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# HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS AND CITY OF ROCKS NATIONAL MONUMENTS

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## HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

### SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

## COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

### NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

#### SECOND SESSION

ON

### S. 224

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE  
HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE  
STATE OF IDAHO, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

### S. 1214

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CITY  
OF ROCKS NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE STATE OF IDAHO,  
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

HAGERMAN, IDAHO, DECEMBER 13, 1976  
BURLEY, IDAHO, DECEMBER 14, 1976



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## HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS AND CITY OF ROCKS NATIONAL MONUMENTS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1976

U.S. SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION,  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
*Hagerman, Idaho.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m., in the American Legion Hall, Hagerman, Idaho, Hon. James A. McClure presiding.

Present: Senator McClure.

Also present: Laura L. Beaty, professional staff member; and Kit Caples, legislative assistant to Senator McClure.

### OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. McCLURE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator McCLURE. I wonder if we can have the hearing come to order, please. We have quite a few names on the witness list, and I suspect that if we get through that witness list today, we will be doing well. So we will try to get it going quickly and keep it moving as best we can.

This is an official hearing of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the U.S. Senate, called by the committee to solicit the comments which you may have concerning the proposal to establish a unit of the National Park Service embracing the Hagerman Fossil Beds.

Most of you know I am Senator James McClure. It's my legislation upon which this hearing is held. Let me just—to set the framework—tell you a little bit about how I expect the hearing to be conducted and what we expect to learn. First of all, we will go as long as is necessary to hear everyone who wants to be heard. That's the purpose of the hearing.

Second, as I said at the outset, there are a number of people who have indicated the desire to make statements. If you have written statements, you can submit them for the record, and they will appear in the record fully; even though you don't read the entire statement. I would invite those of you who have written statements and desire to do that, when your name is called, to submit the written statement and summarize, briefly; although I realize that oftentimes, when we ask people to summarize briefly, it takes them longer than if they had read the whole thing.

I am not going to try to shut anyone off or to limit them at all, but we do have a great many people who want to be heard and want their

opinions to be made a part of the record. And that's the reason I am here, because I want that, too.

My interest in the Hagerman Fossil Beds has gone back a good many years, having been born and reared in Idaho. I have been aware of their existence for most of my life. They are a matter of great national and international interest, as well as to the people of Idaho. After I was elected to the Congress 10 years ago, I began making some inquiries in Washington about what ought to be done with the Hagerman Fossil Beds. As you know, most of them, the fossil finds have been on Federal lands. There are some that have been made on the school section that belongs to the State of Idaho—was a school section. It has now been turned over to the parks department.

At that time, the experts at Smithsonian advised me that the greatest danger to the fossils lay in the public being aware that they existed. And so the best thing you could do to protect the fossils would be to keep quiet about it. And that's what I did. Since that time, there's been evidence that because of the agricultural development on the bench land, the plateaus to the south, that there are those who will be interested and have been interested in the past in access across the lands. So it isn't simply the interest of a casual public in going in and digging for the fossils, or the other uses of the land that have some impact upon the fossil beds, themselves.

But my interest has been twofold. First of all, the protection of the fossils. Now, bones that have been lying in the ground for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million years can stay there for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million more without being damaged. The only danger that lies in the destruction of the fossils at all is when, for some reason, the surface is changed and they come to the surface; either by natural erosion or by whatever happens by the work of man that changes or disturbs the surface of the land. I don't believe that trail bike use is a major threat to the security of the fossils, nor do I believe that grazing is a major threat to the safety and security of the fossil remnants of these lands. So protection of the fossils is only one of the concerns that I have.

The other is that every major paleontologist in the world knows of these fossil beds. They have been extensively explored in the last 50 years. The fossils that have been removed from this site are in every major museum in the world. They have been the subject of innumerable scientific articles, and the scientific community knows what's here. But the American public—and in particular, the people who live in this area—doesn't know as much about what those fossils say as do the scientists. And it seems to me that the people of this area, the people of Idaho and, indeed, the people of this country, ought to have an opportunity to know what it is, what kind of a story it is the fossils tell us.

So I would hope that we might be able to have a visitors' center, an interpretive display that tells people what the fossil beds tell us about what existed here  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million years ago. The quatic environment that was here, the swamp that probably existed that trapped the remains of these animals ought to be of great interest to the people who now live here, because we look at those dry hills, and it's a little perplexing to think at one time they were a swamp.

And yet, that's the kind of history that the fossil beds can tell us. That's the kind of educational base that can be for the people who

live here and our schoolchildren who could have the opportunity then to see, in reality, a little bit of what geologic history can teach them of the country in which we live.

For those two reasons, the preservation of the fossil beds, which is a relatively simple matter, I believe; and the interpretation of what they tell us which is, which requires a little more intensive approach, are the reasons why I introduced the legislation. The boundaries have caused some concern. I suspect a number of you will address yourselves to the other uses to which the land embraced in the proposal can be put. That's why we are having the hearing, so that you can tell us what you believe ought to be in the legislation, or indeed, whether there should be any legislation at all.

Without any further remarks on my part, I will ask a few questions as we go through the hearings of the various people who are called to testify. I do have those who have listed their request to testify. We will go through that list. If there are others of you who desire to testify, please identify yourself to the staff. I might, at this time, introduce Miss Laura Beaty of the Interior Committee staff from Washington, D.C.; and Miss Kit Caples from Salmon, Idaho, who is on my staff in Washington. They will assist in getting your name on the list or in filing your statement.

At this point I will insert the text of S. 224 for the record.  
[The text of S. 224 follows:]

[S. 224, 94th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To provide for the establishment of the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Hagerman Valley fossil sites, to provide a center for continuing paleontological research, and to provide for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein for the establishment of the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument.

(b) The Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument shall comprise the lands generally depicted on the map entitled "\_\_\_\_\_", number "\_\_\_\_\_" and dated \_\_\_\_\_ which shall be kept on file and available for public inspections in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior: *Provided, however,* That such area shall not exceed five thousand five hundred acres.

(c) The Secretary shall establish the monument by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he determines that sufficient property to constitute an administerable unit has been acquired.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange or bequest such lands or interest therein, including scenic easements, which he determines are needed for the purposes of this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the monument may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(c) Any land or interest in land owned by the State of Idaho or any of its political subdivisions may be acquired only by exchange or purchase.

(d) In exercising the authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may acquire title to any non-Federal property, or interest therein, located within the monument; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, he

may convey in exchange therefor any federally owned property within the State of Idaho which he classifies as suitable for exchange and which is under his administrative jurisdiction. The values of the properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, they shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 3. Pending the establishment of the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer property acquired pursuant to this Act in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Senator McCLEURE. And I will at this time, as I will later on, indicate that the record will be kept open for a period of 20 days following the close of this hearing so that those of you who desire to submit written statements later will have that time to do so, and your statements will be made part of the record, fully. I think with that we will call our first witness, Mr. William Hagdorn, chief of the planning bureau, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, appearing on behalf of the Governor of the State of Idaho, Cecil Andrus. Mr. Hagdorn, could you come up and make your statement at that microphone?

Mr. HAGDORN. Thank you very much, Senator. For the record, Senator, I am at the hearing today on behalf of the Idaho Parks and Recreation Department and Parks and Recreation Board.

Senator McCLEURE. Thank you very much.

#### STATEMENT OF WILLIAM HAGDORN, CHIEF, COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING BUREAU, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Mr. HAGDORN. Senator, members of the staff, my name is William Hagdorn. I am chief of the comprehensive planning bureau of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation for the State of Idaho. I am here today to submit testimony on behalf of the department of parks and recreation director, Mr. Dale Christensen, and the parks and recreation board for the State of Idaho. In 1965, our agency was assigned the responsibility to undertake the management, planning, and operation of the designated State recreation areas in Idaho, with the exception of those areas that were under the administration of the department of highways. Paralleling this responsibility, our agency was assigned the task of developing a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan for the State of Idaho, which spoke to the demand and needs for outdoor recreation opportunities in the State.

Through this responsibility, our department has participated on various interagency task force and study teams relative to these special areas in the State of Idaho. One of these areas has been the area called the Hagerman Fauna Site, or Hagerman Horse Quarry. The Hagerman Fossil Site, while under the management of the State parks and recreation department, has had no real development. However, easements have been let to various private corporations, such as the Bell Rapids Irrigation District, Idaho Power Co., and Mountain Bell Telephone Co. of Idaho. These easements have been granted for the purposes of irrigation pipeline right-of-way, cable-buried telephone

lines and power substations for the operation of pumping facilities for irrigation on the upper plateau area.

The parks and recreation board recognizes the significance of the Hagerman Fauna Site. The board recognizes that the Hagerman site contains one of the largest deposits and best known recordings of this period in the world. We feel that is more of a scientific area than it is a recreation area. It is, in our opinion, a priceless paleontological treasure.

Recreationally, we know that the Hagerman Fauna Site areas are being used by fossil hunters, by offroad recreationists, hunters, and boaters; as well as historians who wish to study the Oregon Trail, a segment of which is located on the southeast part of the area. Although we are charged with the furtherance of recreational opportunities statewide, we do recognize that there are certain types of recreation use that may not be compatible with the preservation of the paleontological treasures that are well over 3 million years old.

One of the alternatives suggested in the National Park Service report for the establishment was to establish a State park for the Hagerman Fauna Site. There are several areas of concern with regard to this proposal. The primary mission of the State parks and recreation department has, in the past, been interpreted to be that of providing for active outdoor recreation opportunities to Idahoans and her visitors. These have included providing for the enjoyment of natural recreation areas in the State, as well as those historic features of Idaho. However, the mission of preserving scientific areas of extremely high significance for scientific purposes is somewhat beyond this mission.

Second, because of the competition for limited general funds, appropriations, the parks and recreation department does not foresee where it would be in a position of acquiring, developing, and operating a larger area as a State park in the future. We have had extreme difficulties in the past in providing adequate protection of the 492 acres that we presently own.

The parks and recreation board, at their December 1976 meeting, passed a resolution in support of the concept of establishing a Hagerman Fauna Site National Monument under the administration of the National Park Service. As part of the resolution, the board felt that the present State parks and recreation department lands in section 16 should be included in the proposed monument and that a fair market land exchange could be worked out between the Federal Government and the State parks and recreation department for other lands in Idaho to be added to the State parks and recreation system.

We feel that this area is of national significance, and with its inclusion into the National Park System, this paleontological treasure will be preserved. Senator, on behalf of the department and the board, we appreciate the opportunity to make our comments today.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much, Mr. Hagdorn. I only have a couple of questions. I have been in Congress for 10 years now, and I have been on the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House and the Senate for most of that time. We have, in every instance in which there's been a national area designated that embraced State lands, and in almost every case—except in Idaho—Congress has demanded that the State donate the State land to the Federal area, without exchange.

We have been able to get them to give, to grant an exception in the case of Idaho, because of the constitutional provision in regard to the use of the school development lands. So they have been willing to work out exchanges in Idaho, but no where else in the United States. I know that one of the things that I am going to be confronted with when we start talking about this in the committee back there is, all right, the State has already set that aside and compensated the endowment fund; therefore, the constitutional provision has been met. Why, then, should Idaho not have to donate the lands, as every other State does? That's the reason for the question I am about to ask. Do you know, or are you in a position to say whether or not the State would donate the land, rather than work out an exchange, if that were required?

Mr. HAGDORN. Senator, I can only relate some other information that has been included in my other testimony submitted. In 1971, the State land board and land board of commissioners, our parks and recreation department had some litigation that was filed against us by the Congress of Parents and Teachers because we were using endowment lands for other than school purposes or revenue purposes. And as a result of this, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Parents and Teachers Congress. And the following State legislature passed a Senate bill which directed payment back into the endowment land trust, for which the State had to pay \$1.2 million plus for the 492 acres in the Hagerman site.

So relative to whether the State would be willing to turn the land over to the National Park Service, that would be a question that would have to be raised to our parks and recreation board. I cannot offer a statement today on that.

Senator McCLURE. Does the State parks and recreation board have a policy in regard to the use of off-road vehicles on recreational lands owned and operated by the State?

Mr. HAGDORN. We do have some 19 State park areas in Idaho. There are only several of them that allow off-road vehicle recreation; snowmobiling and trail biking, mainly. It depends on that State park size and the purpose for which it is set up.

We are working on trying to establish some off-road vehicle parks in the State of Idaho for off-road vehicle recreationists. In other State park lands where they are compatible with other uses, then they are considered as part of the master plan. And the parks and recreation board makes the final decision on whether that activity will be continued.

Senator McCLURE. So far it's been on a case-by-case basis?

Mr. HAGDORN. Yes, sir; that's correct.

Senator McCLURE. Would you have any idea what the policy would be, or an opinion concerning what it ought to be with regard to the preservation of the fossils in the Hagerman site?

Mr. HAGDORN. From the Parks and Recreation Board, no, Senator, I do not. But I think, perhaps, one of the concerns raised relative to off-road vehicle recreation is the increased accessibility to some of the sites that have been identified as diggings. And I think this has to be one of the major points that have been raised relative to that point of recreation activity in the area.

Senator McCURE. It's not so much the vehicles, themselves; as it is what might be done by people who are riding there when they get to the dig sites; is that correct?

Mr. HAGDORN. That, perhaps, is correct, sir.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hagdorn follows:]

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM HAGDORN, CHIEF, COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING  
BUREAU, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

My name is William G. Hagdorn, chief of the comprehensive planning bureau for the Idaho Parks & Recreation Department. I am here today to submit testimony on behalf of the department of parks & recreation director, Mr. Dale R. Christiansen, and the Parks & Recreation Board for the State of Idaho.

In 1965, our agency was assigned the responsibility to undertake the management, planning and operation of the designated State recreation areas in Idaho, with the exception of those that were under the administration of the department of highways.

Paralleling this responsibility, our agency was assigned the task of developing a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan for the State of Idaho which spoke to the demands and needs for outdoor recreation opportunities in the State. This latter program included the task of identifying unique features in Idaho that needed special attention for protection, preservation and management. Through this responsibility, our department has participated on various interagency task forces and study teams relative to these special areas in the State of Idaho.

One of these areas has been the area called Hagerman Fauna Sites, or Hagerman Horse Quarry.

When the State park and recreation sites were transferred to our department for management, the title for these lands remained with the land board of commissioners. Many of these park and recreation sites were located on State endowment lands. Some of these lands had various easements to them, including the site we are talking about today—the Hagerman Fauna Sites.

In 1971, a suit was filed in Idaho State Supreme Court concerning the use of State endowment lands for other than school or revenue purposes. The suit was filed by the Idaho Congress of Parents & Teachers against the State Land Board et-al, Board of Land Commissioners, Parks Board for the State of Idaho, and parks & recreation department. This litigation resulted in the favorable ruling to the Idaho Congress of Parents & Teachers.

As a result of this suit, the 1973 Idaho Legislature passed SB 1175 which provided for the payment of those endowment lands which were utilized as State parks and the park lands were transferred to the parks & recreation department. Among the sites designated for payment included the Hagerman fossils, for which the Idaho State Legislature reimbursed the State Endowment Land Trust the sum of \$1,201,418.68 for approximately 492 acres of lands in section 16, township 7 south, range 13 East, Boise meridian.

The Hagerman fossil site, while under State management has had no development. However, easements were let to private corporations such as the Bell Rapids Irrigation District, Idaho Power Company, and Mountain Bell Telephone Company of Idaho. These easements have been granted for the purposes of irrigation pipeline rights-of-ways, cable buried telephone lines, and power substations for operation of pumping facilities for irrigation.

The parks & recreation board recognizes the significance of the Hagerman fauna sites. As is stated in the report, the age of the fossils have been reported as being of the Pliocene period. The board recognizes that the Hagerman site contains one of the largest deposits and best known recordings of this period in the world. We feel that it is more of a scientific area than the recreation area. Paleontologists have identified some 310 registered fossil sites, but not all of these are on the property owned by the parks & recreation department, but many are located on adjacent public land. These recordings include remnants of ground sloths, zebra-like horses, saber tooth cats, mastadons, camels as well as other small land fauna and also numerous aquatic fauna species.

It is in our opinion, a priceless paleontological treasure.

Recreationally, we know that the Hagerman fauna site areas are being used by fossil hunters, off-road vehicle recreationists, hunters, boaters, and fisher-

men, as well as historians who wish to study the Oregon Trail, a segment of which is located on the southeast part of the area.

Although we are charged with the furtherance of outdoor recreation opportunities statewide, we do recognize that there are certain areas where certain types of recreation use are not compatible with the values of certain land areas. We recognize that two of the uses that I have mentioned: that of fossil hunting and off-road vehicle recreating, may not be compatible with the preservation of those paleontological treasures that are well over three million years old.

One of the alternatives suggested in the National Park Service report was to establish a state park for the Hagerman fauna sites. There are several areas of concern with regards to this proposal.

The primary mission of the state parks & recreation department has, in the past, been interpreted to be that of providing for active outdoor recreation opportunities to Idahoans and her visitors. These have included providing for the enjoyment of natural and recreation areas in the state as well as some of our historical features of Idaho. However, the mission of preserving scientific areas of extremely high significance for scientific purpose is somewhat beyond that mission.

Secondly, because of competition for limited general fund appropriations, the parks & recreation department does not foresee where it would be in the position of acquiring, developing, and operating a larger area as a state park in the future. We have had extreme difficulties in the past in providing adequate protection of that 492 acres that we presently own.

The Idaho Parks & Recreation Board, at their December 1976 meeting, passed a resolution in support of the concept of establishing a Hagerman fauna sites national monument, under the administration of the National Park Service. As part of their resolution, the board felt that the present state parks & recreation department land in section 16 should be included in the proposed monument and that a fair value land exchange could be worked out between the Federal government and the state parks & recreation department for other lands in Idaho that could be added to the state parks and recreation system.

We feel that this area is of national significance and with its inclusion into the national monument system, this paleontological treasure will be preserved.

Senator, we appreciate this opportunity to submit our comments. Thank you.

Senator McClure. I wanted to make sure I understood what it was you were saying. Thank you. Our next witness is Fred Hainline. Excuse me, we will hear next from a representative of the Idaho Fish and Game Department, Joseph C. Greenley.

#### STATEMENT OF JOSEPH C. GREENLEY, REPRESENTING THE IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

Mr. GREENLEY. Senator McClure, staff, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game has reviewed the alternatives for the proposed Hagerman Fauna Sites and we have elected to support alternative A. This position is taken with the understanding that the proposed boundary has been realigned along the west shoreline of Lower Salmon Falls Reservoir, reducing the area involved in alternative A to some 3,850 acres.

The reservoir area originally included within the alternative A is important to area residents for waterfowl hunting, particularly along the eastern shoreline. We feel that the fauna sites can be adequately protected without the inclusion of the reservoir area and consequent curtailment of hunting and possible restrictions on fishing. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Senator McClure. For the benefit of those who are here, we might just identify, briefly, the alternatives that are outlined in the statement of the study. Alternative A is a National Monument, is that correct?

Mr. GREENLEY. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. If the monument were reduced in area and excluded—

Mr. GREENLEY. The reservoir proper.

Senator McCLURE. The reservoir property and the immediately adjacent lands where the hunting takes place, you would support the National Monument proposal?

Mr. GREENLEY. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much. The next witness is Mr. Fred Hainline, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Bliss.

**STATEMENT OF FRED HAINLINE, PRESIDENT, BLISS, IDAHO,  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Mr. HAINLINE. This is addressed to Senator James McClure, from the Bliss Chamber of Commerce:

**PROPOSER—HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT**

Because of the tremendous historical wonder and value in the discovery of the Hagerman Fossil Beds, and the absolute need for their preservation, and

Because of the ideal topographical location of the beds, in regards to the development of a beautiful park, and

Because of the urgent need for constructive programs such as this for the creation of jobs for our unemployed, and

Because of the tremendous boost in the economy of the surrounding communities and businesses, and

Because of the future advancement in the beauty, growth, and improved impact, not only at the park site itself, but also the surrounding area, and

Because of our belief that a common sense type of multiple use program can exist within the boundaries of the park site, and

Because of our understanding that the Senate Interior Park and Recreation Subcommittee, feels this problem can be worked out, the Bliss, Idaho, Chamber of Commerce does endorse, with this written testimony, the establishment of the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument.

BLISS, IDAHO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
FRED HAINLINE, *President*,  
LEROY A. HALLOWELL, *Vice President*.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much. Do I understand that the Bliss Chamber of Commerce is asking for a multiple use within the area of any proposed park?

Mr. HAINLINE. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. And that would include, I assume, the hunting and fishing from the bank—if it includes the bank of the reservoir—and offroad vehicle use on the land?

Mr. HAINLINE. No.

Senator McCLURE. What are you thinking of when you are talking about multiple use? What multiple uses?

Mr. HAINLINE. Well, mainly that access to the river from the park, so it isn't blocked off, and roads within the park, so it can be utilized.

Senator McCLURE. You don't want to just see the area excluded from all other uses; is that correct?

Mr. HAINLINE. No; fenced and no way to get in, except by walking or other than that.

Senator McCLURE. In the event that the National Park Service, in the designation of a monument, should say that it were necessary, that if it were to become a unit of the National Park Service, it would be

excluded from other uses, would the chamber of commerce then support it, or would you be opposed to that kind of a designation?

Mr. HAINLINE. Strictly as a park, you say?

Senator McCLURE. Strictly as a national monument, where the preservation of the fossils was the primary purpose, and that other uses were excluded.

Mr. HAINLINE. No; I don't think so.

Senator McCLURE. All right. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony. We will hear from Mr. LeRoy Hollowell, also of the chamber of commerce in Bliss, our next witness.

Mr. HAINLINE. I represent him. He's sick and can't come.

Senator McCLURE. Dr. John A. White, curator of vertebrate paleontology of the Idaho State University Museum, Pocatello. Dr. White?

Dr. WHITE. I have a few slides.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you.

**STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN A. WHITE, CURATOR OF VERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGY, IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, POCA TELLO, IDAHO**

Dr. WHITE. Well, I am one of the two vertebrate paleontologists in Idaho; at least, officially. The other one is Dave Gillette. You will hear from Dave in a little bit. He's from the College of Idaho.

The story, as most of you know, began back in 1928. We won't go into all of that. Suffice to say that in 1968 I had occasion to go to Soviet Union. I was on the way to some meetings, and the Russians put an end to that meeting in Czechoslovakia. You might remember Dubcek and so on. And so I took advantage of this and took my 10-year-old boy on an 8-day tour through the Soviet Union.

We got in Moscow and I said I would like to see Konstantine Flerov, a man who is the director of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. And someone introduced me to Professor Flerov. And he said, "John White from Idaho." and immediately said, "Hagerman, will you tell me about it." And he was a remarkable guy, but we won't get into that business.

The Hagerman Beds, I think there are two things that I could contribute—or possibly three things. One is that let's distinguish between what is at the quarry and what is not at the quarry. I think this is critical, and I think we should know something about that. And to talk of this, we have to look at it in perspective.

The Smithsonian Institution came here in 1931. And in 1934, a man by the name of C. Louis Gazin of the U.S. National Museum—which is called something else now—he came out here; not to look at the quarry, primarily, but to collect in the sections south of the quarry, along the river.

Because there are over 200 sites south of the quarry—in fact, most of the fossils don't come from the quarry. They come from areas scattered around it, south. Now, these fossils are small. But the fossils that you see, the small ones give you just as much information as the big ones. So this is a distinction between the bone bed.

Now, the other proposal, in terms of the bone bed, was that if we could, we could knock the top off of that hill by the quarry, where the fossils are, and I can guarantee you that I could have an area

half the size of this room, at least, with a thickness about like that, loaded with bones, 3.2-million-year-old bones.

And I have often thought that we could take a page out of the Dinosaur National Monument. They are fortunate that they have the stuff like that. They built a building over it, then they exposed it to the public. I think this would be a good thing, if we had such a thing like that here in Idaho. Why not? Have it right here in Hagerman. We are already well known. We can even have a tramway going up the cliff. That's getting a little fancy. But the point here is that we do have something, I think, to show.

I am going to rapidly run through these slides. I think my voice carries. Can you hear me in back there? That's the important thing. Let me turn this on. And of course, this is like—you can look right out the door and see this same thing. Over here we have the quarry at that point. Notice, there is a lava bed that comes across right there. That is the lava bed that the original date of 3.2 million years was done on that lava. Since that time, about two or three ash falls have been dated below the lava, down in here, pinpointing that date, indeed, at about 3.2 million years before present.

Also, last summer, this whole section in here, called Fossil Gulch, which is here, they did a magnetic survey that further confirms the age of this particular thing. So it is, indeed, 3.2 million years before now. All right, now let's get in a little closer and look at this thing. Here it is again. That is the fossil quarry, once again taken from an airplane, standing right there. And I am going to show you another view of the fossil quarry.

In 1967, I benched the quarry, meaning I brought a front-end loader in here and I benched the quarry. I exposed the bone bed, and then I proceeded to take all the material out of here. Fortunately, it was a very poor part of the thing. I should have, indeed, a fine sample of this wonderful collection. I did something very crooked at the time, and I will admit it. I wound up without any money, and all I had was myself and a student by the name of "Smitty."

And I said, "Smitty, grab a shovel and let's get up and bury this thing. Look at the size." We worked for 2 or 3 hours up on top and formed a notch up there. I said, "Smitty, I have got to get to work tomorrow." So we came up with an idea. We took some bone and salted it up there, and we proceeded. The public came in and buried our fossils for us. OK; I am crooked. I will admit it.

Now, the next thing I wanted to show you was another view. Let's forget this one. We will go on to something else. Here you can see the edge of the bone bed. It's the only slide I can find. It's really an amazing mass of bone. And we can go here, diagonally across, and see it cropping out on the other side, is the reason why I note that we could have an area this size of this room. Perhaps this size, I would guarantee. It's an amazing thing.

Now, the next thing that you can look at is the character of the bones that we found there. These are mostly horse bones, but there are some camels in there. And there's a variety of things that I will come to in a minute. But as you walk around the whole area, we come on spots at various places.

Here is a rodent's jaw. Now, that the jaw of a fossil muskrat. That's a fossil muskrat. And frog bone. That's a frog bone. That's a tibia. So notice these tiny, little bones.

