control and I noted the comparison of Little Cottonwood area to Austria and the number of people killed in avalanches. As far as Austria goes, it is shaped something like a cone. There are numerous villages situated at the bottom of slide areas which would result in a large number of deaths. I think the comparison of Austria to the slide control in Little Cottonwood Canyon is about the same as comparing slide control in Little Cottonwood Canyon to the fact that in the last 200 years there have been no avalanche deaths in Kansas. This is something of a similar situation, and just in conclusion, I would like to commend Senator Moss on his actions and I will join him in swift completion of this bill, including White Pine Canyon.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Bill Viavant.

Mr. VIAVANT. Thank you. I do have a statement I would like to read for the record.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM VIAVANT, PROFESSOR, COMPUTER SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Professor VIAVANT. I am William Viavant, Professor of Computer Science at the University of Utah. I am offering this statement as a private individual, not as a representative of the university.

Senator Haskell and Senator Moss, your colleague, Bob Packard of Oregon, at a dinner speech here in Salt Lake this fall, described his dismay when confronted with Megalopolis as a place to live, after leaving a quiet, beautiful and peaceful small Oregon town for Washington.

His basic plea to his Utah audience was: Look around you. Study what you have. Take it not for granted. Protect it and keep it.

Lone Peak and the canyons to its east are literally priceless, and it is not sentimentality or woolly-headed thinking, but hard logic that says we must protect and preserve them as they are. Nowhere in America is a true wilderness so close to a major city, and the knowledge that its water, its wildlife and its naturalness is protected helps give them security.

The controversy over the eastern boundary produces some strange logic. I agree with many of the arguments expounded by Snowbird and the developers that the midcanyon boundary is a poor one, but my conclusion for remedying it is exactly opposite theirs. Move the boundary east to the low ridge between White Pine and Gad, not west, between White Pine and Red.

It is nonsense to state that wilderness protection keeps skiers out. It certainly puts a crimp on yo-yo skiers, but for the ski-tourer, an activity increasing much more rapidly than resort skiing, and for the snowshoer, wilderness encourages, and development inhibits.

I recommend an enlarged Lone Peak Wilderness, incorporating all of White Pine, and extending further down the back side of American Fork Canyon. I support the provisions of House Bill 1602.

Thank you for the privilege of testifying.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, sir, for testifying.

Our next witness is Nancy Fox.

Ms. Fox. I am a member of the Save Our Canyon Club of East High School, and it is a new club just oriented a few weeks ago. I would like to read my statement.

STATEMENT OF NANCY FOX

Ms. Fox. First of all, the Lone Peak Wilderness Area is a beautiful natural canyon land, free of commercialism and industry, and it is our responsibility to keep it that way for future generations.

Also, a great supply of our water comes from this region and the passing of this bill would insure its protection. I do believe that Utah is in great need of its first official wilderness area, and I am all for the bill.

But I do have one question. Why is it that only a portion of White Pines is included in this bill and all of it is included in the one by Congressman Owens?

Senator HASKELL. Thank you.

Ms. Fox. I don't think commercialization or profit should stand in the way.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you.

Our next witness is Jack Keuffel, professor of physics at the University of Utah.

STATEMENT OF JACK KEUFFEL, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Mr. KEUFFEL. I think if I may I will just hand in my printed statement and then summarize.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify. I think I appreciate the endurance, stamina of you and your staff to survive such a long session.

I speak as a representative of the Lone Peak Wilderness Committee. It is no surprise that we support S. 29 and with the proposed addition of H.R. 1602 of Congressman Owens.

Just to reiterate the essentials of the argument, as I see it, what the question is, I believe, is the proper balance between the intensive recreation represented by skiing, particularly, and the wilderness. I would argue that S. 29 is consistent with a proper balance because: First, there is as yet no single wilderness area in the State of Utah.

Second, of the five canyons making up Little Cottonwood Canyon, which are not all accessible, all of them are already under intensive development. Third, the Lone Peak Area is the only possible potential wilderness close to the Salt Lake-Provo urban strip.

However, if the Lone Peak Area is to provide this wilderness balance, I think we certainly need to include the Box Elder Area and Twin Peaks; and part, at least, of the White Pine Canyon is essential, which has been included in S. 29.

Finally, although some of us might question the parade of children we have here, I think I would like to close by saying this is really a very important and real thing to ask, whether those children will be able to experience the wilderness. They certainly will be able to ski. There is no doubt about that, but the question of whether they will have the opportunity to have a wilderness experience is important.

Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, indeed, sir.

[The prepared statement of Jack Keuffel follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT BY JACK KEUFFEL, LONE PEAK WILDERNESS COMMITTEE

The Lone Peak Wilderness Committee, an organization of individuals committed to the cause indicated by our name, strongly supports S-29 with, however, a preference for the slightly more extensive boundary, containing all of White Pine Canyon, proposed in HB-1602, Congressman Owens.

I appreciate very much the thorough manner in which the Public Lands Subcommittee is seeking information on the Lone Peak Wilderness proposal.

Much good information is already available from the hearings held by this Subcommittee here on July 7, 1972. I commend the records of that hearing to the present Subcommittee. Just to reiterate the essentials of the arguments as I see them.

Almost everyone agrees that there should be areas in our forests and mountains set aside as wilderness, as well as areas devoted to intensive recreational use, such as skiing, picnicking, and camping.

The question is, what is the proper balance between these competing demands? We argue that S-29, preferably with all of White Pine Canyon, is consistent with the proper balance and its enactment would be a great step toward the stabilizing of a proper balance.

Because, one, there is as yet in Utah not a single area set aside under the Wilderness Act, while there are many intensive recreation areas. Two, of the five side canyons of Little Cottonwood Canyon which are at all accessible, four Albian Basin, Collins and Peruvian Gulches, and Gad Valley, are already intensively developed as ski areas so that one at least, White Pine, should be reserved for wilderness.

Three. The Lone Peak area is the only potential wilderness close to the Salt Lake-Provo urban strip. However, if the Lone Peak area is to provide the wilderness counterbalance for the already large areas devoted to intensive recreation, the inclusion of the Box Elder Peak, Twin Peaks, and part at least of the White Pine Canyon is essential.

Otherwise, the area would be too small and without adequate protective zones. We note also the importance of protection of the watershed, which argues against further intensive development. In particular, see Pages 24-25 of the 1972 hearings.

The passage of Senator Moss' bill would be an historic act, for it would preserve for future generations in this valley and in this state the opportunity to know the wilderness, an opportunity which would be irreversibly lost if the bulldozers came to the Lone Peak region.

Senator HASKELL. Our next witnesses are Peter Cartwright and George Cartwright, both of Salt Lake City. Are they here? Apparently not.

Our next witness would be Sarah Lagerstrom, a student.

Ms. LAGERSTROM. I am a member of Save Our Canyons, East High School. I want to say that we have already got enough skiing. We have got Alta and Snowbird Canyons, and I think we should save

the rest of it for a wilderness area, because I know a lot of people at East right now are interested in hiking and cross-country skiing, and so I think we need this land because a lot of people, a lot more people are getting interested in this, just like skiing.

Now, I do have a statement I would like to read.

STATEMENT OF SARAH LAGERSTROM

Ms. LAGERSTROM. Man has made many good things, that we need and can use. But we have taken advantage of this ability and have built too many things. That is why we have to stop building and leave nature alone.

If Snowbird tears down part of Lone Peaks and the wilderness around it, they will be killing some of the wildlife also. Man should know and realize money is nothing to compare with nature's lives.

When you experience the feeling and see only nature around you and are alone and part of the wilderness, you will know that having the beauty of our mountains is much more important than having another lift or more condominiums at Snowbird.

The energy crisis is still another good reason why Lone Peaks should be left alone. To tear down a mountain and the wilderness around it would take quite a bit of energy which we don't have to spare.

It's all right to make a profit while preserving the beauty of Little Cottonwood Canyon. But to squander and destroy Lone Peaks for money's sake is rapacious. I hope you can see that Lone Peaks is very important to be kept as a wilderness area because nothing is important or great enough to replace nature.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much. Our next witness is Don Coleman, Salt Lake City letter carrier.

STATEMENT OF DON COLEMAN

Mr. COLEMAN. Senator Haskel, Senator Moss, I have a few notes here. I am not a public speaker if you will pardon me.

