

Y4
In 8/13
G 76/3

1040

9344
In 8/13
G 76/3

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

GOVERNMENT
Storage

DOCUMENTS

P 24 1973

THE LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1296

A BILL TO FURTHER PROTECT THE OUTSTANDING SCENIC, NATURAL, AND SCIENTIFIC VALUES OF THE GRAND CANYON BY ENLARGING THE GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JUNE 20, 1973



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

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1973

98-503 O

Barcode with number 514700 0099 and 11600 701415

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

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*

BERNARD C. HARTUNG, *Professional Staff Member*

HARRISON LOESCH, *Minority Counsel*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

ALAN BIBLE, Nevada, *Chairman*

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington

FRANK CHURCH, Idaho

J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Jr., Louisiana

GAYLORD NELSON, Wisconsin

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon

JAMES A. McCLURE, Idaho

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|----------------------------|------|
| S. 1296..... | 2 |
| Department reports : | |
| Agriculture | 16 |
| Interior | 18 |
| Management and Budget..... | 29 |

STATEMENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Alderson, George, legislative director, Friends of the Earth, Washington D.C..... | 99 |
| Avery, Ben, Phoenix, Ariz..... | 38 |
| Bible, Hon. Alan, a U.S. Senator from the State of Nevada..... | 1 |
| Clemons, J. Phillip, chairman, Grand Canyon Lands Committee of Arizona Wildlife Federation, Phoenix, Ariz..... | 94 |
| Conkin, Merle E., resource economist, National Forest Products Association, Washington, D.C..... | 102 |
| Crandell, Harry B., director of wilderness reviews, the Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C..... | 103 |
| Devere, Morton, Western Pine Industries, Snowflake, Ariz., accompanied by Harry R. Sharp, city manager, Williams, Ariz..... | 84 |
| Dominick, Peter H., a U.S. Senator from the State of Colorado..... | 30 |
| Fannin, Paul J., a U.S. Senator from the State of Arizona..... | 32 |
| Goldwater, Hon. Barry M., a U.S. Senator from the State of Arizona, accompanied by Terry Emerson, counsel..... | 31 |
| Hanna, Augustine, Clyde Jack, Jr., and Joseph Babbitt, members of the Havasupai Indian Tribe..... | 70 |
| Havasupai Tribe, statement..... | 75 |
| Hualapai Tribe of Indians, statement presented by Mr. Beecher..... | 99 |
| Kimball, Thomas L., executive vice president, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C..... | 104 |
| Kulosa, Erwin, forester, Federal Timber Purchasers Association, Denver, Colo..... | 57 |
| Lynn, Art, staff forester for the Western Forest Industries Association, Portland, Oreg..... | 97 |
| Mahone, Sterling, Louise Benson, and Royal Marks, Esq., Hualapai Indian Reservation, Peach Springs, Ariz..... | 60 |
| McComb, John, Southwest Representative of the Sierra Club, Tucson Ariz..... | 87 |
| McKay, Gunn, a U.S. Representative from the State of Utah..... | 30 |
| Moss, Hon. Frank E., a U.S. Senator from the State of Utah..... | 43 |
| Nelson, Thomas C., Deputy Chief, National Forest System, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture..... | 54 |
| Walker, Ronald H., Director, National Park Service, accompanied by Howard Chapman, Western Regional Director, and Merle Stitt, Superintendent of Grand Canyon..... | 43 |
| Whiting, E. Jay, executive vice president of Kaibab Industries, Phoenix, Ariz..... | 83 |
| Williams, Gov. Jack, of Arizona..... | 68 |

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

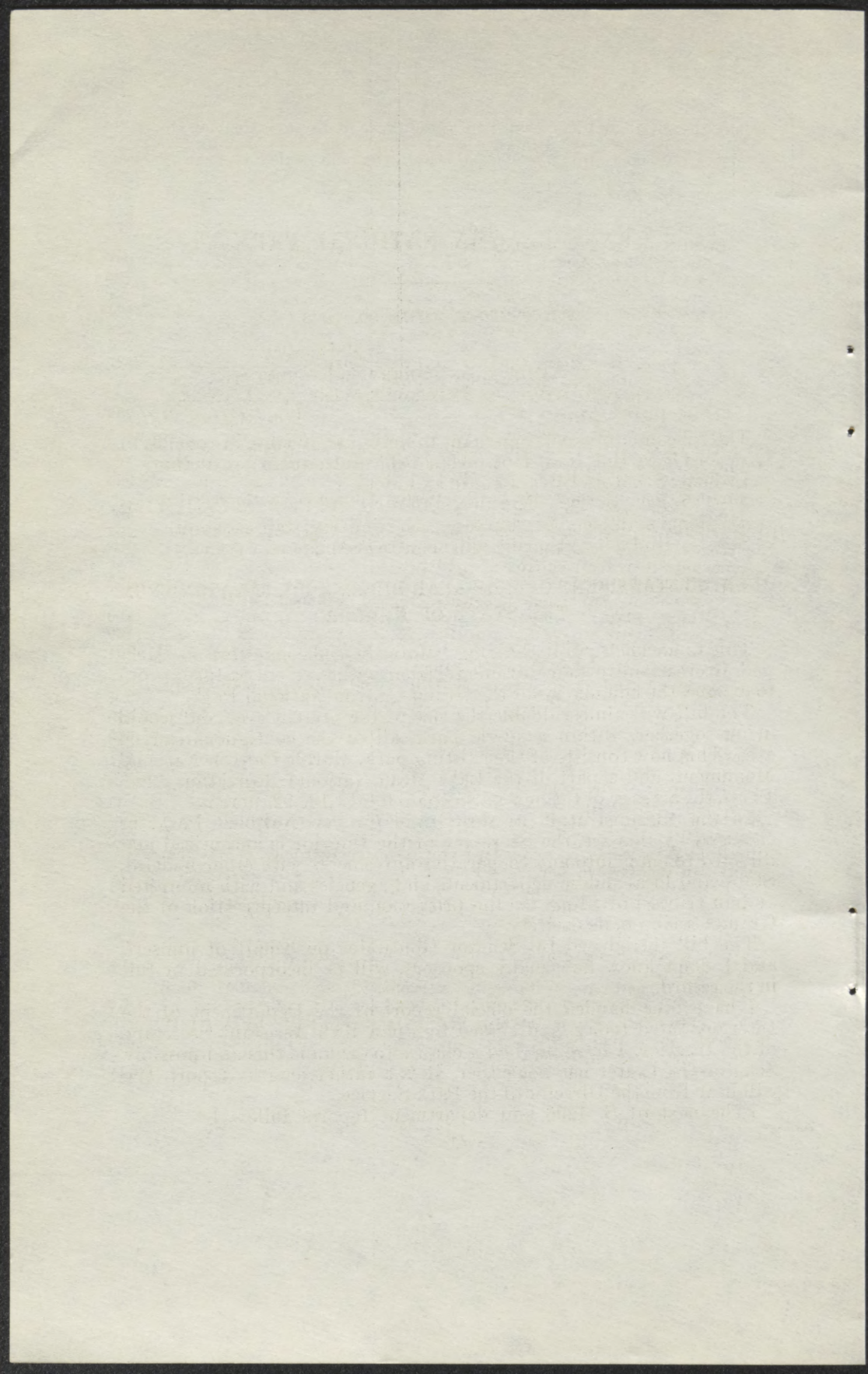
| | |
|--|----|
| Press release of Senator Case..... | 59 |
| Resolution No. 1-73 of Havasupai Tribal Council..... | 66 |
| Resolution No. 12-73 of Hualapai Tribal Council..... | 63 |

IV

APPENDIX

| Bible, Hon. Alan, a U.S. Senator from the State of Nevada, communications received from : | | Page |
|--|--|------|
| Joan Coston, chairman, Tucson Audubon Society, Tucson, Ariz..... | | 137 |
| Cynthia E. Wilson, Washington representative, National Audubon Society | | 139 |
| Roy M. Emrick, acting chairman, Arizonans for Quality Environment..... | | 140 |
| John S. Wood, president, Universal Travel Bureau, Denver, Colo..... | | 143 |
| Lucius G. Gage, Jr., M.D., the Nalle Clinic, Charlotte, N.C..... | | 144 |
| Ron Barstad, Scottsdale, Ariz..... | | 146 |
| Wayne H. Davis, professor of biology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky..... | | 147 |
| Robert W. Graf, vice president, Arizona Mountaineering Club, Phoenix, Ariz..... | | 148 |
| Hazel A. Wolf, secretary, Seattle Audubon Society, Seattle, Wash..... | | 149 |
| Stephen A. Green, vice president, Southwest Steel Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo..... | | 152 |
| Bill Davis, executive vice president, Arizona Cattle Growers Association, Phoenix, Ariz..... | | 154 |
| Kevin A. Dahl, cochairman, Land Use Task Force, Friends of the Earth, Scottsdale, Ariz..... | | 156 |
| Ms. Marie B. Pettit, Harrisonburg, Va..... | | 157 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mason, Chicago, Ill..... | | 158 |
| Bruce B. Peterson, Middlebury, Vt..... | | 159 |
| Helen Meier, Chicago, Ill..... | | 161 |
| Mabel S. Barnes, Los Angeles, Calif..... | | 162 |
| Hope Cobb, Princeton, N.J..... | | 163 |
| Alan R. Hausrath..... | | 165 |
| Philip J. La Lena, Elizabeth, Colo..... | | 166 |
| Robert W. Jones, Seattle, Wash..... | | 167 |
| Louis A. Codispoti, Ph. D., Seattle, Wash..... | | 168 |
| Edward Caster, San Diego, Calif..... | | 169 |
| Diane T. Graves, Princeton, N.J..... | | 170 |
| Lester G. Olin, M.D., Yuma, Ariz..... | | 171 |
| Laurence Dawson, Los Angeles, Calif..... | | 173 |
| Mary Anne Mark, Los Angeles, Calif..... | | 174 |
| Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Steele, Spangle, Wash..... | | 175 |
| Ted and Violet Korse, Prescott, Ariz..... | | 176 |
| Dr. and Mrs. Allan R. Taylor, Boulder, Colo..... | | 177 |
| Charles T. Powell, Virginia Beach, Va..... | | 178 |
| Virginia Gilloon, San Diego, Calif..... | | 179 |
| Mrs. Thomas L. Visel, Eureka, Calif..... | | 180 |
| Richard C. Georgia, vice president, First National Bank of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio..... | | 183 |
| Elizabeth B. Barnett, Los Alamos, N. Mex..... | | 185 |
| Margaret C. Miller, West Covina, Calif..... | | 186 |
| Wayne E. Dear, M.D., Houston, Tex..... | | 188 |
| W. B. Hicks, Los Angeles, Calif..... | | 191 |
| Dr. Byron Rothhouse, Elizabeth, N.J..... | | 192 |
| Edward R. Bennett, Pepperell, Mass..... | | 195 |
| Eugene Kiver, Cheney, Wash..... | | 196 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Yeuens, Alpine, Ariz..... | | 197 |
| Elsie I. Hill, San Diego, Calif..... | | 198 |
| David M. Kirr, Columbus, Ind..... | | 199 |
| Barbara S. Reinhart, Columbus, Ind..... | | 201 |
| Frances C. Whitmore, Kingsburg, Calif..... | | 202 |
| Mrs. Stanley R. Twitchell, South Bend, Ind..... | | 203 |
| Walter Wells, Summit, N.J..... | | 205 |
| Oscar Paya, chairman, Havasupai, Tribal Council, Supai, Ariz..... | | 206 |
| Luna Wessell, Tuolumne Tribal Council, Tuolumne, Calif..... | | 209 |
| Herman G. Barkmann, consulting engineer, Santa Fe, N. Mex..... | | 212 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Bible, Hon. Alan, a U.S. Senator from the State of Nevada, communications received from—Continued | |
| - J. A. Blankenship, chief budget officer, city and county of Denver, Denver, Colo..... | Page 213 |
| Catherine Farr, Princeton, N.J..... | 216 |
| Beulah Keller, Kansas City, Mo..... | 217 |
| Virginia Bloss, Kensington, Md..... | 218 |
| Dr. Richard A. Thompson, professor of anthropology, Southern Utah State College, Cedar City, Utah..... | 221 |
| Mrs. C. R. Foley, Peoria, Ill..... | 224 |
| Ludwig Fromme, Toledo, Ohio..... | 224 |
| Carl G. Bauer, Philadelphia, Pa..... | 224 |
| C. W. Josey, Jr., Dallas, Tex..... | 226 |
| Travis S. Anderson, Gypsum, Colo..... | 226 |
| Alan Burroughs, Sierra Club, Loma Prieta Chapter..... | 227 |
| Richard A. Adams, Lehigh Valley Ski and Winter Sports Show, Inc., Allentown, Pa..... | 229 |
| Jeffrey Ingram, Tucson, Ariz..... | 230 |
| Merlin L. Wheeler, Tucson, Ariz..... | 231 |
| Friedlander, Gerald A., letter to Secretary Morton, dated August 3, 1973..... | 233 |
| Hahn, Margie J., Denver, Colo., letter to Secretary Morton, dated August 1, 1973..... | 225 |
| Hufford, C. Benson, Tuba City, Ariz., letter to William J. Van Ness, dated June 8, 1973..... | 193 |
| Ingram, Jeffrey, Tucson, Ariz., statement..... | 112 |
| Jackson, Hon. Henry M., a U.S. Senator from the State of Washington, communications received from: | |
| Mrs. John Whiteside..... | 145 |
| Alexander J. Friedman, president, Tropical Audubon Society, Inc., Miami, Fla..... | 150 |
| A. Nicol Smith, lawyer, Duluth, Minn..... | 160 |
| G. L. Bechtel, Berea, Ohio..... | 187 |
| Barbara S. Reinhart, Columbus, Ind..... | 204 |
| Kenneth J. Andrews, chairman, Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chipewewa Indians, Bayfield, Wis..... | 211 |
| Adrian E. Flatt, M.D., Iowa City, Iowa..... | 215 |
| W. F. Morse, Harrisburg, Oreg..... | 225 |
| David A. Wilkinson, Somerville, N.J..... | 227 |
| John B. Lowman, Seattle, Wash..... | 232 |
| John W. Barnum, general counsel, Office of Secretary of Transportation, Washington, D.C..... | 233 |
| Mitchem, Dennis, Phoenix, Ariz., letter to Senator Goldwater, dated July 31, 1973..... | 228 |
| Murdock, Veronica L., secretary-treasurer, Intertribal Council of Arizona, letter to Senator Jackson, dated June 22, 1973..... | 123 |
| Resolution—Arizona Intertribal Council..... | 124 |
| National Archives, Record Group 48, Joe C. Tipton, letter to Maj. Constant Williams, Tuba, Ariz., April 10, 1897..... | 120 |
| Roadless area study—Kanab Creek, State of Arizona..... | 126 |
| Roybal, J. Ramos, Governor, Santa Fe, N. Mex., letter to Senator Goldwater, dated April 4, 1973..... | 210 |
| Thompson, Richard A., professor of anthropology, Southern Utah State College, letter to Fred B. Eisman, Jr., dated January 8, 1972..... | 219 |
| White, Harold E., attorney at law, Van Nuys, Calif., letter to Secretary Morton, dated June 8, 1973..... | 189 |
| Written testimony on Grand Canyon enlargement bill submitted on behalf of certain Navajo individuals..... | 117 |



GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1973

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 3110, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible [chairman] presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Fannin and Moss.

Also Present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Bernard C. Hartung, professional staff member; and Maureen Finnerty, staff assistant.

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN BIBLE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA

This is an open public hearing before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, to take testimony from witnesses on S. 1296, a bill to expand the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park.

The bill will almost double the size of the present area and would bring together, within a single park, all of the contiguous canyon area. This now consists of the existing park, Marble Canyon National Monument, and a part of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. In all, the acreage of the new park would total 1,196,925 acres.

In the administration of the Grand Canyon National Park, as enlarged by this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to enter into any cooperative agreements with other Federal, State, and local public departments and agencies and with interested Indian tribes providing for the protection and interpretation of the Grand Canyon in its entirety.

The bill introduced by Senator Goldwater on behalf of himself, and I don't know how many sponsors, will be incorporated in full in the record.

I have been handed the official report of the Department of the Interior, dated today, and signed by John Kyl, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. I have not had a chance to examine this and possibly Senator Goldwater has not either. It is a rather lengthy report. We will hear from the Director of the Park Service.

[The next of S. 1296 and department reports follow:]

93^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1296

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20, 1973

Mr. GOLDWATER (for himself, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BROCK, Mr. BUCKLEY, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. PERCY, Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. WILLIAMS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To further protect the outstanding scenic, natural, and scientific values of the Grand Canyon by enlarging the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

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

3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
841
842
843
844
845
846
847
848
849
850
851
852
853
854
855
856
857
858
859
860
861
862
863
864
865
866
867
868
869
870
871
872
873
874
875
876
877
878
879
880
881
882
883
884
885
886
887
888
889
890
891
892
893
894
895
896
897
898
899
900
901
902
903
904
905
906
907
908
909
910
911
912
913
914
915
916
917
918
919
920
921
922
923
924
925
926
927
928
929
930
931
932
933
934
935
936
937
938
939
940
941
942
943
944
945
946
947
948
949
950
951
952
953
954
955
956
957
958
959
960
961
962
963
964
965
966
967
968
969
970
971
972
973
974
975
976
977
978
979
980
981
982
983
984
985
986
987
988
989
990
991
992
993
994
995
996
997
998
999
1000

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is the object of this Act to provide for the recognition by Congress that the entire Grand Canyon, from

II—O

★(Star Print)

1 Lees Ferry to the Grand Wash Cliffs, including tributary
2 side canyons and surrounding plateaus, is a natural feature
3 of national and international significance. Congress therefore
4 recognizes the need for, and in this Act provides for, the
5 further protection and interpretation of the Grand Canyon
6 in accordance with its true significance.

7 ENLARGEMENT OF GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

8 BOUNDARIES

9 SEC. 3. (a) In order to add to the Grand Canyon Na-
10 tional Park certain prime portions of the canyon area possess-
11 ing unique natural, scientific, and scenic values, the Grand
12 Canyon National Park shall comprise, subject to any valid
13 existing rights under the Navajo Boundary Act of 1934, all
14 those lands, waters, and interests therein, constituting ap-
15 proximately one million one hundred and ninety-six thou-
16 sand nine hundred and twenty-five acres, located within the
17 boundaries as depicted on the drawing entitled "Boundary
18 Map, Grand Canyon National Park," numbered 113-20,-
19 000-G and dated February 1973, a copy of which shall be
20 on file and available for public inspection in the offices of
21 the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

22 (b) For purposes of this Act, the Grand Canyon Na-
23 tional Monument and the Marble Canyon National Monu-
24 ment are abolished, and any lands formerly included within
25 such monuments and not included within the Grand Canyon

1 National Park or the Havasupai Indian Reservation, as en-
2 larged by Act, may be utilized by the Secretary for exchanges
3 for lands to be incorporated into such park by or under
4 this Act. Lands not used for such exchange purposes shall
5 be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the
6 laws applicable to the public lands of the United States and
7 section 6. The combined total acreage of such park as en-
8 larged by subsection (a) and this subsection shall not ex-
9 ceed one million two hundred thousand acres.

10 ACQUISITION OF LANDS BY DONATION OR EXCHANGE

11 SEC. 4. (a) Within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon
12 National Park, as enlarged by this Act, the Secretary of the
13 Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may
14 acquire land and interest in land by donation, purchase with
15 donated or appropriated funds, or exchange; but not by
16 condemnation.

17 (b) Federal lands within the boundaries of such park
18 are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary
19 for the purposes of this Act.

20 PROHIBITION AGAINST TAKING OF STATE OR INDIAN LANDS

21 SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act
22 (1) no land or interest in land owned by the State of Ari-
23 zona or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired by
24 the Secretary under this Act except with the concurrence of
25 such owner, and (2) no land or interest in land, which is

1 held in trust for any Indian tribe or nation, may be trans-
2 ferred to the United States under this Act or for purposes of
3 this Act except with the concurrence of such Indian tribe.

4 GRAND CANYON ZONE OF INFLUENCE

5 SEC. 6. (a) (1) In order to more effectively protect the
6 scenic and ecological integrity of the Grand Canyon, the
7 Secretary shall establish a Grand Canyon Zone of Influence
8 which shall consist of such area, adjacent to or near the
9 Grand Canyon National Park, as enlarged by this Act, as he
10 shall, from time to time, define by publication in the Federal
11 Register and within which he determines that a coordinated
12 protective management of the environs is necessary or appro-
13 priate to protect against certain activities which may have
14 an adverse influence on the Grand Canyon National Park,
15 as enlarged by this Act, or any portion thereof.

16 (2) The authority granted to the Secretary by para-
17 graph (1) shall not be applicable to lands held in trust for
18 any Indian tribe or nation, except with the concurrence of
19 such Indian tribe or nation.

20 (b) On any Federal lands within the Grand Canyon
21 Zone of Influence, defined by the Secretary pursuant to sub-
22 section (a) —

23 (A) disturbance of vegetation shall be allowed only
24 for purposes of prescribed burning, scientific investiga-

1 tion, and spot development for interpretation, wildlife
2 management, and grazing and grazing-related range
3 improvement;

4 (B) the development of new roads and any other
5 new construction shall be confined to that which is nec-
6 essary for proper management, as determined jointly by
7 the Secretary and the head of the agency exercising
8 jurisdiction over the lands following public hearings;

9 (C) hunting and fishing shall continue to be per-
10 mitted in accordance with applicable laws;

11 (D) no permit, license, or lease for prospecting,
12 development, or other utilization of mineral resources
13 shall be granted, and Federal lands, waters, and interests
14 therein are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and
15 patent under the United States mining laws for such
16 period as such area is defined as being within the Grand
17 Canyon Zone of Influence; and

18 (E) grazing of livestock shall continue to be per-
19 mitted.

20 (c) (1) Where non-Federal lands within the Grand
21 Canyon Zone of Influence are within the boundaries of a
22 national forest, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
23 to acquire the same or any interest therein by purchase, ex-
24 change, or donation, but not by condemnation. No land or

1 interest in land owned by the State of Arizona or any po-
2 litical subdivision thereof or any land or interest in land held
3 in trust for any Indian tribe or nation may be acquired ex-
4 cept with the concurrence of such State, political subdivision,
5 or Indian tribe or nation. Property acquired pursuant to this
6 paragraph within a national forest shall be administered as a
7 part thereof, subject to the provisions of this section.

8 (2) Where non-Federal lands within the Grand Canyon
9 Zone of Influence are surrounded by public lands of the
10 United States administered by the Secretary through the
11 Bureau of Land Management, the Secretary may acquire any
12 such non-Federal lands or interests therein for inclusion
13 within the Grand Canyon Zone of Influence in the same
14 manner and subject to the same conditions as set forth in sec-
15 tions 4 and 5. Property acquired pursuant to this paragraph
16 shall be administered in accordance with the laws applicable
17 to the public lands of the United States, subject to the provi-
18 sions of this section.

19 (d) Within the Grand Canyon Zone of Influence the
20 Secretary shall negotiate cooperative agreements with other
21 public bodies in accordance with section 7 relative to the
22 protection of the canyon and park environs and to the devel-
23 opment and operation of unified interpretative programs and
24 facilities.

1 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR UNIFIED INTERPRETATION
2 OF GRAND CANYON

3 SEC. 7. In the administration of the Grand Canyon Na-
4 tional Park, as enlarged by this Act, the Secretary is author-
5 ized and directed to enter into cooperative agreements with
6 other Federal, State, and local public departments and agen-
7 cies and with interested Indian tribes providing for the pro-
8 tection and interpretation of the Grand Canyon in its entirety.
9 Such agreements shall include, but not be limited to, authority
10 for the Secretary to develop and operate interpretative facili-
11 ties and programs on lands and waters outside of the bound-
12 aries of such park, with the concurrence of the owner or
13 administrator thereof, to the end that there will be a unified
14 interpretation of the entire Grand Canyon.

15 DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN RECREATIONAL AND TOURIST
16 PROGRAMS

17 SEC. 8. (a) (1) The Secretary is authorized to enter
18 into agreements with any Indian tribe or nation having lands
19 within or near the Grand Canyon National Park, as enlarged
20 by this Act, relating to the planning, development, or use of
21 such lands or related waters, for recreational, historical, or
22 cultural purposes with a view to insuring that any such pro-
23 gram will be operated by or for the benefit of the members
24 of the respective Indian tribe or nation.

25 (2) In carrying out the purposes of this section, the Sec-

1 retary is authorized to provide to the Indian tribe or nation
2 concerned financial assistance through contracts, grants, or
3 loans (including assistance relating to planning, designing,
4 and operation of facilities), advice, construction supervision,
5 and training of personnel in regard to any program estab-
6 lished under this section.

7 (b) Lands held in trust for the Navajo Nation which
8 are located within one mile east of the East Rim of Marble
9 Canyon should not be further developed for tourism, recrea-
10 tion, or other purposes under this section or otherwise with-
11 out the written approval of the Secretary: *Provided, how-*
12 *ever,* That this subsection shall not be construed as a restric-
13 tion upon any valid existing uses by the Navajo Nation.

14 (c) No development shall be made under this section or
15 otherwise in the shoreline adjacent to or within the Hualapai
16 Indian Reservation except with the concurrence of the Hual-
17 apai Tribe. The Hualapai Tribe shall have the exclusive
18 right to develop the shoreline within the reservation, except
19 that no such development may occur within one mile back
20 from the South Bank of the Colorado River without the writ-
21 ten approval of the Secretary.

22 PRESERVATION OF EXISTING GRAZING RIGHTS

23 SEC. 9. Where any Federal lands within the Grand Can-
24 yon National Park, as enlarged by this Act, are legally oc-
25 cupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for grazing

1 purposes, pursuant to a Federal lease, permit, or license, the
2 Secretary shall permit the persons holding such grazing
3 privileges to continue in the exercise thereof for a period
4 ending on December 31 following ten years from the effec-
5 tive date of this Act, or for life of the existing permittee,
6 whichever is longer.

7 AIRCRAFT REGULATION

8 SEC. 10. Whenever the Secretary has reason to believe
9 that any aircraft or helicopter activity or operation may be
10 occurring or about to occur within the Grand Canyon Na-
11 tional Park, as enlarged by this Act, including the airspace
12 below the rims of the canyon, which is likely to cause an
13 injury to the health, welfare, or safety of visitors to the park
14 or to cause a significant adverse effect on the natural quiet
15 and experience of the park, the Secretary shall, in conjunc-
16 tion with the Federal Aviation Agency, or the Environ-
17 mental Protection Agency pursuant to the Noise Control
18 Act of 1972, or both, submit to the responsible agency or
19 agencies such complaints, information, or recommendations
20 for rules and regulations or other actions as he believes ap-
21 propriate to protect the public health, welfare, and safety or
22 the natural environment within the park.

23 PRESERVATION OF EXISTING RECLAMATION PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 11. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter,
25 amend, repeal, modify, or be in conflict with the provisions

1 of section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the
2 Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona", ap-
3 proved February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1175, 1178), and
4 section 605 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act, ap-
5 proved September 30, 1968 (82 Stat. 885, 901).

6 HAVASUPAI INDIAN RESERVATION ENLARGED

7 SEC. 12. (a) To assist the Havasupai Indians in im-
8 plementing their desire for a greater land base and an op-
9 portunity to control their own social and economic life, the
10 Havasupai Indian Reservation shall, as of the date of en-
11 actment of this Act, consist of the existing reservations and
12 the area within the boundaries designated for transfer to the
13 reservation as depicted on the map referred to in section 3 of
14 this Act, consisting of approximately one hundred and sixty-
15 nine thousand acres in the aggregate. The equitable title to
16 the lands and interests in lands within that portion of the
17 reservation so added by this Act is hereby conveyed to the
18 Havasupai Tribe, and such lands and interests in lands, are
19 hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for
20 the Havasupai Tribe of Indians in the same manner and to
21 the same extent as other land held in trust for the tribe.

22 (b) In no event shall the water or water resources
23 within the Havasupai Indian Reservation be transported out-
24 side of the reservation as enlarged by this Act; nor shall the
25 Secretary permit any use of the water resources of Havasu

1 Creek which he determines will cause a significant adverse
2 effect upon the scenic qualities of the creek and the falls
3 thereof, or the environmental quality of the area, subject to
4 any existing water rights of the Havasupai Tribe.

5 (c) No development within such enlarged Havasupai
6 Indian Reservation, including but not limited to, provision
7 for any transportation system or road into the Grand Canyon
8 and the construction of any pipeline system, shall be made
9 without the written approval of the Secretary. Whenever the
10 Secretary determines that any proposed development might
11 affect any cultural resources within such enlarged reserva-
12 tion, he may, in his discretion, require that detailed archeo-
13 logical surveys or salvage excavations, or both, shall be made
14 before any such development may occur.

15 (d) The Executive order dated March 31, 1882, setting
16 aside certain lands for the use and occupancy of the Yavai-
17 Suppai Indians is hereby declared to be of no further force
18 and effect, and section 3 of the Act of February 26, 1919
19 (44 Stat. 1177; 16 U.S.C. 223) is hereby repealed.

20 THE GRAND CANYON WILDERNESS

21 SEC. 13. (a) In accordance with section 3 (c) of the
22 Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), cer-
23 tain lands in the Grand Canyon National Park and Grand
24 Canyon and Marble Canyon National Monuments (other than
25 any lands which are transferred by section 12 to the Havasu-

1 pai Indian Reservation), which comprise about five hundred
2 and twelve thousand eight hundred acres, designated "Wil-
3 derness", and which are depicted on the map entitled "Wil-
4 derness Plan, Grand Canyon Complex", numbered EPD-
5 WSC-113-20008-B and dated August 1972, which shall be
6 known as the Grand Canyon Wilderness, are hereby desig-
7 nated as wilderness, and shall be administered by the Secre-
8 tary in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act.
9 The lands which comprise about eighty-six thousand one
10 hundred and fifty-six acres, designated on such map as "Po-
11 tential Wilderness Additions", are, effective upon publication
12 in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the In-
13 terior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act
14 have ceased, hereby designated wilderness: *Provided*, That
15 within the wilderness area designated by this section, the
16 Secretary (1) may pursue a program of prescribed burning,
17 as he deems necessary, in order to preserve the area in its
18 natural condition, (2) may undertake whatever activity he
19 deems necessary in order to investigate, stabilize, and in-
20 terpret, for the benefit of persons visiting that area, sites of
21 archeological interest.

22 (b) A map and description of the boundaries of the
23 areas designated in this section shall be on file and available
24 for public inspection in the office of the National Park Serv-
25 ice, Department of the Interior.

1 (c) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
2 a map of the wilderness area designated by this section and
3 a description of its boundaries shall be filed with the Interior
4 and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate
5 and House of Representatives, and such map and description
6 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this
7 section: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and
8 typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be
9 made.

10 (d) The area designated by this section as wilderness
11 shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with
12 the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing
13 areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except
14 that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of
15 the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the
16 effective date of this Act, and any reference to the Secretary
17 of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Sec-
18 retary of the Interior.

19 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

20 SEC. 14. (a) There are hereby authorized to be ap-
21 propriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the
22 provisions of this Act.

23 (b) Any funds available for the Marble Canyon Na-
24 tional Monument, the Grand Canyon National Monument,

1 or that portion of the Lake Mead Recreation Area included
2 within the Grand Canyon National Park, as enlarged by this
3 Act, shall remain available until expended for purposes of
4 such park.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

June 25, 1973.

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you asked, here is the report of the Department of Agriculture on S. 1296, a bill "To further protect the outstanding scenic, natural, and scientific values of the Grand Canyon by enlarging the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes."

The Department of Agriculture recommends that S. 1296 be enacted if amended as suggested herein.

The primary purpose of S. 1296 is to provide further protection and interpretation of the Grand Canyon by enlarging the Grand Canyon National Park. The Park would be enlarged by adding certain lands within the Grand Canyon area possessing unique natural, scientific, and scenic values. This enlargement would be accomplished by transferring Federal lands and lands held in trust for Indian tribes to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for National Park purposes. The transfer of Indian lands would be subject to the concurrence of the tribe. In addition, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized by the bill to establish, as he deems necessary, a Grand Canyon Zone of Influence on lands outside, but adjacent or near to the Park boundary. Within this zone certain activities would be restricted. The Secretary would also be authorized to negotiate cooperative agreements with public bodies for the operation of interpretative facilities and programs both within and outside the Zone of Influence.

Another major provision of S. 1296 would provide that the Havasupai Indian Reservation be enlarged to an area of 169,000 acres by transferring certain Federal lands to the tribe. Such lands and interests in lands would be held by the United States in trust for the Havasupai Tribe of Indians. The bill would also designate a portion of the lands within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park as wilderness to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

This Department agrees with the objective of providing for further protection and interpretation of the Grand Canyon area. We believe this protection and interpretation and efficient administration can be accomplished through certain boundary changes. The proposed Coconino Plateau and Lower Kanab Canyon additions to the Grand Canyon National Park are made up of lands currently administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the National Forest System. The Coconino Plateau addition contains 640 acres and is adjacent to the National Park Rim Drive. The Lower Kanab Canyon addition contains 36,280 acres. These lands are

located either below the north rim of Grand Canyon or in the lower portions of Kanab Creek. The primary value of this area is for management as an integral part of the Grand Canyon. We support the addition of these areas to the Grand Canyon National Park.

Although we support the enlargement of the Grand Canyon National Park, we strongly urge that sections 6 and 12 of S. 1296 not be enacted. Section 6 of the bill would authorize the establishment of a Grand Canyon Zone of Influence. The National Forest lands in the Grand Canyon area are currently being managed to enhance the national and recreation features of the adjacent Park lands while also providing other needed goods and services to the public. We view the addition of another level of administration as undesirable and unnecessary to accomplish the objectives of the bill and meet overall national objectives for the area.

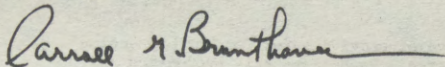
Section 12 of the bill would establish a greatly enlarged Havasupai Indian Reservation. A major portion of this enlargement would come from lands now administered as a part of the National Forest. These lands have been managed as a part of the Forest Reserve and National Forest since 1893. The lands are presently under permit for livestock grazing by both Indians and others. The National Forest lands have been open to the public for hunting.

The Indian Claims Commission awarded \$1,240,000 to the Havasupai Tribe in 1969 as final settlement of their claim. A detailed study of the proposed adjustment in the Reservation boundary needs to be made. This Department in cooperation with the Department of the Interior plans to conduct a study, which will include consideration of the uses and values associated with this area, and present recommendations at a later time. Consequently, we recommend that section 12 be deleted from S. 1296 and the map referred to in section 3 be amended to provide for the continued administration of these lands as parts of the National Park and National Forest.

The provisions of S. 1296 pertaining to designation of the Grand Canyon Wilderness are similar to those contained in the Administration's transmittal of September 21, 1972, on the subject of "Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System." We defer to the Department of the Interior regarding any additional comments on the provisions for a Grand Canyon Wilderness. We also defer to the Department of the Interior regarding other provisions of S. 1296 which primarily affect that Department's responsibilities.

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

Sincerely,



Carroll G. Brunthaver
Assistant Secretary



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUN 20 1973

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to the request of your committee for the views of this Department on S. 1296, a bill "To further protect the outstanding scenic, natural, and scientific values of the Grand Canyon by enlarging the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes."

We recommend enactment of the bill, if amended as suggested in this report.

S. 1296 would enlarge the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park to not to exceed 1,200,000 acres by adding to the Park portions of Grand Canyon National Monument, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and Marble Canyon National Monument; portions of National Forest land now in Kaibab National Forest; as well as some public lands, state land, and Indian lands. State and Indian lands could only be acquired with the concurrence of the state or tribe. Three areas of the Grand Canyon National Monument not included in the expanded park -- Slide Mountain, Tuckup Point, and Jensen Tank -- would be returned to public lands status, and could be used for exchange purposes to acquire lands to be incorporated into the park under this Act. Two areas now in the Grand Canyon National Monument and Park south of the river -- Tenderfoot Plateau and Topocoba -- would be included in an enlarged Havasupai Indian Reservation. A narrow strip of land back from the rim along the west boundary of Marble Canyon National Monument would be incorporated in Kaibab National Forest or returned to public land status. That portion of Lake Mead National Recreation Area not included in the expanded park would remain in the Recreation Area.

The Secretary could acquire lands within the boundaries of the Park, as enlarged by this Act, by donation, purchase or exchange, but not by condemnation. Federal lands within the boundaries of the enlarged park are transferred to the park immediately upon enactment of the bill.

S. 1296 also provides for a Zone of Influence, which is to be an area adjacent to, or near, the enlarged Grand Canyon National Park that the Secretary determines should be managed in a coordinated way to protect against activities which may have an adverse influence on the Grand Canyon National Park. Lands held in trust for Indian tribes or nations may not be included in the Zone of Influence without concurrence of the tribe. In this protective area, grazing, hunting and fishing would be allowed, but disturbance of vegetation would be allowed only for purposes of prescribed burning, grazing-related range improvement, and a few other enumerated uses. Road building would be restricted, granting of mineral leases would be prohibited, and the land would be withdrawn from entry under the mining laws. Inholdings within national forests or public lands included in the Zone of Influence could be acquired, by purchase, donation or exchange, but not by condemnation. The Secretary is required to negotiate cooperative agreements with other public bodies, and directed to enter into such agreements with interested tribes, relative to protection of the park environs and the development of unified interpretive programs.

S. 1296 also establishes the Grand Canyon Wilderness. This Wilderness proposal is similar to that submitted to the 92nd Congress by the Administration, except that some lands are given to the Havasupai tribe that were included in the Administration's Wilderness proposal and except that the reclamation repealer in the Administration bill is not included.

The bill authorizes the Secretary to enter into agreements with tribes for development of Indian recreation and tourist programs; restricts development on Indian lands within one mile of the River; preserves existing grazing rights and certain existing reclamation laws; directs the Secretary to submit complaints on aircraft traffic that adversely affects the park; and conveys certain Park and National Forest lands to the Havasupai Tribe, with some limitations on their use. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, and the bill provides that funds now available for use in Grand Canyon National Monument and Marble Canyon National Monument, and portions of Lake Mead National Recreation Area included in the Park, will remain available until expended for purposes of the expanded park. The Havasupai Tribe rights to grazing and other agricultural uses in the Grand Canyon National Park, which exist under the section 3 of the 1919 Act creating the park, would be terminated.

S. 1296 would approximately double the size of Grand Canyon National Park, bringing into the Park a 272.5 mile segment of the Grand Canyon from Navaho Bridge on the northeast to the Grand Wash Cliffs on the southwest, including tributary side canyons and surrounding plateaus, and comprising a total, according to our maps, of about 1,196,925 acres. The Grand Canyon National Park presently includes about 673,575 acres.

We support the basic concept of S. 1296 of integrating the existing Park Service units in the Grand Canyon area, and adding other areas, to create an expanded park. We do, however, wish to make several amendments to the boundaries proposed in S. 1296, which we believe are needed either to protect park-quality resources or to aid in management of the park. We also strongly recommend that any decision on transferring land from the National Park System, as well as other Federal land, to the Havasupai Reservation be deferred for a year until the Department is able carefully to review this proposition. We do not believe, for the reasons discussed below, that the Zone of Influence is needed to protect the park, and we suggest deleting this section from the bill. Finally we are also suggesting certain changes in the Wilderness proposal contained in S. 1296.

This report will discuss these changes generally, and then recommend amendments on a section-by-section basis to incorporate these and other suggested amendments.

Transfer of Lands to an Enlarged Havasupai Reservation

We do not at this time have adequate information to make a recommendation to the Congress on the provisions of S. 1296 that transfer portions of Grand Canyon National Monument and Park south of the Colorado River, known as Tenderfoot Plateau and Topocoba, to the Havasupai Tribe. The Department intends to begin immediately to evaluate this proposal, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, and expects to be able to make a recommendation within 12 months. We would have no objection to inclusion in S. 1296 of language directing the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out this planned study. We would recommend that the areas of Grand Canyon National Monument which S. 1296 would transfer to the Havasupai Tribe be included in the expanded park. The scheduled study could, of course, conclude, and make a recommendation that, these lands or a portion of them, subsequently be transferred to the Havasupai Tribe.

Boundary Changes

We would suggest the following changes from the boundaries contained in S. 1296:

1. The Slide Mountain, Tuck-up Point, and Jensen Tank units, which would be deleted from the Grand Canyon National Monument by S. 1296 and either used for exchange purposes or returned to public land status, should be included in the expanded national park. These areas are not needed for exchange purposes. Furthermore, they

are rich in archeological resources and should continue to be administered as units of the national park system. Archeologists suggest that the resources represented in the relatively unexplored archeological sites in this region depict the prehistory of the Anasazi, Mogollon, Sinagua, and Hohokam cultures.

2. The Lake Mead backwater from Colorado River mile 238.5 west should remain part of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The park boundary should be drawn at 300 feet above the maximum flood pool of Lake Mead, to exclude this still water from the park.

3. As discussed above, the enlarged park should include those areas south of the Colorado River, known as Tenderfoot Plateau and Topocoba, which S. 1296 would transfer to the Havasupai Tribe.

Zone of Influence

We believe that Section 6, establishing a Zone of Influence in the canyon area, is not necessary and should be deleted. Since we are recommending inclusion of the Slide Mountain, Tuck-up Point and Jensen Tank sections in the Park, the Zone of Influence concept is not needed to protect them. Authority for proper land management in the Zone of Influence area currently exists with the land management agencies which have responsibility in the area — the Bureau of Land Management, the National Forest Service, and the National Park Service. These agencies are now successfully cooperating to protect the canyon area from activities on its fringes that may impair the canyon's values.

Wilderness Proposal

S. 1296 would exclude a few small areas from the wilderness proposal recommended by the President to the Congress on September 21, 1972, in the area of the Grand Canyon National Monument south of the Colorado River. Since we recommended that the Tenderfoot Plateau and Topocoba section should be included in the expanded park, at least for the present, we recommend against the exclusions from wilderness status contained in S. 1296, at least at this time.

We intend to apply new management controls to the Colorado River to protect it from damage resulting from motorized river running activity. By December 31, 1976, when all motor use on the river in the existing park will be phased out, 4500 additional acres will qualify for designation as wilderness. We recommend inclusion of those lands as "Potential Wilderness Additions," bringing the total potential additions to 90,656 acres.

We continue to believe that Section 7 of the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178, 16 USC 227), permitting use of Grand Canyon National Park lands in connection with Government reclamation projects, should be repealed with respect to land now in the Park or the National Monument which is being recommended for wilderness. We have no objection to retaining Section 7 of the 1919 Act with respect to land now in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area which would be added to the Park by the Act, in order to avoid precluding the Bridge Canyon dam.

Language incorporating our revised Wilderness proposal is set out below in item 15.

Specific Provisions

1. In Section 2, on line 1, page 2, "Lees Ferry" should be changed to "Navaho Bridge" to conform with the map referenced in Section 3.

2. To incorporate the boundary changes recommended above, lines 15 through 19 on page 2 should be deleted and the following inserted:

"proximately one million two hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine acres, located within the boundaries as depicted on the drawing entitled "Boundary Map, Grand Canyon National Park," numbered 113-91005 and dated June 1973, a copy of which shall be."

3. The exchange provisions contained in section 3(b) are no longer needed if the Tuckup Point, Slide Mountain, and Jensen Tank sections are retained in the park, since all other deletions will be used for a specific purpose by a federal agency.

4. Section 4(a) prohibits acquisition of land for the park, as enlarged, through use of condemnation. We know of no reason for so restricting the Secretary's authority to acquire land. Land may now be acquired for Lake Mead National Recreation Area through use of condemnation, and this language would unreasonably restrict this existing authority. The condemnation power has long been considered essential for rounding out national parks to permit their adequate protection and interpretation. Among its other uses, the condemnation authority can be utilized to cure title defects before the land is purchased from a willing seller. Section 4(a) should be amended to delete the phrase: ";but not by condemnation".

5. It is the Department's policy that lands be acquired for the national park system from States only by donation, not by purchase. We recommend therefore that section 5(1) be amended to read: "lands or interests therein owned by a State or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation."

6. Indian tribal councils generally do not have authority under their constitutions to transfer tribally owned lands. The method of obtaining tribal consent should therefore be spelled out. For example page 4, line 3 could be revised to read: "this Act except after approval by the Hualapai Tribal Council."

7. As discussed above, we believe that section 6, dealing with a Zone of Influence, is not needed, and should be deleted.

8. In section 7, the Secretary is authorized "and directed" to enter into cooperative agreements for protection and interpretation of the Grand Canyon. We would suggest deleting the phrase "and directed" since agreements, by their nature, cannot be concluded by one side alone.

9. Section 8(a) authorizes the Secretary to enter agreements with Indian tribes having lands near the enlarged park relating to recreational use of their lands, and authorizes financial assistance to the tribes to promote recreational use.

We recommend that Section 8(a) be deleted because it is duplicative of the Indian Financing Act, which is now before the Congress as S. 1341. That Act will make available to Indians and Indian tribes loans or guarantees on a subsidized basis, as well as grants, for economic development purposes. These loans, guarantees, and grants will be sufficient to meet the financing needs of the tribes affected by this bill, and the provisions of Section 8 are not needed.

We also recommend deletion of Section 8(b) and (c), which restrict the development which can be carried out by the Hualapai Tribe and Navaho Nation without the written approval of the Secretary. The Hualapai Tribe opposes such a provision. In any event, such a restriction on land use could be considered a taking from the tribe, and we are not prepared to purchase the tribe's development rights from them.

10. Section 9, concerning grazing rights, could extend some grazing privileges far beyond the length they otherwise would have. We recommend the following language, which is tied not to a specific number of years, but to the length of the existing lease, permit, or license: "Sec. 9 Where any Federal lands added to the park by this Act are legally occupied or utilized on the date of approval of this Act for grazing purposes, pursuant to a lease, permit, or license for a fixed term of years issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior shall permit the persons holding such grazing privileges to continue in the exercise thereof during the term of the lease, permit or license, and one period of renewal thereafter."

11. Section 10 authorizes the Secretary to submit complaints concerning aircraft operation that may adversely affect the park or visitors to the park. The Secretary can submit such complaints at the present time. We believe that what is needed is a directive to the agencies that consider such complaints to consider the complaints and take appropriate action. We would therefore suggest that lines 15 to 22 on page 9 be deleted and replaced with the following:

"and experience of the parks, the Secretary shall submit to the Federal Aviation Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, or any other responsible agency, such complaints, information, or recommendations for rules and regulations or other actions as he believes appropriate to protect the public health, welfare, and safety or the natural environment within the park. After reviewing the submission of the Secretary, the responsible agency shall consider the matter, and after consultation with the Secretary, shall take appropriate action to protect the park and the visitors."

12. We understand that section 11 was drafted in order to avoid precluding construction of the Bridge Canyon dam, which the Hualapai tribe considers vital to its economic development. We do believe, however, as we stated above, that Section 7 of the 1919 Grand Canyon Act should be amended so that it applies only to areas of Lake Mead National Recreation Area being added to the park by this bill, and not to areas now in the park or national monuments which are being proposed for wilderness. This can be accomplished by amending the first five lines of Section 11 to read: "Section 7 of the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1175, 1178) is amended to read 'Whenever consistent with the primary purposes of said park, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the utilization of those areas formerly within Lake Mead National Recreation Area added to the park by this Act, which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government reclamation project.'"

We believe that the reference in Section 11 to section 605 of the Colorado River Basin Act is confusing in that by referring only to section 605, it raises questions about the applicability of the rest of that Act to the park area. We recommend citing sections 601 to 606 of the Act, constituting Subchapter V of the Act ("General Provisions"), to avoid this implication.

13. As discussed above, we recommend deletion of section 12 and deferral of any enlargement of the Havasupai Tribe. Within the next 12 months, this Department and the Department of Agriculture plan to review the proposal to determine whether such a transfer should be made, what the economic and social impact of the proposal is, and what the boundaries of any enlargement should be. We would have no objection to amending Section 12 to read:

"The Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall within one year of the date of enactment of this Act study and make recommendations to the Congress and the President concerning proposals for expansion of the Havasupai Reservation."

Because we are recommending the deletion of Section 12 in its entirety, Section 12(d), which revokes the Havasupai's agricultural use rights in the park, would also be deleted. The Havasupai therefore, until further legislative action is taken, could continue to run stock in the Park as they do now.

14. The Hualapai Tribe is of the opinion that the northern boundary of their reservation is the meander line of the Colorado River, which in most cases is the center of the river. The map referred to in section 3, draws the park boundary at the south bank. If the tribe's contention is correct, the tribe would be compensated for land taken between the meander line and the south boundary. Under the terms of the Act, including the map referenced in Section 3, this area could not be purchased or otherwise obtained from the tribe without its concurrence.

15. To incorporate the revised Wilderness boundaries proposed in this report, and to conform the language in section 13 to standard language recommended by this Department for all wilderness proposals originating with it, Section 13 should be revised to read as follows:

"SEC.13. (a) In accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), certain lands in the Grand Canyon National Park, as enlarged by this Act, which comprise about five hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy acres, designated "Wilderness," and which are depicted on the map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Grand Canyon Complex," numbered 113-20013 and dated June 1973, are hereby designated wilderness. The lands which comprise about ninety thousand six hundred and fifty-six acres, designated on such map as "Potential Wilderness Additions," are, effective upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, hereby designated wilderness. The map and a description of the boundaries of such lands shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(b) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, a map of the wilderness area and a description of its boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: Provided, however, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such description and map may be made.

(c) The wilderness area designated by this section shall be known as the "Grand Canyon Wilderness" and shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be reference to the effective date of this Act, and any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary.

(d) Within the wilderness area designated by this section, the Secretary may (1) pursue a program of prescribed burning, as he deems necessary, in order to preserve the area in its natural condition, and (2) undertake whatever activity he deems necessary in order to investigate, stabilize, and interpret, for the benefit of persons visiting that area, sites of archeological interest."

16. We recommend a deletion of section 14(b) since special authority is not needed to apply any funds available for the monuments and recreation area to the expanded park.

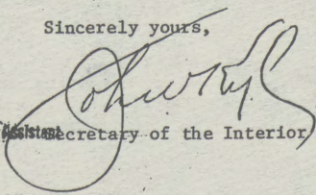
Cost Estimates

Land acquisition costs for the areas added to Grand Canyon National Park by S. 1296, as revised by the proposal set out in this report, are expected to total \$1,250,000. This amount does not include compensation to Indian tribes for lands purchased from them for addition to the park. After an initial expenditure in the first year of \$139,000, operation and maintenance costs are expected to be about

\$72,000 a year by the fifth year. Development costs over the five year period are expected to be \$804,000 for the added area, based on June 1973 prices, primarily for new quarters for staff and access roads to those quarters.

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

Sincerely yours,



~~Assistant~~ Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee On Interior
and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ADDITIONS TO GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

| | 19CY | 19CY 1 | 19CY 2 | 19CY 3 | 19CY 4 |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| <u>Estimated Expenditures</u> | | | | | |
| Personnel Services | \$ - 0 - | 51,000 | 51,000 | 51,000 | 51,000 |
| All Other | \$1,438,000 | 280,000 | 286,000 | 256,000 | 21,000 |
| Total | \$1,438,000 | 331,000 | 337,000 | 307,000 | 72,000 |
| <u>Estimated Obligations</u> | | | | | |
| Land and Property Acquisition | \$1,250,000 | -0- | - 0 - | - 0 - | - 0 - |
| Development | 49,000 | 255,000 | 265,000 | 235,000 | - 0 - |
| Operations (Management, Protection & Maintenance) | 139,000 | 76,000 | 72,000 | 72,000 | 72,000 |
| Total | \$1,438,000 | 331,000 | 337,000 | 307,000 | 72,000 |
| <u>Total, Estimated Man-Years of Civilian Employment</u> | - 0 - | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUN 19 1973

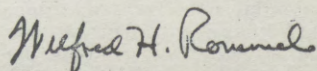
Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
3106 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your request of April 25, 1973,
for the views of the Office of Management and Budget on
S. 1296, a bill entitled the "Grand Canyon National
Park Enlargement Act."

The Office of Management and Budget concurs in the views
of the Department of the Interior in its report on S. 1296,
and accordingly recommends enactment of the bill if amended
as suggested by the Department.