Now, there's thousands of specimens that Claude Hibbard, with his students in the 1930's—I mean, in the 1950's, late 1950's and 1960's—found in over 200 sites south of the quarry. This is what I am getting at. And that's what the material looks like. There's a treasure of this material.

Now, this pipeline was laid in here by some very responsible people. They put this pipeline in. They proceeded to wipe out this particular important Pliocene site, late Pliocene site in North America. That was a very rich site. But the people that did it were very responsible. Why are they responsible? They went to the University of Idaho to find out where they should put the pipeline, so they would not hurt the fossils. They were told to put it here, when all they had to do—and so help me, they didn't know I was around, I suppose—all they had to do is put the pipeline over here and up here, and it wouldn't touch anything; because from here on up, there is nothing. The fossils peter out at this point. So I think you shouldn't go around kicking the poor people from Bell Rapids in the teeth.

The site was there before we put the pipeline in. That pretty little hill here. It looks like someone painted those stripes around. There is Hagerman across there. We are over here, somewhere. All right, now, the country looks like this. And as the Senator said in his opening remarks, you could look over there and say, "Wow, look at that desolate looking country."

The next slide, and final slide, is one done by a remarkable man by the name of Jay Matterness. He's now the artist for the National Geographic Society. He also has worked for the Smithsonian Institution. And he has made this mural. It is a display, an exhibit, at the Smithsonian Institution. He called this his preliminary sketch. I wish I could do a preliminary sketch of this nature. This is his preliminary sketch.

This summarizes our information. And I will spend a few seconds here, showing you some of the things, some of the story that, incidentally, is incomplete. We have added more animals to this, more information to this type of thing.

Notice that there is a beaver dam across there. I can show you fossilized beaver dams up there. They are up there. They are in the finds. You can spot them. Also, stegomastodons. These are elephant types. There are the camels that lived in there. Here is Thomas Jefferson's ground sloth. He called it *Megalonyx*. He gave it the scientific name we have to use, whether we like it or not. It means "big claw." And later on, somebody named it for him, called it *Megalonyx Jeffersoni*.

And incidentally, Tom Jefferson had the bones of these critters in his saddle bags when he rode to his inauguration in Washington; because he was the first President, as I remember, to be inaugurated.

There are whistling swans, ducks of various kinds. Here is a distinct river otter. This is a muskrat. Here is a lemming that lived there. Sabre toothed cat. Beaver, lots of beaver, A Cormorant. There is a beaver. There's a lion almost the size of an African lion. And of course, the horses, which have characteristics resembling zebras. I don't know if they had stripes or polka dots, but the teeth tell you that they are related to the zebras, you see.

And so my point is that this is a report on the information that we have to give on the Hagerman Fauna. For example, the question might

arise: "Why do you have to collect so much? All these people have collected. Go and study the collection and leave this stuff alone." I went to this one site, such as—Remember, there were little, tiny bones that I showed you. We crawled that site. And after all of these years of collecting by Hibbard, by Smithsonian and so on, we picked up the first mole humerus, this bone here of a mole. There it was. They are very rare.

And so you simply can't say we know the whole story. We have to keep working at it. It's an interesting business, and I might say that to me the greatest value of this type of think is the fact that I don't know anything in the world that turns children on more than fossils. I can go and talk to public schools, and I have done it hundreds of times—you may have been able to tell. My father was a Southern Baptist preacher. You can tell that.

But that's my contribution, to help you to understand the real value of this thing. We must save this thing for Idaho because, after all, what we are doing here, if we aren't doing one thing that's very important? And that is, perhaps, we are planting a tree so that those that come after us can enjoy the shade. Thank you.

Senator McCURE. Thank you very much, Dr. White. Our next witness will be Dr. David Gillette, vertebrate paleontologist, Department of Biology, College of Idaho in Caldwell.

**STATEMENT OF DR. DAVID GILLETTE, VERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGIST, DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, COLLEGE OF IDAHO, CALDWELL, IDAHO**

Dr. GILLETTE. Senator McClure, staff, after the performance of Dr. White, it's a difficult act to follow. I can only echo Dr. White's enthusiasm for the locale. I'd like to offer a few comments of my own that relate to my personal experience.

I am new to Idaho. I came here for three reasons. One was because of the people that I met when I interviewed here. I think it's a great State. The second reason was because of the Hagerman fossil localities and associated faunas. And the third reason was because of Dr. White. And I mean that with all sincerity.

The Hagerman fossil localities, as exhibited in the Smithsonian Institution with Mr. Matterness' mural, has been completed. That mural is a spectacular sight to see. It's a large one. And I had the fortune of studying at the Smithsonian for a year as a fellow, research fellow, during the time while some of this exhibit was being prepared.

The fossils are exciting to see. They are exciting to walk by. I walked by them daily and watched the progress on the exhibit. And it was an exciting time, to be amid the activity in the Smithsonian.

The fauna is, indeed, known on a worldwide basis, and it's unique for its age. So unique that we have no other good faunas to compare with it. The fauna's an inspiration to paleontologists as being one of those rare sights, like the LeBrea tar pits or some of the fossil localities in Florida, which have a spectacular concentration of fossils; a concentration deserving protection like we have protected the LeBrea tar pits, like we protected the Dinosaur National Monument in Utah.

Dr. White is a senior member of the vertebrate paleontology community. I am new to it. I have been in the field for just a few years.

And I recognize that the fauna has only begun to be studied. Dr. White has spent many years studying the fauna, but there are many more fossils to be discovered there. There are new techniques, ones that we don't have an inkling about at the present time, which may be applied in the future.

If we were to exhaust the fauna, or if we were to allow those who would exhaust the fauna for us for commercial reasons, then we would no longer have the fossil localities for study, for scientific investigation. As an example, over the last two decades, there have been applied techniques of radiometric dating, which have allowed us absolute dates for the faunas; techniques which were undreamed of four decades ago when Dr. Gazin first came to the area.

Two decades ago, Dr. Hibbard, a man with whom I was associated while he was alive, Dr. Hibbard came to the area and began screen washing. He pioneered the techniques for finding small vertebrate animals, the tiny mouse teeth, isolated mouse teeth. Dr. White showed jaws. We are even after single teeth.

Dr. Hibbard pioneered the technique, shaking screens, finding those mice teeth. To us, they are every bit as important as the last spectacular polka-dotted zebras, or whatever we have.

We don't know what's in store for us. There are many new techniques being tried today. Some of them may be applicable to the sites here. We should hope that the sites will be preserved so that we can conduct responsible collecting, so that we can conduct responsible scientific research in the localities.

I can only applaud Dr. White's efforts as a vertebrate paleontologist in his efforts to have this site preserved. And I applaud the efforts of the committee to have this locality become a national, recognized national treasure, which it truly, indeed, is. Thank you.

Senator McCURE. Thank you very much, Dr. Gillette. Can you tell us what might be necessary, in terms of protection, of the entire area? Because we have an area here in which at least 310 sites have been identified, that are scattered over several thousand acres. Is it necessary to exclude all other uses from the entire area in order to protect the thing which the scientific community would like to have preserved?

Dr. GILLETTE. I am really not qualified to answer that question. I have only been in the State 3 months, and I have not yet visited the specific localities, myself. I think Dr. White could answer that question better.

Senator McCURE. Dr. White, I wonder if you might answer that question. Thank you, Dr. Gillette.

Dr. WHITE. When we look out over those beds out there, I would say that as long as people are not allowed to tramp around those fragile hills—because they are, indeed, fragile hills—if means could be found to keep people from molesting these hills, fine.

Senator McCURE. When you say the "fragile hills," are you talking about the entire area, or are you just talking about the identified sites?

Dr. WHITE. First of all, what do we have over there? Do we have anything that's of value for grazing? No. Those are almost barren hills. You maybe would have luck keeping two or three steers going out of what grows on the sides of those hills. It isn't much.

Second, there are bad lands. The stuff comes down. The good agricultural land is on top. About the only thing that you have would

be, then, access to the river below. But I can't see any reason why— what people would be doing on those old cliffs, other than looking at them, perhaps.

Senator McCLURE. Are you going to have the time to listen to other witnesses as they testify here today?

Dr. WHITE. Oh, sure.

Senator McCLURE. You, perhaps, will get a different viewpoint from some of the other witnesses, and I might be interested in your response later. And maybe you'd like to comment about the same. Thank you, Dr. White.

Dr. WHITE. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. We have representatives from the Yahoo Mutual Irrigation Co., Mr. Harry LeMoynes, Mr. G. T. Newcomb, Mr. John LeMoynes, Mr. Lloyd Walker, and Mr. Lanham. I wonder if that group can come up together, and you can make your statement together or separately, as you desire. You may designate a spokesman, or speak in whatever order you wish.

Mr. WALKER. I think our testimony will be slightly different, Senator; not lengthy.

Senator McCLURE. All right.

**STATEMENT OF HARRY LEMOYNE, PRESIDENT, TUANA MUTUAL IRRIGATION CO. & YAHOO, INC.; ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN LEMOYNE; LLOYD WALKER, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MOUNTAINVIEW MUTUAL IRRIGATION CO.; LOGAN LANHAM, VICE PRESIDENT, PUBLIC AFFAIRS, IDAHO POWER CO.; AND G. T. NEWCOMB, WOOD RIVER, SUN VALLEY, IDAHO**

Mr. HARRY LEMOYNE. Senator McClure, members of the staff, ladies and gentlemen, I have a prepared statement, and I didn't expect, of course, to have us here. And apparently, Mr. Newcomb was not able to attend. But I am going to depart from that for a brief moment.

My name is Harry LeMoynes. And as the Senator mentioned, I am president of two mutual water irrigation companies. One of them is known as Tuana Mutual Irrigation Co., and the other one is Yahoo Mutual Irrigation Co. Both of those names are taken from springs and canyons located west of Hagerman and south of the Bell Rapids project.

The mutual irrigation companies are interested in this proposed concept because it could effectively alter their plans for eventual development of thousands of acres of good farmland. I was raised in the Hagerman Valley and watched these hills for a number of years, and I haven't found that they have changed very much in the last 40 or 50 years. I noticed that the doctor's slides were very graphic, and they certainly portrayed this area very well. And of course, the artist's illustration is exciting, and it's interesting to school children.

But I have had the experience of taking a number of people out to those hills and actually out to the Horse Quarry. I visited that Horse Quarry in 1934 when I was a kid in high school. I visited it in the 1960's. And just recently, I have been there several times. And every person I took out there to examine the bones, when they got on the site, they were left pretty cold. What it amounts to is that you can

make an artist's concept and you can build something up, but when you get out there on those barren hills, it looks quite a little different.

From our standpoint, we have seen that livestock have grazed that area for the last 70 or 80 years. And there isn't very much change. All the people around here have known of the fossil sites—especially in this area, because of the expeditions—and there's been very little digging. And if the site is to be preserved for scientific use, a minimum expenditure for surveillance by the State of Idaho—which is school section 16, where the main Horse Quarry is located—is all that would be necessary to keep the site intact. The other 309 registered paleontologic sites located in that area are very obscure, and there's no visible evidence of anybody bothering them.

As the slides portrayed, there are many, many small bones. If you walked through that area and over the hills—and especially just under the lip of the plateau—you can find bones, all right. And there's literally miles of them.

A majority of the stockholders of the three mutual irrigation companies with which I am connected are strongly opposed to the formation of a national monument or State park, especially with the magnitude envisioned in the feasibility study that was published in 1974.

The majority of the paleontologic sites are within a 2-section area. Yet the feasibility study includes 8½ sections of land and envisions an expenditure of several million dollars in initial expenses, plus continue annual expenditures of hundreds of thousands of dollars to create something for the public to view. This type of expenditure cannot be justified for scientific preservation, nor can it be justified as an expenditure in the national interest, when a few dollars would suffice for scientific preservation.

Under the proposed alternative, no pipelines or any trespassing of any kind would be allowed, thus effectively stopped development of thousands of acres of potentially irrigable land and the great plateau to the west. The Yahoo Mutual Irrigation Co. has posed a right-of-way acquisition for a pipeline to be constructed across section 4 and 5, township 8 south, range 13 east, which land is on the very south portion of the proposed national monument.

There are only two very small registered or indicated paleontologic sites in this area. These are far removed from the large body of sites, as delineated in the feasibility study. We feel that the eventual development of thousands of acres of class 1 crop land is of much more value to the State and the Nation than the spending of taxpayers' money for the construction of visitors centers to fossil sites.

Senator McCURE. As a matter of fact, the applause doesn't show on the record, so I am not sure you have impressed anybody back in Washington; but I heard it. Harry, the identification of sections 4 and 5, which is in the southern boundaries, within the proposed southern boundaries, embraces not much in terms of identified fossil sites; but it does include, within it, the site of the old Oregon Trail. I assume that—and I don't know this—I only assume, from reading the National Park Service report, that the inclusion there may have been more for the protection of the old Oregon Trail than it was the fossil sites. Are you aware of the remnant of the Oregon Trail in that area?

Mr. HARRY LEMOYNE. Yes; we are aware of it. We had to prepare an archeological study. Dr. Butler from the University of Idaho pre-

pared one for us. And all of our farm land—there are no segments of the Oregon Trail; although, there are many segments of various other trails that went through there. As you are aware, the old trail would become rutted, and they'd make new ones. And there's about 8 or 10 old trails throughout that country. But yes, there is a small segment, I think, of the original trail that goes through there.

Senator McCLURE. If the sections 4 and 5, or the south end of the boundaries, were revised so it didn't inhibit the construction of that pipeline in which you are interested, would you still be opposed to the establishment of the monument?

Mr. HARRY LEMOYNE. Yes, Senator, we would oppose it because we feel that, as I said, the building of visitor centers, et cetera, is not necessary to the preservation of the sites or the bones, themselves.

Senator McCLURE. Now, your major concern, then, lies in two areas; one is the impact it would have on the development of the agricultural area south of the site, and the other would be the expense of the visitors' center?

Mr. HARRY LEMOYNE. That's correct.

[The prepared statement of Harry LeMoyne follows:]

STATEMENT OF HARRY LEMOYNE, PRESIDENT, TUANA MUTUAL IRRIGATION Co. & YAHOO, INC.

My name is Harry LeMoyne and I reside in Twin Falls, Idaho. I am a real estate broker and a certified land appraiser. I own a farm in the Twin Falls area and I own a farm in the Tuana Valley area which is in the center of a proposed desert land entry project. My father purchased property in the Hagerman Valley area in 1905 and I lived in the Hagerman Valley for many, many years. Consequently I am very familiar with the entire area proposed for the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument.

I first saw the site, now delineated as the Hagerman Horse Quarry, in the early 1930's. I was attending high school in Hagerman and a couple of us kids rowed across Snake River and walked from the river up to the bone diggings, as we called them. There wasn't much to see at that time. In about 1961 or 1962 I took my 11 year old boy up to the fossil beds and they didn't look any different than they had 30 years previously. Within the last few weeks I made another trip to the Hagerman Horse Quarry and found the beds to look almost the same as they had some 40 years ago. The feasibility study of the proposed Hagerman fauna sites made in 1974 states that abuses by motorcycles, off road vehicles, and grazing stock continues to damage fossils. This site is difficult to get to and doesn't appear to have been visited by the general public at all. In other words, the horse quarry which is on State of Idaho school land doesn't seem to be in any immediate danger of disappearing and if the site is to be preserved for scientific uses a minimum expenditure for surveillance by the State of Idaho would be all that would be necessary to keep the site intact. The other 309 registered paleontologic sites located in that area are very obscure and there is no visible evidence of anybody bothering them.

A majority of the stockholders of the three mutual irrigation companies with which I am connected are strongly opposed to the formation of a national monument or a State park with the magnitude envisioned in the feasibility study previously referred to. The majority of the sites are within a two section area yet the study includes 8½ sections of land and envisions an expenditure of several millions of dollars in initial expenses, plus continued annual expenditures of hundreds of thousands of dollars to create something for the public to view. This type of expenditure cannot be justified for scientific preservation, nor can it be justified as an expenditure in the national interest when a few dollars would suffice for scientific preservation.

Under the proposed alternatives, no pipe lines or any trespassing of any kind would be allowed, thus effectively stopping development on thousands of acres of potentially irrigable land on the great plateau to the west. The Yahoo Mutual Irrigation Company has proposed a right of way acquisition for a pipeline to be constructed across sections 4 and 5, twp. 8 south, range 13 east, which land

is on the very south portion of the proposed national monument. There are only two very small indicated paleontologic sites in this area and these are far removed from the large body of sites as delineated in the feasibility study. We feel that the eventual development of thousands of acres of class I cropland is of much more value to the State and the Nation than the spending of taxpayer's money for the construction of visitor's centers to fossil sites. We feel that existing laws give adequate protection to all of the public and State lands, and all that is required is enforcement of the laws as far as defacement or damage or trespass on any Federal or State lands.

Senator McClure. Thank you very much.  
Mr. Walker.

#### STATEMENT OF LLOYD WALKER, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MOUNTAINVIEW MUTUAL IRRIGATION CO.

Mr. WALKER. Senator McClure, staff, I also have been active in the development of, or attempted development of agricultural lands of the south. I am a member of the board of directors of the Mountainview Mutual Irrigation Company. And along with Harry, I am a member of the board of directors of the Yahoo. In addition to that, I also got water through that pipeline, that the doctor so graphically displayed, on the Bell Rapids this summer, and I raised some potatoes that Simplot doesn't seem to want to buy at the moment.

But in any event, it would seem to me that what has been related here today really is, again, the suggestion of the necessity of preserving these sites for scientific purposes. I don't find—so far, certainly—any suggestion of any substance of any great interest on behalf of the public in turning this into a public park. I am sure that the temperatures in the summertime are antagonistic to people who are red-haired and otherwise, and have faces that might get cancer from the sun. It's very hot. It's extremely exposed.

It seems to me that it has little, if any, utility possible for public use. I am reminded of visiting the park at the Bruneau Sand Dunes. And they are trying to grow some trees down there, but it's very difficult to remain there for any extended period of time in August. And these hills are just like that. I think there should be some study made of the average temperature at 2 p.m., for example, during July and August, in that period of time.

As to whether the public would really be interested: Again, this gets back to the expenditure of moneys. And it seems to me the possibility of expending several million dollars for a visitor's center, and for the use by the general public—who certainly have not indicated any interest in the past in visiting this area—and there doesn't seem to be any great interest here today on behalf of the public, as such.

To go back to Dr. White's testimony: It seems to me, possibly—and I am confused and a little dismayed that if these sites are as magnificent as are suggested—and I certainly agree that they are—that they would have been so totally ignored for so many years by the scientific community of the United States, and the fact that we have only two paleontologists in the State of Idaho. One would think that this would indicate a greater desire for scientific study of these sites.

I realize—and I have seen the display in the Smithsonian Institution—I realize people are aware that they exist. I am again wondering, though, when we hear this testimony of the marvels of these sites—and I don't mean to disagree with that—but how could the construction

people who put in the pipeline go to our major university and be instructed to put the pipeline in the wrong place and destroy one of the beds? It would seem to me that, if anything, that suggests that we ought to have a campus university, so we can't make those errors.

But in any event, I would think that more important than a visitors' center, for example—and I don't think that the limited use of us wanting a pipeline access—and obviously, it can be constructed, I think, from what Dr. White suggested, so it would not be antagonistic to any of the areas. Obviously, that can be done and should be done. I have no disagreement with that.

Certainly, we should consult the proper people before we attempt to do it. But it would seem to me, rather than spend several million dollars to preserve sites for the public, which in itself might even be antagonistic to the preservation of these sites for scientific purposes, that perhaps we should take a portion of that money, set up a somewhat larger geological or paleontological department at the Idaho State University. I am sure that Dr. White, for the uses that these sites are really for as far as the public, the children, history, study and so forth, could far better use the money that's suggested for a visitors' center as a funding to the university.

Allow them to use the sites in a way that might well aid scientific development in the future, rather than a public center which nobody seems to want, and which might well be antagonistic. I still hope that we can have our pipeline. I'd rather see the million dollars spent at the Idaho State University, rather than on a visitors' center, if we are going to spend it. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you. Our next witness is Logan Lanham of the Idaho Power Co.

#### STATEMENT OF LOGAN LANHAM, VICE PRESIDENT, PUBLIC AFFAIRS, IDAHO POWER CO.

Mr. LANHAM. Senator, members of the committee and staff, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Logan Lanham. I am vice president, public affairs, for Idaho Power Co. I appear before you today to present for your consideration the company's position on Senate bill No. 224 pertaining to the creation of the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument located near the town of Hagerman, Idaho.

We would like to commend the Senator from recognizing the significance and the unique resource that the Pliocene fauna sites provide, and his concern about providing for their protection. We compliment the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service for its work in providing the feasibility study. Also, we wish to compliment the committee for holding the hearing in this area, so that the people affected by this legislation have the opportunity to present their views.

We have reviewed the proposed legislation and the suitability and feasibility studies prepared by the National Park Service. While we believe there is a need for the preservation of this unique area, we also believe there is a need to preserve and protect the rights of those persons with property and facilities, including the company's facilities, located within the boundaries of the proposed national monument.

The Snake River, which we understand is one of the proposed boundaries, is the location of two of Idaho Power Co.'s generating

facilities; namely, the Upper and Lower Salmon powerplants, Federal Power Commission project Nos. 2258 and 2061, with a nameplate rated capacity of 34,500 and 60,000 kilowatts, respectively. In addition, the company has, located within the proposed national monument, substation facilities necessary to serve the irrigation pumping needs of the area, together with associated electric facilities, transmission lines and distribution lines.

We have prepared a map indicating the location of the company's facilities, which should assist your committee in their deliberations on this matter. The legend describes the powerplants, substations, and transmission and distribution lines, the Lower Salmon project's west boundary line and the boundaries of the national monument, as nearly as we could define them, utilizing the maps as proposed by the National Park Service.

No. 1 on the attached map locates our Lower Salmon Dam and powerplant. No. 2 is the Upper Salmon powerplant, units A and B. No. 3 is the Bell Rapids 138/34.5 kilovolt substation. No. 4 is the Fossil Gulch 138/34.5 kilovolt substation. No. 5 is the 138 kilovolt Bell Rapids tap line.

No. 6 is the 138 kilovolt transmission line from Upper Salmon to Caldwell. No. 7 is the 138 kilovolt transmission line, Upper Salmon to King substation. No. 8 is the 138 kilovolt transmission line, Upper Salmon-Shoshone Falls. No. 9 is a 34.5 kilovolt distribution line. No. 10 is a 34.5 kilovolt distribution line. No. 11 is a 2.4 kilovolt distribution line. No. 12 is a 7.2 kilovolt distribution line.

Now, in view of the energy requirements of Idaho—and particularly, the electrical needs of the people in the local area—and to protect both the supplier and the consumer, the boundaries of the proposed national monument should be modified along the Snake River to elevation 2,800. This is needed to exclude land areas included in the Lower Salmon project. In addition, the boundary should be modified to exclude all land in the Upper Salmon project area.

Elevation 2,800 is shown as the dotted line running from the Lower Salmon to the Upper Salmon powerplants on the west side of the river. In addition, the proposed legislation should be rewritten to include a provision which recognizes and authorizes the continued operation, maintenance, repair, uprating, and modification of existing electrical facilities situated within the boundaries of the proposed national monument.

Such language would be that:

All electrical facilities in existence within the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, together with the right to operate, maintain, repair, uprate, and modify such facilities, are hereby authorized; and the provisions of the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063) shall continue to apply to any project as defined in such act, including all facilities and improvements required or used in connection with the operation and maintenance of said project in existence within the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument on the date of the enactment of this act.

It is also necessary to make provision to provide adequate access for the operation and maintenance of the electrical facilities within the national monument. Thank you for affording us the opportunity to appear before your committee.

Senator McCURE. Thank you very much. The map will be placed in the committee file, the record on this hearing. Just this question: If

I understand you correctly, if it were modified with the boundaries that you suggest and the language that you suggest, you feel that your operations would not be jeopardized and curtailed, is that correct?

Mr. LANHAM. Yes; I do, Senator.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much.

Mr. HARRY LEMOYNE. Senator McClure, Mr. G. T. Newcomb, part of our presentation, just came in. Would it be possible to get him to testify?

Senator McCLURE. Sure, we'd be glad to. Mr. Newcomb, you may proceed.

#### STATEMENT OF G. T. NEWCOMB, WOOD RIVER, SUN VALLEY, IDAHO

Mr. NEWCOMB. Senator McClure, friends, I am not as well prepared as the last three speakers. I got a little short notice on this, but I speak from the heart, rather than maybe some of the factual data. I don't know of any new point I can make that the last three speakers didn't make, but I would like to make some personal observations.

My name is G. T. Newcomb. I live on the Wood River north of Sun Valley. And that's against the national forest. For 10 years, I was the extension conservationist for the State of Oregon, supported by Federal and State government salary. I feel I am a conservationist, but the last 20 years I have been involved in the development of the southern agricultural land in Idaho. I feel that the two are compatible, I believe, in conservation.

I also believe in orderly development of our resources. I think we have demonstrated they can live together. As far as the fossil gulch poses a concern, I have not been able, had the time to read the bill, or found it, but I did study a proposal, as some of you know called the proposed Hagerman fauna sites. I'd like to read one paragraph out of this:

It seems the Simplot Corporation, which manages the table land adjacent to the fossil sites has converted approximately 6,500 acres of land into potato fields and a processing facility.

If the rest of the article is as accurate as that, it isn't even worth throwing in the wastepaper basket, is it? For some reason, the Department of Interior and BLM cannot recognize the fact that desert entries, the Carey Act, and private development benefit the people of Idaho. They think it benefits only large corporations. And this was sponsored by the Department of Interior, and they still twist the facts.

How many here think that Simplot runs 6,500 acres above the fossil bench? How many families has it helped? What's so sinful about a corporation? There are corporations in Idaho that do good, aren't there? Maybe even Idaho Power has some good salaries, good men. We are very proud of Morrison-Knudsen. But somehow, if a corporation gets involved in any way with farmland, it's a great big sin.

I have been harassed—and I can prove this in court, and we might have to do it—by the BLM for 12 years because they believe the only—and the Department of Interior—the only people that can develop agricultural land in Idaho is the Bureau of Reclamation. They have said so. Some of you were at a picnic we had over there. The Director

of the BLM said, "We put through Bell Rapids in spite of the Bureau of Land Management, not because of their help"—over their opposition.