I am a skier also. I ski two and three times a week. I support the area ski resorts. I buy four season passes every year. Skiing is a marvelous sport and for me it is almost a way of life. We need skiing in Utah for all the reasons already said. We have skiing. Enough is enough. There are more than just economic considerations. More is not better.

The White Pine Area, as has been shown, is a dangerous place in the winter. Many people in this room have studied avalanche formation and control. The more one studies avalanches, the more apparent it becomes any slope can and will slide. Most of the available experts on the subject bear this out. White Pine is not a reasonable place for ski development. Why quibble about that? Include that canyon in the wilderness proposal. For heavens sake, we don't have anything to gain. We only want to preserve, preserve what to the people here is a fine example of alpine excellence anywhere.

We keep hearing rumors about the Olympics in Utah. The people here have spoken. We don't want it. We don't want more development. As it stands today we don't have room. We can't afford the Olympic

games in Utah in 1980. The Olympic games thereafter will be less affordable. Let's all keep in mind that wilderness is multiple use. It is hunting, fishing, photographing, picnicking, hiking, scientific studies of a host of subjects.

It has been argued that only a few people can use a wilderness area. That is simply untrue. I say the Snowbird concept is single use.

Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much indeed, sir.

Our next witness is Floyd Sweat, assistant professor of biochemistry at the University of Utah.

STATEMENT OF FLOYD SWEAT, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BIOCHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Mr. SWEAT. Mr. Chairman, Senator Moss, ladies and gentlemen, I urge prompt passage of Senate bill 29 with modification to include all of White Pine Canyon. If that bill is adopted, it will preserve an area offering superb hiking, climbing, and sightseeing, unique because of proximity to Utah's largest city.

Although this is reason enough for passing this bill, related factors indicate a serious need for this legislation. These factors are the pressures for more and more high-density development in and around the land designated by Senate bill 29. If past history is an indicator, areas of scenic and outdoor recreational value will fall into one of two categories. One, it will be available to commercial interests relating in cabin sites, condominiums, hotels, and things meeting the needs of these facilities, like gas stations, restaurants, or, two, the land be protected by legislation. The difficulty remains in selecting areas for which preservation will be in the public's best interests. To most people in Utah, the mountains with proximity to Salt Lake offer a benefit few other cities have of this size. It should be preserved for the benefit of the public for generations to come.

The proper position that commercial interests are permitting more people to enjoy nature's splendor is hogwash. You and I know it. They have put a price tag on the privilege. Many people cannot meet this price and others do not want to.

The Wasatch canyons are developed enough with roads, picnic facilities, trails, ski lifts, stores, condominiums and restaurants to the extent that all can benefit whether they be healthy or invalid. What is the great need developers see for trying to build a city in each canyon at the price of destroying it?

These canyons are 30 minutes from Salt Lake. Let's keep the city here and save the canyons so more can enjoy them. We have this morning been encouraged to create a wilderness area as described by commercial interests, mainly the skiing and tourist industries. This brings up a point that is often raised by these interests, and that is how much money is brought into the State by tourism, mainly skiing tourism. It is considerable. We recognize this and it is important; however, a recent statement in the Tribune seems to epitomize the view that the skiing industry has local skiers and local outdoorsmen. In this article the statement was made that out-of-state skiers coming as a tourist spend approximately \$26 a day, whereas, a local skiing tourist, or local skier, this value is about \$7 a day. I, as a taxpayer, would appreciate

some credit for building and maintaining roads, water treatment plants at the canyon mouths, participating in the building of a sewer for larger condominiums in the canyons, building schools, et cetera. I am sure if the figures were available, I could find out how much I pay per day when I visit these canyons, not as a tourist but as a resident.

One of the reasons I live in this area is because of the benefit derived from this outdoor recreational activity. In closing, if by some criteria my views are wrong, in 1979 the Lone Peak Wilderness Area can be abolished. However, if I am correct and the bill 29 is not enacted, there is no turning back after establishments are established in the area.

I appreciate this opportunity to express my views and thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you.

Our next witness is Laurie Rich. She is not here? All right.

Our next witness will be Martha MacKnight, biology department at the University of Utah.

STATEMENT OF MARTHA MacKNIGHT, RESEARCH BIOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Ms. MacKNIGHT. My name is Martha MacKnight and I work as a research biologist at the University of Utah, but I am expressing my views as an individual.

First of all, I would like to thank Senator Haskell and Senator Moss and the subcommittee for this opportunity to express my views on the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

I have been hiking in the Lone Peak Area and have enjoyed the beauty and serenity of this area, remarkably close to the urban area. Because of this close proximity to the city, it is especially important that the Lone Peak Area be given the maximum degree of protection, that of wilderness status. I support the Lone Peak Wilderness bill, but would definitely like to have the White Pine Canyon included as in Congressman Owens' House bill 1602, and as suggested by the Save Our Canyons Committee proposal.

I am an avid skier and have skied in the Salt Lake Area for several years. Yet I would like to have White Pine Canyon and especially the American Fork-Twin Peaks protected as wilderness from further ski lifts and skiing-type development. I have started cross-country skiing this year, as have thousands of others, and would much rather enjoy the scenic beauty of White Pine Canyon in solitude and quiet by cross-country skiing or snowshoeing in the absence of huge moguls.

We have heard today testimony from the chamber of commerce, hotel owners' association, and the skiing industry emphasizing the need for organized skiing facilities in White Pine Canyon in order to attract skiing tourists to the Salt Lake area. However, it could be pointed out that cross-country skiing as an industry is growing at a very rapid rate—more rapid, in fact, than organized skiing. The future-looking tourist industry could just as easily address themselves to the increasing numbers of cross-country skiers by protecting such outstanding cross-country skiing as White Pine Canyon.

However, the wilderness concept is and cannot be based on the economic advantages or on the number of people using such areas. As a biologist I would like to emphasize the need for wilderness to preserve rapidly disappearing relatively untouched environments. In

fact, I would like to see wilderness areas set aside for future generations in which people are not allowed at all.

Although it has not been considered here today, I would also like to raise the question of including the area at the base of Bells Canyon down from the reservoir in order to extend production of the watershed of this lovely canyon.

Thank you very much.

Senator HASKELL. Take the microphone with you so that we can hear.

Ms. MACKNIGHT. It would be this area here. I don't know what the considerations are, but it is a very lovely area and I would like to see it protected within the wilderness area.

Thank you very much.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you.

Our next witness is Doti Marden.

Ms. MARDEN. Senator Moss and Senator Haskell, I do have a very brief statement I would like to make.

STATEMENT OF DOTI MARDEN

Ms. MARDEN. I am Doti Marden. I am speaking as a concerned citizen of the State of Utah and also as a microbiologist hired by the State of Colorado to work on its studies of watershed contamination of high alpine lakes.

I wish to urge you to give careful consideration and gravely weigh the effects of increased impact on the quality of water on the Salt Lake County watershed. Increased impact on the White Pine Lake Area will have a detrimental effect on the quality of water of that lake and stream.

I cannot urge you strongly enough to vote for the inclusion of the American Fork-Twin Peaks and White Pine Canyon in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area, and give the citizens of this community their right, their right to clear, clean, contamination-free water.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much indeed.

We have some additional witnesses other than on the list. The first one, if he is here, is Representative Durrant, the Utah State Legislature.

I understand he will be back in a few minutes. We will go to Emily Hall.

STATEMENT OF EMILY HALL

Ms. HALL. I am Emily Hall, citizen of Salt Lake County. In a hearing like this I wonder how you ever come to a decision, but I think I found a common area of agreement and that is what I would like to direct most of my discussion to—White Pine Canyon—and I think it is very suitable for organized skiing, organized cross-country skiing. That is, what would be very compatible with wilderness values. You could have cross-country racing and also other cross-country organized activities. Why is White Pine Canyon so unique, and most of the previous points as to why it should make good downhill skiing terrain also applies to making it an excellent wilderness area. It has magnificent alpine scenery and it is on the edge of very high peaks, probably the highest in the Wasatch. It has an abundant supply of water which should be unspoiled.

White Pine Canyon is a big canyon. I don't think this has been brought out before. Actually, White Pine is in size, 200 acres, square acres, more than Snowbird and Red Pine combined, so it is really a very important canyon, and I think to divide it down the middle would, as mentioned, spoil it. There is a canyon that serves this way in Park City ski resorts, lifts on one side, and other side supposedly unspoiled land, but it is still susceptible to ear and eye sores. The good side, that is. So you just can't divide it down the middle as a means of compromise.