Sincerely,



Wilfred H. Rommel
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Senator BIBLE. Before calling our first witness I would like to submit for the record statements from Senator Peter H. Dominick and Congressman Gunn McKay.

[The statements referred to above follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PETER H DOMINICK, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

In 1969, I joined with a number of other Senators in introducing a bill (S. 2360) to enlarge and enhance the Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona. It is with the same purposes that I have cosponsored the present bill, S. 1296. Basically, the bill does three things. It brings together within a single park all of the Canyon which is now divided between the existing park and monument, the Marble Canyon National Monument and the Glen Canyon Recreation Area; it designates a Wilderness Area and establishes a "Zone of Influence" where developments which would impair the natural beauty of the park could be restricted; and it protects the existing legal rights of Indian tribes in and around the Canyon, and restores 170,000 acres of plateau lands to the Havasupai Indians, who in the 1870's were driven off these lands and forced onto a tiny 518-acre reservation at the bottom of the Canyon.

One look at the Grand Canyon area proves to us all that this extraordinary creation must be protected in a manner that ensures its natural splendor for all future generations. The history of planned protection for the Canyon goes back to 1886 when President Benjamin Harrison tried to establish the Grand Canyon National Park. Finally, in 1919 that plan was enacted.

The concept of a unified park system taking the area into consideration as one natural geographic entity, however, was never actually realized. It is this drawback that we are trying to correct by passage of the bill. Basic conservation practices make this necessary in the same way that management of any river system has to be approached in terms of the management of the entire river basin and watershed. This is accomplished in part by incorporating into the bill the "Grand Canyon zone of influence," and the related authority of the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements among federal and state agencies to regulate new development in adjacent lands.

Section 13 of the bill provides for the designation of a wilderness area in the Grand Canyon with almost 513,000 acres as "wilderness" and over 86,000 acres as "potential wilderness additions." This section is consistent with the total policy of enlarging and preserving the Grand Canyon National Park.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, the bill includes certain provisions which preserve existing grazing rights of cattlemen in the area and provisions which require the Secretary of the Interior to address any problems resulting from noise or disruption which could be caused by aircraft or helicopter activities in the air spaces of the area, including within the Canyon itself.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the bill not only protects the existing legal rights of Indian tribes in the Grand Canyon area, but also restores to the Havasupai Tribe a large amount of land on which their ancestors roamed before these people were driven off the plateaus and forced to live in a small area at the bottom of the Canyon.

In light of the sound planning which has gone into this proposal, and the wide support which it is enjoying by such groups as the Sierra Club, National Park Services, U.S. Forest Service, and the Arizona congressional delegation, it is clear that the Congress should act promptly on its passage.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GUNN MCKAY, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to present testimony on S. 1296, a bill now before this Committee. I will confine my comments to the issue of motorized versus non-motorized craft on the Colorado River. As you know, there has been a great deal of controversy about whether motors should be permitted on the Colorado River.

Those who do not want motors on the Colorado River cite as their major objection, the noise associated with such motors. This objection has some validity. Motors can, to some degree, lessen the wilderness feeling of a river trip. However, the noise of a motor is a technical problem, and as such, very likely can be solved in the future. The wilderness experience is threatened by proxim-

ity to other people as well as by the noise of motors. Many people I have talked with tell me that voices from boating parties can be heard at quite a distance away and they effectively lessen the wilderness illusion. Clearly, the presence of motors does not shatter the sanctity of an otherwise complete wilderness experience. Rather, the noise of a motor affects the *degree* to which wilderness feeling can be achieved.

An even more important issue in my mind is the safety of those who take a trip through the Grand Canyon on the Colorado River.

Evidence I have seen strongly supports the position that motorized craft are safer than boats and rafts using oars. The motor provides greater stability and control over the craft and greatly reduces the element of risk in the experience. Small, oar-driven craft overturn easily in rapids; larger, motor powered craft can easily navigate difficult rapids at the times when the river flow is most critical. It is the use of the motor that makes river running an experience safe enough for a broad segment of the public to be able to enjoy it—rather than selecting out only the young, the fit and those with special abilities. I am opposed to creating a situation in which only a few people can enjoy this magnificent experience.

I would like to make one additional point. There has been a great deal of discussion about sanitation and littering by boating groups in the Canyon. Larger boats, which can carry more people, require motors. The use of these boats actually contributes to objectives of the Park Commission in avoiding sanitation and pollution problems. The boats are large enough to carry the relatively large portable toilets and also to carry all forms of waste and debris which otherwise might be left on the beaches or in the river. The larger boats contribute to the ability of the river runners to take out of the canyon everything they take into it.

I hope that this Committee, in consideration of S. 1296 will understand the need for allowing motorized craft on the Colorado River, and will exempt the river from wilderness classification within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon Wilderness area.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Goldwater, it is a pleasure to see you this morning. I know your long-time interest in the protection, primarily, of the Grand Canyon. I don't suppose there is anybody better equipped to testify on the Grand Canyon than you are. I am happy to hear from you right now.

**STATEMENT OF HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, A U.S. SENATOR
FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA, ACCOMPANIED BY TERRY
EMERSON, COUNSEL**

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much, Senator Bible. It is a pleasure for me to be here, and I have brought with me my assistant, Mr. Emerson, who has done most of my legwork and brainwork on this. He will identify areas on the map before you as I describe them in my statement.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Chairman, after many years of having proposed legislation to improve the protection given to the Grand Canyon of Arizona, I am delighted to appear before you today at your hearing on this very important step. On behalf of myself and the 26 other Senators who are cosponsoring S. 1296, including, I might mention, my senior colleague from Arizona, Senator Fannin, I want you to know we deeply appreciate your courtesy in scheduling this hearing early in the present session of Congress. I might add that I have introduced this bill in many Congresses along with former Senator Hayden, and we were never able to get all of the different factions together and consequently were never able to get it on the floor.

Senator BIBLE. I hope you have it together now.

Senator GOLDWATER. I hope so.

Mr. Chairman, there is almost unanimous agreement that the Grand Canyon of Arizona must be protected from abuse and possible exploitation in future years. I have held many meetings, and my assistant, Mr. Emerson, has held many meetings and met with many people to arrive at the best way of doing this, and while there were many compromises suggested, the one thing everyone stood firm on is the basic principle of identifying all of Marble and Grand Canyons within one great national park.

This is essentially what our bill would do. It would unite within one part all canyon land from Marble Canyon to the Grand Wash Cliffs, encompassing a stretch of some 273 river miles of the canyon. This is three times the river miles that are now within the national park.

More specifically, our bill would increase the size of the Grand Canyon National Park to 1,196,925 acres. At present the park contains 673,575 acres together with two national monuments, the Grand Canyon National Monument with 198,280 acres and Marble Canyon National Monument with 26,080 acres.

The major addition to the park will be 331,500 acres of the lower Grand Canyon which we propose to include within the new boundaries. I might point out that geographically, the Grand Canyon is not confined merely to the Grand Canyon National Park—

Senator BIBLE. Will the Senator yield just a moment? His colleague is here, and he is engaged on the floor at this time. Would the Senator mind if I yield to him just briefly?

Senator FANNIN. Thank you, Mr. Senator.

Mr. Chairman, as a cosponsor of the bill I do have a statement for the record. I apologize for not being able to stay here with you, and I will be back as soon as I can.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, the statement will be incorporated in the record.

[The prepared statement of Senator Fannin follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PAUL J. FANNIN A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I am pleased to join with my colleague from Arizona, Senator Goldwater, in proposing legislation which will improve the protection under law given to the Grand Canyon in Arizona. I am one of several cosponsors of Senator Goldwater's bill, S. 1296.

Senator Goldwater, I know, has worked very diligently in drafting this bill. He has held many meetings with every kind of group having an interest in the general area of the Canyon, and has tried to the greatest possible degree to bring together the varying interests of these groups. I have attended some of these meetings in Senator Goldwater's office, where we both listened to the representatives of several national conservation, natural resource, and wildlife associations give their opinions on what the general outline of this bill should be. I know that Senator Goldwater has also met, at his home in Arizona, with large gatherings of local individuals from state chapters of these same associations, as well as with the elected leaders of Indian Tribes and officials of the government agencies involved in the lands covered by the bill. I know that a great deal of work has been done prior to this hearing in an honest attempt to draw up a piece of legislation that will have the widest appeal to the greatest number of people in Arizona.

Mr. Chairman, both Senator Goldwater and I recognize that as a result of the testimony heard here today it may be necessary to make some changes in S. 1296. I share with Senator Goldwater a willingness to be flexible on any reasonable suggestions proposed at this hearing as long as these ideas will not alter the prime concern of our legislation—which is how best to provide for the protection and enjoyment of the Grand Canyon.

Senator BIBLE. Will you comment as you go along. I am very familiar with the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. That was my bill and now you are taking away nearly half of my project. It may be completely justified, but I want to be educated. You take out only the part in Arizona?

Senator GOLDWATER. That's right, only the orange part of the map. It is all canyon land, not the type of land you find as you go up in the areas of the Virgin's Cliffs. It does not go into your land at all. In fact, I was going to say I want to make it crystal clear these lands are intended to remain in the recreation area after the boundary change is made. I will explain this concept as we go along.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Pardon my interruption, but understandably, this is a matter of concern.

Senator GOLDWATER. I understand.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Hayden has lectured me on that day after day, how we took away the great riches of the Hoover Dam which should have gone to Arizona. I guess we came out with the best of the deal, I am not sure.

Senator GOLDWATER. I think you have your troubles with it also.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, we have a few problems and a few goodies.

Senator GOLDWATER. Most of this lower Grand Canyon area currently is part of Lake Mead Recreation Area. A small part is BLM land. There are other lands north of this addition which are now included in the Lake Mead Recreation Area and I want to make it crystal clear that these lands are intended to remain in the recreation area after the boundary change is made.

Another addition would take in 36,280 acres of lower Kanab Canyon and 640 acres of Coconino Plateau. There are some possible additions which our bill would authorize on the south bank of the Colorado River and at the canyon rim of Marble Canyon East, but these areas can only be acquired if consent is given by the Hualapai and Navajo Indian Tribes, respectively.

Senator BIBLE. Is that spelled out in the bill?

Senator GOLDWATER. Yes.

There are some deletions which our bill proposes, including 23,700 acres on Tuckup Point, 9,000 acres around Jensen Tank, and 5,380 acres of Slide Mountain. This is nothing new. There have been at least 21 instances in which public lands have been transferred by acts of Congress from national park system areas to other governmental agencies, and I will provide these for the records. My bill will not set any precedent by transferring these three areas to BLM management. Up to now, the National Park Service has never objected to the deletion of these areas. It is good grazing land and have been grazed by Mormon families since about 1839.

These areas have long been considered unnecessary to the proper management of the park proper and, though the National Park Service may have some different ideas about this today, I know that in the third draft of its master plan for the Grand Canyon, the Park Service suggested making almost the same deletions which are covered by our bill. I believe some other witnesses who will be appearing before you today, representing the Arizona and National Wildlife Federations and the Arizona Cattlemen's Association, will be testifying on the specific reasons why it is desirable to restore these

lands to multiple use and why they are not essential to the management of the national park. While some archeological sites may exist in this region, I believe the zone of influence power which we will discuss next will protect all of these resources. As short a time ago as 40 years, Indians were never believed to have inhabited the Grand Canyon. Since that time there is growing evidence that people were there as long as 4,000 years ago. They are working, on private and government grants, on surveying these archeological resources.

Mr. Chairman, one of the major features of our bill is an authority for the creation of a zone of influence which was first proposed to me by two representatives of the Sierra Club in Arizona, Jeff Ingram and John McComb, who were trying to help me reach a compromise bill which would be widely agreed upon.

Senator BIBLE. How do you arrive at the phrase "zone of influence"? Is that an improved definition.

Senator GOLDWATER. You are getting close, but let me explain.

Basically, this authority is meant to protect areas which are contiguous to the rim north of the Grand Canyon. What it does is spell out in statutory law a situation that really has been occurring at present with the excellent working relationships between the different management agencies having jurisdiction over lands on and about the Grand Canyon. Our proposal calls upon these agencies to get together and agree administratively upon a zone within which no developments significantly adverse to the park would be allowed.

In order to clarify the meaning of this provision I am going to suggest adding language to section 6(a)(1) which will specifically show that the zone of influence is to be designated only after inter-agency agreement has been arrived at between the interested management agencies. This clarification might be achieved by providing that the Secretary shall establish the zone of influence within an area "which he determines, only after full consultation and agreement reached with all other interested management agencies, both Federal and State, having respective jurisdiction over any of the lands proposed for inclusion within such area."

I recognize, Mr. Chairman, this is a new concept, and I recognize it is looked upon with some apprehension, by people in forestry, who realize the zone of influence concept might be used in parks like Yosemite, Yellowstone and other parks. I can't think of any other park with the geographic and natural features of the park itself, not included within the boundaries of the park. Here, the Grand Canyon as a geographic identity runs from Lee's Ferry, clear down to the headwaters of Lake Mojave. What we want to do is extend a zone of influence that means that the interested agencies can have a determination as to what, if anything, is going to go on there. In this particular case it is not going to affect the foresters, the men who cut timber, because there is no timber in that particular region. The language we use requires all of the agencies to get together and decide before they make any determination of the exact boundaries.

Senator BIBLE. How large is this zone of influence, as I recall?

Senator GOLDWATER. Roughly about 5 miles back from the rim.

Senator BIBLE. Five miles from the rim, and what is the depth?

Senator GOLDWATER. I would say about 120 miles of river miles.

Senator BIBLE. Can you spell out what can and cannot be done within the zone of influence?

Senator GOLDWATER. This will be determined by the agencies who would have normal control over it. What we want to prevent happening here is the establishment of any tramways, any hotels.

Senator BIBLE. You want to protect the Canyon?

Senator GOLDWATER. Yes. As you know, this whole area goes on up into Nevada and Northern Arizona. It is so wild, I don't think anybody is going to try to get into it. It is almost inaccessible. I have been in there by foot and helicopter. I can't imagine anybody wanting to build down there unless it might be a tramway, and even then that would be totally resisted by the Congress because it would require our approval.

Senator BIBLE. It would be a terrifically expensive project.

Senator GOLDWATER. Some people have made preliminary steps to find out if that can be done and that was stopped.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Senator GOLDWATER. There is other language which you might wish to tighten up, Mr. Chairman, in this section, and I certainly want to indicate to you my position of being ready to accept any reasonable amendments either in this or any other provisions of the bill. For example, I can foresee, Mr. Chairman, that the committee might wish to provide for some specific limitation on the distance from the park within which the zone of influence could be drawn, such as 5 miles, and that you might want to insert the word "substantial" to modify the kind of adverse influence which we are thinking about in section 6.

Mr. Chairman, there are several provisions of the bill which will interest Indian tribes living within or about the Grand Canyon. First, I want to point out that our bill specifically protects all the existing legal rights of these Indian tribes. Section 5 of the bill mandates that "no land or interest in land, which is held in trust for any Indian tribe or nation, may be transferred to the United States under this Act or for the purposes of this Act except with the concurrence of such Indian tribe or nation." Section 6, which provides for the Grand Canyon zone of influence, includes the same prohibition against acquiring any Indian lands without the consent of the tribe affected.

Mr. Chairman, the map which is designated in the bill as showing the new boundaries of the expanded park repeats this prohibition. A legend on the map expressly requires that any proposed change in the area of the south bank of the Colorado River must be "subject to concurrence of the Hualapai Nation" and similarly the map states that any change in the area of the east rim of Marble Canyon is "subject to concurrence of the Navajo Nation."

Mr. Chairman, the bill contains two other sections relating to Indian tribes, one being section 8, which conveys authority on the Secretary of the Interior to assist financially in the planning, development, and operation of Indian recreational and tourist projects about the park which shall be run by and for the benefit of the respective Indian tribes. The Secretary can assist with technical construction advice and with the training of Indian personnel, as well as by the making of actual grants or loans. I might add here, Mr. Chairman, that the men who run the river, professionally, and there are a good number of them, have been instructing the Hualapai Indians how to do this. We are instructing the Hualapai to begin developing their access along

the river. I understand they have already made a trip or trips, and in addition to this I would propose at a later time that the Havasupai Tribe who have means, through the Department of the Interior, build a proper sewage system for the campground below the falls. This area is very easily contaminated; it has been contaminated. The number of people who can visit it are limited, and this is one of the great possibilities of the Havasupai, to have a good campground below the falls where people can come and visit and camp. This is a project we will be continuing this year.

Mr. Chairman, the bill also includes a provision for restoring to the Havasupai Tribe some of their ancestral lands. This tribe of some 300 individuals includes the remaining descendants of a people who once lived on millions of acres in the Grand Canyon and the Coconino Plateau in northern Arizona. I do think the Havasupai are entitled to some additional lands; and that if we do not do something additional for this small tribe, it may pass into extinction. When we consider that about 300 Indians live on a little over 500 acres, and we look at the Navajo with 115,000 living on 15 million, I don't think that is exactly fair in anybody's book, and I do hope you can work out some solution which will help these fine people to survive.

Mr. Chairman, I know the Havasupais will appear before you personally today and will present the historical and legal arguments which support their desire for a larger reservation.

Senator BIBLE. We will, and we have a number of them listed as witnesses.

Senator GOLDWATER. I might add that these Colorado tribes are now ruled or presided over by younger men who can understand the problems much better than the older men. They are not as historically steeped in historic tradition as the older ones were. And I think you are going to be impressed with their testimony.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Senator GOLDWATER. I ask that you listen carefully and sympathetically to their case. Mr. Chairman, I want to indicate one change which I have already incorporated into the bill and map where it concerns the Havasupai Reservation, and this is a correction which sets the southeastern boundary of the reservation, at the lines of the tribe's existing grazing permit on the Kaibab National Forest. The purpose of my bill as introduced was to restore to the tribe some lands where it now enjoys free grazing rights, but the way the map was originally drawn, it inadvertently extended into the area of another individual's grazing permit without my knowledge. The area involved is a parcel of some 24,000 acres under permit to the Globe Development Co., and the new map strikes from the Havasupai Reservation this grazing allotment land which is under permit to the Globe Ranch.

Senator BIBLE. That isn't part of the Havasupai Reservation?

Senator GOLDWATER. No, that was a mistake. There are only two other points of land I would like to see the Havasupai get. One is the small mesa, on which is located their powerplant, which supplies power for the village. This is a matter mostly of their own doing, and I think it would be wise to give them this.

Senator BIBLE. Is it public domain land?

Senator GOLDWATER. It is Forest Service land.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Senator GOLDWATER. The other one would be the beginning of a trail down into Havasupai Point. This is also Forest Service land, and if the Indians were given this land and the adjacent land needed to continue the trail, start of the trail, they would then feel ownership and take a much keener interest in developing tourist traffic into the Canyon than they do now.

Senator BIBLE. What does the Forest Service use this land for now, anything? Is it timberland?

Senator GOLDWATER. No. There is nothing on it.

Senator BIBLE. I think the Forest Services has plenty of holdings over the United States, anyway.

Senator GOLDWATER. They do, all right.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to turn to the question of how the bill would affect another Indian Tribe, the Hualapai Tribe, who has registered three specific objections to the bill. I hope that by making the clarifications which I will about our legislation, you and the Tribe can see that nothing in my bill would harm them.

First, the Hualapai Tribe fears that the bill would make it impossible to develop a dam in the Grand Canyon at the Bridge Canyon Dam site, much of which is on the Hualapai Reservation. Mr. Chairman, all I can say is that the tribe is thinking about the wrong bill when it makes this allegation against S. 1296. There is a bill pending before your committee, S. 602, which would repeal certain existing reclamation authority which affects the park, but in recognition of the strong interest of the Hualapai Tribe, I have included specific language in our bill which clearly states that nothing in this bill "shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, modify, or be in conflict with the provisions of" existing reclamation laws. In other words, I am making it a specific part of the Legislative history on this bill that its passage should have nothing to do with any existing right or possibility which the Hualapai Tribe or anybody else might have to construct a hydroelectric or reclamation project. My bill simply does not get into that question one way or the other, and I cannot see how the transfer of management of these lands from the Lake Mead Recreation Area to the Grand Canyon National Park will change the situation as a practical matter, either. The land is under Federal management in either event.

Second, the Hualapai Tribe wonders if the bill would take lands claimed by the tribe and establish a new boundary on the south bank of the Colorado River. I will repeat, Mr. Chairman, that the bill would in no way do this, but rather that it expressly provides on the face of the map and bill that no lands can be taken or acquired from the tribe without its specific concurrence. If it does not agree to any proposed transfer, then it has a total veto over that transfer.

Third, it is said the bill would limit the tribe's right to engage in development within a 1-mile strip on the Hualapai side of the river without the written approval of the Secretary. Mr. Chairman, this provision is included in a section which also confers upon the Hualapai Tribe the exclusive right to develop the shoreline within its reservation. I thought that these provisions were merely restatements of what the existing law already is; and if the tribe objects to a part of this provision, which is section 8(c), then I would be happy to simply delete the entire provision from the bill.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that I have met with the Hualapai Tribe personally, and a lawyer on my staff, Mr. Emerson, has met with the tribal council on at least three occasions, and we have tried to be helpful and cooperative with them in meeting any legitimate concerns which they might have about the bill.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, the concern we have stems really from the Navajo ownership of the eastern edge of Marble Canyon. We are talking, some of us, not all of us, but people concerned about the Grand Canyon, that we might see the day when all of the concessions on the south rim would be moved back maybe 3 or 5 miles—the entire rim is made native again, and visitors to these areas would be transported, not in automobiles, but by electric buses that would take people to see it. I know this is a long way off, but this is a peculiar park that you don't wander around in. We don't want to see the Navajos making deals with the Hilton Hotels or anybody else, to build hotels on the rim. So we have provided in this bill a mile buffer zone.

Mr. Chairman, one additional major proposal included in the legislation is found in section 13, which would place that part of the park and monuments recommended for wilderness status by the National Park Service, within a wilderness area. One difference, however, is that my proposal does not include a recommendation for repealing the reclamation authority which exists in present law.

Mr. Chairman, in order to answer one remaining criticism that may be leveled against the bill because of misunderstanding, I would like to state emphatically that nothing, and I repeat, nothing, in this bill will have any effect on the river trips or motors or anything pertaining to transportation on the Colorado River. There are administrative rules covering this matter, and I do not believe it should be handled by legislation. The bill does not incorporate any current or proposed rules with respect to transportation on the river, either specifically or by implication, and, in fact, the river is expressly excluded from the Grand Canyon Wilderness Area by a statement on the map which accompanies the bill.

I have, Mr. Chairman, a particular interest in this park; I was the 70th person to go down the river through the Grand Canyon.

Mr. Chairman, this is all I have to say about the legislation, and I thank you again for the opportunity you are giving us to improve the boundaries of and protection given to one of God's few remaining practically untouched masterpieces.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that a statement prepared by Mr. Ben Avery of Phoenix, Ariz., be included in your hearings as if read.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be ordered.

STATEMENT OF BEN AVERY, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Mr. AVERY. Senator Bible, gentlemen, my name is Ben Avery. I have lived in Arizona all my life—63 years—and have been a newspaper reporter most of the past 45 years,

My interest in Grand Canyon dates from my first visit there in the 1920's. I have taken an interest in the problems of Grand Canyon National Park since the early 1930's. My newspaper work has included being outdoor editor of the Arizona Republic more than 30 years, and I have served on a number of committees of the public service

nature. At present, I am a member of the Western Regional Advisory Committee for the National Park Service; member of the State Multiple Use Advisory Board for the Bureau of Land Management; member of the Tonto National Forest Multiple Use Advisory Board; and a member of the Arizona Strip BLM Grazing Advisory Board.

I have tried to assist Senator Goldwater to bring about the compromises necessary to make this bill possible. To this end, I worked with Arizona members of the Sierra Club, Arizona Strip District cattlemen, sportsmen, and others.

I will not take up your time with details, but I believe that this bill is as near a meeting of the minds as it is possible to achieve. As in all compromises, everyone must be willing to give a little, and that has happened.

There are some refinements yet to be made, of course, I do not believe that the grant of land to the Havaspai should be made in this bill. It should be a separate action, and their problem should be solved, in my opinion, by grazing allotments on the national forest to assure better management of the land. Also, it would be a mistake to relinquish National Park Service control over the waterfalls below Supai. This is a very sensitive area, and economic pressures on the tribe would remove all protective measures. The monetary return to the tribe would be paltry, and the resource would be damaged beyond repair.

In drafting the bill, we were a little too hurried to solve one problem on the lower river involving the Reclamation Bureau. As a result, though the park boundary should go all the way to Grand Wash Cliffs, the river below Separation Creek should remain under the Lake Mead Recreation Area as this is sometimes flat (still) water. This is a minor problem, however.

Support for this expanded boundary for Grand Canyon National Park in order to bring the entire canyon within one jurisdiction—the National Park Service—is almost unanimous, in my opinion.

Visitors from all over the world come to see Grand Canyon. We have an obligation to the people of all nations to protect and properly administer this great natural wonder, and to not allow its exploitation for commercial purposes. I have hiked the trails of Grand Canyon, and I have traveled through it by boat and raft. The pressures on the canyon are growing.

When and if this bill is enacted into law, I would hope that the National Park Service can assist the Hualapai Tribe in developing park recreation facilities on the Hualapai Reservation. This would result in a river-level center for visitors.

My principal contribution to this bill is the concept of interagency action to protect the zone of influence on the park. There are some in the U.S. Forest Service who are cool toward this concept because it might result in some curtailment of logging near the park boundary. However, without some administrative protection, trees could be felled in many areas where they would crash down within sight of rim viewpoints.

I also believe this protective measure will serve to protect many archeological sites near the park boundary, and allow control of road building adjacent to the park.

I sincerely hope that the Congress will approve the inclusion of the area below the rim in the National Wilderness System, and make pro-

vision for administrative addition of some areas, including the river. I would like to point out that the U.S. Forest Service has recommended addition of the Kanab Creek area below Kanab Canyon Rim in the wilderness system, making it a proper adjunct to Grand Canyon.

Senator Goldwater has served us well to bring about this bill, and I also heartily commend Representative Morris K. Udall for his interest and assistance in working with those of us who have devoted so much time to this effort.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Avery has lived in Arizona all his life and is a member of several advisory boards for the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Tonto National Forest. Ben is very close to what we are working on today and has given me great help in development of the bill before you, and I know that you will find his remarks to be informed and helpful.

I close, Mr. Chairman, by saying I hope we can get concurrence on this. I have a strong feeling if we fail in this, it will be the last chance we have to protect the park. I have worked closely with the Sierra Club on this, and I know their Arizona representatives attended our meetings and suggested the major changes that occur in my bill. I think any attempt to expand this concept to include all of the land on up into Utah and Nevada will result in the failure of this bill. If the Sierra Club appears asking for that I will remind them they are defeating their own purposes if they try to go too whole hog about this.

Senator BIBLE. That is a splendid statement you made. Has there been considerable damage to the Grand Canyon in the years that you have flown over it, and hiked over it, and boated over?

Senator GOLDWATER. I wouldn't say irreparable damage, I think we have been very, very fortunate up there. We had a few cases of "Kilroy was Here" painted on the walls. The superintendent had a good idea, he got the men who painted it and had them erase it.

To more specifically get at your question, when the dam was built in the Canab Canyon, it stopped the flow of silt, except for the silt

coming out of the Little Colorado. This means that the beaches are disappearing. The normal flow is about 24,000 second feet, and we have had reported floods of 300,000 second feet on there. Those floods erode the beaches. Now the beaches are disappearing and we are confronted with an increasing number of camp sites. The boatmen have done well with this. They have taken away garbage. There is no way to get it through but to carry it through. I hope some day as we effect better portable sanitation means, it will be less disagreeable.

I went down in a helicopter last January to Haines Rapids, with pictures I had taken 40 years ago and subsequently; there is a decided change in the shoreline, but this is not due to campers, it is due to a change in the land. Maybe we can have a study and say yes or no or how much. Since the archeological sites have been discovered in the canyon there has been an increased interest in getting to them by those people who like to dig. There has been no appreciable damage done. When you get to some of the canyons, like Tuweep, which can be reached from the river or Saddle Mountain, when you get onto the trails you can see that the use of the canyon has increased greatly.

I walked down Tieback Trail three Januarys ago, and there were 300 people on that trail that day. I think this is great. They were all young people. I say, on the whole, the canyon has not been damaged. That is due to the National Park Service, that is due to interested Americans, and that is due to all of the organizations that worked with it, and to the Indians who protected it zealously.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Goldwater, that is a fine statement. You are a person who probably knows as much about the Grand Canyon as any man alive. I realize you have other commitments. I would suggest that you have Mr. Emerson stay on, and I would recommend you carefully analyze the official position of the National Park Service and make such comments as you feel are properly indicated.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The summary of 21 laws referred to by Senator Goldwater follows:]

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS

| Area | Size | Location | Creation | Disposal | Transferee |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Atlanta Campaign National Historic Site | 5 sites, 15 acres | Catoosa, Whitfield, Gordon, Bartow, and Paulding Counties, Ga. | Secretarial order, Oct. 13, 1944, 9FR12858. | Act of Sept. 21, 1950, 64 Stat. 896. | Park system, State of Georgia. |
| 2. Castle Pinckney National Monument | 3½ acres | Shoos Folly Island, Charleston, S.C. | Proclamation No. 1713, Oct. 15, 1924, 43 Stat. 1968. | Act of Mar. 29, 1956, 70 Stat. 61. | GSA for disposal. |
| 3. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park | 310 acres | Tennessee-Georgia | Aug. 19, 1890, 26 Stat. 333. | Act of Mar. 5, 1942, 56 Stat. 133. | State of Georgia. |
| 4. Father Millet Cross National Monument | 0.0074 acres | Fort Niagara State Park, N. Y. | Proclamation No. 1745, Sept. 5, 1925, 44 Stat. 2296. | Act of Sept. 7, 1940, 64 Stat. 691. | State of New York. |
| 5. Fossil Cycad National Monument | 320 acres | South Dakota | Proclamation No. 1641, Oct. 21, 1922, 42 Stat. 2286. | Act of Aug. 1, 1956, 70 Stat. 898. | Returned to public domain. |
| 6. Holy Cross National Monument | 1,392 acres | Holy Cross National Forest, Colo. | Proclamation No. 1877, May 1, 1929, 46 Stat. 2993. | Act of Aug. 3, 1950, 64 Stat. 404. | U.S. Forest Service. |
| 7. Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument | 160 acres | Jefferson County, Mont. | Proclamation No. 807, May 11, 1908, 85 Stat. 2187; May 16, 1911, 37 Stat. 1697. | Act of Aug. 24, 1937, 50 Stat. 746. | State of Montana for State park and recreation. |
| 8. Mackinac Island National Park (administered by Secretary of War) | About 2 square miles. | Straits of Mackinac, Mich. | Act of Mar. 3, 1875, 18 Stat. 191. | Act of Mar. 2, 1895, 28 Stat. 189. | State of Michigan. |
| 9. New Echota Marker National Monument | 1 acre | Georgia | Executive Order No. 6228, July 28, 1933. | Act of Sept. 21, 1950, 64 Stat. 896. | Park system, State of Georgia. |
| 10. Old Kasaan National Monument | 39.7 acres | Prince of Wales Island, Alaska | Proclamation No. 1351, Oct. 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 1812. | Act of July 26, 1955, 69 Stat. 380. | Tongass National Forest. |
| 11. Papago-Saguaro National Monument | 2,050.43 acres | Maricopa County, Ariz. | Proclamation No. 1262, Jan. 31, 1914, 38 Stat. 1991. | Act of Apr. 7, 1930, 46 Stat. 142. | State of Arizona, city of Tempe, and National Guard of Arizona, for park and rifle range, respectively. |
| 12. Santa Rosa Island National Monument | 9,500 acres | Escambia County, Fla. | Proclamation No. 2337, May 17, 1939, 53 Stat. 2542. | Act of July 30, 1946, 60 Stat. 712. | Escambia County, Fla. |
| 13. Shoshone Caverns National Monument | 210 acres | Cody, Wyo. | Proclamation No. 880, Sept. 21, 1909, 36 Stat. 2501. | Act of May 17, 1954, 68 Stat. 98. | City of Cody, Wyo. |
| 1. Sully's Hill National Park | 960 acres | Benson County, N. Dak. | Act of Apr. 27, 1909, 33 Stat. 323, and proclamation of June 2, 1909, 33 Stat. 2370. | Act of Mar. 3, 1931, 46 Stat. 1509. | Department of Agriculture as Sully's Hill National Game Preserve. |
| 15. Verendrye National Monument | 253 acres | T192N, R83W (Garrison Reservoir) N. Dak. | Proclamation No. 1380, June 29, 1917, 40 Stat. 1677. | Act of July 30, 1956, 70 Stat. 730. | Part to Garrison Dam project; part to North Dakota as a historic site. |
| 16. Wheeler National Monument | 3,001 acres | Cochetopa and Rio Grande National Forests, Colo. | Proclamation No. 831, Dec. 7, 1908, 35 Stat. 2214. | Act of Aug. 3, 1950, 64 Stat. 405. | U.S. Forest Service. |
| 17. Glacier National Park | 68.47 acres | Montana | Act of May 11, 1910, 36 Stat. 354. | Act of Apr. 11, 1972, 86 Stat. 120. | Do. |
| 18. Lassen National Park | 482 acres | California | Act of Aug. 9, 1916, 39 Stat. 442. | Do. | Do. |
| 19. Petersburg National Battlefield | 257.53 acres | Virginia | Act of Aug. 24, 1962, 76 Stat. 403. | Do. | City of Petersburg, Va. |
| 20. Arches National Monument | 9,359 acres | Utah | Proclamation No. 2988, Aug. 2, 1909, 33 Stat. 2370. | Act of Nov. 12, 1971, 85 Stat. 422. | Bureau of Land Management. |
| 21. Capitol Reef National Monument | 12,570 acres | Utah | Aug. 2, 1937, 50 Stat. 1856. | Act of Dec. 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 739. | Do. |

¹ Area included in Gulf Islands National Seashore, authorized Jan. 8, 1971.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness this morning will be Senator Moss.

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

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I didn't come with a prepared statement. I rather came to hear the testimony here and I did have some questions I wanted to ask the Park Service on their present regulations of the Grand Canyon and river, particularly.

As the chairman knows I am a cosponsor of S. 1296, and I too compliment Senator Goldwater for his leadership and extensive knowledge of the Grand Canyon and the river. He is as well informed, I suppose, as anybody alive on this subject.

I am concerned, however, with the river itself. I strongly endorse the wilderness proposal and the extension of boundaries on the Grand Canyon, keeping it in its pristine state. The river, itself, of course, in my opinion cannot be made a wilderness because it is already a regulated river, and I am quite concerned about the use—restricted use on the river now being ordered by the Park Service before the Congress has had any time to speak on the matter, and that is what my questions have to do with.

Senator BIBLE. We are going to hear from the Park Service next, unless you have a further statement to make, it might be best to hear from the Park Service and then question them any way you want.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness will be Mr. Ronald Walker, Director of the National Park Service, and Mr. Walker, as you know, we have already made the official position of the Department a part of the record, and you may be seated and call anybody from your staff to assist you in your presentation.

**STATEMENT OF RONALD H. WALKER, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK
SERVICE, ACCOMPANIED BY HOWARD CHAPMAN, WESTERN RE-
GIONAL DIRECTOR, AND MERLE STITT, SUPERINTENDENT OF
GRAND CANYON**

Mr. WALKER. Thank you, Senator Bible. I would like to call Mr. Howard Chapman, Western Regional Director, along with Mr. Merle Stitt, Superintendent of Grand Canyon.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, you may proceed.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to appear today before the subcommittee to recommend enactment of S. 1296, which would enlarge Grand Canyon National Park.

The Grand Canyon is a spectacular chasm 277 miles long and 4 to 18 miles wide. Its walls expose rocks covering vast geologic time.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to share an experience I recently had. I had an opportunity to fly over the Grand Canyon, but 2 weeks ago I had the opportunity to raft on the Colorado River from Lee's Ferry to Phantom Ranch. I don't know that I ever had a more enjoyable and enlightening personal experience in my life. The experience is something that all Americans should have. I think the National Park Service has done a marvelous job.

S. 1296 would abolish the Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon National Monuments. Lands from these monuments and portions of the

Lake Mead National Recreation Area would be added to the existing Grand Canyon National Park.

The expanded park would then include a 272.5-mile segment of the canyon from Navajo Bridge in the northeast, to the Grand Wash Cliffs in the southwest, including tributary side canyons and surrounding plateaus.

I think there are many agencies of Government involved in this, as well as the Congress, including Senator Goldwater, and there has been a good deal of effort made. We are very pleased.

Mr. Chairman, we support the concept, basic to S. 1296, that existing Park Service units in the Grand Canyon area should be combined. This would enhance our ability to manage the use of this awesome resource. However, we recommend a number of amendments important to the proper protection and administration of the Grand Canyon.

The Slide Mountain, Tuck-Up Point, and Jensen Tank Units, located within the Grand Canyon National Monument, should be included in the enlarged park.

Senator BIBLE. They are not included in the Goldwater bill?

Mr. WALKER. No, sir; they are not. They are the three large areas at the top of the map.

Senator BIBLE. They are at the present time a part of the National Monument?

Mr. WALKER. That's right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. They are not included in the Goldwater bill?

Mr. WALKER. That's right.

Mr. STITT. These areas on this side are covered with piñon pine. There are some very significant archeological sites in them.

Senator BIBLE. Archeological sites of what nature? Did some of the other Indian tribes live there previously?

Mr. STITT. Yes. I don't know that there has been an archeological survey completed. We have been advised there are significant sites on those three areas.

Senator BIBLE. It is for that reason you feel they should be included within the Grand Canyon National Park?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir. It has been recommended by faculty members of the Arizona University and southern Utah State College and it has been indicated that these areas should be explored before any action is taken.

Senator BIBLE. Are they used as timber resources at the present time?

Mr. WALKER. No, sir, they are not. Basically they are at this point in time they are not used for much.

Mr. STITT. They are part of the Grand Canyon National Monument, and the visitation to them at the present time is light.

Senator BIBLE. At the present time they are part of the Grand Canyon National Monument?

Mr. STITT. That's right.

Senator BIBLE. What is on these sites?

Mr. STITT. There is piñon pine.

Senator BIBLE. Is it marginal pine?

Mr. STITT. Yes.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chairman, I think it is important that I point out at this time that in the master plan done 4 years ago it was conceived that these lands would be used for exchange for other land.

Senator BIBLE. You don't want to use them for exchange purposes,

you want to use them for the Grand Canyon Park. Is that it?

Mr. WALKER. That's right.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. WALKER. We also recommend inclusion in the enlarged park of the Tenderfoot Plateau area, located in the Grand Canyon National Monument, and the Topocoba area of the existing national park. These areas contain important bighorn sheep habitat and the beautiful but fragile course of Havasu Creek. That is one of the concerns the National Park Service has.

Under section 12 of S. 1296 portions of these areas would be transferred to the Havasupai Indians. Since any such transfer should be based upon careful study, we recommend that section 12 be deleted.

Senator BIBLE. In other words, you don't want it transferred to the Havasupai Indians.

Mr. WALKER. Not at this time, sir.

Together with the Department of Agriculture we plan to review the proposals for expanding the Havasupai Reservation. We have no objection to inclusion of a provision in S. 1296 directing the Secretary of the Interior to participate in such a review. We believe that any legislation utilizing park service lands to expand that reservation also should repeal the agricultural use rights of the Havasupai in Grand Canyon National Park, which they have pursuant to section 3 of the act of February 26, 1919.

Senator BIBLE. What use is made of section 12 at the present time?

Mr. CHAPMAN. These lands are primarily used for grazing purposes by the Havasupai Indians.

Senator BIBLE. What type of permits do they carry on them, how many cattle do they graze and how many sheep?

Mr. STITT. I don't have the exact number now, Mr. Chairman. They have grazing rights.

Senator BIBLE. They would continue to have those rights?

Mr. WALKER. That's right, under our proposed amendments they would.

Mr. STITT. It does not affect their right to graze these areas.

Senator BIBLE. Can you give me a range of the number of cattle and sheep that they have grazing rights for there at the present time?

Mr. WALKER. I am sorry, I don't have that figure. I would be happy to get it.

Mr. STITT. Perhaps 100 cattle, and there are horses that graze it. The number of horses on it at the present time is large.

Senator BIBLE. Even under the Goldwater bill, the property would be transferred in fee to the Indian tribe. Under your proposal they would continue to have their grazing rights for how long a period of time?

Mr. WALKER. At least until after we have conducted the study in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture.

Senator BIBLE. What is the length of their permit at the present time?

Mr. STITT. Indefinite, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. WALKER. We recommend that the Lake Mead backwater from Colorado River mile 238.5 west should remain part of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area in order to exclude this still water from the enlarged park. This is basically a water skiing and boating area now.

Mr. Chairman, the boundary changes I have described would expand the Grand Canyon National Park from 673,757 acres to 1,268,739 acres.

Section 4(a) of the bill would prohibit acquisition of land for the enlarged park through condemnation. This restriction would negate the condemnation authority now applying to those portions of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area that would be added to the park. Such authority is essential for proper protection of national parks, and this restriction should be deleted.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me about that, Lake Mead backwater that you say should be made a part of the Lake Mead National Park?

Mr. STITT. Mr. Chairman, the area we are speaking about is from mile 277 up to mile 238.5. There is flat water from mile 238.5 downstream. In addition, the area 300 feet in elevation above the lake is in the withdrawal area which Mr. Walker recommends remain in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. WALKER. Section 6 of S. 1296 would establish a Grand Canyon zone of influence to protect the scenic and ecological integrity of the Grand Canyon. This section should be deleted from the bill since authority for proper land management in the zone of influence area presently exists with the land management agencies which have responsibilities there. Those agencies presently are cooperating successfully to protect the canyon area.

Senator BIBLE. What's wrong with writing it into law? As I understand the Senator's philosophy, this was to give added protection. But it appears to me to be a buffer zone. What is wrong with that description?

Mr. WALKER. The term "zone of influence" is a new term to the National Park Service. Since the agencies with the responsibility of maintaining those areas have cooperated in a successful manner—

Senator BIBLE. We felt that many areas throughout your park system should have buffer zones by way of protecting the parks from adverse intrusions. What is your philosophy as to buffer zones? Are you for them or against them?

Mr. WALKER. For them on a case-by-case basis.

Senator BIBLE. This is one of these cases?

Mr. WALKER. It has been determined by us it is not, sir.

Senator BIBLE. As I understand the thrust of what you are saying, you are opposed to it because it is presently handled under interagency agreements, and since it is handled that way, you don't see any need of overemphasizing the procedure. Of course, bureaucrats change, they come and go, and I am sure that is what Senator Goldwater is trying to guard against. What he is trying to produce by this suggestion, so-called "zone of influence," is protection for the entire Grand Canyon. You seem to say we haven't any objection to protection for Grand Canyon, except we think it should be done by agreement between the agencies rather than written into the legislation.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir; I say that based on the rationale that I try to apply to what Senator Goldwater is alluding to. The zone of influence, as he indicated, is basically similar to a buffer zone. If it was a buffer zone, then we would be in a position to evaluate it from a much better position.

Senator BIBLE. A rose by any other name, or something of the kind, is an old saying, and if we struck out "zone of influence" and called it buffer zone, would you object?

Mr. WALKER. I can't say I would object, but I couldn't agree without knowing what the facts were.

Senator BIBLE. Well, it would be described in the bill by metes and bounds.

Mr. WALKER. I would be most amenable to looking at that as Director of the National Park Service.

Senator BIBLE. By looking at it, what are you going to do after that?

Mr. WALKER. I would have to think about it, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Incidentally, I am going to have to hand the gavel over to Senator Moss when you finish your testimony.

Mr. WALKER. Section 8(a) would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide financial assistance to Indian tribes for promotion of recreational uses in the Grand Canyon area. We believe that this authorization is not necessary because the Administration's Indian Financing Act, S. 1341, would provide the tribes with adequate financial assistance.

Wilderness would be designated in the expanded park pursuant to section 13 of the bill. That section is similar to the wilderness recommendation made by the President to the Congress on September 21, 1972. We intend to phase out motorized river running on the Colorado by December 31, 1976, in order to protect the river from damage.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure there will be questions on that particular section, that is over what stretch of the river?

Mr. WALKER. From Lee's Ferry down to mile 238.75, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You are gradually cutting down on the motorized river use at the present time?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir. We are down to 89,000 man-use-days at this time. That is a maximum impact from people who go down the river—we allow no more.

Mr. CHAPMAN. That is roughly from early May to the end of October.

Senator BIBLE. You are phasing it down to what?

Mr. CHAPMAN. By the beginning of the 1977 season, 55,000 use days.

Senator BIBLE. By the beginning of the season 1977. But you are going to permit motorized use there this season for how much?

Mr. CHAPMAN. We will continue the motorized use until the end of 1976. It will be phased down between now and the beginning of 1977.

Senator BIBLE. All right. I am sure Senator Moss will want to examine that. You may proceed.

Mr. WALKER. Consequently, 4,500 additional acres will qualify for wilderness designation, increasing the total potential wilderness additions to 90,656 acres. Amendatory language incorporating this revised wilderness proposal, and conforming section 13 to language recommended by this Department for all its wilderness proposals, is contained in the departmental report.

Section 7 of the act of February 26, 1919, permitting use of areas in the Grand Canyon National Park in connection with a Government reclamation project, is inconsistent with recommendation of lands in that park as wilderness. We have no objection to retention of section

7 of that act with respect to land now in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area added to the park, and the departmental report contains amendatory language for section 11 of S. 1296 incorporating that recommendation.

Mr. Chairman, we recommend other amendments to that bill which are set forth in our departmental report.

Land acquisition costs for the area that would be added to the Grand Canyon National Park by S. 1296, as revised by our proposal, are expected to total \$1,250,000. After an initial expenditure in the first year of \$139,000, operation and maintenance costs are expected to be about \$72,000 a year by the fifth year. Development costs over the 5-year period are expected to be \$804,000 for the added lands, based on June 1973 prices. Those funds will be used primarily for new staff quarters and access to those quarters.

Mr. Chairman, I would be pleased to answer any questions you or members of the subcommittee may have at this time.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the superintendent of Grand Canyon explain briefly the area we are talking about from Lee's Ferry down to the Grand Wash Cliffs.

Mr. STITT. Mr. Chairman, the area that is now the Grand Canyon National Park is this green area here. Also, an area here in the lower Kanab Canyon is administered by the Forest Service. The Grand Canyon National Monument consists of this yellow area and these three parcels shown in red. The darker green area here is Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and the portion that would be added to the park is this hatched area here, which begins 300 feet above high water and goes to the upper rim, as outlined over here.

Senator BIBLE. What becomes of the green area?

Mr. STITT. The green area would remain in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Senator BIBLE. Why do you arrive at that type of administrative settlement? I don't have the problem too well in mind. It looks to me as if you are splitting something between two administrations which should more properly be put in one or the other.

Mr. STITT. In the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, hunting and mining are permitted, but this portion would go in the Park.

Senator BIBLE. You are doing that for the purpose of having a pure national park, where you can't have grazing or mining or any uses that the National Park does not permit, is that true?

Mr. WALKER. That's right.

Mr. STITT. This portion down here is part of the National Monument and will be added to the Park. Under Senator Goldwater's proposal, this portion on the Coconino Plateau will be transferred to the Park. It is only 640 acres, which is now Forest Service land. As you can see, this road is right now at the boundary of the Park, and it needs the setback this addition will provide.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. I will turn the gravel over temporarily to Senator Moss.

Senator Moss [presiding]. Have you completed your statement?

Mr. WALKER. Yes.

Senator Moss. As I have indicated before, I am a cosponsor of S. 1296 and I therefore support the provisions of the bill. I note, however, your recommendations for modification and they certainly are

entitled to careful consideration. I am sure they will be considered carefully by the subcommittee.

I am particularly concerned with action to be taken on the river itself. Now, Senator Goldwater addressed himself in part to the river and pointed out there was some change in it, because of the dams above reducing the silt coming in. But Senator Goldwater said, on page 5 of his statement,

I would like to state emphatically that nothing, and I repeat nothing, in this bill will have any effect on the river trips or motors or anything pertaining to transportation on the Colorado River.

And further on he said,

The bill does not incorporate any current or proposed rules with respect to transportation on the river, either specifically or by implication, and, in fact, the river is expressly excluded in the Grand Canyon Wilderness Area. . . .

Now, is that your understanding of the wording of this bill?

Mr. WALKER. Yes.

Senator MOSS. What then is your position with respect to restrictions on transportation on the river?

Mr. WALKER. Senator MOSS, I feel it is in the best interest of the National Park Service, and eventually the American people, to curtail to a degree travel down the Colorado River by motorized boats. I had an opportunity to go down the river and I spent a portion of the time with engines on and a portion of the time with engines off. There is, of course, a difference in what one experiences. As Director of the National Park Service I must confess I have some concern in regard to safety relating to a float trip down the Colorado River, which in some cases could be dangerous. And I have not been able to come up with any conclusion.

The National Park Service, which has been studying this matter for many, many years, had public hearings with regard to it. I have talked to river runners and many of them are concerned—and rightly so. I am concerned for them. I realize they have a great deal invested in these float trips. My concern is to do the best for the people who visit the area.

Senator MOSS. That is the point—the opportunity for people to visit the area. And that is what I am getting at. I have no brief one way or the other for the outfitters. But I am concerned with the opportunity of other people to have the chance you had to go on the river. You went with your engine off, but it was still on the boat. If you are going to prohibit engines on that river, the only way they will go is by oars, and thus the numbers will be reduced. As a matter of fact, only the hardy and young will venture in there. We will eliminate children and older people, is that correct?

Mr. WALKER. I think you have a very valid point, sir. I was able to go down in the Park Service patrol boat.

I would like to have the regional director from that area, who has participated in many of these hearings, give a brief statement as to what his experience has been with regard to this. He is, in some respects, much more familiar with it than I am.

Senator MOSS. I have had conferences with the Park Service and I appreciate it. They came to my office 2 or 3 weeks ago when we had conversations about this, and I think, as a result of that, agreed that

the present number will be established pending a study that has been made. I would like to know, has the study been completed yet?

Mr. CHAPMAN. No, sir. The study is underway now. We are planning on a 3-year period to conduct it. Much of this goes back to the concern that Senator Goldwater expressed about beaches. This, combined with the sharp increase in use that has occurred in the last few years, raised questions in our minds as to what are going to be the long-term effects of increasing visitor use combined with possible changes relative to the ecology of the area. It is essential, we feel, to stabilize visitation during the period of time this research is conducted. We may find, as we conduct the study, that we may require a longer period or we may complete it in less than 3 years. We feel the research should be conducted at a time when use on the river is not increasing. This is a primary purpose for the stabilization goal of 55,000 man-use days.

Senator Moss. Are you going to stabilize the quota where it was last year during the lifetime of the study, or are you going to continue with this cutting back?

Mr. CHAPMAN. We will be cutting back by 1977 to 55,000 man-use days. In the 1974 season approaching now, there will be the same level of actual use that occurred in 1973. So the 1974 season will give us an opportunity for our first research effort with the same stabilized use existing in the previous year. We hope at the conclusion of each season to be able to evaluate the information and advise the river runner if there is going to have to be a change in the level of use for the succeeding season.

Senator Moss. Have you already set as a goal coming down to 55,000 without the study?

Mr. CHAPMAN. Yes, sir. That goes back to the time we had public hearings on the master plan. That was the point we the most rapid increase in the level of use began 2 years ago. We feel that we may be requiring a longer period of time to conduct the actual research, looking at both elements of the research, ecological as well as sociological.

Senator Moss. At the present time I understand 90 percent of all of the passengers travel on the large motorized rafts, is that correct?

Mr. CHAPMAN. I believe so.

Senator Moss. Consequently, if motors are eliminated, they will have to go to those propelled by oars.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Yes; they will have to change equipment.

Senator Moss. If they go to the smaller ones there is not only the safety factor which is quite obvious but don't they also run the risk of additional pollution, garbage and that sort of thing, that can't be carried through on the smaller rafts?