Now, I am deviating a little bit from here, but we have had over 25,000 guests on the Bell Rapids project. They are fascinated with some of the things that are going on over there. We have had busloads from adjacent States. We have had people from India, Pakistan, Japan. And without exception, when I take them down to the pump base, I have discussed the fossil sites. Not one of them has asked to go out and look at it. They say, "I want to see how you get the water on top of the hill."

Even in this pamphlet, they say to stimulate the interest we will have to put in a gimmick, a tram. We will have to have a big tourist facility at the bottom of the hill, because we realize most of them won't go up 400 feet to look at anything.

In my geology courses—I have had 2½ degrees in science, with majors in soils and irrigation, and minors in geology. When we wanted to look at fossils in Idaho, we went to a mile above Jackson Hole Bridge. Anybody here buy that one? You can go up there and get 10 tons of fossils to 1 pound out here. Not that this hasn't got fossils, don't get me wrong. But it's not the only place in the world, and I still say we can do both.

I didn't see any type of budget in here, but we spent over \$250,000 for a rest stop on the junction of 68 and 93. Sure, tourists will use anything. That's right. And we want to attract them. But if we have to build an expensive tram—the counties spend a lot of money on our road. Idaho Power and Bell Rapids have a nice access road down at the bottom. The area is available to tourists.

I don't think anybody in Idaho has crawled up and down that cliff over there the last 10 years more than I have. I have never seen one person. I don't say there haven't been. But I have never seen one person use it, look for fossils. When we dug up the ditches, rights-of-way, we notified the University of Idaho that they might want to come out and take a look at this and see if there was anything unusual about it, or if we were disturbing something.

They couldn't afford to, but Michigan State sent a small crew out. Michigan State followed our excavators for 5 or 6 miles. They stayed a week or two. I asked them if they found anything really significant, would they write me a letter because I was interested, too. I didn't get a letter.

Idaho Power and Bell Rapids offered the State Parks Department the area we would put in trees, tourist facilities, toilets, picnic grounds, and we would make a pleasant park area. And we had already spent 20,000 bucks on road accesses. The State said, "We don't think it's significant enough to justify the budget for maintenance." Not the construction of it, just the budget to look after the garbage.

I maybe think they are changing, and I hope they are. I hope people are more interested in these things. I hope these things can be developed. But I'd like to see the budget. I don't think the budget needs to call for a big tram and several other things. I think it should be compatible with the future development.

One of the greatest resources we have in Idaho are our children and grandchildren. Up at Sun Valley, I am proud to say I know 15 beauti-

ful neighbors. They average 60 years old and they are all from California. They are all good neighbors, good people. But I gained 15 good friends up there.

But I lost over 30 friends out of Shelley, young boys that didn't know where to go to farm. They went to Michigan. They went to Oregon and Washington. They went to Nevada. I have lost at least 50 to 100 young men that I considered friends, because they outgrew their families and outgrew their farms. I think Bell Rapids has created a tremendous environment, both for our children and grandchildren and for the ducks off our refuge and the thousands of farmland birds that have come. I am on a soap box. Have I said enough?

Senator McCLURE. Say whatever you want to say.

Mr. NEWCOMB. I appreciate it, Senator. I went to a hearing in Vale, Oreg., on multiple use. It was held by the BLM, and I read an account of that in the paper that night. And I looked up the record of it. The account was released to the press, and the summary of the meeting—they didn't have a recorder there—was filed before the meeting took place. Those things make my hair curl more than Watergate—as much as.

I don't think we want Idaho as a solely owned and operated subsidiary of the U.S. Government. I think we have got some good people in charge in Washington and I think, with the turnout here, I think the Senator, our other people, will know we are independent. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much. Our next witness is Mr. Mell Quale of Twin Falls. Mel is not here. The next witness on the list is Mr. Steve Miller of Twin Falls. Mr. Miller?

Mr. MILLER. Excuse me just a moment here while I get a copy, Senator G.T., you left your publication here. Do you want me to go ahead and throw it in the wastebasket?

Mr. NEWCOMB. Thank you.

#### STATEMENT OF STEVE MILLER, PRESIDENT, IDAHO TRAIL MACHINE ASSOCIATION, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. MILLER. Senator McClure, committee people, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for the opportunity to appear. I enjoyed the chance to listen to Dr. White's presentation with regard to the slides. And I am sure that he is most knowledgeable on the subject of the fossils and the significance of them, in his opinion. However, we have heard some other opinions and some other concerns here today, and I believe that's the reason for the hearing in the first place. I also have some views.

My name is Steve Miller, and I am president of the Idaho Trail Machine Association, and we have kind of labeled ourselves as conservation oriented public land recreationists. And in listening to Dr. White, I felt that I must comment on behalf of our point of view, that we were not overly concerned with what the Russians thought about the Hagerman Fossil Site, even though he was attempting some humor there.

We also felt that the interpretation by Dr. White, with the mural and slides, was of tremendous benefit. And quite clearly in my mind, I would be able to appreciate that a lot more than touring the site via

the proposed improvements. So we might keep Dr. White around for those who are interested.

Then we had, who has also been overlooked—I hope not intentionally—the State park and recreation department has a hired off-road vehicle planner who is, whose salary has been generated by a portion of the off-road vehicle funds that the State gathers from 1 percent of the gas tax fund. It's unfortunate that he wasn't able to be here today. He has a record of our proposal and is knowledgeable what our proposal was for the area as an off-road vehicle recreation area. Mr. Hagdorn is, evidently, not aware of this.

If I might proceed with our testimony: We, the officers and membership of the Idaho Trail Machine Association, wish to express our strong opposition to the Hagerman Fossil Bed National Monument proposal in its entire concept, both its economic and environmental impact. We would like to address ourselves to the key issues as we have identified them.

First, completely aside from our point of view as off-road motorcyclists and conservationists, our primary concern lies with the initial and enduring costs to the taxpayers. Whether or not this proposal ranks the priority that its authors and proponents have suggested would seemingly have to satisfy the following queries, to wit:

No. 1, can the Government spending, already over \$600 billion in the red, afford to even consider such a proposal? Would there not be higher ranking priorities which would inevitably suffer loss or omission of funding as a result of passage of this legislation in any form?

No. 2, what and how large a segment of the general public will benefit substantially from this legislation versus the public benefits in status quo; developed, utilized, and improved via private and/or nongeneral tax funds to enhance its recreation, grazing, and agriculture irrigation access values?

No. 3, have all the present and future, both existing and probable, uses in and for the area been identified? How compatible would the monument legislation be with each?

The proponents of this proposal have displayed their historically typical disregard for the costs incurred to the taxpayers in their pursuit of Government funded idealistic self-serving projects. If, in fact, these individuals were as concerned about the protection, interpretation, display, exploitation, scientific and educational values as they so claim, why have they waited for nearly 50 years to provide for their constituents and the fauna by removing, via private funding, significant fossil finds to institutions, universities, and museums where their values could be appreciated by more than a selected few, and the risk of loss to the elements would be minimized? Or maybe have they, already? Or could it be there is only significance if they can persuade the Government to do it for them?

On the other hand, our proposal for the area would provide such improvements so as neither to restrict nor prohibit existing uses, nor would it require Government legislation and general tax expenditures. We wish to challenge your allegations and comments specifically, to wit:

What documented proof exists of cycle damage to fossils, and how much damage would be significant? Would you indulge us in any

comments, or would you just prefer that we read the rest of our comments?

Senator McCLURE. I think the other witnesses will testify concerning their own viewpoint.

Mr. MILLER. OK. The next question was: What percentage of the existing fossils are on or near the surface of terrain that may physically be negotiated via ORV, therefore, the only specimens to be concerned with in reference to the alleged damage by ORV, which are surface vehicles, only? We'd like to point out that bulldozers, back-hoes, trenchers, graders, and scrapers, as well as picks, shovels, and trowels are not classified as ORV's.

What constitutes a registered fossil site was another question we were concerned with. And in any registered fossil site, there, in fact, had to be existing fossils currently. Well, what evidence exists to warrant concern over private removal of specimens? If, in fact, there are such a tremendous number of fossil specimens, how serious a problem exists here?

The formula used to compute the local area economic boost by the proponents of the bill failed to subtract from their anticipated millions of dollars from out-of-State visitors the realistic millions of dollars that would be circumvented by the monument proposal through the loss and threats of loss from the agricultural and recreational economic values of and by the local citizens. That must have been purely an unintentional overlook, as the data surely wasn't compiled by incompetents wishing to emphasize a biased point of view.

According to your own admission, this monument proposal is a mere "foot in the door" tactic for future exploitation and inclusions by the national park system of more areas throughout the Hagerman Valley. We are vehemently opposed to this avenue of endeavor.

Public need for such a recreational area can best be illustrated by personal observation on any nice winter or spring weekend. It is not uncommon to count over 100 off-road cyclists, alone, from all across Southern Idaho enjoying their sport in the most popular winter recreation spot serving these areas.

The National Monument proposal, with its current boundaries, would not only virtually eliminate recreation in this valued area; but would encompass, block, and displace the major access and prime terrain available.

We do not feel a National Monument is compatible with the past, present, and future use and public benefits this area has to offer presently in recreation, grazing, water sports, hunting, fishing, and agricultural irrigation access values.

Our recommendations for the protection of the underground fossil specimens are to keep publicity to a minimum, which you already have discovered. No. 2, to insure lack of site identification and improved road access. No. 3, to insure appropriate area land management agencies monitor and enforce regulations with respect to pilferage, vandalism, excavation, and flood abatement.

In summary, we have endeavored to illustrate for you here, as briefly as possible, our views and concerns for the future status of the Hagerman area through the eyes of the off-road motorcyclists. As conservation oriented local residents and the area's primary recreation user group, we hope to have vividly and wisely proposed to you a plan

which would not only serve our needs; but provide the greatest value, both for the economic and environmental benefits of the area to the general public.

We object to and oppose all the alternatives and legislation proposed to date, in part, because none of these provide accommodation for existing off-road vehicle recreation use. We urge your support of the Idaho Trail Machine Association proposal for an off-road vehicle recreation area. We cannot afford to lose this vital recreation. Thank you very much.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you. How long have you been using this area for recreational biking?

Mr. MILLER. As far as my own personal self, I think I was probably one of the first to take a bike into the area. There were only about four bikers back in those days. That would have been about in the midfifties.

Senator McCLURE. It's been in use for approximately 20 years, to your own personal knowledge?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, Significant, I would add, noticeable increases have been just in the last 10 years.

Senator McCLURE. How many months of the year is the area used for that purpose?

Mr. MILLER. It varies from the seasons, of course, Senator. This is a very unusual year, this year. You might have already found that out from the field trip that we had yesterday. But normally, it receives extensive use during the winter and spring months, especially. I'd say probably somewhere in the neighborhood of 4. That's what we have used as our estimate value.

Senator McCLURE. I understand your association has been drafting some off-road vehicle recreational proposals. How many acres are involved in those proposals, and what portion is located within this particular area?

Mr. MILLER. Yes. Our proposal for the recreation area that we had in mind would be some 25,000 acres of public land. And that would run approximately from the area of Salmon Falls Canyon downstream to an area called Bancroft Spring, which is below the Bliss Power-plant.

Senator McCLURE. Is that the Idaho Trail Machine Association that's making that proposal, or is it your local group?

Mr. MILLER. This would be the Idaho Trail Machine Association.

Senator McCLURE. How wide a membership do you have? Is that just an association in this area, predominantly?

Mr. MILLER. Our chapters currently extend from Pocatello to Boise. And we haven't been able to establish ourselves very significantly in Northern Idaho yet. So we are really talking about the local user group area at this time.

Senator McCLURE. Although the membership runs from Pocatello to Boise, you have identified the proposals for off-road vehicle use would be primarily, in this area?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. Within 12 or 15 years up and downstream?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; sir.

Senator McCLURE. How did the trails you used in these areas originate? Just by use?

Mr. MILLER. The trails that we have been riding evolved, as near as we can tell, through the travel of cattle and game animals across the area. And there's a few instances where there's been an old road developed, probably, off a cow trail, with the use of a wagon.

Senator McCLURE. Do you use the same trails, continuously?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. There is a trail pattern that can be viewed from going over the area, or by an aerial photograph showing the present number of trails in this system. They go just about up all the ridges and down all the ravines. But the area that has very steep inclines on it, such as the ones within the heart of the concentrations that have been claimed by the proponents of the legislation, we have a hard time negotiating on them, so you won't find much use on them.

Senator McCLURE. Would you be satisfied, would your organization be satisfied with a management plan that identified the present trails and allowed them to be used for that purpose, but establishing some limitation on use of ORV's off those trails?

Mr. MILLER. I wouldn't be probably, interested in promoting anything in terms of a national monument or park under these conditions; but we would be, possibly, open for negotiation in terms of area use versus existing trail use in multiple use of public land, as it is now.

Senator McCLURE. I am not sure I understood your answer, and I don't mean to be difficult. I want to make sure. I want to know what it is you are saying.

Mr. MILLER. I wasn't sure that I understood whether you meant that we'd be willing to take, to approve of the plan as a national monument if we could use the trails. I wasn't clear about that.

Senator McCLURE. Well, I am not certain that I intended to indicate that. I wondered if the present pattern of trail use is what you have in mind, being able to continue that; or whether you wished to have the area opened to additional trails, if you should desire, in the future, to open additional trails.

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. What is the present and proposed future impact that you would desire—that your particular use of that area might have?

Mr. MILLER. We would prefer to have the area remain in open status, without being confined to the areas and trails within the area.

Senator McCLURE. I would understand that you'd rather not have any restrictions at all?

Mr. MILLER. That's right. We have plenty of natural restrictions in the area.

Senator McCLURE. So that what you are saying is you would like to leave the area open so you can go wherever, whenever and however you choose—

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Senator McCLURE (continuing). In the future?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. Is that correct?

Mr. MILLER. That's correct.

Senator McCLURE. If it was something less than that, if for whatever reason it may be that either the land manager, under the current legislation or any other future legislation, should desire to, in any way restrict total and complete freedom of use of ORV's in the area,

would a pattern that was somewhat confined—not necessarily exactly confined—but somewhat confined to the existing trails be a suitable alternative to absolute freedom?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir; it wouldn't. But as you can well appreciate, if that's what it came down to, we'd rather have that than nothing.

Senator McCLURE. Right; in your use of the area, have you observed other people or other uses within the area?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; we have. Notably the water sports and hunting and some four-wheel-drive activity.

Senator McCLURE. Is there any grazing in the area?

Mr. MILLER. Just about the same, in terms of the cycle of the year. There's very little, most of the time; and then, sometimes, there's quite a herd in there.

Senator McCLURE. Are there other roads available to you for your use in this general area, other roads, trails, or areas that are open to your use?

Mr. MILLER. We have currently, a lot of national forest and BLM land at a higher elevation used. And these are most attractive to us in the summertime and when the snow is not there. And that also works out very nicely for the winter recreation area, because it's too hot to do anything down there, as Mr. Walker pointed out earlier, in the summertime.

Senator McCLURE. But that's in the summer? You do use it several months of the year?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. Is that correct?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. Thank ou very much. The next witness is Mr. S. G. Carleton. Is that right?

#### STATEMENT OF S. G. CARLETON, HAGERMAN, IDAHO

Mr. CARLETON. Right. I will speak ad lib. I have been a resident of Hagerman, Idaho, since 1970. I am a retired military officer, and currently I am a practicing public accountant in the village. I more or less support the position of Mr. Newcomb, that the area is worth preserving in its scientific sense; but it should be, if possible, compatible with economic development in the State of Idaho.

There are three primary considerations here, as I see it. One of them is recreation, the scientific aspect, and economic aspect. I am probably more qualified to speak on the economic aspect of it than any of them, not being a paleontologist, and I am not too interested in trail machines. Economically, in the area, farming is the big thing. However, farming has its good years and its bad years. I think anyone who's involved in agriculture realizes that as of the last 2 years.

It would be beneficial to the immediate vicinity if something could be developed in the area that would bring in tourism. This is the second largest industry in Idaho, as I understand it. And if tourism could be brought into the area, it would increase the business within Hagerman. It would increase the tax base of Idaho. It would be a definite benefit to the whole area. Just how much should be developed, the cost of this development, I am not qualified at this time to speak upon.

One thing I would like to clarify, while we are talking about this, is the current plans and programs we have been talking about, as I understand it now, have basically been modified to where the National Park Service has no longer any desire to develop the green belt on the east side of the river. They are just interested in approximately 4,000 acres on the west bank of the river.

Whether this development can be continued, or even started, without all the various interests involved—such as pumping more water up on the top of the hill, use by the trail machine people—I don't know. But it would be, as I see it, a definite economic advantage to this area, to bring in some tourism. This could be done by establishing a well-ordered and organized park over there. If this were done, there would be an economic need for transient facilities, motels, which we don't have any in the area. We have a small one in Bliss, and several small ones in the area; but they are primarily directed at people who are coming in the area to work in an agricultural capacity.

The contention that who would want to go visit the park because of the summer temperatures, I imagine the people that opposed the establishment of Craters of the Moon had the same consideration. Who wants to go into the black rocks in the middle of August? However, Craters of the Moon has a high visitation rate. If the facilities are there and they are interested, people will come and see them.

As far as economic growth of Hagerman, a lot of people say we don't want it to change, we want it to remain just basically the way it is, we don't want a lot of tourism. But I don't think we are going to see this snowball into 1 million people a year visiting Hagerman Valley. I think it would probably be more in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million to 300,000 people visiting the valley.

They will be spending their money. There will be more taxes collected from this money being spent. I think we would see people that were working in the park would have to have a place to live, and it would be, obviously, Hagerman, Bliss or one of the various local communities. They would buy property, build houses. They would be paid every month, and they would turn right around and spend most of their money in the commercial facilities that had to be offered in the valley.

Economically, I don't think the park, or a preserve of some sort over there, would be detrimental to the general well being of the valley. It might, if it was too ambitious, be detrimental to some of the special interests. But I have been assured that the ambition of the program has been tapered off considerably. In other words, we aren't going to have the green belt. We are going to pull in and just take certain public lands that are on the west side of the river. I believe that's all I have to say.

Senator McCURE. Thank you. I appreciate your appearance. Mr. Gary Stone from Kimberly, Idaho.

#### STATEMENT OF GARY STONE, KIMBERLY, IDAHO

Mr. STONE. Senator McCURE and gentlemen of the Interior Committee; I have been an artist from southern Idaho all my life. I believe, from our viewpoint, what I would like to see happen would be to have the visitation center. I think it would boost the economy of

the area, I, for one, would like to see Hagerman become an artist community similar to Jackson Hole in that it is controlled, not let run out of hand.

I believe, personally, the fossil beds, themselves, are very fragile. I hate to see, without getting too much into it with too many motorcyclists, but I would hate to see somebody ride a motorcycle through my flower garden. And I feel this is that important.

Back again with the artistic part: southern Idaho is loaded with artists. We don't have a place to show our work. I think that we have got potential Charlie Russells. We already have people like Archie Teeter. And, if I may say so, myself. But I think that if we could get a little community that was controlled—in other words, if the fossil beds could be controlled, this is a start.

This pamphlet, although it may be something to throw in the garbage can, it's a start. It's a start of something that we can get going on to protect this area before it is damaged too far out of hand. And this is my own personal feeling. Thank you very much.

Senator McClure. Thank you very much. The next witnesses are—I don't know whether you want to appear separately or together—Mrs. Aldrich Bowler, to be followed by Mr. Aldrich Bowler.

#### STATEMENT OF DI BOWLER, HAGERMAN, IDAHO

Mrs. BOWLER. Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen, I speak as a member of the general public. My interest in the preservation of the fossil beds is for education. During the 30 years we have lived in Hagerman Valley, we have guided hundreds of schoolchildren, college students and interested adults to this site.

Many years ago, when the fossil beds were "open sesame," two children from New York and a lady from California, all guests in our home, each found a fossilized camel tooth in a morning's easy digging. What trophies from an Idaho vacation! We have held open house for countless paleontology students from Idaho University, as well as from the universities of Oregon, Michigan and California, and have shared the knowledge gleaned from their exciting finds.

In recent years, with the development of farm land in the surrounding area, and the tangle of roads serving this agricultural plateau, it has been more difficult to guide students to the fossil beds. A national monument, properly executed and of a size commensurate with the importance of the fossil distribution, would maximize the area as an educational asset.

I like to remember that it was a farmer, or a rancher, who discovered the ancient bones. Elmer Cook, a Hagerman rancher tending his range land cattle, first noticed the fossilized remains of the Pliocene animals about 40 years ago. And he did the right thing. He notified a local geologist who, in turn, notified Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. That national museum sent experts to investigate and take out samples.

Although we have some skeletal remains in Idaho museums, the best are in Washington and Denver and in other parts of the world. With the national monument at the site, and the area excavated and laid open something in the nature of Dinosaur Park in Utah, fine fossil remains which are still buried here in Idaho would be visible for

students and traveling families keen on educating their children about the past of our planet Earth.

I would like to return to the fact that it was a farmer, on foot or on horseback, who discovered and called national attention to the fossils. It was not someone in a pickup truck or on a motorcycle. You just don't see these almost hidden natural wonders traveling by motor.

Now, I have spent many happy hours on a motorcycle, which is much like a trail cycle. There is nothing to compare with the thrill of being propelled by such a machine, the "whoosh" of the wind in your face, the joy of speed and power. I strongly feel that there should be areas set aside for this kind of recreation, but not in or even too near the fossil bed park area. I know that agricultural needs are great in the world, where cities and towns are creeping out to eat up valuable farm land, but this important area should not be recycled into agricultural soil.

Education does not occur merely within schoolhouse walls. We have an encyclopedia in the sandy hills across the river, above Hagerman. Are we going to abandon it to chance profit in potatoes or beans or to a sport which can be practiced and just as thoroughly enjoyed in other places? I think we must set aside, without further delay, the fossil beds of Hagerman as a national monument because of their unique educational value to us and the coming generations. Thank you.

Senator McClure. Thank you. Mr. Bowler.

#### STATEMENT OF ALDRICH BOWLER, HAGERMAN, IDAHO

Mr. Bowler. Senator McClure and staff, the Honorable James McClure, Senator for Idaho, members of the committee; I favor the projected plan to establish a national monument at the site of the Hagerman quarry on the Snake River opposite the town of Hagerman in Twin Falls County. Many of us in this valley have worked very hard for 25 years to achieve this goal; and it is a great satisfaction to have this hearing, which should move the operation through its planning stages into final dedication.

I have personally had the great satisfaction of using the quarry for many years as a teaching aid and motivating force in general geology at Bliss High School. Some classes became quite proficient in applying the factual information available through the Smithsonian Institute to their own collections and reconstruction.

I distinctly remember that one year we fitted an Idaho Power Co. window in Gooding with an interpretation of the Upper Pliocene with the fossil bones of many horses and camels that we could fairly accurately identify with the Smithsonian publications. These lessons were so stimulating that often the students would return to the quarry on weekends, on their own time, to further explore.

These great fossil collections are like files kept in a well-ordered system; and with carbon and potassium-argon dating, can give very relevant information on mammals of this period. It is a feeling of mine that the fossil value really has a priority, due to the early work of Rhodenbaugh, the Gooding college students, and Elmer Cook of Hagerman.

In 1928, Elmer Cook reported his find to Dr. Harold Stearns, a USGS geologist who, in turn, reported to the Smithsonian. Dr. J. W. Gidley came out in the summer of 1929. In 1930, he returned. In 1931, more excavating was done under the direction of N. H. Bass. In 1934, D. C. L. Gazin continued the work, not only for horse fossils, but for other fauna from the vicinity.

These facts clearly indicate a right in use, predating all other uses other than grazing. Enough area should be reserved to give a site value equal to the quarry's preeminence in the scientific world. The extensive use of the site by scientists from many different parts of the Nation, and the beautiful bay with two horse skeletons and a giant peccary called the Hagerman in the Smithsonian Institute already give strong evidence of the site being monumental and national in character.

It must also be borne in mind that the reserve is almost wholly national land, even though the actual location of the fossils in a State park reservation through a school section trade, carried through the Idaho State Legislature by Representative Ravenscroft.

Since there is an easily established priority of use for scientific and educational purposes, and proof of its national character, I respectfully urge the committee to establish a national monument at the world-famous Hagerman Horse Quarry. Please include my comments in the hearings and proceedings. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much. The next witness is Mr. Bob Lawrason of Hagerman.

#### STATEMENT OF BOB LAWRASON, HAGERMAN, IDAHO

Mr. LAWRASON. Senator McClure, staff, ladies and gentlemen, as a businessman in this area, I meet these hearings with mixed emotions. I personally feel that there was not enough material, advertisements, information presented in knowing exactly what is taking place. I am very interested in the hearing, and learned much this morning.

I am in favor of preserving the sites as educational and for an economic viewpoint of the area. But I am not in favor of restrictions on the use of the property. I feel that the economical status of our agriculture is very important to this area; and if it is necessary for easements across this property, I feel that this should be looked into.

I further feel that the site should definitely be preserved. I would like to see a visitation center of some type, mainly to put Hagerman on the map. We have something that should not be ignored. It is something to definitely look into. But I would like to see a proposal drawn up to where we know exactly what we are talking about. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much. Of course, that's one of the purposes of the hearing, is to get the various viewpoints out from the people so they can know what is involved. But I think the comment that the public needs to know is a very appropriate comment. The next witness is Mr. Robert Luntley of Buhl.

#### STATEMENT OF ROBERT LUNTEY, BUHL, IDAHO

Mr. LUNTEY. Mr. Chairman, I have a statement which I believe I can read more quickly than I can summarize, with your permission. I support the National Park Service's alternative A, as outlined in

the 1974 suitability-feasibility study, to preserve the Hagerman Fauna Sites in a national monument as a unit of the national park system.

Studies have indicated that the area under consideration for a national monument is one of the largest and best preserved late Pliocene fossil areas in the world. Its great diversity and abundance of plant and animal fossils, and the completeness of the stratigraphic record, are of such significance to earth science research. Action should be taken now to protect this paleontological resource in public ownership to insure its availability, without further impairment, for further research.