The White Pine Canyon is slightly developed now and I think this point has been used by people who would like to further develop it as an argument for future developing of it. There is a road in there, but nobody ever suggested the idea of cutting back or upgrading the land and returning White Pine back to its original state.

If the small amount of private land could be brought or traded by the Forest Service, then the road that is in there could be put to bed.

Upper Alta, Peruvian and Gad, and others are subject to skiing and extensive building. White Pine is a remaining canyon for people who want to explore the unspoiled areas. Let's save it.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you. Our next witness is Chris Page.

STATEMENT OF CHRIS PAGE

Mr. PAGE. I didn't think I would get a chance to speak but I am glad to have that opportunity offered to me.

My name is Chris Page and I am a resident of Utah and have lived in the valley all my life, and through the many years I have lived here, I have actually enjoyed the mountains all the time. I have mountain-eered in them, skied in them, hiked, and hiked in many of the peaks we are talking about today.

I want to go on the record as being in favor of the Lone Peak proposal for the wilderness area but I would also like to see the White Pine Canyon, all of White Pine included in it, and the summit of Twin Peaks. One of the main reasons why I would like to see it included is I think that the ski resorts have plenty enough other areas to expand in. The main one up here is Mineral Basin, which is very close to Snowbird. In fact, Snowbird's tram runs up the borderline of Mineral Basin, so this is a great big sloping basin for future resorts.

I have done a little research on who owns the land, and I believe a man by the name of Mr. Bass, connected with Snowbird, owns quite a few acres of that land already. So they must be thinking, maybe they might be thinking of developing that up there, which would be a good way.

Senator HASKELL. Is that land you are talking about, have you been on it yourself?

Mr. PAGE. It is kind of an intermediate skiing area. The top is a little hard, but mostly a gentle slope and could be developed into fairly good skiing.

There is quite a bit of private land in the basin. Over in White Pine it is Forest Service land and that is why I would like to see that Forest Service land protected.

Another one of the reasons I think we ought to include White Pine is the water problem, as has been brought up. Twenty percent of our

water, Salt Lake's water, comes out of the canyon and through the development in Little Cottonwood Canyon there is a pretty direct correlation between development and this is one of the main things we must consider.

A lot of people think cross-country skiing—well, I was up there 3 weeks ago in very bad weather, and I saw three or four groups of people on cross-country skis, even in bad weather. They were up there enjoying that wilderness. They enjoyed the quietness and the solitude that presented itself. Such an area would be a recreational asset as well as a tourist attraction.

Provisions for the wilderness act affords best protection for this area, in my opinion, so I am for it. Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Charles Osen, president of the University of Utah Alpine Club.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES OSEN, PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH ALPINE CLUB

Mr. OSEN. Senator Haskell, Senator Moss, I thank you for the opportunity of testifying here today. First, I would like to give a little bit of an idea of what the Ute Alpine Club is. It is an organization at the University of Utah for the University of Utah students that support the use of natural areas and natural ways without development, without ruining the natural beauty of an area. The Ute Alpine Club has approximately 200 members, a little over 100 of these are very active in cross-country skiing and other types of activities in this area. We do a lot of climbing in the Lone Peak Area, snowshoeing into the White Pine Area and we also cross-country ski in that area. We conduct winter camping sessions in the White Pine area. We in the summertime do considerable amounts of hiking, backpacking, nature studies in this area, and this is about the only area left in this canyon.

In the past, before Snowbird moved in, we were able to cross-country ski, to backpack into the Gad Valley, the Hidden Gulch Area, and we lost that area to organized skiing. It is no longer possible for us to go up there without getting run over by a skier, or there are too many moguls on it, and it is not feasible in that area any more.

With the gas shortage the way it is now, it is very important to we members of the Ute Alpine Club that we have an area close to the city that does not use much gas, that we can go into and snowshoe, that we can backpack into, cross-country ski into, and the White Pine area is one of the few left. It is the only canyon that is left. The others have been developed in that area, and we need an area that we can go into which is close to the University. For this reason the members of the Ute Alpine Club very much support Senate bill 29 and Congressman Owens' bill, but we would very much like to see the White Pine area included in this bill.

Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, sir.

I don't know whether Representative Durrant has returned. Representative Durrant will be our next witness.

Representative Durrant, we are pleased to have you here and are looking forward to what you have to say.

STATEMENT OF HON. S. OLANI DURRANT, STATE
REPRESENTATIVE, UTAH STATE LEGISLATURE

Representative DURRANT. Thank you. I appreciate this opportunity. I hadn't planned on testifying. As you know, my name was added to the list because, as I saw the list, I realized there hadn't been any input from Utah County and a great portion of this wilderness area is in Utah County.

Now, I think there are a couple reasons for that, Senator, and to begin with you are aware, I am sure, there is a very comprehensive study by the U.S. National Forest and the Wasatch National Forest on multiple use areas and the total use concept to be used in these mountains.

We have had a number of hearings in North Utah County. I represent the north part of Utah County and my home is in American Fork. I do not represent the city of Alta. I am a professional engineer. I am a professor of civil engineering at Brigham Young University, and have had a lot of time in this area. My grandfather was a mining engineer and my father as a young man lived below Mineral Basin. I spent much of my life in the canyon on various types of activities, and we have, as I indicated, the Forest Service who have held a number of hearings. These hearings have been well attended and the controversy has been equally as great here as on White Pine. I think that there was probably some confusion in that many people were thinking that this was a hearing subsequent to the new proposal coming out on that because it was sort of spoken of down there as a wilderness area since part of this is a wilderness study in the national forest. My feeling is that the people there feel that the Forest Service is being very responsive to their input. They have made a number of concessions and a number of changes, and the people have made some concessions and changes, and we are working toward a fine plan for the American Fork Canyon.

It runs contrary to the feelings of the people down there to suddenly just jump in on top of that plan and plunge in a Senate bill which simply says, all right, forget the plan. We will make this a wilderness area and you do what you want with the rest of the canyon. This may wind up as a wilderness area. I am neither opposed or for this. That is why I have nothing in the nature of petitions to hand in to you or anything, but people in the North Utah County really feel this is being done at the pace that the Forest Service indicated it would be, and as they are doing it and as they have a new document, I understand today, in which I was told they are in a plan for a second phase of it ready for perusal. Another plan is—

Senator HASKELL. I hate to interrupt you, but can you show me on the map the area that this canyon now talked about is being involved?

Representative DURRANT. Well, the plan really takes the whole thing in the Uinta Forest.

Senator HASKELL. Much further?

Representative DURRANT. Yes; all of the American Fork Canyon and even goes into the Timpanogos area and parts of this canyon as well, wherever the Forest Service established. The Wasatch Forest is part of that.

There are a couple of things that give me concern, water supply, rights to water which comes out of a couple of those canyons which feed both Lehigh and the alpine water system. It would appear from the map some of these springs and whatnot are within the wilderness area, which gives me a little concern for those. One might have access to them and improve them and this sort of thing. The fact that if we don't do this right now we are going to lose this area—I might point out that people keep talking about Box Elder Canyon but this has gone far beyond Box Elder Canyon. This is American Fork Canyon, this area in here is so tremendously rugged that you leave it there for 100 years before you did anything with it, and if you walk up into here and kill a deer, you just might as well eat it there because you will be half dead by the time you get it out. It is rugged terrain and I would like to see it passed as the Forest Service plan. They have been doing it very organized.

Further, in the State legislature right now the Governor has charged us with land use planning and we would like to see how these things intermesh with that.

There is something else which bothers me, and that is the fact that the Twin Peaks Area, the boundary drops down the east slope, and I am not so sure that is where it should be, but it seems in a wilderness area when you have a recreational area next to a wilderness, the boundary should be recognizable, a stream or something, so that you don't find yourself wandering around in between them. I agree that that, perhaps, is not a great problem, but it would be nice if it were recognizable. To say you will look and see buildings and whatnot, the Forest Service won't let you put buildings there. They haven't for years, and they aren't about to, which I think is good, but I just thought perhaps that input would be important to you from the people of Utah.

Senator HASKELL. I think your coming over is helpful.

Senator MOSS. I appreciate your coming to testify because we haven't talked about the southern part of the wilderness proposed in the bill. I might explain that the red line is the boundary we have talked about in the hearings.

Representative DURRANT. That is not wilderness?