Mr. CHAPMAN. The equipment used today by the rafts would have to be modified. We don't feel that is necessarily an impossibility. We should also point out with regard to the safety factors, however, that as was brought out in the recent district court hearing in Salt Lake City, some of the injuries that are occurring to visitors are occurring from motor crafts. In those cases the injured had been people who had fallen from the rafts and had been struck by the propellers.

Senator Moss. You have to acknowledge that a motor raft has a propeller and if you come in contact with the propeller you are going to be injured. But the purpose is to be able to control that raft when it goes into the rapids. And these upsets we have on the river nearly

always occur when there is no power able to control the boat. This is a great concern.

Also, I am concerned particularly about the type of person that would be eliminated from this experience on the river, if he would have to go by a small boat with just oars. It certainly eliminates a large segment of our population, doesn't it?

Mr. CHAPMAN. From a philosophy standpoint of river use, compared to the various river systems the Grand Canyon would offer the ultimate as far as a river running experience is concerned—the matters of danger, and the extended period of time the entire experience would take. I think what we are trying to accomplish in the management of the Colorado River within Grand Canyon is to recognize this as part of experiencing it. Where a different level of experience might be desired there would be other segments of the Colorado and other rivers one could travel.

Senator Moss. I don't understand why you would say they could go on another segment of the river, and would necessarily be a substitute for going through the Grand Canyon. There are other segments of the river, and they are beautiful, but there is only one Grand Canyon. My feeling is that if we have a national park, it is for all of the people of this country. They all ought to have access to it. There has to be some regulation of course. I agree there has to be regulation, registration in and out, sanitary requirements, and it has to be policed so it is not damaged. But I am concerned about regulations without any congressional guidance. In S. 1296 there are rather pointed statements that the river is not to be included in the wilderness area. You are moving toward a wilderness type of control on the river by saying there will be no motors. Eliminating the motors will also increase the length of trips, won't it?

Mr. CHAPMAN. Yes, sir, it will.

Senator Moss. And consequently fewer people can have the experience, because they will have a longer time getting through and you cannot have excessive numbers in there all at the same time.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Of course it is possible to segment the trip. Either motor or oar raft parties could leave and other parties could pick up at those points. It is possible, in other words, to segment this kind of a trip.

Senator Moss. What effect will this have on the cost of a river trip by lengthening the time and having only oars? I am thinking about John Q. Citizen who wants to go down there.

Mr. CHAPMAN. We are told it is going to increase the cost of an already expensive trip.

Senator Moss. Do you have any figure on how much it would increase?

Mr. CHAPMAN. They are talking about an increase of 25 percent or more.

Mr. STITT. An average visitor day on the river costs approximately \$40, and using oars adds days to the trip.

Mr. WALKER. Senator, when I first was appointed Director of the National Park Service and this subject came up, the thing that hit me was that there had been no study. I asked what impact the motor was having on the river itself, and no one really knew. This is the impact that the National Park Service is attempting to determine. I would

hate to be in a position 5 years from now when that study is done, to find out there are serious ecological problems with the river that we had allowed to develop. I am glad we are addressing ourselves to this problem, if in fact there is damage being done, because we will be in a position by the time this study is completed to at least have done something to anticipate its results.

Senator Moss. You have said there is no evidence of ecological damage of which you are aware now on the river and yet administratively you have started to turn the numbers down and you have already set a phase out period for the motors on the river before you have any evidence of ecological damage.

My point is, why don't you just maintain the status quo and complete your study. Then, based on what the study shows determine whether you must come down in numbers and whether indeed it is feasible to eliminate all motors on the river.

Mr. WALKER. The point I am trying to make is that the National Park Service itself has not made any studies of that nature. There have been people who have gone into the park and have indicated to us that there is damage being done. That is why we are moving forward now with the study, to determine if in fact there is damage being done.

Senator Moss. You don't yet have any finding though on what the impact is on the river, or of the numbers that used it last year?

Mr. CHAPMAN. That's right. Because when we make the statement that there is no damage being done today, that is on the basis of the physical appearance now as opposed to the things that may have occurred that we are totally unaware of.

Senator Moss. Well, how much change is there in the shoreline because of the lessening of the silt coming into the Grand Canyon stretch?

Mr. CHAPMAN. One of the things that study would do would be to better map the area on a continuing basis for comparison purposes, to show the changes occurring in the beaches. As an example, in the interval between the trip we made in there in October last year, and the trip at the end of May this year, it was possible to look at a number of those beaches and see changes in the configuration. There was evidence enough in one's personal experience to see changes. Aerial photography for mapping these beaches is going to be an important part of this study.

Senator Moss. Do you have any figures on the age groups of the people who were using the river? Has there been any marked change in that in the last few years?

Mr. CHAPMAN. The research going on today is looking into this particular factor.

Mr. STITT. There is evidence at this time of a significant change in age groups.

Senator Moss. My observation is that there are so many more people now who have reached retirement and have a little leisure time and some of the places they are going to a lot are the rivers, for an outdoor experience they have never had a chance to have before. They are the type of people that might be eliminated if you have them do an oar trip down the canyon. That is the reason I ask that. With elderly people it could be a dangerous experience going down the river with oars.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Grand Canyon is a part of a total system, and we are finding in the management of national parks today that we have to

think in terms of that total system. In other words, as we are getting heavy use in an area, such as Yellowstone, we may try to encourage the individual who goes there for a camping experience to go to other recreation areas for other experiences. By the same token this could be done at Grand Canyon.

With the increasing pressures of youth today, we have to be able to make better use of the area. Not to the extent of an increasing—

Senator Moss. I certainly have no quarrel about protecting the environmental values of the river. The Grand Canyon is the great and beautiful gorge. I am concerned that we seem to be encouraging severe reduction, when the time is growing for people to have the park experience. I think the advantage of motors is that you use them not only when needed, but also you can turn them off if not needed and if you have a current. Also, you can make the trip through there a day or two faster, so the experience can be extended to more people to go in there.

Is the objection to the motors largely just noise, is that the principal objection?

Mr. CHAPMAN. Noise is certainly a factor in it.

Senator Moss. The present generation of outboard motors is much quieter now.

Mr. CHAPMAN. They are. But I have to admit that in the sections of the river where we had them off, there was a marked change.

Senator Moss. I would hate to be in some of those rapids without motors in position.

Well, I am quite concerned. I have one more question. The chairman has now returned.

Why have you decided to go ahead administratively doing this rather than having it heard and decide here in the legislation before us with regard to eliminating the motors on the river?

Mr. WALKER. Sir, that is Senator Goldwater's bill and we had no input into it.

Senator Moss. I think what his testimony here says is that this is not restrictive on the river and, therefore, in effect, it ought to be what it has been to date, a place where people can go for outdoor recreation experience and travel down there. It seems to me that already the Park Service has started to regulate and cut this down without evidence that this is needed in order to protect the area.

Mr. STITT. Senator, I would like to say, so there is not any misunderstanding, that the 89,000 visitor use days now permitted on the river is the same amount as last year. It is a freeze at that level, and there is no decrease. The idea is to hold it at that level so we can get adequate information to determine where the visitor level should be.

Senator Moss. Can we be assured that it will be 89,000 next year if the study is not completed?

Mr. STITT. Yes, Mr. Chapman just said we will be at the 89,000 level in 1974.

Senator Moss. That clears that up, now if we can just get a good study on the motors. There is a tight line to walk between excluding people because of protection and trying to encourage people to see our outdoor wonderland. I don't suppose anybody is more thrilled than I am to see the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone and canyon lands and all of these parks. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE [presiding]. Thank you, Senator Moss, for presiding while I was on the floor. I want to develop one or two questions.

I know that Senator Moss undoubtedly has some interest in this particular question. Now, my understanding is that the proposed boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park will extend to the headwaters of Lake Mead, is that correct?

Mr. WALKER. That's right.

Senator BIBLE. Would the inclusion of these lands in the Grand Canyon National Park in any way prevent the Bureau of Reclamation from storing the irrigation and power water of Lake Mead within the National Park? That question is prompted by the recent declared encroachment of Lake Powell power waters within the boundaries of Rainbow National Monument. I don't know what the status of the court case is.

Senator MOSS. It is still in the circuit court. There has been no ruling in the circuit court. There has been no decision.

Senator BIBLE. It is under advisement there?

Senator MOSS. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Waiting for a decision?

Senator MOSS. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. What effect, if any, does the creation of this Grand Canyon National Park have on the storing limitation of power water in Lake Mead?

Mr. CHAPMAN. We recommend that the waters of Lake Mead be eliminated from inclusion in Grand Canyon National Park. Also, the Department has no objection to section 7 of the act of February 26, 1919, with respect to the land now within Lake Mead Recreation Area. We would not be changing that provision of the Government's reclamation authority with respect to those lands.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. I have no further questions of you gentlemen, but I suggest, Mr. Walker, you allow one or both of your Park Service people to remain for the course of the hearing in case other questions develop as we go along, whoever really knows the area best.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would be most happy to do so.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Thomas C. Nelson, Deputy Chief, National Forest System.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS C. NELSON, DEPUTY CHIEF, NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM, FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. NELSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. We apologize that the report of the Department of Agriculture has not yet reached the committee. We expect our report will reach you today. My testimony this morning has been cleared by the Office of Management and Budget, and I do speak for the Department.

Senator BIBLE. All right, proceed.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for this opportunity to participate in your consideration of S. 1296, a bill to enlarge the Grand Canyon National Park.

The Department of Agriculture has major interests and responsibilities in areas adjacent to the proposed enlarged Grand Canyon

National Park. As shown on the map before you, national forest lands are located both to the north and south of the park. We have worked closely with the National Park Service to insure that management of national forest lands balance with overall objectives in the area and specifically provide for the protection and interpretation of the Grand Canyon.

We agree with S. 1296's objective to provide further protection and interpretation of the Grand Canyon. We believe this objective and efficient administration can be accomplished through certain boundary modifications. Several of the proposed additions to the national park are at present part of the national forest.

The Coconino Plateau addition contains 640 acres. These lands are adjacent to the national park Rim Drive and serve primarily as a scenic backdrop to the national park road. We agree that these lands should be added to the national park.

Senator BIBLE. At the present time they are in the jurisdiction of the courts?

Mr. NELSON. This is correct.

The Lower Kanab Canyon addition contains 36,280 acres. This addition contains the Sand Rocks area and lower Kanab Creek. That Sand Rocks area is below the North Rim of the Grand Canyon and can be considered a part of the Grand Canyon itself. Lower Kanab Creek is a deep rough canyon which descends into the Grand Canyon. Both areas have been used to a limited extent for backcountry hunting, but their primary value is for management as an integral part of the Grand Canyon. We support their addition to the national park.

Although we support the enlargement of the Grand Canyon National Park, we strongly urge that sections 6 and 12 of S. 1296 not be enacted. Section 6 of the bill would authorize the establishment of a Grand Canyon zone of influence. This zone would be an additional area outside the national park subject to separate regulation by the Secretary of the Interior.

The national forest lands in the Grand Canyon area are currently being managed to enhance the features of the adjacent park lands while also providing other resource uses and activities of value to the public. We view the addition of another level of administration, as proposed in the zone of influence, as undesirable and unnecessary to accomplish the objectives of the bill and to meet overall national objectives for the area.

Section 12 of the bill would establish a greatly enlarged Havasupai Indian Reservation. The major portion of this enlargement would come from lands now administered as part of the national forest. The Indian claim and public values associated with this area need detailed study. The national forest lands proposed for inclusion in the reservation are presently used by both the Indians and the general public. Primary uses are for livestock grazing and hunting.

Senator BIBLE. How many acres are there in the land that will be taken from the Forest Service and given to the Havasupai Indian Reservation?

Mr. NELSON. Approximately 100,000 acres, according to the bill; 45,500 acres on Long Mesa, and about 59,200 acres that are east of the east rim of Cataract Canyon.

Senator BIBLE. Section 12 of the bill, is that the area delineated in yellow?

Mr. NELSON. I believe so.

Senator BIBLE. Is all of that proposed for turning over to the Havasupai Indians under Senator Goldwater's bill?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir; plus 69,000 additional acres.

Senator BIBLE. Where is that additional acreage?

Mr. NELSON. Up in the crosshatched area.

Senator BIBLE. What do you distinguish between the crosshatched and the yellow?

Mr. NELSON. The yellow is national forest land.

Senator BIBLE. What is the crosshatched land?

Mr. STITT. This part is in the national monument and this part is in the park.

Senator BIBLE. Part is Forest Service land and part monument and part park?

Mr. NELSON. Yes. I believe the Senator spoke to a reduction in that acreage, 24,000, and our figures indicate this is about 19,500 acres.

Senator BIBLE. The permits for grazing are procured from the Forest Service?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir; there are two permits involved. One permit is the so-called Drank Tank allotment, a permit for 170 head of cattle, held by the Globe Development Co.

Senator BIBLE. The permit is for how many cattle?

Mr. NELSON. One hundred seventy head of cattle.

Senator BIBLE. One hundred seventy.

Mr. NELSON. That's right.

Senator BIBLE. And that permit runs out in 1975?

Mr. NELSON. Yes. And the second permit is for the Havasupai Indians, a 10-year permit, that expires in 1975, at the present time there are 138 cattle and 63 horses on this permit. It does include national park land here.

Senator BIBLE. Do the Havasupai Indians have other grazing rights? Some witness said that they have grazing rights there in perpetuity, forever.

Mr. NELSON. That I wouldn't know.

Senator BIBLE. We will ask the Havasupai later. They are the proper witnesses, I believe. You may proceed.

Mr. NELSON. The Indian Claims Commission awarded \$1,240,000 to the Havasupai Tribe in 1969 as final settlement of their claim. The administration plans to study the new Indian claim and the uses and values of this area and present its recommendations at a later time.

This concludes my testimony on S. 1296 as it affects the Department of Agriculture. On other major provisions of the bill, this Department defers to the Department of the Interior. I will be happy to answer questions you may have.

Senator BIBLE. The administration plans to study the new Indian claim. What do you mean by the new Indian claim? Do you mean additional land?

Mr. NELSON. The request here for additional land.

Senator BIBLE. That is what you mean by claim? How long is it going to take you to study that and make a recommendation?

Mr. NELSON. Based on experience with studies of this nature that we have had for wilderness and the like, we would probably take about two seasons to complete a study of this nature. We have a fair

amount of information on this, but we do not have mineral information on this that is sufficient for an analysis of this type.

Senator BIBLE. I don't want to see bureaucracy dragging its feet. Of course you pattern yourself after the Congress, when you can't come up with a solution, you are going to study it. We have more studies going on in the Congress than anything else, so I can't be too critical. I would hope we come to a conclusion more rapidly than that. I think the thrust of what you are saying is that you are objecting to the zone of influence and you don't want to take Forest Service land and turn it over to the Havasupai Indians. That is the thrust of what you are saying, sir.

Mr. NELSON. I will agree with the first thrust, sir. The second thrust is we don't feel at this time there has been an analysis of the situation—

Senator BIBLE. That is the one you will want to study for two seasons?

Mr. NELSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Mr. Erwin Kulosa, forester, Federal Timber Purchasers Association.

STATEMENT OF ERWIN KULOSA, FORESTER, FEDERAL TIMBER PURCHASERS ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. KULOSA. I am Erwin Kulosa, manager of southwestern forest resource affairs for Federal Timber Purchasers Association in Albuquerque, N. Mex. Our members manufacture most of the lumber produced in the Southwestern States.

Senator BIBLE. How many members do you have within your association?

Mr. KULOSA. Twenty-six.

Our interest in S. 1296 centers upon subsections A and B, section 6, which would grant authority to the Secretary of Interior to establish a zone of influence on adjacent Federal lands. The purpose of the section is to protect the part from certain activities which may have an adverse influence upon it.

We view section 6 with great concern for several reasons:

It establishes an undesirable precedent. Section 6 established a zone of influence of indeterminate extent on other Federal lands to protect against certain activities which may have an adverse influence on the Grand Canyon National Park. The authority extended by this section of the bill would allow the Secretary of the Interior to override the administrative duties required of other agencies to an undetermined extent. In effect, it places park administration above administration for all other goods and services flowing from Federal lands. It is reasonable that the use of adjacent Federal lands be compatible with park purposes, but it is not reasonable that they be subservient.

We are aware of a growing movement to put buffers around certain lands devoted to a single use. Many national parks and monuments were carved from the national forests with boundaries set at a point that provided them with their own buffer. However, these buffers always seem to be at the expense of land devoted to a multiplicity of uses. In these days of growing shortages, more than ever, it is highly question-

able for the productive capacity of any land to be diminished in favor of only one use.

Not only do we feel this is undesirable for the Kaibab National Forest and the State of Arizona, but for the entire United States.

Millions of acres of other Federal lands adjoin most of the 120 national parks and monuments in the United States. If similar legislation is extended to just a few of these parks, a significant acreage could be affected with a substantial impact upon the well-being of local communities, the State and the Nation.

It could be used to limit timber management. Subsection A permits the "disturbance of vegetation" for several purposes, but omits timber harvest and timber-related management. Subsection B could frustrate timber harvest through the need for joint agreement on the development of new roads. Overzealous application of these subsections could eliminate the entire timber industry on the Kaibab National Forest on which 4,000 people are dependent. Inasmuch as 82 percent of the Kaibab National Forest has already been developed and cutover without any measurable adverse effect, it is hardly appropriate to prohibit timber harvest now. These subsections also prohibit fire protection measures, water development, erosion control, campground development, and several other lawful and highly beneficial uses of this national forest. Overall, this section could overturn the precise purposes for which national forests were established.

It is unnecessary. We are not aware of any circumstance on Federal land adjoining the Grand Canyon National Park and Monument that warrants this action. If any abuse were to inadvertently occur, we have no doubt that prompt corrective measures would be taken by the administering agency. We are especially familiar with the adjacent 1,711,510-acre Kaibab National Forest. The concern demonstrated by Forest Service officials for the public and the proximity of park land is best exemplified by the 31-mile approach across national forest land to the north rim of the Grand Canyon. The highway from Jacob Lake south to the park boundary passes through land managed for multiple use by the Forest Service since 1893. Yet the beauty of this portion of the highway surpasses that portion which is in the park. Judicious thinning and attention to scenic beauty by the Forest Service has enhanced the esthetics of this road well above the monotonous coniferous corridors allowed to develop from non-management of the park land. We are distressed to think that the national forest might be allowed to lapse into the same unmanaged status in a Department of the Interior zone of influence.

We feel full multiple-use management benefits nearly every segment of the American public. We are confident the Forest Service is best able to administer land already under its jurisdiction and the land just described.

Senator BIBLE. How many acres do you calculate are involved in the Goldwater bill within the Interior zone of influence?

Mr. KULOSA. That is entirely open to question. We have no idea how much land might be involved. It might be as much as the entire Colorado River watershed.

Senator BIBLE. Are you opposed to buffer zones if they are set out and defined?

Mr. KULOSA. First of all we feel, Mr. Chairman, the buffer zones

were generally taken into account when the park boundaries were drawn.

Senator BIBLE. Sometimes they are and sometimes they are not. The real philosophy I know of a buffer zone, is to give protection to the parks which are created. Sometimes the parks are developed right up to the very boundary line, and you get adverse encroachments right up to that same borderline. I would think parks are entitled to some protection. We have never been able to come up with a complete and correct and satisfactory answer to it. Gettysburg, not too far from here, is a good example of encroachment, and adverse use goes right up to the borderline. I don't know how you come to grips with it. I am wondering if you have any idea what the range of a buffer zone should be in this area. I don't think it has to be too large or too broad. How much timber do you think would be involved to create a buffer zone, do you have any idea?

Mr. KULOSA. We just don't know. It could include the entire forest and maybe that is not what is envisioned. If it were immediately adjacent to the rim—

Senator BIBLE. I am going to have to visit with my good friend Senator Goldwater and see just what this zone of influence is he plans. We will take a look at it.

Thank you very much for your testimony.

Without objection, a press release of Senator Clifford Case will be made a part of the record at this point.

[The press release of Senator Case follows:]

Senator Clifford P. Case said today there is no justification for exposing any part of the Grand Canyon to commercial exploitation.

The Senator made the statement in testimony prepared for delivery before a Senate Interior Subcommittee considering legislation to expand the size of the Grand Canyon National Park.

Senator Case introduced a bill yesterday that would include all of the Grand Canyon, except for those parts that are included in Indian reservations, in the National Park.

Text of the Senator's statement follows:

My purpose today is to call to the committee's attention a bill I introduced just yesterday to expand the size of the present Grand Canyon National Park so that all of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, except those parts that are included in Indian Reservations, will be located within the national park.

My bill is similar to legislation I have introduced in each Congress for the past six years.

Beginning at Lee's Ferry, the Canyon extends 280 miles downstream to the Grand Wash Cliffs. There is no interruption of the Canyon's continuity, no mile of it that can be described without superlatives, no justification for exposing any part of it to commercial exploitation. From end to end, the whole of Grand Canyon is an irreplaceable scenic, scientific and recreational resource.

Less than one third of the Grand Canyon now is included within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park. Even the two adjacent national monuments, combined with the park, include less than half of the canyon.

Administration of the canyon is now divided among five units of the National Park System, a National Forest, the Bureau of Land Management, three Indian reservations, and the State of Arizona.

My bill would protect the important side canyons and plateau areas as well as the main gorge and would permit the whole Canyon to be managed on a systematic and coordinated basis.

Specifically, my bill includes the following:

- (1) The main stream of the Colorado River as it flows through the Canyon—including all potential dam sites in Marble Gorge and the Low Granite Gorge—from Lees Ferry to Grand Wash Cliffs;
- (2) The major side canyons: Kanab, Navasu, Whitmore, and Parashant;
- (3) The significant sections of the north rim plateaus; Kaibab, Uinkarets, and Shivwits;

(4) Toroweap Valley, one of the most remarkable approaches to the Canyon rim, in an area of scientifically interesting volcanic remnants.

One of the most difficult problems associated with protecting the Grand Canyon has been to protect the rights of three Indian nations that have reservations in the area. These Indian tribes have problems that I believe must be dealt with in separate legislation but some aspects of these problems are so intertwined with the Canyon that they have to be dealt with in this bill.

My bill provides that no lands of the Havasupai, Hualapai, or Navajo tribes will be taken for the expanded park. In addition, it directs the Secretary of the Interior to encourage planning, establishment, and use of tribal parks by these tribes in a manner that will provide protection for these lands consistent with their national park quality and their relation to the Grand Canyon.

The Secretary is authorized to enter the agreements with appropriate tribal authorities for the benefit of the tribe, provided that the tribe has adopted a management plan which insures that the park will be protected and that the area will be closed to commercial enterprises, except as needed for park purposes.

For the further protection of the Canyon, my bill directs the Federal Aviation Agency, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency, to issue regulations which will prohibit the operation of aircraft below the rim of the Canyon except for emergencies and proper management of the park. The regulations also would limit and control the use of aircraft in the airspace over the Canyon.

In addition, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to issue regulations for the use of watercraft on the Colorado River from Lees Ferry to Grand Wash Cliffs. These regulations would prohibit the use of motorized watercraft on the River after December 31, 1974, except for emergencies and proper park management.

Since much of the area to be included in the Grand Canyon National Park under my bill is wild, my bill proposes designation of most of the area as Wilderness to provide an additional measure of protection for it.

Other legislation has been introduced proposing additions to the Grand Canyon Park similar to those included in my bill. The principal difference is that my bill would not exclude any of the areas currently under federal control from the park of national monuments.

I believe that is an important point because, as I said at the beginning of my remarks, I believe there is no justification for exposing any part of the Canyon to commercial exploitation.

We must, I believe, keep faith with President Theodore Roosevelt who, during a visit to the Grand Canyon on May 6, 1903, said:

"Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it."

Senator BIBLE. Our next witnesses are Mrs. Louise Benson, Sterling Mahone and Royal Marks, Esq.

STATEMENTS OF STERLING MAHONE, LOUISE BENSON, AND ROYAL MARKS, ESQ., HUALAPAI INDIAN RESERVATION, PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZ.

Mr. MAHONE. Thank you very much.

On behalf of the Hualapai Tribal Council, of which I am vice chairman, I would like to submit the following statement of views concerning S. 1296, which proposes to enlarge the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona. For the reasons set forth below, the Hualapai Tribal Council must oppose S. 1296 unless three important amendments are made.

Section 3(a) contains the first unacceptable provision. Pursuant to section 3(a), all of the land opposite the Hualapai Reservation on the north side of the Colorado River would be added to the Grand Canyon National Park. The inclusion of this land in the national park effectively eliminates for all time the development of the proposed Hualapai Dam at the Bridge Canyon Dam site. As a practical matter, it is virtually impossible to obtain congressional or administrative author-

ity for a reservoir which affects land already set aside as a national park.

This bill's effective elimination of the Bridge Canyon Dam site has at least two serious and undesirable consequences. First, it precludes the construction of the Hualapai Dam at a time when the State of Arizona desperately needs additional clean and efficient sources of electrical power.

Second, it destroys one of the Hualapai tribe's principal resources for economic development. The Arizona Power Authority and the Hualapai Tribe have entered into an agreement under which the authority has been granted the exclusive right to occupy and use tribal lands for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining the Hualapai Dam. The Arizona Power Authority has agreed to market the power produced by the project for the mutual and equal benefit of the authority and the tribe. Pursuant to this arrangement, the tribe would receive approximately \$1 million in annual revenues from the sale of power created by the Hualapai Dam.

Furthermore, the construction and operation of the Hualapai Dam would completely eliminate the Hualapai Tribe's unemployment problem. This is no minor consideration for a tribe, like ours, whose unemployment rate approaches the staggering figure of 50 percent.

To deny the Hualapai Tribe the opportunity to develop this valuable resource contravenes, in effect, the policy of Indian self-determination promulgated by President Nixon and his Secretary of the Interior, Rogers Morton. The present administration has emphasized that one of the paths to self-determination is the development of a tribe's economic resources. But S. 1296 denies to the Hualapai Tribe this opportunity by rendering valueless its principal remaining resource.

Section 3(a) also contains the second objectionable feature of S. 1296. The map referred to in this section establishes the south bank of the Colorado River as a boundary of the national park in the area where the Hualapai Reservation borders on the river.

Taken at face value, the effect of this provision is to take land from the Hualapai Reservation, which presently extends to the middle of the Colorado River. The Executive order of January 4, 1883, which created the Hualapai Reservation, contained no language limiting the Hualapai Tribe's interest in the bed of the Colorado River, and, therefore, the boundary of the reservation is the middle of the river rather than its south bank.

This alteration of the boundary of the Hualapai Reservation directly contravenes section 5 of S. 1296, which provides that "notwithstanding any other provision of this act no land or interest in land, which is held in trust for any Indian tribe or nation, may be transferred to the United States under this act or for purposes of this act except with the concurrence of such Indian tribe." Section 3(a) imposes on the Hualapai Tribe without its consent a cession of its interest in the bed of the Colorado River.

The map referred to in section 3(a) does contain a notation that the establishment of the south bank of the Colorado River as a boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park requires "the concurrence of the Hualapai Nation." But the import of this proviso is unclear. Why does the map purport to make the south bank the boundary when, as I shall point out later, the Hualapai Tribe has gone on record as op-

posing any cession of its interest in the bed of the Colorado River? At the very least section 3(a), and the map it refers to, must be clarified to make sure that it conforms to the explicit requirements of section 5.

The third objectionable feature of S. 1296 is contained in section 8(c), which provides that—

The Hualapai Tribe shall have the exclusive right to develop the shoreline within the reservation, except that no such development may occur within 1 mile back from the south bank of the Colorado River without the written approval of the Secretary.

This provision imposes a severe restriction on the Hualapai Tribe's use of a portion of its land. At the present time the tribe can, without obtaining the Secretary's approval, engage in a number of activities relating to the use of the 1-mile strip of land next to the south bank of the Colorado River. For example, the Hualapai Tribal Constitution empowers the tribe to enter into agreements to lease tribal land up to 10 years, without obtaining the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

More important, this restriction on the tribe's use of a portion of its land may well amount to a taking for which the tribe would be entitled to compensation under the fifth amendment. Government action which significantly impairs an owner's use of his land constitutes a partial taking of the land for which the Government must make just compensation.

In closing, I would like to emphasize the Hualapai Tribe's commitment to the preservation of the natural beauties of the Grand Canyon. Long before it became popular the Hualapai Tribe was concerned about protecting the environment. But in completely eliminating the Hualapai Tribe's chance to develop its principal economic resource, S. 1296 goes too far.

The views I have expressed have received a broad range of support. At this time I would like to offer for the record a copy of Resolution No. 12-73, dated April 7, 1973, in which the Hualapai Tribal Council supported the positions I have taken. The Intertribal Council of Arizona recently passed a resolution, copies of which will be forwarded to the committee when they become available, endorsing the views expressed above. The Hualapai Tribe's attorney, Royal Marks, has also been authorized by the Honorable Jack Williams, Governor of Arizona, to reaffirm a statement made by the Governor on May 14, 1971, in which he emphatically supported the development of the Hualapai Dam.

[The resolution referred to above follows:]

RESOLUTION NO. 12-73
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
HUALAPAI TRIBE OF THE HUALAPAI RESERVATION
(A FEDERALLY CHARTERED INDIAN CORPORATION)
Peach Springs, Arizona

- WHEREAS, there has been introduced in the 93rd Congress, First Session, Bills Nos. S.1296 and H.R. 5900, which bills would propose to enlarge the Grand Canyon National Park; and
- WHEREAS, the bills as introduced would include lands on the North side of the Colorado River opposite the Hualapai Indian Reservation within the National Park; and
- WHEREAS, by the inclusion of said lands in the National Park, it would be next to impossible to ever develop the Bridge Canyon Dam site and build Hualapai Dam which Dam is so necessary in view of the national energy crisis; and
- WHEREAS, the Dam site at Bridge Canyon, most of which is on the Hualapai Reservation, is the main resource that the Hualapai Tribe has for development and major income; and
- WHEREAS, the bills as now introduced would place a limitation upon the Tribe's right to engage in development within a one-mile strip on the Hualapai side of the Reservation without the written approval of the Secretary; and
- WHEREAS, the bills as now introduced propose to establish a new boundary of the Hualapai Reservation, making the said boundary on the South Bank of the Colorado River;
- NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Hualapai Tribal Council in meeting assembled this 7th day of April, 1973, that it joins with the Havasupai Tribe in opposing bills No. S. 1296 and H.R. 5900 unless said bills are amended to eliminate those lands on the North Side of the Colorado River so that it would be possible in the future for the building of Hualapai Dam, and eliminate that provision in Section 8 (c) which places a limitation on the right of the Hualapai Tribe to develop the shoreline within the Reservation within one mile from the Colorado River without the written approval of the Secretary; and eliminate that proposal to make the boundary of the Hualapai Reservation the South Bank of the Colorado River Bed; and

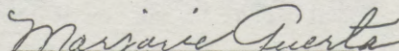
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, to Senator Barry Goldwater and to the rest of the Arizona Congressional delegation, and to those Committees of Congress who may be considering the said legislation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that representatives of the Hualapai Tribe and/or the Tribal Attorneys, Royal D. Marks and Arthur Lazarus, Jr., are authorized to appear and testify before Congressional Committees who may be considering said legislation.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, the undersigned, as Secretary of the Hualapai Tribal Council hereby certify that the Hualapai Tribal Council of the Hualapai Tribe is composed of nine (9) members, of whom six (6) constituting a quorum were present at a Regular Meeting this 7th day of April, 1973; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the affirmative vote of 6 members.

CORPORATE SEAL:


Marjorie Querta, Secretary
Hualapai Tribal Council

Mr. MAHONE. In addition to my statement we have other organizations, the Mojave County Board of Supervisors will support our request opposing this bill. It will be submitted to this committee later. And also the National Congress of American Indians and also the Arizona Intertribal Council, State of Arizona.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your attention and for giving me this opportunity to make this statement.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement, Mr. Mahone. The resolution which you referred to will be made a part of the record.

[The additional resolution submitted by Mr. Mahone follows:]

RESOLUTION NO. 1-73
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
HAVASUPAI TRIBE OF THE HAVASUPAI RESERVATION
(A FEDERALLY-CHARTERED INDIAN CORPORATION)
SUPAI, ARIZONA

- WHEREAS, the Havasupai people's historic occupancy of some three million acres of the western portion of Arizona's present Coconino County is widely established, and
- WHEREAS, the Havasupai people were in 1882 reduced to a state of near landlessness by their restriction to a 518-acre reservation, and
- WHEREAS, places sacred to the Havasupai people remain on lands now held by others, and
- WHEREAS, the Havasupai people require some restoration of their ancestral lands to support themselves, and
- WHEREAS, the Havasupai Tribe has negotiated for 55 years to regain some usable lands from its traditional holdings, and
- WHEREAS, the Havasupai Tribe was in 1943 all but promised return of repossessed railroad indemnity-grant lands and federal permit lands, and
- WHEREAS, the Havasupai Tribe is again engaged in negotiations with the federal government for restoration of former tribal areas presently reserved by the government for tribal use,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Havasupai Tribal Council and people request the return of all Havasupai allotments and permit areas presently under U.S. Park Service and U. S. Forest Service control, including the 160-acre Havasupai residency area at Grand Canyon; the return of the 1866 Atlantic & Pacific Railroad indemnity-grant lands; and the return of Havasu campground to the Havasupai Tribe as part of the Havasupai Reservation. This resolution expresses the true wishes of the Havasupai Tribal Council and people and supersedes any prior resolutions regarding restoration of former tribal lands.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Havasupai Tribal Council and people urgently request public support in the form of resolutions or statements urging return of the above lands to the Havasupai Tribe.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, the undersigned, as Chairman of the Havasupai Tribal Council do hereby certify that the Tribal Council of the Havasupai Tribe is composed of seven (7) members, of whom 7, constituting a quorum, were present at a Special meeting held this 25th day of January 1973; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the affirmative vote of 7 for to 0 against; pursuant to the Constitution and By-laws approved March 27, 1939 and amended July 22, 1967, June 18, 1968 and September 23, 1972.

Oscar Daza
Chairman, Havasupai Tribal Council

ATTEST:

Rud Watahon
Secretary, Havasupai Tribal Council

Senator BIBLE. Mrs. Benson.

Mrs. BENSON. Mr. Chairman, my name is Louise Benson. At this time I would like to offer Resolution 12-73, dated April 7, 1973, in which the tribal council supported the position Vice Chairman Mahone has taken.

I would like to point out that the Intertribal Council of Arizona recently passed a resolution endorsing the views expressed today. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, Mrs. Benson, they have already been included in the hearing record.

Mr. Marks, do you have anything else to add?

Mr. MARKS. Mr. Chairman, as indicated in Mr. Mahone's statement, Hon. Jack Williams, in discussing this matter with me, renewed the statement he made some 2 years ago, May 14, 1971, at the time that the National Park Service's master plan and wilderness proposal was being considered, and this statement was given in Phoenix, Ariz., and we have prepared for the record this statement he has made and he authorized me to reaffirm this statement. May I read a part of it for you? This becomes important because of the statement Mr. Mahone has made.

Before doing so I would like to on behalf of the Hualapai Tribe to thank Mr. Goldwater for the fine cooperation they gave us in trying to work out some of these problems that still exist in the bill. I still think there are possibilities of working further with regard to some of these amendments, particularly in the one about the south bank. They have already by their resolution indicated they don't concur with that.

Reading just a portion of the Governor's statement:

Tourists visiting the Grand Canyon National Park provide an important source of revenue to the State of Arizona. However, the proposed boundary expansion would not improve the ability of the Park Service to handle more visitors. The boundary expansion is, therefore, not of apparent benefit to either the State or the region in terms of improving tourist facilities or the "viewing experience." It appears, instead that the proposed expansion of the Park's boundaries could have an adverse effect on both the economy and the ecology of the State and of the region. Most important aspects of this are the possible economic environmental impacts of precluding the construction of hydro electric dams.

Particularly on the matter of the dam, the point is this, that the Hualapai project will have great potential benefit not only to the State but also to the tribe.

The south side of the dam and reservoir are located on the Hualapai Reservation. The State of Arizona has entered into an agreement with the tribe for exclusive right to use tribal lands for the purpose of constructing and operating and maintaining the project. The Authority has agreed to market the power and energy of the project for the mutual and equal benefit of the Authority and the tribe.

Electric energy generated at the project would reduce the amount of electric energy that would otherwise have to be generated at Fossil Fall or nuclear plants.

Senator BIBLE. I hate to interrupt you, but that signal indicates this is the last call for a vote.

I am delighted that you have been here.

We stand in recess until 1:30 p.m. There may be those of you in the Washington area who wish to file written statements. It is my intention this afternoon to start out with those outside of the Washington

area. Our first witness will be representatives of the Havasupai Tribe of Indians.

[The prepared statement of Governor Williams of Arizona follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GOV. JACK WILLIAMS OF ARIZONA

The opportunity to present at these hearings the position of the State of Arizona on the master plan and wilderness proposals of the National Park Service for Grand Canyon National Park is greatly appreciated. While the master plan and wilderness proposals are presented separately, the wilderness proposal is, in fact, an integral part of the proposed master plan. I find it impossible to comment on the former without, in fact, commenting on the latter; hence, in the interests of efficiency and rationality, I will comment on both proposals together in this statement and ask that it be made a part of the record of both the May 14 and May 15 hearings. I trust that this will be satisfactory.

The "master plan" as currently written is perhaps its own worst enemy. This is best illustrated by reference to statements made in the plan. It is stated on page 2 that the Grand Canyon is a great sight which every American should see, and certainly that is true. But the plan does not increase viewing access to Canyon lands. Congestion will be relieved by improving and making better use of the existing key overlook areas. The current park boundaries encompass much more than that proposed to be readily accessible to tourists.

Tourists visiting the Grand Canyon National Park provide an important source of revenue to the State of Arizona. However, the proposed boundary expansion would not improve the ability of the Park Service to handle more visitors. The boundary expansion is, therefore, not of apparent benefit to either the State or the region in terms of improving tourist facilities or the "viewing experience." It appears, instead, that the proposed expansion of the park's boundaries could have an adverse effect on both the economy and the ecology of the State and of the region. Most important aspects of this are the possible economic environmental impacts of precluding the construction of hydro electric dams.

The over two million visitors to the Grand Canyon National Park represent a major economic asset of the State of Arizona. It is assumed that each visitor spends about \$30 per day in Arizona, and if just half the visitors are from out of State, the resulting income total is \$30 million a year. However, expansion of the park boundaries is not designed to include additional tourists, and is, in fact, intended to preclude the construction of future lakes that would attract large numbers of additional visitors. In this regard, note that 2,194,400 persons visited Grand Canyon National Park during 1969. During this same period there were 5,614,900 visitors to Lake Mead and 781,300 to Glen Canyon. This means that 2.9 persons visited one of the two man-created recreation areas for each person who visited Grand Canyon National Park.

The State of Arizona is interested in preserving, protecting, and enhancing its natural environment. The proposed improvement of the facilities for handling tourists at existing key locations will help in this regard. The Park Service has not demonstrated, however, that an expansion of the park's boundaries will serve this purpose.

Lack of coordination with the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission, the game and fish department, the Arizona Power Authority, the State highway department, and other agencies also makes it difficult to support the proposed plan for park expansion. No mention is made in the master plan of any study project that would determine the potential recreation benefits, if any, or physical or ecological detriments, if any, created by the construction of Hualapai Dam. Feasibility studies of this nature should be performed because of the alternative possibilities of creating impoundments, and the results should be made known and evaluated prior to the realignment of the Grand Canyon National Park boundaries.

The master plan report states that forest areas are in poor condition because fire control has resulted in "a heavy buildup of fuel in the form of dead and downed trees." Park Service proposes to eliminate fire control roads and allow wildfire to run its course in order to restore the natural ecology. The report does not demonstrate that this is a better method of clearing the "dead and downed trees" than controlled harvesting which would also provide an economic benefit. The report also states that the Glen Canyon Dam has had serious ecological impacts although it is admitted that the results cannot readily be foreseen. The water quality in the river is changed, and "exotic fish are invading the now clearer

and colder water of the Colorado." By implication, *exotic* fish and colder water are undesirable, but the Park Service fails to support this implication.

The wilderness proposal of the U.S. National Park Service contemplates seven wilderness units within the Grand Canyon National Park complex. Concurrence is recommended in units one through six, based on the fact that these units occur within the present boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park complex and apparently do not envision park expansion for the purpose of establishing wilderness areas. If there is a need for wilderness areas on adjacent public lands, there is ample authority for the affected land management agency to initiate such a proposal under the Wilderness Act of 1964 without transfer of lands from one agency to another.

The State's major concern with the master plan proposal relates to the proposal to extend the boundaries of the national park downstream to Separation Rapids.

The interest of the people of the State of Arizona in the hydroelectric potential of the Colorado River antedates the achievement of statehood. Arizona's enabling act recognizes this potential. Furthermore, the act creating the Grand Canyon National Park anticipated that the time would come when it would be necessary to balance water development and park preservation values, and in section 7 of the act, authority is given to the Secretary of the Interior to "permit the utilization of areas therein which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of the Government reclamation project" whenever consistent with the primary purposes of the park.

Since 1956 under the direction of the Arizona Legislature and with the full support of every Governor of Arizona in the intervening period, the Arizona Power Authority has been attempting to develop the potential power sites on the Colorado River for the benefit of the State of Arizona. Establishment of the Marble Canyon National Monument in 1969 by administrative action would appear to effectively foreclose forever the construction of the Marble Canyon hydroelectric project. Only the proposed Hualapai (Bridge Canyon) project remains for the State.

One hundred eighty miles of the Colorado River within the State of Arizona lie within a National Park or a National Monument. Only fifty miles of the river remain that can be developed for the benefit of the State of Arizona.

The Hualapai project could consist of a dam 390 feet high. It would back water up to, but not into, the existing Grand Canyon National Monument. The reservoir would be well downstream from the existing boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park, and would be confined within the narrow inner Gorge of the Colorado River. It would have a water surface area of approximately 6400 acres and its power plant a dependable capacity of at least 1,310,000 kilowatts. Studeis made in 1966 indicated that the project would return as net revenue \$24,100,000 annually. These revenues could be used to assist the Hualapai Indians and to assist in repayment of the Central Arizona project or to develop additional water supplies for the State of Arizona.

The Hualapai project will offer great potential benefit not only to the State of Arizona but also to the Hualapai tribe. The south side of the dam and reservoir are located on the Hualapai reservation. The State of Arizona, represented by the Arizona Power Authority, has entered into an agreement with the Hualapai tribe for the exclusive right to occupy and use tribal lands for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining the Hualapai project. The project as presently planned would be a joint venture of the Hualapai tribe and the State of Arizona. The authority has agreed to market the power and energy of the project for the mutual and equal benefit of the authority and the tribe.

Electric energy generated at the Hualapai project would reduce the amount of electric energy that would otherwise have to be generated at fossil fuel or nuclear plants. The use of a self-replenishing water resource to generate hydroelectric energy would conserve irreplaceable coal, gas and oil: And, through its pollution-free production of power, would minimize pollution of the atmosphere. It is estimated that 1.62 trillion cubic feet of natural gas or 256.3 million barrels of oil would be saved during the first fifty years of operation of the Hualapai project.

Recreational developments in connection with the Hualapai dam and reservoir would greatly enhance the recreational resources of the State of Arizona. A fifty mile long blue lake well within the inner Gorge of the Canyon would offer a spectacular recreation experience for many thousands more people than are now able, physically and financially, to run this section of the river in boats or rafts.

To obtain a license to construct the Hualapai project, Arizona and the Hualapai tribe must first receive the approval of the United States Congress and of the

Federal Power Commission. The environmental values of the affected reach of the Colorado River would certainly appear to be adequately protected under these circumstances, and there would appear to be no justification for extending the boundaries of the National Park to separation Rapids just downstream from the Hualapai dam site for the primary purpose of forever foreclosing further consideration of the hydroelectric project.

Advocates of the extension of the boundaries present no analysis of alternatives and advance as their only justification the desirability of placing the management of the entire river in the hands of one agency, the National Park Service. This is a specious argument in that the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, will continue to control river flows; and the Indians of the Hualapai Tribe will continue to manage the south bank of the Colorado River downstream from the Grand Canyon National Monument. The resulting minor increase in effectiveness of control of river runners does not, at this point in time, warrant the virtually irretrievable decision to extend the boundaries of the park so as to foreclose development of the hydroelectric potential of that reach of the river, and to foreclose future consideration of highway access to northern Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

The State of Arizona is unalterably opposed to the extension at this time of the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park.

Senator BIBLE. We stand in recess until 1:30 p.m.

[Whereupon, a recess was called, the hearing to resume at 1:30 p.m.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will resume.

The next panel of three are Augustine Hanna, Clyde Jack, Jr., and Joseph Babbitt.

STATEMENTS OF AUGUSTINE HANNA, CLYDE JACK, JR., AND JOSEPH BABBITT, MEMBERS OF THE HAVASUPAI INDIAN TRIBE

Mr. BABBITT. I am Joseph Babbitt. I am counsel for the Havasupai Tribe. We have been asked by the tribe to testify at this hearing.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. You are speaking for the group?

Mr. Jack has some comments first.

Mr. JACK. First of all, I would like to submit this statement for the record. When I was a child, the world was flat to me. As I grew older, the world was round, I discovered. As I grew older and when I was in the service of the country, I was on one of the riot squads during the time of the riots, and at the time Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated, and I said to myself, what was he assassinated for? And as soon as I got out of the Army, I discovered he had a dream.

Later on in life with 518 acres of our reservation, I discovered for that very reason, I have come, my attorney here, and fellow councilmen, we have come as a representation of the Havasupai Tribe.

For many years, we have roamed on the plateaus of the canyon, where I worked and where I was born. Our land extended from Havasupai to Maricopa Wash at that time. During the summer in the Indian Gardens, Maricopa Wash, and in the Supai, also at that time, the Mormons and the Hopi had Maricopa Wash.

In 1875, the Federal Government bought out the Mormons and in 1903, they gave their land to the Navajos. That was the first taking of our land.

Then the tourists came into Grand Canyon, and they chased us out of the Indian Gardens there. Our grandfathers, they chased them out, and they went back to the Havasupai.

Two people came down to survey the land and they surveyed the land with our travel to the plateau land from the canyons. They only surveyed about 518 acres leaving possibly about 2 million out from our main house.

In that time, as I see it, I feel as though we were discriminated against, and I feel that, for that reason, I speak for the older people, in order that you do justice to us at the present time.

Senator BIBLE. You say in this statement, as I understand it, things that you think should be put into the Grand Canyon National Park bill, to protect your interest, is that correct? I will read it very carefully and we will have our staff people take a look at it.

Your tribe is composed of how many people? How many people do you have in your tribe?

Mr. JACK. About 300.

Senator BIBLE. Do they all live right on the land there?

Mr. JACK. Not all of them, not in that area.

Senator BIBLE. About how many of your tribe live there, and how many live elsewhere? What is it, about 50-50, or what?

Mr. JACK. The council member will say something.

Senator BIBLE. I would like you to answer that question. You have 300 members of your tribe.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Chairman, right at the present time, at least half of them work; they are outside in different areas in the State there.

Senator BIBLE. About half on the land and half off the land. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. HANNA. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. I was trying to see how that works out.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Chairman, I would like to present my statement.

My name is Augustine Hanna and I am a member of the Havasupai Tribal Council. I have grown up and lived on many plateaus on our land which you call the Grand Canyon National Park.

I also want to thank Senator Goldwater for his interest in us and say we support the idea of S. 1296 very much.

The lands we used to live on stretch out farther than we can show on this map. We know them exactly, and you can see them in lots of books. We gave each of you a little map—marked exhibit A—showing our old lands.

Now, we have permit lands on a little of our old territory. You can see them here. They add up to some 175,000 acres and really more if we count the canyons included in our use area, but we are willing to give up most of these canyons for wilderness protection. We think that is a good idea. We have had these permit lands all our lives, before most of us in this room were born. We have to have these lands returned to our people.

So our plan asks for them back and also adds in about 19,000 acres more on the east. This place is called Pasture Wash; it's where our best gardening land and living places on the plateau were. Some of us were still farming and living there into the 1950's. Globe Ranch leases it from the Forest Service now; we were never given a chance to lease it. But we are ready to keep their lease up for its full term. The Globe Ranch got it all right from the Forest Service. It's not their fault. But some day we want the chance to go back to Pasture

Wash to live again. This goes the same for Havasupai Point here, too. That's where Pasture Wash starts. If we can't have that they had better rename it.

Our plan also adds about 1,200 acres of Havasu Canyon between our village and the Colorado River. This area used to be a burial ground for us. The Park Service made a campground of it. Even though the things of the dead should be left to them, these things are all gone with hikers and campers now. We had nothing to say about it. Is this how the conservationists are going to protect our land?

The only trail to this campground runs through our little 519 acres of land. If we're going to have tourists in our canyon, it should be under our control on our land. We'd welcome them that way.

Not many of you would stand the humiliation we stand every day. We live in a Park Service zoo. We have to open our house to somebody else's guests. Remember, we used to own the whole place.

We made compromises in our demands too, to go along with the Park Service's plans. They want to save some places for studying wildlife. We offered all our inner Colorado Canyon areas. We offered to give up 3,600 acres of our permit area on the end of the Great Thumb and 700 acres on the north of Tenderfoot Plateau for that. What we said we'd give up on the Thumb has a trail, a spring, and a sacred rain place. A lot of our people are mad about this, but we wanted to try helping the park out, too. We also offered to let the Park Service keep a 1,300-acre strip along here, and stand back an eighth of a mile because the Park Service doesn't want us on the rim. We gave up some 1,600 acres of National Canyon which we don't need. It could be saved for wilderness.

But, I guess, that wasn't enough for them.

The bill says we have to give up our 160-acre living area at Grand Canyon Village. How can we do that? Our people have lived there in that spot since at least 1926, when the park surveyed it off and told us we should just stay there to live. Even though our people have lived around there for close to 1,000 years. One hundred and sixty acres in the middle of a developed area is nothing to the park. It is everything to us.

The bill says we have to give up 3,000 acres more of the National Monument. There is no need to cut us more there. Why does the bill do that? We are the only ones who don't seem to matter, and we are human beings who have to support ourselves on this land. And we used to own it.

The bill tells us to give up about 12,600 acres of the Great Thumb for a wilderness area. Maybe if nobody else has to compromise but us, then we ought to ask for the whole Thumb. The Thumb isn't even wild now. We have been permitted to graze our horses on it since at least 1912, as the letter marked exhibit B we gave you proves. The Park Service even today calls the Thumb, Havasupai Grazing Unit Six. We still have old homes on the Great Thumb and dirt water tanks we made with horse teams some 50 years ago. Some of us were even born out there. We would keep the Thumb open to backpackers and horse riders, but we really would like to keep roads off it for anything but emergencies. It's quiet there now, and it's the only place we are allowed to see out over the Grand Canyon.

Then the bill says, also, we can never get Pasture Wash back here and here. I guess Globe Ranch got scared we would chase them out and maybe said they would get rich people to stop the bill, so Senator Goldwater or somebody backed down. Well, we don't want to chase anybody out. We would keep up the lease.

We have to say when Globe Ranch or some other cattlemen complain about land they are leasing for a couple of years everybody listens and does what they say. When we try to hold the land we have been permitted for 65 years on the Great Thumb, we get told to "compromise", meaning "give it up". Why is that? It is because they're rich and white and we're poor and Indian? Remember you are our Government, too. You can't have it both ways. If Globe Ranch keeps its permit then you can't take the Great Thumb away from us. If you can take the Thumb away from us, you can take Pasture Wash away from Globe Ranch. We are asking you to change the bill so it does justice to us here. One or the other—the Thumb or Pasture Wash, we must get back.

Now we come to the big trouble for this bill: these so-called conservation groups who keep saying we want to get this land to make some kind of big developments on it. That's just crazy. We don't have any way to do that and we don't even want to. They are just saying that so they can get it away from us. Look at what these people have done to our lands already. We can do a lot better without their so-called protection.

We have a little tribal tourist business which just lets hikers and horse riders come visit our lands. This is our only income, and we are going to keep it going. But we are not talking about anything more than that; none of us wants anything more than that. Some big business operation would change us into white people, and we like our way of life, the way it is. We think it is better than yours.

On the plateau we would raise some cattle, maybe 700 or 800, if we can get permanent water to them and to our horses so they can stay fat. Some of us would like to go live on the plateau lands again. We have been waiting 55 years to go back but we haven't ever stopped thinking about it.