Inclusion of this area in the national park system will also enable the National Park Service to develop interpretive facilities and services that could add significantly to the visitors' understanding of geologic history. Also, students need field areas for earth science studies.

Appropriate development and interpretation of the fauna sites could provide a valuable learning opportunity for students, adding an extra dimension to their education. So far this century, little or nothing has been done, on site, to enhance a visitor's understanding and enjoyment of this unique area.

Alternative A appears to offer the best protection to the numerous significant paleontological sites. Also, this alternative provides greater flexibility for development of public access and for construction of those facilities needed to protect the fossils and to interpret the history of the Pliocene epoch represented in the sites.

An important fringe benefit of alternative A is the provision of public access to both banks of more than 4 miles of the Snake River. Access to this important resource is becoming more limited as increasing numbers of private landowners exercise their right to prohibit the public from crossing their lands to reach the river. Access we have taken for granted in the past is now often closed to the public.

Enactment of legislation to establish a national monument, as outlined in alternative A, would preserve the fauna sites for research, enable the National Park Service to provide interpretive facilities and services for the public, especially students, and would insure public access to more than 4 miles of the Snake River. Thank you.

Senator McClure, Merthan Ellis of Hagerman.

**STATEMENT OF MERTHAN ELLIS, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, YAHOO IRRIGATION GROUP, REPRESENTING THE MOUNTAINVIEW IRRIGATION GROUP**

Mr. ELLIS. Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen, I represent the Mountainview Irrigation Yahoo Irrigation Group. Also, I am on the board of directors of the Yahoo Irrigation Group. We all have our ax to grind in the proposal. Also, I live in the Hagerman area. I have been here approximately 5 years. Agriculture is my means of a livelihood, and it's my interest.

From the proposals that have been stated here—I have no objection to the area being set aside for the fossil beds. The objection I have is the amount of land that is proposed in this proposal. I represent approximately 80 families. This isn't 80 individuals. This is 80 families in the Mountainview group.

With an area cutting off, as Mr. Newcomb stated, to put a pipeline—some pipelines up out of the river for this agriculture to the west and

to the south of what is known as Bell Rapids now, this cuts off our possibility of putting this pipeline in. Also, if the area was cut down to the fossil sites, themselves, there is no problem.

As far as it goes, the cattle, I don't think, can graze on this area, as some of the cattlemen would think it cuts down their area. Well, this wouldn't hinder them. And it wouldn't hinder the future development.

In the feasibility studies we have done on this area, we have gone to considerable expense, many thousands of dollars spent, in identifying these fossil areas; not only what we are talking about today, but up on the land to the west. There is some area up in here. And they have gone to this expense to identify these and to locate them so that we would not disturb these.

I would like to go on record as opposing the entirety of the plan that has existed here and cut it down. As a resident here in Hagerman, from the 5 years that have been here, the growth of Hagerman has been from the Bell Rapids project. It has actually brought in the people. Now, the people that I am representing are scattered out throughout the State of Idaho now, but they would be here when this comes about. Have you got any questions?

Senator McCLURE. Well, there have been several witnesses that say "cut it down." I don't know where the sites exist on the land. The map that has been provided to the committee would indicate that 310 known areas of fossil deposits extend over an area of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north and south. Do you know, of your own knowledge, where they do occur? North of the proposed pipeline that you are talking about?

Mr. ELLIS. Dr. White made the statement, in his address, that if the fossil gulch—if the pipeline area had been moved just so far—I think it was to the south—there was nothing from there on that it would have disturbed. Is Dr. White here?

Dr. WHITE. Right here.

Mr. ELLIS. Is that correct?

Dr. WHITE. Just to the north, the north end of the thing, the one that goes up by the quarry. If you would have put it 50 feet north of that, it would have been totally out of that.

Mr. ELLIS. What about south?

Dr. WHITE. South, that's another matter. I'd have to look at the matter.

Mr. ELLIS. Your proposed map here on the wall, where the sites are, I think there's two little ones that are down—one would be north of the proposed pipeline.

Senator McCLURE. Of the Yahoo pipe?

Mr. ELLIS. Yes; and this is the area that we are interested in.

Senator McCLURE. Well, the map that I have before me—and again, I can't attest to its accuracy—would indicate that in about a  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -mile stretch there are at least—just a quick look at the map would indicate 310 sites total. Of them, 307 lie in 8 sections in that  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -mile stretch. But I was seeking to see if, in your studies, you had identified precisely where they are located.

Mr. ELLIS. I think you have the copy of our feasibility study. And the sites that have been identified, that we have identified, are in this study. If you haven't got a copy, I can see that you get one.

Senator McCLURE. All right. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony. The next witness would be Mr. Carl W. Blass of Filer. Is Mr. Blass present?

[No response.]

Senator McCLURE. Mr. Keith Munsee of Twin Falls.

#### STATEMENT OF KEITH MUNSEE, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. MUNSEE. Senator McClure, I have a statement which I will read. My name is Keith Munsee of Twin Falls, Idaho. I have been farming in this surrounding area for the last 2 years. I own land within pumping distance of the proposed fossil bed park. I feel this park will hinder orderly development of the best arid land in the western United States.

A pipeline right-of-way is needed in the southeasterly part of this proposed park. I feel if the park is allowed, its size should be limited to allow a pipeline right-of-way beyond the Snake River. If this park is allowed, this land forever will be tied up from access to the Snake River.

I feel this proposed park will be a detriment to the presently developed Bell Rapids irrigation project. If the proposed park is allowed, it should be kept strictly to the fossil beds now in evidence, and development of the park area kept to a minimum. It appears to me that the sites are quite inaccessible without much work and cost for development in the area.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much. Do I understand that your primary concern is that of the pipeline right-of-way on the southern edge of the proposed area?

Mr. MUNSEE. Yes; the pipeline and the large area that they are trying to tie up. I don't think it's necessary.

Senator McCLURE. If the area were cut down, and if the question of the pipeline which you are interested in was resolved, how would you feel about the proposal?

Mr. MUNSEE. I think it would be all right on a smaller scale.

Senator McCLURE. All right, thank you very much. Mr. Roland Pierce of Filer. Is Mr. Ronald Pierce here?

[No response.]

Senator McCLURE. Mr. Dan Potucek of Buhl. Mr. Potucek?

[No response.]

Senator McCLURE. Mr. Charles Clark.

#### STATEMENT OF CHARLES CLARK, RUPERT, IDAHO

Mr. CLARK. My name is Charles Clark. I am from Rupert, Idaho. I hope that those of you who reside in Hagerman don't resent the fact that a relative outsider has taken the time to come down and speak on this matter. It is related to a similar thing that is coming up tomorrow, involving the City of Rocks south of our town there.

Now, I have a number of comments here. Some of them are in the form of questions. I will read them. And their continuity may not be what it should be, but in my following testimony that I will present

to the committee, I hope to write a rebuttal on some of the situations that have been discussed here this morning.

No. 1, my primary concern is not particularly for or against, but what are the alternatives. I agree that, in principle, that the area is far too large to be adequately managed for the purpose intended. I have talked to several people down here and they feel like maybe 25 acres would do the job. However, I am also very sympathetic toward private enterprise, and I think that private development could handle this very well.

No. 1 in that alternative: There is a possibility that some of these sites could be reserved for scientific investigation, leave the other area for public use, with a minimum of restriction of access, digging and amount of fossils to be carried out and so forth. That is, some recreation, but not much. A minimum.

Two of the testimonials here this afternoon mentioned that school children like being able to use the fossil beds. I agree. But school children don't like to look. They like to pick around and dig. And some of us older children like the same thing. I wouldn't enjoy, for one minute, walking out to the fossil beds just to look. But I would like to go out there and pick around and dig and pick up a few fossils and take them home for my own enjoyment.

I might say that one of the first times I went over there, I walked into the Horse Quarry site. Right there was a large white sign on a fence post that said something to the effect "Hands Off, Don't Touch, Preserve Idaho's Heritage." And I was so mad and so bristly that I thought very seriously of pulling that sign down and throwing it right down the hill because, obviously, nobody had been there for a long time. The thing was relatively undisturbed. I didn't want to feel guilty about picking up a bone or two to take home to show my children.

No. 2: Areas in this place could be platted out and leased for digging to whatever institutions would be interested in doing such a thing. I think that, in order to be fair, these leased areas could be put up for private bids to maintain the digging right, say, over a period of 5 years. That would give institutions or private businesses, whoever, individuals who might be interested, a chance to dig in there with the same equal opportunity as anyone else. I don't go for this Federal Government regulation that would exclude more people than it includes for the enjoyment and the use of this deposit.

The site of these fossils has been known for many years, and most universities and other institutions are aware and have been aware of the location, as well as Dr. White. Yet relatively little serious digging has occurred in all these years. I mean really important digs.

Perhaps the great scientific value has not been well established or widely recognized, or is just not there any more. After all, you can define a wheel so many times, or something to that effect. You can investigate it. But what is there left from a purely scientific viewpoint, other than out of curiosity? What percentage of information is still left there that isn't already known? If it has been established that the fossil beds have great scientific value, why haven't all these institutions, private interests and other parties done something to acquire this asset over the last 50 years? It's interesting, it's nice to satisfy curiosity; but as far as a definite economic value, there's still

some question about it. Otherwise, I am sure there would be tremendous pressure to obtain these assets.

No. 4, if the Smithsonian Institute could justify—I might state that they took a bulldozer in there when they made their dig, and worked for approximately 2 weeks. If they could justify bulldozing for 2 weeks into the richest fossil deposit known—that's the horse quarry, as you call it—why is there a concern with the few people picking around here and there and taking home a few fossils with them? And why is there such a concern about the pipeline that went up through there, a narrow trench that certainly didn't move a fraction of the dirt that the Smithsonian did when they dozed around this area in the 1950's.

I think that we could set up private contracts to dig and classify the fossils mined from this deposit. Such fossils could then be put on display as they are uncovered, and then sold to the highest bidder. Institutions could buy these. Private individuals could buy them. If they are of value, this would be a very good asset.

I know private development is a dirty word for some people, but I believe this is actually a very feasible solution. Give everybody a chance to obtain these resources. I don't see why they should be excluded to the general public. After all, there is an economic value of the remains of those Pliocene animals.

Now, I figured that, based on just some rough statistics here, if the roughly 6,000 acres were set aside, and in 1 foot over this area, there's something like over 25 million cubic yards of material. I figured that if every person took home a quarter of a pound of fossils, you'd have to have over 100 million people go in there and take out a handful of fossils before you would deplete 1 foot of the fossil deposit area. There's plenty for years, and I think that schoolchildren and older children and the general public should at least be entitled to pick around, enjoy themselves and maybe take out a bone or two for their own enjoyment.

Now, this enters into another area. Local land use planning at the county level is strongly advocated and even mandated by the Idaho State government. This proposal overrides county level planning. And I wondered, when I first learned about it, why this meeting isn't being conducted by the Twin Falls Planning Commission rather than the Interior Committee. The beds are in Twin Falls County.

And also, I wonder if it's the usual procedure in Washington to introduce legislation prior to a solid determination of the feasibility or the desirability of that legislation. That's being decided here today; but the proposal, the proposed legislation, has already been made. It would appear to me that this would more logically be carried out in reverse, that the feasibility and acceptability to the public—especially the local public—would have been determined prior to the introduction of legislation to this effect.

I had another comment, another question that I wanted to ask. And that was to have the committee state which associations and which groups, organizations, are sponsoring this and who is pushing it, and what their policies are with regard to this. We have heard from some of those people today that there are many others, and I think that, as public information, this would be wise so that we know who to co-

ordinate with, who to call. It's my purpose to get public information, not self-serving interests making the only input.

And I have studied this situation, and also the one that you will be conducting tomorrow. And I feel that, perhaps, there has been a lack of preplanning, I might say, before all the expense has been gone to to develop this project to the point that now exists, in spite of what looks to me like a fairly solid opposition to the plan the way it's now presented. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Mr. Quale.

#### STATEMENT OF MEL QUALE, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

MR. QUALE. Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen, I am Mel Quale. I reside in Twin Falls. For the past 15 years, my family and I have utilized the recreational opportunity that the public lands contained within the proposal have offered for the enjoyment of the sport of motorcycle riding. And so my familiarity with the area is, at least, somewhat more than what it would have been if it hadn't been that I have spent quite a little time there.

The following comments are my own. However, significant numbers of responsible motorcycle enthusiasts undoubtedly share many of the concerns expressed.

Motorcycle recreationist opposition to S. 224 is widespread and will predictably intensify as more cyclists realize the falseness of the rumor that motorcycling could and would continue within the national monument. Specific reference to section 3 of S. 224: Under this legislation, the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, would be directed to preserve. Preservation would have priority over other considerations. Inasmuch as S. 224 contains no language specifically authorizing the use of off-road motorcycles, the Park Service regulations would, based on past experience, almost certainly prohibit such use.

Opposition to S. 224 does not indicate motorcyclists lack of concern for those truly unique historical values identified at the Hagerman site. To the contrary, it has been my experience that motorcycle recreationists have, over the years, voluntarily avoided disturbing that particular excavation site where the sign so identifies. It's been mentioned as the horse quarry. It is my firm conviction that motorcyclists would support measures which truly protect these resources, so long as needless restrictions are avoided.

Loss of recreational opportunity, however, is not the only objection to S. 224. For reasons known only to the Park Service, but quite possibly in an attempt to gain support from businesses and individuals oriented toward the tourist trade, the National Park Service has, in their suitability-feasibility study, presented some interesting projections concerning tourism. Quoting from the study, page 6, quoting the Park Service: "If the area were created as a park, the projected visitations could generate millions of dollars of revenue from out-of-State visitors." And the Park Service goes on to say: "More than half a million visits yearly could be anticipated for the area," end of quote.

Well, far be it from a Twin Falls businessman to look for a multi-million-dollar gift horse in the mouth, especially with farm prices being what they are. However, the vision of millions and millions of

dollars flowing from out-of-State tourists through the national monument to you and to me sounds too good to be true. That's the problem, it is too good to be true. The dollars, whatever their numbers, would not be without their cost. Our quality of life, increased likelihood of crime, and a disruption of our traditional economic base could be only part of the price Idahoans would pay for those wonderful national monument dollars.

The traditional economic base is, of course, agriculture; an activity which the casual observer may expect to be unaffected by the creation of a national monument at Hagerman. Such could be the case were it not for the unresolved question of EPA standards for air quality in areas adjacent to national parks. Because Idahoans have much at stake, it seems only prudent to insist the air quality standards question be resolved prior to expansion of the National Park System. The success which certain environmental groups have had in the courts is legend.

As to the National Park Service estimate of one-half million visitors a year, I believe many Idahoans would say "thanks, but no thanks." Many of us live in Idaho precisely because we prefer the lack of crowds. The people of Twin Falls discovered the expectation of fame and wealth, which was to result from Evel Knievel's magnetism for out-of-State visitors, turned largely into expense and frustration. The expected dollars never arrived. The problems arrived right on schedule, and they stayed longer. The point is: Tourists in large numbers are not without their problems.

But perhaps the strongest argument against S. 224 is that protection of the site can be better accomplished by simpler measures and without the undesirable side effects. Because permanent protection should be carefully planned, perhaps an interim protection program could be implemented. To those familiar with the area, the combination of frequent severe winds and fine sandy soil make a combination that does not make a particularly—does not make it particularly suited to casual onsite visitation by the masses.

An option that could be discussed would be to have experts determine the removable fossils for relocation to a more suitable display and interpretation complex. Those fossils which the experts deem advisable to leave undisturbed could be buried intact under additional soil and preserved for future generations.

Permanent protection under a State park plan seems the most feasible alternative. As a State park, it may be possible to utilize off road motor vehicle funds to quickly provide emergency protection by temporary burial of those fossils most vulnerable.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee. I have the highest personal regard for Idaho's Hon. Senator James McClure, and wish to commend him for his many accomplishments. Nevertheless, I urge S. 224 quietly buried. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much. Mel, have you talked to the State park people about the possibility of a State park?

Mr. QUALE. Well, only to Chuck Wells. I discussed it with him some time back. And he seemed to indicate that the State park people had been doing some preliminary work on it. And it was Chuck's suggestion that we might consider seeing what we could use from the State funds there for this emergency protection thing.

Senator McCLEURE. Earlier testimony by the Idaho Department of Parks supported alternative A for the designation of a Federal monument. I was wondering—sometimes the distilled statements come out as different than the private discussions that proceed them.

Mr. QUALE. Well, as I said, my only reference was Chuck Wells, which happens to be the ORV planner. And he and I were discussing it some time back. I would, you know, have to let it stand at that.

Senator McCLEURE. Thank you very much. I might just indicate at this time that it's obvious we are not going to complete the hearing this morning. I didn't anticipate that we would. We will, in a few minutes, take a break for lunch. We will be back at 1:30 to hear the testimony of those who we did not get around to this morning. But we will proceed for another 10 or 15 minutes, hear as many people as we can this morning.

I might again state what I stated at the outset. If anyone desires to testify, if they will approach either of the young ladies that are up here who are keeping track of the proceedings, we will see that your name gets on the witness list. And that if we get done in a reasonable time this afternoon, anyone who is in the room that desires to say anything will be given that opportunity, as well. The next witness is Mr. Robert Gardner.

#### STATEMENT OF ROBERT GARDNER, HAGERMAN, IDAHO

Mr. GARDNER. Senator, ladies and gentlemen, my statement is pretty short. There's only one thing worse than listening to a speaker, and that's listening to one and not being able to hear him, so I will try and speak up. Well, as I see it, there's not one valid reason for a park or a national monument in this place. My reasons, most of them, are very selfish reasons. A park or a national monument over there would grow, and it would destroy our way of life down here. If the Government gives us a tiger kitten, it will grow, and then it will eat us up.

A park would eliminate or severely restrict trail bike riding, grazing, agricultural development, fishing, hunting, water skiing; and, eventually, when it took our side of the river, then it would also restrict private recreational development or private enterprise, homebuilding, whatever might be done there, which I hope nothing is ever. I'd like to see it stay just like it is.

Now, the bone diggings, as we have always called it, is not a valid reason for a park. Now, it may or may not have some scientific value. I don't think there's been any digging over there by scientists for the last several years, but I might be mistaken. I haven't been watching it that closely. If there is some scientific value, then it could be set aside. And that could be determined, oh, by some portion of the Government, some governmental institution. But that would be all that I could see would possibly be of any value to preserve. I guess that's all I have to say. Any questions, Senator

Senator McCLEURE. I don't believe I have any questions. I might make a comment and then ask: You listed a number of activities that might be inhibited by the establishment of a national monument. You refer to the water-based recreation, the private development on this side of the river, the private land on this side of the river. If the boundaries were drawn in such a way that it excluded the private land on this side

of the river, and the river itself, would that change your feeling concerning the possible designation?

Mr. GARDNER. No, Senator, it wouldn't; because it will grow and it will eventually take that in. And it will do these things, I think. That's only my opinion, but I am sure that it would. That's why I would say, "No, I am not in favor of it."

Senator McCLURE. The initial boundaries are not then the total matter you are concerned with, because you think those boundaries would change in the future?

Mr. GARDNER. Oh, Yes; I am sure they would.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you.

Mr. GARDNER. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Mr. Gene Padgett. Is Mr. Padgett here?

[No response.]

Senator McCLURE. Mr. Dick Cook.

#### STATEMENT OF DICK COOK, HAGERMAN, IDAHO

Mr. COOK. Senator McClure, my name is Dick Cook. I am a cattle rancher in Hagerman, not too successful for the last 3 or 4 years. My father was Elmer Cook. He discovered the Hagerman Fossil Beds. And there's a lot of misinformation of when he did this. He discovered the Hagerman Fossil Beds in 1919 or 1920. He was accompanied by Howard Conklin and a man by the name of Sandy. Myrtle Conklin's husband.

He spent about 6 or 7 years trying to get somebody interested in this. He finally got Dr. Stearns interested. And in a year or two, in 1929, Dr. Gazin came out to see what they had. They had a new discovery. And they were quite excited about it. I can remember, in 1934—I was very young—I can remember my mother cooked for the excavation crew. And they did not bulldoze it out, as one gentleman stated here. They dug this out with shovels. And then when they got down to the fossils, they used whisk brooms. And then they casted these fossils, and then it was up to a work horse to pull these fossils up out of there. And they were hauled by Fred Conklin to Bliss and mailed to the Smithsonian Institute.

Now, one statement you made, Senator. You said you contacted the Smithsonian Institute and they said for you to keep quiet about these findings, don't publicize it. I think this is what should be going on, don't publicize it. Any time you publicize anything, people come in and destroy it. If you have a good trout fishing stream and you tell all your friends, the next time you go back there the trout are all gone, there is a pile of beer cans, and usually some Pampers hidden back of a bush somewhere. You have this type of thing.

Now, I have mixed emotions on this. I have lived here all my life. I know a good many of these scientists and paleontologists. I knew Dr. Hibbard real well, talked with him many times, I remember Dr. Gazin. I remember Dr. Gidley. I was a young boy. And they do have scientific value.

But no one here has told me what this proposal—how this fossil field is going to be developed. Now, what access, Senator, do you propose, if you propose a monument there? What access do you propose? How are you going to put the people there? Are you going to have a

road go through there, or are you going to have a tramway go there? May I ask you this question?

Senator McCURE. The purpose of the hearing is to try to develop a proposal. So I think it's for the witnesses, the people who appear and testify, to try to indicate what ought to be done.

Mr. COOK. OK. If you have no proposal or no ideas, you are approximately 30 miles away if you go by road. And a tramway, I can't see would be feasible. You would have to acquire private land. You would have approximately—there would be a half-million people coming through private property, into our town, which our little community is suffering growing pains now. And I don't think it would be a good idea.

Now, maybe some of you have visited the Crater National Monument in Arizona. Have any of you been there? Mr. Fritz, is he here? You are about 30 miles from the actual site. And by the time you drive there and look at this Crater National Monument, you are plumb disgusted with it because it's too far. And I think the same thing prevails in this fossil pit here.

I think the thing to do is to preserve the fossil pit, which already has restrictions, but enforce them. Now, the Smithsonian Institute, I do not know what agreement they had with the State of Idaho at that time. But I do know that for approximately 20 years my father, after they completed their excavations, he was in charge of overseeing any unnecessary digging at this site.

I can remember one time that we lived straight across from the fossil fields, we seen some activity going on over there. And we climbed the mountain and went over. And there was a pack string of mules there, loaded up with fossils and dirt. And we asked the man what he was doing. And he said he was hauling these away for fertilizer. Now, this kind of thing must be stopped.

Now, Dr. White has given quite a speech here. And I remember—now, Dr. White, if I am incorrect, correct me if I am, are you not the one that had the Michigan loader go in and excavate?

Dr. WHITE. I am.

Mr. COOK. Now, have you been on field studies on this fossil field?

Dr. WHITE. Yes.

Mr. COOK. Extensively?

Dr. WHITE. Yes.

Mr. COOK. You say that if you moved the pipeline north, and the way you draw it on the picture, that there was no fossils there. Now, is this correct?

Dr. WHITE. According to Hibbard, according to—I know "Hibby" didn't. I didn't. "Jakevski" didn't, "Vioria" didn't, any of the people that ever worked there. I don't know what you did, what you know.

Mr. COOK. I don't know whether it's a documented finding there, but north of there, where you proposed the pipeline to be, was a deposit of bird bones, which is very rare. Now, I will agree that where the pipeline went through, there was a deposit of shrews, beaver. This, I don't know. I haven't inspected it since. This was disturbed, and I imagine, destroyed.

Now, I inspected—I don't mean to get into any argument here—I inspected, when you took the Michigan loader in and excavated there, and it would be my appraisal, Mr. White, that the Michigan loader

did more damage in about a day and a half there to the immediate fossils than was done by the Smithsonian Institute, all the amateur bone collectors, all the trail bikes, all the grazing has done in 3.4 million years. Do you disagree with me?

Dr. WHITE. I sure do.

Mr. COOK. Well, I have personally seen dozens upon dozens of fossils laying over to the side, completely destroyed; picked up, then, by amateur collectors.

Dr. WHITE. We collected out of the Gidley dumps.

Mr. COOK. This is true. But were you collecting complete skeletons? Is this what you collected?

Dr. WHITE. No.

Mr. COOK. When the Smithsonian Institute worked there, they tried to collect a complete skeleton. This is very hard to do, to find one skeleton from one horse that was intact. You may dig up 200 or 300 parts of skeletons, before you got one skeleton that was complete. Now, these skeletons, some of them were sent to London, some to Berlin, some to Paris. They were sent to numerous museums.

My father also discovered a new specie, the *Lutravus cookii*. It was named after him. It was Dr. Hibbard's name. He did extensive studies after that, and it was some question of what this was. There's not too many collections of it. But it was a type—at that time they thought it was a type of beaver. Now they think it was more like an ermine. He collected a type of prehistoric mountain lion. Do you know about this? To my knowledge—now, maybe you can correct me if I am wrong—there were only two jawbones of this collected. Is this true?

Dr. WHITE. "Hibby's" gotten a couple more.

Mr. COOK. In later years. The only two I know of, he collected. One of them is in the Smithsonian Institute. The other one belongs to the Crown Prince of Japan.

Now, this feasibility report we have here put out by the National Park Service, these fauna sites—and I have been over every inch of this land—why are these fossils here? Why are they here? We want to stop all unnecessary activity, grazing and all of this. But the reason these are here is on account of erosion.

The Smithsonian Institute, their scientists, pretty well picked up everything on the top. And it took a period of about 30 years for this country to erode again until Dr. Hibbard and others from the University of Michigan came in. And then there was more. There was enough natural erosion that he collected a good many more.

But these fauna sites are misleading. They are just finds. People will think that there's deposits of fossils here. There isn't. There's fauna sitting on down the river, Glenns Ferry, Grandview. This same type of upper Pliocene horse was collected by the Smithsonian Institute at American Falls. I have personally seen this same fossil in the sand pits on the Mountain Home Air Force Base. I didn't report it to anybody. I am glad now I didn't, because I would imagine the Park Service would want to make a park out of the Mountain Home Air Force Base.

Now, if I can get my notes together. We have two paleontologists here, Dr. White and Dr. Gillette, I believe, who has been here, what, 3 months?