Senator MOSS. It is not, but it is being studied, and it is fairly well protected, as you said. It is so rugged it isn't being hurt right now, but the boundaries of this bill are really the extensions that were talked about in the hearing before. I thought they all ought to be thrown out and everybody should have their say about the areas that have been brought up in this proposed addition, so your comment about the proposed addition, the largest being that southern part, is very welcome because we wanted to hear about it.

You do represent that part of the county, and you spent your life in that area, so we appreciate very much what you have to tell us.

Senator DURRANT. Thank you, Senator. I think it would be fair to say we would have had a room full of people from Utah County had they realized this was what it was, totally separate from the hearings we have been attending on the Forest Service projects.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, sir.

Before we close, I might like to ask the Forest Service—who will speak for the Forest Service? Mr. St. John, are you aware of any other controversy other than the Lone Peak and the canyon contro-

versy and then the one that Representative Durrant raised just now? Are you aware of any other controversies?

Mr. ST. JOHN. No, sir, I don't believe so, other than there might be a controversy on the corridor I mentioned earlier this morning, or the private land on the east side.

Senator HASKELL. Yes; all right. Gentlemen, do you suppose that you could supply us with a map for the hearing record in black and white comparable to the one you have here, the big one over there with the lines on it?

Mr. ST. JOHN. Senator Moss' office in Washington should have a copy of that.

Senator HASKELL. I would just like to mention to anybody who wants to submit anything additional to the record who wanted to testify and couldn't give it, the record will stay open for 2 weeks.

Does somebody else want to testify? The hearing record will stay open for 2 weeks, and anybody who wants to submit anything in writing may do so.

All right.

STATEMENT OF EVA LEYLAND

Ms. LEYLAND. My name is Eva Leyland, and I am a senior citizen. You have heard from the young and the teenagers, and now I think we should hear from senior citizens. I called in but they said there wasn't time yesterday.

I have lived 67 years in Salt Lake Valley. All my life I have been interested, informed and involved in the water in the Little Cottonwood Canyon. I grew up with the the problem of getting and keeping good water in our valley, not just Salt Lake, but to the whole valley. We need good water. Salt Lake Valley is short of water. I hear this on the radio, I hear this on the TV, I read this in the paper, more than ever lately. We must save our watersheds. All of White Pine.

Sports are good, but when they damage our watersheds, they should be limited. Good water in this valley is more important than sports in our mountains. Water is our most valuable resource. Where does Snowbird get its water? I understand that Salt Lake sells it to them, and then that good, clean, clear water that should come down Little Cottonwood Creek to our thirsty valley below comes down in a sewer pipe.

In Rome this fall I bought water at 88 cents for a large pop bottle. Do we want that here? Our water is getting condemned faster than ever since we have all this going in our canyons. Why spend more money for reservoirs to bring water into our valley if we are not going to save all the water and all the watersheds that we already have.

I say save all of White Pine and all of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area as proposed. Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, ma'am. Now, there is a young man that wanted to testify.

STATEMENT OF BRIAN WILLIAMS

Mr. WILLIAMS. My name is Brian Williams, student, Committee to Save Our Canyons. I didn't exactly plan to come here and testify but I would like to ask you gentlemen one question. You are here to talk

about the personal pleasures of people. What about the animals? What about the residents, the animal residents of these mountains? What is going to happen to them? It is difficult for the animals to be moved from one area to another. You are destroying their homes. Don't they have any rights in this world?

Senator Moss. Thank you, Brian. We are glad to have you come and tell us your point of view and raise some question about the animals.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is it possible to give an answer?

Senator Moss. I can't give you an answer. Animals, of course, preceded at least the white humans here, and undoubtedly they are displaced in areas where people build houses or buildings, or are in great numbers. So, I can't tell you whether the animals would be excluded if skiing took place in the White Pine Area or whether they would be as plentiful one way or the other, but that is something we ought to consider.

Mr. WILLIAMS. They just don't really matter at all?

Senator Moss. Oh, yes; that is part of it. Wilderness areas, of course, try to keep everything in its natural state, and presumably animals that are adapted will continue to live there.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If it is an unnatural state, you are destroying their homes.

Senator Moss. They tend to push the animals out, sure.

There was another volunteer down here, the young lady in the white sweater.

STATEMENT OF MARLENE AUSTIN

Ms. AUSTIN. I am Marlene Austin and I am a student at the university, and I would like to make three quick statements about the White Pine Canyon Area. It has been stated and a lot of talk has come out about the road. Well, the Forest Service has definitely decided they are going to phase out that road, revegetate, close the existing road to White Pine Reservoir. They have already decided to purchase the private property in White Pine Canyon if at all possible and they are planning to revegetate the damaged areas in White Pine Canyon, and that is all I have to say. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Marlene, for your statement on this matter. We are glad to have it.

There is a young man behind here that may come up. State your name.

STATEMENT OF PETER CARTWRIGHT

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. My name is Peter Cartwright and I am representing my father also.

Senator Moss. You were on the witness list and were not here earlier, so we are glad to have you.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Due to school I was not able to make it. The only contention I would like to make is being a youth, and my father cannot be here with me, but he and I both hiked extensively throughout this area, and he asked me to be here on his behalf to voice our opinion that it is important to us to see such an area is provided so close to a major population center as it is here. That sounds redundant, and even though you may think many statements that have been said here are not important, I feel in the final analysis people like myself and

many people still left in this room will enjoy this, and I think that, in fact, a lot of the major speakers in that list and many of us people who really enjoy it do come here and want to express an opinion because we do feel that we are the ones, in the final analysis, that will enjoy it.

I would like to say that I have gone up into this wilderness this winter, as a matter of fact, and unfortunately due to the weather. I did not make it to the top, but not many people do enjoy it in the winter and only in the 3 months in the summer, but the 9 months of the winter are very beautiful and we have taken many slides. Unfortunately, I did not bring them today, but there are two sides of this. Many people think the only time that this area is ever used is in the winter during skiing. It is not true. Many people like myself have enjoyed it in the winter snowshoeing, climbing, cross-country skiing, and the ways it is used, not in numbers, but the way it is used in the winter are probably greater than those in the summer, and I think this should be taken into account, that this one area that is in question about Snowbird is really not important, I don't feel.

The major thing involved here is to establish a wilderness area in Utah. One has not been established and that is a great disappointment. I think we need to establish one here so close to the great populace of Salt Lake. I would only say I hope we do this.

I appreciate the opportunity to speak. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JIM BERRY

Mr. BERRY. Senator Moss, Senator Haskell, I apologize. I am Jim Berry, Utah Travel Council. I was on the witness list earlier this morning and didn't realize it.

It sounds like we are determining where we are going to build an 80-foot wall. I think we somehow assume because skiers are somewhere there you are not going to see backpackers there and vice versa, and we at the Travel Council are concerned about the ski industry, but we are also concerned about wilderness areas. We get a lot of people in this State who come in to enjoy the very things that we are so proud of in the State. That means wilderness areas. We are certainly not opposing the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. We are supporting that. Our concern, however, is for the so-called buffer zone, and we kind of look at this thing as a multiuse concept, and our idea of a multiuse concept is really, I guess, not the idea or a multiuse concept proposed by others today. We certainly suggest that just because skiers are there in the winter doesn't mean you can't hike and picnic and enjoy the area in the summer months. I am really concerned, frankly, about this idea of snowshoeing across an avalanche area, and I am not sure that the Forest Service is going to be too receptive of the idea of just letting anybody go up to snowshoe in an avalanche area.

So our idea is, No. 1, the proposed wilderness area is great and we should have it for the reasons mentioned today. But our idea of a buffer zone differs and that is it should be a multiuse buffer zone, used by both special interest groups and I submit to you that skiers are

special interest groups, and so are backpackers. I think that is a reasonable solution to the problem and that is what we want to suggest that you consider.

You realize we are talking about 4 percent of the canyon for skiers. We are not in the business of proposing ski resorts around every bend, particularly in that canyon. We are associated with development and growth and unfortunately some regard to Travel Council is growth for growth's sake, which is simply not true. It is a very significant industry in this State. We are in the business of protecting it, but we are not in the business of letting it grow unmanaged.

That is all I have to say. Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you. There is one other gentleman. Yes, sir?