And for these people who say we already got paid for our land, we can only wonder how they can be so blind. We never got a choice. One day the Government came to us and said, "Take the money or take nothing." We protested lots of times, saying we wanted our land, not money for it, but they always told us we could never get any of our land again, and they paid us 50 cents an acre for it. We tried to refuse it again, but they told us we would only get nothing. Now, if it will satisfy anyone, we still say we will turn back any of our land claim money to the Government at 50 cents for every acre you return, if you feel that's necessary.

If you want to be fair and give us a chance to support ourselves and run our own lives, then you have to add more to our reservation than what this bill does now. You have to add either Pasture Wash or the Great Thumb, or both; our 160-acre living area at Grand Canyon Village; Havasupai Point; these 3,000 acres on the monument up to the line we have drawn.

If you don't do that, then this bill will end up being just one more attempt to take Indian land.

Finally, we extend you a very serious invitation to come see these lands we are talking about by helicopter or by horse, if you have the time. Do that before you decide on this bill. We believe in your wisdom and sense of justice and think you will help us.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement. I hope we have a copy of it. Do we have extra copies for us?

Mr. BABBITT. We will be glad to furnish them.

Senator BIBLE. I wish you could because, as you can see, members of the subcommittee are not here this afternoon.

Mr. BABBITT. Mr. Chairman, we have a few further remarks concerning the Park Service and the Forest Service and the relationship. Very briefly, the tribe right now has and has had from time immemorial, possession, use and occupancy of the 175,000 acres of land which are encompassed now in their reservation and grazing permits. The tribe feels that they made some compromises with the Park Service in arriving to an agreement on this bill.

Quite frankly, we were surprised to find opposition here, because we have had extensive negotiation and agreements with them. Specifically the legal rights that the Havasupsi have within the Grand Canyon, it was felt we should delineate the different line between the Indians and the park.

If this cannot come about then there are many other measures of the bill that fail because, for instance, the wilderness proposition, what rights the Indians have there by law, cannot be taken away from them without their consent; there are many things in the bill that fall apart.

Senator BIBLE. Which bill are you talking about, the Goldwater bill?

Mr. BABBITT. Yes. We are frankly amazed at the Park Service's position.

Senator BIBLE. You are saying you support the Goldwater bill, but you think the Park Service's proposal is unacceptable.

Mr. BABBITT. The Park Service evidently oppose our inclusion, as I understand the testimony here, and yet we negotiated for many hours and many different meetings a solution. The tribe has agreed, as in the bill there, on water restrictions, traveling restrictions.

Senator BIBLE. Does the tribe agree as to the Goldwater bill as it is?

Mr. BABBITT. They certainly do.

Senator BIBLE. They are surprised at the Park Service measure—

Mr. BABBITT. Yes. As far as the Forest Service land, I would like to point out the only way to get to this tribe is by 8 miles of trail. The U.S. mails go by mule train to the post office there. There is a problem with law enforcement on the trail that the tribe can take care of if it was reservation. We believe it is reasonable that the forest lands be transferred to the tribe or in trust for the tribe, so the Bureau of Indian Affairs, who has the experience in managing these things, can help the tribe in managing these areas. But the tribe has always had possession and use and occupancy of these lands.

The tribe feels that in agreeing with this bill they are compromising.

Senator BIBLE. But the tribe does agree with the Goldwater bill?

Mr. BABBITT. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Fine, I understand that very well. Please furnish your statements for the record. Thank you very much.

[The Havasupai Tribe statement follows:]

(STATEMENT OF HAVASUPAI TRIBE)

To the United States Senate
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation

June 20, 1973

Our case is clear and undeniable. We are the people of the Grand Canyon. Our legends say the Havasupai were created on these lands of the Grand Canyon's South Rim.

Anthropologists tell us the Yuman people that include us speak the most ancient languages in North America and have lived in the Southwest tens of thousands of years. Archaeologists tell us our people used the pottery fragments found in our canyons more than 1000 years ago. We know of rock paintings made by our people in the Grand Canyon area so long ago they are lost in legend.

Hopi tradition depicts us as the keepers of the Grand Canyon and its sacred places. The Hopi people tell of the Co'onina (Havasupai) Kachina spirit embodying our guardian function.

Arizona's vast Coconino County takes its name from the Hopi word for our people as a recognition of our historical predominance in the area.

In the 1880's we were driven to the tiny canyon farm where we now live. At that time prospectors invading our area had hopes of getting rich from materials they believed to be on our lands, and settlers took from us our life-giving springs and grasslands for themselves and their cattle. Soon we were crowded from all our ancient lands, viewed as intruders in our own land. Our own federal government even took part in our removal when they federalized our plateau lands into national forests and parks without any thought of how we were to live or support ourselves with all our land gone.

We never agreed to the situation we find ourselves in; we were threatened with imprisonment if we left the canyon. Three times--1920, 1943 and 1968--we attempted to regain some part of our former lands through Congressional action. We are trying again. Our oral history locates these lands from the Little Colorado on the east to the Hualapai Reservation and from the San Francisco Peaks and Bill Williams Mountain on the south to the Colorado. We realize that regaining all these lands is now impossible; most of them are gone under cities, ranches, highways and railroads, but we have a right to expect enough to provide for the well-being of our people. Despite our much wider historical claims, we have chosen to be moderate in our demand, relinquishing many areas which we could claim with equal justice, by asking return only of federal lands to which we have undisputable claim. Our purpose is to provide a plan which you can feasibly accept in its entirety and preserve the spirit of this bill but which you could down only by violating the strongest legal precedents.

We hear of the Park Service's need to protect the Grand Canyon for future tourists and of the Forest Service's need to maintain the multiple-use possibilities of its lands. We alone must live and support ourselves on this land; we alone are residents here rather than visitors. We can only support ourselves by the inclusion of usable grazing and farming lands into our reservation. Failing this, we can only survive on government hand-outs. We reject this solution. Charity is demoralizing, and the need for 90 years of it is demoralizing us.

Therefore, the Grand Canyon bill must include

1. return of all the Park and Forest Services' Havasupai grazing allotments and other permit areas to the Havasupai people as part of our reservation. A study of the letters and documents relating to these lands strongly indicates them as Indian land in recognition of our original possession. Moreover, our permit rights on the Park land clearly antedate the Park's establishment. Documents we have attached make it clear beyond any question that our original permit area included the Great Thumb Mesa. For 65 years we have continuously exercised our permit rights on the Great Thumb right up to the present. It is completely unjust to remove this land from our use now under the uninformed pressure of so-called environmentalists who are totally ignorant of our presence in the area. We have already proposed ample concessions from our permit lands to provide the National Park Service with wildlife study areas.

We offer important reasons for our having these permit lands again: They include places sacred to us for the Havasupai burial grounds and homes and the materials found there, and they include the only usable grazing areas available to us. We have no wish to see these places abused by others.

2. permanent establishment of the quarter-square-mile Havasupai residency area at Grand Canyon Village as a separate piece of our reservation. Located within the Park are four sacred materials that we guard for all Indian people; we must have access rights to these materials, and we should have the right to use Indian Gardens, where we lived for so many hundreds of years. The Havasupai area is a symbol to us; once Indian Gardens and the South Rim were our home. They were taken, but the National Park Service has no need to drive us away like some annoyance, as it has tried to do for several decades now. Grand Canyon--an area where we always welcomed our friends and visitors--is being closed to us, its original inhabitants. The 160 acres on top, located in a relatively developed part of the Park and unused by anyone but our people since the creation of the Park, represents a tiny concession from the Park but a great one to us. We should be granted a permanent collecting permit to gather in handfuls the sacred materials in the Park. This is no white man's mining operation; this is a taking by handfuls of paints and dyes we have used for centuries.

3. return of the strip of Forest Service land containing Pasture Wash immediately adjoining our grazing allotment. Pasture Wash provides the best place we can still locate homes and farm on the plateau, and we have long done so. Its separation from our original permit lands came only from the artificial placement of the Gila & Salt River Meridian, not from the natural features and uses of the area. We realize that a private cattle company presently leases the area from the Forest Service. We stand ready to guarantee the continuation of this lease for its full term. The lease was begun in good faith, and we are not people to break agreements.

If the government feels compelled to protect this company's lease, which is little more than a year old, by withholding the land from the people to whom it rightfully belongs, then by the same reasoning the government is obligated to protect the rights which we have exercised on the Great Thumb for 65 years. The government of all the people of the United States cannot employ a double standard of justice for white people and Indian people. The Great Thumb must be returned along with the rest of our permit land.

4. return of Havasu Campground and all the lower falls of Havasu Creek to the Havasupai Reservation. As long as this campground and these falls remain under National Park Service control, so is a great part of our life. Under Park Service management this place was terribly run down through their mismanagement and permitted overuse; only now have they recognized the damage and begun to limit the number of people permitted to use it. This is our home. The present situation is unfair by any standards and can lead only to continued friction with the National Park Service.

5. return to us of the 1866 Atlantic & Pacific Railroad indemnity-grant lands, today designated as the southern part of the Grand Canyon National Monument. By 1943 the Interior Department had recognized reversion of these sections to the Havasupai Tribe, based on the 1941 Supreme Court decision of *U. S. v. Santa Fe Pacific Railroad*, as well as supporting restoration of our grazing permit lands to tribal ownership. Despite this, passage of a Congressional bill enacting the return was blocked by Congressman John R. Murdock, who said, "The Indian reservations don't need this land, and I believe it can be put to better use for other purposes, such as grazing." We believe you have a more developed sense of justice today.

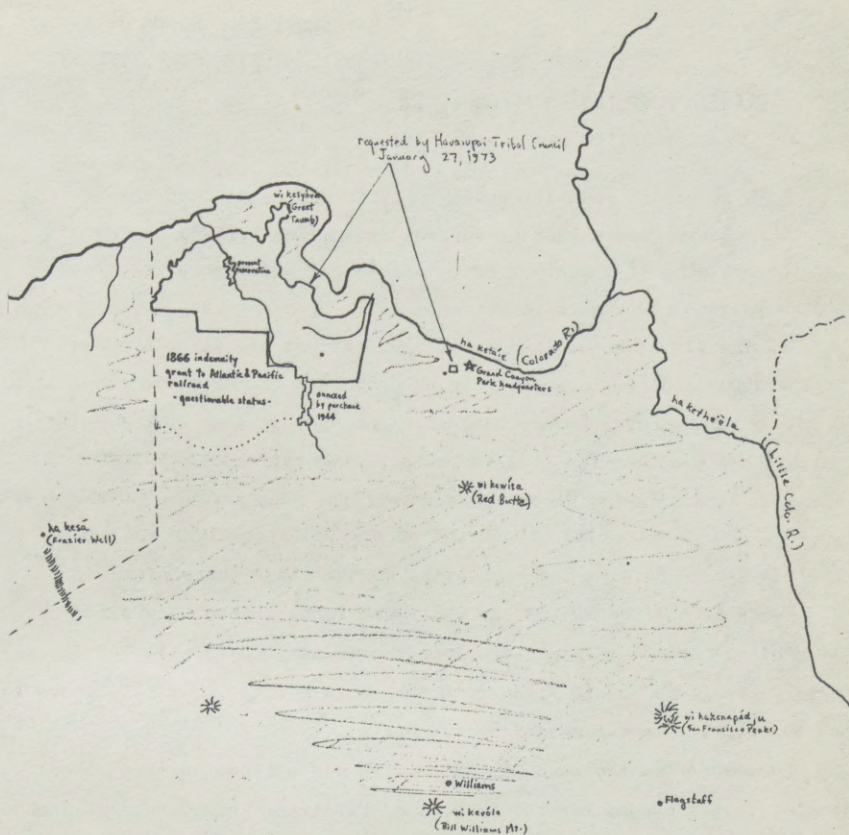
We have delineated what part of this National Monument we wish--no more than two-thirds of the original part. We willingly surrendered our claim to the rest to allow the National Park Service space for wildlife study. Yet this bill even cuts us down further by some 3,000 more acres. This further cutback is completely unnecessary, and we must insist on the placement of the northern boundary as we drew it on the attached map. We have a double claim to this area, as the National Park Service has long granted us a permit on it as well, reinforcing our legally re-established possession.

In sum, we are speaking of a reservation approaching 188,000 acres. Though this is still small, we are not many. We do not seek these lands to develop them into any big business, as some so-called environmentalists claim. This malicious report is designed only to get our land for themselves. There is no basis to this belief. We ask for these lands to give our people a home again on the plateau. Many of our people were born there. We love these lands where we gave birth, built our lives and returned our old people to the earth. Our old homes and burial grounds lie on these lands. Our historical, emotional and legal ties and claims to these plateau lands we have outlined are so powerful they are undeniable to any who view them. We invite you to view them.

We believe the reservation we propose is the only one which can provide us with the essential plateau lands which would assure tribal control of our lives and sacred places forever.

The Havasupai Tribal Council, on behalf of the Havasupai people

Oscar Paya Tribal Chairman
 Clark G. Gault Jr. Vice Chairman
 Leon Rogers
 Grover Crook
 Lloyd Hanna
 Stanley Manakaja
 Augustine H. Hanna



aboriginal Havasupai territory lightly shaded

Exhibit A

Havasupai Indian School,
 Supai, Arizona, Jan. 1/1912

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
 Washington, D. C.,

Sir:-

I am herein requesting authority to expend \$450.00 for irregular labor from the fund "Support of Indians Ariz. & New Mex." for the building of a Pasture fence and to establish tanks in the Indian Pasture for the Indian horses.

As the Office knows the Forestry Department has given permission to the Supai Indians to graze four hundred head of horses the year round on the Coconino Forest Reserve. I am enclosing a rough drawing which shows the location of this pasture with reference to the Colorado River and the Cataract Canyon. As it will be seen a fence is needed on but one side, the natural boundaries of the Colorado River and the Cataract Canyon forming the boundaries on the other three sides.

There is the fragment of an old brush fence across this place as the gentlemen who have been here from the Indian Office will recall, as they passed it about six miles from Topocobia Hilltop, but this fence is now practically worthless and needs repair.

Last year two thousand pounds of wire was shipped to this school through the Warehouse for the purpose of repairing this fence and I have been trying for two years to get the Indians to rebuild and repair this fence by using wire where the timber is scarce but up to this time have not prevailed upon the Indians to do this labor without pay. I can get some work done there but it would only be a patch-work so I think it would be better now as the snow is on the ground and will be for

Pasture fence

(2)

Havasupai.

about sixty days yet, which will afford water for the men while camping and working, to build this fence properly and establish more tanks in this Pasture for the Indian horses.

Horses have been and will be the leading money crop of the Supai Indians and unless he can hold them in bounds he is continually loosing some of them, for this whole country is open range with cattlemen here and there and the Indian horses stray to these ranches and some are lost, and besides loosing some of them it makes a friction between the cattle men and the Indians to have Indians and their horses continually going to the White man's ranch. I believe then it would be best to make this fence good and put tanks in it sufficient to hold the the horses and then bring Pressure to bear upon the Indian to stay inside the enclosure with his stock and give the White men to understand that they will be considered trespassers if they are found therein. The White men would be only too glad however to stay out if the Indians will also stay away from their ranches.

I will put the first labor on the fence and then I think the Indian will be willing to build his dams without pay and thus save some of this. At any rate I will make this fund go as far as can be.

I have figured my allowances for this fiscal year and have enough to do this. As \$1880 was allowed and but \$1107.40 has been authorized there is plenty to do this, and later on to buy rock salt to put at the watering places which will aid in keeping Indian horses in bounds.

If the Office thinks favorably of this expenditure I suggest an early reply as this is the time of year to do this before farming season open up.

Very Respectfully,

Art. Synious Supt. S. D. A.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. E. Jay Whiting.

**STATEMENT OF E. JAY WHITING, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF
KAIBAB INDUSTRIES, PHOENIX, ARIZ.**

Mr. WHITING. Senator Bible, to correct the list there, my name is E. Jay Whiting, instead of A. M. Whiting, as shown on your list there.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. WHITING. Mr. Chairman, my name is E. Jay Whiting, executive vice president of Kaibab Industries, an Arizona corporation located at 1300 South 27th Street, Phoenix, Ariz.

Kaibab Industries and its predecessor companies have operated sawmill and logging operations in the State of Arizona since the early 1900's. We have operated sawmills and logging operations on the Kaibab National Forest for the past 28 years. At the present time we are the only company manufacturing wood products from the North Kaibab National Forest.

Kaibab's sawmill and its integrated operations are located in Fredonia, Ariz., a small town of about 500 people in the extreme northwestern part of Arizona. We are the only manufacturing facility in this small community. Thus, the economic well-being of the community of Fredonia, as well as our company employees, is almost totally dependent on the continued operation of our mill. This installation at Fredonia is a fully integrated forest products facility, with a sawmill, planning mill, dry kilns, remanufacturing, and transportation to move these products to market. We now employ 287 people full time at this location, being the largest employer in the entire area with an annual payroll of \$2.7 million. Our mill is completely dependent on the North Kaibab National Forest for its raw material supply. A partial reduction in timber supply from this forest may be sufficient to make our mill economically inoperable.

Kaibab Industries goes on record as opposing section 6 of S. 1296. Our great concern with this bill is the zone of influence described in section 6. The zone of influence is vaguely defined and could be extended, at the Secretary of the Interior's discretion, to cover vast areas of timberlands now under the direction and supervision of the U.S. Forest Service on the North Kaibab National Forest. This could directly affect the timber available for our sawmill operations and therefore limit the jobs available for the people in this northern-most part of Arizona and those living in southern Utah that supply the manpower needs for this sawmill.

My company wholeheartedly concurs with the Forest Service management policies now being implemented on the North Kaibab National Forest. We agree that management must be modified in those areas adjacent to the national park and we are firmly convinced that the Forest Service's current policies are adequately protecting, if not enhancing, the park's scenic and ecological qualities. However, we do not agree that elimination of good forest management on these national forest lands is necessary to insure the protection of the park from adverse impacts.

We feel that the Grand Canyon National Park, as it now stands, is protected and enjoyed by every citizen of the United States. Thus, we agree with the intent of section 6, but we feel that existing agency au-

thority and interagency cooperation can effectively achieve the purpose of section 6.

We respectfully request the subcommittee to strike section 6 from this bill. It is an unnecessary legislative precedent. On the remaining sections of the bill we have no position, but we certainly do not oppose passage of S. 1296 if section 6 is deleted.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly, we are happy to have you here.

Is the Kaibab operation solely dependent upon the timber that you get from the Kaibab National Forest?

Mr. WHITING. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. That is your sole source?

Mr. WHITING. That's correct.

Senator BIBLE. I understand your problem and many people are raising problems about section 6 and we will take a close look at it and see if there is something we can do to work it out. I am definitely opposed to leaving that to the unrestricted discretion of a Secretary. I don't know what he is doing. He might take the whole State of Arizona and the southern half of Utah. Some of these secretaries have very strange ideas.

Very happy to have you with us.

Our next witnesses will be Mr. Morton Devere and Mr. Harry R. Sharp.

STATEMENT OF MORTON DEVERE, WESTERN PINE INDUSTRIES, SNOWFLAKE, ARIZ., ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY R. SHARP, CITY MANAGER, WILLIAMS, ARIZ.

Mr. DEVERE. Mr. Chairman, my name is Martin Devere. I am a vice president and forester for Western Pine Industries headquartered in Snowflake, Ariz. We have a wholly owned subsidiary in Williams, Ariz. The town of Williams is located on U.S. Highway 66, approximately 65 miles from the south rim of the Grand Canyon and in the heart of the southern portion of the Kaibab National Forest. I will let Mr. Sharp, Williams city manager, tell of the economic value of the Kaibab National Forest to the town of Williams.

At the present time we are in the final stages of construction of a \$1.5 million sawmill and planning mill complex near Williams. I might add the entire operation is pollution free. We utilize in one way or another all of the bark, sawdust, and shavings we develop from the timber we harvest and process at this mill.

I will comment on section 6 of this bill S. 1296, Grand Canyon zone of influence. This section, if passed as it is currently written, would establish a precedent that would further complicate the management of Federal lands. The Secretary of the Interior would have jurisdiction over lands managed by the Department of Agriculture, the Kaibab National Forest.

It is my opinion that the Forest Service management policies have always taken into account the proximity of the national park. In fact, through full multiple use management I believe I can safely say the Forest Service has done at least as good a job as the Park Service, taking into consideration the different objectives and prerogatives peculiar to each.

Much of the southern portion of the Kaibab National Forest adjacent to the Grand Canyon National Park is at the beginning of its third 20-year cutting or logging cycle.

Differences in the two management objectives of the agencies are very evident at the Grandview entrance to the park. This is an obscure gate in the separation fence at Grandview lookout tower, accessible only by back logging roads. On the park side of the fence is a stagnant, overmature, degenerating stand of Ponderosa pine infested with mistletoe. The brush is so thick that very little regeneration can be found.

On the other hand, on the Forest Service side of the fence is a healthy, vigorous continuation of the same stand of Ponderosa pine. This area has already been logged twice and is managed on a sustained yield basis of timber harvest and other multiple use objectives.

The national forest side of the fence has been designated as a wild turkey nesting area and the Forest Service timber management objectives have taken this into account. Wildlife biologists have told me that the adjoining national park area is virtually useless for this purpose because of its overgrown and decaying condition.

For these reasons and many more that have been or will be mentioned at this hearing, I ask for the deletion of section 6 from the bill.

Mr. Chairman, after hearing Senator Goldwater this morning, in that he has changed some of the wording of his bill in section 6, I don't know that I would be so much for deletion, but delineation of what the boundaries would be on his buffer bill. There is currently a buffer zone within the forest, that is managed for multiple use, but is managed differently than the rest of the forest.

Not only is full multiple use management of the periphery of the Grand Canyon National Park desirable but I believe necessary if the park is to remain one of America's true wonders and recreation areas.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine, thank you.

Now, Mr. Sharp.

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Chairman, my name is Harry R. Sharp, city manager of Williams, Ariz., the gateway to the Grand Canyon.

Williams is located in a beautiful mountain valley at an elevation of 6,750 feet, nestled beneath Bill Williams Mountain on Interstate 40.

In addition to being the nearest community to the Grand Canyon National Park, it is also surrounded by the Kaibab National Forest. Most all residents of Williams and the surrounding area love the outdoors, and spend their recreational time enjoying our forest and lakes, as well as periodic visits to view the Grand Canyon.

No one would support any proposal that would harm this magnificent scenic attraction. Nor would anyone support any proposal that would change the multiple use management concept of the Kaibab National Forest.

The people of Williams believe in the protection of our environment. As example: in January 1972, I was employed by the city council to develop a water, sewer, and sanitary landfill project. In June 1972 a bond election was held for this project and passed with 97.6 percent support. Three people voted against the bonds.

Another example of the Williams residents' commitment to the protection of the environment is as follows: the location of the sanitary landfill site is 15 miles from Williams. In searching for a location, 12 sites were studied by Kaibab National Forest personnel, and only the

one passed all requirements. Not one objection from our citizens has been received in my office or the forest supervisor's office. Our people know that they will pay the higher costs of solid waste disposal, but are more than willing if this will better protect the area from pollution.

The U.S. census taken in 1960 showed Williams with a population of 3,568 residents. In the 1970 census, the population had decreased to 2,386, a loss of over one-third of the population. After the 1970 census indicated Williams was suffering the problem of out-migration experienced by most small towns in the Nation, the community started planning for its future.

Local citizens worked with area development specialists from the University of Arizona Cooperative Extension Service and the Arizona Department of Economic Planning and Development conducting a resource inventory of the area. A labor survey and an attitudinal survey of the total community were made.

The resource inventory shows timber to be one of the major natural resources along with tourism and recreation. The labor survey indicated that our unemployed were skilled in timber-oriented trades. The attitudinal survey indicated the people wanted more industrial growth in the community.

Tourism is the area's major industry, providing 70 percent of the employment. Students of economics know that a community depending on one industry to this extent is in danger if that industry has a setback.

The timber industry has been a part of Williams' economy for many years. In 1968 the Haining lumber mill closed due to financial difficulties. Many stores and shops in Williams went out of business even though tourism was increasing each year. In 1970 Hufson Lumber Co. attempted to reopen the Haining lumber mill and pay off its debts. However, these debts and the costly environmental protection requirements were more of a burden than this company could sustain, so they were forced to close the mill. While they were in operation, new businesses opened and Williams started to progress.

Western Pine Industries soon started constructing a new pollution-free mill that does not waste any material from the cut timber.

Presently, Williams is growing. All business buildings are occupied and new ones are being planned. Some new apartments are being developed and new homes are being built.

Another indication of our growth, since the 1970 census, is the connection of 140 water meters. Williams is planning for the future.

I have tried to explain the importance of the timber industries to Williams. I have with me some recently published Williams prospectuses and will be pleased to leave one with anyone wishing more information on our community.

The citizens of Williams support the expansion of Grand Canyon National Park as stated in Senate bill S. 1296, but object to section 6, and respectfully request deletion of this section from the bill.

Please carefully consider the concepts of both the national park and the national forest in making your decision.

Senator BIBLE. You gentlemen made fine statements. I understand the point you are making.

Our next witness is Mr. John McComb, southwest representative of the Sierra Club.

STATEMENT OF JOHN McCOMB, SOUTHWEST REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE SIERRA CLUB, TUCSON, ARIZ.

Mr. McCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I am John A. McComb, southwest representative for the Sierra Club. I live in Tucson, Ariz., and have an office located at 2014 East Broadway, Tucson, Ariz. 85719. My own personal familiarity with the Grand Canyon began in 1962. Since then I have spent more than 180 days hiking, driving, boating, and flying in and near the canyon. The vast majority of these travels have been on foot exploring the many aspects of this canyon which I love so well.

The Sierra Club's interest in the Grand Canyon is well known, especially to many members of this committee, for it was the focus of one of the hardest fought conservation campaigns in our history. The direct outcome of the battle was, of course, the rejection by Congress of proposals to build two dams on the Grand Canyon. An indirect result was the widespread conviction that Grand Canyon National Park should be enlarged to more completely protect the great geological feature that is the Grand Canyon from those who would mar its majesty with dams, mines, and other destructive activities. Presently, the Sierra Club has about 145,000 members nationwide. Some 1,600 of these live in the State of Arizona and are members of our Grand Canyon chapter. The protection of the Grand Canyon continues to have a very important place in the priorities of the club.

I will not take the time of the committee to extoll the virtues of the Grand Canyon. It has been the subject of dozens of books, films, magazine articles, and television programs. Few persons in the United States have not at least heard of the Grand Canyon. As noted in the declaration of policy contained in S. 1296, the canyon is a "natural feature of national and international significance."

My statement is of necessity fairly lengthy due to the vast geographical extent of the canyon, the plethora of administrative units into which it is presently divided, the many problems needing attention, and the complexities of the legislation needed to adequately deal with this situation.

A brief statement of the philosophy which underlies our position on Grand Canyon Park proposal is appropriate at this point. First, we believe that the ideal national park would encompass the entire ecological and geographical unit which is the Grand Canyon. This would include the main gorge, plus the tributary side canyons which are an integral part, extending from Lees Ferry to the Grand Wash Cliffs, a distance of some 277 river miles. It would also incorporate the plateau lands adjacent to the rim which are both the setting from which most visitors view the canyon and which represent the country into which the canyon has been carved. There is only one serious complication to the achievement of this ideal. This concerns those portions of such an ideal park which are now within three Indian reservations, the Navajo, Havasupai, and Hualapai. The Sierra Club does not advocate the taking of any Indian reservation lands into an enlarged park.

With that exception, however, there are few major obstacles to achieving, on the non-Indian lands a park that comes close to the ideal. Virtually all of the land is now in Federal ownership and land acquisition costs would be minimal. At the same time the potential of the canyon for economic development, other than that related to

tourism, is also very small. The canyon does not contain vast stores of mineral wealth, merchantable timber is found only along a small portion of the rim, agricultural potential is almost nonexistent, and even the opportunities for grazing of livestock are very limited. Thus, few opportunities for such economic development will be foregone if we enlarge the park. In fact, since the bulk of the canyon is already under National Park Service jurisdiction under a variety of names, these resource allocation decisions have already been made for much of the land.

In our view, any Grand Canyon National Park legislation worthy of support should take at least a large step in the direction of the ideal if it does not go the whole way. Specifically it should extend the park protection to significant areas which are not now protected and equally important it should not delete any park quality lands from any of the existing park units.

In our analysis, S. 1296 does not meet these criteria. The integrity of the national park system and the protection of the Grand Canyon would both be impaired by its passage in its present form. Although superficially the bill appears to extend protection to many deserving areas, a closer examination reveals that the total acreage in the national park system is actually decreased by 47,000 acres. Most of the so-called enlargement is in fact nothing more than a reshuffling of names with little or no material change in the protection afforded.

Of major concern to us is the precedent-setting deletion of park quality lands from the existing Grand Canyon National Park and the two monuments essentially for purposes of economic development. Our national parks and monuments are supposed to be lands reserved from economic and private uses forever. Lands held in trust for all the people of the United States, for all time.

If we violate that trust by yielding to economic pressures to delete lands from the present national park system units in the Grand Canyon, then the future of all national parks will be in jeopardy. In our opinion, S. 1296 is totally unacceptable on that one count alone. When the deletion of over 97,000 acres proposed by that bill is compared with the meagre expansion of park protection in other areas, then it is clear that the Grand Canyon, the national park system and the American people would be better off with no park bill at all if the only alternative is S. 1296 in its present form.

The adoption of this negative stance on a bill which we might be expected to support was a very difficult decision for us. We realize that in doing so we may scuttle the chances for any Grand Canyon National Park enlargement in this Congress. I frankly hope that this will not be the case, but unless some major improvements in this legislation can be made, then there is no question that we will oppose the passage of S. 1296. This decision was especially agonizing since we had worked closely with Senator Goldwater to try and develop a park bill which we could both support.

We appreciate the many efforts Senator Goldwater made to meet with us and other groups concerned with the Grand Canyon. We also know and appreciate how hard he has worked to protect the Grand Canyon from other threats. It saddens us indeed that the result of the many meetings on this legislation is not something which we can endorse.

A large portion of the lands to be deleted are for the benefit of the Havasupai Indian Tribe. The Sierra Club recognizes the need for improving the social and economic well-being of the Havasupai, as well as other native Americans. We further believe that this can be done without violating the trust committed to the establishment of our national parks.

If it is determined that an expanded land base for the Havasupai is desirable, in addition to their present permitted use of national park and national forest lands, then this land base should be sought outside of the national park system.

Historically the Havasupai ranged over a large portion of northern Arizona. Much of this former territory is now in private ownership, including a large segment immediately adjacent to the public lands which S. 1296 would transfer to the tribe. These privately owned ranchlands are better suited to grazing than most of the lands in the park. If additional land for the Havasupai is needed, then it appears to us that the purchase of some of these private lands would better serve the Havasupai without taking public parklands.

Administration of the Grand Canyon is now fragmented among five units of the national park system, three Indian reservations, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, plus some scattered parcels belonging to the State of Arizona, or in private ownership. A meaningful park enlargement would give greater unity to the management of the canyon. It would help insure that the canyon will not be damaged by the crush of visitors and at the same time it should enhance their appreciation of it. Most importantly, it would extend park protection to those parts of the canyon which now have only minimal protection. The remainder of my statement will examine the changes in S. 1296 which are needed to achieve these goals and produce an acceptable bill.

We believe that the following additions beyond those proposed in S. 1296 are essential in any Grand Canyon National Park bill:

1. Extend the park upstream to Lees Ferry, the recognized beginning of the Grand Canyon which is located about 5 miles above Lees Ferry. All of this addition is presently located within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

2. Include a strip of land along the western rim of Marble Canyon, approximately 1 mile wide. This would be an expansion of the existing narrow strip—500 feet wide—in much of this area. Obviously this existing strip should not be deleted as proposed in S. 1296—the Marble Canyon West deletion of 3,550 acres. At several locations farther downstream we also recommend a similar strip of plateau lands along the rim be incorporated within the park. The reasoning behind these recommendations is the same in all cases, the need to protect the setting of the canyon from timber harvesting, vegetation manipulation projects, mining, and ill-planned developments.

3. In the past the Sierra Club has recommended the addition of large portions of Kaibab Plateau. There was considerable opposition to these proposed additions, particularly from timber interests and sportsmen to whom it is an important hunting area. As a result of further study we have modified our recommendations to restrict this addition only to those areas which are particularly important from the point of view of scenery, biology, or geology. We believe that the park

should include the highly scenic De Motte Park Area which lies along the north entrance road to the park, plus the North Canyon-Cockscombs Area each of De Motta Park where the East Kaibab Monocline marks the eastern edge of the Kaibab Plateau. From the rim of North Canyon, spectacular views are available across House Rock Valley to Marble Canyon. Beyond one can see Navajo Mountain and the Vermillion Cliffs. North Canyon also contains a limited population of the endangered Arizona Native Trout.

4. Along the south rim of the present Grand Canyon National Park, two minor expansions are desirable. First, the Coconino Plateau addition of 640 acres proposed by S. 1296 should be expanded somewhat to better protect the East Rim Drive. More important, however, would be the acquisition of the Tusayan area which lies along the south entrance road at the park boundary. Presently a great deal of unsightly, poorly planned, and inappropriate development is taking place here which virtually every park visitor, even those arriving by air, must drive through as he enters the park.

5. In the Havasu Canyon area, we have already expressed our objections to the deletion of any parklands here, as proposed by S. 1296. This deletion contains three of the waterfalls for which Havasu Canyon is so famous. Rather than deleting lands from the park here, the park should be expanded upstream as recommended by the Park Service in the draft master plan presented in public hearings in May 1971 in Phoenix and at the Grand Canyon. This rugged canyon country is rich in natural beauty and is the home for a variety of wildlife with the desert bighorn sheep being the most important.

6. The Kanab Canyon addition proposed by S. 1296 should be expanded to include this entire canyon system rather than being limited merely to the lower portion. Even though there are no developments and probably there should never be any in this area, it is attracting increasingly heavy recreational use. The deep, narrow canyons which characterize this area are unusual even for the Grand Canyon. Within the canyon, there is virtually no conflict with any existing use of the area. As in other parts of the canyon, we also recommend that the plateau country immediately adjacent to the rim be included within the park. This is particularly important for portions of the Kanab Canyon area since current Forest Service plans call for logging these areas up to the rim in the early 1980's.

7. Along the northern boundary of Grand Canyon National Monument we strongly object to the deletion of 38,080 acres in three parcels for the benefit primarily of a few ranchers. These plateau lands contain important archeological resources in addition to their value as the approach to the canyon rim in this area. There is no justification for these proposed deletions.

8. To the west of the present Grand Canyon National Monument we recommend the addition of the narrow valley of the Toroweap which is the main avenue of approach to the monument plus the southern end of the Uinkaret Plateau—an area of volcanic peaks and recent lava flows which extend to the rim of the main gorge of the Colorado River. These peaks bring an irregular and elevated silhouette to the rim which is elsewhere dominated by a tabular skyline. The contrasting geology of this area is the strongest single reason arguing for its inclusion, but it also has significant scenic and archeological values.

9. An examination of the map accompanying S. 1296 reveals that the proposed park would encompass only a very narrow strip along the northern side of the Colorado River where it is joined by Whitmore Wash and the Parashont-Andrus Canyon systems. There is no reason why the park should be so narrow in this location, not even including the land now within Lake Mead Recreation Area. A major expansion is called for to include these entire canyon systems. Parashont Canyon in particular, is an unusually long and narrow defile which a marginal mining operation nearby threatens its beauty without producing any important amounts of minerals.

10. S. 1296 would effect a major extension of Grand Canyon downstream to the Grand Wash Cliffs, long a major goal of conservation groups. We strongly support this extension and recommend only that a protective strip of the Shivwitz Plateau also be incorporated. The southernmost extension of this plateau, ending at Kelly Point with the Colorado River bent around it, overlooks and wilderness of canyons unequaled in beauty anywhere along the river. These wild lands should not be developed in any way, but rather should be retained in a primitive condition representative of how the earliest explorers found the Grand Canyon. Virtually all of this area, both above and below the rim, is now a part of Lake Mead National Recreation Area, however it is important that a few small parcels outside the recreation area be included in order to prevent further disturbance of native vegetation which in places has extended right up to the rim.

Section 4 of S. 1296 would take away from the Secretary of the Interior his present power to condemn private lands within the park. While this authority is seldom used, it is vitally needed protection in the event that voluntary negotiations fail and the owner of the inholding proposes to carry out some activity or development which would be detrimental to the park. The authority to acquire lands by condemnation should be retained.

Overall, land acquisition for any enlarged park in the Grand Canyon is not a major problem since so little of this region is in private ownership. Even with the expanded boundaries which we propose, less than 1½ percent of the area is privately owned. Although these lands are important to the Grand Canyon, the cost of acquisition will be minimal due to their low economic potential in other uses.

Section 6 of S. 1296 would establish a new concept in park protection, a so-called zone of influence which could restrict uses of the land outside the park boundary if needed to protect the park itself. While the concept may have some value, the specific proposal contained in S. 1296 contains several very serious weaknesses. First, any such zone is not a substitute for actually including within the park those lands that belong there. This is compounded by the difficulties facing its implementation. The concept, in a strong useful form, would have to survive the opposition of miners, timber interests, and others who might be affected by the authority it would grant to the Secretary of the Interior. Even if it does emerge from Congress in a usable form, we are still faced with the battle of convincing the Secretary to apply these restrictions in all locations where they are needed.

S. 1296, section 8, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fund or otherwise assist in the development of recreational or tourist programs on Indian lands near the park. We feel that this

language should be amended, by the addition of some guidelines to insure that the Federal Government does not assist in developments that are detrimental to the area. Specifically, we would like to encourage the three Indian tribes or nations which have lands within the Grand Canyon to protect these lands in a manner consistent with their national park caliber. Any assistance should be conditioned upon reasonable guarantees of such protection.

The concept of providing for aircraft regulation in and over a national park in order to protect not only the safety of the visitor, but the natural environment is a meritorious one, especially needed in the Grand Canyon where flights deep in the inner gorge are becoming distressingly commonplace. We believe that the specific language contained in section 10 should be strengthened by providing for an outright ban on flights within the canyon and appropriate regulations of flights above the park.

Section 11 of S. 1296 specifically reaffirms the provisions in existing law which would allow the construction of dams or reclamation projects within the park if authorized by Congress. In doing so it would extend this provision to areas outside the present park. Rather than reaffirming this language, it should be repealed, leaving no doubt that such activities are inappropriate in the Grand Canyon.

The inclusion of language relating to the designation of wilderness in Grand Canyon National Park is entirely appropriate. However, the wilderness proposed in this bill is inadequate on two counts. No mention is made of wilderness possibilities on any of the lands to be added to the park. Even within the area covered, the specific boundaries proposed for the wilderness do not include all lands which should be so designated. Specifically, both the Colorado River and qualifying areas on the plateau lands adjacent to the rim should also be given wilderness protection.

One of the major headaches facing those Federal officials responsible for the management of the Grand Canyon is the regulation of travel on the Colorado River. This is complicated by the uncertainty regarding the location of the existing park system units along the river, particularly in relation to the Hualapai Indian Reservation. Specific language should be incorporated clarifying the authority of the National Park Service to regulate river travel throughout the entire length of the Grand Canyon. As it is now, river trip operators sometimes claim they are not in violation of Park Service regulations governing the river since the left half of the main stream may be outside of their jurisdiction.

I would like to conclude my remarks by giving our complete endorsement to the provisions contained in section 7 of S. 1296 which would authorize and encourage the National Park Service to develop a program which will interpret the entire Grand Canyon as a unit, removing the present restrictions which limit such activities to the actual areas designated as units of the National Park System. This is especially important in the Grand Canyon where the major portions within the three Indian reservations will remain outside any enlarged park.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

[Subsequent to the hearing Mr. McComb submitted the following map:]

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Mr. J. Phillip Clemons, on behalf of the Arizona Wildlife Federation.

STATEMENT OF J. PHILLIP CLEMONS, CHAIRMAN, GRAND CANYON LANDS COMMITTEE OF ARIZONA WILDLIFE FEDERATION, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Mr. CLEMONS. Mr. Chairman, I am J. Phillip Clemons, chairman of the Grand Canyon Lands Committee of the Arizona Wildlife Federation. The Arizona Wildlife Federation was formed in 1923 and was then known as the Arizona Game Protective Association. It is a nonprofit corporation under and pursuant to the laws of the State of Arizona, with its principal place of business in Phoenix, Ariz. The federation has local active affiliates in all 14 counties in Arizona, and its purpose is to promote and encourage the conservation, propagation, development, and management of fish, game, and other wildlife; to encourage constructive legislation dealing with the conservation of fish, game, wildlife, and natural resources; to protect the rights of outdoorsmen and improve outdoor recreation and to discourage legislation detrimental to the purposes of this corporation.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today on behalf of the federation's 5,000-plus members to express our position with respect to Senator Goldwater's bill, S. 1296, introduced on March 20 of this year and supported by a very impressive group of 24 other Senators. This act is being cited as the Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act. The Arizona Wildlife Federation Grand Canyon Lands Committee was formed in 1967 when six congressional bills were introduced in the Senate and House attempting to change the boundaries along the Colorado River between Lake Powell and Lake Mead and to enlarge the Grand Canyon National Park within the State of Arizona. In 1968, five more Senate and House bills were introduced. On 1971 three more, and to this date, during the first session of the 93d Congress, three bills have been brought to the attention of the Grand Canyon Lands Committee. Two bills have automatically been reintroduced with no changes in the wording for the past 7 years.

The Arizona Wildlife Federation congratulates Senator Goldwater and his staff for introducing new legislation this year after repeated meetings, correspondence and telephone conversations with many persons throughout Arizona who are extremely interested in the scenic, natural, and scientific values of the lands bordering the Grand Canyon National Park.

Early in 1967, the Arizona Wildlife Federation Board of Directors came to the conclusion that in the not too distant future Congress very likely would pass some sort of legislation to enlarge the Grand Canyon National Park. The Grand Canyon Lands Committee was instructed to study the lands bordering the Colorado River between Navajo Bridge and the Lake Mead Recreation Area and submit a plan. Discussions took place with the Arizona Game and Fish Department, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Arizona Cattle Growers Association, and many other groups seeking their suggestions and recommendations. The Arizona Wildlife Federation submitted its first Colorado River boundary map in July 1967, proposing land exchanges adjacent to the Colorado River lying between Lee's Ferry and the Lake Mead National Recrea-

tion Area. Slight revisions were made to the map in February 1969, and it is evident that some of the proposals on the Arizona Wildlife Federation Colorado River boundary map have been used by various Federal agencies in preparing their plans. We hope the time spent over the past 7 years by the A.W.F. Grand Canyon Lands Committee in studying a variety of Grand Canyon proposals and legislation points out the fact that the federation is sincere in wanting to protect the integrity of the Colorado River and to further support reasonable legislation to meet these goals. The Grand Canyon Lands Committee over the past few years has developed a variety of maps, charts, overhead color transparencies, and, finally, color slides of the most significant land exchange proposals submitted by various Members of Congress to keep our board and affiliate clubs apprised of proposed Grand Canyon legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct my remarks to the boundary map, Grand Canyon National Park, No. 113-2000-G and dated February 1973, referred to in section 3 of bill S. 1296.

1. The federation concurs that the Grand Canyon National Monument and the Marble Canyon National Monument be abolished and the lands formerly included within such monuments and not included within the Grand Canyon National Park should be placed in the Grand Canyon zone of influence. However, the federation does not agree that lands referred to as Jensen Tank, 9,000 acres; Tuck-Up Point, 23,000 acres; and Slide Mountain, 5,380 acres, should be utilized for lands to be incorporated into such park. The Secretary already has the authority under title 16, United States Code, 460-L-22, passed under Public Law 90-401, dated July 15, 1968, under section B—

The Secretary is authorized to accept title to any non-Federal property or interest therein within a unit of the National Park System or miscellaneous area under his administration and in exchange therefore he may convey to the grantor of such property or interest any federally owned property or interest therein under his jurisdiction which he determines is suitable for exchange or other disposal and which is located in the same State as the non-Federal property to be acquired.

The federation opposes the use of lands proposed for deletion from the Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon National Monuments to be used for exchange purposes to acquire private holdings and claims within the revised boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park.

2. When the federation's Grand Canyon Lands Committee prepared its first Colorado River boundary map in 1967 we included an area of about 10,000 acres located in T 33 N, R-8-W known as Mount Emma, to be removed from the Grand Canyon National Monument and placed in multiple use management. This 7,700 foot mountain range is outstanding wildlife range adjoining the Slide Mountain to the south and should be properly managed by the Bureau of Land Management in cooperation with the Arizona Game and Fish Department along with the Mount Trumbull range to the north.

3. The federation, since 1967, has supported the transfer of the Lower Kanab Canyon—36,280 acres, from the U.S. Forest Service to the Grand Canyon National Park placing that portion bordering the Colorado River under one agency. We further concur with the removal of the Coconino Plateau—640 acres—from the U.S. Forest Service also transferred these lands to the park.

4. The federation further agrees that the Marble Canyon National Monument—26,080 acres—should be abolished and with the deletion of the Marble Canyon West—3,550 acres—be transferred to the Grand Canyon National Park. The federation further agrees with the addition of Marble Canyon East—25,600 acres—to the national park with the concurrence of the Navajo Nation.

5. In 1971 the federation submitted a statement at the Grand Canyon master plan public hearing held in Phoenix, Ariz. At that time the federation was not in favor of the transfer of lands, described as the Lower Grand Canyon in the current legislation, from the Lake Mead National Recreation Area and give it park status. The Lower Grand Canyon—331,500 acres—referred to on the boundary map under proposed additions, was discussed at the A.W.F. board of directors meeting held June 16 in Phoenix, Ariz. The final decision by a vote of the directors was to accept Senator Goldwater's proposal to include the Lower Grand Canyon—331,500 acres—in the park and further, the lands lying immediately north be placed within the zone of influence.

Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether it was the intent of the Senator to include lands within this area that are now within public domain lands and administered under the Bureau of Reclamation. The boundaries of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area actually are—certain lands within the proposal are now under the Bureau of Land Management. I don't know whether he intended this or not.

6. The last land exchange proposal I would like to comment on are the lands located on the south rim of the canyon, and described on the map under section 3 of the act. I refer to the Tenderfoot Plateau—14,700 acres—presently within the Grand Canyon National Monument, the Topocaba lands—41,400 acres—lying within the national park and approximately 89,000 acres administered by the U.S. Forest Service. The total size of these lands after corrections, which Senator Goldwater mentioned this morning, because of the Globe Development Co., amounts to about 145,000 acres and in accordance with section 12 of the act, would be transferred to the Havasupai Tribe.

The federation is on record as supporting a proposal to remove the Long Mesa Plateau lands—13,000 acres—lying between Tenderfoot Plateau and Topocaba, from the U.S. Forest Service and placing the lands under the jurisdiction of the national park. The federation does not support the transfer of the Forest Service lands described on the map to the Havasupai Tribe. I would like to call your attention to Public Law 92-438 dated September 24, 1972, "An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Havasupai Tribe of Indians in Indian Claims Commission Docket 91 and for other purposes." Mr. Chairman, the amount of the judgment so entered against the United States was \$1,240,000 in payment to the Havasupai Tribe for 2,257,728 acres of land set forth in Docket 91. The lands proposed in section 12 of this act to be transferred to the Havasupai Tribe are among the same lands that the tribe received payment for. The federation further feels the Indian land exchange program is not directly related to the Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act and should be handled in separate legislation.

7. The federation would like to direct its remarks to section 6, having reference to the Grand Canyon zone of influence. The federation favors the general concept of the zone of influence providing the lands

to be established within this zone are negotiated between the Secretary and the State and Federal agencies having jurisdiction of the lands bordering the Grand Canyon National Park and, further, that public hearings take place prior to publication in the Federal Register. Our concern is large expanses of lands adjacent to or near the park that could be placed in the zone of influence under the present act. Further, we feel the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture should have the authority of condemnation. Land acquisition in some instances must be by condemnation to assure the objectives of this act. The federation further feels the word "shall" on page 5, line 18 of the act should be changed to "may," thereby allowing discretionary action by the Secretary. Livestock grazing within the zone of influence may be found to be in conflict with the very values within the zone objectives. The Federal agencies having jurisdiction of lands bordering the park should have the opportunity to make these judgments.

8. Under section 9, Preservation of Existing Grazing Rights, the Federation further feels the word "shall" on line 2 should be changed to "may" for the same reasons I have previously mentioned. It is important that the Federal agencies have the opportunity to evaluate the affected lands if grazing is an acceptable and continuing consideration in this act.

9. The Federation supports the proposals under section 13 of this act, Grand Canyon Wilderness, placing about 512,870 acres depicted on map 113-20008-B, dated August 1972. The Federation does, however, request that unit 6 described as Mount Emma, 5,430 acres, be removed from the wilderness plan and placed into multiple-use management under the zone of influence previously mentioned under item 2 of this statement.

Mr. Chairman, the Arizona Wildlife Federation again congratulates Senator Goldwater and his staff for introducing new legislation this year in an attempt to satisfy all the persons who have interest in this important Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act. It may be, however, that this act is attempting to satisfy the requests of too many public, private, and Federal interests.

I wish to thank you for the opportunity to appear before your committee today and submit this statement on behalf of the Arizona Wildlife Federation.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very, very fine statement, and I commend you for it. Thank you.

That signal was for a vote. Is Mr. Arthur Lynn here?

STATEMENT OF ART LYNN, STAFF FORESTER FOR THE WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Art Lynn, and I am from Vernal, Utah. I am a staff forester for the Western Forest Industries Association, with headquarters in Portland, Oreg. The association represents a number of independent timber manufacturers throughout the Western States. In my capacity, I work primarily with member companies in the Southwestern States, including the Grand Canyon region.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on S. 1296 to expand the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park. To our knowledge, there are no objections from our membership to the specific boundary

changes called for in the bill. However, we do have serious concern over the language of section 6 which proposes to establish a so-called zone of influence surrounding the new national park boundaries.

I want to emphasize that our concern is not in conflict with the objective of achieving high levels of recreation use in the forest areas contiguous to the park boundary. The fact is that Forest Service management of these lands has enhanced the recreational values in the area that are presently available to park visitors.

Selective timber harvesting has brought about a healthy, attractive forest, with good access to all national forest users. This is apparent from the heavy use of Forest Service picnic and campground facilities in the area by visitors traveling to and from the Grand Canyon National Park. The attractiveness of the managed forest for such purposes is obvious when contrasted with adjacent national park lands.

It is our firm belief that present management policies in the Kaibab National Forest result in a far higher level of public use for both local and national interests than would the single-purpose management that seems to be called for by the zone of influence language. Specifically, the language would deny timber harvesting, and such a restriction would not only be damaging to the local economy, but, as I have already pointed out, also damaging to the established patterns of resource management and recreation use. We believe the Forest Service is managing these adjacent lands in a manner most compatible with both national and regional objectives. The zone of influence concept, if adopted, would likely result in a variety of management conflicts between two agencies—conflicts that would detract from the intent of S. 1296.

Another matter of concern is that S. 1296, as presently written, does not clearly define the zone of influence geographically, nor are the anticipated benefits of such restricted management made clear.

I want to emphasize that there is no clearcutting of timber in the Kaibab Forest. The selective harvesting techniques used in the ponderosa pine forests have created a park-like ground cover with a canopy of maturing trees that make an ideal setting for family camping, wildlife habitat, and other recreation uses. To allow the area to revert to static management would bring about the ultimate deterioration of these qualities.

Because of the dual threat that the zone of influence language poses for both economic and recreation benefits from the national forest lands surrounding the Grand Canyon National Park, we respectfully request that section 6 be removed from the bill, and that S. 1296 be enacted to expand the designated boundaries of the national park as defined in the other sections of the bill.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Lynn. That is a fine statement.

If my list of witnesses is correct, we have Mr. George Alderson. I see he is here. Mr. Thomas Kimball, I see he is not here. We have Mr. Conklin, is he here? Yes, he is here. And we have Mr. Harry Crandell, he is here. Mr. Kimball's statement can be incorporated in the record if he does not return in time to testify.

We have three witnesses, Mr. Alderson, Mr. Conklin, and an additional representative from the Municipal Tribe, and without objec-

tion their statement will be incorporated in the record. That means we have two witnesses.