Dr. GILLETTE. That's right.

Mr. COOK. Pardon me? You have been here 3 months?

Dr. GILLETTE. That's right.

Mr. COOK. Well, were you a student of Dr. Hibbard's?

Dr. GILLETTE. No. I studied with him. I wasn't a student of his.

Mr. COOK. I don't really think that you'd be too qualified to speak too much. I will get my notes together here, maybe. I am not a public speaker.

I think this national park study here, like one fellow said—now, there's maybe some merit to it, but I notice it's been prepared back here by people that know nothing of the fossil sites, actually. A few of them may. But it's very misleading, what is here.

I would propose that the fossil sites remain as they are, with some policing action to preserve them. There must not be any more digging or any more Michigan loaders go in there, as at the immediate Horse Quarry. As far as the other fauna sites, the average amateur fossil collector, the average person knows nothing of them.

You state, Dr. White, that the area where—in this proposed monument would only support four steers. My father ran cattle there since 1904, and I happen to have the grazing lease on this State park now. The cattle do not go up into the fossil sites. The reason they don't, there isn't any feed there, absolutely none. There is a little vegetation. As far as the cattle disturbing this, I can't see where they do.

As far as trail biking, I can't see too much damage. As far as any future pumping stations, I think they could be put in in reasonable sites, and they should be overseen—somebody with some authority should oversee where they go in.

Now, are we going to make—is this proposal going to be a State park, a national monument, or what is it going to be? State parks usually do not have enough finances to man them the way they should be. One gentleman from Hagerman here said he went down to the Three Island State Park. He thought, "I will stop there. I'd like to see where the wagons crossed." So he said he drove in there and there was a gardener and a janitor. And he couldn't find anybody to talk to. There was one woman there. He walked up to her and said, "Where did the wagon cross here? Where did the emigrant wagons cross here?" She said, "Wagons, what wagons? I don't know anything about wagons." But she said, "I can tell you the names of the three buffalo we have out here." Now, that's usually the way a State park is run.

If we must waste our money on something like this, I propose to leave this area exactly the way it is and have a policing action to stop any unnecessary digging; and use this money and make a museum, either at Idaho State or maybe at the Malad Gorge, collect the fossils from there. Maybe the Smithsonian Institute would donate fossils. I am sure we could make a collection of fossils.

Build a good museum, if we are going to do it. Build it off the site. There's nothing there. It's too hot in the summer. As far as the scenic view, it isn't that great. Now, a geologist or a paleontologist, maybe he would appreciate this area very much. But as mentioned here, we have two paleontologists in the State of Idaho. Very few tourists are paleontologists. They wouldn't appreciate this. Use our money and build a good museum, either at Idaho State or somewhere off the site.

Leave the site alone. Don't disturb it. Protect it and build a good museum that everybody can see and enjoy. I think, if you build a site there, you would create the same thing they have created in the Crater

National Monument in Arizona. You would create something that people would be dissatisfied with when they went there. Although it's something to see, it's too far to drive. And it is pretty hard for them to move Crater National Monument, because the hole is probably 600 to 700 feet deep where the meteorite hit, and probably 2 to 2½ miles across. So they have no alternative. We do, here.

Now, as far as the Oregon Trail, probably 1,500 miles of the Oregon Trail has already been destroyed. We thought nothing of it. We are trying to preserve maybe a little portion of it. No one knows much about it. They do not know where they camped. I happen to know where they camped, how they got up over the hill.

The reason I know is my grandfather and my great-grandfather freighted from Kelton, Utah to Boise. My grandfather was born in 1869 at Fort Boise. My great-grandfather came through this country in the 1850's with an Iowa regiment. He went to Oregon. I have paid enough attention to my folks that I know where these wagons, when they were freighting, where they camped, where the emigrants camped and how long it took them. They camped at Upper Salmon where the highway, the oiled highway goes on up, which destroyed most of the Oregon Trail.

They had that tough mountain to pull. It took them all 1 day. They had to double up their teams to make this pull to the top of the mountain. I know where their campsites are. But there'd be very few people that would be interested in this. They wouldn't know. They wouldn't be interest, if they did know.

Another thing I know, I know of an Indian trail that goes through this area that is proposed for a monument. It is out of the monument. It is fairly well preserved. They traveled there to fish for salmon. They pulled travois. They dug a mighty gash. The erosion and travois made a mighty deep trail. You can see it today. I followed it, myself. The Indians weren't too concerned about the fossils, how much erosion they made. So this is one point I make on trail cycles. I am not a trail cycle fan, but they have to have somewhere to ride; and what erosion they are creating doesn't amount to much.

I won't take much more of your time here, but I propose, if this thing must be done, let's do it right. Let's not do it on the site. Let's collect the fossils there, take them somewhere and build a good museum, and not make—Anything that we do over there would have to be created. The National Park Service, if they went out here anywhere and built a roller coaster, people would stop and ride on it. All they'd have to do is advertise it. And this is exactly what you would do over on the west side of the river. I thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Mr. Cook, thank you very much. May I ask one question of you before you leave?

Mr. Cook. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. You indicated that of the 310 sites that are identified, that most of those are not really areas of any concentration of fossils, is that correct?

Mr. Cook. No concentrations. There are concentrations—now, maybe Dr. White—I have roasted him once here, and maybe he's mad at me. I hope not. There's a concentration of fossils which is pretty well covered up on the west side of the main quarry. These are horse fossils. These fossils possibly go for miles. But they have approximately

100 feet of overburden on them, too. Now, are you familiar with these?

Dr. WHITE. There is also—I could take you to, offhand, I can think of 15 sites which are very rich, which are coming out, this stuff, all the time. You collect 20 jaws today, you can go there after a blow and you collect 20 more. Hibbard set it up and showed me.

Mr. COOK. You are correct. But these sites, I know where they are at, you know where they are at. The general public knows nothing of them. Leave these sites alone. These are small fossils, small mice, shrews, this type of thing that the general public never sees. If you advertise this and advertise these sites, these small fossils will be gone immediately. People, if they know what they are looking for, will pick them up. And I think Dr. White will agree with me on this. Am I right or wrong?

Dr. WHITE. You are right.

Mr. COOK. There are concentrations of small fossils, but no concentrations that I know of of peccary, ground sloths, this type of thing. Now, there are more fossils out by the microwave station. Maybe you know about this. We collected a mastodon head in that area one time. We collected this lion jaw I am telling you about that belongs to the Crown Prince of Japan in that area. But I can show you fossils scattered on down the river to Grandview, in the Glens Ferry area. There are fossils everywhere, different types of fossils.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much. I appreciate it. Now I think that we will break for lunch. It's obvious we are not going to finish with the witnesses before lunch. We will convene again at 1:30. And again, anyone who wishes to testify, will be considered.

[Whereupon, the committee recessed.]

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator McCLURE. May we come to order so we can get started. I am glad to see so many of you back this afternoon. Many of you were here this morning. I suspect there are a few here this afternoon who were not here this morning. We still have a few names on the list of people who wanted to testify. And I will again say that anyone who desires to, we will make time available to make whatever comments you might like to make. Before starting this afternoon, I will do something I should have done this morning, and that's to recognize the presence of Mr. Rich Hendricks, Congressman George Hansen's field representative. Rich, would you stand up so they can see who you are?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Thank you very much.

Senator McCLURE. There were two or three names we called this morning of people who were not present at the time their names were called. I will find out if they are here now. Mr. Ronald Pierce of Filer?

[No response.]

Senator McCLURE. Mr. Don Potucek of Buhl?

[No response.]

Senator McCLURE. And I think Mr. Gene Padgett. Is Mr. Gene Padgett here?

Mr. PADGETT. Here.

Senator McCLURE. The time is yours.

## STATEMENT OF GENE PADGETT, HAGERMAN, IDAHO

Mr. PADGETT. Senator McClure, staff, I think most of the people know me. I have been around here for about 45 years, and I have very strong feelings about this for the simple reason that I, personally, know about as much of what has gone on over there in the last 40 years. I have been from one end of it to the other. It was my childhood playground for 20 years. I have walked down every canyon of it and looked at all the bones. I have found a few, myself, that I don't think some of these paleontologists even know where it's at. And if I would have had my rathers, I would have rather seen it now as it was 20 years ago, with no trail bikes, no pumping stations or no power lines.

But that's impossible to do, so my proposal would be along the same line that Mr. Cook proposed, with a small portion of the immediate area around the fossil pit reserved, keep the general public away from the rest of it. They have the Malad Gorge Park. My plan would be to have a museum there and display bones that they already have collected on display at the Malad Park.

I know that these gentlemen from the pumping plants need to do their thing, and the motorcycle guys need to do their thing. But my personal self, I'd rather see the public not in there. The quickest way to destroy something is to turn the people loose on it. And that's about all I have to say.

Senator McCURE. Do I understand, then, that you would prefer that the area be designated in some way so that the trail bikes were excluded and—

Mr. PADGETT. No; if they could preserve maybe the school section that the State now owns and the 40 acres which was originally set aside for the Smithsonian Institution, the trail bikes can still use the upper portion, the pumping plants proposed in the upper end could still go in. But as far as making it a national monument to the whole area, that is ridiculous to my estimation; because it's taking away added public lands and putting them under a tighter Federal control. And they are just taking too much away from the general people.

So I propose to take the smaller area and set it aside. The small isolated fields that they know of now, nobody knows where they are. Only the paleontologists or myself or Mr. Cook has been over there and seen those. And the untrained eye wouldn't know what they were, in the first place; only that there was a bone there. So I just don't agree with putting it all into a national monument.

Senator McCURE. Did I understand you to say, "Keep the people out of the balance of the area"?

Mr. PADGETT. No; not publicize the other area. If you make a national park out of it, you are going to have to set up a strict control to keep the people from packing this stuff out. If you want to preserve it, keep them out of it.

Senator McCURE. And you keep them out of it by keeping them out?

Mr. PADGETT. This is why the stuff has been there for as long as it has, from the unaccessibility to it. The public couldn't get to it, in the first place. There was no adequate roads. You either had to cross the river in a boat or drive 20 miles around to get to it. Any time you expose this to the public, you are losing what's there to begin with.

Senator McCLURE. I think I understand, but let me summarize to make sure that I do. You don't desire that it be managed to exclude the public? You do desire that it be not designated so the public will not come?

Mr. PADGETT. Right.

Senator McCLURE. All right.

Mr. PADGETT. Then take what you do want to preserve and preserve it as the Horse Quarry, alone. Take the fossils and put them in a museum, say, at the Malad Gorge Park where the public would be a way lot more aware of them and could get to them. They are only a quarter of a mile off Interstate 80.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much, Mr. Padgett. The next witness is Mrs. Faye Coates.

#### STATEMENT OF FAYE COATES, HAGERMAN, IDAHO

Mrs. COATES. To begin with, I am sure not a public speaker, and I came down here today totally unprepared, until I listened to some of the gentlemen talk. I just wanted to listen, but I can't keep quiet now. You know, when you talk about you don't want the public out there, we want to keep this quiet, we want to preserve everything, where would we be—if I go East, I want to see what happened in the Colonies when this Nation was born, our Government. These things have been put into national monuments back there so I can see it.

Can't we share? We have a great thing out here, and we should share it with the whole country. Now, you talk about there was no interest in this. I have got an Idaho school history book that tells about that. I have got an Idaho three series. Defenbach is the author. He tells all about these fossil beds. Each year, I go down here to the grade school. I am not a college graduate, but I love Idaho and I love Hagerman Valley, so I always start my little speech off to the kids about how this all started and what we have over here.

Some say it's a camel's head, some say it's a horse's head. I don't know. But I show that to them and they immediately want to know and for me to point out where was this at. We want to see it. You can't do this in the Smithsonian. They would never see it. How many here will get to see these in the Smithsonian? Or as far as that goes, in Boise? Very few go to the museum in Boise.

Mr. Cook said he knows where all the Indian trails are. And I am sure he has lots of Indian artifacts. I hate to think that Dick would keep these for himself. These should be handed down. This is tradition, heritage. We have got a beautiful nation here. And they talk about Watergate. Who gives a damn about Watergate? Our Government is now. Let's work with it.

This park thing, whenever we get a beautiful place we'd like to set aside, everyone fights it. But they will spend millions up on the desert. They have spent millions over here at a regional airport. This doesn't interest me like—this is tradition. This is a beautiful thing out here at Hagerman, and I'd like to see a national monument out there. Preserve this.

I don't know whether any of you noticed this morning, but the school was filing in and out of here. These kids are interested in this. Not back at Smithsonian, either. They are interested here. I'd like to

see a national monument. I think everything on the west side, nothing on the east side. Restrict building over there so this can be intact and controlled. Our universities and colleges could come and show; and if necessary, excavate. How do we know anything, if we don't work with it?

This is a beautiful thing. I have got a lot of notes I haven't even checked. I am getting carried away with it. I am not affiliated with the park. I am not a politician. I am not a motorcycleist. My boys all have motorbikes—four of them have had. And I have rode with them, but I wouldn't ride on those fossil beds. That is a beautiful place to me.

And I am just sick to think that nobody wants—they don't want to share this. Have we become so small? Everyone's scared they are going to lose a little bit of land or it will upset something. Everything is trying to be controlled and balanced. Our fisheries, our power company. I hear people screaming and knocking these, but they are a wonderful thing. They are controlled. They are for our benefit. And I sure hate to think that that's just going to sit out there, closed off, preserved and not shared with the world.

Now, Mr. Cook also said that there was a couple of horses' heads or extinct bones——

Mr. COOK. Pardon me?

Mrs. COATES. One that was in Japan.

Mr. COOK. A lion jaw. A type of mountain lion.

Mrs. COATES. Well, what's it doing in Japan?

Mr. COOK. It was bought for the Crown Prince of Japan for a gift.

Mrs. COATES. That should be here. That's ours.

Mr. COOK. There is one other. Mr. White said Dr. Hibbard found several more. There's one other in the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. COATES. Those should be ours. They should be here. They talk about how hot it is down there, but they farm up there. There's many, many people up there. There could be trees put out there. I am sure that our national parks do a beautiful job.

Like I say, look at the East and what they have to offer us. Are we going to sit here and lose that? That should be given. That should be given to everyone in the country. I also have a paper here, 1927. You talk about there's never been any interest. Here's the 1927 paper that tells all about this. This Defenbach wrote a history on it. It's put in our history books. What's the matter with us?

These pipelines, this is a beautiful thing out here on the desert. It's a beautiful thing, but I don't think they should be run up through those fossil beds. I am bitterly opposed to it. I just don't know what to say, other than I am opposed. And I see it in the schoolchildren here, just in Hagerman. What is it all over the country? Scientifically, they say there's no beauty out there. That's beautiful.

I was born and raised here, 50 years, plus. I think we all should stop and take a good, long look. Let's work with our Senator. Let's plan this thing. I am sure the park service, they are not out to get us. They are out to help us. This is something for Idaho. Let's don't just throw it down the drain.

And I know I am not—like I say, I am not in the real estate business. I have no affiliation with anything here, other than an interested person and a mother, and for those school kids. I just hope all of you

think twice before you get a real biased opinion that you don't want it. Think about it a while. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you, Mrs. Coates. Mr. Noel Weir.

#### STATEMENT OF NOEL WEIR, HAGERMAN, IDAHO

Mr. WEIR. I am glad I am up here to say a few things, anyway. First of all, don't be fooled by what they are telling you. There's a lot of things that are over the front of this that you don't see. For one thing, nobody knows about it, or very few people know about it, and so they are going to have to advertise it to get people to come here. It's going to draw—did somebody estimate how many people we are going to have come here to look at this thing if it's ever—one of the doctors? Did somebody say? I heard 30,000 people, let's say. If it isn't good for that many people, it isn't good for putting up there. Wouldn't you say that would be about right?

First of all, we have not enough police enforcement to take care of it. It's going to be an added burden to the taxpayers of this community. There's going to be more people that don't belong here, more drugs, more crime, more dogs. We are going to lose some personal freedoms here that I don't think people are really looking at.

Mr. Cook and Mr. Padgett, they used to walk around it and stuff like that. Well, that was a long time ago. And now they have got a road over there and people can get into it. And there's a lot of fishing over there, hunting. I live there. I watch people go past there constantly. I live at the rear entrance of the thing. And it's used alot. There's going to be a lot of people cut out of that area that can never use it again.

And another thing is: Do you all realize how much of this beautiful ground the State of Idaho is losing to our Federal Government? And one group is going to operate that whole thing, from what I understand about it, from what I hear. We are going to have a group of doctors up there that are going to tell us, you know, that are going to run the paleontology diggings and things. And they are going to say, "You guys can go on this trail and look here and look there and drive back out and look at whatever it is we have to show you and want to show you."

Well, that's good, but I don't think they ought to drive 30 miles to have it done. For one thing, we are in a crisis in this country. We have a problem with fuel. A lot of people know that. Mr. Bowler's driving around in an electric car. How can these people say that 30 miles is a good thing to drive, all these cars? They are going to have a ferry across here. Well, that might work too. It's awful elaborate things to bring a lot of people here. There can be a lot of people that make a lot of money on this thing, but I don't think a lot of you people are really realizing that they are putting a lot of things over this.

You know, I really hope everybody thinks it over once or twice, because I am on the opposite side of Mrs. Coates here. I think it's a beautiful thing and I think we ought to preserve it, but I don't think one group of people should do it. I don't know, I just hope you all think it over and put it in writing.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you, Mr. Weir. The next witness is Mr. Bob Erkins.

## STATEMENT OF BOB ERKINS, BLISS, IDAHO

Mr. ERKINS. My name is Bob Erkins. I live north of Bliss. I operate a geothermal experimental program on my own there, and I was a former trout farmer. Senators, ladies and gentlemen, this plan for a national monument is basically the desire of a number of people that have been talked, over the years, into making it a State park or preserve it in some way. It is an outgrowth of an idea originally started in a group called the Magic Valley Recreation Council, of which the late Smokey Pugmire of this town was the president.

During Smokey Pugmire's term of office, we decided to try and preserve the springs in the area as much as we could. Smokey was instrumental, along with the Magic Valley Recreation Council, in setting aside an area that was owned by Idaho Power Co. at Nigara Springs, where the Niagara Power Fish Hatchery is now. That was set aside and developed as a State park.

Later, while I was president of the association, we were able to buy the land surrounding Malad Gorge and develop Malad Gorge State Park, which is in the process of being developed now. There was lots of criticism at that time, that if we did that it wouldn't be open to the public or the public would be using it too much and we wouldn't be able to go in as private individuals, who had gone there before and fished; and the same conversation I have heard pretty much today while I have been here.

The individual person who wants to, for one reason or another, and many times very rightly so, set aside their own personal desires over and above the group as a whole—and I think this works fine in many places. In other places, certain things should be set aside for the people as a whole. Today, we do have a park at Nigara Springs. Today, we are developing a park at Malad Gorge.

I ask you, though, to think of what we, as trout farmers and others, have done over the years to many of your other springs. You, at one time, had a beautiful view across the river, except for the very nice ranch that was there at the base of the springs up here at Thousand Springs. You had a very beautiful view. Now you have a couple of trailers sitting up there. And if you love trailers, I think it's great. I don't like seeing them sit there.

You have a fish processing plant up there that sits there and is a sore thumb. It's a bright blue, a brilliant star sitting among the springs. The power company that was prior to Idaho Power, of course, built a powerplant—which we needed the power—and that took away a great deal more of the springs. You eventually and steadily have lost, if you go back up to Clear Lakes—what was, at one time, a very beautiful area, is now nothing but fish hatcheries. We need the fish, but we sacrificed quite a bit when we built that.

Ladies and gentlemen, if you don't set things aside, the next generation won't have them to set aside. What would have happened if your predecessors had not decided, years ago, to set aside Yellowstone Park? You would have had a hobnob of messed up hotdog stands from one end to the other. And this is the type of thing that happens. There are beautiful places to develop for private industry

and private development, but there are also tremendous places that must be developed where the area can be controlled.

Now, the original plan of the Magic Valley Recreational Council called for a national monument to extend from Box Canyon and the Blue Hole up the river, all the way down roughly to the Wriggley Bridge—or just north of there—taking in, primarily, public lands and buying back, from Idaho Power, in exchange for three power sites on the river, the dam that's on the face of the springs; and then letting that be converted back to the natural environment.

The National Park Service, in their study of this, turned it down; and for one reason, and one reason, only. It meant that they would have to reconstruct—or rehabilitate an area that had been torn apart quite a bit by man. And their recommendation was not to do it, because it was too far gone. So we have lost one of the great spring areas of the world. And I don't think any of us really realize, in all the world, what a tremendous spring system this is.

But part of that park program called for the fossil beds area to be set aside. And this was selected by the National Park Service as being extremely unique. I think, if we go—and we can cuss out about our rock ravines and so forth—but I think, generally, if you go around the country and visit Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho or Crater Lake in Oregon, and Mr. Cook said the crater in Arizona—which, incidentally, it's not a national park crater. It's a privately operated park in which you pay and go down a dirt road. I always found it rather fascinating to go there. I think it's interesting to see that something that large hit the earth and made that big a hole, and they have never been able to dig down to find it.

But the national park, I think, as a whole, even when they have been hard pressed for money, have done a beautiful job in this country of maintaining excellent parks, keeping them in their natural state, or reconverting them back.

I think if you look in Jackson Hole, Teton National Park—and my family have been landowners over there, and we hated to see the land taken from the farmers and from our friends, to be put into a national monument. But if you go back there, it is just marvelous. It looks, I am sure, to a great extent, like it did originally when the mountain men came through.

So this is a unique spot up here. The trail bikers aren't really going to miss that. I thought they were all on my property, where I found large ruts run through; but evidently, they do have other places than my backyard. But they are not going to miss that piece of land. There's enough desert land for them to tear up. And the public that goes in there now, the few that have used it for years, sure, they are going to find other people there.

But I know the National Park Service will do a good job in laying it out. It may take 30 miles to drive, but if we can run trail bikes and use gasoline for that, certainly we can—and maybe that will encourage Aldrich Bowler to develop electric cars for all of us. Maybe we can plug into the Idaho Power Co. lines and then find ourselves in need for a fossil fuel plant, instead of the hydroelectric plant.

But we can't turn the book back, because people don't turn back. And unless you protect this, you will find additional pipelines going through it. You will find additional other uses. Who knows, you may

find that the bones are useful in grinding up to make bridges or something else, and you will have an entirely new industry there.

But I don't think that's what we want, so I would strongly urge that we take the size of the area that's been set aside, as a practical size. It's not taking a lot of private land, other than hillsides which are Government land. We are not losing anything in tax dollars. We are not getting any taxes from the State of Idaho for the land, anyway. And maybe we can talk the Federal Government into underwriting the cost of our school system a little, since they have some Federal land there on which they should be paying taxes, which they have taken from the State.

And we certainly can improve the economy of this area. I know the little town of Bliss can use a few more people buying gasoline and buying meals. And I am sure Hagerman is the same. And if it inconveniences a few people who came here to retire, who have grown up here, I think it's too bad. But I have got a whole hunk of land out there 10 miles north of Bliss, and there's no one around me for 10 miles, and I will be glad to share that with you if you want to come out there and it gets too crowded down here. Thank you.

Senator McCURE. The next witnesses is Cleave Lloyd.

#### STATEMENT OF CLEAVE LLOYD, HAGERMAN, IDAHO

Mr. LLOYD. Senator, ladies and gentlemen, there seem to be mixed emotions here. To me, I get mostly mixed when I get hit it the pocket-book. Most of this sort of thing, I always find somebody has to pay. As far as being set aside, it looks to me like it already is public property. And I find anything that belongs to BLM, it's pretty well set aside anyway. You try to get hold of it, and you got something else to do. But that's fine. It can stay this way forever.

Now, the maps I have seen included land, and it would take—that means this land would be condemned. It will be appraised at a value, but such as an Indian appraisal would be. It depends on who it is, whether you are buying or selling. In my particular case, I have no interest in this type of thing. I respect people that do.

What interests that I have had in the past: I have lived here in the valley for 25 years now. I took a trip over this site to see the great prehistoric fossil bed. And you can kind of mark me down as one that it resulted in disappointment. I saw nothing there, except a beautiful view. I will say it is beautiful, especially if you are looking across to the east at all the farms. This is one of the most beautiful observation points around the country to me.

We sat there for part of the afternoon, ate our lunch, a few chickens, stuff like this, left the bones laying there. I suppose, as soon as we left, I am sure some predator was there to gladly scoop them up. But I never saw anything there, except the bones we left. So I fail to see anything on the surface that would interest the public, unless it was advertised throughout the Nation.

And when we do, I am sure we will get a bunch of tramps and hippies, dope addicts, that will rush in here to see what we have got out here in this land-of-the-free. The taxpayer, if it's approached on this end, will undoubtedly, from what the land map—I see marked out—we cover quite a lot of that area. It would certainly take that much off of the tax structure.

But what there is to see there, in a sense, to me, would be like it's obvious that it's there. I might even ask for a raise of hands here that's been to the Smithsonian Institute. I see about five. How many of us have been over to the fossil beds? Well, there's quite a few more. How many that has been over to the fossil beds and how many that's been in the Smithsonian Institute? Can you give me any comparison? Did you see anything over there that you saw in the Smithsonian? I have been in both places. I never saw any dinosaurs, camels or anything over there on the sidehill, except a few chicken bones that I left.

The riffraff, that I am sure—this is all well and good, that this has to be set aside. But who is it going to benefit? Is it going to do us any good as a taxpayer? We have gone through many ages, and I have determined that this age we are living in is the rip-off age. And I will include the Federal Government in there. Somebody's looking for a way to make a fast buck anywhere they can. And whatever we are doing, we are doing with our own money, the taxpayers' money.

And likewise, for recreation, most of the taxpayers get enough recreation at home that they don't have any extra to go chasing around with. If they do, why, they don't throw it around very liberally. But to me, it's like preserving over in the Holy Land where the Savior walked on the water. That could be preserved. And I am sure, like this over here, it would be hard to find just where that was. You wouldn't be able to tell, on the surface, just where he walked. But history records that it happened.

We have got our parks on the highway, which is a little different proposition; but it fits the same pattern. You get a stream up toward us, going back and forth, and we have these rest stops, our various little parks. And the way that our general run of people is nowadays—I don't know whether this comes from education or what makes them behave like they do—but I have stopped, a time or two, at these parks, a rest stop, and I wouldn't do it any more unless I had a crowd and bodyguards with me.