STATEMENT OF VERNE HUSER

Mr. HUSER. My name is Verne Huser. I am a resident of Salt Lake City and I would just like to say that I support the wilderness proposal. I would like to ask one question, if I might, and I don't know if you can answer it. But it has to do with what is going on in the House. There haven't been hearings on the comparable house bill, and what is likely to happen?

Senator Moss. Well, I can volunteer an answer, I guess. I don't believe any hearings have been scheduled there, but I have every reason to believe they will be this year, and as indicated, Congressman Owens has a bill somewhat similar to the one we are talking about today, and presumably they will be having hearings on it. I don't know whether the staff people know more than I do.

The staff confirms that the House is planning to hold wilderness hearings on this and other bills early this year. So I presume that will get to ours and certainly I will urge my colleague over there to move along.

Mr. HUSER. Then if your bill should pass the Senate and Congressman Owens' passes in the House, the basic differences in the two bills we have been talking about here today would be hashed out in a Congress committee?

Senator Moss. That is correct. When bills having different features pass, then they get a small committee to put them together and compromise it out.

Mr. HUSER. Thank you very much.

Senator HASKELL. There is a young lady. Come up and identify yourself.

STATEMENT OF SARAH LAGERSTROM

Ms. LAGERSTROM. All during this we have talked about the pleasure of man, but we haven't stressed the importance like she said, the water, and we have pushed the animals off all over, but now they have got the mountains left, and we should leave them someplace. They have a right to live, too, and the environment should be kept clean instead of just keep developing and developing until we have just man-made things all over. It is really important. People don't seem to realize this.

Senator HASKELL. We understand. Thank you for your additional statement.

[The prepared statements of Delain R. Whitman, Glenn N. Taylor, Hendrick J. Monkhorst, Reverend John Hornok, and Dr. D. T. Marden, submitted but not presented, follow:]

STATEMENT OF DELAIN R. WHITMAN

The Lone Peak area in Utah is the subject of two bills, S-29 and HB-1602, introduced by Senator Frank E. Moss and Congressman Wayne Owens to establish a Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

Also, the United States Forest Service has selected this area in its Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Current Information Report No. 11 as one of the New Wilderness Study Areas.

I have been a resident of Salt Lake for the past year and during that time have spent many enjoyable days hiking, skiing, snowshoeing and photographing the magnificent scenery and the flora and fauna in the Wasatch Mountains.

These mountains are visited extensively by valley residents with various outdoor interests. With the Salt Lake area's rapid population growth, we need to look toward a balance in recreational sites for the local residents.

This may be our last opportunity to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness for the enjoyment of the present and future generations and I recommend the action proposed in the two bills.

STATEMENT OF GLENN N. TAYLOR, PH. D.

Dear Sirs: I would like to urge your favorable consideration of Senate Bill S-29, concerning the establishment of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area and sponsored by Senator Frank Moss. The proposed area is especially unique in that it is still relatively untouched but nevertheless is very near a large metropolitan area and, also, an international airport, making it easily accessible on a local and national basis. To those who have enjoyed the relatively unspoiled beauty of this region, it is alarming to see the ever onward encroachment of various commercial exploits which would ultimately destroy those aspects which presently make it such a refreshing area to visit.

I feel it is in the best interests of this generation and probably even more so for future generations, to preserve this unusually beautiful alpine setting as a wilderness area.

STATEMENT BY HENDRIK J. MONKHORST

I issue the following statement on behalf of myself and my family. About five years ago we came to this country and settled, so to speak, in this valley. Coming from the densest populated country in the world, The Netherlands, I felt and still feel intense relief to live in a city that I can leave, to be alone with nature in its near-untrampled form, in a matter of minutes.

We consider ourselves very fortunate to have regained this exhilaration that loneliness in nature brings to someone's life. Many Americans experience this almost daily, but are not consciously aware of it. They take it for granted.

Overcrowding and overdevelopment have come very slowly and gradually to my native country and many more places in Europe. Now, like here, Europeans want to turn the tide.

One thing they cannot do anymore is establish wilderness areas, because there is essentially nothing left that remotely looks like wilderness. This comes to them as a great shock, and they are stuck with a great, but old, culture that has ruined the land.

The same forces are at work in this country, but because the population density is still so much lower here, there are large near-pristine areas left. Moreover, Americans have shown more foresight as wilderness and national parks were set aside already over 100 years ago.

The Lone Peak Wilderness Bill is in this same great American tradition, and Senator Moss should be commended for this. Now that we are even more aware of the effects that man has on nature and that nature has on man, we must encroach on it very carefully.

Ski development potential is really only a few people's interest, though I like skiing myself. Snowbird and Alta have ruined Little Cottonwood Canyon enough. I would therefore suggest that the entire White Pine Canyon be included in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

All recent reports dealing with development of Little Cottonwood Canyon point out the great dangers to watershed, water pollution and erosion. I fully agree with the opinion expressed in several statements at the Public Senate Hearing held in Salt Lake City on July 7, 1972, that it is better to have more than less wilderness areas so that we have options open for the future.

We must take the opportunities to keep America a good place to enjoy and to preserve nature, and we have one more chance now. Please pass the Senate Bill S. 29 with the inclusion of White Pine Canyon.

STATEMENT OF REV. JOHN HORNOK, MURRAY BIBLE CHURCH, MURRAY, UTAH

Reference is made to approximately 44 acres of land, located in the Dutchman Flat area of the American Fork Canyon and owned by the Dutchman Coalition Mining Company of which the Timpanogos Bible Camp is the major stockholder.

The Timpanogos Bible Camp has used this as a recreational area since 1959. During this time several thousand young people from ages 9 through 18 have met for wholesome, supervised outdoor camping.

The road leading to the Dutchman Flat area has been allowed to deteriorate to the point where it is almost impassible and it is no longer safe to transport children to the camping area.

I, Reverend John Hornok, President of the Dutchman Coalition Mining Company and Director of the Timpanogos Bible Camp, wish to go on record as opposing that the Lone Peak Area be made a wilderness area. I request that the road up American Fork Canyon be improved so that the area can continue to be used as a recreational area which is so badly needed for the residents of the three major cities of the State of Utah.

STATEMENT OF DR. D. T. MARDEN, DVM

It is respectfully requested that the Lone Peak area be considered in its entirety for wilderness classification. As a resident of Utah and Salt Lake County for 12 years we have seen tremendous increases in the usage of the Wasatch Mountains for industrial, recreational and residential purposes.

The problems of our expansion and development of this area have been numerous, including increased flood control problems, erosion of soil and vegetation due to the impact of motorized all-terrain vehicles, and increased coliform counts and other indications of stream pollution, due to littering and improper disposal of human waste in high impact areas.

It is an established fact that the impact in small areas such as picnic grounds, car campsites and mountain residential areas increases the degree of pollution, erosion and damage to the various existing ecosystems.

These problems can be diminished by establishing the wilderness classification to an area, thus diluting the impact in concentrated areas. For the above-stated reasons, it is felt that if the Lone Peak Wilderness Area to be considered does not include the White Pine Canyon and American Fork Twin Peaks it would threaten the benefit of having the remaining area in the wilderness classification and would further threaten the water supply of the Salt Lake County area by leaving it open for high impact in the near future due to already planned development in Little Cottonwood Canyon.

Damage to the White Pine Canyon extends back years before there was a large population and the Civilian Conservation Corps was employed during the depression era to return some of the land back to its natural state.

The allowance of a concentrated ski facility or other development in this area would further bring about erosion and watershed contamination problems, which would be of a greater magnitude than seen previously.

It has come to light that this country will have to face limitations in available fuels which will, in turn, hinder the amount of traveling available to its citizens. Recreational areas closer to centers of high population, such as the Wasatch Front, will have an increased demand upon them.

The high impact upon these areas can be controlled by wilderness status. The Lone Peak area will enjoy a preservation only possible by these means. People will not be eliminated from the wilderness, but the tools that rapidly alter the environment will.

The uniqueness of the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness in its location makes it one of the most important considerations for wilderness status.

We urge that recommendations to the Senate will be made without delay.

Senator HASKELL. Is there anybody else that wants to testify? If not, the hearing is adjourned. The record will stay open for 2 weeks.

[Whereupon, at 3:10 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

[Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:]

PROVO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Provo, Utah, January 9, 1974.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Chairman, Senate Public Lands Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: In response to the National Forest Department's request for opinions on "underdeveloped" National Forest Usage, it is the consensus of opinion of the Provo Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with Utah County Chambers of Commerce that the forest land be administered under the concept of "multiple use" so that maximum development is permitted.