[The Hualapai statement presented by Mr. Beecher follows:]

STATEMENT OF HUALAPAI TRIBE OF INDIANS PRESENTED BY MR. BEECHER

I want to emphasize more to the Committee that the boundary of our Reservation is the *middle* of the Colorado River by Act of Congress.

The Hualapai Tribe has been decimated by the U. S. Army. In fact the Tribe was almost wiped out by poisoned flour given the Indians by the "Gentlemen" of this Country—so designated by the Congress. We Indians have been shoved around enough by everyone including Congress. If you want to help us—leave what little sacred land we have left, alone.—You have shoved us from one corner to another and from one bad place to another.—We are not a bunch of "Wounded Knee" radicals. — We are Hualapai Indians, — proud of our heritage and confident that the United States Congress will protect those guarantees of your forebearers. As regards this Indian Tribe, we are *not* begging. We are only protecting our ancestral lands and birthright. We want to be self-supporting, self-respecting—and not a bunch of "gimme" Indians.

Practice what you are always preaching. We don't want or ask for Welfare. We ask for the support of you leaders in our quest for self determination and the right to choose our own destiny and that of our children, by the free enterprise system, which has made this the greatest Nation on the earth. Give us the chance to prove *ourselves* to our children as you have proved yourselves to your children. That is my request of this Committee on behalf of the Hualapai Tribe.

We are strongly opposed to Senate bill S. 1296, and request this Committee to reject said bill. We want a dam built at Bridge Canyon, to provide cheap, clean power and give the Hualapai Tribe self sufficiency. This dam will in *no* way adversely affect Grand Canyon. Rather it will provide additional recreational and scenic benefit to the great State of Arizona and the Hualapai Reservation.

Mr. Goldwater has been a friend of this Tribe previously, but we must oppose him on S. 1296.

[Brief recess was taken.]

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

The first witness will be George Alderson, legislative director of Friends of the Earth.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE ALDERSON, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR,
FRIENDS OF THE EARTH, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. ALDERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will be brief.

Senator BIBLE. Just read your statement. It will be fine, it is brief.

Mr. ALDERSON. I am George Alderson, legislative director of Friends of the Earth, a national organization of 20,000 members, dedicated to the preservation, restoration, and rational use of the earth. Our Washington office is at 620 C Street, SE. Our Arizona branch is based in Scottsdale.

We work for our goals internationally, through sister groups in other nations. Friends of the Earth in the United Kingdom led the fight, which was recently successful, to prevent the proposed strip mining in Snowdonia National Park, Wales.

The protection of the Grand Canyon is a deeply felt goal of Friends of the Earth. Our president, David R. Brower, led the campaign against the two proposed Grand Canyon dams, which were finally rejected by the Congress in 1966-68. Many of our members and leaders were also active in that milestone decision. So proposals to better protect the canyon will find ready support in Friends of the Earth.

During the debate on the Grand Canyon dams, one of the things we

held in high regard was Senator Goldwater's forthrightness in stating that he could only support one of the two dams, although the Arizona delegation was then seeking to build two. At a time when the National Park Service itself had been muzzled, and when other politicians in the Colorado Basin States were willing to forget about the irreplaceable values the Bureau of Reclamation wanted to inundate, Senator Goldwater—while supporting the basic thrust of the legislation—made his own view clear that too much would be destroyed.

While we hope to cooperate with Senator Goldwater to enlarge Grand Canyon National Park, the present bill, S. 1296, offers little ground for cooperation. Friends of the Earth is opposed to S. 1296. Unless it is amended to incorporate the proposals of Arizona conservationists as cited below, we urge the committee to shelve the bill.

The reasons for our opposition are basically two.

1. S. 1296 makes only a minimal increase in the protection of Grand Canyon, leaving unprotected some 800,000 acres that should become part of Grand Canyon National Park.

2. S. 1296 would delete from the national park system far more land than would be added, setting a precedent for dismemberment of our national parks whenever ranchers or other commercial interests catch the ear of an influential Senator.

Friends of the Earth believes that approximately 1,966,000 acres should be encompassed within Grand Canyon National Park. This is the goal. At present there are four units of the national park system embracing incomplete fragments of the geologic entity the Grand Canyon, totaling 1,369,225 acres.

S. 1296 would not even put all of these lands within the national park. The total acreage in the bill is 1,196,925 acres. That includes the following additions not already in the national park system:

From Bureau of Land Management, 13,400 acres; from Kaibab National Forest—Kanab Canyon tract, 36,280 acres; from Kaibab National Forest—South Rim tract 640 acres; which gives a total of 50,320 acres.

Conditional additions under S. 1296, not to take effect unless the Indian nations agreed, would be:

From Navajo Indian Reservation 25,600 acres; from Hualapai Indian Reservation 2,700 acres, for a total of 38,080 acres.

Further deletions are proposed from Grand Canyon National Park and Monument, to be transferred to the Havasupai Indian Reservation, totaling 56,100 acres. These changes are not only highly damaging to the park values, including key areas that visitors are enjoying, but unnecessary, because Havasupai people already use the area in a manner compatible with park values. We would readily support enlargement of the reservation through purchase of nearby private grazing lands, if the Havasupai would so desire.

With the additional deletion of 3,550 acres from Marble Canyon National Monument, the deletions from the national park system total 97,730 acres as proposed in S. 1296. This acreage is substantial by any standard. It is larger than a dozen of the existing national parks, including Petrified Forest, Mesa Verde, and Bryce Canyon. It is larger than many national monuments.

Making deletions from the national parks and monuments would

open a Pandora's box, full of troubles for the National Park Service, for the Congress, and for the public. If these particular cattlemen in Arizona deserve a deletion, there are a lot more cattlemen, miners, loggers, and dambuilders who will be coming to this committee asking for deletions from other parks. Who could be more deserving, by the standards of this proposal, than the loggers of Washington State, who see so many merchantable trees protected in Olympic National Park? This was an issue before the Senate committee a few years ago, and it was turned down.

As long as the Congress maintains the integrity of the national park system against proposals of this kind, the parks will be reasonably safe. But if this proposal goes through, every national park will be threatened anew by exploiters who see a fresh chance to log, mine, and graze in the parks. It is madness to begin carving up the national park system, as this bill would do. In this proposal are the seeds of the dismemberment of the national parks.

I would like to comment briefly on Senator Goldwater's reference to what he considers precedent for this kind of deletion. There have been a number of adjustments of boundaries, especially of national monuments, because that is at the discretion of the President under the Antiquities Act of 1906. He has the authority to establish a national monument by proclamation, he also has the authority to reduce the size of monuments he has established by proclamation.

There are other ill-advised provisions in S. 1296. One is section 4, which would bar the use of condemnation for acquisition of inholdings. Eminent domain is a vital, though seldom used power. It is more effectively a threat than as an action, because it influences in-holders voluntarily to steer clear of developments that would impair the public values of the park.

Section 11 would leave the 1919 reclamation provision, which allows reclamation projects in the park, untouched. If this bill is intended to better protect Grand Canyon, let us repeal the reclamation provision.

Section 13 would designate a 512,000-acre wilderness area. This is completely inadequate, omitting the majority of the eligible and suitable land within the present national park and monument. It also fails to provide for any study of the other lands proposed for inclusion in the national park.

Although legislation embracing the proposals Friends of the Earth favors is not before the committee, we generally favor the provisions of S. 1882, in the 92d Congress. With respect to specific boundary proposals, we endorse the proposal of 1,965,000 acres presented by the Sierra Club. I understand there was a bill introduced by Senator Case yesterday which contains many of these same proposals. I have not had an opportunity to examine it yet. We desire to work with any legislators to protect Grand Canyon. But the present bill appears designed mainly to protect private and commercial interests. Let us start afresh, with legislation that will add to the national park system, not detract from it.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Alderson. We appreciate your views.

Our next witness is Mr. Merle E. Conkin.

STATEMENT OF MERLE E. CONKIN, RESOURCE ECONOMIST, NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. CONKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am Merle E. Conkin, resource economist of the National Forest Products Association, headquartered in Washington, D.C. Our association is a federation of 25 regional, species, and wood products associations representing the forest products industry throughout the Nation.

We appear here today in opposition to one section only of S. 1296, section 6 of the bill, which would create a Grand Canyon zone of influence. On all of the other sections of the bill we have no industry position, but we certainly do not oppose passage of S. 1296 provided section 6 is eliminated.

Our membership is concerned with, and we strongly urge elimination of section 6, for the following reasons:

1. To authorize creation of a zone of influence as set forth in section 6 would establish a precedent which would further complicate management of Federal lands adjacent to national parks and, in effect, substantially expand their areas regardless of other surrounding interests, including forestry.

2. The authorizing language of section 6(a) is vague and imprecise. It would provide the Secretary with an unlimited discretion as to exactly when, where, or why he could create a zone of influence. This would create confusion and uncertainty for landowners. Federal agencies, the forest products industry, and other resource user groups.

3. Furthermore, section 6(b) makes no provision for good forest management on multiple use lands, including timber harvesting, fire and insect protection, timber stand improvement, regeneration, and other practices important within national forests.

Section 6 of S. 1296 would authorize the creation of a statutory buffer zone around the expanded Grand Canyon National Park, without precise limit as to area, timing or causation. Yet our experience in the forest products industry is that such formal buffers are both unnecessary and unwarranted to preserve the scenic and ecologic quality of national parks and wildernesses.

The Federal agencies which manage lands adjacent to national parks already give due consideration to the potential impacts their programs may have on adjoining national park lands. By modifying their management of adjacent lands, these agencies have established buffer zones administratively. Under multiple use management these buffer zones yield such benefits as timber, recreation, wildlife, water, and grazing. At the same time, they provide access while enhancing the scenic and ecologic qualities of adjacent national park lands.

We are not aware of any conflicting trends developing between the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies over the management of Federal lands adjacent to national parks. On the contrary, our information is that the cooperation and mutual consideration between the various involved agencies has been excellent. This inter-agency cooperation could very well be destroyed by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to override the jurisdictional authority granted by the Congress to other Federal agencies to manage adjacent Federal lands.

To our knowledge, there is no evidence that Federal land management practices or policies of any agencies are creating substantial

adverse impacts on national park lands which would warrant the far-reaching legislative precedent that would be established by section 6 of this bill. Certainly mutual cooperation and coordination between Federal agencies, together with the oversight powers of the Congress, are more than sufficient to settle any serious land use problems should they arise.

Throughout the forested States of the United States, there are many national parks surrounded by national forests. If section 6 of S. 1296 is approved in Congress, we have little doubt that it will be cited and used as a precedent for legislation to create other zones of influence, greatly curtailing timber harvesting and other forest management practices in national forests.

In our view, this would be adverse to the long-range interests of home buyers, homebuilders and the public generally which has already been experiencing serious price and supply problems with forest products, especially softwood lumber and plywood. The basic answer to this supply-price problem is to expand timber supply, not to curtail it as section 6 would do.

For all of these reasons, therefore, we strongly urge the subcommittee to strike section 6 from the bill. It is a legislative precedent which is unwarranted and should not be established.

In conclusion, may I say, we have no quarrel whatsoever with the stated purpose of this section, to protect more effectively, "the scenic and ecological integrity of the Grand Canyon." This congressional intent can certainly be expressed effectively on the report of the subcommittee on this bill. There is every reason to expect the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, and the heads of other agencies to use their existing powers and authorities to assure the achievement of this purpose. We are confident they can and will do so.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. That is a very fine statement.

Our next witness is Mr. Harry Crandell, director of Wilderness Reviews, the Wilderness Society.

STATEMENT OF HARRY B. CRANDELL, DIRECTOR OF WILDERNESS REVIEWS, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. CRANDELL. I am Harry Crandell, director of Wilderness Reviews, the Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I appear today in support of a concept to enlarge the Grand Canyon National Park, one of our Nation's most outstanding scenic wonders. This support is conditioned, however, by several factors, principally the elimination or change of the objectionable provisions of S. 1296.

1. While the objective to enlarge Grand Canyon National Park is commendable, the bill deletes over 91,000 acres of lands presently being administered as units of the national park system. None of the lands of park quality should be deleted from the present national park system units in the Grand Canyon for any purpose whatsoever.

Instead, the park should be enlarged to include all lands presently encompassed by Grand Canyon National Monument, Marble Canyon National Monument, and portions of Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Grand Canyon National Park itself and park quality lands

under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

2. The bill proposes to designate as wilderness only 512,800 acres, with a potential addition of 86,156 acres. Lands identified as wilderness are located entirely within the present park system units. All qualified lands are not included and the Colorado River is left out. The bill ignores a citizen proposal for Grand Canyon National Park wilderness.

All qualified lands within the enlarged park, including the Colorado River, should be designated as wilderness. The total acreage so designated as wilderness would be in excess of 1,600,000 acres.

With these changes and modifications suggested by our colleagues representing other national conservation groups, the Wilderness Society, its cooperators and members, supports the enlargement of Grand Canyon National Park as presently proposed. Otherwise it cannot.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear here today.

There is one extemporaneous comment, Mr. Chairman. The committee might wish to have a study bill, to have the National Park Service to study this area, considering the citizen conservation proposal. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Tom Kimball. I must say, Mr. Kimball, you are a master of timing.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS L. KIMBALL, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. KIMBALL. Ours is a private, nonprofit organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. The federation has independent affiliates in all 50 States, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico. These affiliates, in turn, are composed of local groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the National Wildlife Federation, number an estimated 3.5 million persons.

We welcome this opportunity to testify.

We commend Senator Goldwater and other sponsors of S. 1296 for their effort to protect the scenic, natural wonders of the Grand Canyon. Since this is my home State, having served for many years as an employee and director of the Arizona Game and Fish Department, I am pleased to comment upon the provisions of this proposed legislation, and associate the views of the National Wildlife Federation with those of our State affiliate, the Arizona Wildlife Federation.

Section 6(a) (1) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to establish a zone of influence to further protect the integrity of the park is commendable. However, it would be desirable to require that the Secretary of Agriculture and the State of Arizona be brought into the process of determining the size and location of this type of land designation.

The U.S. Forest Service and the Arizona Game and Fish Commission are vitally interested in any change of land designation which would affect the administration of lands and resources currently managed under their jurisdiction.

Senator BIBLE. Whether we have a buffer zone or zone of influence? I don't know where that title came from and I questioned Senator Goldwater on it this morning. But whatever it is, it has to be defined and spelled out.

Mr. KIMBALL. As I understand the current wording it would permit almost unlimited—

Senator BIBLE. I understand that, and that is the objection to it. I think it must be delineated. There is no question in my mind about that.

Mr. KIMBALL. No serious objection is offered for section 9 providing for lifelong grazing privileges for current permittees. It is strongly recommended, however, that such grazing be continued only under present management authority which allows the administering agency to regulate grazing in accordance with conservative and proper range management standards. Overgrazing has in the past, and can continue to imperil the very natural ecosystems the park designation is designed to protect. Some of these instances in the past, when Congress acts on these lifelong grazing permits, this preempts any management authority, without a chance to amend it either way, increase or decrease it. I think it is quite important that the administration agency regulate that grazing so it is in harmony with protecting the natural ecosystems that the park designation should protect.

Section 12 dealing with the rights of the Havasupai Indians should be a matter for separate legislation and should be eliminated from S. 1296. As sympathetic as everyone should be for the rights of the Havasupai, the land exchanges proposed could, in effect, detract from achieving the objectives of the legislation. Indian lands have been exempted from all control by the U.S. Park Service. I think it would be better to have that issue settled on its own merits. It is my understanding that the Indians have already been paid for the claims to their land and the arguments surrounding the validity of the Indian problem could best be handled on its own merits in separate legislation.

We freely support the proposal to return certain lands to the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. After consulting with land and resource managers of the State and Federal Government and being familiar with the area in question it is recommended that the Mount Emma area be added to the 23,700 acres in T-34 and 35-N and R6 and 7 west. This acreage cannot be effectively administered on a multiple use basis under the Bureau of Land Management without this addition.

It is also recommended that the language authorizing private in-holdings exchange be broadened to include all Federal lands eligible for exchange purposes rather than the implied limitations in the current language. It is recommended that Mount Emma be added to townships 34 and 45 north in ranges 6 and 7 west.

The elimination of governmental authority to acquire private lands by eminent domain is not in the public interest and could substantially deter the park service from achieving the objectives of this bill. How else can belligerent uncooperative private landowners whose practices may be completely unharmonious with park objectives be removed from the scene. The possibility of eminent domain proceedings would stimulate—

Senator BIBLE. I don't know why they took out the power of

eminent domain. Mr. Emerson, Senator Goldwater's staff man is here, and he can make a note of it.

Senator Goldwater has heard directly from Governor Williams of Arizona, and the Governor states he supports Senator Goldwater's bill, S. 1296.

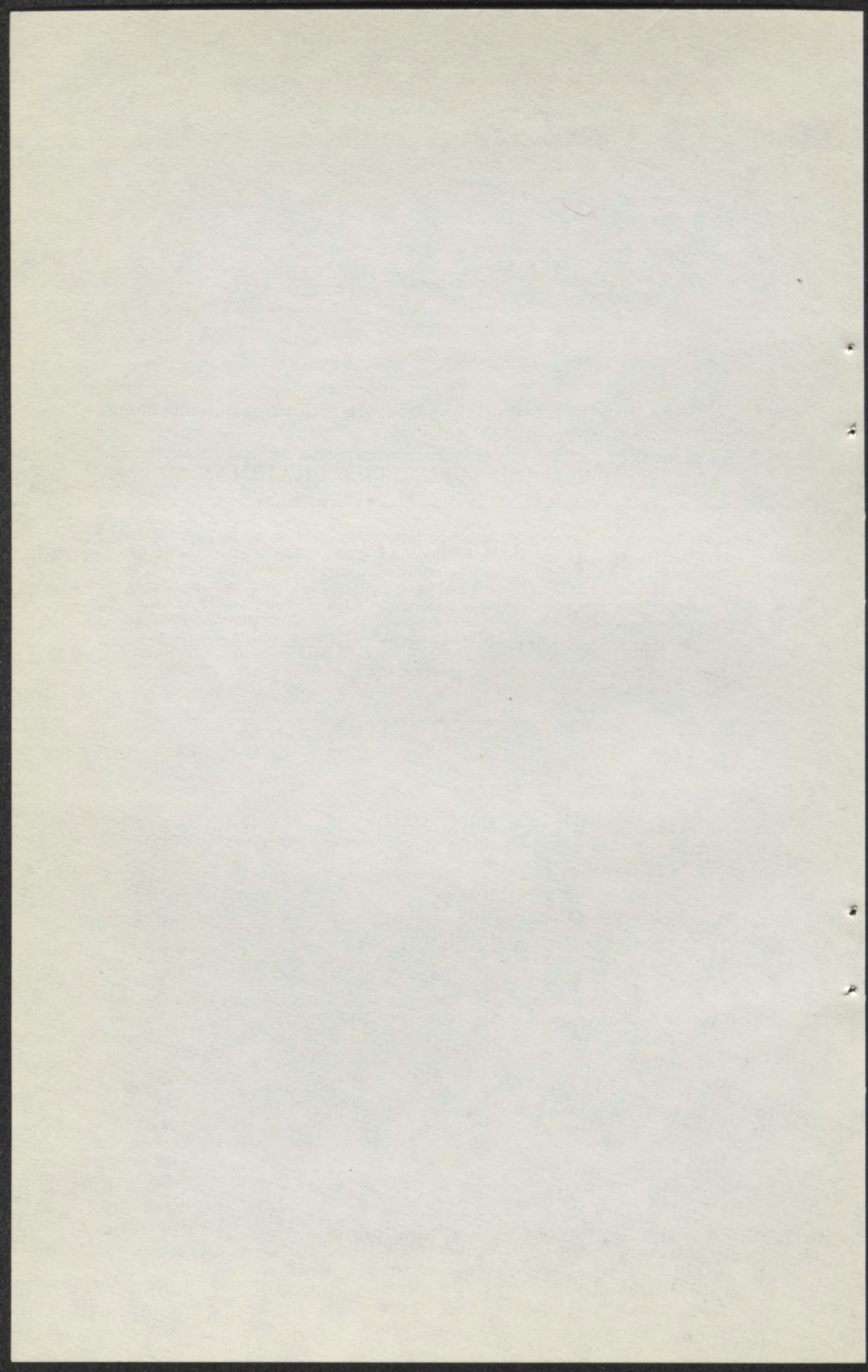
The record will be kept open until July 10, for any other additions or suggestions, or suggested amendments or enlargements. The sooner we can get the collection of all of your ideas together, the sooner we can work on the bill. I don't see any need for delaying too long.

Without objection we will stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 4:20 p.m., the hearing was recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.]

APPENDIX

(107)

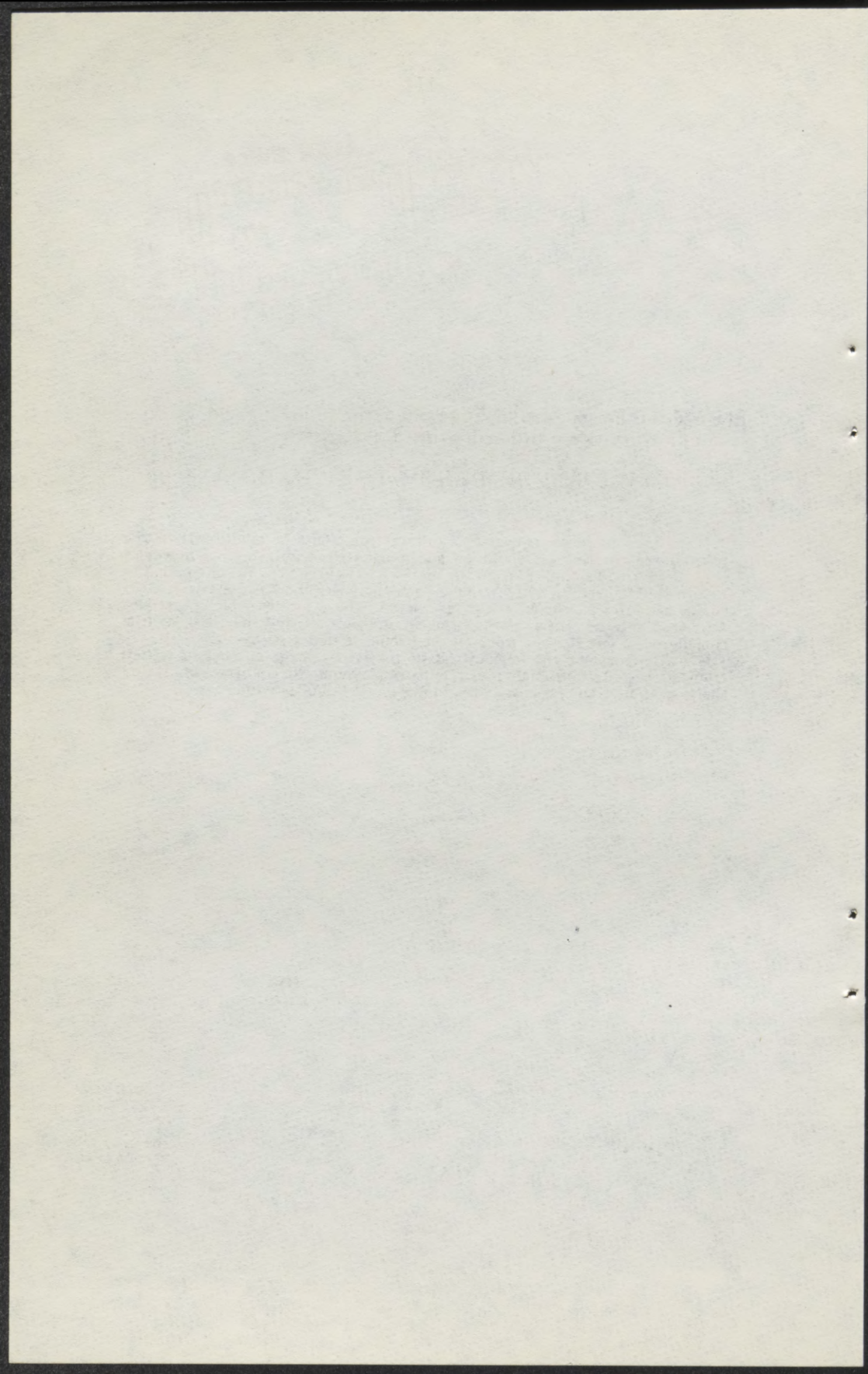


[Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:]

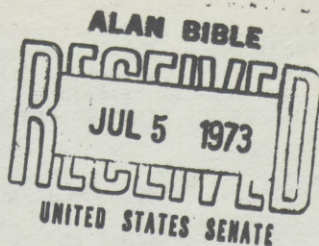
MEMORANDUM FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Many persons have requested that their comments be made part of the printed record. Not all could be accommodated. This volume, however, contains a broad sampling from the mail we have received. We have tried to insure that all points of view have been included and that the weight of comments pro and con has been preserved. Those letters which were not reprinted here remain as part of the committee's file and they, too, will be considered in our further work on the problems under study.

Over the past several weeks we have received a large number of letters from interested individuals and groups throughout the country, containing their opinion on the proposed bills to designate lands as wilderness.



July 3, 1973



Hon. Alan Bible, Chairman
Parks & Recreation Subcommittee
Interior & Insular Affairs Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Please include the enclosed statement as part of the hearing record on S. 1296, to enlarge the Grand Canyon National Park.

Thank you.

Jeffrey Ingram
3244 E. Waverly
Tucson, AZ. 85715

A statement by Jeffrey Ingram, Tucson, Arizona, to the Subcommittee on Parks, & Recreation, Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs, United States Senate, in connection with the hearing held June 20, 1973, concerning S. 1296 to enlarge the Grand Canyon National Park

S. 1296 is presented to Congress as a compromise between the many groups interested in the lands of, & near, the Grand Canyon. The constituents of the compromise were reportedly the result of meetings & consultations over a period of years. Since I participated in two such meetings, and was considered there to be a booster of an enlarged National Park, I would like to comment on the final product as embodied in S. 1296.

Since my basic message has been that deletions from the National Park & Monument would lead to great opposition to any Grand Canyon bill, I can only conclude that I was not heard. Let me therefore restate the proposition: The lands proposed for deletion from the Park System are of high Park quality and tremendous value in the appreciation of the Park by the visitor. They should be retained within an enlarged Park.

The lands proposed for deletion contain unique scenery; some of it perennially-watered canyons, other the wide spaciousness that is the Canyon's special property. Some of the land is crucial as approaches, rim overlooks, and protection of the natural scene around the Canyon. The importance of the wildlife is attested to by the groups that want the deletions to pursue hunting & grazing.

The recreational uses of these lands are, as in much of the Canyon, endangered and in need of a strong management control that is unified over the entire Grand Canyon. The archeologic work has only started, yet already there are indications of important

discoveries. Some of the lands are above the rim, some below; they share some values, have others uniquely; the point is that they are part of the Grand Canyon and deserve their status within a National Park.

To repeat this most fundamental point: Deleting the lands from the National Park & Monument as proposed by S. 1296 would be very wrong, and I hope that the Subcommittee will undertake to correct this in preparing a bill.

Moving beyond a defense of the present status, I would like to offer the Subcommittee some suggestions on additions that would move toward making a complete National Park for the Grand Canyon.

1) The entire Colorado River within the Grand Canyon should be, for interpretive & administrative purposes, included in the Park. Therefore the Park should start just below Lees Ferry, near the junction with the Paria River, and include the river from bank to bank down to Grand Wash Cliffs.

2) For protection of the Canyon's setting, the eastern Vermilion Cliffs and sufficient land back of the rim of Marble Gorge should be included within the Park.

3) The Cockscombs is part of the great Kaibab Monocline and ought to be included for its importance in interpreting the geologic history of the awesome chasm with which most visitors are familiar. ^{Also} ~~The Cockscombs is~~ an area of wilderness recreation.

4) A strip of land along & back from the rim, starting at Grass Canyon and going to Indian Hollow, should be placed within the Park. The boundary is now actually set below the rim, whereas it should be some distance back to protect the natural setting. No interference with ~~proper~~ multiple use management is intended, but logging on the rim of the Grand Canyon is not

multiple use, it is single-minded destruction.

5) The Kanab Canyon system would be, were it not a side canyon of the Grand Canyon, already included within a National Park. It is an expression of the grandeur of the main canyon. Moreover, as a rugged area to explore in its own right, recreational use is growing heavy, and unified control is, once again, desirable.

6) Toroweap Valley is a gem, unique amongst the Canyon's parts. It is a gentle sweep, rather than a precipitous chasm, and reflects its volcanic origins. Its importance as part of an overall visitor access plan is already recognized, although inadequately. In years to come, the whole north rim will grow in popularity, and the entire Valley will be needed for interpretation & access.

7) The Uinkaret Plateau is the backbone for the volcanic story of the Canyon. Additionally it is an extraordinarily pleasant area for the visitor to the north rim area. With little commercial activity occurring there, the Plateau could easily take an important place within a Grand Canyon National Park.

8) The Whitmore Wash & Parashent Canyon region is now largely within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, although heads of the canyons extend beyond. They are important side canyons for their geologic significance, as well as being exciting hiking areas and access for boating parties.

9) The westernmost & most remote of the Canyon's four great northern plateaus is the Shivwits. Again most is in the Lake Mead N.R.A., but the whole of the plateau with its wide-angled views & accessible canyons down to the river belongs in a complete Park. As a back-country region, it will become increasingly popular for those who like the combination of high country, starting with Mount Dellenbaugh, down to the bottom of the main canyon.

10) South of the river & just east of the Grand Wash Cliffs is Ramparts Cave, already famous for its record of now-extinct ground sloths. Ramparts Cave is an example of the richness of the Grand Canyon, for it is not simply a big canyon, a scenic blockbuster, but contains a multitude of detailed features that are themselves worthy of attention & interpretation.

11) The Havasu Canyon system, like the Kanab, is an expression, through its size & beauty, of the main Canyon's impact. Like the Kanab, it is itself a wonder. Yet it is quite different from Kanab in form, texture, & color. It is also home & part of the record of the 300 Havasupai, and host to thousands of visitors who come to enjoy the creek, its waterfalls, and the gorge itself.

12) Near the present south entrance to the Park, and somewhat further along that boundary, there are lands that, for the protection of the visitor's approach to this most popular entry, ought to be controlled by the Park and kept in a natural state.

The lands described above constitute, I feel, those that deserve the most serious consideration in making up a complete Grand Canyon National Park. These lands do not include all of the Canyon. The Navajo, Havasupai, & Hualapai Indians all own important parts of the Canyon. I would certainly hope that this subcommittee, working with others concerned, would be able to develop some way for the Indians to realize the benefits of protecting the Grand Canyon lands they own.

I have been involved in matters affecting the Grand Canyon for only eleven years (almost to the day!). I have looked forward in that time to working for legislation establishing a complete Grand Canyon National Park. If the present efforts do not bring progress, I nevertheless remain confident that in the years to come, the need for

and worth of a complete Park will continue to grow. If not now, then someday, we will all be working together, "on the staff of the Grand Canyon", to protect it, "as it is", within a complete National Park.

###

WRITTEN TESTIMONY ON GRAND CANYON ENLARGEMENT BILL
SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF CERTAIN NAVAJO INDIVIDUALS

INTRODUCTION

The DNA Legal Services, Tuba City Agency Office represents individual Navajos living in the area of Cameron, Arizona, including but not limited to the following:

Ace Charles
Frank Goldtooth, Sr.
Charley Huskon
Joe Jensen
Nevy Jensen
Frank B. Johnson
Seymour Tso

Cameron is a small town within the Navajo Reservation, some 40 miles east of the Grand Canyon National Park. Most of our clients or their ancestors were driven from an area presently enclosed within the southeastern boundaries of the Park at the end of the 19th century. Our clients wish to express their objections to the following portions of the proposed bill (S. 1296) for enlargement of the Grand Canyon National Park:

1. The portion which provides for the enlargement of the Park subject to any valid existing claims under the 1934 Navajo Boundary Act, (Sec. 3(a));
2. Those portions which provide for the taking of Indian lands or the establishment of a zone of influence within Indian lands subject only to concurrence of the Tribal Government, (Sections 5(2), 6(a)(2));
3. The portion of the bill which declares the applicability of the Wilderness Act to various parts of the Grand Canyon National Park, (Sec. 13(a)).

AREA INVOLVED AND NATURE OF THE CLAIM

Our clients are the direct descendants of Navajos who, some time in the 19th century, established their homes in an area which is presently within the Park boundaries. The area which they claim is known as the Coconino Lower Basin. It is an area which is bounded on the north by the confluence of the Colorado and the Little Colorado rivers, on the west by the Colorado River, on the south by a line which corresponds approximately to the present southern boundary of

the Grand Canyon National Park and on the east by a line which corresponds approximately to the present western boundary of the Navajo Reservation. The Indian Claims Commission, in deciding that most of the land presently contained within the Park originally belonged to the Havasupai Tribe, also recognized that there was individual Navajo occupancy in an area within and along the present eastern boundary of the Park. According to the factual finding of the Indian Claims Commission,

"In 1848 the bulk of the Navajo Tribe was some distance east of the eastern boundary of the area claimed by the Havasupai. However, during the latter part of the 19th century increasing numbers of the Navajo moved westward into areas traditionally used and occupied by the Havasupai." 20 Indian Claims Commission 210 at page 232.

The Indian Claims Commission, while recognizing the existence of individual Navajo occupancy, was without jurisdiction to afford other than tribal or group relief.

Numerous sites of abandoned hogans, the traditional Navajo dwellings, indicate Navajo presence in the Coconino Lower Basin in the latter half of the 19th century. (The existence of these sites was recognized by experts testifying for the United States in the Indian Claims Commission opinion cited above) Navajos residing within that area were driven from their homes at gunpoint in the last decade of the 19th century. (See attached letter of Office of Indian Affairs employee Joe C. Tipton to Indian Agent Constant Williams dated April 10, 1897.) Although Navajo individuals residing within the Cameron area no longer occupy land within the Park boundaries, they continue to graze in that area, to utilize the land for pinon picking and for religious purposes.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIONS

Our clients object to the portion of the Bill which provides for the enlargement of the Grand Canyon National Park subject to valid existing rights under the 1934 Navajo Boundary Act because it provides no recognition of their claims to land within the Coconino Lower Basin and because it would have the effect of extinguishing their claims. The claims of our clients are individual claims, as distinguished from tribal or group claims, and they are based on the continuous individual occupancy of our clients in the Coconino Lower Basin from the beginning of the second half of the 19th century until our clients were driven from that area. Although Congress has never provided our clients with the opportunity to pursue their individual claims, our clients hope that Congress may decide to provide avenues of legal recognition some time in the future and that Congress will not decide to extinguish their claims, as would be the case if the proposed bill

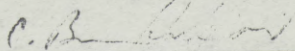
in its present form were to be passed.

Our clients feel that since the proposed bill attempts to recognize the equitable claim of the Havasupai Tribe, and the claims of ranchers residing in the plateau lands of Grand Canyon National Monument, there should also be recognition of the claims of individual Navajos. Under the proposed bill, the Havasupai are to have additional acreage included within their reservation, although their claim to Park lands was settled by a Indian Claims Commission money judgment in their favor. Ranchers are to have 30,080 acres of land withdrawn from the Grand Canyon National Monument and returned to the public domain on their behalf. Our clients feel that since they were there before the ranchers and since they received no satisfaction from the Indian Claims Commission, they should also have the opportunity to assert their claim to the above described land.

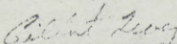
Our clients object also to the portion of the Bill which makes the Wilderness Act applicable to Park lands. Wilderness status would exclude grazing from within Park boundaries and our clients fear that the adoption of this provision would allow the Park Service to fence off the existing boundary between the park and the Navajo Reservation, or to seize and sell stock which stray over the boundary. Our clients feel that so long as the Bill allows grazing in the proposed Grand Canyon Zone of influence, there is no logical reason for excluding grazing from within the present Park boundaries based upon environmental concerns. Properly managed grazing activities in the area in question are not at variance with the overall goals and purposes of the area as part of the Park system.

Finally, our clients feel that the provisions which provide for taking of Indian lands and the establishment of a zone of influence on Indian lands subject to concurrence by Tribal Government do not adequately protect their individual interests. Congress should recognize that the wishes to elected tribal leaders and the wishes of Navajo individuals do not always coincide, and that in an area as vital to Navajos as the taking or limiting the use of their lands, some additional protection of individual needs and individual claims should be provided.

Presented by:



C. Benson Hufford



Gilbert Levy

DINEBETINA NAHIIILNA BE AGADITAEH
Post Office Box 765
Tuba City, Arizona 86045
Telephone: (602) 283-5265

Pl. Ex. 491 Docket 229 (Navajo)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES. Office of the Secretary of the Interior.
 Record Group 48. Indian Division. File Mark 4615/1897 encl.
 (Also OIA 16015/1897 encl.)

Navajo Series XI, No. 570

[Tipton to Williams]

(Copy)

Tuba, Arizona,
 April 10, 1897.

Maj. Constant Williams,
 Acting Agent for Navajos,
 Fort Defiance, Arizona.

Dear Sir

In regard to the expulsion of the Navajo Indians from public lands lying south of the Little Colorado River and east of the Grand Canon, I have the honor to report as follows, viz:

On the 18th day of January, 1897, the Board of Supervisors of Coconino County, Ariz., placed upon the records the following order, to wit: "Ordered that the Assessor is hereby authorized to employ not more than twenty men at a compensation of \$2.00 per day, and furnished, for the purpose of assessing the property of Navajo Indians within Coconino County.

(signed) C. H. Shulz,
 Chairman.

Attest
 T. E. Pulliam,
 Clerk."

Nothing appears of record naming the date on which the above order should be executed or complied with, nor was a copy thereof ever issued to or served upon the sheriff of the said county, who is ex-officio assessor also. On the day following the making of the order, the 19th day of January, being several weeks before the time prescribed by law for making assessments, the sheriff, in obedience to the said order which, by his own admission, had never been served upon him, employed the number of men therein specified, armed them cap-a-pie--which I presume he took the words "and furnished" in the order to mean--and started out from Flagstaff, the county seat, ostensibly to carry out its commands, viz: "to assess the property of Navajo Indians in Coconino County." Why it was deemed necessary to employ so many men and arm them to the teeth to accomplish so simple and easy a task as assessing the property of a peaceable people does not appear in the records of the Board of Supervisors; but the fact that the order was acted upon long before the time set by law for levying assessments, coupled with the manner in which the assessor went about it, clearly indicates that the avowed purpose and the real one were very different. Manifestly the real object was to drive the Indians from a grazing country they had been wont to use long before the white man came there, and create the latter lord of all he surveyed with his covetous eyes; and this was accomplished, for the Indians, in obedience to advice from me never

Pl. Ex. 401 Doc. 220 (Navajo)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES. Office of the Secretary of the Interior.
Record Group 48. Indian Division. File Mark 4615/1897 encl.
(Also OIA 16015/1897 encl.)

Navajo Series XI, No. 570 (p. 2)

to resist, but to refer troubles with white men to me, or you, and wait for justice, yielded and withdrew, though at the point of the bayonet, so to speak.

On the date of the issue of the order there were sixteen Navajo families residing and tending their herds and flocks in the coveted district, a portion of which is admitted to be within the boundaries of the "Grand Canon National Park," and on this national reserve most of the Indians were depasturing their stock. The sheriff with his armed posse visited each of these sixteen families in turn and demanded the sum of \$5.00 for every one hundred head of sheep owned by them to him, at once, in hand paid, with the alternative of moving out immediately. Navajo sheep are not worth \$1.00 per capita and this fact must have been well known to the sheriff; but since the payment of taxes was not the object sought, the more unreasonable and exorbitant the demand the less likely it was to be complied with and the more easily the end in view could be attained. None of the Navajos had any money, and their prayers for time in which to procure it and to ascertain their rights in the premises were stoutly denied, and this in the face of the fact that taxes were not due; not even, in fact, had the time arrived for making the assessment. In default of payment of the arbitrary and unlawful sum fixed by the sheriff they were forced to pack up their traps at once, and march. The weather was bitter cold, a deep snow covered the ground, with more falling; and their ewes were lambing. To move at such a time meant great suffering for both the Indians with their families and their sheep, and they pleaded for a reasonable time within which to get out; but even this was inexorably denied; and, amid the touching cries of suffering and fear-stricken children and the weeping of grief-stricken mothers, their little flocks were rounded up and pushed north, through the deep snow, toward the Little Colorado River with relentless haste, the posse keeping up an intermittent fire with rifles and revolvers, frightening sheep, squaws and papposes out of their wits. When the river was reached it was found up and so deep as to require the grown sheep to swim, but no amount of suffering or hardship swerved these justice-loving white men from their purpose nor touched the sympathy of the pursuing posse. They surrounded the flocks and pushed them into the water, forcing them to cross; and, in consequence, nearly all the lambs, together with many grown sheep--ewes on the eve of lambing--either went down the stream or chilled to death after crossing, and many have died since from the effects of the exposure. Not content with all this, the outrage was aggravated by firing many of their houses and corrals and burning them to the ground. It is safe to say that the losses sustained by these people at the time of the perpetration of the outrage and those that have followed as a direct and legitimate consequence amount to several thousand dollars; but it is impossible to estimate the exact amount because of the fact that the Navajos, in this vicinity at least, either their sheep or their flocks or the number lost on account of some superstitious belief in respect thereto. Certain it is, however, that their lamb crop is

N. Ex. 491 Doc. 222 (March)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES. Office of the Secretary of the Interior.
Record Group 48. Indian Division. File Mark 4615/1897 encl.
(Also OIA 16015/1897 encl.)

Navajo Series XI, No. 570 (p. 3)

a complete failure, and it would seem that meagre justice demands that they be reimbursed for actual losses.

In view of the above facts it is apparent that the alleged object of the order was a mere pretext and that the real end in view was the expulsion of the Navajos from a region first occupied by them and continuously used from time almost immemorial as claimed by the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his report to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior regarding the petition recently sent in to the Dept. and signed by some of the residents of Coconino County. I say signed by some of the residents advisedly, for leading business men of the county told me in a private interview that not more than one-fourth of the people were in sympathy with the movement. I am also informed that many of those who signed the petition were transients without interest in the affair or county. The allegations in the petition that the Indians were encroaching upon legal holdings and trampling upon legal rights of white settlers must certainly be false, for the public domain is not surveyed and consequently not subject to entry; and, further, in no wise could entry be made on land lying within the boundaries of the National Park Reserve, and those who have entered thereon are trespassers without the shadow of a legal right either to the land itself or the alleged water developments. It is asserted by representative citizens that the outrage committed against the Indians was the culmination of a scheme concocted by Mr. C. H. Shulz, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and his right hand bower Mr. Jerry Woodbridge, sheep owners living in the same locality who desired to control the entire range.

It is difficult to see on what grounds the sheriff can justify his acts or defeat a claim for the injury done the Indians, and I trust the Dept. will see fit to institute a suit for damages, and give them also a permit to depasture their flocks where they have been accustomed to for so many years.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOE C. TIPTON

Addl. Farmer,
Tuba, Ariz.



SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE
RESOLUTION
JUN 25 1973
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES

Colorado River Indian Reservation

ROUTE 1, Box 23-B
TELEPHONE 602-669-2293
PARKER, ARIZONA 85344

JUN 28 1973

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
The U.S. Senate
137 Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

On behalf of the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona we respectfully request that you support the issue as stated in the attached resolution concerning Bill Nos. S 1296 and H.R. 5900.

We feel this matter is of great importance and strongly request your support and assistance.

We feel our position and that of other tribes is expressed in the attached resolution. If we can be of further assistance please feel free to contact our President, Don Antone, P.O. Box 97, Sacaton, Arizona.

Thank you for your serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,

INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL OF ARIZONA

Veronica L. Murdock
Secretary/Treasurer

Resolution No. AITC-8-73

R E S O L U T I O N
Arizona Inter-Tribal Council

A Resolution to support the Hualapai and Havasupai Tribes
Be it resolved by the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, in regular
meeting assembled on May 21, 1973

- WHEREAS, there has been introduced in the 93rd Congress, First Session, Bills Nos. S.1296 and H.R. 5900, which bills would propose to enlarge the Grand Canyon National Park; and
- WHEREAS, the bills as introduced would include lands on the North side of the Colorado River opposite the Hualapai Indian Reservation within the National Park; and
- WHEREAS, by the inclusion of said lands in the National Park, it would be next to impossible to ever develop the Bridge Canyon Dam site and build Hualapai Dam which Dam is so necessary in view of the national energy crisis; and
- WHEREAS, the Dam site at Bridge Canyon, most of which is on the Hualapai Reservation, is the main resource that the Hualapai Tribe has for development and major income; and

The foregoing resolution was on May 21, 1973 duly approved by a vote of 9 for and 0 against, by the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, pursuant to authority vested in it by Section (E), Article III of the Constitution (or By-laws), ratified by the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona on March 3, 1972.
This resolution is effective as of the date of its adoption.

ARIZONA INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL

BY:

Donald R. Antone, Sr.
Donald Antone, Sr., President

Veronica L. Murdock
Veronica L. Murdock
Secretary-Treasurer

WHEREAS, the bills as now introduced would place a limitation upon this Tribe's right to engage in development within a one-mile strip on the Hualapai side of the Reservation without the written approval of the Secretary; and

WHEREAS, the bills as now introduced propose to establish a new boundary of Hualapai Reservation, making the said boundary on the South Bank of the Colorado River;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona joins with the Hualapai and Havasupai Tribes in opposing Bills No. S. 1296 and H.R. 5900 unless said bills are amended to eliminate those lands on the North Side of the Colorado River so that it would be possible in the future for the building of Hualapai Dam, and eliminate that provision in Section 8 (c) which places a limitation on the right of the Hualapai Tribe to develop the shoreline within the Reservation within one mile from the Colorado River without the written approval of the Secretary; and eliminate that proposal to make the boundary of the Hualapai Reservation the South Bank of the Colorado River Bed; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, to Senator Barry Goldwater and to the rest of the Arizona Congressional delegation, and to those Committees of Congress who may be considering the said legislation.

ROADLESS AREA STUDY

KANAB CREEK

June 17-20, 1972

/Being the third in a series of field studies
conducted by the Saguaro Ecology Club on
behalf of the Wilderness Society/
/The purpose being the determination of wilderness
qualifications of selected roadless areas in
the state of Arizona/

STUDY TEAM:

Kevin Arthur Dahl
David Finkelstein
Bruce Rauner
Tom Wright

and,
prior to their car breaking
down on the first day,

Robert Brooks
Brian Massumi

Once again, special thanks to our mentor and
guiding hand, Mrs. Peggy Snow
1505 E. Cherry Lynn Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Kanab Creek Roadless Area consists of approximately 71,000 acres in Kanab and Grand Canyons. It is about twenty miles long, and from two to ten miles wide. The roadless area extends from Snake Gulch on the north to the Colorado River on the south, and from the western rim of Kanab Canyon east to a point near Tapeats Creek in the Grand Canyon. Elevation ranges between 7200 to 2000 feet.

Kanab Creek is a major tributary of the Grand Canyon. It is an intermittent stream, with permanent water only in the extreme lower end of the roadless area, near the Colorado River. The creek begins in southern Utah and flows more or less due south past the towns of Kanab and Fredonia and into the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon. Between Fredonia (on the Arizona-Utah border) and the Colorado River, Kanab Creek has carved a magnificent canyon in the sandstone plateau. Kanab Canyon is very deep and rugged, with vertical cliffs and many steep side canyons. It is geologically and biologically similar to the Grand Canyon, but on a much smaller scale. The entire area is extremely steep and rugged, with very little vegetation.

THE UPPER AREA

The upper part of the roadless unit (north of Jump-Up Canyon) is very rugged and barren, but spectacularly beautiful. At the rim, sheer limestone cliffs drop hundreds of feet to steep talus slopes, which slant down to the inner basin of the canyon. Between the creek and the talus slopes is a broad, rocky area broken by many side canyons. Kanab Creek flows in an inner gorge at the bottom of the U-shaped canyon. The dry streambed is narrow, winding, and sandy, and is enclosed by vertical sandstone cliffs. The

farther downstream, the deeper the canyon, the steeper the talus slopes, and the higher the cliffs. At the junction of Jump-Up Canyon, one of the largest side canyons, there is a desolate wilderness of deep gorges, rocky slopes, and sandstone rock formations. At this point, Kanab Canyon strongly resembles the Grand Canyon.

Vegetation is primarily Upper Sonoran in character. Above the rim is rolling, rocky country with sage and juniper, but these die out for the most part below the rim. The scanty limestone soil supports only stunted desert brush. There is some light riparian growth in the streambed.

Wildlife throughout the area includes desert bighorn sheep, deer, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, badger, fox, Gambel's quail, and many small rodents and reptiles. Chukar partridge and turkey have been introduced into the area. There are no fish, due to the lack of water.

THE LOWER AREA

The part of Kanab Canyon south of Jump-Up Canyon is generally steeper and more rugged than the upper area. The canyon is wider and rockier, and the cliffs are higher. Supai sandstone is predominant over the limestone characteristic of the upper regions. There are many narrow, rugged side canyons, most of them un-named. Near the Colorado River, Kanab Creek flows permanently. However, the water has a high alkali content and is of dubious drinking quality. The area abounds in good freshwater springs, but their reliability is questionable.

The lower part of the roadless unit includes a broad area adjacent to the Colorado River. Within this area are many large side canyons draining directly into the Colorado, including Deer Creek and the beautiful falls at its mouth. Deer Creek is the only

flowing stream (other than the extreme lower part of Kanab) within the roadless area, although the perennial Tapeats Creek flows near the eastern boundary. Other attractions in this area include Fishtail Canyon, Fishtail Mesa, Bonita Creek, Surprise Valley, and the increasingly popular Thunder River Trail.

II. OUTSIDE INFLUENCES

The Kanab Creek Roadless Area is fortunate in that man's impact is minimal. There are a few fences, primitive trails, and developed springs, but little other noticeable activity.

Grazing- there are four grazing permits in the roadless unit, on the Indian Pasture and Kanab Creek allotments. The Kanab Creek allotment has three permittees with term permits for 147 cattle November 16-May 15 and 50 cattle December 1-June 30. The Indian Pasture allotment has a temporary permit for 40 horses, November 16-May 15.

Timber- there is no timber in the roadless unit.

Minerals- most of the Roadless area is within the Grand Canyon National Game Reserve (east of Kanab Creek, south of Snake Gulch), and this would preclude any mineral entry. There are no known claims in the area, although there is a possibility that a small copper-bearing area to the west of Kanab Creek may be mineralized. There is a small existing copper mine in Hacks Canyon just west of the proposed area. There are rumors of an old Spanish gold mine in the area.

Water Rights- belong to the Forest Service. The only permanent water is located in Deer Creek, lower Kanab Creek, and numerous springs of varying sizes.

Private Land- all land within the roadless area is National Forest land. However, it is extremely important that Hacks Canyon, Grama Canyon, and the portion of Kanab Creek north of Snake Gulch be treated in any comprehensive plan for the area. This is BLM land, and boundaries for a wilderness study area should be coordinated with that agency. In addition, the area above Supai Rim from Bulrush point south to the Grand Canyon National Monument is BLM land.

A portion of the western rim is located in the Grand Canyon National Monument. It is possible that part of the roadless area may eventually go to the Park Service as shown in their new Grand Canyon Master Plan. However, they would probably not take the entire area deserving wilderness study. There is also a possibility of a Grand Canyon Wilderness Area, into which Kanab Creek would be included. See addendum I.

Archeological Considerations- There are many archeological sites scattered throughout the area, including petroglyphs and cliff and cave dwellings. None of the sites are particularly large or important, but they are largely intact and unexplored.

Access- is extremely limited. The area is difficult to reach except by foot or horseback, and a great deal of effort is necessary to reach the area or to travel through it. Access into the canyon is either from the uppermost part of Kanab Creek or from one of the side canyons. There are few trails, mostly ranching and wildlife paths. The only significant trail is the Forest Service maintained Thunder River trail in the lower eastern part of the area. This trail is becoming quite popular, but use is still relatively light as compared to the more well-known trails in the Grand Canyon.