And I went into one of these stops, and the sight that was there, I never had stomach enough to use it. I had to go out in the wilderness. And I am sure, if any environmentalist would have been there, why, they would have probably prosecuted me for that.

But I think this is what we are going to see if we get such a thing as this here in the valley. Maybe we might spur on a few businesses—one, two, or three—maybe we can make some. But on the way, perhaps it's going to crowd some of us out. They won't like the looks of our property, or we are in the way; so we have to move over while this type of thing comes in.

The deposit is there, if it's there, is under the ground. It's kind of like the fellow that went to bait his trap. He had a mouse. Well, he looked around and couldn't find anything to bait the trap with, so he got a picture of a piece of cheese. So he put this on the trap, and the next morning he had a picture of a mouse. And I think this is another sight that I could see here. You are going to have to take something over there to look at, after you get there.

I guess I am running out of gas. That's about all I had wrote down here, and I haven't read any of that, so I better not try. But I might add another thing while you are thinking of these. We are only looking for a service. Your Communist countries think the people need a serv-

ice, and they render this very much. Your Communist countries has lots of parks, whether they are national or state, any way you name them. But in the name of socialism, this is how they have got to be controlled. And this is the order—when you get more than half of this, you have socialism. And if we are going to preserve something that is of no interest, except a place to get a drink of whiskey or something else—

We have to look at their newspapers and this type of thing. Our crime in Idaho has increased the last few years something fierce, the same as the whole Nation. So if we get a half-million people, or whatever, that I have heard the estimate, I am sure that isn't going to reduce this crime; no more than it's going to reduce it by the Government administering free dope and heroin to the addicts to reduce the crime there. This is about all I have got to say, and I thank you.

Senator McCURE. Thank you, Mr. Lloyd. The final witness on the list that I have is Royce Abernathy.

#### STATEMENT OF ROYCE ABERNATHY, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. ABERNATHY. Senator McClure, thank you. And the staff and the people, I am Royce Abernathy. I am from Twin Falls, Idaho; and I am a businessman from Twin Falls. And I do have a little testimony I want to submit to your staff. I have received, or reviewed, the proposal plan, and in all sincerity, I must disagree with it. I recommend you follow the proposal of the Idaho Trail Machine Association and leave this area in multiple use. Everything that I have really looked over—I believe Mr. Dick Cook covered it about as thorough as you could—I do question, in all the testimony that's been given here, the one testimony in regard to Dr. Gillette. I questioned, where he's lived here, in Idaho, 3 months, and has not even been on the site or is not even really aware where the site's at; and yet, he makes a testimony requesting that this be put into a national monument. So it doesn't leave a lot of power. His testimony doesn't give me a lot of power that he's really aware of what there is up there.

I am, as being a trail bike rider, I have ridden this area for the past 10 years up here. And I think a lot of people are misunderstood to some extent, that that actual deposit of fossils—we don't ride that with trail bikes. It's a very poor place to ride. The terrain isn't advantageous. We generally ride down low along the riverbed. Where the actual fossil beds are, the only time anybody that I know goes up there, they are looking for the fossil beds.

And some individuals have been there and they say, "Where's the fossil beds?" "You are standing on them." "Well, I want to see a dinosaur." "Well, there isn't any. Everything's underground." There is probably a very excellent deposit in there, which I feel could be set aside for future excavation. But I sure disagree with eliminating your farming in that area, your cattle grazing and your trail machine riding, even though—and the reason I keep referring back to trail machine riding, that's my thing, so to speak.

But again, when you really look at the overall picture, southern Idaho in the Hagerman area, surrounding Hagerman area, this is working man's country. When they are farming, that's their source of income, their source of living. The local merchants, I know, would

need all the help they can get; but I am afraid I am going to have to disagree with the national monument on the proposed Hagerman fossil beds. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much. Are there any other persons present who desire to make any statements?

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE. I would like to know what the estimated cost of this monument would be.

Senator McCLURE. I think it's a little bit difficult to answer the question. The question was whether anybody has an estimate of the cost. No development plan, as yet, has been drawn.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE. How big of an area is it supposed to take in?

Senator McCLURE. The original proposal would have taken in about eight sections of land, running about 4 miles up and down the stream.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE. And of what value would that be to anybody? There's about possibly an acre that would cover all the fossil beds over there. I am very familiar with it. I have run cattle out in that area for 50 years or better, and I am very familiar with it. And I can't understand why there would need to be so much land taken in. The land is more valuable for farming than it is for something to be laying idle, in my estimation. And I can't see it, because—

Senator McCLURE. Would you give your name for the record, please?

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE. My name is Leroy Jolly. And I just can't see where it would be of any value to the average person. There's people here that knows about the fossil beds and they say how beautiful it is out there. If there's anything beautiful about sand and gravel and a few scattered sagebrush, it's a beautiful place. But that's about what it amounts to.

Senator McCLURE. If there is someone else here who would like to give testimony, would you stand and give your name and whatever statement you have.

#### STATEMENT OF FERN POTHIER, HAGERMAN, IDAHO

Ms. POTHIER. My name is Fern Pothier. I am just new in the valley and I want to make remarks about two things that were said. One was the hippies and all that would be coming in if we advertised all this. I think, in order to respect a part of nature, you have to recognize it as something unique. And I think any of us are anxious to do this. And even the hippies that we talk about are really nature lovers. And there are so many people just like us, me, that go out to places and they litter places. But that isn't just hippies, you know. It's all of us.

So I think that in order to preserve something that we respect, we should give it a little special honor. And probably the pipelines or the trail bike riders, probably there's an area up there which could skirt around this other area, or something. I do believe there must be a solution. And yet, we can do a little protecting of this certain site, which maybe you can't see on the surface, but it is there. The mining, you can't see on the surface, oftentimes, but it is in the ground.

And another thing, somebody remarked that the U.S. Government, how much land is given to it. We are the Government. We are all one big lovely Nation together. And if our Government wants to help us

preserve a little section that's unique, I think we should stand behind our Government.

Senator McCLURE. Anyone else?

Ms. COATES. My name is Faye Coates. I would like to ask anyone what value this land is over there that's under proposal for the park, how valuable is this for farming. Is it being farmed? And how good is it for cattle grazing? Is this good cattle grazing? Can somebody answer that for me?

Senator McCLURE. Mrs. Coates has asked a question. Is there someone who would like to volunteer an answer?

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE. I didn't get the question.

Senator McCLURE. The question was: "Is any of this land proposed for the monument valuable for farming, is any of it being farmed, is any of it valuable for grazing, what isn't valuable for grazing?" Mr. Cook.

Mr. COOK. It is valuable for grazing. They have been grazing there since the 1880's. I don't know whether all of it is valuable or not. The main thing I see, what this boils down to is we want to preserve fossils. This is the main issue, preserve the fossils. We have two types of fossils here. We have sloths, small—as Dr. White said, we have about 15 different sites of small fossils that one person can pick all these fossils up in an hour, and it takes 5 years for this wind erosion to expose any more fossils.

Ms. COATES. But how do you know what fossils are down there?

Mr. COOK. You don't. But this is the one reason I say collect the fossils there. Move them to a museum where we don't have the influx of people on this land to destroy what fossils are exposed, and leave the fossils unexposed as much as possible, and leave the main horse quarry unexposed.

Ms. POTHIER. With the monument there?

Mr. COOK. No monument there. Put your museum somewhere else.

Ms. POTHIER. Why not have it there?

Mr. COOK. You will destroy fossil beds.

Ms. COATES. You don't destroy by preserving it. It will be destroyed if it isn't set aside.

Senator McCLURE. I don't mean to cut off any discussion at all, but I think, if we get involved in an argument between individuals, our hearing is going to take a slightly different character.

Ms. COATES. I will challenge him to a debate later.

Senator McCLURE. I think the challenge has been heard. Maybe it will be taken care of later. I don't mean to stifle your discussion, but it does help to get these opinions out. I think it does help to an understanding of what problems the opinions represent.

Mr. WEIR. I have one more thing. I think there's one thing we are looking at here. Actually, there's a lot of things. One big thing we are seeing here, we are going to see one, I guarantee. It's an influx of people. Well, this fellow here, right here, has got it right. Mr. Cook, I believe, is his name.

I think what we should do is preserve this. Don't get me wrong. But we have got to leave that ground there. We cannot let these people in here. We have got to take them out on that interstate. We can put more people directly off that interstate at one particular off-ramp quicker,

easier, faster. We have one good point to take the school kids to. We have a very beautiful thing there at that park, and it's already there.

We have to come in 30 miles to this place, you guys. That's not right. We are going to have to go through a lot of ground and a lot of places that's been there forever and have been used by the people. We are putting a very good place that we can use. Let's make use of it. Let's not have one monument here and one there. That's what I was meaning when I said they are getting too much of our land.

I know I am a U.S. citizen. What I am saying is we can't have every place in the monument. We have got to stop it some place. What we have got to say is, "Let's have one monument over here at the gorge and let's just use that area. Let's take everything that we need to put there, have these people go over there and get this. Have people put their display of their works there. Have whatever these people are going to do over there, do the same thing."

We have got to eat, fuel our cars. And the motorcycle people are taking them away, too. We have got to conserve on bikes, too; everything. It's a big decision, you know. We better do it right.

Senator McCURE. Thank you all very much for your patience and your participation. Let me tell you a little bit what I think may occur in the future. As I tried to indicate at the outset, this proposal upon which we are having the hearing is strictly that. It's a proposal. You have to have something around about which you can have discussions.

The Congress recessed in early October. But the committees, the committees of the Congress still function until the end of this year. And the committee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee is functioning today by this hearing. There will have to be further hearings on this proposal. The field hearings are designed to allow local people to participate and comment. It is not designed to have the agency people give their opinions, nor the other people outside of the State of Idaho to give their opinions concerning what may be done with this national resource. There will have to be, as a matter of course, other hearings on this proposal.

The legislation dies at the end of this session of Congress, and it may be necessary to reintroduce the bill in its present form simply to provide the basis upon which we can have additional hearings in Washington. And I wouldn't want anybody to construe the reintroduction of such legislation as a feeling on my part that the legislation is perfect exactly the way it's written, or that your views have not been either heard nor heeded. It's simply a matter of the necessary legislative process to determine whether or not something should be done; and if so, what ought to be done.

But there will be further hearings on this proposal, further definition. And, I suspect, opportunity for you to comment further on any revisions in the proposal that may be made. Certainly, until all of this hearing procedure has been completed, it's impossible for me to indicate what the outcome will be. I didn't come here with a closed mind. I will not close it now, until we have had the opportunity of other people to be heard who desire to be heard on this issue.

I do appreciate very much your participation, and I suspect that I will be hearing from a number of you between now and the time the

thing is finally resolved in whatever form it may be resolved. It will be my intention to go out this afternoon to look at the quarry site. I have been there before, but I think it does help to go back and see whether it looks exactly the same or whether there is a change—and I have heard both opinions here today. I will make my own after I have been out there again.

There will be the opportunity for each of you to submit further testimony, or for other people, if they desire, to submit testimony for 20 days following this hearing. So if you have further comments, please feel free to give them.

We in the legal profession—as you may know, I practiced law down in Payette for a number of years—had what we called a “staircase rejoinder.” It was the perfect argument that you thought of as you were walking down the stairs after the trial was all over. You may have some staircase rejoinder to some of the statements you heard here today. Feel free to send that in. It will be made a part of the record, as well; because we do want your opinions and we hope that we can find some answer that will be at least partially satisfactory to the majority of the people. Thank you, again, very much. The committee will adjourn.

[Whereupon, at 2:55 p.m., the hearing adjourned.]



## HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS AND CITY OF ROCKS NATIONAL MONUMENTS

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1976

U.S. SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION,  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
*Burley, Idaho.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in the Burley Court House, Burley, Idaho, Hon. Frank Church presiding.

Present: Senators Church and McClure.

Also present: Laura L. Beaty, professional staff member; and Kit Caples, legislative assistant to Senator McClure.

### OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK CHURCH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator CHURCH. The hearing will come to order. We are following a new rule this morning. Those that arrived last get the best seats. And we will just keep adding them forward, because that's the only direction we can go. But we have a list of witnesses, first of all, let me say, that had previously indicated to the committee they wanted to testify. We will go through that list, first. And then others have added their names, who have arrived this morning and want to testify; and so we will move to those afterwards and just stay here until everyone who wants to be heard has a chance to testify.

But you understand we do have a problem with a turn-out like this. And, therefore, we would urge you to make your point as briefly, succinctly as possible, so that everyone will have a chance to be heard who wishes to be heard. This is the time and place which has been duly noticed for an open hearing before the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate on the proposal to establish the City of Rocks National Monument.

Senator McClure and I welcome you here this morning and look forward to receiving your testimony. You should be advised that today's hearing record will be kept open for 14 days to provide interested persons, who are either unable to be here today or prefer to present a written statement, rather than an oral statement, with such an opportunity. I might say we have already received one or two written statements this morning, and we welcome written testimony, as well as oral testimony.

Furthermore, presentation of today's testimony may prompt additional statements from some of you. If that is the case, I encourage you to provide any remarks you may have for the record. That is

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the reason the record is held open for an additional 14 days. They will benefit not only Senator McClure and me, but other members of the committee, as well.

Establishing the City of Rocks as a national monument to insure protection for an area that has already received national recognition is, of course, the purpose of this hearing. I might say I have no position with respect to this, except as interest in the area and in the possibility of preserving it. Senator McClure and I have worked over a period of years, waiting for park studies to be completed, working on a bill that we thought might accommodate the needs and interests of the area.

But we do not confine your testimony to that bill. We are not wedded—and I am sure that I can say that for Senator McClure—to the particular provisions. It is a vehicle, representing a proposal, that gives us an opportunity for full airing of this question. As far as I am concerned, the most important consideration is what the people of this area in Idaho, in this particular locality, want to do. That is why we are here, for the purpose of taking your testimony.

Over 10 years ago, the City of Rocks was designated as a national historic landmark because of its strategic location during our Nation's westward migration in the 1860's. The California Trail, the southern offshoot of the Oregon Trail, and the first practicable overland route to California, passed directly through the City of Rocks. Still clearly visible today are the inscriptions carved into the soft granite columns by those early pioneers.

Only 2 years ago, the City of Rocks was also selected as a natural landmark, thus becoming one of the few areas in the country to receive additional recognition for its national significance.

I need not describe the unusual geological features of this area. You are surely more aware of them than I am, of the beauty and uniqueness of the area. The question we must address today is whether this site is worthy of special protection. If so, do we want to preserve it as a national monument?

Although specific legislation was introduced in the last Congress, as I have already mentioned, don't feel constrained to limit your testimony today to the language of that bill. We want to hear your views and any other recommendations you may have to make, or any objections you want to register on all the larger issues that are raised by any proposal to designate the City of Rocks as a national monument.

I will at this point insert a copy of the text of S. 1214 in the record. [The text of S. 1214 follows:]

[S. 1214, 94th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To authorize the establishment of the City of Rocks National Monument in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) in order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations an area containing outstanding geological formations and unique historical values, including the passage of thousands of emigrating Americans pursuing expectations of new lives in the West, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein for the establishment of the City of Rocks National Monument.

(b) The City of Rocks National Monument shall comprise the lands generally depicted on the map entitled "-----", Number "-----," and dated

-----, which shall be kept on file and available for public inspections in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the assistant to the regional director of the Pacific Northwest region, National Park Service, Boise, Idaho: *Provided, however*, That such area shall not exceed thirty-two thousand acres. Within the boundaries of the national monument, said map shall also outline the boundaries of a core area which shall not exceed three thousand acres.

(c) The Secretary shall establish the monument by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such times as he determines that sufficient property to constitute an administrable unit has been acquired.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or bequest such lands, or interests therein, including scenic easements, which he determines are needed for the purposes of this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the monument may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(c) Any land or interest in land owned by the State of Idaho or any of its political subdivisions may be acquired by exchange.

(d) In exercising this authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property, or interest therein, located within the monument; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, he may convey in exchange therefor any federally owned property within the State of Idaho which he classifies as suitable for exchange and which is under his administrative jurisdiction. The values of the properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, they shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 3. The grazing use of public land outside the core area but included within the boundaries of the City of Rocks National Monument shall, upon enactment of this Act, be deemed to be a use compatible with the purposes of such monument and the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. Pending establishment of the monument and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer property acquired pursuant to this Act in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467), as amended.

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Senator CHURCH. Now, first of all, I want to recognize my colleague, Senator McClure, for any preliminary remarks he'd like to make before we move to the witnesses.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you, Frank.

Senator CHURCH. Before you do that, Jim, I wonder if I could put in a special request for two glasses of water.

Senator McCLURE. An urgent one.

Senator CHURCH. Thanks, Randy.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. McCLURE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator McCLURE. The only comment I would have is that we have met in this room before for some rather informal discussions about what ought to be done. And we have settled a lot of dues at that time about what had been said about the proposal. And I recognize, in the couple years that have passed since that time, some things have changed. Other rumors have started. Perhaps, attitudes have changed. And that's the purpose of this hearing, is to update our information.

I want to add to what Senator Church has said, about the fact that this proposal is not set in concrete. We are here to listen to what you want. I suspect you will find that there's some difference of opinion among people in this room. That's, of course, the give and take of the legislative process in a free country, is to have people step forward to their government and tell them what it is they have on their mind. And I hope that you will feel free to do that, without getting involved in too many verbal slugfests here today.

But we do want to hear what you have in mind. We will try to respond as best we can to that. Certainly, our mind is open as to what it is you want, what will best serve your interests in trying to devise some kind of a program that may meet approval. If we find that none does, that's what will happen. But we want to hear from you. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Jim, if this meeting results in no difference of opinion, it will be the first time in the history of Idaho. First of all, I have a letter from the Governor, which I would like to read into the record; which gets us off to a good start, because he has some changes that he thinks ought to be made in this proposal. And because I know of your interest in the Governor's views, I think I should read it, rather than just incorporate it by reference.

The letter reads:

DEAR SENATORS CHURCH AND McCLURE: The City of Rocks has been a source of wonderment since the pioneer travelers first sought refuge there. The area played a major role as a focal point for pioneers using the California Trail, the Hudspeth cutoff and the Salt Lake connection. And, of course, the rock formations have received national recognition because of their geological uniqueness. Geologists have indicated some of these exposed domes are well over 2 billion years old. Through the work of citizens and historians, national recognition was accorded City of Rocks in August 1974, when it was accepted as a national historic landmark and subsequently placed in the register of historic landmarks.

Recreationally, City of Rocks offers diverse opportunity, including hiking, sight-seeing, rock climbing, rock hounding, camping and hunting. In particular, mule deer hunting is important to area residents.

Sentiment expressed to me indicates people are generally in favor of protecting the core area of the City of Rocks, but are not in favor of a monument encompassing large acreages. It is my belief the wishes of area residents can be accommodated and the area adequately preserved by establishing a core area (some 3000 acres) plus a buffer zone (varying in width up to a mile). The buffer zone would protect the integrity of the core area, while providing for a degree of multiple use. This would provide for a National Monument approaching 6,000 acres.

In addition, special care should be exerted to protect the remaining significant traces of the wagon trail system. I recommend narrow corridors, not broad expanses, for this purpose.

At this point, I have not received any information that justifies the creation of a National Monument encompassing up to 32,000 acres. While I am aware of the larger proposal, I am strongly committed to maintaining hunting outside of the core and buffer zones.

Martel Morache of the Idaho Fish and Game Department will be present at your hearing and, if requested, will point to specific hunting opportunities.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,

CECIL D. ANDRUS,  
*Governor of Idaho.*

Mark, where are you?

Mr. MORACHE. Right here.

Senator CHURCH. Mark, you are second on the list, so why don't we just move ahead and ask Mr. William H. Hagdorn, who is chief of the

planning bureau for the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, who will be testifying for Governor Andrus, if he will step forward as our first witness. Then we will turn to you, Mark.

Mr. HAGDORN. Senator, since I am appearing on behalf of the Governor, and you have read his letter into the record, I have no further comments at this time.

Senator CHURCH. The Governor wants to rest his case on the letter?

Mr. HAGDORN. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. All right. Will you convey to him that he has another 14 days, if he wants to add a footnote?

Mr. HAGDORN. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. All right, Mark, you'd like to come forward to our witness stand this morning.

#### STATEMENT OF MARTEL MORACHE, IDAHO REPRESENTATIVE, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Mr. MORACHE. If it pleases the committee, I have got four or five slides that will provide insight. First of all, I will make supplemental comments to the Governor's proposal, and then elucidate with the slides. I think this will give the committee members good insight. This will be supplementary information on the big game in the Albion management unit involving the City of Rocks national monument proposal.

Senator CHURCH. If you'd just speak a little louder.

Mr. MORACHE. It will be here for the record. You can read it.

The 32,000 acre proposed City of Rocks national monument would be approximately 9 miles long and average close to 4 miles wide. That is 50 square miles of land. The Albion game management unit 55, which includes the proposed national monument, the Cottrel Range, Jim Sage, and Middle Mountain amounts to approximately 600 square miles of big game range. There is considered to be some 50 square miles of deer winter range in the entire unit.

The current hunting picture looks like this: Based on 1975 hunter report cards returned to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, unit 55 ranked third in the Magic Valley region of 13 units in this region in the number of deer harvested. It was second only in deer harvest to unit 54, which is to the immediate west of the Albion unit, in the six game management units south of the Snake River in this region. Unit 55 produced 27 percent of the harvest in the six units of the Snake River, and 16 percent of the total mule deer harvest in the entire region.

Approximately 14 percent of the 1975 projected unit 55 deer harvest was reported taken in the 32,000 acre proposed national monument.

Senator McCLURE. Would you repeat that figure, please?

Mr. MORACHE. Approximately 14 percent of the projected deer harvest in unit 55 was reported taken in the 32,000 acre proposed national monument. The 1976 data, which has not yet been completely summarized at this time, the preliminary results show 21 percent of the harvest came from within the proposed national monument.

Now, relating this to the importance to area residents: Area residents rely heavily on unit 55 for their deer hunting opportunity. During the

past four hunting seasons, the past 4 years, an average of 1,575 deer permits have been available in the unit. On the average, the number of applicants have oversubscribed the permits by 736 applications. In other words, the demand to hunt this unit exceeds the available permits by some 46 percent.

In 1976, the unit had 1,500 permit hunters. Based on a recently completed special telephone survey of 15 percent of all permittees, 51 percent were successful in harvesting a deer. Combining successful and unsuccessful hunters, each hunter dedicated 3.1 days of hunting effort, totaling 4,650 man-days hunted. Just under 1,000 man-days—977 to be exact—were expended within the proposed national monument.

The statewide overlook: Last year, there were seven controlled deer hunts in Idaho, with 6,000 deer hunting permits available. The number of applications totaled 13,777. Demand exceeds available permits again by this same like percentage, 46 percent; the same as the oversubscription in the Albion unit.

Therefore, if 50 square miles of unit 55 within the proposed national monument were closed to deer hunting, area hunters would lose a significant amount of deer hunting opportunity, bearing in mind that five of the seven controlled deer hunts in the State are in a contiguous block from Twin Falls County to Oneida County south of the Snake River. As indicated, they are already oversubscribed by 46 percent. This means the displaced hunters in unit 55 may have to travel considerable distances to hunt deer. The loss of deer hunting opportunity here could only aggravate the statewide problem of deer hunter congestion, complicated by steadily shrinking deer habitat and deer numbers and competition from increased hunter participation.

Recommendations: It is obvious the area in question has a unique central core and it should be protected and managed for future Americans. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game feels a core area of some 3,000 acres, with a 3,000-acre buffer zone around the core area providing for limited multiple use, would be an equitable approach to a balanced utilization of the area resources for everyone concerned.

Senator CHURCH. What do you include in limited multiple use in the buffer zone?

Mr. MORACHE. We would like to see, if possible, a consideration for deer hunting in the buffer zone. And that would be a zone that could range, depending on the configuration of the land, Senator, anywhere from a tenth of a mile upward to a mile.

Senator CHURCH. The buffer zone would be inside the monument?

Mr. MORACHE. Yes, sir.

Senator CHURCH. Inside the exterior boundaries of the monument?

Mr. MORACHE. It would be the exterior boundaries of the monument. Present information indicates deer will move as much as 1 mile when being hunted, so any formal boundary that would be established could conceivably have a boundary upwards of 1 mile out, because of the inclination of the deer. Once they become identified with the area, they will move as much as a mile when they are being hunted. So any boundary that's created would have, essentially, a buffer of its own of a mile. That terminates the supplemental data. I'd like to make this available to your committee, if I may and if I could.

Senator CHURCH. The supplementary data will be included in the record.

Mr. MORACHE. It would only take but a few minutes to let you see what we are speaking of.

Senator CHURCH. Fine.

Mr. MORACHE. Normally, deer don't use all of an area. But in this case, where your valley floor country is up around 5,800, they are inclined to do that. Looking at the Cottrell Range: From an area just south of Deelo, you drop on down here and you pick up the same country which will, in turn, you will look right back into the area of concern. But I wanted to show you the north-south configuration of these mountain ranges that are down here, which have a valley floor, a mountain and a valley floor, and a mountain and that sort of configuration in the Albion unit.

As you drop on down, you begin to pick up the high country, the mountain country in the background here, ranging upward to 10,000 feet. This is pretty first-class deer range. Now, if you get on down on the south corner of the Jim Sage country, you then can look back into the area of concern. Almo is sitting right here. This is Castle Rocks. Castle Rock, itself, is right here. The City of Rocks is back around in a horseshoe right back in here. Stein's Pass is back up here. Stein's Creek is coming out here. Grand Creek is coming out here. This is Grand Peak up here.

The road coming in from the Oakley country would be right back up in here, coming back in. The road system goes around the back side, up around the back side of Grand Peak and into the Almo country. The proposed national monument would pick up the area including Grand Peak, coming around the back side, clear around the back side here.

And this is all prime deer country up here; including the rocks, themselves, to some degree. But we are concerned with losing the hunting opportunity in the area of this large country you can see in the background right up here, and also the area down here. This is Smokey Mountain here. And off to the left, which I will show you a little bit later—I don't have a slide of it—they call it the Cedar Hills.