With the present fuel and mineral crisis and the possibility of conditions becoming worse, we consider multiple use imperative so that the resources that lie within the Lone Peak area are available for development by all private enterprise for the welfare of all the public.

Revenues and taxes can be derived under the multiple use concept.

Very truly yours,

GLEN A. THOMAS,
President.

WAYNE S. HANSEN,
Director of Natural Resources.

BRUSH WELLMAN INC.,
Salt Lake City, Utah, January 21, 1974.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Chairman, Senate Public Lands Subcommittee, Russell Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: The Salt Lake Tribune reported the results of your subcommittee hearing on the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area legislation titled Senate Bill 29, sponsored by our Utah Senator, Frank E. Moss.

As I'm one who has a great interest in the growth of the fine state of Utah, the preservation of the state's many beautiful and scenic wonders, and an interest in the proper use of the lands of this state and the country in general, I wish to express my views on the proposed legislation on the Lone Peak area.

My first comments must be directed to the use of our public lands. The land is for everyone's use and enjoyment, and I do not favor any withdrawals of land—administrative or legislative—which would restrict anyone from using the land. The Wilderness Act of 1964—established to preserve against man's activities certain portions of our public lands in a state of wilderness—represents the major success to date of a group of people who might be termed "the elitist element of environmentalism"—that element or group which is concerned not so much with securing the health and welfare of our total citizenry—but of preserving and satisfying the whims of a relative few who are in a position to enjoy it. What of those individuals who may be handicapped in some way which eliminates their braving the ruggedness of the wilderness, or the elder citizen who can't make the trip with a pack on his back—are they to be denied the right to see the beauty of our lands, to say little of the problems that occur when access is limited for cleaning up an area or providing facilities for disposing of waste—human and nature's.

I would favor abandoning any plan of developing a wilderness area near the Lone Peak. But if one was adopted, great concern should be given in establishing its boundaries.

Much was reported by the Salt Lake Tribune pertaining to those favoring the legislation and extending the boundaries to include Little Cottonwood Canyon, American Fork Canyon, White Pine Canyon, and the major portion of the Wasatch Front from Draper, Utah, to Alpine, Utah. Little was reported of those in opposition to the plan, and I know of many who were in attendance and who voiced their opposition.

I disagree with the statements made by those who challenge the danger to skiers using the canyon because of high avalanche hazard. If not properly patrolled for avalanche danger, cross-country skiers, those who like to snowshoe, and any other individual who may wish to use the area in wintertime would be in great danger. One only has to check the records to find the history of unchecked avalanche dangers in this area. I further disagree with the gentleman, reportedly chairman of the Save Our Canyons Committee, who stressed the uniqueness of having a wilderness area so close to a metropolitan area. He also stressed how the canyons had been misused and overdeveloped for a single use, stating the exclusion of certain areas from the legislation would put the area into a limited use concept—that of skiing—how one-sided can one be! The Wilderness Act by its own concept limits the use of our lands. The establishing of skiing facilities in an area only opens up the lands for greater use by more people, and offers greater health and safety aspects than ever proposed under the Wilderness Act.

If a wilderness is to be developed in the Lone Peak area, may I suggest you consider the following facts in making your final decision:

1. Establish a proper boundary so the best usage of the land can be assured. Skiing is a major industry in the state of Utah—many thousands of persons come from all over the United States to enjoy this great winter sport.

2. Good skiing terrain is limited in many parts of this country—not available either because of distance from populated areas which discourages capital investment, rugged terrain limiting construction of facilities, or other factors. In Utah, some of the best opportunities for development of skiing facilities are in the frontal Wasatch Range.

3. Recreational use has raised concern over the watershed problem. If the wilderness area encompassed all lands as now proposed, our watershed problems would multiply. Hikers and sightseers camping overnight within the watershed would be without proper sanitary facilities, as they are prohibited by the wilderness concept.

4. Avalanche hazard are present in nearly all areas in Little Cottonwood Canyon—yes, even in the area proposed as a wilderness area. Some have occurred in the past, and to this date have never been cleared up—reportedly because of lack of funds by our government agency, the Forest Service. If avalanche hazards have and do exist, what protection do you offer those using the area during the wintertime? If skiing facilities are constructed and proper control offered the area, many more people could safely use the lands a greater period of time each year.

I sincerely request that you and your subcommittee pay special attention in the establishing of a wilderness area for the Lone Peak section of the Wasatch Range, insuring proper use and allowing proper growth to meet the needs of all people for recreation, preservation, and appreciation of our country's land.

Sincerely,

KENNETH R. POULSON,
Manager, Mining Division.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, Utah, January 23, 1974.

Re Senate bill S-29.

Hon. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Public Lands Subcommittee, U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: Unfortunately I was unable to attend the public hearing on January 15, 1974 concerning the Lone Peak Wilderness Bill (S-29). However, I submit this letter to be included as part of the hearing record.

Having hiked and skied over most of the area being considered for wilderness status I feel somewhat qualified to pass judgment on its suitability as wilderness. Unlike many areas in the intermountain west, most of this area has not been ravaged by grazing because of its rugged terrain and proximity as a watershed.

The few developments, e.g. reservoirs, were constructed long ago, mostly out of native materials and today look more like natural lakes.

As a botanist I can attest to the variety of vegetative cover from the mountain brush at the base to the Alpine tundra in the tops of the rugged peaks. The necessity of protecting this island of vegetation is justification enough to qualify the area as a wilderness. Geologically the area is one of the most important areas in Utah because of its classical igneous formations. There is no question that scenically it is the most striking panorama in the Wasatch Range. For these reasons I strongly support the bill designating this area as a wilderness.

The problem of boundaries on the east and south is difficult at best. I know White Pine Canyon very well from both summer and winter excursions. In my opinion it should be included and the boundary as described in S.B.-29 be modified as described in House Bill-1602.

However, I also realize the presence of a maintenance road to White Pine Lake could possibly endanger acceptance of the whole area as wilderness; particularly if strict interpretation is made of the definition of wilderness areas. Consequently, I would leave this to your best judgment as a Senator, who is better able to evaluate the relative chances of passage of the bill. Snowbird's plans to expand to the White Pine ridge should have no bearing on the decision.

I would appreciate this letter being included as part of the hearing record. If I can be of further assistance I will be glad to do so.

Sincerely,

IRVING McNULTY, *Professor of Biology.*

DAVID OBERSTEIN,
668 UNIVERSITY ST.,

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 24, 1974.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: Much to my dismay I learned that I missed the public hearing on the Lone Peak Wilderness proposal. As a resident of Utah and frequent user of the area in question I would like to say that I'm in favor of the wilderness proposal. There is one point that I disagree with; drawing the eastern boundary down the center of White Pine canyon.

As a cross-country skier I find the White Pine Canyon to be one of the easier access routes to the higher snow country. One that is basically untouched in its natural beauty. As a summer route its good for families and hikers who wish an easy day trip or those that need a gentle access to the more rugged areas. To exclude the area because of a jeep trail that would quickly revert back to its natural state would be unfortunate.

I feel the entire White Pine area should be included in the wilderness proposal. Please include this in the hearing record of January 15, 1974. If you can please tell me what the general consensus has been in regard to the wilderness proposal.

Much thanks,

DAVID OBERSTEIN.

JANUARY 28, 1974.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: Your committee has heard all the arguments pros and con on the wilderness bill, I do not intend to give the same reasons in support of the wilderness, such as closeness to major city, no economic importance other than skiing, etc. I am simply going to point out to you that there are two choices to follow.

(1) You may not push for the passage of the wilderness bill or push for the wilderness with the White Pine exclusion. This would indicate that you are in favor of ski development and are indebted to the backing of the ski and tourist industry.

(2) You could push for a complete wilderness by including the White Pine area. This would be what the majority of people want as indicated by a Deseret News poll on canyon development.

The second alternative is the only rational decision. Wilderness should be the classification for the Lone Peak area (including White Pine). There is saturation point for development of single use such as skiing and I think it has been reached.

Thank you,

JAMES L. MASON.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, February 4, 1974.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: My job would not allow my attendance at your recent hearing in Salt Lake City on the proposed Lone Peak Wilderness Area, but I wanted to have my thoughts included in the record. I understand that there was very little controversy over establishing the Wilderness Area, but that the skiing interests opposed the inclusion of White Pine Canyon.