Public Use- Increasing numbers of people have been hiking the length of Kanab Canyon down to the Colorado River. As previously mentioned, the Thunder River trail is often used for access into the Grand Canyon. Recreation opportunities are limited to hiking, hunting, camping, and river-running. However, the visitor to the area must be almost completely self-reliant, with food, water, shelter, and help almost unattainable. Due to these hardships, only the hardest outdoorsman (or the worst fool) would attempt to make a long trip into the area. The Deer Creek area is a stop for most river-runners, and several

thousand people visit the area yearly. Use of this small area far exceeds all other human use of the Kanab Creek basin. Use is not likely to increase with a wilderness designation, and in any case impact will remain slight.

Other- see addendum II.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Kanab Creek Roadless Area would definitely make an excellent wilderness area. It is one of the most beautiful and least known canyons in the state, and it provides endless opportunities for the avid hiker or outdoorsman. But, more importantly, it offers much the same as the Grand Canyon on a smaller, more "intimate" scale. Geology, vegetation, and wildlife are essentially the same. Therefore it would be possible to, in effect, study the geology, flora, and fauna of the Grand Canyon without ever setting foot in it. Kanab's reduced scale provides a perfect study area for those not wishing to tackle the much larger Grand Canyon.

We support the Forest Service plan of a 71,000 acre wilderness, with boundaries as set down in the plan. However, as mentioned earlier, it is important that BLM and National Monument land on the west and north be considered, as well as Snake Gulch and Little Spring and Slide Canyons on the north.

Fred Arbogast, Big Springs District Ranger, confided to us that he has recommended the area for wilderness study, so there appear to be few obstacles for a Kanab Creek Wilderness Area.

ADDENDUM I

Boundries

The matter of boundries is a complicated one. On the west, the roadless area boundry follows the National Forest boundry, leaving out about half the western rim and all the side canyons on that side; notably Hacks and Grama Canyons. (Hacks has a jeep trail partially down, and may be passable all the way to Kanab.) Most of that land belongs to the BLM, but a portion north of the Colorado River and south of Chamberlain Canyon is in the Grand Canyon National Monument. On the north, the Forest boundry follows the north rim of Snake Gulch. Yet Snake Gulch, Little Spring Canyon, and Slide Canyon, all roadless side canyons in National Forest land, have been left out of the proposal.

ADDENDUM II

Dams and Power Plants

In 1961, the Arizona Power Authority applied with the Federal Power Commission and the Bureau of Reclamation to build a hydroelectric dam in Marble Canyon, upstream of the northeast corner of the Grand Canyon National Park. 92% of the water passing through the dam would be diverted and tunneled under 42 miles of mountains for the generation of hydropower at the mouth of Kanab Creek. In addition to the power plant, there would be a reservoir on Kanab Creek, wherein water from Marble Canyon would be stored for use at the power plant in times of peak demand.

However, the Supreme Court decided in favor of the conservationists in 1968. The issue is, for the most part, dead, but it still deserves mention here. A power plant at the mouth of Kanab Canyon would be disastrous, as would a huge reservoir drowning out lower Kanab Canyon. The proposed power plant, reservoir, and part of the tunnel from Marble Canyon Dam would be in the present roadless area.

Again, this is largely a dead issue. However, we feel that due to its magnitude and potentially catastrophic results, it should be mentioned in this report.

The enclosed map should help make the situation clearer. The area marked "Kanab Creek Addition- 42,265 acres" is now the lower part of the roadless area.

ADDENDUM III

Sources

Portions of this report were plagiarized from the Forest Service report on the Kanab Creek Roadless Area presented at a public meeting in Williams on April 21, 1972. That report was written and presented by Big Springs District Ranger Fred Arbogast, whom we met and interviewed in Fredonia and so gained further information. We remember him with great kindness. The material about Marble Canyon Dam, etc. was obtained from National Parks Magazine, April 1962 and April 1964, and the Sierra Club Bulletin, May 1966. The remainder of our material was gained through activities and observations of our study group.



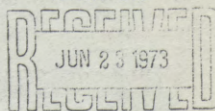
TUCSON AUDUBON SOCIETY

P. O. BOX 3981

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85717

June 20, 1973

ALAN BIBLE



To; Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Tucson Audubon Society position statement on S. 1296, a bill introduced by Senator Goldwater concerning enlargement of Grand Canyon National Park.

Two years ago, the wilderness committee of the Tucson Audubon Society testified in Phoenix at public hearings on the proposed Wilderness Plan for Grand Canyon National Park. In the light of its participation at that time, the committee has studied S. 1296 from the standpoint of its potential wilderness impact and general park welfare and has adopted the following position on this bill.

The Tucson Audubon Society wishes to compliment the sponsors of this legislation for their farsighted approach by including in the proposed new boundaries for the Park the entire Grand Canyon from Grand Wash Cliffs to Lee's Ferry, excepting only certain lands comprising Indian reservations. This proposal gives recognition at last to the incontrovertible fact that the defined area constitutes an integral geologic structure which should not be artificially fractured for administrative purposes. The Tucson Audubon Society gives unqualified endorsement to this provision, and sincerely prays that the lands thus added to the Park will in due course be accorded the wilderness designation for which they qualify.

At the time of the wilderness hearings, the Tucson Audubon Society concerned over the omission of the Colorado River itself from the proposed wilderness area. The sole reason for that omission was said to be the existence of powerboat use of the river. The recent decision to phase out this practice over the next five years was enthusiastically welcomed by our group. With the advent of this proposed legislation, however, we are seriously concerned lest the opportunity to accord wilderness designation to the entire river portion of the Canyon be lost. Reference is made specifically to that portion of the south side of the river which is included in the Hualapai Indian Reservation. The bill should explicitly specify that the north boundary of the reservation be the south bank of the river, not the center of the river. If this is not done, there will be no administrative control to prevent use of powerboats on this stretch of the river, thus precluding designation of a long ribbon of river wilderness.

The Tucson Audubon Society is concerned over the plans to delete land from the National Park. Slide Mountain, Tuckup Point and Jensen Tank should not be transferred to Bureau of Land Management and especially not used to exchange for privately owned lands.

We are sympathetic to the need of the Havasupi Indians for additional lands. However, the recent pollution problems in the G Canyon should prove that extra-special measures must be taken to prevent over-use of the Grand Canyon. A small tribe doesn't have the resources to control heavy public use the way it can be done by an agency of the federal government. No park lands closer than one mile from the rim should be given to the Indians except for a corridor to include the two canyons through which trails led to the reservation. This would include in the reservation Lee Canyon starting from Topocoba Hill top and extending westward to Hualapai Canyon, including Havasu Canyon. The Park Service should regulate the number of visitors using these two trails as they do the other trails in the Grand Canyon.

We would like to suggest the following additions to the enlarged Grand Canyon. The Cockscomb, North Canyon, and De Motte areas, near Marble Canyon are important additions. Scenic Toroweap Valley is only partly included in the park and is an essential addition. Upper Kanab, Whitmore, Parashont and Andrus Canyons should be added. The entire mesas between Whitmore and Parashont Canyon and the one between Parashont and Andrus Canyons should be in the National Park. Also all such side canyons, which are geological part of the main stem of the Grand Canyon, all the way to their rims, including that portion of the rim considered to be the zone of influence. Where ever possible the zone of influence should be in the park.

This bill while enlarging the Grand Canyon, does so in a way that will cause administrative difficulties in the future. What is unnecessary at one time, with growth suddenly becomes necessary. With the rising demand for recreational lands, it would, in our opinion, be a mistake to eliminate park quality lands and to exclude the additional areas we have suggested from the National Park. Wilderness status for these additional areas should be provided for in the bill.

Respectfully submitted,

Joan Coston
 Joan Coston, Chairman
 Wilderness Committee
 For and approved by the
 Board of Directors, Tucson
 Audubon Society

NATIONAL CAPITAL
OFFICE

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

1511 K STREET N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005 (703) 522-0117

June 22, 1973



Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

We have some brief comments to offer on S. 1296 concerning Grand National Park and request that you please include this letter in the hearing record.

Unfortunately, we have not had time to study the entire proposal in detail, but we were very concerned to note that the bill would take some 97,000 acres out of the Park and National Monuments for what appear to be commercial purposes.

We believe that this would set a very bad precedent for the national park system, and in these times of growing public use of park lands it seems inconsistent with the public interest. As you are aware, the Grand Canyon is one of the nation's most highly treasured natural areas, and citizens have long urged that the park be enlarged. Although some lands presently in national monument and national recreation area status would be transferred to the park, and we support these transfers, we do not believe that these other lands should be in effect ~~branded~~ off for them.

Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

Cynthia E. Wilson

Cynthia E. Wilson
 Washington Representative

AWWW
A rizonans for quality environment
 p.o. box 47022 Tucson, Arizona 85719

Formerly ARIZONANS FOR WATER WITHOUT WASTE

Standing Committees:
 AIR POLLUTION
 CONSERVATION EDUCATION
 GRAND CANYON
 POPULATION
 WATER
 WILDERNESS
 WILDLIFE

June 25, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bible:

The following is a statement by Arizonans for Quality Environment concerning S 1296. We request that it be made a part of the official hearing record.

The primary purpose of a National Park is to protect and preserve for the present and future generations areas of unique natural value. There is no question that the Grand Canyon is such an area. The goal stated in S. 1296 of bringing together within a single park all of the Canyon is a most worthy one - we support it fully.

The Grand Canyon is a complex, dynamic system. Thus, while S. 1296 is commendable in its stated intent, it appears to us that it has a number of shortcomings in its ability to protect this system. Furthermore, it sets a dangerous precedent for other National Parks.

First, let us comment on the aspect of protection of the Grand Canyon. The Canyon system is, of course, more than the bottom, sheer walls and pinnacles. It includes the drainage systems which are responsible for the erosion patterns. Since the typical visitor sees the Canyon exclusively from the rim, he is particularly aware of the relationship of these areas to the whole. Yet, in setting the park boundaries the rim and adjacent plateau areas have been ignored in many locations. It has been left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to defend these vital areas from future encroachments. In an extreme example, few would argue that the character of a forest could be preserved by setting aside only a single acre. At the other, it could be argued that all its drainages must be protected to their headwaters to truly keep it intact. We propose neither extreme relative to the Canyon. If an area is needed to maintain the integrity of the Park, include it now, instead of paving the way for future conflicts.

AWWW
A rizonans for quality environment
 p.o. box 49022 tucson, arizona 85719
 Formerly ARIZONANS FOR WATER WITHOUT WASTE

Standing Committees:
 AIR POLLUTION
 CONSERVATION EDUCATION
 GRAND CANYON
 POPULATION
 WATER
 WILDERNESS
 WILDLIFE

At present, there is little commercial activity in these rim and plateau areas. However, when some future developer (or whoever) forms a plan for the use of land in one of these "zones of influence", he will have convinced himself and many others that it is "in the national interest" to go ahead with his scheme. He will have developed such a momentum by the time he appeals the Secretary's zoning that sooner or later this ethereal buffer will have been chipped entirely away.

We therefore can support no bill which contains deletions from existing parks and monuments. We furthermore feel that the proposed additions from the Kaibab NF in the Kanab Canyon area and on the South Rim boundary be increased considerably in size and that other areas in the Mt. Trimbull, Havasu Canyon and Kaibab Plateau be further added. Similar considerations apply to BLM lands in the Toroweap and Kanab Canyon area. These lands are an integral part of the Canyon and are essential to its protection.

Secondly, we are concerned with the 'active force' in creating the Canyon, the Colorado River. This bill does not give it adequate protection. We feel strongly that the Colorado River should receive Wilderness status to remove all threats to what is left of its free-flowing character and especially to protect the habitat of the inner canyon. In this regard, Wilderness status should be given to all qualified lands within the new boundaries, not just within the old GCNP.

Our organization was originally founded to protect the entire Grand Canyon. We feel that S. 1296 in its present form is not adequate to do the job. We feel that the changes suggested above will eliminate these shortcomings.

Our group has subsequently expanded its scope to include the environment of all Arizona residents. We therefore have a deep concern for the existence of the Havasupai Nation. It would be deplorable to preserve the Canyon for the country at the expense of these peoples' future

A **WWW**
Arizonans for quality environment
 p.o. box 49022 Tucson, Arizona 85719
 Formerly ARIZONANS FOR WATER WITHOUT WASTE

Standing Committees:
 AIR POLLUTION
 CONSERVATION EDUCATION
 GRAND CANYON
 POPULATION
 WATER
 WILDERNESS
 WILDLIFE

livelihood. It is also most undesirable to set the precedent of transferring Park lands out of federal control. Primary interest on the part of the Havasupai appears to be in grazing their livestock and in tourism. There are better grazing lands available on the plateau than those transferred to the Havasupai by S. 1296 (but which are very important for the Park) and it is Park policy now to keep tourist accommodations well away from the rim. Thus, a provision for the transfer of another plot of plateau land, by exchange or otherwise, away from the rim area should be made. This would restore some of the ancestral lands to the People and at the same time leave the Park in an acceptable form.

We hope these comments will be useful in your deliberation.

Sincerely yours,

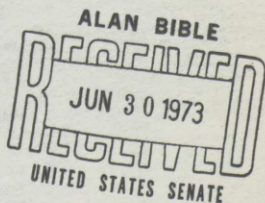
Roy M. Erick
 Roy M. Erick
 Acting Chairman

UNIVERSAL TRAVEL BUREAU

A Division of Colorado Ranch and Ski Tours, Inc.

36 Steele Street • Denver, Colorado 80206
Telephone (303) 399-8098

June 27, 1973

The Hon. Alan Bible
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bible:

There has been considerable controversy over oar-powered vs. motor-powered raft trips through the Grand Canyon. The Department of the Interior and National Park Service have arbitrarily imposed management programs on professional outfitting companies without first having obtained any kind of Environmental Impact Study, as required by law. This has led to lawsuits concerning the above.

I support the Western River Expeditions suit asking that:

1. A choice of propulsion methods (motors or oars) be preserved.
2. Until an adequate Environmental Impact Study can be completed and delivered, Western River Expeditions be allotted as many passenger spaces each season on the Grand Canyon as it was allotted in 1972.

Floating a raft on the silt-laden Colorado River or camping on one of the sand bars can have little detrimental effect on the Grand Canyon ecology. While the magnificent canyon is a public trust, it is important that the public be able to enjoy its grandeur. In my opinion the larger motor-steered rafts offer a measure of safety not obtainable by oar-powered craft.

Very truly yours,

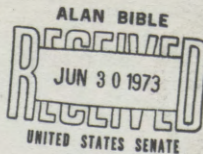
John S. Wood
President

JSW/1c

THE NALLE CLINIC

1350 South Kings Drive
Charlotte, North Carolina 28207

June 28, 1973

Area Code 704
Telephone 372-8790

EMERITUS

Luther W. Kelly

INTERNAL MEDICINE

Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M.D.
Endocrinology
Fitzgerald Hiestand, Jr., M.D.
Gastroenterology
Charles D. Farmer, M.D.
Nephrology
George V. Irons, Jr., M.D.
Cardiology
C. Robert Ruppenthal, M.D.
Hematology
Edward E. Landis, Jr., M.D.
Chest and Pulmonary Diseases
Paul R. O'Bar, M.D.
Infectious Diseases
Joe T. Chandler, M.D.
Nephrology
W. Tyson Bennett, M.D.
Cardiology

ALLERGY AND ARTHRITIS

Lucius G. Gage, Jr., M.D.
Allergy and Arthritis
J. Sterling Hutcheson, M.D.
Allergy
R. Gordon Senter, M.D.
Arthritis

GENERAL SURGERY

Walter C. Hilderman, M.D.
Edward R. Hipp, Jr., M.D.
Chest and Vascular Surgery
L. G. Walker, Jr., M.D.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

James A. Crowell, M.D.
Edward F. Hardman, M.D.
Donald F. Little, M.D.

OPHTHALMOLOGY

J. Lawrence Sippe, M.D.

ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

J. Robinson Hicks, M.D.
David S. Humphries, M.D.

OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Christ A. Kocoonis, M.D.

PEDIATRICS

R. Theodora Lucas, Jr., M.D.
John N. Beard, M.D.
George E. Linney, Jr., M.D.

RADIOLOGY

Fred E. Wise, Jr., M.D.

UROLOGY

Gerson Asrael, M.D.
Kenneth R. Hutchins, M.D.

ADMINISTRATION

Ralph L. Drake
Clinic Manager
Kate S. Newman
Administrative Asst.

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I am against S. 1296 concerning boundary changes for the Grand Canyon.

In addition, I feel that park protection should be extended to significant parts of the Grand Canyon which are not now protected and that no park quality land should be deleted from the existing park and monuments.

I would like to have this letter made a part of the official hearing record on S.1296.

Sincerely yours,

Lucius G. Gage, Jr., M. D.

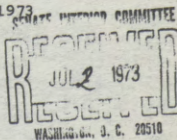
LGGjr:pt



John Whiteside

creative
photographer

June 28, 1973



The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate
137 Russell Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

On June 10 of this year, my husband and I began a long-awaited trip down the Colorado River with a group of people from Albuquerque aboard two large rafts operated by Canyoneers. Each day was more exciting than the last and the beauty of the river is beyond description. At the end of seven days, we were both certain that the trip was the most exciting thing we had ever done in our lives and wished that more people had the opportunity to see the Grand Canyon from the bottom as well as the top.

Each time we stopped, whether for lunch, to spend the night, or just take pictures, it was difficult to tell that a group of people had been there before us. Seldom ever did we find so much as a tiny shred of paper, and there were many rafts full of people ahead of us, both commercial and private. Each time before our party of 40 people boarded the rafts, a careful search of the area was made to make sure not one bit of waste was left behind.

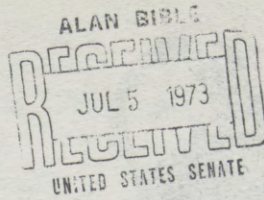
Such was not the case at all when we rode down into the Grand Canyon in April on one of the mule trips originating at the Fred Harvey Restaurant. Backpackers were everywhere on the trail and a trail of litter was everywhere the backpackers were. Indian Springs abounded in cans, paper, orange peels and apple cores, and cigarette butts.

The point I would like to make is that the professional people who make the river trips such as the Canyoneers, Hatch River Expeditions, Sanderson Brothers, and many others, take pride not only in their professional ability but pride in keeping the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon the cleanest and most beautiful area in our country.

It was an experience that we shall never forget and we are deeply grateful to the dedicated young people who made it possible; in our case, the Canyoneers. I sincerely hope that many more Americans may thrill to its beauty and grandeur in the years to come. With your help, I am sure they can.

Sincerely,

Mrs. John Whiteside



6732 East Cypress
 Scottsdale, Arizona 85257
 June 29, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
 Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bible:

I have hiked hundreds of miles within the Grand Canyon, run the rapids of the Colorado River, and resided at Grand Canyon Village two summers while an employee of the National Park Service.

The passage of Senator Goldwater's bill (S. 1296) concerning the boundry of Grand Canyon National Park would be disastrous.

Rather than go through the entire bill bit by miserable bit, I suggest you throw the whole thing out and start afresh. The only acceptable bill would include not only all of Grand Canyon from Lees Ferry to Grand Wash Cliffs but wilderness status for qualifying lands and the Colorado River.

I support fully the position of the Sierra Club on this bill and urge the consideration of their recommendations for a good bill.

I respectfully request that my letter be included in the official hearing record of S.1296. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Ron Barstad
 Ron Barstad

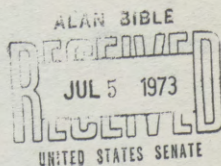
cc: Sen. Barry Goldwater
 Sen. Paul Fannin
 Hon. Morris Udall
 Mr. John McComb

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
 THOMAS HUNT MORGAN
 SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

July 2, 1973



Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

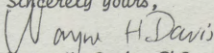
I would like to submit the following statement for the hearing record on S1296:

I am a Professor of Biology at the University of Kentucky. I am writing as a professional biologist and a concerned individual and not as a representative of the University.

As one who has lived in the Grand Canyon during summers in my research work and who has explored on foot this magnificent area that is one of the wonders of the world, I am very much concerned at each threat to the integrity of Grand Canyon National Park. As it has in the past I hope that the United States Senate will stand firm against every effort to degrade this treasure of the people of the United States by flooding it or chipping away at its boundaries.

Therefore I oppose S1296 as it is now written. The proposal to remove vast acreages of lands from Grand Canyon National Monument and Grand Canyon National Park and divert them to other uses is objectionable to me. The maintainence of the integrity of our National Parks and Monuments against the threats of those special interest groups of the various industries who could profit by invading these areas for commercial purposes should be a high national priority.

There is a need for a Grand Canyon bill. It is unfortunate that this area is divided among several agencies and administrations. I would support a bill which would consolidate the federal holdings into a single Grand Canyon National Park and give protection to the significant parts of the Grand Canyon which are not now protected.

Sincerely yours,

 Wayne H. Davis, PhD
 Professor

pkj
 MICROBIAL, CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR - ENVIRONMENTAL AND EVOLUTIONARY - REGULATORY AND DEVELOPMENTAL

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY UNIVERSITY

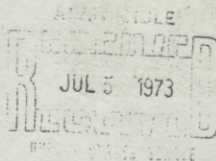


Arizona Mountaineering Club

P. O. BOX 1695 • PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85001

June 28, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
 Washington D.C. 20510



Dear Mr. Bible:

The Arizona Mountaineering Club believes that the passage of Senator Goldwater's bill (S. 1296) to "expand" Grand Canyon National Park would be a disastrous mistake.

We cannot support this bill because of its totally unacceptable deletion of 97,730 acres from Park Service protection. Only a bill that provides for a unified park to include all of Grand Canyon from Lees Ferry to Lake Mead (present Indian land excepted of course) could be embraced.

The AMC is in complete agreement with and completely supports the recommendations of the Sierra Club on this bill.

We respectfully request that this letter be made part of the official hearing record on S. 1296.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Arizona Mountaineering Club

Robert W. Graf

Robert W. Graf
 Vice President

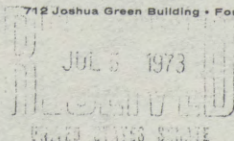
cc: Sen. Barry Goldwater
 Hon. Morris Udall
 Mr. John McComb
 Sen. Paul Fannin



Seattle Audubon Society

A Washington Chapter of National Audubon Society

712 Joshua Green Building • Fourth Avenue and Pike St., Seattle, Wash. 98101 • MAIN 2-6695



June 26, 1973

Hon. Alan Bible, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

It has been brought to the attention of the Board of Seattle Audubon Society that you have before your committee some proposals pertaining to the Grand Canyon National Park. We are further informed that these proposals, while expanding the area of the Grand Canyon National Park, would set a precedent of certain trade-offs within the Park that would threaten the integrity of the whole National Park System. Other weaknesses are inadequate wilderness provision, inadequate prohibition of aircraft operation below the rim of the Canyon, and some others.

We believe any proposals concerning the Grand Canyon National Park should certainly extend Park protection to scenic areas not now protected; that no park quality lands should be deleted; and that full wilderness designation be provided as indicated, including the River.

Sincerely yours,

Hazel A. Wolf
 Hazel A. Wolf
 Secretary

Beane Tropical Audubon Society, Inc.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

16 June, 1973

5981 S. W. 81st STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33143**President**

ALEXANDER J. FRIEDMAN

Vice-PresidentsROSS A. McVOY
MRS. WILLIAM H. EVOY
HARVEY RUVIN**Recording Secretary**

MRS. JACK B. MORRISON

Corresponding Secretary

MRS. EDWARD A. DICKMON

Treasurer

MISS JUNE GALLENKAMP

DirectorsIRA JOEL ABRAMSON, M. D.
MRS. SALLY HIPPS BLACK
DR. ROBERT E. BROWN
LEONARD DI SILVESTRO
BOB DOUGLASS
FLOYD M. FOOR
MRS. J. V. HANNAN, JR.
DR. ROBERT L. KELLEY
CHARLES LEE
ROBERT LIVINGSTON
ROSS McCLUNEY
MRS. ROBERT A. MCKENNA
MRS. FLORA E. O'BRIEN
PETER A. QUINCY
DR. LESLIE A. SEVERINGHAUS
MRS. DAVID W. STANLEY**President Emeritus**

MRS. ALICE C. WAINWRIGHT

Ex Officio DirectorsCHARLES M. BROOKFIELD
H. LEWIS DORN
DALE B. ENGQUIST
MRS. NORMAN FALBAUM
DR. GORDON HUBBELL
DR. OSCAR T. OWRE
ALEXANDER SPRUNT IV
JACK E. STARK
DADE W. THORNTON**Advisory Board**RICHARD BRUSUELAS
FRANK J. COBO
DR. DONALD P. DE SYLVA
MRS. BRADLEY FISK
MS. JUANITA GREENE
JAMES H. HARTWELL
ARTHUR R. MARSHALL
ALLAN MILLEDGE
JOHN OGDEN
LESTER PANCOAST
DR. WILLIAM B. ROBERTSON
DR. C. RICHARD ROBINS
CHAIRMAN WILLIAM BUFFALO TIGER
AL VOLKER
DR. RUTH WEINER**Honorary Directors**H. STORRS BRIGHAM
DR. MELVILLE BELL GROSVENOR
JOHN D. PENNEKAMP**Junior Director**

MISS PATRICIA SMITH

The Hon. Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20540

Dear Senator Jackson:

As one of the earliest supporters of efforts to preserve the invaluable Big Cypress Swamp in south Florida, I know that this letter may not be necessary. However, as we have in the past, we feel compelled to once again call on you for your assistance in assuring passage of the much needed federal legislation.

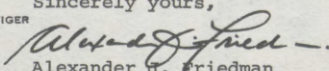
You are no doubt aware that the State of Florida has just approved a bill which will permit the state to spend 40 million dollars for acquisition of immediately endangered areas within the watershed.

As the Sub-Committee on Parks and Recreation of the United States House of Representatives, has recently concluded hearings on Big Cypress, we must now turn our attention to the United States Senate.

Since the Big Cypress legislation will be considered by one of your sub-committees, we are sure that you will make every effort to insure its passage.

As we have in the past, the Tropical Audubon Society, expects to testify at the Senate hearings, and we sincerely hope that you will call upon us for any service we may render.

Sincerely yours,


Alexander J. Friedman
President

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE
RECEIVED
JUN 19 1973
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON 99163

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
A.C. 509 335-3009

APR 23 1973

Supervisor
Grand Canyon National Park
Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023

April 19, 1973

Dear Sir:

We (myself and 39 students and other faculty) recently had a most educational and pleasurable float trip from Lee's Ferry to Phantom Ranch with Hatch River Expeditions. As these trips have been in the past, the group was very impressed with the care and consideration that the boatmen took to see that the campgrounds and all sites that we visited were kept as clean and in their natural state as possible.

We were much distressed to hear that motors are probably going to be eliminated from the river over the next few years. We hope that this will not happen. If it does, the trip will take longer than at present and will require the use of smaller boats which can be controlled by oars. Both of these conditions will increase the cost of the trip, thus restricting this use of the park to the wealthy. Our time is limited to take a trip of this type, another reason we would like to continue as we currently are able to.

Also, being geologists, we are familiar with the current power of the river and feel that the danger to people floating the river will be increased immensely if the motors are removed. This is certainly brought out when one experiences the boatmen using the motor to: 1) position the raft before entering large rapids; 2) moving through a rapid from one side to the other in order to avoid a standing wave or hole that could overturn the raft; and 3) bring the raft into the back eddy to aid the following rafts in case they have trouble.

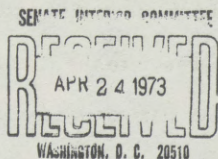
The Hatch rafts had 20-horse motors; these were not noticeable in rough water, and barely audible in the calm stretches. Getting out on bank one could not hear them for more than a short distance along the shore in the calmer stretches. Also, we noticed no oil slicks from the motors, again, thanks to the care of the boatmen.

The Grand Canyon is well noted for the geologic picture that it portrays. Please don't permit the loss of access via float trips to future students by removing motors from the river.

Sincerely,

Gary D. Webster
Associate Professor

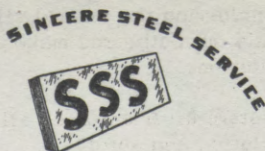
GDW:pnmw

cc: Senators of
Arizona, Utah, Idaho,
Colorado, Oregon and
Washington, Ted Hatch,
Hatch River Expedi-
tions

SOUTHWEST STEEL SUPPLY CO.

TEL. 664-6100
AREA CODE 314

Sheets · Strip · Plates



3401 MORGANFORD ROAD
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63116

June 11, 1973

The Honorable Alan Bible
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.



Dear Sir:

Four of us from the midwestern part of the country recently were privileged to be able to float the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon. Our tour was run by a most capable company, Jack Currey's Western River Expeditions, Inc. We were on a five day motor-powered trip which commenced May 29, 1973.

It is our understanding that the Department of Interior and the National Park Service are proposing a gigantic 38% reduction in the number of floaters in the Grand Canyon and want to limit these trips to oar-powered boats. This, we understand, is being proposed without any sort of study to determine if the present number of floaters and the use of small outboard motors is harming the environment. Clearly, this type of "jumping the gun" does not make good sense.

As a serious and concerned environmentalist, I would like to make the following observations about our five day trip.

1. We saw no physical damage to the Grand Canyon.
2. We did not, in anyway, harm this area.
3. We left immaculate camp sites for the floaters who followed us.
4. None of us were disturbed by the small amount of noise produced by our outboard motors.

5. Considering the natural silt and sand in the river, in no way could our outboards make any appreciable addition to water pollution.
6. Western River enforced all rules and regulations regarding pollution and safety.

Two more observations are applicable. First, if it is his desire to do so, I would like my son to be able to float the Grand Canyon; therefore, I want to see the Canyon area protected. But - I also believe that with proper controls, such as we exercised on our trip, that the number of floaters need not be reduced. As long as the environment is protected, let us allow as many as possible to enjoy our natural wonders. Floaters were not overcrowding the Canyon while I was there.

Second, motorized boats have been proven safer than oar-powered boats; additionally, since motor-powered boats are larger, they can haul out of the Canyon all of their waste materials. These are strong points in favor of the outboard motor, not to mention the fact that motor-powered trips are shorter and therefore are less expensive.

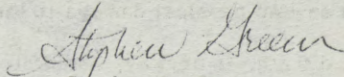
In conclusion, I would respectfully ask your help in the following area;

Before any changes are made in present rules, a thorough study should be made. Please don't act without any basis for action. An Environmental Impact Study is necessary and is, by the way, required by law.

Personally, I feel that people should be able to choose between oar and motor-powered trips and that the 1972 level of floaters should not be reduced because at this level, we are not harming one of our finest natural resources.

Thank you for listening to my story and I appreciate your help and cooperation in this most vital issue.

Respectfully yours,



Stephen A. Green
Vice President

SAG:prs

DUANE MILLER
1ST VICE PRESIDENT
SEDONA

VINCE BUTLER
PRESIDENT
SPRINGVILLE

JOE LANE
2ND VICE PRESIDENT
WILCOX

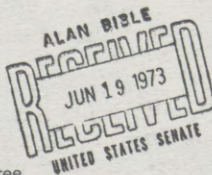
Arizona Cattle Growers Association

PUBLISHERS OF ARIZONA CATTLELOG

5001 E. Washington, Suite 112, Phoenix, Arizona 85034

STUART F. KRENTZ
TREASURER
PHOENIX
WILLIAM C. DAVIS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 15, 1973



DIRECTORS
APACHE COUNTY
 JACK BROWN, ST. JOHNS
COCHISE COUNTY
 C.H. PRUDE, COCHISE
COCONINO COUNTY
 HERB METZGER, FLAGSTAFF
GILA COUNTY
 ROY HICKS, GLOBE
GRAHAM COUNTY
 RODNEY ALDER, PIMA
GREENLEE COUNTY
 SORDON WILKERSON, DUNCAN
MARICOPA COUNTY
 LEVI REED, PHOENIX
MOHAVE COUNTY
 JACK ALESHIRE, PARKER
NAVAJO COUNTY
 ROGER PEARCE, SHOW LOW
PIMA COUNTY
 TOM HUNT, TUCSON
PINAL COUNTY
 VIRGIL MERCER, MAMMOTH
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
 ROBERT TOWNSEND, ELGIN
YAVAPAI COUNTY
 MARSHALL HARTMAN, SELIGMAN
YUMA COUNTY
 AL FACE, YUMA
ARIZONA STRIP
 ANTHONY ATKIN, ST. GEORGE

PAST PRESIDENTS
 HENRY C. BOICE, TUCSON
 A. C. WEBB, PHOENIX
 WAYNE THORNBERG, PHOENIX
 LOUIE HORRELL, GLOBE
 NORMAN FAIN, PRESCOTT
 FRED J. FRITZ, CLIFTON
 CARLOS RONSTADT, TUCSON
 JOHN BABBITT, FLAGSTAFF
 RALPH COWAN, MENDEL
 STEVE BIRBY, SR., GLOBE
 ERNEST CHILSON, FLAGSTAFF
 BUD WEBB, PHOENIX
 EARL PLATT, ST. JOHNS
 EARL HORRELL, GLOBE
 ERNEST BROWNING, WILCOX
 RAY COWDEN, PHOENIX
 TED LEE, THATCHER
 BRAD STEWART, MAYER
 FRANK BOICE, TUCSON

CHAS E. BLAINE & SON
TRAFFIC MANAGERS
P. O. BOX 3875
PHOENIX

Senator Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

We respectfully request that this letter be made a part of the record of the Hearing scheduled for June 20, 1973, on S. 1296 to expand the Grand Canyon National Park.

Regarding that portion of the Bill dealing with the area south of the Colorado River, we understand that Senator Goldwater has prepared and will submit a revision which will leave under Forest Service administration the entire Rain Tank Allotment now under grazing permit to the Globe Development Ranch. We support this revision and urge its adoption.

S. 1296 provides that three areas near the North Rim currently within the Grand Canyon National Monument will be excluded from the Park when the balance of the Monument is absorbed into the Park. These deleted areas, Jensen Tank, Tuckup Point and Slide Mountain would then be administered as other public lands, except for possible use as a "Zone of Influence", or exchange. We believe that these exclusions could be expanded to the benefit of multiple use as well as benefitting the Park itself. By making the Park boundary along this portion of the North Rim run parallel to and perhaps a quarter mile back from the break into the Canyon, similar to the boundary for the Lower Kanab Canyon addition, there would be no confusion as to its location. Trying to follow the series of straight lines as shown on the proposed map would be very difficult in that kind of terrain. Also, the integrity of the Park would be well protected and the land would still be available as part of the Zone of Influence. Those areas south of the proposed exclusions and north of a line paralleling the rim have considerable value for various multiple uses, but have no real value for Park purposes. This is



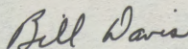
especially true in the Mount Emma area which lies just south of the Slide Mountain exclusion. Mount Emma has the same general characteristics as Slide Mountain and is not geographically, geologically or esthetically a part of the Canyon proper.

There should be some limitation on the extent and size of possible Zones of Influence. The only limitation in the bill is the Secretary's discretion and the language which says "adjacent to or near" the Park. Such a Zone could conceivably include the entire Kaibab National Forest as well as unlimited acreages of BLM administered land in the vicinity.

We endorse the provisions in the bill to permit hunting and grazing in the Zone of Influence and the continuation of grazing on existing allotments that are taken into the Park. Considering the possible scope of the Zone of Influence it would seem necessary to also make some provision for timber harvesting, especially in those areas that have a lumbering history or where harvesting can be a valuable management tool.

The basic concept and purpose of S. 1296 is desirable and needed. The bill makes possible a Grand Canyon National Park as a single entity and will give protection to this unique, priceless natural phenomenon. The few changes we have proposed will in no way diminish the desired results.

Sincerely,



Bill Davis,
Executive Vice President

WCD:eo

Friends of the Earth
Arizona Branch • p.o. box 1893 • scottsdale, arizona 85252

June 17, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairmen
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Please include this letter in the official hearing record on S.1269.

Arizona Friends of the Earth cannot support S. 1269 because of what we believe to be several serious shortcomings. We would be in favor of a bill that is similar to this one if these deficiencies could be corrected. Perhaps this bill could be amended for such a purpose.

We feel that no Grand Canyon Park bill should be approved unless it extends park protection to all significant parts of the Grand Canyon which deserve park designation. One area in particular, Kanab Canyon, should be included in its entirety. A report on Kanab Canyon prepared by the Saguaro Ecology Club in response to a Forest Service de facto wilderness inventory is enclosed as our argument for this region's inclusion.

Another concern of ours is the proposed transfer of 98,000 acres from the Grand Canyon National Park and Monument to the Bureau of Land Management and the Havasupai Indians. Quality park lands like these suggested for disposal should not leave park status for questionable social or economic benefit. The transfers to BLM are totally unjustified, as their type of management is inappropriate in this region. The Havasupai Indians have a reasonable desire for a larger land base. This can be accomplished, however, by purchasing privately owned ranch lands within their historic territory. In all probability this land would be more useful to them than lands taken from the Grand Canyon National Park.

The wilderness designation provision is inadequate, in our opinion, and should be expanded to include the Colorado River and approximately twice as much of the canyon. Wilderness protection is important to this priceless natural wonder--it is important not to commit our dedication to preserving the Grand Canyon for future generations in a half-hearted manner.

We also suggest that the power to condemn private lands within the park is a necessary management tool of the Secretary of the Interior. Denying him this is courting unwanted activities in the canyon.

Thank you for letting us express our views on this subject.

Yours for a better Earth,

Kevin A. Dahl

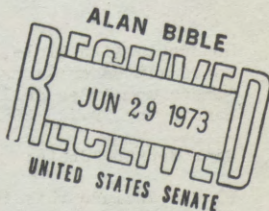
Kevin A. Dahl, Co-Chairman
 Land Use Task Force

cc: Senator Barry Goldwater
 Representative Morris Udall
 George Alderson
 The Wilderness Society

"Committed to the preservation, restoration and rational use of the Earth"

2 50 Paul St.
Harrisonburg, Va. 22801
June 26, 1973

Senator Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20510



Dear Senator Bible:

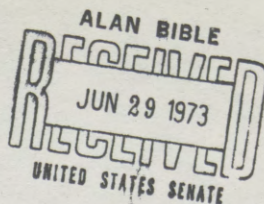
Please make this letter part of the hearing record on S. 1296.

I am shocked when I read the provisions of S. 1296, the bill introduced by Senator Goldwater supposedly to expand Grand Canyon National Park. It is indeed a travesty. Its worst feature is the proposal to take 93,730 acres from the Grand Canyon National Park, the Grand Canyon National Monument, and the Marble Canyon National Monument. And the reason for this exclusion of protected lands is for the economic benefit of a few people! This action would be a serious infringement upon the concept that National Park land is protected forever and would open the gates for such action in all National Parks.

I urge the committee not to accept this legislation. Instead we need a bill that would extend the park boundaries from Lee's Ferry to the Grand Wash Cliffs and would include all significant parts of the Grand Canyon not yet protected. In the Grand Canyon we in the United States have probably the most unique natural area in the whole world for awesome beauty and for priceless geologic information. Let us now protect it forever from those who would despoil it.

Sincerely,

Ms. Marie B. Pettit



June 26, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible,

We are writing in haste to express our strong opposition to Senator Goldwater's bill S. 1296 concerning the Grand Canyon National Park. Its deficiencies are too numerous to list, but one conspicuous weakness is the deletion of more than 97,000 acres of the present Park, a great part of which would benefit a few ranchers.

We respectfully submit that no Grand Canyon National Park bill should be approved unless it extends protection to parts of the Canyon not now protected and which, of course, does not delete from existing acreage and monuments.

We ask that this letter be included in the official hearing record.

Very sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Mason
900 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
c.c. Senator Adlai E. Stevenson III
Senator Charles H. Percy

40 South Street
Middlebury, Vermont
June 29, 1973

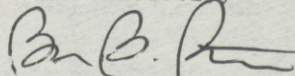
Hon. Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Bible,

This is to record my concern with the Grand Canyon bill (S 1296) now before your committee. I support expansion of the park, but not at the expense of such a dangerous precedent as would be set by the trade-off of park and monument lands with the Bureau of Land Management in particular. Moreover many areas of park quality are omitted and the wilderness designations are quite inadequate. Certainly the aircraft operation provisions should be greatly strengthened to prevent flying within the canyon.

I strongly urge your committee to make the necessary changes in this bill and thereby afford additional and obviously needed protection to one of our and the world's greatest natural wonders.

Yours sincerely,



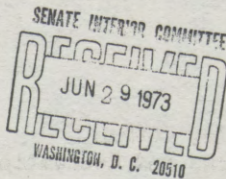
Bruce B. Peterson

LAW OFFICES
FRYBERGER, BUCHANAN, SMITH, SANFORD & FREDERICK
 700 LONSDALE BUILDING
 DULUTH, MINNESOTA
 55802

AMASA E. WHEELER (1970)
 H. B. FRYBERGER, JR.
 BRUCE BUCHANAN
 LOREN W. SANFORD
 A. NICOL SMITH
 HAROLD A. FREDERICK
 DEXTER A. LARSEN
 JAMES H. STEWART
 JOHN T. OSWALD
 DENNIS J. KORMAN
 TOVAH THORSUND

WILLIAM B. FRYBERGER
 OF COUNSEL

TELEPHONE
 722-0861
 AREA CODE
 218



June 27, 1973

The Hon. Henry Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D. C.

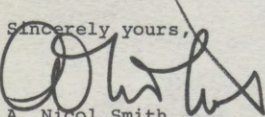
Dear Sir:

Because I believe myself to be a strong environmentalist, I feel compelled to write to you about what I consider to be one of the best managed and regulated uses of National Parks that I have ever experienced, namely, a trip by raft down the Colorado River. I had the pleasure of going down the River in the summer of 1972 with Western River Expeditions, Inc. I can say with certainty that no trash or litter of any kind was, or could have been left in the River by any of our group. Had we been so inclined our guides were sufficiently well trained to terminate the trip and were very conscientious that no marks of our travel were left on or about the River.

Our raft was powered by an outboard motor which was used to slow the raft down through the most difficult rapids and also to steer the raft. Having experienced powered travel, I believe it to be much safer and would never consider going down the River without this added safety feature.

I feel it would be tragic if one of the truly unique outdoor experiences available to the average citizen were to be denied, as I understand the Park Service now proposes, at least until an adequate Environmental Impact Study has been completed.

Sincerely yours,


 A. Nicol Smith

PY

ALAN BIBLE
RECEIVED
JUN 24 1973

5445 S. Ingleside
Chicago, IL 60615
June 24, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chrman.
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I am alarmed by the possibility of Senator Goldwater's Bill becoming law. It is very inadequate.

A Bill to protect the Grand Canyon should contain at least the following:

1. Extends park protection to significant parts of the Grand Canyon which are not now protected, and
2. Does not delete park quality lands from the existing park monuments

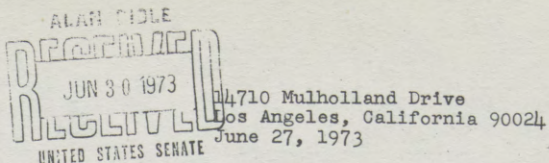
Please make my letter a part of the hearing record on S. 1296

Sincerely yours,

Helen Meier

Helen Meier

cc: Senator Stevenson
Senator Percy



Senator Alan Bible, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I want to express my concern about Grand Canyon National Park and proposals that are now being made to alter it. I strongly support action that would extend protection to a larger segment of the Canyon than is now included in the Park, and oppose action that would remove protection from any park-caliber lands. I am afraid Senator Goldwater's bill does both. It appears to be a compromise that favors commercial interests over recreational and conservation ones, a compromise that in the long run we cannot afford.

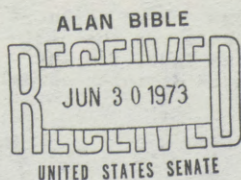
We have only one Grand Canyon. As the present custodians of the Canyon and its environs, we have a responsibility to our grandchildren and to theirs.

Please make this letter a part of the official hearing record on Senator Goldwater's bill.

Sincerely,

Mabel S Barnes

Mabel S. Barnes



45 Carson Road
Princeton, N.J. 08540
June 28th, 1973

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Re: SI296

I have never been to the Grand Canyon, but it has long been one of my dreams to go there. When I heard that a bill, SI296, had been introduced that would enlarge the Grand Canyon National Park, I was delighted. Since I had just received a magnificent book on the Canyon (C. Gregory Campton's Land of Living Rock) which has many maps and photographs of the area, I was able to study the specific provisions contained in the bill.

To my dismay, I discovered that this bill, described as one which would expand the park, in reality would be removing more land from the Grand Canyon area than it would add to it. Many of the areas which seem to be the most deserving of protection are left unprotected, including most of Havasu Canyon and its magnificent waterfalls. Almost none of the lands which are most threatened by mining or timbering are protected by this bill, nor are the sensitive rim areas.

Provisions for wilderness in this bill are woefully inadequate - less than 590,000 acres. None of the proposed additions to the Park are mentioned for wilderness designation. The reaffirmation of the unfortunate provision in the original Grand Canyon National Park Act allowing dams to be constructed within the park is alarming. Surely we need no more dams on this part of the Colorado River!

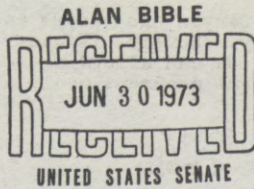
Worst of all is the provision wrenching certain areas away from the park. I feel that the need to enlarge the Havasupai Indian Reservation is valid, but when adjacent privately owned land is available, why add to the Reservation at the expense of public land? This would set a very dangerous precedent. We need more land in our National Parks, not less!

In brief, I feel that the present bill is worse than no bill at all. It is most regrettable that the bill to expand the park recently introduced by Senator Clifford P. Case could not have been included in the June 20th hearings. Hopefully it will be possible to schedule hearings on this bill, which incorporates many desirable features, at a future date. It deserves a hearing so that interested witnesses will be able to have an alternative measure to discuss.

For millions, the Grand Canyon has become one of the most vivid symbols of our country. Surely, it deserves the best protection we can give it! We can afford no less, for any diminution of this magnificent monument would diminish ourselves.

Yours truly,
Hope Cobb
Hope Cobb

cc: The Honorable Clifford P. Case
Frank Thompson, Jr.
Harrison A. Williams
National Parks & Conservation Association



June 26, 1973

Dear Senator Bible:

I am writing to you concerning S. 1296. I am opposed to any bill dealing with the Grand Canyon that does not extend park protection to significant parts of the Grand Canyon not now in the Park and that removes lands presently in the existing park and national monuments.

Therefore I urge your committee to defeat S. 1296.

Please make my letter part of the hearing record.

Thank you.

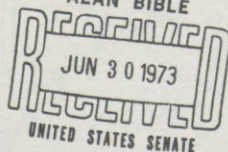
Sincerely,

Alan R. Hausrath

Star Route Box 601
Elizabeth, Colorado 80107

June 27 1973

ALAN BIBLE



Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Please include this as part of the hearing record on S 1296, the bill to expand Grand Canyon National Park.

I am familiar with the Canyon, having spent time on the rims and considerable time on the river. In 1971 I was part of a group which spent one month floating from Lee's Ferry to Diamond Creek. Much of this time was spent in exploration of the side canyons.

I am concerned that a bill intended to protect and expand the Park would result in:

1. Transfer of land to BLM and the Havasupai Indians.
2. Would not include Upper Kanab Canyon and parts of Whitmore Wash and Parashont Canyon.
3. Does not include all the wild land in the Canyon as Wilderness.
4. Does not include the Colorado River as a Wild River.
5. Curtails the power of the Secretary of Interior to condemn private lands within the park.
6. Does not effectively control aircraft flying below the rim.

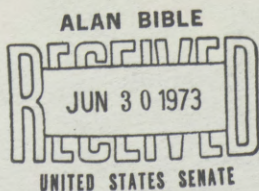
A good Grand Canyon National Park Bill should protect all significant parts of the Canyon which are not now protected and should delete no land which is of Park quality from existing Parks and Monuments.

And if you have ever suffered through the ear shattering ordeal of buzzing by aircraft while laying back in the solitude of the beach at Kanab Canyon, you would appreciate effective controls on airplanes below the rim.

I cannot support S 1296 as it is written. I do support a measure which would provide Grand Canyon with the protection it deserves. I urge you to do the same.

Yours truly

Philip J. La Lena
Philip J. La Lena



2814 West Lynn Street
Seattle, Washington 98199
June 23, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on ~~Interior~~ Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I am writing concerning S.1296 on the revision of the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park and other federal lands in the region of Grand Canyon.

I support the general concept of enlarging the region of protection of worthy areas in the Grand Canyon region. Kanab Canyon and its surroundings is such an area, and I support the portion of S.1296 which would include a portion of this outstanding region in the national park. However, other provisions of S.1296 are unacceptable and make the total package provided by this legislation a step backward in the protection of the Grand Canyon. Specifically, the deletions of land from the national park system which S.1296 proposes would mean a net loss of some 47,000 acres. For this reason I urge that your committee act unfavorably on S.1296.

The entire Grand Canyon, from Lee's Ferry to the Grand Wash Cliffs, deserves uniform protection under the National Park Service. I hope that such protection is provided soon, including a wilderness status for a large majority of the area, protection against the overuse by boaters which is presently occurring, and elimination of airplane overflights below the rim, and without the unacceptable deletions of land as proposed by S.1296.

Respectfully yours,

Robert W. Jones
Robert W. Jones

June 27, 1973

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, DC 20510

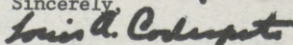
Dear Senator Bible:

I am informed that your Committee has held hearings on S. 1296, and I wish to go on record as strongly opposing its passage. In my opinion, this bill would result in a net reduction in the amount and quality of the lands in and adjacent to Grand Canyon National Park.

Our environmental problems are still on the increase because our national leaders appear unwilling to muster the resolve needed for effective action. This bill which purports to improve the Grand Canyon region while actually paving the way for further degradation is symptomatic of this lack of leadership.

I think that, if the facts were made known, the people of the United States would be willing to do what is necessary to truly improve Grand Canyon National Park.

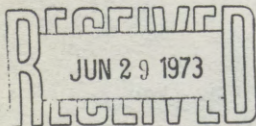
Sincerely,



Louis A. Codispoti, Ph.D.

2930 Fuhrman Ave. E.
Seattle, WA 98102

ALAN BIBLE



UNITED STATES SENATE

Hon. Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20510

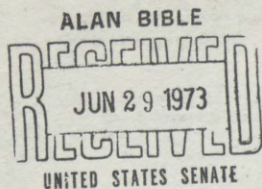
June 27, 1973

Dear Senator Bible,

In reference to S.1296, I feel that the provisions of this bill allowing the withdrawal of national park lands for economic uses would set a bad precedent for the National Park System, and I wish to indicate my opposition to the bill. I would ask that no Grand Canyon National Park bill be approved unless it: (1) extends park protection to important parts of the Grand Canyon which are not presently protected, and (2) does not remove park quality lands from the existing park and monuments. Please include this letter in the official hearing record on S.1296. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Edward Caster
3966 Cleveland Ave. Apt. 5
San Diego, California 92103



268 Stockton Road
Princeton, N.J. 08540
June 26, 1973

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Please include this letter in the official hearing record on S.1296 (Goldwater), to expand Grand Canyon National Park.

For many years I have looked for expansion of Grand Canyon Nat'l Park to include the entire area from Lees Ferry to Grand Wash Cliffs, including areas back from the rim. S.1296 is sorely disappointing.

I feel very strongly that all qualified areas not now protected in Grand Canyon Nat'l Park, should be included. S.1296 does not extend to Lees Ferry. It omits significant areas along the rim, various qualified plateau areas, the upper reaches of important side canyons, Havasu Canyon, and etc.

S.1296 is wholly inadequate. It may even be dangerous. If the bill passes, many people will be lulled into the mistaken belief that at last the Grand Canyon has the protection it needs and deserves. That would not be the case. S.1296, if passed in its present form, would be difficult to correct. The sorrow of Redwood Nat'l Park should not be repeated.

All decisions should be made in favor of the strongest form of statutory protection for the entire Grand Canyon, its significant setting, and the Colorado River. Congress should pass legislation that will include all qualified areas that are not now protected. Congress should not omit any lands now protected in Grand Canyon Nat'l Park and the two monuments. Most of an expanded Grand Canyon Nat'l Park should be given wilderness designation. The Colorado River should be included in the wilderness designation.