The important thing is here, generally speaking. Any area down in this high country, bearing in mind, now, the valley floors are around 5,800 feet high—this point, I think, is around 7,400—Grand Peak is 8,800—first you have got water and moisture, and is usually a fawning and deer rearing area throughout these mountainous areas. The road goes around this corridor and into the City of Rocks.

This is looking just a little bit to the left, where you can see, again, Almo sitting here. The road goes around this corridor and into the City of Rocks.

This is looking just a little bit to the left, where you can see, again, Almo sitting here. The road goes around and up. The rocks are sitting in a horseshoe area back up here. The core area boundary would come right at the top of this ridge, around the back side and around to give protection to the City of Rocks. Again, here is Castle Rock and Castle Rocks, setting over here.

Now you are coming in from the Oakley side now, looking back down. The City of Rocks would be off to your left, looking over the divide.

Now you are getting a cross section. This was the ridge which prohibited you from seeing the City of Rocks. You can see the horse-

shoe effect of the City of Rocks, looking right down into the heart of it here. Private land is associated with it in the center of the horseshoe. There is deer in the heartland of this particular area. Again, the core area boundary would come right down the top, giving what we think is, essentially, adequate protection to this resource.

In the middle of the rocks, you look straight down from the private land, you are looking at the valley floor, which is approximately some 5,800 feet high elevationwise. This is Jim Sage back on the other side. That's Black Pine Mountain in the back.

Looking on down, this is Bath Rock, for those who are familiar with the area. Register Rock is over here. Now, looking from the center of the area to the north, here is Grand Peak.

Now, this is the critical area, from the standpoint of deer resources, this high country behind the City of Rocks. This is why we would not like to see the proposed boundary go up and include this area in the background. This between City of Rocks and Grand Peak is Grand Creek draining back around the back side. Somewhere along there is where we could make some adjustment on a buffer zone that would give adequate protection to the resource you wish to protect.

Getting back up on the divide line again, the hydrological divide, the right is the City of Rocks country, Cassia Creek drainage. Off to the left is the Goose Creek drainage. Here you can see Grand Peak, again. And the Grand Creek separates the City of Rocks proper in the area in the background.

With the diversity of the green plants up there—the juniper, the pinion, the mahogany, the sagebrush plants, the aspen—this is typical high quality deer range. It's exactly what it takes to make it.

Now, we are up at the top, around from the City of Rocks, which is down in a hole underneath this. You are seeing the back side of the core area boundary. As you come down and around like this, this is Grand Creek beginning to bend down around the corner and go back out into the valley floor. This is the high quality big game range we are talking about. Here is Smokey Mountain, again, out in the valley floor to the south.

Now, this is looking across the head of the swell that goes up to Grand Peak, typifying, again, the high quality deer range that this is; and the area that we feel does not need to be included in the existing 32,000-acre proposal.

We feel—the last comment—that the core area, without question, has great merit from the standpoint of its need to be protected. But we do not feel that we need to have 32,000 acres in order to give this area the necessary protection it needs, because we would be compromising a very valuable deer hunting resource. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you, Mark. You mentioned unit 55 is composed of 600,000 acres?

Mr. MORACHE. Of deer range.

Senator CHURCH. Of deer range?

Mr. MORACHE. That's the deer range in the unit. I would also submit this to you, if I may. Here's the controlled hunt, with the controlled hunt indicating unit 55, which sets right in the heart of that.

Senator CHURCH. We will incorporate the map as part of the committee hearing file. What we are talking about, under the 32,000-acre proposal, is an area that would be about 5 percent in acreage? It would

be about 5 percent of the total deer range, acreage in unit 55, is that correct?

Mr. MORACHE. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. But it accounted for 14 percent of the actual harvest in 1975, and an estimated 21 percent of the actual harvest this season?

Mr. MORACHE. That's the area encompassed by the 32,000 acres, yes.

Senator CHURCH. Which leads you to believe it's especially valuable deer country?

Mr. MORACHE. [Indicates.]

Senator CHURCH. In the buffer zone that you have proposed, and which the Governor has endorsed, is there any other use, besides deer hunting, that you would include in limited multiple use, the term you employed?

Mr. MORACHE. I think that's up to the managing agency to determine that, if they wanted to permit limited grazing, whatever they choose to do. This would be, I would say, the decision of the managing agency. We felt that we could conceivably hunt the deer in a buffer zone and not compromise the intent of protecting the core area. That's why we want to include it as a limited multiple use area.

Senator CHURCH. Senator McClure, do you have any questions?

Senator McCLURE. Just this: Do you know of any unit in the National Park System which permits hunting within the boundaries of the National Park System?

Mr. MORACHE. The only one I am acquainted with—I think there are probably park representatives here that could elaborate better than I can—is the Teton National Park in Wyoming. There is limited hunting within the park boundaries.

Senator McCLURE. Do your figures include any kind of a breakdown or estimate of the deer hunting or deer harvest within the core area, plus the buffer zone that you have indicated?

Mr. MORACHE. That only includes the total area of the 32,000 acres. We feel that we would not be giving away substantial hunting by not hunting the core area.

Senator McCLURE. I don't mean to belabor the figures at all. I think I understand what your point is. As I understand, it's 5 percent of the deer range, 8 percent of the total acreage, total area of game range within unit 55 in the 32,000 acres. And the core area would be, again, about 20 percent of that figure. So it would be—the core area would be—if the 32,000 is 8 percent—the core area would be one-fifth of that?

Mr. MORACHE. [Indicates.]

Senator McCLURE. And the unit produced 27 percent of the harvest in the entire 6 years?

Mr. MORACHE. Across the southern half south of the Snake River, within the region. It's called region 4. That's the blue unit you are looking at.

Senator McCLURE. Would you see any objection, from the game management standpoint, to the continuation of grazing within the area?

Mr. MORACHE. You say "the area." You are talking about the core area?

Senator McCLURE. Whichever it would be. Let's say the core area, first.

Mr. MORACHE. Well, I think that's a question of value that the people have to decide down here. If you want more deer, you probably would make some adjustment in animal use, domesticated animal use. If you are satisfied with the level of population you have now, let it as it is.

Senator McCLURE. In other words, from the game management standpoint, there is a tradeoff; You increase the grazing, you reduce the big game? You decrease the grazing, you might increase the big game herd?

Mr. MORACHE. Senator, any area, the green place carries only so much biomass, whether it's wild animals or domesticated. It's a question of where your values lie. If you are going to increase domesticated livestock, you probably have to adjust your wild animal numbers. If you are going to increase deer, you make adjustments in your domesticated animals.

Senator McCLURE. What recommendation would you make to this committee?

Mr. MORACHE. In regard to what?

Senator McCLURE. In regard to grazing in the area.

Mr. MORACHE. Well, our projected demand for deer hunting indicates it's going to—we'd like to see that population increase, to some degree, down there. I have a game manager, responsible for the area, in this room.

Would you care to give that suggested demand for deer hunting opportunity in the existing future?

#### STATEMENT OF GARY WILL, GAME MANAGER, IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Mr. WILL. Recently, our department out of region 4 produced some long range management plans. And in those plans, we projected that by about 1990 we would like to increase our deer population by approximately 30 percent. We feel that, in order to do this, we need to make adjustments on the ground as far as grazing is concerned. We feel we cannot do it all by season adjustments and by manipulations of the population, itself. So I feel that if we, indeed, want to increase deer population in this particular area, that grazing should be adjusted. I am not saying that it would automatically have to be completely eliminated.

Senator McCLURE. What you are saying is that it should be reduced?

Mr. WILL. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. How much?

Mr. WILL. I don't think that we are in a position at this time to make that determination.

Senator McCLURE. Are we talking about a modest reduction, or on the order of 5 or 10 percent—which some people might not think is modest—but it would be modest compared to 50 percent? Which are you talking about? Or are you able to answer that?

Mr. WILL. It would be difficult at this time to set a figure on that. Right off the top of my head, I would say somewhere in the neighborhood of, perhaps, a 10- to, perhaps, a 25-percent reduction in grazing.

Senator McCLURE. That would be in the entire management unit, not just within the area of the City of Rocks management area?

Mr. WILL. Perhaps.

Senator McCLURE. I have no further questions. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Very well. Our next witnesses are Mr. Mike Feiler and Mr. Keith Amende who are, respectively, the chairman of the board of directors and president of the Cassia County Historical Society.

Mr. AMENDE. I am Keith Amende from Albion. I am serving as the present president of the Cassia County Historical Society, and I didn't prepare any written presentation. I just wanted to appear on behalf of the society and present our views.

As the society, our prime purpose is to maintain the historical artifacts of the county and anything that relates to it. And of course, the City of Rocks is one of the prime areas in the county that we feel should be—which comes under this jurisdiction. We just wanted to be sure that the area is preserved. We felt that making it a national monument would be, if not the best, at least one of the best avenues of approach.

When people go up there, each time we go, why, there's a few more rocks that have been defaced. There's a few more names that have been added. They are not pioneers. They are spray can paint. And we are just interested in maintaining that site over there. We feel that it's something that needs to be done before very long, because each time we go out, as I say, we see signs that something has been defaced, or there's a few more beer cans laying around. That's our main objective.

Of course, we feel there's bound to be other benefits that will come to the area because of making it a national monument. I believe that's all I have. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Mike, why don't you go ahead with your testimony?

#### STATEMENT OF MIKE FEILER, BOARD MEMBER, CASSIA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. FEILER. Thank you, Senators, for this opportunity in making the City of Rocks a national monument.

My name is Mike Feiler, and I have served for the past 6 years as a board member for the Cassia County Historical Society. I have lived in Burley for the past 11 years and am employed as news editor for the South Idaho Press. Our newspaper has continually supported establishment of the monument.

But today, if I am not being too presumptuous, I would like to testify on behalf of the hundreds of supporters for a monument who have either left this area or who have since died.

The editor and publisher of the old Oakley Herald spent most of his life, starting in 1920, pushing for a national monument. Charles Brown's efforts resulted in a big push in 1938, but was later lost as the Congress prepared for war.

Brown wanted three things: Reestablishment of farming lost north of Oakley due to lack of water, better roads to the City of Rocks vicinity, and national monument status for the area. Before his death, Brown realized two of his dreams; but a third is being considered here today.

As part of Brown's push, he published hundreds of names of supporters, along with letters and editorials supporting establishment of the monument.

I would like to speak today on behalf of some of those who wrote to Brown. A complete list of the material I am quoting from is attached with my testimony.

The monument's list of supporters reads like a "Who's Who" in Idaho and includes: Senator William E. Borah, Senator James P. Pope, Representative D. Worth Clark, Gov. Barzilla W. Clark, the mayors of Burley, Albion, Rupert and Twin Falls, along with nearly every chamber of commerce in the area, including those of Ogden and Salt Lake City, and even from as far away as Martinsburg, W. Va.

Others supporting the monument include the editors and/or publishers of the Twin Falls Times, the Twin Falls News, the Idaho Statesman, Pocatello Tribune and Journal, Blackfoot Daily News, Salt Lake Tribune, Ely, Nev. Times; National Printer Journal of Springfield, Ill.; Boise's Idaho Pioneer, Rexburg Standard, Meridian Times, Kuna World, Kimberly Advertiser, North Side News, Emmett Messenger, Hailey Times, Post Falls Advance, Payette Independent Enterprise; Malad, Idaho Enterprise; Bonners Ferry Herald, American Falls Press, the Burley Herald and Burley Bulletin, Minidoka County News; Delta, Utah Chronicle; Lincoln County Journal, Wendell Irrigationist, the Ketchikan, Alaska Sportsman; and this area's first radio station, KTFI, in Twin Falls.

To this list, add other distinguished Idahoans such as Judge T. Bailey Lee, Cassia commissioner, G. O. Paulson, Idaho Board of Education member, Arthur L. Swin; O. P. Duvall, district Kiwanis governor; inspector of mines, Arthur Campbell; State treasurer, Myrtle Enking, State forester, Franklin Girrard, secretary of State, Ira H. Masters, State planning consultant, J. D. Wood, and Cassia State representative, Hyrum S. Lewis.

My list should also include a large share of the businessmen in Magic Valley, as well as most of the churches and church groups. Make room, too, for Idaho's leading college geologists and historians.

But I will stop here with a final note republished by Brown from the Kimberly Advertiser. The editorial read, in part:

We firmly believe that the City of Rocks is worthy of recognition as a National Monument. We firmly believe that this recognition should be given soon. We would hate to see Idaho's historical and scenic wonders go to absolute ruin. Other States have found out too late. Why should Idaho?

Many of us here today, and many before us, agree with that plea. We hope you Senators will help us. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much for your statement, giving us some historical perspective on how long Idahoans have been interested in this area and in its preservation. When you speak of the City of Rocks, of what do you speak? Are you speaking of this bill which would establish a 32,000-acre area, with which I am sure you are familiar; or are you speaking about one-tenth of that, which would be the core area that the Governor thinks ought to be preserved and that representatives of the State fish and game commission have testified for?

Mr. FEILER. My personal opinion, of course, first of all, is that the core area is absolutely essential to protect. But I feel that a 12,000-acre proposal is too bare bones. If my understanding of the map is correct, there are some big game areas that could possibly be excluded, or included for multiple use. But I feel that a buffer zone the size that's being proposed, with little narrow corridors going down to protect some of the specific points of interest, is too small.

I don't want to get involved in figures. I am afraid I will have to leave that to you two Senators, to decide where you want to draw the line. But I do feel that 12,000 is too small. I feel that the area should be larger. And of course, the most important, the core area, for sure, should be protected.

Senator McCLURE. Well, if I might interject here. First of all, I don't want to get involved in figures, either. I am not sure figures are the issue. I don't think there's any magic number. What we are talking about is what is it we are trying to protect, and how do we protect it, and what are the relative values. Let's focus on that, for a moment, rather than figures.

As I understand the Governor's proposal, 3,000 acres are in the core area, and another 3,000 acres are in the buffer zone; a total of 6,000 out of the 32,000. I don't know that I could precisely define where those, the boundaries of that 6,000 acres would be. Perhaps you don't know, either. But you might highlight for us what you believe ought to be protected and how it would be protected.

Mr. FEILER. First of all, what most of us are talking about here is the core area; which is where, probably, the most interesting rock formations are. That area certainly should be included. There's an area where there was a stage station. That area certainly should be included. In the past, going out of the City of Rocks Area, which includes some of the most outstanding wagon ruts that are still in existence in the City of Rocks, and perhaps in the county, are there; as well as some interesting cuts in rocks where wagons were actually let down with chains.

And again, I don't know exactly what the boundary is for this 6,000-acre proposal. But I don't see how it could possibly come down that far, without having little things with 10 feet on either side of the trail, practically. And I feel that these areas should be protected. And at the very least, the boundary should be set in such a way that all the boundaries are on sort of the yonder side of the ridge so that no kind of development can come up on top of the ridge, looking into the area that's going to be protected.

And I don't have any objection—In fact, I would object to the City of Rocks National Monument if all grazing was excluded out of the entire monument area. I feel that grazing is compatible; although, I don't think it should be in the core area, itself. But in the peripheral area of the monument, I certainly think it ought to be protected, at least to the satisfaction of those people that graze there. I think it's compatible. It's an interesting part of the scene, and it's as much a part of the West as the trails that went through there.

Senator CHURCH. I agree with what you have said, and yet I have to be cognizant of the problem we might face in the Congress to preserve grazing in a national monument because of the traditions that apply to national monuments and national parks. So boundaries do become important. We might take this 32,000 acres and decide that's the proper area, so long as we have grazing and multiple use outside the core area. We might pass the bill in that form in the Senate, have it come back to us from the House in an entirely different form that conforms to the normal traditions that apply to the national monuments and national parks—with no grazing and no hunting and so forth—and be faced with the question of how are the two to be reconciled or compromised, and come out with something quite different than what we wanted in the first place.

So we do need to be careful, as we move along to make certain that that doesn't happen to us and that we get, in the end, something that we want, something very close to what we started with, once we get through that legislative morass. I think that I have no further questions. Senator McClure may have some.

Senator McCLURE. How do you feel about the area in the northwest corner of the proposal that would—if I have my directions right—for Castle Rock? Is it essential to extend the boundaries across that valley surrounding Castle Rock?

Mr. FEILER. In my opinion, that's probably part of the area that could be taken out of the really strict monument protection type of a designation. It would be worthwhile to keep that as a buffer zone. And I think the Fish and Game Department apparently indicates they don't want to see any kind of development in there, either. Although, I'd hate to see grazing cut back in that area, which is apparently one of the things they are looking at down the line, because it is a valuable grazing area.

But I think that that area, if any area that we are looking at, could be used for hunting; would probably be one of the safest areas. And, perhaps, that could be one area that could be carved back a little bit from the proposal.

Senator McCLURE. In terms of a buffer zone, the valley pretty largely is in private ownership. If we are going to control its use, we are going to have to acquire private property in fee, or some title interest.

Mr. FEILER. I don't know the exact property lines, but there are some property owners in that area now who have a wish to sell to the Park Service; not so much because they want to make a buck, but because they are very interested in this proposal. At least two of them have been working with us for 6 years on this. And I think, if they wished to sell, that they ought to be given that opportunity.

Senator McCLURE. That's in the Castle Rock area?

Mr. FEILER. Right. And up in that end of the monument proposal.

Senator McCLURE. How do you feel about the impact upon hunting? You have heard the outline made by Marty Morache here this morning from the Fish and Game Department, the amount of hunting, the value of that area as a big game range. Senator Church has made some reference to the difficulty of maintaining the right for grazing inside the boundaries of a monument. And I would say we recognize that difficulty in Congress. But that's nothing as compared to the difficulty of maintaining hunting inside the national monument. So you might address yourself, if you will, to your feeling of the relative merits, the relative values of preservation versus hunting.

Mr. FEILER. I think one of the prime factors has to be safety. I don't think you want hunters inside. For example, we are not talking about the core areas, but in the same type of a basin as you have got all the people. And a proposal, the core area proposal seems to take care of that possibility.

Also, I think you need to take a look at other factors, like the population factor. If the Fish and Game says that this is a good breeding area for deer, perhaps they are right. But on the other hand, I have talked to some sportsmen that feel like the deer hunting in the South Hills has gotten to the point where maybe some sort of a sanctuary is needed. I am not a big game expert. I don't claim to be. I don't want to talk about population and so on. But there is another point of view that I don't think has been expressed this morning.

Mr. AMENDE. I think this is a little different situation here in this than some of our national monuments. This was a place where the pioneers stayed and rested. And they turned their cows, cattle, their animals out to graze. To me, I think this could enter in a little bit. To me, the fact the cattle were grazing there would be like it was from the pioneers' time. It might not be a factor, but to me I think it enters a little bit. It's a little bit different situation than most of your parks.

Senator McCLURE. I wonder if I might address a question to Mr. Marty Morache, or the game management people, on something I should have asked earlier. What, generally, are the hunting dates in this unit?

Mr. MORACHE. The last 15 days in October.

Mr. WILL. And the first week in November.

Senator McCLURE. So you have got about a 3-week season in that unit?

Mr. MORACHE. [Indicates.]

Senator McCLURE. So out of 52 weeks, we are talking about 3 weeks of conflict in terms of hunters, not in terms of the conflict of people and game?

Mr. MORACHE. Senator, the officer here that represents the State understood there's bird hunting involved with the southern part of this area, plus the grouse hunting, and predatory animal hunting.

Senator McCLURE. Let's not get into the coyote question. I was a little hopeful we might have reached an answer to that problem when I saw a coyote coat on sale in Boise at \$1,000. If any of you have an idea of going out and making a buck, we may solve this problem. I don't think I have anything further. Thank you, both.

Senator CHURCH. Before you leave, for the purpose of the record, does the historic society have a position on the bill as it is presently written, which would establish a 32,000-acre national monument? Do you favor that bill, or do you favor an amendment to it?

Mr. FEILER. We haven't made a position specifically on that legislation.

Senator CHURCH. All right. I am going to call Mr. Norman Dayley, County Commissioner, next, because I know he has public duties to attend to.

**STATEMENT OF NORMAN DAYLEY, COUNTY COMMISSIONER,  
CASSIA COUNTY, IDAHO**

Mr. DAYLEY. My name is Norman Dayley. My main concern is for more information. At the present time, due to the extensive amount of Federal land in this portion of Cassia County, the tax base is so limited there is insufficient money to maintain the present roads from local revenue. If more land is removed from the tax base by Federal annexation, where will the funds come from to maintain the roads? And then the question: "Can we afford to decrease our tax base?" Then there is at least one school section in the core area. And the question is: "How will this be handled?"

The other—I will just read these down, and then we can discuss whatever. But since this area is already designated a National Historical and Geographical Landmark and is, as stated in the Senate bill, this proposed bill, "an area containing outstanding geological formations and unique historical values," what will be gained by making this into a national monument?

And the reference I was thinking about, I was looking in the encyclopedia. I don't know how to pronounce the word. It's Y-U-C-C-A, Colo. They have an area down there that has fossil beds, or something; and they have that real restricted. The area that they want to preserve is real restricted. Then the other areas around it are left.

And although section 2 of this bill states,

Grazing on public lands outside the core area shall be decreed compatible, section 4 states, that the Secretary shall administer property acquired pursuant to this act in accordance with the act of August 21, 1916 and another act amending it on August 21, 1935. And the question I have on that is: What do these acts of 1916 and 1935 say about grazing in national parks and adjoining areas?

Then development in the vicinity. After the Federal Government took over the management of the Stanley Basin area, they not only stopped the development, but they have required all homes—now, I was corrected on this after. I was understanding that all homes visible from the road were to be torn down and removed. But I was talking to a fellow who has a home up there, and he says that not all of them, but most of them, are being required to be removed. And what will be the situation in the area of the city of Rocks vicinity?

Then I have a question: "What is the present national debt and how many programs presently approved by the Congress remain unfunded?" And with that in mind, it's my understanding that the Federal Government is already approaching 1 trillion dollar deficit. How many of these programs presently approved by Congress are still

under-funded or unfunded? With many seriously needed programs already approved by Congress that are left unfunded, can we conscientiously and with fiscal responsible reasoning seriously expect to further tax our over-extended budget this way?

Then the Federal Government already owns approximately 60 percent of Idaho. With every acre the Federal Government takes, our tax base decreases. Shouldn't Idaho belong to Idahoans? Couldn't this be handled just as well on a State level; thus not reducing the tax base or increasing the tax load on those who do own property?

How long has this area been designated a historical and geological landmark? I found that out, because during the discussion here, it's been about 10 years that this has been designated as a historical and geological landmark. And aren't these areas under the supervision of the same Department of Interior? And how can changing the name on a piece of paper preserve an area, without the funds and the supervision?

Then ranches. All available ground in this area is in use for grazing. And if it is taken, where will the ranchers go for their grazing? I feel like that this is important to consider the two things. I think my thing is the two things, the tax base and the revenue from the ranchers in the area.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. You have raised a whole series of questions, and I think they are entitled to answers that can best be provided in written form. Don't you think that would be a fair way of doing it?

Mr. DAYLEY. Yes; the reason I brought this up was for the consideration—like I said, so they will be considered in the thing. Personally, myself, I feel like that the city of Rocks is a—I have spent—I was born and raised here, and I have spent a lot of time playing in the city of Rocks when I was growing up. And I feel like it's real important to be preserved. But I feel like that what good is a beautiful place if we can't make a living in the surrounding area. And this is what I was thinking.

Senator CHURCH. Well, you raise another very good question. I think the bill, if it is to be passed, needs to be designed to minimize the impact on the economy. But I worry very much about another question you raise, which has to do with present parks and monuments that are not sufficiently funded and whether this is the time to add further to the number.

Years ago—15 years ago, now—we passed a bill creating the Nez Perce National Historical Park, which was to be a new concept and wouldn't take in a lot of territory. But it would be sited on those historical places that could be interpreted, reaching back to the Indian wars and the days of Chief Joseph. It was a good concept. It would take very little money, compared to a national park, generally. But we are still waiting, 15 years later, to see it.

Meanwhile, you know, the very minimal things have been done. But when we passed the bill, we had every right to expect that within a few years we'd have those sites developed and interpretive facilities built, and so forth. We are still waiting. And the reason is that the money is spread too thin over too many parks and monuments. So I think it's a very good question you raise, one we have got to look at very carefully before we reach a decision.

Mr. DAYLEY. That's what I was thinking about. I felt like that this landmark, being under the supervision of the Interior Department and Secretary of Interior, I think that if we wanted to preserve this, rather—of course, maybe you have to make it a national monument before you get any money. But what I was thinking was that if we go about the process of preserving and not so much all this elaborate formalities to take care of the area—this is what I was thinking of.

Senator CHURCH. You put your finger on it. The landmark designation is just a designation. The national monument does include the management of the land and the protection, active physical protection.

Mr. DAYLEY. They don't protect landmarks? They just protect national parks?

Senator CHURCH. National parks. That's right, that's the distinction. Senator McClure, do you have any questions?

Senator McCCLURE. One remark on that last subject, and then a couple of questions. One thing we should remember is that the registration of a landmark does not carry with it any Federal control over private lands—nor should it, in my judgment. So with the high percentage of private lands in here, the Federal ownership certainly does not extend any control over those private lands. If we are desirous of having Federal control over the lands which are now private in that area, it's going to cost some money, as it should. We cannot take property from people without providing compensation.

The question I have is you have raised a question about the local tax base. And you have related, primarily, to the building of roads. I know that's not the only problem that the county has. But do you know how many taxes are generated from the lands within the core area now? Do you have that figure?

Mr. DAYLEY. I don't have it, but I know that we don't have many. [Subsequent to the hearings, Mr. Dayley supplied the following:]

ALBION, IDAHO, December 26, 1976.

Senators FRANK CHURCH AND JAMES McCCLURE,  
*Twin Falls, Idaho.*

DEAR SENATORS: Enclosed find the report requested by you after my testimony concerning the City of Rocks National Monument proposal.

I respectfully submit two very important considerations to our county.

1. This Assessors estimate is at present land values. Everyone knows land is one commodity that we can never increase, therefore the value will increase, and who can say how much and when. We know by considering only the time factor the tax base in this area is going to increase, time alone will tell the rest of the story—

2. The tax in lieu bill is only a temporary thing, at best 5 years, with no guarantee thereafter. I understand this is one of the unfunded bills.