I am an avid skier and do most of my downhill skiing at Snowbird. I also do a great deal of ski touring and know the canyons in the Little Cottonwood quite well. Although Snowbird has done an excellent job of maintaining the environment, I don't feel that they should be allowed to expand their development activities into White Pine. I strongly support the inclusion of all of White Pine in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area for the following reasons:

(1) The boundary of S-29 down the middle of White Pine was suggested last year as a compromise to allow Snowbird to utilize part of the canyon without allowing downhill skiers to spew over into Red Pine and Maybird which would be part of the wilderness area. This would essentially establish a buffer zone. *The canyon bottom is not really suitable as a boundary*, however, since it is not well defined, and since skiers would be exposed to avalanches coming from the undeveloped side of the canyon.

(2) Snowbird has *better locations* for expansion in Gad Valley and in several areas of American Fork Canyon. They feel that they need more terrain, particularly of intermediate difficulty, and many such areas are available which are not suitable for wilderness classification.

(3) The *avalanche hazard* is greater in White Pine than any area in Utah presently used for recreational skiing. Snowbird has had at least two avalanches in Gad Valley involving skiers. This winter a ski instructor was killed at Park City West, and several lodges were damaged at Alta. All of these incidents occurred where extensive control measures were practiced, probably more than any other location in the country. The reputation of Utah skiing could be damaged by increasing numbers of such incidents. Including White Pine Canyon in the Wilderness Area would minimize the exposure of untrained skiers to this hazard.

(4) The presence of *unexploded shells* in White Pine Canyon would make it less suitable for summer visitors. The town of Alta is full of signs warning people to beware of duds if they venture from the road. Since White Pine is the entrance to Red Pine and other parts of the proposed Wilderness Area, and since it is now one of the most accessible and popular areas in the Wasatch for hikers and picnickers, it would not be appropriate to make it a hazardous location.

I hope you will act quickly and positively on the Lone Peak Wilderness Area bill so there will be time to get it through both houses of Congress in this session. A decision now would make it easier for *everyone* who is concerned about the future of Little Cottonwood Canyon.

Sincerely,

DAVID HANSCOM.

JANUARY 11, 1974.

HON. FRANK E. MOSS,
Salt Lake City, Utah

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: In response to your letter concerning the Hearing on S. 29 to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness Area, it is the opinion of the Board of Utah County Commissioners that Wasatch National Forest be considered as wilderness area; however, we are opposed to the boundary being extended to include the Uinta National Forest.

To achieve some measure of balance, we favor multiple use of the area so that the resources that lie within the Uinta National Forest area are available for development and use by private enterprise with planned provisions for its use.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL A. THORN,
Acting Chairman.
YUKUS Y. INOUE,
Commissioner.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *January 17, 1974.*

SENATOR FRANK MOSS: I wish to have the following statement included in the Public Hearing Record, concerning the Lone Peak Wilderness Area, of Jan. 15, 1974.

I believe that the provisions of the Wilderness Act afford the best protection for this area.

This area must be protected for the sake of the watershed it provides and its scenic beauty.

In placing this area in wilderness status we are providing a unique recreational asset to our city.

My feeling is that we are developing our canyons too fast and we are not taking a very careful look at what is happening.

I realize that development of these areas are important to us, in that they provide new sources of revenue. But I see a need for a better balance, one towards protection rather than development.

Therefore I would like to voice support for Senate Bill S-29, although I believe House Bill HB-1602 to be better suited, because it includes all of White Pine Canyon.

Thank you,

JOHN W. SPRINGER

WYOMING-UTAH-NEVADA,
THE WUN CHAPTER OF OUTDOORS UNLIMITED, INC.,
Ogden, Utah, January 17, 1974.

HON. FRANK E. MOSS,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: As you should recall, our organization advised you a long time ago we were opposed to the creation of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. It is very disturbing, therefore, to find that you have held a hearing on this matter recently in Salt Lake City without giving advance notice of the hearing. Because of our expressed interest, I think we should have been advised by letter, telephone, or by telegram.

From what I have learned, the hearing was packed with professors, teachers, students, and school kids directed by the Sierra Club. The approach was a typical Sierra Club operation where emotionalism and not facts are expressed.

Senator Moss, you already have had serious doubts about the preservationists' approach to land management in the experience you have had in the Central Utah Project. Why follow through on this one for them?

We object first to the way this hearing has been conducted where interested people were not advised about the hearing while the proponents were fully advised and obviously urged to be present.

We object to the concept of an instant wilderness as the Congress in 1964 stated the conditions under which wilderness areas may be created. There are reported to be potential mineral values in the Lone Peak area that should be studied and reported upon.

And finally, we are opposed to creation of additional wilderness areas because (1) we have far too much land designated for wilderness management now, (2) we strongly believe in the application of full multiple use management to the public lands, and (3) we know that many of the wilderness characteristics of many of the areas selected as candidate areas for study as wilderness would remain wilderness type country under full multiple use management; therefore, there need be no formal designation.

We are in a fuel and energy crisis of international proportions, Senator Moss. Why then seek to set aside additional lands for extremely limited use? Why waste time and fuel encouraging people to attend hearings on a non-essential matter?

We ask that this letter be included in the hearing record.

Very sincerely yours,

JOEL L. FRYKMAN, *President.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *January 18, 1974.*

HON. FRANK MOSS,
*U. S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: This letter is in regard to the United States Senate hearing held in Salt Lake City on January 15, 1974 concerning the proposed Lone Peak Wilder-

ness Area. I request that this statement be included in the proceedings of that hearing. I am writing as a member of the public and represent no special interest or organization.

It is important that this bill be enacted into law. We are already short of recreation land free of man-made structures and, most of all, of the intrusion of motors. In the six years I have lived in the Salt Lake Valley I have had time to discover and then to lose to the bulldozer some of the most beautiful alpine hiking country imaginable. Lone Peak is another such area we will surely lose to the developers if it is not protected by federal law. The ski lift and high rise apartment builders are already nibbling at the edges of the Lone Peak Area, and only prompt passage of the Lone Peak Wilderness Bill will prevent its loss.

Congressman Owens' bill HB-1602, which includes White Pine Canyon, is preferable to Senate Bill S-29. White Pine and Red Pine have gentle elevation rises and are especially suited to families hiking with young children and to those not physically capable of rugged mountaineering. Absence of White Pine from the wilderness area will result in prompt development with ugly roads and construction, destroying White Pine for summer hiking as well as for cross country skiing. It should be emphasized that the entrance to Red Pine, a truly beautiful day hike area, consists of the lower 1.5 miles of White Pine. The current off-road motor vehicle use of White Pine is already a misuse of this area, and ski lift development there would further deteriorate the entrance to Red Pine. As a skier as well as a hiker, I feel we are lacking in suitable places for cross country skiing and that further reductions by building more ski lifts are not desirable.

This Wilderness Bill is important to us, and we hope very much that your committee will succeed in bringing about its prompt passage.

Sincerely yours,

KAY MILLAR, M.D.

JANUARY 22, 1974.

Re Lone Peak Wilderness Area.

Hon. FRANK E. MOSS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: Please don't flip the rest of the mountain to the 'Bird. Include the White Pine and American Fork Canyon areas in the Lone Peak Wilderness Area. Snowbird is enough of a good thing as is; and, left as is, will insure that "Ski Utah" always means something radically different than 'ski—' anywhere else.

Strange as it may seem to me, and the people who run Snowbird, some folk do not ski. The creation of the Lone Peak Wilderness Area, including White Pine and American Fork, will perpetuate Utah's reputation as a state in which one can enjoy year-round recreation.

Thank you for your attention and cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

WENDY BREWSTER MOSELEY.

JANUARY 25, 1974.

Hon. FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: This is in reference to S. 29, the Lone Peak Wilderness bill, and to the statements presented at the Jan. 15 hearing, chaired by Senator Haskell, by Alexis Kellner as chairman of the Citizens Committee to Save Our Canyons.

I have long been an active supporter of the wilderness movement and also long been an avid skier. Since retiring as Assistant Regional Forester in charge of recreation and lands work for the Intermountain Region in 1968, I have been active in the Uinta Chapter of the Sierra Club and also done a small amount of consulting work—mostly planning—for potential ski developments. I have not worked for Snowbird.