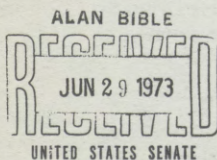
S.1296 would cheat the United States and indeed, the world. It is regrettable that such a poor bill should even be considered.

Please do not support S.1296. Rather, seek legislation that will give the expansion and protection that is needed and that Americans and the world can applaud.

Sincerely yours,

Diane T. Graves

Diane T. Graves
(Mrs. James F. Graves)



YUMA OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY, LTD.

2244 AVENUE A
YUMA, ARIZONA 85364R. FRANKLYN JOHNS, M.D., DIPLOMATE
LESTER G. OLIN, M.D., DIPLOMATE
ROBERT G. DELPH, M.D.

TELEPHONE 782-2565

June 29, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I am writing with regard to Senate bill 1296, a proposal to expand Grand Canyon National Park. I understand that there is to be a hearing on this bill and request that this letter may be made part of the official record.

Although superficially this bill appears to enlarge Grand Canyon National Park, it in fact decreases the total area protected by the National Park system, and this along with other deficiencies compels me to oppose this legislation. Although this bill would add to the Grand Canyon National Park, almost all of the land added is presently contained in Grand Canyon National Park and Lake Mead National Recreation Area; almost no land is added from BLM land, State land, or private land. Further more, there are many areas presently protected in those categories which would be deleted; e.g., a large segment to be given to the Havasupai Indians. This segment includes almost all of Havasu Canyon. The lower portion of Havasu Canyon from the present Indian Reservation to the river should certainly be retained in the National Park. There are many other examples of areas which should be included. These are too numerous to explain in detail. However, I noticed that the Shivwits Plateau, Kanab Canyon, Toroweap Vally, Whitmore and Parashont Canyon are not included. These are the areas with which I am personally familiar and which are definitely of National Park Status. There are doubtless other areas with which I am not personally familiar which should be included in any expansion of the Grand Canyon National Park.

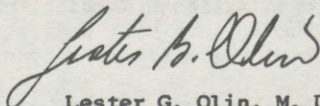
In addition to these weaknesses in boundary changes, there are also weaknesses in administrative changes which should be corrected. E.g., only about one half of the proposed larger

park would be designated wilderness. This is not adequate in view of the fact that almost the entire area is wilderness in nature and deserves this protection. It is also noteworthy that the Colorado River in itself is not proposed for wilderness status and this I consider to be the most important single deficiency in this bill. Furthermore, the bill contains a provision which would allow reclamation projects to be constructed within the park boundaries. This should be specifically excluded rather than specifically admitted.

There are other provisions of the bill which I consider disturbing and the overall tone of the bill seems to be to provide for economic development and encroachment into the national park system rather than enlargement and protection of our National Park.

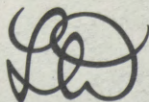
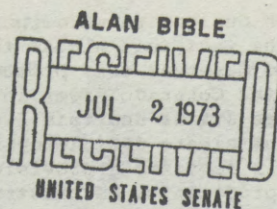
Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lester G. Olin".

Lester G. Olin, M. D.

LGO:aw

L A U R E N C E D A W S O N

13835 PAGE MILL ROAD
LOS ALTOS HILLS, CALIFORNIA 94022

(415) 948-3157

29 June 1973

The Hon. Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

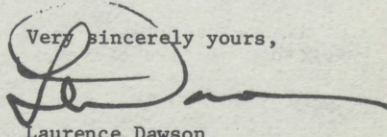
Dear Senator Bible:

It is my understanding that hearings are scheduled on S.1296, a bill related to the Grand Canyon. I would ask this letter be made a part of your official hearing record on that bill.

As one has, over a period of years, become familiar with the Grand Canyon area and the strange boundaries of the various units into which it is divided, I would urge as strongly as possible that whatever bill you report fully extends National Park protection to all of those significant parts of the Grand Canyon which are not now protected.

Further, I understand that at least some of the proposals before you call for a deletion of some lands from the existing park and monuments. This, I think, is an extremely dangerous precedent, and I earnestly hope that the Subcommittee will have none of it!

Very sincerely yours,

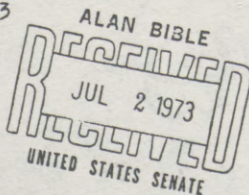


Laurence Dawson

LD:acc

11725 Montana Ave.
Los Angeles, Ca 90049
June 27, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510



Dear Mr. Bible:

I am writing to urge your Committee to reject S. 1296, a bill which would diminish the Grand Canyon National Park. To put the value of the Grand Canyon in perspective, I quote from a report, "Water and Choice in the Colorado Basin", by the prestigious National Academy of Sciences: (1968, p. 51)

The Grand Canyon is a natural wonder that, by its unique character, has a special value to society...To the geologist, the Grand Canyon is a valuable for its impressive record of the early history of the earth, and for the insights it has given into processes of erosion.. To the biologist, the Grand Canyon is valuable as an example of an ecological barrier as well as for the genetic islands of its inner gorge...The Grand Canyon separates two biologic provinces with distinct species on each side; the snakes and the squirrels are notable examples of forms that evolve differently on different sides of the Canyon...That many more persons have publicly supported preservation of the inner gorge than could be expected ever to have an opportunity to see it proves that there is satisfaction merely in knowing that a protected natural wonder exists and can be visited.

S. 1296 removes 47,000 acres from the existing National Park, thereby setting a dangerous precedent for withdrawal of parklands for economic use. The bill would set up a "Zone of Influence", which has proven to be a disaster for the Redwood National Park and has led to a law suit against the Secretary of the Interior by a coalition of conservation groups. The bill would also permit reclamation projects in the National Park, at a time when the National Water Commission has just released a report urging no new reclamation projects ! I urge that no bill be approved unless it extends protection to significant lands as yet unprotected and keeps all park lands in park status.

I am a Civil Engineer (water resources) and my husband is a geologist; together we have backpacked and rafted through much of the canyon country in the last 9 years. I would like others to share our experiences.

Please make this letter part of the Hearing Record.

Sincerely yours,

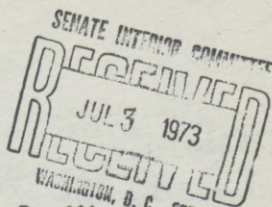
Mary Anne Mark

Mary Anne Mark

cc Hon. John Tunney
Hon. Alan Cranston
Hon. Alphonso Bell

Benn

JUL 2 - 1973



Route 1, Box 114
 Spangle, Washington 99031
 June 26, 1973

The Hon. Alan Bible, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
~~Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs~~
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Sir:

Please make our comments a part of the hearing record on S. 1296.

Although we recognize the need to consolidate management of the Grand Canyon into a single National Park, we have serious reservations about the Goldwater Bill, S. 1296. Our primary objections are that S. 1296 deletes lands already protected as National Park or National Monument and fails to add many other areas worthy of inclusion. The deletion also sets up a very bad precedent—the dismemberment of a National Park for the benefit of local private interests, in this case ranchers.

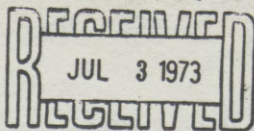
We hope that any Grand Canyon National Park Bill reported by your committee will not have these objectionable features.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. W.K. Steele
 Mr. and Mrs. W.K. Steele

cc: The Hon. Henry Jackson, The Hon. Warren Magnuson, The Hon. Tom Foley

ALAN BIBLE



UNITED STATES SENATE

June 29, 1973

Dear Senator Alan Bible:

We wish to question the merits of Senate Bill 1296 enlarging the Grand Canyon National Park.

Number One is that we wonder if it is really wise to delete park quality lands from an existing park and monument.

Number Two is that we wonder if it is wise just to increase the size of the Park (which in itself is good) to reduce the total acreage under public protection i.e. within national recreation areas, parks and monuments.

Number Three is that we wonder if this bill goes far enough to protect the Park through wilderness designated areas.

Number Four -- we wonder if this bill will inhibit the ability of the Park Service to manage park lands in the best interest of the public. This is certainly not what we need now.

There are just too many if's in this bill. Yes, we want to see Grand Canyon National Park expanded but there are too many undesirable "side effects" that will or could very easily be created if this legislation is allowed to become law.

It either needs to be grossly overhauled or rewritten or else defeated and another attempt be made at extended protection of this great Park for ourselves and our children.

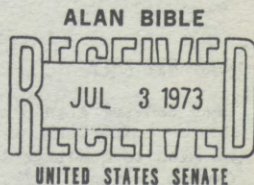
Thank you for taking the time to read this. I know you must have a busy schedule.

Sincerely,

Ted and Violet Kerse
1076 Heap
Prescott, Arizona 86301

June 28, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
 Washington, D. C. 20510



Dear Senator Bible:

We understand that the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, of which you are chairman, recently scheduled a hearing on S. 1296, legislation which expands the Grand Canyon National Park.

Most Americans, we believe, would very much like to see the expansion of one of the most spectacular natural areas of our country--the Grand Canyon. There are, however, a number of unfortunate weaknesses in the bill now under consideration. We would very much like to see the expansion of the Grand Canyon National Park, but because of weaknesses outlined below, S. 1296 is unacceptable to us.

The most disturbing provision of the bill, in our estimation, is the transferral of 98,000 acres to the Bureau of Land Management and to the Havasupai Indians. Withdrawal of park lands for economic uses is a dangerous and disturbing precedent. We are certainly cognizant of and sympathetic to the need to broaden the land base of the Havasupai tribe, but we believe this can be done without removing land from the public domain; for example, land now in private white ownership could be acquired and given to the Indians. Transfer of land to the Bureau of Land Management has no justification whatever.

Other weaknesses in the bill are its failure to include several areas (upper Kanab Canyon, for example) which should be in an enlarged park, and the failure to designate large eligible areas for wilderness status. The aircraft regulation provision should be strengthened: operation of aircraft below the rim should be prohibited.

In closing, we would like this letter to be included in the hearing record as an endorsement of the position of the Grand Canyon Chapter of the Sierra Club.

Respectfully yours,

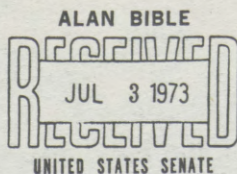
Allen R. Taylor
Mary Taylor

Dr. and Mrs. Allen R. Taylor
 787 17th Street
 Boulder, Colorado 80302

cc: Sen. Barry Goldwater
 Rep. Merris K. Udall

28 June 1973
213 43rd Street
Va. Beach, Va.

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C.



Dear Senator Bible:

Please include this letter in the official hearing record on bill S.1296.

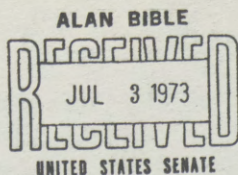
Sir, I would like to ask that no Grand Canyon National Park bill be approved unless it:

1. Extends park protection to significant parts of the Grand Canyon which are not now protected, and
2. Does not delete park quality lands from the existing park and monuments.

Thank-you Senator Bible.

Sincerely,

Charles T. Powell



4219 Haines St.
San Diego, Ca. 92109
6/28/73

Sen. Alan Bible, Chrm.
Subcommittee on Parks & Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re S 1296
HR5900

Dear Senator Bible,

S1296 and HR5900 dealing with Grand Canyon National Park will be before your committee. As these bills increase the size of the Park, friends of Grand Canyon Nat'l. Park tend to favor them, but the objectionable features far outweigh any advantages.

Some of the objectionable provisions are:

- 1) In general, the exclusions favor economic development; the additions are not those which would protect the Canyon. The measure takes from the NPS the power to condemn private lands even if such condemnation is necessary to protect park values. Worst of all, these bills permit reclamation projects within the old boundaries and the proposed extended boundaries.
- 2) Altho there are some additions along the canyon rim, these extensions do not go as far as Lees Ferry. Total acreage in the National Park Service is decreased by approximately 47,000 acres. Most acreage added to the National Park is now already fairly well protected within Grand Canyon Nat'l. Monument, Marble Canyon Nat'l. Monument, and Lake Mead Nat'l. Recreation Area.
- 3) Of the area to be added to the park, 28,000 acres is conditional on the agreement of two Indian nations to the transfer of some of their lands. Such agreement is far from automatic.
- 4) Most of Havasu Canyon which is now in Grand Canyon Nat'l. Park would be deleted by these proposed bills. This includes all of the waterfalls which make Havasu Canyon the paradise which it is. The Havasupai Indian Reservation is enlarged at the expense of the National Park and National Monument, but the measure repeals current rights of Indians to have the use of these and other lands within the Park.

So these bills purporting to enlarge and protect Grand Canyon National Park seem to include several features which instead seriously endanger it. Neither do they assist the Indians in and near the Canyon.

I understand that Sen. Case will or has already reintroduced legislation better suited to the protection of the Grand Canyon.

I request that this letter be made part of the official hearing on S1296 and HR5900.

cc: Sen. Cranston
Sen. Tunney
Rep. Wilson

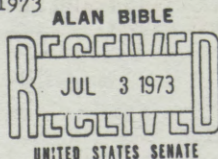
Very truly yours,

Virginia Gilloon
Virginia Gilloon

Mrs. Thomas L. Visel
1109 J Street
Eureka, CA 95501

June 27, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510



Re: S. 1296 - The Grand Canyon

Dear Sir:

This letter is to voice my opposition to S. 1296. I would like it to become a part of the official hearing record.

Before giving my reasons of opposition in this matter, I thought you would like to know my background. I was raised to be aware of nature and how man interacts with it. Some of my schooling involved wildlife courses and conservation, and I am married to a Range and Watershed Major, attending Humboldt State. There is also considerable contact with the subject in my job.

Although I am not a member of the Sierra Club, I first learned of this bill through their newsletter. If they are accurate in their analysis of S. 1296, I have the following objections. (Newsletter of 6/22/73)

Should Senator Goldwater's bill actually decrease the acreage of the Park, it would seem to defeat the entire idea of setting aside land for protection. It would be layed open to development without regulation. In the case of grazing areas and archeological sites, it is possible for soil and watershed disruption to affect any of the Canyon downstream. It concerns me that if archeological sites are opened to, say, ranching, a single owner would have problems controlling any tourist or amateur "artifact & arrowhead hunter" from wandering in and doing some unscientific type digging. Federal agencies have fairly good regulation in this field, and I feel it helps assure the recording of historical items.

I find the Sierra Club's description over the affect to the Havasupai Reservation rather vague. I think it would be an excellent thing to enlarge the reservation. The question about 'should the land come from a National Park' I find strictly ridiculous, because, after all, it must have been Indian land first, but that becomes moralistic and irrelevant. There is no mention of what the current regulations on development may be. If they are weak, they could be rewritten, but I agree a certain quality standard should be included. To say the Indians should go out and buy private adjoining ranches, seems to say that they should not have any more land. The willingness to sell by ranchers who are seeking more grazing does not to me seem likely.

Land use, rather than absolute protection, has its place in the Canyon. Recreation, grazing, or even timber operations are perfectly acceptable in their place. Wilderness should be considered also. These two

concepts ought to have further study. Their inter-relationship in such a relatively small area would be quite delicate.

These objections are based strictly on one information source, the Sierra Club newsletter. I would appreciate hearing of the progress of this matter.

Sincerely,

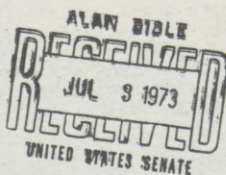
Mrs. Thomas L. Visel

Mrs. Thomas L. Visel

cc: Senator John Tunney, California

June 27, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510



Dear Senator Bible: Please make this part of the hearing record

We hope very much that NO GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK BILL will be approved unless it extends park protection to the significant parts of the park which are not now protected and does not delete park quality lands from the existing park and monuments.

In other words we do not want Senator Goldwater's S. 1296 to become law as it will encourage developments on Indian lands without proper controls or guidelines- this will give exploiters a free hand and will-or probably could-further exacerbate Indian-white difficulties. It is grossly inadequate as it only incorporates less than half of the lands which should be included-and does not even mention the Colorado River!. The tone of influence sounds good at first glance but does not adequately protect this treasure from the exploiters and is no substitute for including important lands in the park-this means areas like the rim of Marble National Monument extending to Lees Ferry, the eastern part of Marble Canyon, De Motte Park and other parts of the Kaibab Plateau, the Tusgany area, Navasu and Kanab Canyon s and large parts of Toroweap Valley, Mount T umbull, Parashont and Whitmore Canyon areas.

Areas of plateau lands which contain significant archeological remains are much too important historically to be damaged by deleting them for the benefits of a few ranchers-especially those who do not now have grazing PRIVILEGES. Some of these people forget that public lands belong to and should be used for the benefit of all the people and not just for a few. We have already lost too much of the artefacts depicting the early life of our country and should not deliberately act in such a way that more is lost. We are supposed to have a clearer understanding of the meaning and value of such things than did our pioneer forebears who were busy settling a new country

We understand that Senator Case has introduced legislation which is much more nearly satisfactory and that he may do so again.

Yours truly,

Orvil W. Shonley

Mr. & Mrs. R. Poland, Mr. & Mrs. A. Lombard, Mr. & Mrs. R. Roberts, Mrs. L. Coleman,
Mr. & Mrs. A. Morency, Mr. & Mrs. J. Laberge, Mr. & Mrs. R. ANGst, Mrs. M. Stitsel,
Mr. & Mrs. G. Mans, Mr. & Mrs. C. Butcher, Mr. & Mrs. L. Harwood, Mr. & Mrs. L. Shirk.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TOLEDO TOLEDO, OHIO 43603

PERSONNEL DIVISION

July 5, 1973

The Honorable Alan Bible
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Bible:

I am one of those fortunate ones to have had a raft trip on the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon. It was one of the most unique experiences I've ever had, and the beauty and adventure are very close to being unmatched. I would hope many more people would have the opportunity to take this "return to Nature" voyage, but I am concerned to read of limitations and rules which the Department of Interior and National Park Service have recently invoked and which may curtail this opportunity to the citizens who desire to take the raft trips.

I am a very strong advocate of environmental programs which will protect natural resources and encourage their proper use. But, as do most citizens, I want to see factual information used as a basis for any legislation or regulations. And I would hope that a complete study would be made, and all involved parties be given full chance to point out their various ideas. The articles I've read lead me to believe restrictions have been placed on Grand Canyon river trips in the name of "environmental protection" but which perhaps may have been for other less noble reasons?



The Honorable Alan Bible

Page 2

July 5, 1973

You elected or appointed governmental individuals should be doing all you can to reinstate the confidence of the citizen in the maturity the judgment, and the open-mindedness of the members of government. The ineptness and lack of good judgment on the part of some government officerholders which we have seen uncovered by such events as vote irregularities in Cook County, Illinois, conviction of former governor Otto Kerner, mystery of Chappiquidick, and the scandal of Watergate, cannot help but arouse the questions of citizens as to the ability, and indeed intent, of some members of government.

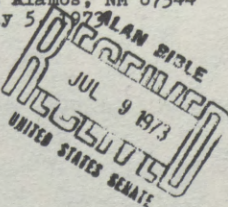
Each concern of the citizen and each position taken by a member of government is crucial, even more so during this current period of lack of confidence of people such as myself in their governmental representatives. So, will you please assure me that sincere and meaningful regard is and will be taken even in such "un-world-shaking," yet nevertheless important matters such as the restrictions imposed on Colorado River/Grand Canyon raft trips.

Respectfully,

Richard C. Georgia
Vice President

RCG:kat

4269 Ridgeway
 Los Alamos, NM 87544
 July 5, 1973



Hon. Alan Bible, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Committee on Interior Affairs
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sen. Bible:

FOR THE RECORD OF THE HEARING:
 Grand Canyon National Park
 Legislation, June 20, 1973

Having hiked in and rafted through the Grand Canyon on several occasions during the last ten years, and after having actively participated in masterplanning meetings for the Grand Canyon, I am very disappointed in Sen. Goldwater's S. 1296 to revise the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park.

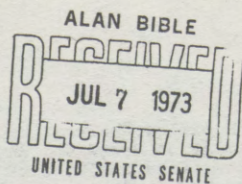
The Grand Canyon has long been recognized as one of the great wonders of the world and parts of it have been protected as a national park since 1919. As knowledge of the Grand Canyon, its tributaries and plateau areas has become more complete, public support has grown for an expanded park which would include the entire Canyon from Lees Ferry to the Grand Wash Cliffs and significant side canyons and plateaus.

S. 1296 either deletes or fails to extend protection to a great many of these significant areas: Lees Ferry, De Motte Park, the North Canyon/Cockscomb area, Tusayan, Havasu Canyon, the upper portions of Knab Canyon, large portions of Toroweap, Mt. Trumbull, Parashont and Whitmore Canyon, Shivwits Plateau and portions of Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Particularly serious are the deletions; it is unthinkable to delete parts of a national park for private gain (certain ranchers) or for a small group of individuals (350 Havasupai). While one can regret past injustices to the Indians and act to rectify their plight, other lands are available to be purchased for their benefit -- but the national parks must be inviolate. While the principle at stake here is the most significant factor, it should also be mentioned that Havasu Canyon is one of the most beautiful and interesting portions of the Grand Canyon. The hue of the water flowing over a bed of mineral-encrusted twigs and stones is an unforgettable sight.

I do not believe Sen. Goldwater's bill can be or will be permitted to be amended to correct its deficiencies. In past Congresses, Sen. Case has introduced legislation which provides comprehensive protection to the Grand Canyon. It is my understanding that he has or is about to introduce a similar bill in this session, and I would urge your committee to use Sen. Case's version as the basis for acting on true protection of Grand Canyon National Park.

Elizabeth B. Barnett
 Elizabeth B. Barnett

July 3, 1973



The Hon. Alan Bible
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D. C

I am a 53 year old woman who has just finished one of the happiest vacation trips ever taken, a 5-day trip down the Colorado River of the Grand Canyon. Two years ago I did a 3½ day trip thru the Canyonlands section of the Colorado by the same river runners. I am already making plans to run the Grand Canyon again in the spring of 1975, again with the same outfitters. I feel very strongly about the preservation of our environment - our national forests, parks, lakes and rivers. I get uptight very quickly when I see the way some people abuse the privilege of being allowed to backpack into our mountains, camp in national parks or as in the case I am writing about, run the rivers. I think that as more people "get back to nature" for their vacations, some restrictions will have to be made.

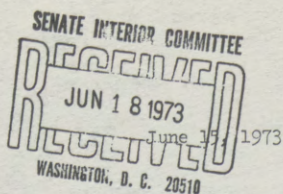
I have heard for some time that restrictions were being placed on river running. While some limitations are needed, I do not feel that any arbitrary type of rules or restrictions can be made without a complete study of all factors involved. I have done float trips, jet boat trips, and raft trips where small motors are used for steering. In each case the outfitters, whether large or small, have taken pride in the handling of their boats and in the safety and the pleasure of their passengers. I do not feel that motorized boats and rafts are endangering the environment. If anything, they are probably better equipped to preserve the ecology. They can practice the rule: "carry out what you carry in" - including trash and garbage as well as human waste.

I urge you and other involved parties to prevent the National Park Service and the Department of Interior from making any further restrictions on the professional outfitters until a thorough first-hand, factual study has been made.

Sincerely

Margaret C. Miller

MARGARET C. MILLER
 1721 1/2 E. Francisquito
 West Covina, California 91791



The Hon. Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Jackson:

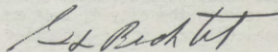
Certainly people in the United States living in metropolitan areas are faced with many serious environmental problems. Many of us are individuals who, as a partial off-set to these problems, seek the less populated areas and more wilderness to enjoy our recreational time.

I now find out that the Department of Interior, National Park Service, is starting to place very stringent and tight control on those private enterprises furnishing river expeditions in the western United States. Controls relative to the mode of power for the vehicle, the size of the vehicle, the number of people that annually and monthly can visit these areas and travel on such trips.

On the other hand, I cannot find where any of these decisions or regulations are being issued based on reasonable studies of what the environment of our river areas and canyons are capable of handling. I would appreciate knowing from you, on what basis these regulations are being issued and why it would appear that the Department of Interior, National Park Service, is, in effect, restricting such beautiful and enjoyable activity to such a narrow percentage of the population who will eventually be able to afford the substantial increases that limited boating will produce.

May I please hear from you promptly.

Sincerely,



G. L. Echtel
331 Cranston Circle
Berea, Ohio 44017

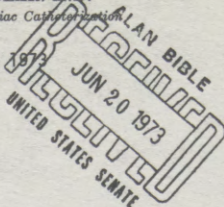
WAYNE E. DEAR, M.D.
 Cardiology and Cardiac Catheterization

SUITE 1114 MEDICAL TOWERS
 1709 DRYDEN

12 June 1973

713/521-0234
 HOUSTON, TEXAS 77025

The Hon. Alan Bible
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C.



Dear Sir:

This letter is written in regards to boat trips on the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon.

My 12 year old son and I have recently returned from this truly magnificent experience which defies both the lens of the camera and even adequate description.

I understand that the Department of Interior and the Park Service are planning to phase out motor propulsion for these boats. As a physician I would like to express three opinions referable to this. First, that my son and I would never have been able to go through the canyon if ten or fifteen days were required and would have thus been unable to have this experience. Secondly, the availability of motor propulsion seems very rational in a medical sense because of the constant potential on such a trip of medical emergency and the need to expedite the transit to a suitable point of egress. Thirdly, among the other persons traveling with us, several were above 60 and I seriously doubt they could have stood the rigors of a trip through these waters in a smaller oar-propelled boat.

As a Sierra Club member I know that there must be restrictions in the number of persons allowed in this wilderness, as in so many wildernesses around the country, lest they be overrun. I do, however, trust that some scientific method is applied to obtain objective evidence from a statistically valid study and that this will be used as a basis for decisions about numbers and types of trips allowed, particularly through the Grand Canyon.

I would like to conclude by saying that I found the presence of nude young adults, apparently under the influence of drugs, scattered along the river's edge in the canyon, much more annoying than the sound of the occasional outboard motor-propelled craft.

I would appreciate hearing your reviews on these points.

Respectfully submitted,

Wayne E. Dear, M.D., F.A.C.P.

WED/as

cc: 1

WHITE, OBERHANSLEY & FLEMING

HAROLD E. WHITE
FRANK B. OBERHANSLEY
(1929-1962)
DAVID W. FLEMING

DONALD R. INGALLS
R. AUSTIN WHITE
GERALD S. JOHNSON
JOHN C. TIHOLIZ

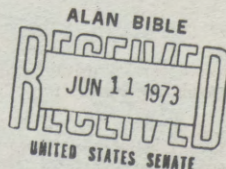
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
715 VALLEY FEDERAL SAVINGS BUILDING
6842 VAN NUYS BOULEVARD
VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA 91405
STATE 8-8960 - TRIANGLE 3-1971

June 8, 1973

WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE
SUITE 1102 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
1429 AND P STREETS, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004
AREA CODE 202 - NATIONAL 8-9439

OF COUNSEL
H. HUGO PEREZ

The Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
18th and C Streets
Washington, D. C.



Dear Sir:

Having been born and reared in the State of Utah and being a participant in out-of-door activities all my life, in 1970 I decided to take my wife and two sons and ride the rapids of the Colorado River from Lee's Ferry for approximately 200 miles. The experience is one of the greatest which my family and I have ever had in which not only the grandeur and beauty of the Grand Canyon was awe-inspiring, but the trip, itself, and management by Western River Expeditions, Inc. created a memory that will be forever in our minds. Prior to our trip, I had seen home movies of the types of crafts used for the River trip and chose Mr. Currey's Corporation due to the safety, as evidenced by the type of rubber raft used and the motorized boat as compared with oar-powered craft. Our decision was well rewarded when we encountered difficulty in some of the rapids.

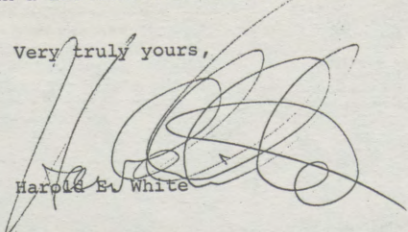
I am aware there are already Park Service regulations concerning such River expeditions, but as a participant in such a trip, I strongly advise the use of motor propulsion for those desiring same, as opposed to completely eliminating such as I with any oar-powered craft. Most assuredly, my wife would not have attempted any such trip on the Colorado where oars were used, as she saw a smaller oar-powered craft capsized and expressed her thanks for the relative safety that was hers on a larger motor-propelled boat.

Since our trip in 1970, I have touted Mr. Currey's company to hundreds of people and have encouraged such a wilderness trip by all those interested.

As above stated, I am aware of restrictions imposed on such a trip, but feel there should not be a cut-back from any 1972 basis, nor should there be any restrictions as to the choice of motor or oars when taking such a trip.

Please don't let the ecologists rob the American public of the opportunity to experience once in a lifetime a memorable event.

Very truly yours,


Harold E. White

HEW.gsh

cc: Western River Expeditions, Inc.

cc: The Hon. Wallace F. Bennett

cc: The Hon. Sam Steiger

cc: The Hon. Paul Fannin

cc: The Hon. Henry Jackson

cc: The Hon. Morris Udall

cc: The Hon. Alan Bible

GLOBE DEVELOPMENT
 609 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017
 (213) 620-9918

*Havasupai Canyon
 Natl. Park*

June 8, 1973

Senator Alan Bible, Chairman
 Sub-Committee on Parks and Recreation
 Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Comm.
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Chairman Bible:

This is in regard to Bill S 1296 which your committee will be hearing June 20th.

As part of your hearing record we would like to support this Bill as recently revised by Senator Goldwater. As it is now proposed, our present western allotment boundary will remain the same as it is at present and part of our cattle ranch will not be included in the new Havasupai Reservation. We believe that your approval of this entire proposal will result in very worthwhile legislation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



W. B. Hicks

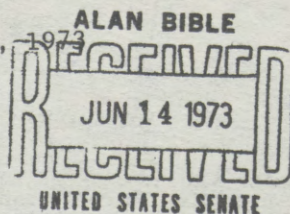
WBH/mab

CC - Senator Barry Goldwater
 Congressman Morris K. Udall
 Mr. Bill Davis
 Mr. Doug Bard

BYRON M. ROTHHOUSE, D.D.S.
247 WEST JERSEY STREET
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY 07202

TELEPHONE 352-2313

June 8, 1973



The Hon. Alan Bible
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Several years ago, my daughters (aged 8 and 9 at the time) and I took a raft trip down the Colorado River with one of the companies that offer such a trip.

It remains one of the great experiences of our lives. (An auxillary outboard engine was used to help us through the toughest rapids and to motor over Lake Meade to our destination.)

I understand that some abrupt changes are being instituted by the Department of the Interior and National Park Service.

We strongly suggest that a choice of propulsion methods be preserved, and not limited to oar-power. Otherwise the cost and the time involved will become too high for many people.

We further suggest that the greatest number of passengers be permitted to take this trip that is ecologically sound. Such a number should be determined by an adequate study involving at least one interested outside party, such as the Sierra Club.

Please do as much as you can to insure a balanced approach to this issue so that many people can continue to have the opportunity to live this great American treasure.

Sincerely,

Dr. Byron Rothhouse
Dr. Byron Rothhouse
Julie Sara Rothhouse
Opdie Rothhouse

DINEBEIINA NAHILNA BE AGADITAHE
POST OFFICE BOX 765
TUBA CITY, ARIZONA 86045
TELEPHONE [602] 283-5265

June 8, 1973

William J. Van Ness
Chief Counsel
Senate Interior Committee
3106 Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Van Ness:

This office represents individual Navajos living in the area of Cameron, Arizona whose claims to land in the vicinity of the eastern boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park may be substantially affected or extinguished entirely by the proposed extension of the Park in the bill presented by Senator Goldwater. We have been informed that the Parks Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee intends to hold hearings on the proposed extension of the Park on the 20th of this month.

We would very much like the opportunity to present testimony in regard to the proposed bill at that hearing. If the Parks Subcommittee would be willing to hear our presentation, we would be most obliged if you would extend an invitation to testify to Mr. Graeme Bell, a Washington attorney with the Native American Rights Fund, who has agreed to associate with our office in this matter and to present testimony on our clients' behalf. Mr. Bell's address is Native American Rights Fund, 712 N Street, N.W., Washington D.C., 20036, and his telephone number is 202-785-4166.

If it would not be possible for our clients to make a personal presentation to the Parks Subcommittee, through their representative, may we then have an opportunity to present our testimony in written form? We hope to be given the chance to demonstrate the legal validity of our clients' ancestral claims and the manner in which certain provisions of the proposed bill would adversely affect these claims.

Due to the short period of time left before the hearing,
we would appreciate your response as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

C. Benson Hufford

C. Benson Hufford

101 Brookline Street
Pepperell, Mass. 01463
June 28, 1973
"

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

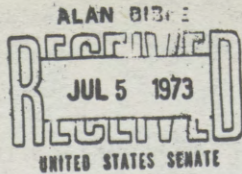
I am writing to you concerning legislation now before your Subcommittee which has been introduced by Senator Barry Goldwater concerning expansion of the boundary changes for Grand Canyon National Park. This bill is S.1296.

I certainly support the concept of a vast expansion of the the Park to include Grand Canyon National Monument, Lake Meade National Recreation Area, Marble Canyon National Monument, Havasu Canyon, and the Kaibab National Forest, This would total about 1,965,000 acres. However, there are several points in S.1296 that must be improved if meaningful legislation is to have the desired effect.

First of all, if the legislation passes in its present form it would result in a net loss of 97,000 in the National Park itself. This would set a dangerous precedent for other National Parks by deleting such vast acreage. Secondly, the wilderness designated by this bill would incorporate only 590,000, which is about half of what it should contain. Thirdly, while this bill does attempt to provide protection for many deserving sections of Federal land now surrounding the present Park, this should not be done at the expense of deleting other valuable land that already is in the Park itself.

I appreciate this opportunity to present my views before you in this manner and ask that that they be included in the official hearing record. Thank you.

Yours truly,
Edward R. Bennett
Edward R. Bennett



Route 3, Box 76
Cheney, Washington
99004
June 28, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible,

Please include the following remarks in the official hearing record on S. 1296. Senator Goldwater's bill inadequately deals with the Grand Canyon area. No Grand Canyon bill should be approved unless it 1) extends protection to significant parts of the Grand Canyon which are not now protected, and 2) does not delete quality lands from the existing Park and Monuments. Areas such as the rim, Havasu Canyon, Toroweap Valley, Mount Trumbull, Parashout and Whitmore canyons should be made part or retained in the National Park.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kiver

c/c

Warren Magnuson
Henry Jackson

ERNEST L. YUENS
P. O. BOX 36 PHONE XXXXXXXX
ALPINE, ARIZONA 85920

July 2, 1973

Re: Grand Canyon Bill (s.1296)

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks & Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

May we take this opportunity to express our opposition to the Senate Bill (s.1296)-- proposed extension of the Grand Canyon National Park. Our examination of the bill and its provisions would indicate that it will significantly fail to accomplish many of the purposes which we would like to see it perform.

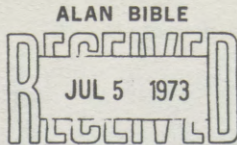
There appears to be too much shuffling of lands back and forth, and in the end result fails to offer adequate protection to many highly significant parts of the Grand Canyon area that should in actuality be included. These exclusions appear to be largely for some form of economic development, which is a situation to be highly deplored. Nor does any of this really seem to bring the Park under single adequate control. It is still too fractionated between the Park Service, the Forest Service, BLM, and various Indian Nations. Although the Havasupai Reservation may need expansion, we would strongly object to enlarging it in the manner projected by S.1296. The proposed legislation of Senator Case in past years came much nearer to fulfilling the needs of this situation, and we hope that he will re-introduce his proposal as a counter-measure to this very badly put together piece of legislation.

We would very much like for our opposition to S.1296 to be made a part of the public record. We would like to see the Grand Canyon National Park expanded --- but not by this method.

Sincerely,

Ernest L. Yuens
Mary Anne Yuens

Mr. & Mrs. Ernest L. Yuens



4247 Arista Dr.
San Diego, Ca. 92103
7/2/73

Sen. Alan Bible, ^{Chairman} UNITED STATES SENATE
Subcommittee on Parks & Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs Re S1296
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible,

S1296 dealing with Grand Canyon National Park will be before your committee. As this bill increases the area of the Park, those concerned with the Park tend to favor it after a superficial reading. However, this bill purporting to enlarge and protect Grand Canyon National Park includes several features which instead seriously endanger it. Neither does it assist the Indians in and near the Canyon.

Some of the objectionable provisions are:

- 1) Altho there are some additions along the canyon rim, total acreage in the National Park Service is decreased by approximately 47,000 acres. Most acreage added to the National Park is already fairly well protected within existing Parks, Monuments, and Recreation Areas.
- 2) In general, the exclusions favor economic development; the additions are not those which would protect the Canyon. The measure takes from the Park Service the power to condemn private lands even if such condemnation is necessary to protect park values. Worst of all, this bill permits reclamation projects within the old boundaries and the proposed extended boundaries.
- 3) Of the area to be added to the Park, 28,000 acres is conditional on the agreement of two Indian nations to the transfer of some of their lands. Such agreement is far from automatic.
- 4) Most of Havasu Canyon which is now in Grand Canyon Nat'l Park would be deleted by this proposed bill. The Havasupai Indian Reservation is enlarged at the expense of the Park and Monument, but the measure repeals current rights of Indians to have the use of these and other lands within the Park.

I understand that Sen. Case will reintroduce legislation better suited to the protection of the Grand Canyon than that proposed in S1296.

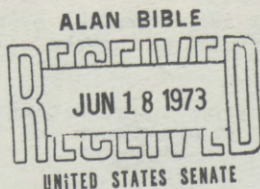
I request that this letter be made part of the official hearing on S1296.

cc: Sen. Cranston
Sen. Tunney
Rep. Wilson

Very truly yours,

Elsie I. Hill

Elsie I. Hill



3511 Westenedge Drive
Columbus, Indiana 47201
June 14, 1973

The Hon. Alan Bible
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Bible,

The purpose of this letter is to protest the proposed Department of Interior and National Park Service plans to reduce by 38% the number of people who can go through the Grand Canyon by boat in any given time as well as requiring all river trips to be oar-powered.

I made the trip down the Grand Canyon last year and it was absolutely without question one of the most incomparable and exciting experiences of my life as well as my wife.

My understanding of the facts is that the Park Service has unilaterally proposed these regulation changes without having performed any Environmental Impact Study. I believe that the Grand Canyon is a national heritage that should forever be maintained as close to its original state as possible. On the other hand this does not mean that people should be excluded. What good is something like the Grand Canyon if no one can experience it?

My trip down the Canyon was guided by people who took every precaution to insure that the Canyon was left for the next person in the same pristine state in which we found it.

What I am really complaining about is the unilateral action of the Park Service without adequate study of the effects of current river traffic. If in fact, they can demonstrate that river trips are unalterably negatively affecting the Canyon, then I would heartily concur with their proposals.

On the other hand, on the surface this appears to be another blatant attempt by some government bureaucrats to impose their will without due regard to the public interest.

If my understanding of the facts as stated above is incorrect, I would appreciate your investigating the situation and correcting them for me.

I would also appreciate hearing from you regarding your opinion on the above subject and what actions you propose to take.

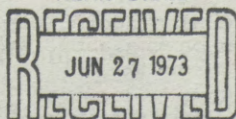
Sincerely,

David M. Kirr

David M. Kirr

2676 Lafayette Avenue
Columbus, Indiana 47201
June 25, 1973

ALAN BIBLE



UNITED STATES SENATE

The Hon. Alan Bible
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Bible:

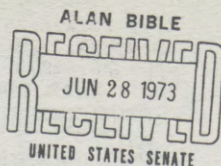
The proposal to cut by 38% the number of people going through the Grand Canyon by boat without studying the current situation is a drastic step. My husband and I made the trip this spring and agreed it was one of the most rewarding experiences we have ever had. It would be sad to exclude people unnecessarily from sharing that experience. If the number of people presently allowed to make that trip is harming the ecological balance of the area, by all means reduce the number. Or if the chemicals used in waste treatment which is left at campsites do not adequately handle the job, consider installation of septic tanks at campsites. If these problems do not harm the ecological balance however, by all means do not deprive people unnecessarily of this experience.

I understand there is also a proposal to require all river trips to be oar-powered--without a study of noise or emission levels of the small outboard engines used for steering. Do these engines cause pollution problems not caused by power boats on Lake Powell or Lake Mead? Many people may not be able to take the longer, more expensive "oar-powered trips". I strongly feel you should study this proposal very thoroughly before acting on it.

I am an active member of our local Environmental Council and have a deep concern for ecological problems. I realize restrictions must be placed on our population to preserve areas with a delicate ecological balance. However, the Colorado River trip is an excellent tool for teaching people to better appreciate, understand, and care for our natural environment. Please do not place restrictions that are not necessary.

Sincerely,

Barbara S. Reinhart
Barbara S. Reinhart



P. O. Box 485
Kingsburg
California 93631

25 June 1973

Senator Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20510

Subject: S. 1296, Grand Canyon

Dear Senator Bible,

I wish the following remarks to be made a part of the official hearing record on S. 1296, regarding the Grand Canyon National Park.

As a repeat visitor to the Grand Canyon, I take a great personal interest in the Grand Canyon National Park and the surrounding area. Several times I have lead groups of young people in the Canyon, and I know what it means to people to have such great natural areas available for them to experience.

To its detriment, S. 1296 is too comprehensive and too complex. Some parts may be useful, but many would have a very harmful effect on Grand Canyon National Park and, as a precedent, on the entire National Park System. Rather than try to revise and amend this particular bill so that it would be acceptable, I recommend that this bill be defeated.

In order to give adequate protection to the Grand Canyon there are significant areas which should be added to the National Park. It would be a mistake to delete lands which are of park quality from the existing Park and Monument boundaries. This is true even in the case of withdrawing these lands for the purpose of placing them in an Indian Reservation. Rather than reclassifying the land, the Indians should be permitted to continue their special use of National Park and Monument lands. In that way, there is no danger that these same lands would, in the future, be closed to the rest of the public, as has been the case in some places within Indian Reservation lands.

In any case, the establishment of more Indian Reservations should be considered on its own merits, not as an attachment to a National Parks bill.

The "Zone of Influence" provision is not adequate protection for lands adjacent to the National Park. If there were a sincere attempt to implement such an arrangement on the part of the Secretary of the Interior, I'm afraid it would simply result in inter-Agency squabbles.

There are other provisions in the bill which would weaken the National Park concept and integrity, if it were allowed to pass. Therefore, for these reasons I urge that this bill, S. 1296 be rejected.

Sincerely,

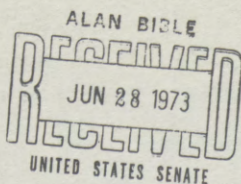
Frances C. Whitmore

(Mrs.) Frances C. Whitmore

cc: Senator Barry Goldwater
Senator Alan Granston
Senator John Tunney



Fran Twitchell
NATURALIST - PHOTOGRAPHER



June 26, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Having recently floated the Colorado River from Lee's Ferry to the Hualpai Indian Reservation at Diamond Creek, I have gained an appreciation of this magnificent area that all previous data in the way of photographs, movies and literature could not convey.

I sincerely urge you and the members of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation to consider most carefully any legislation that would infringe on Grand Canyon National Park. I would specifically ask that no Grand Canyon National Park bill be approved unless:

1. It extends Park protection to significant parts of Grand Canyon not now protected and
2. It does not delete park quality lands from the existing park and monuments.
3. That a truly adequate wilderness designation provision encompassing 85% of the new park land, including the Colorado River be adopted and
4. That a provision be included which limits the operation of aircraft below the rim of the canyon to emergencies only.

I have been among the relatively small percentage of citizens who have viewed the awe-inspiring Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon from their depths. There are no words to adequately describe the impact of the experience. I deeply hope that future legislation will protect for all time from ANY infringements on this wonderful segment of our National Heritage.

In closing, I commend the National Park Service for the regulations set forth for parties running the Colorado River and the companies who make the bookings in their adherence to the regulations.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely,

Fran Twitchell
Mrs. Stanley R. Twitchell

2676 Lafayette Avenue
Columbus, Indiana 47201
June 25, 1973

The Hon. Henry Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Jackson

The proposal to cut by 38% the number of people going through the Grand Canyon by boat without studying the current situation is a drastic step. My husband and I made the trip this spring and agreed it was one of the most rewarding experiences we have ever had. It would be sad to exclude people unnecessarily from sharing that experience. If the number of people presently allowed to make that trip is harming the ecological balance of the area, by all means reduce the number. Or if the chemicals used in waste treatment which is left at campsites do not adequately handle the job, consider installation of septic tanks at campsites. If these problems do not harm the ecological balance however, by all means do not deprive people unnecessarily of this experience.

I understand there is also a proposal to require all river trips to be oar-powered--without a study of noise or emission levels of the small outboard engines used for steering. Do these engines cause pollution problems not caused by power boats on Lake Powell or Lake Mead? Many people may not be able to take the longer, more expensive "oar-powered trips". I strongly feel you should study this proposal very thoroughly before acting on it.

I am an active member of our local Environmental Council and have a deep concern for ecological problems. I realize restrictions must be placed on our population to preserve areas with a delicate ecological balance. However, the Colorado River trip is an excellent tool for teaching people to better appreciate, understand, and care for our natural environment. Please do not place restrictions that are not necessary.

Sincerely,

Barbara S. Reinhart
Barbara S. Reinhart

June 26, 1973

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20510

S. 1296

Dear Senator Bible:

Proposed S. 1296 which would ostensibly create an enlarged Grand Canyon National Park actually would provide a mechanism for serious by impairing that Park and furnish a precedent for weakening the entire National Park concept.

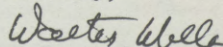
S. 1296 has many serious deficiencies as now proposed. These appear to encourage commercial exploitation of many parts of the existing National Park and adjoining areas of Park quality. This is truly like asking the fox to guard the chicken coop.

The Zone of Influence concept in S.1296 suffers from this same weakness. If these are areas whose exploitation could materially impair a National Park, these should be subject to the same regulations and be under the same jurisdiction as the National Park itself. The Zone of Influence is not an appropriate device for protection of National Parks. Rather it would provide a mechanism for eroding the Park System.

No bill should be approved unless it extends Grand Canyon National Park to those areas not now so protected and does not delete similar areas from the existing Grand Canyon National Park.

I respectfully request that these comments be made part of the official hearing record on S.1296.

Sincerely,



Walter Wells
23 Laurel Avenue
Summit, N.J. 07901

WW:ai

Havasupai Tribal Council

HAVASUPAI RESERVATION
SUPAI, ARIZONA
86435

PHONE
PRESCOTT EXCHANGE
SUPAI NO. 1
602-448-2961

July 5, 1973

Senator Alan Bible, Chairman
Interior and Insular Affairs
Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

We are forwarding a listing of those tribal governing bodies who have already ^{confirmed} affirmed their support through resolutions and letters for the ~~REPEAL OF~~ ^{REPEAL OF} S 1296 as stipulated by the Goldwater bill, S 1296.

| | |
|--|--|
| Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians | Pueblo de San Ildefonso |
| Intertribal Council of Arizona | Pueblo of Sandia |
| Kumeyaay Tribal Affairs Office | Pueblo de Santa Clara |
| Lower Sioux Indian Community Council | Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Council |
| Miami Tribal Council | Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians |
| Morongo Tribal Business Council | Santa Rosa Rancheria Tribal Council |
| Navajo Tribal Council | South Fork Community Council |
| Nex Perce Tribal Council | Southern Ute Tribal Council |
| Osage Tribal Council | Squaxin Island Tribe |
| Owens Valley Paiute-Shoshone Band | Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold |
| The Pawnee Nation | Tule River Tribal Council |
| Port Gamble Little Boston Clallam Tribal Council | |

You should have copies of all their letters and resolutions, but we sent further copies of those we feel express particularly eloquently what we ourselves feel. A personal letter and a newspaper editorial supporting our view is also attached.

We wish further to remark your subcommittee should not be misguided in its deliberations by the submission of the April 7, 1973 Hualapai Tribal Council Resolution stating the Hualapai Tribal Council "joins with the Havasupai Tribe in opposing" S 1296. We have stated our support for Senator Goldwater's purpose in S 1296 consistently since its submission. The Hualapai Council at no time approached us before passing this resolution; in effect they have perjured themselves before you. We must characterize as a shabby business this furthering of their own ends by using our name in direct opposition to our own interests. The ethics of this puzzle us.

Finally let us express our deepest appreciation for your sympathetic audience during our presentation of something which is life to us. Again we cordially invite the members of your subcommittee to let us guide you over the lands we spoke of so you might better understand the strength of our ties with them.

Sincerely,

Oscar Paya
Oscar Paya
Chairman

See

THE THREE BEAUTIFUL WATERFALLS
IN THE DEEP CANYON HOME OF
THE BLUE-GREEN WATER PEOPLE,

cc: Phoenix Area Office
Truxton Canon Agency
Arizona Intertribal Council
Hualapai Tribal Council

The Havasupai Indians

6092

KUMEYAAY TRIBAL AFFAIRS OFFICE
931 West Main Street
El Cajon, California 92020

April 18, 1973

Senator Alan Bible
Subcommittee on Parks and
Recreation
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20515

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Interior & Insular Affairs
Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20515

GRAND CANYON BILL #S-1296

The Campo, Cuyapaipe and La Posta Bands of Mission Indians support the restoration of the waterfalls and all tribal permit areas on the South Rim to the Havasupai Reservation. There have been many excuses invented by non-Indians to get Indian lands; the newest one seems to be in the name of ecology.

Sincerely,

Tony J. Pinto
Cuyapaipe Band Chairman

Rosalie P. Robertson
Campo Band Vice Chairman

Marie La Chappa
La Posta Band Chairman

ch

cc: Oscar Paya, Chairman
Havasupai Tribal Council

Oscar Paya
 Chairman, Havasupai Tribal Council
 Supai, Arizona

May 1, 1973

Dear Mr. Paya,

We, at Harmony Center in Los Angeles, would like to thank you and your people for the wonderfully good time we had in your Canyon during Easter week. You were very kind and helpful to us and helped make our venture a remarkable experience. We will never forget Supai and your hospitality.

Fourteen of us used your land with care and appreciation. We formed a new family and Supai was beneficial to our being together. Many of us hope to return.

We also hope that the Supai people are able to preserve the beauty and peace of their Canyon in the quest for economic independence. We hope that the power and wisdom of the Supai will protect your rights and your environment from the demands of a greedy world. These must be difficult days for you and your people, trying to improve conditions surrounding your lives. We wish you success.

Please feel free to forward this letter to the U.S. Congress in your bid to obtain grazing lands above your Valley. We support your requests and proposals.

Thank you again for providing us a week of good feelings.

Jackie Vetter

*Best Gillison
 Debbie McDonald
 Mike Rosenberg
 John Adams
 Steve Hartney
 A. I. - 76-110*

Jeffrey P. Webb

*Reid Pettitt
 Mike Brookbank
 Herb Wakeman
 Bryan Weber
 " " " "*

Sincerely,

Christopher Hoy

Harmony Center
 26204 Veva Way
 Calabasas, Calif. 41302

TUOLUMNE TRIBAL COUNCIL

P. O. Box ~~204~~ 577
 TUOLUMNE, CALIFORNIA 95379
 Phone (209) 928-3661

LUNA WESSELL
 TRIBAL CHAIRMAN
 RICHARD MANTZOURANIS
 VICE-CHAIRMAN
 DENNIS HENDRICKS
 SECRETARY
 F. (SONNY) HENDRICKS
 TREASURER
 COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
 ETHEL GEISDOFF
 OSCAR MOYLE
 VIOLA WESSELL

March 30, 1973

Senator Alan Bible
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

This letter is in regards to the problems faced by the Havasupai Reservation on original lands that were owned by the Havasupai tribe.

It is our understanding that a Bill S-1296, was introduced by Senator Goldwater to redraw the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park which surrounds the Havasupai reservation.

We understand that Senator Goldwater has promised as part of his proposal to restore all lands as addition to the present Havasupai reservation, as they were at one time tribal lands.

It is difficult to comprehend the stance taken by the Sierra Club, Parks and Beaches, Bureau of Reclamation, and others to deprive the land-poor Indians of their last vintage to maintain their tribal heritage.

We would like to stress that Senator Goldwater's Grand Canyon Bill S-1296 should restore all waterfalls on the creek and all tribal permit areas on the south rim of the Havasupai reservation.

It is realized that to deprive the Indians of all the permit lands would reduce the lands available to them.

It is also understood that this is a dying effort to regain some lands that are so precious to the people to maintain their precious heritage.

It is strange that the Indian asks for what was originally his and receives only crumbs, while that same land is available to others more affluent financially.

In closing I might add that there are so many things that can be said about the plight of the American Indian.

Respectfully,

Luna Wessell
 Luna Wessell, Tribal Chairman

LW/ms

J. RAMOS ROYBAL
GOVERNOR

PH. 455-2346

Pueblo de San Ildefonso



R. R. 1 BOX 315-A
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
87501

April 4, 1973

IKE MARTINEZ
1ST. LT. GOVERNOR
JULIAN MARTINEZ
TREASURER

Honorable Barry Goldwater
Senator
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

With reference to your Grand Canyon Bill--S--1296, The Pueblo of San Ildefonso, in accordance with Havasupai Tribal Council, Supai, Arizona, do hereby strongly and fully support the Havasupai Reservation in their efforts to regain their land. We sincerely feel that this Bill should restore the waterfalls on their creek and ALL tribal permit areas on the South Rim to the Havasupai Reservation. Failure to restore ALL permit lands, would actually REDUCE the land available to their already land-poor tribe.

The Havasupai people feel a bond with all these lands, where they still maintain homes, burial grounds and sacred places.

We, as Indians, have a strong tendency to preserve our separate cultures and identities, a tendency symbolized in part by our reservations. It is our land which binds our people together, our belief in Mother Nature to provide the necessities of life. Without our land, it is hard to survive as a separated people. This is a vital part of the reservation's identity as Indian. This restoration is life itself, to our Indian brothers of Havasupai Reservation, and to all our Indian people of this great country, these United States of America.

In closing, we ask the Great Spirit to give us all sound minds and open hearts to guide us to accomplish the work each of us has to do, in the manner in which justice is done. May he give us all peace within ourselves and with the world.

Respectfully yours,

J. Ramos Roybal
J. Ramos Roybal
Governor

JRR/gs

RED CLIFF BAND of LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA INDIANS

ROUTE 1

BAYFIELD, WISCONSIN 54814

MARCH 26, 1973

Senator Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Jackson:

We the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians are in full support of the restoration of the lands the Havasupai Tribe lost a century ago.

As you know Senator Barry Goldwater introduced the Grand Canyon Bill-S-1296, this bill will cause the restoration of waterfalls on their creek and ALL tribal permit areas on the South Rim to the Havasupai Reservation. We the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians feel that the failure to restore ALL permit lands would REDUCE their land base considerably to this already land-poor Tribe.

It is our belief that the conservation groups and others that want to redesignate the wilderness areas of lands, set aside for the Havasupai grazing allotments since at least 1912, should not remove these lands from the Havasupai Tribal people for their use.

We the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians feel the Havasupai people should have a bond with all these lands, whereas, they can still maintain their homes, burial grounds and sacred places, and should have them back to re-establish control of their lives and beloved places.

Respectfully Yours,

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

Kenneth J. Andrews
Kenneth J. Andrews Chairman

HERMAN G. BARKMANN
CONSULTING ENGINEER

107 CIENEGA STREET
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
505-862-8907

JULY 6, 1973

THE HONORABLE ALAN BIBLE, CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

DEAR MR. BIBLE:

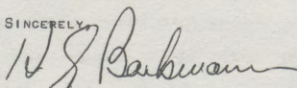
AS A RECENT TRAVELER THROUGH THE GRAND CANYON ON THE COLORADO RIVER AND LONG-TIME LOVER OF THE SOUTHWEST AND ITS PARKS, ESPECIALLY THE GRAND CANYON, I AM MOST CONCERNED ABOUT S. 1296. THIS CANYON IS A HERITAGE WE MUST NOT DEGRADE IN ANY WAY.

I WOULD REGRET ANY REMOVAL OF LAND FROM THE EXISTING GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY ASK THAT ANY FUTURE ACTION ADD LAND TO THE EXISTING PARK, TO INCLUDE LEES FERRY AND ALL LAND CONTIGUOUS TO MARBLE AND GRAND CANYON.

IF LAND IS TRANSFERRED TO THE HAVASU I WOULD HOPE THAT ADEQUATE GUIDANCE IS MAINTAINED OVER SUCH LANDS. HISTORY SHOWS THAT THIS IS NEEDED. DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN LANDS IN NEW MEXICO HAS PROVEN UNFORTUNATE, AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE MONUMENT VALLEY VISITORS CENTER INDICATES A NEED FOR GUIDANCE.

SINCERELY,



HERMAN G. BARKMANN

HGB/dh



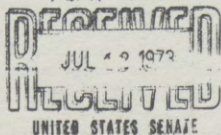
CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

Federally
Assisted
Conservation
Encouragement

655 SOUTH BROADWAY
DENVER, COLORADO 80209
PHONE: 297-5867

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

ALAN BIBLE July 9, 1973



The Hon. Alan Bible
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Sir:

Recently, I learned that the Department of the Interior, in conjunction with the Park Service is, without an educated basis, reducing passenger allotments on the Grand Canyon river tours. My family has had several pleasant river trips and we cannot understand why others are being arbitrarily denied such an extraordinary experience.

It has also come to my attention that motorized river craft are being eliminated from the Canyon. I feel this is a hazardous mistake for the Canyon and those travelling it. It is "hazardous" because, ecologically speaking, the Canyon is liable to become the world's largest garbage dump. On each of the river trips we have taken, motorized craft carried garbage, waste, litter, etc. out of the Canyon -- leaving it as God made it -- CLEAN. I understand oar craft are not as able to do this.

In addition, I feel the elimination of motorized craft would make such trips tremendously more dangerous for families, such as ours. While the car powered craft may be more adventurous, I know the steering ability of a motorized craft is much more effective. Certainly children should be able to witness God's greatness without their parents having to fear the capsization of an oar powered craft. Statistics show that 11% of all boats rowed through the Grand Canyon have been capsized, as against 1% of powered boats. Also, should an emergency arise, I believe it is obvious that a motorized craft could make it to an evacuation point in a quicker and safer manner.

I am not "anti" oar crafts. As a matter of fact, I prefer them; but I also appreciate the opportunity to CHOOSE that mode of river travel most suitable to the circumstances and my family. Experiences such as the Grand Canyon should truly be something a family can share.

I am aware that a suit is pending to force an Ecological Impact Study of Grand Canyon river travel. If I were the plaintiff, I would seek an injunction against the Park Service to stop passenger reductions, below the 1972 level, and the phasing out of motorized craft. Both actions are unfounded and distasteful to the American public.

I strongly urge you, as a representative of the American people to -

- a) Support a complete Ecological Impact Study on this issue;
- b) Take a motorized river trip yourself and find out what a unique "total" experience is being arbitrarily denied to some of those you represent.
- c) While on the trip, notice how secure you feel; Listen to the birds (which you can easily hear even though you are being propelled by an engine); See how clean the canyon is; and, ask those people participating in the experience what their opinion is.
- d) Then, YOU will have an educated basis upon which to lend support for this Study.

Many thanks,

J. A. Blankenship

J. A. Blankenship
Chief Budget Officer

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



PROFESSOR ADRIAN E. FLATT
 Division of Hand Surgery
 Department of Orthopaedics
 University Hospitals
 Iowa City, Iowa 52240

July 10, 1973

Telephone: 319-356-2595
 If no answer-356-1616

The Hon. Henry Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

It is my understanding that the Interior Park Service is considering the imposition of severe restrictions on the type and number of boats allowed through the Grand Canyon. I write to you as one who has personally experienced one of the commercially sponsored voyages through the Canyon and I wish you to know that it is the highlight of my families' many vacations in different parts of our country.

While I admire those hardy ones who believe that they can survive in the Canyon on muscle power alone, I must add that as a practicing physician I regard it as foolhardy not to have some form of motorized power available to swiftly move medical emergencies to rescue points. Despite the most careful supervision by the operators of these boats, accidents must continue to occur because this is not the sort of voyage which can be completely hazard free. I do not know if you personally have made such a voyage, but if you have not, I would urge you to do so since I believe that after this experience you would agree with me that a perfectly reasonable case can be made for the retention of some motorized river boats.

I do not believe that the closing of Grand Canyon to anything other than rowed boats can be justified by any reasonable arguments and certainly it should not be imposed until an adequate environmental impact study has been carried out.

I would be grateful to hear from you as to your views on this subject.

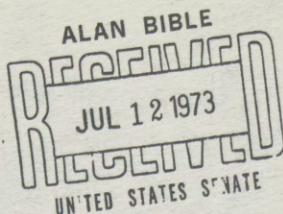
Yours sincerely,

Adrian E. Flatt, M.D.

AEF:jr

July 10, 1973

The Hon. Alan Bible
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.



Dear Sir;

I have read recently that new restrictions are to be placed on the number of people that will be allowed to go down the Grand Canyon on the Colorado River via professional outfitters on these river float trips.

Having been fortunate enough to have made a couple of float trips down other rivers and observing the care these people take with pollution or ecology disturbance, I fail to see why the new measures are being taken. I have tried to find something on a study being made or in the process of being made to determine the measures necessary to protect this area. I have failed to find any such report. If there is one I would appreciate it if you could advise where this study can be obtained.

I have planned on taking the Colorado River trip, however if these new controls are indeed established, then I will be unable to make the trip. Our power would make the trip too slow and too long for a limited vacation time, by the same token an oar powered trip would be more expensive, and again this would eliminate my taking the trip. This leaves the Colorado River Trip an almost exclusive playground for those Americans that are financially better off, and have more play time than do the great bulk of the public.

If these new measures are necessary then let the public know why they are necessary and on what the decision is being based.

Thank you.

Yours truly;

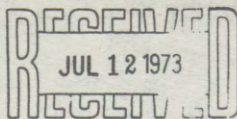
Beulah Keller
Beulah Keller
Kansas City, Missouri

ALAN BIBLE

July 10, 1973

S. 1290

The Hon. Alan Bible
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510



UNITED STATES SENATE

Dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that the Department of Interior and the National Park Service wishes to discontinue the powered float boats which go through the Grand Canyon.

I am a camper and am very much interested in preserving the natural state of areas to be enjoyed by those who love the out-of-doors. I have ridden the mules down into the Grand Canyon to Phantom Ranch and have also taken the 10-day trip through the canyon on a motorized pontoon boat. It was a real thrill.

I took the trip with the Western River Expeditions, Inc. and was most impressed with their concern of the environment. All human waste was processed, all garbage and unburnable trash was carried throughout the trip and disposed of on land after the trip. I can certainly reassure that the environment was just as beautiful and clean when they left camp as when they beached. The power boats certainly appear much safer for the average vacationer to ride the rapids than the oar boats. In fact, after seeing many oar boats taking the rapids, I doubt that I would brave the canyon trip if that was the only selection. I certainly would not suggest that additional outfitters be authorized to provide motorized boats in the canyon but I do believe that those now providing this service should be allowed to continue.

I heartily suggest that before you make a decision that you take either the 5 or 7 day trip with Western River Expeditions and made a comparison between the small oar boats and the larger motorized pontoon boats. Compare the capacity of waste disposal, the number of people accommodated per trip, the length of time per passenger is in the canyon, and the percentage of boats capsized. If it is not possible for you to make a trip yourself, then a survey should be made before action is taken. Passengers who have made the trip should be contacted and their views considered.

Yes, the motorized boats do make noise. But the relative short time they pass and disturb the oar boats is a minimal percentage of the time the oar boats are in the canyon. Certainly such a short time could not be considered a nuisance. I firmly believe to discontinue the motorized boats would deprive many people from having the wonderful experience of riding the rapids in the canyon. No comparison can be made between viewing the canyon from an overlook on the rim and riding the rapids down in the canyon.

You have the reputation of taking whatever action is best for the most people. I am certain that you will insist on a study or survey before action is completed. I am confident of the results of an environmental study.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Virginia Bloss
3405 Farragut Avenue
Kensington, MD 20795



SOUTHERN UTAH STATE COLLEGE
CEDAR CITY, UTAH 84720

January 8, 1972

SCHOOL OF
ARTS AND LETTERS

Mr. Fred B. Eisman, Jr.
13025 East Mountain View Road
Scottsdale, Arizona 85254

Dear Mr. Eisman:

This is in reply to your letter of December 27 concerning the proposed deletions from the Grand Canyon National Monument. As perhaps you may recall, I have done some archeological survey work in the Monument and, so far as I know, I am the only field worker with a first hand knowledge of the archeological resources of the area. When I raised some objections to the projected changes a little over two years ago, I had the feeling that my comments were regarded as ill-advised and, though my views remain unchanged, I have not been especially anxious to become involved.

At the present time we have recorded around 200 sites in the Monument and, of these, 81 are in the Tuckup Point area with all but one of them within the range of the proposed deletion. It should be emphasized that the sites recorded represent the examination of only some seven sections of land. While there are a number of rather extensive areas in which no sites are to be found, there are other very sizable tracts in which, according to what we have learned concerning prehistoric settlement patterns, the site yield should be such as to at least triple the existing count in the Tuckup Point area.

Much less time has been spent in the so-called Jensen Tank area but in this proposed concession area we have found at S.B. Tank, about three miles southeast of Jensen tank, three sites of which two are particularly large and, I feel of considerable importance. Informants tell me that the area should also yield sites in numbers proportionate to those being found in the Tuckup Point Area.

I have flown over the Slide Mountain area and have gone in as far as the road will admit a truck but it has been impossible to devote any time to a survey of the district. I have, however, recorded approximately 35 sites in the Cove, a small valley at the southern end of the Pine Mountains in the extreme southwest corner of the Monument. The sites there as well as some 10 that are known for the high ground between the Cove and the base of Mt. Emma to the north, argue that the Slide Mountain area should also produce a significant number of sites. It should be noted too, that the Pine Mountain basalt region is an important one in that, as of this date, all of the Basket Maker III sites recorded have been found in this area.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that the some 200 sites recorded for the Monument north of the canyon reflects the limited scale of our survey work and not the limited resources of the area. Except for a six week period in the summer of 1970, the survey has been conducted entirely as a spare time

occupation with usually only one or two days available for the work at any one time. During the past two years excavation commitments and personal considerations have necessitated an almost total suspension of the survey. I do, however, hope to get back to this as soon as affairs here are cleared up. I am very deeply convinced that the Monument north of the canyon will ultimately lead to the recording of something in the neighborhood of 1,000 sites or, in other words, substantially more than are presently known for the Grand Canyon National Park.

I must add that I do not envision the area as important for excavating and conserving ruins as visitor attractions. The remote location of most sites and their more limited size (the largest structures are unit pueblos about 100 ft. across) minimize their value in this respect. But as a resource promising to yield data on the westward expansion of the Kayenta Anasazi and their ultimate withdrawal, the value of the area is, I think, incalculable.

This brings me to the most unpleasant point that must be made: The territory in question is to be turned over to the Bureau of Land Management and it has been argued that its antiquities will continue to be administered by the same office that handles these matters for the Park Service. Unfortunately this does not deal with the realities of the situation. The BLM has regularly chained Juniper-Pinon forests without consulting archeologists at any time in the past ten years in the three districts of which I have knowledge. Recreation officers have sometimes attempted to record some sites but, in general, they have been unable to persuade district superintendents to adhere to the law. Unless the snow has halted operations, there is a chaining project now under way less than ten miles from the Monument boundary. This work is being done within the district of the BLM that would take over the deleted portions of the Monument. They have flagged some sites but, at no time have they consulted a professional archeologist.

Dr. Alexander Lindsey of the Museum of Northern Arizona was totally unaware of the activity until outside sources informed him that the work was begun. This was in spite of the fact that the officers of this district were aware of Dr. Lindsey's responsibility for survey work in Northern Arizona and had, in fact, worked with him on the Paria Plateau project some years earlier. From my personal knowledge as well as from the reports of other archeologists, I can see no prospect that the Bureau of Land Management will ever give anything like adequate attention to any but the most spectacular prehistoric sites on the lands under their jurisdiction.

You mention the possibility of a meeting with Sen. Goldwater. If it would be of any service, I should be willing to attend such a meeting. I doubt very much if I could raise funds sufficient to go to Washington, but if the meeting were to be held in Arizona I would be able to attend even at personal expense.

Please forgive my delay in writing this reply. If there is any other way that I may be of any assistance, I hope that you will feel free to call on me.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Thompson
Richard A. Thompson
Professor of Anthropology

SOUTHERN UTAH STATE COLLEGE,
Cedar City, Utah, July 13, 1973.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,

Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Enclosed is a copy of a statement that is being submitted to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the House of Representatives. It is concerned with a provision contained in H.R. 5900 dealing with the proposed expansion of the Grand Canyon National Park.

Since I understand that the House measure is substantially the same as S.B. 1296 upon which your Subcommittee held hearings last month, I am sending a copy of my statement for your information. I regret very much that I was unaware of the hearings on the Senate bill in time to submit a similar statement for the record of those hearings.

Any consideration you are able to give my comments will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

DR. RICHARD A. THOMPSON,
Professor of Anthropology.

COMMENT ON A PROVISION OF H.R. 5900

This statement is presented in order to express concern over a single proposal contained in H.R. 5900 which calls for the expansion of the Grand Canyon National Park. It is currently planned to delete sections of land along the northern boundary of that part of the Grand Canyon National Monument that lies north of the Colorado River. It is understood that these lands are to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

At the present time I am a Professor of Anthropology at Southern Utah State College, Cedar City, Utah. I am also Curator of the Museum of Southern Utah, a facility of the college. Since 1961 I have engaged in archeological research as a part of my regular teaching duties. Beginning in 1968, my students and I have worked on an archeological survey of the Grand Canyon National Monument north of the river. Except for a six-week period in 1970 when the work was partially supported by the Grand Canyon Natural History Association, all of this effort has been conducted on a spare time basis. Due to excavation work and other commitments, little has been done within the past 18 months.

Despite the intermittent character of the work, however, just over 200 sites of prehistoric occupation have been recorded within the Monument. It is my prediction that a thorough survey of the Monument, as its boundaries now exist, will yield something in the neighborhood of 1,000 sites. This is substantially more than the number now known for the more intensively canvassed Grand Canyon National Park.

The sections to be transferred in the vicinity of Slide Mountain in the northwest corner of the Monument will, on the basis of known areas near it, produce additional sites of Basketmaker III dates. On the Kanab Plateau where the largest deletions of land are proposed. 80 sites have been recorded in about 5% of the Tuckup Point area. The so-called Jensen Tank area between Tuckup and SB Canyons has thus far been given little attention, but three large sites are recorded there and our knowledge of prehistoric settlement patterns indicates that the region will produce many large sites of the middle and late periods of occupation.

It should be noted that the sites in these areas do not hold great promise for excavation and preservation as visitor attractions. The remote location of most sites and their more limited size (the largest structures are unit pueblos only some 100 feet across) restrict their potential in this respect. But as a resource promising to yield important data on the westward expansion of the Kayenta Anasazi and on their ultimate withdrawal, the region is tremendously valuable. At the present time the small-scale work of Southern Utah State College represents the only serious study of the area. Thus the protection of these prehistoric sites for other researchers, as methods of excavation are improved and refined in future years, becomes a matter of pressing importance.

The problem of protecting these sites necessitates a rather unpleasant observation. Since the areas along the northern portion of the Monument are, under the terms of the proposed legislation, to be turned over to the Bureau of Land Management, it has been argued that the prehistoric resources in question will continue to be administered by the same antiquities office that now handles these matters so effectively for the National Park Service. While this is true

enough, unfortunately it ignores important realities in the situation. The BLM has regularly chained Juniper-Pinon forests without consulting archeologists as they are required to do by their regulations. Most archeologists working in the southwest can provide numerous concrete examples of such destruction as results from the uprooting of trees growing in prehistoric sites.

Since the Arizona Strip District of the BLM would administer lands that may be cut from the National Monument, the past record of this District is very much to the point at issue. The District has long since chained off most of its land lying just north of the Monument. Although no systematic attempt has been made to discover them, damaged or destroyed sites have been observed in the chained areas. There is no reason to believe that the District will not press the chaining program into lands acquired from the Monument since the terrain is quite similar to that of the areas already deforested by the BLM.

The fact that the District's very limited interest in the preservation of antiquities continues as a part of its operating policy was demonstrated when the lower slopes of Mt. Trumbull, Arizona, were chained last fall without any prior consultation with archeologists. This omission occurred in spite of the fact that officers of the District had worked with Dr. Alexander J. Lindsey, Jr., of the Museum of Northern Arizona, on other projects some years earlier, and they must clearly have been aware of his responsibility for survey work in northern Arizona as well as his high level of professional competence. Dr. Lindsey remained totally unaware of the Mt. Trumbull chaining project until outside sources informed him that the work was already begun.

BLM officials asserted that a member of their staff had examined the area for sites prior to chaining. While this might be of some value in more obvious cases, provided the sites so located were then avoided by the operators of the chaining equipment, the surface indications of many sites are quite indistinct and it requires the skill of the experienced archeologist to make accurate determinations of many sites. The policy of the National Park Service which requires prior examination of an area by an archeologist before the start of any construction project is the only approach that promises maximum protection for archeological resources.

It is regrettable that circumstances make it necessary to criticize an agency which does much good work in many other respects. The fact remains, however, that, with a few notable exceptions, the district officials of the BLM are either unable or unwilling to maintain the high standards of protection for prehistoric archeological sites that has consistently characterized the National Park Service. This fact prompts me to protest against the planned deletion of these areas from the Grand Canyon National Monument.

This is perhaps an appropriate time to note that my protest would not be needed if there existed an office authorized to maintain uniform antiquities policies for all lands held by any agency of the Federal government. Since there are so many land-holding units within the governmental structure, one possibility might be to transfer the experienced staff of the National Park Service Antiquities Office to the Smithsonian Institution, thus freeing it of any association with a land-holding department of government.

Under such an administration, regional officers could be appointed to maintain patrol and surveillance over all federal lands within a designated area. They could develop programs of community education on the need to preserve sites while they could also continually add to the inventory of archeological sites and could serve as a check on the vandalism of unauthorized collectors. Such regional officers would be constantly available to examine areas before federal projects were begun and they could be expected to know the colleges and museums best able to contract for the larger emergency salvage excavations at any given time. Such a program would mark a definite step toward the goal of a more fully coordinated administration of all federal lands.

Permit me to thank you for the privilege of presenting these views to your committee in this important hearing.

Dr. RICHARD A. THOMPSON,
Professor of Anthropology.

NALL, MILLER & CADENHEAD,
Atlanta, Ga., August 3, 1973.

Re Department of the Interior Regulations Regarding Grand Canyon Riverboat Travel.

Hon. ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
*Secretary of the Interior,
 Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. MORTON: I have become aware of the restrictions which the Department of the Interior is now placing on the river trip companies in order to reduce the number of people taking a Grand Canyon river trip and to remove motorized riverboats from the Grand Canyon river trip. In this connection, I wanted to share with you my personal experiences derived from a one-week river trip through the Canyon in the summer of 1972.

First, I traveled through the Canyon with Hatch River Expeditions Co., Inc. in mid-July, 1972, and at no time did I find the Colorado River "crowded". While we did, on occasion, see other river trip companies at scenic stops along the way, I cannot recall a time where Hatch impinged on any other riverboat trip, or vice versa. If mid-July would be considered the peak of the season, I know of no reason why the Colorado could not support as many, if not more people as went through the Canyon during this period of 1972.

Second, I cannot conceive of rafts the size of those used by Hatch going through the Colorado Rapids without an outboard motor attached. Hatch employed skilled river runners who had no trouble negotiating the rapids and avoiding dangerous spots; however, they were only able to do so by the use of the small horsepower outboard attached to the raft. It strikes me that if you remove motorized riverboats, you will eliminate the use of the large raft, thereby cutting down the pleasure of a magnificent experience for great number of Americans. Hatch rafts carried 8 to 10 passengers, plus the river runner, and the group experience is very pleasurable. Please do not deprive us of this experience by requiring us to negotiate the rapids either in small boats (very dangerous, in my opinion) or not at all. We need the Hatch-size riverboats.

Third, since the whole thrust of any Department action would have to be preservation of the Canyon, I must comment upon the care which our river trip company took in preserving the environment. At the outset of the trip, the passengers were lectured very carefully about their responsibilities regarding sanitation, nonlittering and related matters. Throughout the trip, there was a general cleanup after every meal and every time we left a particular camp site. While this was Hatch procedure, it must be the procedure of the other river trip companies, because we found each camp site where we stopped clean and nonlittered, meaning that the other companies took the same degree of care. Concerning "pollution" from the outboard motors on the rafts, the river and Canyon are so vast and imposing that any waste material from the motors could not make a dent in the clean and clear environment of the Canyon. I saw no evidence of pollution of any kind, and I would suggest that unless the deteriorating environment is established by an environmental impact study, no further regulation should be placed on the river trip companies.

(As an aside, I must relate to you that we were instructed not to remove any of the attractive rocks from the Canyon in order to preserve it. Unless you have taken this trip yourself, you could not believe the enormous quantity of small rocks along the sides of the Colorado River. If every American took one small rock from the Canyon, no one would know the difference!)

The point of this entire letter is that after one trip down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon, I feel that I have a great stake in preserving the right of a goodly number of Americans to take a river trip such as that run by Hatch. The large rafts make the trip available to people such as myself at a reasonable cost and with a high degree of safety. At the same time, the Grand Canyon should be preserved intact, and the river trip companies should be restricted only if it is established conclusively that the present use of the Canyon under existing Park Service limitations damages the Canyon. It is my understanding that this has not been established, and I urge upon the Department that these experienced, careful and concerned companies be allowed to continue providing the same service to our citizens that it provided me in the summer of 1972.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully yours,

GERALD A. FRIEDLANDER.

PEORIA, ILL., August 4, 1973.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: Mr. Foley and I are writing to ask you to use your influence to prevent the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service from curtailing further, *without study*, the number of people going through the Grand Canyon by boat, and the further requiring that all future river trips be oar-powered.

We are among those who have made this trip with an outfit that stressed, constantly, a careful use of the Canyon; which required non-littering by all its adventurers. Surely, with these precautions, the current careful regulations in effect will not damage the Grand Canyon any more than careful use of any of our other national parks or natural resources. Actually, the requirement that all future boats be oar-powered is not valid for safety specifications: oar-powered boats, of necessity, are smaller and are much more dangerous—we know, as we've taken both motor and oar-powered boat trips.

We feel strongly that those traveling the Grand Canyon should have a choice of motors or oars—and that unless an *unbiased Ecological Impact Study reveals* otherwise, river travel should not be restricted to less than the 1972 numbers allotment.

Sincerely,

Mrs. C. R. FOLEY.

TOLEDO, OHIO, August 5, 1973.

HON. ALAN BIBLE:

I would like to express my feelings regarding Grand Canyon River trips. People should have the right of choice of motors or oar power.

Unless there are facts that warrant a cutback, River traffic should not be restricted to less than the 1972 allotment pending completion of an Ecological impact study.

The citizens of the United States are co-owners of this Natural Wonder and have the right to enjoy it.

Sincerely,

LUDWIG FROMME.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 5, 1973.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

I am amazed to hear that the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service are arbitrarily reducing the number of people who may take future raft trips through the Grand Canyon. This reduction being in addition to already existing limitations. For what reason? Pollution? If so, how does anyone know? To my knowledge, no knowledgeable person or group of persons has made any study on the affect of those trips on the possible pollution of the Grand Canyon. If not pollution, then what is the reason for the reduction?

I recently went on a 9 day trip with Grand Canyon Expeditions. We went out of our way to prevent any type of pollution or to destroy the natural beauty of the canyon, and I think we were very successful. Why should access to one of our greatest natural wonders be denied to thousands of people each year. I think you should find ways for more people to enjoy this canyon and still maintain its natural beauty. Why doesn't someone make a study on how to accomplish that. Don't turn it into a natural museum and then lock the doors, or let only a few privileged people in.

Also, what is the reason for no motors on the rafts in a few years? Pollution again? Or what? Once again, on what facts is the future motor ban based? The oared trips will take longer and will necessarily be more expensive. They are also not as safe. We are going out of our minds putting safety devices on motor vehicles, but in this case we are throwing caution to the winds. Are we going to let only a few trained rivermen row through the canyon, while the remainder of us taxpayers must be satisfied to watch their movies?

Why are no public hearings being held on this important matter? These would determine all the facts and would obtain the opinion of all knowledgeable people. Access to the Grand Canyon (or any of our public lands) is too important to be arbitrarily regulated.

We should try to maximize Grand Canyon accessibility within reason, and not try to minimize it without reason.

Sincerely yours,

CARL G. BAUER.

DENVER, COLO., August 1, 1973.

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior,
Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: During the summer of '72, I was fortunate enough to experience a trip through the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. It was truly the trip of a lifetime. Now I have been informed by the Company that ran the trip, Hatch, that passenger boats must be oar-powered and that passenger totals will be reduced 38%.

I understand that there must be a limit on the number of people allowed through the Canyon, but our trip was made during the height of the season and we were certainly not crowded. Our evening beaches were spacious and comfortable, and it seems unfair to deny the experience to so many. The garbage was buried, and every possible bit of trash was carried out. Even the smokers disposed of ashes and butts in cans so as not to scar the landscape. We were delayed starting one morning because the boatmen would not start until *every* bit of paper was picked up. I received the impression that Hatch, at least, cares greatly about the destruction of natural beauty.

If the number of people truly are scarring the Canyon, a study should indeed be made, with action to follow. Hatch has informed me that they together with other river companies, have donated funds for such a study. Until the study is completed, the limits of '72 seem satisfactory to me. 38% is a very arbitrary figure.

The second point, as I understand it, concerns the noise emissions of the outboard motors used. Who does the noise disturb? The only people I saw in the Canyon were other powered river-runners. I certainly would choose the safety of the motors over the quiet of oars. Our boat lost its motor at one point in the midst of a rapid, and only through luck were we spared a swamping. Hatch has figures comparing 11% of our boats swamped 1% of powered boats. If these statistics are in the least accurate, I certainly am convinced.

As I understand it, Hatch and the other river expedition companies have filed a suit asking for a study on the effects of their trips through the Canyon. As of now, I support such a study and ask you to consider supporting such a study, also. If any of my facts are in error, I would very much appreciate knowing it.

Thank you for your attention and interest.

Sincerely,

MARGIE J. HAHN.

HARRISBURG, OREG., August 7, 1973.

HON. HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We have recently returned from a trip down the Colorado River from Lee's Ferry, and in our opinion it is completely unnecessary to even consider cutting down on the number of people or floating craft on the river. The river guides are doing an excellent job in controlling their fares. We saw very little sign of humans and no litter.

Why should the river be available to only a few people?

We also hear that there is a possibility of eliminating the motor and going entirely to oar powered boats. This would be a big mistake. Having spent most of my life along and on rivers, I know the danger of the Colorado River rapids in small crafts. Is the added danger really worth it? I don't think so.

In addition, the larger rafts can almost completely control the human waste problem, thereby eliminating one of the greatest concerns.

I would recommend that there be very little if any change from the present controls.

Very truly yours,

W. F. MORSE.

DALLAS, TEX., August 2, 1973.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: All of my family and myself, at one time or another, have been through the Grand Canyon on guided boat trips. I went through with oars and the rest of my family went through with motor steered rubber rafts. All of us agree it was one of the most wonderful and important experiences of our lives. I certainly feel that no one should be denied this experience. It is very important to future environmental and conservation work for people to be aware of the scenic grandeur of the Grand Canyon. A great deal of thought should be put into the current move to cut back the number of people that can pass through the Canyon. I certainly feel this cutback was made arbitrarily without any facts on damage to the environment to justify the limitation. Perhaps a study to determine this should be in order, but in the meantime I feel it would be a mistake to make a cutback.

I also notice that the National Park Service intends to limit the use of motor steered vehicles. As you are probably aware, the motors on these rubber rafts are merely used for steering and are a very minor nuisance from a noise or pollution standpoint.

My wife went down the Canyon last year and was very impressed with the state the Canyon was in. All trash had been hauled out, and all of the guides on all of the tours that they passed were very careful about waste material.

I definitely feel that the conservation effort is greatly enhanced by exposing as many people as possible to our wilderness areas without undue damage to these areas.

Yours very truly,

C. W. JOSEY, JR.

ANDERSON "WESTERN COLORADO" CAMPS,
Gypsum, Colo., August 1, 1973.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I have recently learned of the National Park Service and Department of the Interior's position concerning the running of the Grand Canyon through Grand Canyon National Park.

Twice I have had the privilege of going down the canyon with a commercial operator. At the end of this summer I will have the privilege of running my own boat down the river with several friends. I have also had a great deal of experience on other rivers, running private trips, and through our youth camp operation experience on a tame stretch of river taking groups of children down. I am extremely concerned with over use of rivers, however I am more concerned with government setting regulations before conducting proper studies and obtaining a great deal of input. I do not feel that the government has the right to restrict use until a complete ecological input study has been completed and, even if they do put a quota system on, it should not be less than the number of people who went down the river in 1972.

When I had the opportunity to go down the river the latter part of August, in 1972, I found that the campsites were much cleaner than they were when I first went down in 1968. On our eight day trip we only saw two other groups. This is not an overcrowded situation.

Also, I feel very strongly that the banning of motors on the river would be a serious mistake. For most people, going down the river in a powered craft is much safer than going in a oared boat. Also, many people do not have the time to take the more leisurely trip, powered just by oars. I mentioned earlier in the letter that I am looking forward tremendously to running my own boat down the river in August. If this river were open only to oared boats it would not be possible for me to have this wilderness experience as I don't feel I would be capable of rowing a boat for that period of time. By restricting the river to oared boats that would limit it to the young and very strong.

I do hope that you will use your influence to prevent the National Park Service from setting up unfair and unnecessary regulations in the Grand Canyon.

Sincerely,

TRAVIS S. ANDERSON.

DAVID A. WILKINSON,
Somerville, N.J., July 30, 1973.

HON. HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Presently you have before you for your consideration, a revision in the regulations for the use of motorized river boats on the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon.

Two years ago I took a trip through the Canyon and I plan to take another trip in the Spring of 1974 and I consider myself well acquainted with this area of the country through both personal experience and study.

I agree that controls should be exercised however, I do not agree with the elimination of the motorized rafts. This can only increase the cost beyond the reach of the average person. The use of our propelled rafts would increase the danger factor to a point where I suspect only the very fit, assuming they could afford it, could be willing to take the trip.

This in my opinion would be in a form of an elitism. A thorough study should be made by the government in the use of the Colorado and then the rules and regulations should be promulgated accordingly.

Very truly yours,

DAVID A. WILKINSON.

JULY 27, 1973.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Senator, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BIBLE: It has come to my attention that the Department of Interior and National Park Service propose to severely reduce the number of people who can go through the Grand Canyon in any given time. They also plan to eliminate all motorized traffic. My concern is that these proposals are being made without the necessary study of the adverse impact on the environment that motorized traffic or a particular level of traffic may have. Their decision appears rather arbitrary.

I also understand that several outfitting and river guide companies have joined together in a suit against this action by the Interior and Park Service. I strongly believe that there is a limit to Grand Canyon River traffic but this number must be reached through careful study. Elimination of motorized craft will drastically reduce the opportunity for many Americans to "experience" the Grand Canyon in this way. As you know, motorized craft can easily traverse from Page to Lava Falls (180 miles), in five days. By oar-power this increases to over two weeks. Few of us can afford the time away from our jobs and other responsibilities for that length of time.

As a professional geologist and an outdoorsman who has "spent time" in the Grand Canyon area and who has been "down the river", I understand the sensitive nature of the unique environment. I support justified limitations to access to and through the area. None of us want another "Yellowstone" to develop. However, I believe the arbitrary action described above cannot at this stage be justified as in the public's interest.

Yours very truly,

R. B. KELLER.

SIERRA CLUB, LOMA PRIETA CHAPTER,
August 1, 1973.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to help make clear the position of this chapter of the Sierra Club regarding S. 1296. We do not support the bill in its present form, due to an overall decrease in park size (loss of 47,000 acres), loss of protective status of 3,550 acres in Marble National Nat. Monument and 41,400 acres from Grand Canyon Nat. Park, and the precedent set for other National Parks as they are needed for economic uses.

In 1966, there was widespread conviction that Grand Canyon Nat. Park should be enlarged to include the entire canyon from Lee's Ferry to Lake Mead, and put an end to the fragmented administration by the Park Service, B.L.M., the Forest Service, and the State of Arizona.

Senator Goldwater's bill would delete many areas that now enjoy park protection, including almost all of Havasu Canyon and all of its waterfalls, and 38,080 acres of plateau lands which are necessary to control rim development and contain significant archeological remains. The Havasupai Indian Reservation would be enlarged from about 3000 to 160,000 acres, with too few controls placed on development. We suggest that nearby ranchlands be purchased if economic aid is necessary for the Havasupai Indians, and that the Park is not the place to withdraw the land. These lands are available and are infinitely more suitable to grazing.

S. 1296 does not include many important features of the Canyon and surrounding plateau, and still leaves provision for a water reclamation project (dams) within the Park system. The Sierra Club has in the past and will continue to discourage the flooding of any part of the Canyon. We urge the inclusion of Shivwits Plateau, Toroweap Valley, Mr. Trumbull, Parashont Canyon and Whitmore Canyon, upper Kanab Canyon and areas adjacent to the Park on the Kaibab Plateau, including DEMotte Park and the North Canyon-Cockscombs area.

S. 1296 seeks to resolve all resource conflicts in favor of development and removing irreplaceable natural wonders from Park protection. Financial assistance would be encouraged for development and increased traffic. None of the additions include rim areas, or other areas that are valuable for timber, minerals, or grazing. Some 41,630 acres would be transferred from the two monuments to B.L.M. management, an economic move designed for the benefit of a few ranchers.

We urge a much more encompassing Grand Canyon bill which deletes no lands from the Park or two Monuments, and would give park protection to many areas now under B.L.M. and Forest Service Management. We do not support the "zones-of-protection" concept as a substitute for including lands within the Park system, since the regulations regarding such zones are inadequate and each zone is conditional upon the decision of the Sec. of the Interior.

We want to insure the complete and adequate protection of the Grand Canyon, a resource whose value is immeasurable and irreplaceable. There is only one.

Senator Goldwater's bill contains many provisions which does not allow our accepting it as a package, and affects a natural wonder whose value is not to be compromised. The Grand Canyon is one of our Nation's treasures, and you, our elected officials should be proud to serve as its guardians. We would hope that S. 1296 is modified to meet the needs of the Canyon, provide protection for its safekeeping, and insures continued awe-inspiring experiences for the 2 million people who visit it each year. Thank you for your consideration and attention to this matter.

Respectfully yours,

ALAN BURROUGHS.

I would like this letter included in the official hearing record for S. 1296. Thank you.

DENNIS E. MITCHEM,
Phoenix, Ariz., July 31, 1973.

HON. BARRY GOLDWATER,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GOLDWATER: Congratulations on your resignation from the Sierra Club. Frankly, I am surprised to learn that you have belonged to such an organization. I have been interested in conservation my entire lifetime and for a number of years it has been my opinion that besides being interested in demonstrating its political power as you have stated, *the primary purpose of the Sierra Club is to limit our great outdoors to the exclusive use of a few wealthy individuals.*

I would like to give you a personal illustration of what I mean when I say that the Sierra Club is attempting to monopolize our natural resources for the *private* use of its members. In August of 1972, I took a trip from Lees Ferry through the Grand Canyon to Diamond Creek on a motorized raft. The trip was conducted by Arizona River Runners and was delightful in every respect. Upon breaking camp each morning we left the camping area cleaner than we found it. Certainly I can see no reason why the level of usage of the river at the time I made this trip should in any way be reduced. Nonetheless, under pressure from the Sierra Club, the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service has reduced the number of passengers allowed on such trips and

proposes to make further modifications to satisfy the Sierra Club. If the proposed changes had been in effect in 1972, I would have been unable, both financially and because of the time limitations, to have taken the trip which I took with my two sons and enjoyed so much.

As a second example, last year as part of a Boy Scout expedition, I visited Lake Powell for the first time and had an opportunity to see Rainbow Bridge. According to the Sierra Club, Lake Powell is a terrible attack upon our natural environment and is a threat to Rainbow Bridge. Of course, this is pure nonsense since Lake Powell provides recreational facilities for thousands of people and also provides a means whereby thousands each year may visit Rainbow Bridge. Yet if the Sierra Club were to have its way, only a handful of its wealthy members would be able to visit this natural wonder each year.

Certainly we must preserve our natural resources and your plan for expansion of Grand Canyon National Park is excellent. However, we cannot turn this important job over to a few wealthy and bigoted individuals. The needs and desires of all of the citizens must be taken into account. I for one would like to see the big mouth of the Sierra Club greatly moderated if not silenced altogether. It is, of course, preposterous that they would not support the passage of your bill.

Very sincerely,

DENNIS MITCHEM.

LEHIGH VALLEY SKI AND WINTER SPORTS SHOW, INC.,
Allentown, Pa., August 1, 1973.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: One of our most enjoyable vacations ever was an excursion by motor-powered raft through the Grand Canyon. Our seven (7) day excursion covered some 188 miles and provided several things:

(a) An unequalled opportunity to see the river and Grand Canyon in its entirety.

(b) A superb vacation *within* the limits allowed as time off by my employer.

I was shocked to hear recently that the Department of the Interior and National Park Service propose a unilateral reduction in the number of people traveling the canyon and are proposing that all trips be oar-powered. Actions of this type without a feasibility study seem to be commonplace these days and have a tendency to discourage persons about the role and function of government.

The National Park Service has currently many limitations regulating travel on the Colorado River. The professional guides and outfitters, to the best of my knowledge, have not resisted these actions. The reduction in passenger traffic and required changes in means of propulsion, without study, is ridiculous.

I am certain you are aware that oar-powered craft have the following disadvantages:

(a) They are smaller and more vulnerable to upset. Basic thought would show you that 100% more oar-powered rafts (or boats) would capsize when compared to powered boats.

(b) Motorized river boats are capable to remove waste, garbage, etc., from the Canyon and are equipped with sanitary facilities to insure a "cleaner" Canyon.

(c) In case of medical emergency, the victim may be removed more quickly from the accident scene to a pick-up point in order to receive proper medical treatment.

(d) The duration of a trip would approximately *double* and the cost of such a trip would probably *triple*. These actions would undoubtedly eliminate the possibility of such a trip by many persons because of restricted vacation times and due to increased costs.

The reduction of passenger allotments to outfitters and phaseout of motorized riverboats, without basis for doing so, is wrong. I feel strongly that your actions, if any, should be guided by the methodical and factual data compiled in a feasibility study. The current course of action represents a plan formulated by disinterested persons and "turned loose" on the public.

In these days of safety, ecology and environmental crises, I would hope you would *not* permit your office, department or committee to be a party to a haphazard plan which would not only irritate many people but would also create ill feelings in the business and economic communities tied in to these types of experiences.

With sincere good wishes, I remain
Sincerely yours,

RICHARD A. ADAMS.

TUCSON, ARIZ., July 18, 1973.

Senator BIBLE: When I spoke to you yesterday, I neglected to mention that at the time of the hearing on the Grand Canyon I was in the hospital and unable to attend as I had intended.

I am therefore particularly grateful to you therefore for your suggestion that I submit the enclosed memo on my concern about the proposed deletions from the Grand Canyon National Monument.

Cordially,

JEFFREY INGRAM.

Reasons for retaining park lands of the present Grand Canyon National Monument in an enlargement of the Grand Canyon National Park.

I. The proposed deletions would encourage other current proposals for exclusions.

At the June 20 hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Parks & Recreation, these proposals were made for other deletions: A. Timber companies urged taking 100,000 acres out of the National Park; B. The Arizona Wildlife Federation asked for 10,000 acres from the National Monument for hunting; C. Seven individuals made claims on plateau lands in the eastern end of the Park; D. Claim has been laid to another 50,000 acres of the Park in unique Havasu Canyon.

The deletions proposed in S. 1296 arise because all but three of the seventeen people who had life permits on the National Monument (from 1932) have moved or died. Some of the heirs now want the lands deleted so they can resume grazing. Yet since, as indicated below, the lands are of Park quality, it is entirely appropriate that the land now be managed as a Park. Since other lands in the enlarged National Park have grazing permits, deletions now would promote efforts to delete other lands from the Park when the permits expire.

II. The lands proposed for deletion are worthy of Park status.

A. Richard Thompson, archeologist studying this area, estimates there are over 1,000 sites of Indian occupation, from the study of which Thompson expects significant findings on the expansion of these ancient cultures.

If deleted, the lands will most likely be chained, a destructive method of tearing down trees by dragging anchor chain between two bulldozers. This conclusion is reinforced by Bureau of Land Management chaining in an adjacent area last fall during which clearly obvious sites were destroyed or damaged.

B. Two geologically and scenically important sections would be deleted: (1) Part of the cliffs of Toroweap Valley, a gentle feature that sweeps down between these walls to a 3000' overlook of the Colorado River; (2) Part of the chain of volcanic mountains that contributed many lava flows in the more recent history of the Canyon.

C. Some of the land is ponderosa pine forest; some is oak. Most is covered by a pygmy forest of pinyon and juniper trees, interspersed with meadow-like swales of sagebrush. This forest would be destroyed by chaining like many similar nearby forests.

D. The forests mentioned above are sanctuaries for many kinds of resident wildlife, as well as for those that travel from one side canyon to another; some of these animals are hunted almost everywhere else in the region.

E. The deletions contain the access to half a dozen magnificent overlooks of the western & central Grand Canyon, and important trailheads down into the Canyon. Protection of this access in a natural state is essential for an enjoyable experience of the visitor.

F. Park management would be more difficult after these deletions. Examples: There would be eighteen more miles to fence; the Park Service would control little of the management & visitor roads; too little land would be left for proper interpretive facilities.

An amendment to S. 1296 (Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement)

To retain within the enlarged Grand Canyon National Park three parcels of land totaling 38,080 acres, now a part of Grand Canyon National Monument, but proposed for deletion from Park protection by S. 1296.

The following amendment would incorporate the above boundary changes: Delete in Section 3(a) lines 15 through 19 on page 2 and insert the following:

"approximately one million two hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine acres, located within the boundaries as depicted on the drawing entitled "Boundary Map, Grand Canyon National Park", numbered 113-91005 and dated June 1973, a copy of which shall be"

The retention of these three parcels in the enlarged Park has been urged by the National Park Service and major conservation groups in order to: (1) Pro-

tect rich & largely unexplored archeological resources and other significant park values; (2) Facilitate the administration of the National Park, including access to important overlooks & trailheads; (3) Protect the integrity of the National Park System.

MIDWAY CITY, CALIF., July 14, 1973.

DEAR SIR: A few years ago my husband and I had the opportunity to go down the rapids of the Colorado in a rubber raft. We were not told by which method we should go—by oars or motor. We had our choice and we decided to go by motor with the Western River Expeditions, Inc. If you have not had this experience, you have missed a thrill of a lifetime. There were people from 9-70 in age in our group. All had a wonderful experience. We wish everyone could take this trip. We hope as many as last year can have this opportunity to go. We were never nearer to God than we were down there. There were no radios: we forgot all about the wars, rioting, dissent. We just enjoyed 5 wonderful days of God's handywork. All was peace and quiet.

Where else can you see the core of the earth that is nearly 2 billion years old? Where else can you see ribbons of pink granite running diagonally up the mountain; and lava spewed down the side of one hill; Chuar Butte standing in all her shining majestic beauty at the head of one canyon; mountain goats climbing nearly straight up the side of a mountain; salt stalagmites; and the bright stars lull you to sleep at night in that clear air?

Ecology was at its best. We could not see where anyone had been before us and when we left, all garbage and litter was taken with us.

We got wet in the rapids. How could you go through that water that was like huge breakers in the ocean coming at you from all directions and not get wet? But with our motors, experienced guides, and flexible rafts we just dipped, swayed and bounced our way right through the rapids. Those thrilling, exciting, unbelievable rapids were something to behold.

John came out with this thought: "With all the cement and steel in the world, man could not make one mile of the Grand Canyon!"

Mr. & Mrs. JOHN OFF.

DEPARTMENT OF HYDROLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES,
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz., June 19, 1973.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

MR. BIBLE: I am a permanent resident of Arizona, and an active outdoorsman. As such I am vitally interested in the status of the remaining wilderness lands in our state, particularly those contained within the National Park System. A bill sponsored by Senator Barry Goldwater (S. 1296) will seriously affect the status of wilderness lands along and within the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

The bill will remove a significant portion of lands within the Grand Canyon National Monument from protection by the Park System, and place that land under the jurisdiction of the Havasu Indians and the Bureau of Land Management. It is apparent to many of us in Arizona that the lands transferred will shortly, or ultimately be used for economic development of a commercial and non-commercial nature. Land transfer of this nature is a dangerous precedent, leading the way to similar actions throughout the National Park System.

I have traveled on foot through much of the land to be affected by this bill. I have passed through the present Havasu Indian reservation, and am familiar with their economic situation and needs. I am in no way opposed to expanding their economic land base. However, this could as well be done by purchasing other lands adjacent to their reservation, leaving land presently within the Park System untouched.

The bill is seriously lacking in the area of wilderness protection. Aircraft flight restriction are nearly lacking. The Colorado River itself has been left out of consideration as a Wilderness Area.

I am in no way opposed to expanding the Grand Canyon National Park. However, legislation to this effect should actually expand the area presently under Park or Monument classification, not remove land from that jurisdiction. Legislation concerning the expansion of the Park should prohibit airplane flights below the rim of the canyon, and provide for wilderness designation of a significant portion of the land affected.

I would like to think that the lands within and adjacent to the Grand Canyon will be left inviolate by our generation, permitting the next to enjoy and appreciate one of the most spectacular areas in the world. Senate Bill 1296 takes a dangerous step towards assuring that that will not happen.

Sincerely yours,

MERLIN L. WHEELER,

SEATTLE, WASH., June 30, 1973.

Senator HENRY JACKSON :

DEAR SIR: My wife and I have just returned from a trip thru the Grand Canyon down the Colorado River on one of the raft expeditions. We found it to be a wonderful experience and feel it shouldn't be denied any person.

Our raft was powered by an outboard motor. We also went by the rule "Take only pictures and leave only tracks." This rule was scrupulously observed, and at seven (7) random overnight campsites and more than twenty (20) other random landings we saw no evidence that anyone had ever been there, except a few pieces of burned fire wood.

We understand that the Interior Dept. is planning to phase out the use of power boats and drastically reduce the number of people allowed to go down the canyon each year. We encountered no crowded conditions, in fact we saw approximately 35 people in eight (8) days in 225 miles of travel.

We are not ecologists, but are ecology minded. From our observations we see no reason for the proposed reduction of travel, either by motor boat or the number of people in the Grand Canyon. If they are going to eliminate motors on the river they should also eliminate them on Lake Mead which is actually part of the Colorado river.

We hope the Interior Dept. will do some careful examination before it decides on something we don't think is at all necessary.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN B. LOWMAN.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, D.C., July 10, 1973.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request for the views of the Department of Transportation on S. 1296, a bill

"To further protect the outstanding scenic, natural, and scientific values of the Grand Canyon by enlarging the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes."

Section 10 of this legislation would provide for the Secretary of the Interior to submit complaints, information, or recommendations to the Federal Aviation Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency whenever he has reason to believe that any aircraft operation within the Grand Canyon National Park is likely to cause injury to the public or significant adverse effect on the Park's environment.

The Department has several comments to make on this Section of the bill:

1. The clause reading "the Secretary shall, in conjunction with the Federal Aviation Agency, or the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Noise Control Act of 1972, or both, submit to the responsible agency or agencies" needs to be amended. As we understand it, the intent of Section 10 is to enable the Secretary to informally communicate to the two agencies his opinions and concerns regarding aircraft operations in the Park. If this is in fact the intent, the phrase "in conjunction with" is confusing and not appropriate, since sole responsibility for these concerns rests with the two agencies mentioned.

To act "in conjunction with" implies an active role by the Department of the Interior that it is not currently authorized to undertake. We therefore suggest that the clause offered by DOI be substituted for that in the bill.

2. The words "aircraft or helicopter" should be changed to "helicopter or other aircraft". The definition of "aircraft" in the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, includes helicopters.

Subject to the above comments, the Department defers to the Department of the Interior concerning the enactment of S. 1296.

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

Sincerely,

JOHN W. BARNUM,
General Counsel.