I do not share Mr. Kellner's view that the Snowbird operation should be limited by placing adjoining lands—particularly White Pine Canyon in the Wilderness System. Even if White Pine Canyon was in the "near-natural" condition, it would in my opinion, be poor land use to make it wilderness. I do not mean, either, that it should be developed with lifts for skiing. However, it is extensively used by skiers now and will be more so in years to come, even without development. There are avalanche and safety problems involved which most certainly

will require the use of helicopters in the future and this would be incompatible with wilderness. Likewise, in the interest of safety, it will likely be necessary to use explosives for avalanche control.

The rather recent exploration work on a sizable number of mining claims by Bear Creek Mining Co., and related roads and drilling sites as well as the reservoir at the head of the canyon, together with statutory rights of ingress certainly raise question as to the wisdom of attempting to preserve this as wilderness. Motor bikes, power wagons and chain saws were all in evidence when I last visited White Pine Canyon in September of 1973.

I agree with Mr. Kellner that there must be a limit on the number of condominiums and that a great deal of top quality planning to avoid over-use and degradation of water is essential. It also is abundantly clear that the Lone Peak Country and other public lands close to Salt Lake are threatened by mounting summer recreation use so far as water purity is concerned. In the interest of clean water, Salt Lake City has an ordinance against camping anywhere in Little Cottonwood Canyon, except where sanitation facilities are available. Thus we seem to have a paradoxical situation—a wilderness part of which is not available for overnight back packers and climbers.

Mr. Kellner's numerous references to ski area operators as "promoters" and "speculators" and greedy exploiters of public lands is without any basis of fact. He apparently believes that they get the use of public land for little or nothing which is far from the case. In many instances I know of, the operator would have been much better off financially if he could have purchased all the land needed. I know of no instance where the purchaser of a mining claim has obtained a ski area permit from the Forest Service and the Forest Service by no means underwrites the cost of avalanche control. Mr. Kellner seems to overlook the fact that public interest in skiing, especially in the Salt Lake Valley is on the increase. Many more skier visitor-days are accommodated on the limited acreage used for this purpose than summer recreationalists on the millions of acres available for back country recreation. There has to be a balance somewhere. I strongly recommend that Little Cottonwood Canyon with its superb snow and ski terrain as well as excellent wilderness-type country, be used for both values under a plan which recognizes the needs of skiers—particularly local skiers—as well as those who enjoy backpacking. In the years ahead it undoubtedly will be essential to place ceilings on both winter and summer use.

Sincerely,

J. M. HERBERT.

JANUARY 28, 1974.

Hon. FRANK MOSS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I am writing to you in concern of saving the entire area of Lone Peak as a wilderness.

I attended the hearing, January 15, and hope you can see the importance of keeping the entire Lone Peak as a wilderness area.

Man has developed so many things. Some good and some bad. The slopes we have already developed, in Utah, are enjoyable to have, but to tear down the wilderness for another ski run would be quite a mistake. Nature has so many more benefits to offer than a ski run. It is the home for so many animals who have already been pushed out of their homes before; a place where people, with respect to nature, can go to get away from our already developed society. If too many careless people go into our canyons, without respect to it, our water will be polluted, and our canyons littered!

You said at the first of the hearing "Everyone already knows the beauty of our canyons." But if everyone really knew how great it truly is, there shouldn't be any question of the hearing at all.

I myself, would like to take the advantage of being able to hike into our mountains this summer, and cross-country ski this winter, especially around the area of White Pine, and see a little of the beautiful scenery we have in Utah, to experience and see only nature around me and smell the freshness, and experience the wonderful feeling you get with wilderness about you.

A lot of things in this world do not need improvement, like the beautiful wilderness we have, it is already magnificent without the help of man. Man should realize this and leave them alone, before it is too late.

Sincerely,

SARAH RUTH LAGERSTROM,
Member, Save Our Canyons, East High.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *January 29, 1974.*

HON. FRANK E. MOSS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I appreciate very much your efforts in behalf of bringing the Lone Peak Wilderness Area to the foreground. Your bill is an excellent one, however, I will have to say that I am on the side of those who feel that all of White Pine should be included, and not given over to Snowbird for expansion of ski facilities.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES C. HALL, M.D.

JANUARY 19, 1974.

DEAR SIR: I am writing in connection with the Lone Peak Wilderness Bill. As a resident of Utah for over half my life I can not say too strongly how I feel about the Lone Peak area. I would urge you to include both Twin Peaks and all of White Pine Canyon in the Wilderness area for many reasons:

First: It is about the only access route into the deeper wilderness such as the Pfeiffer Horn and Twin Peaks.

Secondly: It is one of the few relatively primitive areas that is reasonably close to Salt Lake. It is possible to drive from Salt Lake up there in 20 minutes and after an hour's hike see natural scenery unspoiled by ski lifts or tram towers.

Third: Although I am an avid skier, I would still like some areas to be left for hiking and camping in their natural setting, the way the pioneers must have seen it.

Fourth: In looking toward the future. I am much in favor of more land being included in Wilderness Areas. White Pine and Twin Peaks are an integral part of the wilderness and I would hate to see them be developed commercially to the stage where my children and my Grandchildren will not have seen them or walked through them or loved them as I have.

Sincerely,

HOLLY JILL CARROLL.

THE TRANE CO.,
La Crosse, Wis., February 20, 1974.

Subject: Lone Peak Wilderness bill, Senate bill S-29.

HON. FRANK E. MOSS,
*Federal Building,
 Salt Lake City, Utah.*

SIR: I am writing as a concerned citizen and resident of Utah since 1966. My concern is over the proper and controlled development of our recreational ski areas along the Wasatch front.

As a family which has adopted the state of Utah, we are keenly aware of the high quality of life offered us here. We feel that controlled use of our natural environment is a must, but we certainly do not feel that it should be restricted only to the hearty few who might hike or back pack into certain areas or terrain which are particularly suited for skiing.

It took men of vision and considerable financial backing to develop the magnificent Snowbird recreational complex. Commitments were made and money spent based upon projected developments. Having skied and visited most major ski areas throughout the Western United States, plus Europe we certainly feel that what has been done at Snowbird is outstanding.

Utah has been discovered by out-of-state skiers, whether we wanted it this way or not, there is no reversing it. We trust that forms of mass transit either monorail or some railway system will be forthcoming to transport skiers up both Little and Big Cottonwood Canyons and with this, will of course, come more skiers.

We urge that your bill not block future developments within Little Cottonwood Canyon, specifically at the Snowbird area. I have had the rare pleasure of skiing the White Pine area and urge that it be opened for greater use. I urge that the wilderness boundary be properly placed on the ridge between White Pine Valley and Red Pine Valley. With White Pine then open for skiing proper avalanche control by Snowbird will make the area safer for all who use it. I feel that "the greatest good to the greatest number in the long" will be achieved with White Pine open to ski development by Snowbird.

Sincerely,

W. L. VAN ERT.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY,
Denver, Colo., February 22, 1974.

Hon. FRANK MOSS,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: I regret that a prior commitment prevented me from being present and providing a statement at the recent hearing held in Salt Lake City by the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands on your bill, S. 29, to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness in Utah.

Therefore, it would be greatly appreciated if you would make this letter a part of the hearing record on the matter.

The Wilderness Society strongly supports the objectives of S. 29 to establish the Lone Peak Wilderness. The rugged and beautiful wild country of Lone Peak provides one of the extremely few opportunities to classify as wilderness a magnificent undeveloped national forest area on the doorsteps of a metropolitan city. Located in the Wasatch Front on the southeastern outskirts of Salt Lake City, the area is within a few minutes drive or hike of over 250,000 metropolitan residents. The peak itself is one of the most beautiful in the precipitous mountain range which towers over the city. Last year, John McGuire, Chief Forester for the U.S. Forest Service, announced as one of his principal objectives in the roadless area review the designation of new wilderness areas close to population centers, so that more people could benefit from the use and enjoyment of such areas. Establishment of the Lone Peak Wilderness would be a significant accomplishment in carrying out such a worthwhile objective.

The proposed wilderness contains no commodity resource conflicts, and widespread support exists throughout the Salt Lake area for its designation.

We would only urge that S. 29 be amended to provide for a wilderness of approximately 34,785 acres, and thus include an additional 2,000 acres encompassing more of the White Pine Canyon area. The measure would then correspond with a similar proposal, H.R. 1602, introduced in the House by Representative Wayne Owens.

Sincerely,

CLIFTON R. MERRITT,
Director of Field Services.

○