The people of Cassia County can not afford to consider the proposed plan. I feel we should continue on our present course with the county maintaining the core area with protection and restroom facilities and garbage service with no federal ties.

Sincerely,

NORMAN E. DAYLEY.

Enclosure.

CASSIA COUNTY ASSESSOR,  
*Burley, Idaho, December 17, 1976.*

Mr. NORMAN DAYLEY,  
*Burley, Idaho.*

DEAR MR. DAYLEY: In response to your query regarding the acreage and taxes involved in the proposed City of Rocks National Monument, the following is respectfully submitted.

We cannot be certain of the exactness of the figures pertaining to acreages and values for the reason that we do not have at our disposal an exact map of the boundaries proposed.

The following figures are therefore approximations that we have made to the best of our ability with this information and understanding we presently have.

According to our study there would be 15,005 acres of private land involved in the 32,000 acre proposal. We estimate a total Market Value of \$628,630.00 with an Assessed Value of \$104,982.00 on the 1976 ratio. The taxes are estimated at \$7,845.00 for 1976.

The property within the 32,000 acre proposal is being revalued now and we could expect somewhere in the neighborhood of a 10% gross increase, or an estimate of \$8,600.00 tax revenue within two years if levies remain constant.

We should like to point out that under the present unfunded Payment in Lieu of Tax Bill, if it should be funded we could expect under the 75¢ per acre formula \$11,253.00 if this does not bring us above the maximum per capita allowance provision. If under the alternative method of calculation which is 10¢ per acre plus the payments the county is already receiving it would bring in \$1,500.00 which would indeed constitute a loss in revenue to Cassia County in the approximate amount of \$7,099.50.

I trust this is the information you are seeking.

Respectfully,

CALVIN G. HEINEN, Assessor.

Senator McCLURE. One of the most surprising actions in this last Congress, and one that I have been fighting for for more years than I have been in Congress, was the passage of a bill for payment in lieu of taxes on lands owned by the Federal Government, so that there would be some reimbursement to local units of government if this land is taken from private ownership and placed in Federal ownership. That's minimal, but sometimes the tax income from some of these marginal lands is also minimal. We, perhaps, will attempt to develop that. And I wonder if you might be able to furnish for us the tax revenues to the county from the lands in the core area and in the entire 32,000 acres.

Mr. DAYLEY. I think I can get it. I will check.

Senator McCLURE. That would help us in answering your question, so we are sure we have all the information. Thank you. I have no further questions.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much for your testimony. I understand that our next witness on the list, Mrs. Shirley Povlsen from the Burley Chamber of Commerce, has a statement she wishes to submit for the record. For that purpose, I'd like to recognize her now. Mrs. Shirley Povlsen? She has left, but I guess she left her statement, so it will be included in the record at this point.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Povlsen follows:]

STATEMENT OF SHIRLEY POVLSSEN, PRESIDENT, BURLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
BURLEY, IDAHO

As president of the Burley, Idaho Chamber of Commerce, I feel that it is vital that the City of Rocks be designated as a National Monument not only for its importance from an historical aspect, but also for the preservation and protection of the area.

A further consideration is the additional tourist attraction to our community, with the tourist dollar being so important to all of Idaho. The economical impact would be far-reaching for the Mini-Cassia area.

Therefore, I highly recommend this attempt at making the Silent City of Rocks a National Monument.

Senator CHURCH. Next, Denton Darrington, I am going to call on. There is a reason for taking you out of order. I understand that you have a funeral to attend today.

## STATEMENT OF DENTON DARRINGTON, BURLEY, IDAHO

Mr. DARRINGTON. Thank you, Senator Church. I requested that of Miss Beaty, and she very politely complied. Welcome, Senator Church and Senator McClure, to our county. You haven't been welcomed today. I represent no one but myself and a few hundred people who I visited with and who have contacted me in the last few weeks since I first addressed Senator McClure's office in a letter some time in September. At that time I inferred there was a silent majority that opposed the monument, and he said he wanted to hear from the silent majority. Maybe that's who I am representing, and maybe they will remain silent.

With regard to the discussion you had with Norman Dayley, I have questions. And I don't think we can answer them, but I would like to raise them. In studying the feasibility study by the Parks Service, I notice a difference between that and a feasibility study a businessman might make. There is no projected cost of acquisition and development of the 32,000-acre proposed monument. What is the projected cost of a yearly operation of the monument?

Of course, we know that the Park Service has some budgetary problems with Congress. And of course, you have just alluded to the fact that you have monuments created that are not funded. And of course, then I have to raise the question:

Then why is the Park Service pushing so very hard with certain businessmen in service-type businesses to favor this particular thing when it may be years and years before it could be developed and tourism dollars could be realized, which is a possibility?

I am a history teacher at Burley Junior High School. I farm south of Declo. My people first settled in Cassia County in 1879 at Elba, and homesteaded in Declo in 1907, and we have been here ever since. I have lived in Cassia County all my life. I will continue to do so, I am certain. I may leave and go uptown once in a while.

I am opposed to the present proposal establishing a 32,000-acre national monument for several reasons; 59 percent of the land is Federal or State. That leaves 41 percent private. The Park Service already has, under its control, over 30 million acres in the United States. And that land is most exclusively, or usually established only for recreation or closely held recreational purposes.

What are our national priorities going to be with regard to how much recreational land we need to set aside? Non or limited use under Park Service management, as we are all acquainted with by going into the national monuments or parks; or some multiple use, including ranching activities and farming activities under private control or Fish and Game control?

My second point is that it is somewhat ironic to me that a government so concerned about energy—and certainly, both Senators know much about this—so concerned about energy that we are going to create national playgrounds which stimulate travel to sparsely populated parts of the country, such as all of us who live in Cassia County are proud that ours is. And, of course, there's a problem with putting that effort and that money into urban areas. The Park Service has already problems, apparently, close to urban areas.

If Park Service's estimates are met, travel will increase a great deal on secondary roads in the county. Would you please, Miss Caples—It's

a rough map, but it will prove a point, I think. When there's more traffic, there's more problems. And those problems could be costly to the county and the State; namely, the problems of law enforcement. When you have more people, you have got to have more law enforcement. The problem of land planning and zoning, and the problem of road maintenance. That's been alluded to.

Now, that's a pretty rough map. The reason I put that up is to show you the interstate, which is in black, if I may. Here, I will point. These are the secondary roads that would service the City of Rocks. This is the road through the rocks. This is an incorrect map, in that these edges are not right. I have roughed this out, myself, and I am not a mapmaker. But the dark area here shows approximately the proposed monument site, shows how the roads will be involved.

It will be the Raft River Highway Districts. The county roads through here. The Oakley Highway District and some State roads. That's no small problem. Also, I notice on the other maps that have been presented, the national monument proposal has not been presented in context with reference to all of the county. I wish, merely, to show that it's a large chunk of land in the entire county. Thank you, Miss Caples.

Residents of the county recently presented the county commissioners, last winter, with over 3,000 signatures opposing land use planning. And should that monument be created now or sometime in the future, commercialization along those access roads would most certainly occur. And this commercialization that would occur, of course, then would necessitate some regulatory action or regulatory program that the residents of the county have indicated they don't want and don't like.

Possibly, the highway districts, the county and the State could qualify for some Federal impact money. But when you go after Federal impact moneys, how hard do they have to fight to get the moneys? How much Federal redtape and regulation must it go through? And then, to what extent is self-government by local taxing districts restricted by use of those Federal funds? And that's a problem, I think, that concerned many people in the county.

Now, growth is a part of life and a part of our county, and our county is growing. More people are going into the county for recreation purposes, and this is going to continue. We all know that. The ranchers in the City of Rocks have a problem with fences, gates, water troughs, vandalism, and destruction. But all of us have the same problems with any property we have where people go. This problem is not peculiar to the City of Rocks.

The establishment of the monument will result in a concentration of area residents in other parts of the county; thus, of course, accelerating the problems of zoning, law enforcement and so forth. I question some of the reasons the Park Service and my friends, Keith and Mike—and they are friends. I have discussed it with Mike many times—want to build the monument.

First, we all know the area is full of history. The history is very well preserved in Al Dawson's wonderful little book, the recently published BLM book, "Emigrant Trails of Southeastern Idaho," the South Idaho Press centennial edition. Teachers teach area history in both elementary and secondary schools. It's very much promoted and much

published in the area. I question the need to include that area in the south part merely for the preservation of part of the California Trail—and I love the history of Cassia County, and I teach it to my students.

Another thing that I question: The Park Service indicates in its feasibility study that they don't now have part of these kinds of rocks and part of the Columbia Plateau in the park system. But just because they don't have one kind of terrain seems to me to be no reason why they must have one of all kinds of terrain. And at this point, I was reading in the feasibility study where they'd like to set up a regional—I shouldn't say "they"—perhaps a regional recreational tourism complex, including Craters of the Moon, Golden Spike National Historic Site, Sawtooth Recreation Area, Snake River Gorge, Shoshone Falls, Thousand Springs, American Falls Reservoir and the Hagerman Pliocene Fossil Area.

We can't own all the land that joins us. The man who thought that died unhappy. I wonder what the intent is in the feasibility study of that particular paragraph where they say that such a complex would require coordinated planning to insure a variety of recreational experiences.

I oppose certain specific things in the bill that was in the last Congress, No. 1 of which, of course, was the size. Realistically, Senators, I believe that the people of the county would prefer some control of the area. But I believe that they would prefer it to be a caretaker-type arrangement by the State or by another agency, rather than the highly regulatory control of the Park Service. With that, I conclude my comments and want to wish you a merry Christmas and hope you luck in controlling deficit spending inflation.

Senator CHURCH. Merry Christmas to you. When you mention that you'd like to see some form of protection, have you anything more specific in mind than that?

Mr. DARRINGTON. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. Have the State and county governments indicated a willingness to establish some kind of protection that would come, say, within the State park system?

Mr. DARRINGTON. Senator, my interest in the City of Rocks goes back to the time when I served on a committee appointed by the county commissioners several years ago. And, of course, the problem with the county and State is funding. I am sure the State parks man, if he's here, would properly—

Senator CHURCH. Do we have a representative from the State parks here? [No response.]

Mr. DARRINGTON. I think the funding has always been a problem with funding the State lands further.

Mr. HAGDORN. That's correct.

Mr. DARRINGTON. The people control the local, naturally; the State controls second; and the Federal control, last. Now, with regard to your first specific question: I think that what would be very satisfactory with many people would be garbage collection and police power and leave it very much like it is.

Senator McCURE. But leave the land in private ownership?

Mr. DARRINGTON. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. Well, garbage collection and police power would normally be provided by the local county.

Mr. DARRINGTON. I have thought of many things. I have tried to think of this over the years.

Senator CHURCH. Is there a way that some kind of management plan could be set up at the county level to accomplish these purposes, give some protection to the area against defacement and to keep it cleaned up?

Mr. DARRINGTON. I think that's what's needed, and I am sure the county commissioners don't want me to answer that, for fear I will say "Yes." Yes, I am sure that there should be some way.

Senator CHURCH. These alternatives are very welcome when they pop out, but when it comes to implementing them and finding money, it's a very different question. So that's why I want to be more specific. What can we do, in the alternative, that will accomplish the objectives and the local governments are willing to undertake?

Mr. DARRINGTON. Or the national. Senator Church, I have another suggestion. I haven't investigated this and don't know how to go about it. But I wonder what would happen if legislation were attempted, allowing those places designated as national landmarks, for the Federal Government to take some kind of action with regard to caretaking, without getting into Park Service management.

Senator CHURCH. Well, one thing leads to another. I don't know. I think, if there's a way for this to be accomplished at the local level—Senator McClure has already mentioned a bill that we passed in the Congress this last year which will provide about \$9 million of extra Federal money for the county governments of this State, based upon Federal landownership. If this is an area that means a lot to the people of this county, perhaps some of that money could be directed toward establishing a local system to do the necessary protective work, garbage removal, and police supervision of the area.

Those dollars are available for the use of the county officials, as county officials choose to use them. So if you want the local government to do it, then I think you and other citizens who believe as you do should approach them and ask them how they propose to use these additional funds.

Because if it can be done in some other way, that's fine with me. I am not looking for establishing another Federal enclave. It just happens—and you, as a historian, must know it—that so often in the past there hasn't been another way to get things done, and that's why we have a National Park Service. And I wouldn't think that many people in this room would want to see the National Park Service or the national parks in this country abolished, considering what they have contributed through the years. But if there is another way in this case, it's fine with me.

Mr. DARRINGTON. May I raise one point that I neglected that ties in with what you said? That is, of the 80-plus national monuments, 45 now are less than 1,000 acres; 13, I think, are less than 100 acres. And I do think there's room for compromise.

Senator McCLURE. Just two questions. In any protection of the area, are you most concerned just with protection of the area so that it doesn't get defaced or destroyed or changed, or are you concerned with access and utilization of the area by growing numbers of people?

Mr. DARRINGTON. Well, of course, we are going to be concerned with growing numbers of people. We can't help it. But a tourism map

brings us more people faster, is one point that I make. I don't specifically know.

Senator McCLURE. Do I understand that to say you would just as soon you didn't bring more tourists here?

Mr. DARRINGTON. Very much so. And I won't say it, but I have had many people approach me, including those who own stores in the Burley-Declo area, who say this thing isn't going to help a bit.

Senator McCLURE. Well, if it isn't going to help a bit, that means there are not going to be any tourists. If that's so, your fear is not well founded. I don't know which is true.

Mr. DARRINGTON. They don't, either; and neither do I.

Senator CHURCH. On that note, we want to thank you very much.

Mr. DARRINGTON. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. I might just note, while we are preparing for the next witness, you might announce who it is, and then I will make my comment.

Senator CHURCH. All right. Our next witness is a schoolteacher who must leave soon. He has skipped school for this purpose, so we had better call him forward. That's Dave Boden. Dave, while you are coming forward, Senator McClure would like to make an announcement.

Senator McCLURE. Just this comment: In regard to proposed or possible user levels, the projected use, projected visitor days per year run about 40,000, as estimated currently; 47,000 by 1980. And the brochure which has been referred to, the feasibility study, shows maybe 110,000 users per year. And I would contrast that—or give you a benchmark by way of comparison—with 250,000 visitors at the Craters of the Moon National Monument. So that will give you some idea of some estimates that have been made concerning how much traffic might be generated through your community and on your local roads. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you, Senator. Now you may proceed.

#### STATEMENT OF DAVID BODEN, BURLEY, IDAHO

Mr. BODEN. I just have a statement here that I would like to read. And my partner in the ranching operation that is with me there now, he will also give a statement, which he will hand in, Mr. Hedges.

As a colandowner with John K. Hedges, holding a large share of land in the core area, or acquisition zones 1 and 1-A—that which is outlined on page 25 of the National Park Service 1972 study—I feel the need to provide language in any proposed congressional bill to include the following stipulations:

No. 1. That a willing seller clause for the present landowners, and possibly one subsequent buyer, to whom a present owner may wish to sell. I feel that the term "full compensation for loss of grazing rights"—that's a quote—and, "any Federal acquisition of property, of grazing rights, that decreases the value of the lands outside the zone, which includes compensation for the loss in value"—and that's another quote from that 1972 study—are terms which will be left up to the Federal Government for interpretation. And this will include the right—or this will exclude the right of the landowner to negotiate the value or the disposition of his property.

No. 2. The right of those presently grazing Federal lands within the boundaries to be able to continue their present use, I feel, like many others in the community, that the loss of so much grazing area would change excessively the economic basis of our community, as well as our lifestyle.

And third, the development emphasize geological and historical interest, and not be turned into a recreational playground. I don't feel that our community wants to play host to tourists who are on a spree. In fact, I know they don't. I share many of the same fears as my neighbors about the outcome of such a project. However, I feel that to categorically oppose the idea of national park management is a vote for unlimited abuse by some irresponsible people.

Now, also, I'd just like to state further that, like I say, we have a good share of the land in the core area, and we also rent the school section which is, of course, in the center of the proposed development. I have long felt that some kind of protection was needed. Only last year, I had to go up with a hired man and put in about 100 yards of fences that had been torn down by people visting there. This spring, my brother-in-law had to go up and put up half a corral that was torn down by people who had tied a bunch of horses up there and tore half the corral down.

People coming up there, there are no facilities for human waste and garbage. I feel that something has to be done. Looking down the road a little ways, I can't see where the situation is going to get anything but worse. And I frankly am afraid to be located in the core area, as I am, of what's going to happen to us.

In this study that I read, they said that within the next 5 years, or within 5 years, that land was to be acquired. And through regular negotiation, you know, we usually find out how much. But it seems like the Federal Government doesn't do things like that. They want to throw the loop, first, and then they will tell you. And I have never dealt with anybody like this before. I have always had an idea.

And twice we asked the National Park Service to come in and give us an idea of what they were talking about, and they never came. So we feel just a little bit put out. Well, not put out; because, actually, working with Paul Fritz and Mr. Rutter in the National Park Service, realize they have put in a lot of work, trying to help us out in certain areas, which would make the situation a little more favorable to us.

But it's just like in the beginning, when you were asked to study this thing, and a bunch of ranchers, when Mr. Clark called us, we met with you, Senator McClure. We kind of felt like that the Federal Government was handing us a knife and saying, "Go over and cut your throat." And it seems like every time I get down to the point of wanting to go in favor of this thing, I run into that. And so this is kind of how I feel.

I feel that, also, that the size—a lot of talk has been made about the size of this. I think it is a little excessive. I have got a lot of ranchers and grazers in there that don't want to be in there, in that boundary. And that's pretty hard, to get that many landowners in an area that big and expect unanimity. You are not going to get it, and it's a hard thing. I believe that's all I have to say.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. I understand your feeling, especially if you have got all your interests right in the core area. I know that you must be tugged in two directions, as you obviously are, from your testimony.

Senator McCLURE. Just this, and I hesitate to ask you, because every time we think we are getting close to a resolution of the problem, then time passes and whatever resolution was achieved, evaporates. We discussed before the possibility of an exchange of your grazing lands for other grazing lands, the exchange of your grazing rights for other grazing rights.

Mr. BODEN. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. Whatever may have been the case 2 or 4 years ago is probably not the case today, but assuming that something might be done in the reasonably near future, if this legislation is approved, is it opportune for you to continue by exchanging your grazing rights or lands for other grazing rights or other lands?

Mr. BODEN. The possibility that has been given to us by the National Park Service is the fact that Bill Bruce—the Bruce Ranch would be sold. That he would seel to the Park Service, and then our grazing rights would be transferred over to his place. I talked to Bill on the telephone the other night, and he said that he was still interested in selling; however, not for the price that he had on it in 1971. In fact, they wrote me a letter to that effect, and I will put that on file here.

Senator McCLURE. We'd appreciate that. If you'd like, it could be made a part of the record.

Mr. BODEN. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. Fine, we will do that.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much.

[The letter referred to above by Mr. Boden follows:]

FULPORT, MISS., December 8, 1976.

DEAR DAVID: We appreciate your telephone call, and thank you for your concern about our interests in the City of Rocks proposal. Here are our thoughts about it.

The value of real estate has increased considerably since the City of Rocks project began so that it will be necessary to revise the price per acre to a higher figure.

We are interested in selling our property to the park system, but specific living privileges will need to be worked out in advance of any agreement for sale.

W. BRUESCH.  
VIRGINIA BRUESCH.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Mr. Doug Russell of Burley, Idaho. Mr. Russell? Mr. Russell, three times. You lost your chance. You will have to go to the bottom of the list. After Mr. Russell, we have Mr. Les Morgan.

#### STATEMENT OF LES MORGAN, BURLEY, IDAHO

Mr. MORGAN. Senators Church and McClure, I am addressing my remarks to the proposed bill, the Senate bill 1214. And I have discussed this matter of the national monument with both of you informally, but I would like to make this presentation. I wish I had brought along a visual presentation, after watching the fish and game pic-

tures here. I am an amateur photographer, but I think I have some more beautiful pictures than they have shown at this time of the City of Rocks.

I have been a citizen of Burley for the past 35 years. During that period, I have been involved in retailing, farming, and in city government. It has been my privilege to participate in community affairs through various service clubs and the Cassia County Historical Society, and service on the Burley Public Library Board.

I have been a frequent visitor to the City of Rocks area, and have written my impressions for publication, from time to time, in the South Idaho Press. The scenic, historical, and geological values there are unique. The historic combination of people, land and events ties together yesterday and today, and the addition to our National Park System would insure the preservation of this portion of our Idaho heritage for future generations to enjoy.

The Burley City Council, when I served as president, endorsed the national monument concept with the following comments deserving of consideration:

Whereas, our American heritage would be enriched by the addition of this historical and scientific resource into the National Park System, so the outstanding scenic grandeur may be enjoyed as a happy meeting place for America's future generations and our folklore would gain the secrets of many romantic legends, and

Whereas, to the emigrants the City of Rocks offered rest, relief from travel boredom and a view of scenic wonders, the modern visitor might enjoy the same pleasures if proper facilities were provided, it is the opinion of the City of Burley that the National Park Service could not only furnish these needed facilities; but additionally, could show some broad interpretive programs covering natural history, cultural history, ecological values and geological exhibits from this geological mecca, and

Whereas, unless immediate and effective protective measures are enacted, this geological wonder and historical landmark will be eroded, defaced, or even carried away, and

Whereas, by the designation of the City of Rocks as a National Monument there would be a minimum of disruption to individual property owners, as most of the land involved is already owned by the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the State of Idaho.

This resolution ends up urging the Idaho congressional delegation to push the enactment of any appropriate legislation to create a City of Rocks National Monument with supervision under the National Park Service. The City of Burley resolution was first adopted on July 1, 1974, and had been reaffirmed in 1975 and 1976.

In conclusion, I must reiterate that, although the City of Rocks is frozen in enchanted splendor, if the silent rock formations could talk, it, too, like the emigrants around the trail campfire, would have fantastic tales to tell. The tales would involve countless hardy pioneers, Indian ambushes, cowboy roundups, swift pony express riders, dusty stagecoaches, creaking wagon trains, colorful calvary troopers, diverse bandits and desperados burying their loot; and, sad to say, present day vandals defacing ancient rocks and geological treasurers that go back 2½ billion years.

Tales of violence, they could certainly tell, but they could whisper softly of fabulous treasures, secret hideaways and even tender romances. And remember, travelers all, together with their animals, paused in the Silent City for rest and refreshment.

Even though the 32,000 acres have remained unsupervised and subject to considerable vandalism, the whole area remains almost unaltered, after 130 years. The time has come, however, when supervision is mandatory; or this precious portion of our heritage will be defaced and eventually lost. We must use every effort to insure its preservation. The National Monument proposal, under the National Park Service, should be pushed, and the proper legislation enacted at the earliest possible date.

I wish to thank you, and I appreciate the effort that you have made to present this to the Congress, to the Senate. And I might say that, in listening to the testimony of Mr. Mike Feiler, I feel, that I have somewhat the same feelings that he does. Perhaps the 32,000 acres might be negotiable, but not to the extent of the 6,000 acres that was presented in the letter which you read from our Governor, and one of the foremost names mentioned for appointment as Secretary of the Interior, I believe.

Senator CHURCH. He may be the one we have to negotiate with.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. Well, I thank you for your testimony very much, Mr. Morgan. I think you probably share my view, that whatever is done here should be done not for the purpose of furnishing a "Disneyland Northwest" sort of facility with mocked-up Indian raids and stagecoach raids and that kind of thing, but an understated interpretive program that would enable people who are thoroughly interested in the historic values, both the character of the evology, the rocks, their ancient age. They date back to 2 billion—some say 2½ billion years and are the best examples of their kind in the whole of the American West; indeed, in the whole of the western part of the North American Continent.

But also, those who are interested in the more recent historical use of the area, as a part of the old Oregon Trail for the wagon movement, the wagon migration West, should have those places designated and some explanatory information presented. But this should be done in a way that interferes the least with the natural landscape.

Mr. MORGAN. I feel like you, Senator, that we don't need a lot of motels and fancy tourist things in the area out there. But I do feel that there are certain facilities that we do certainly need, including sanitation facilities. And I think picnic facilities would be a great help in that area.

Senator CHURCH. Well, I think that you certainly have the same general design in mind that I would have for the area. And I think the first national park report we saw, Jim, really sounded like every Sunday you could have an Indian raid, and every day you could go on a stagecoach around the area. I mean, it was something else, again. But that, we got cut down to size.

Mr. MORGAN. I think that report was negotiable, too.

Senator CHURCH. Yes, that report was negotiable, too. I have no questions.

Senator McCLURE. I have no questions. Thank you very much.

Senator CHURCH. Now, I understand that Mr. Lewis Sands of Burley and Mr. Martin O'Donnell of Rupert, Mr. Jack Keen of Burley, have indicated that they wished to submit their statements in writing and have submitted them.

[The statements, in letter form, from Mr. Sands, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. Keen follow:]

TESTIMONY FOR CITY OF ROCKS MONUMENT PROPOSAL

*Senate Interior Subcommittee of Parks and Recreation.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,

Senator JAMES McCLURE,

GENTLEMEN: I am L.D. Sands of Burley, Idaho.

Mountaineering gains new recruits every year. There are over 100 "One Hundred" climbing clubs scattered from coast to coast and estimates of the number who try climbing of one sort or another, range from 350,000 "Three Hundred Fifty Thousand" to 500,000 "Five Hundred Thousand." Of this number, one fourth are women.

The City of Rocks is one of the finest rock climbing areas in the United States. This is due to the great variety of shapes and angles of steepness it affords the climber. Any maneuvers used in any class of rock climbing can be practiced here, from a simple bucket walk to a dynamic rapel. Due to erosion and the structure of the rocks, they can be, and are now climbed with chocks placed in cracks and later removed, rather than the piton, which is driven into a crack with a hammer and removed with a hammer. This method is known as "clean climbing" and does not damage the rocks for future climbers.

Many climbers come to the City of Rocks in winter as well as summer to enjoy this superb climbing. It is due to this growing number of climbers using and their impact on this area, that I recommend that the City of Rocks be made a National Monument.

I would like for all the rocks from Twin Sister to Castle Rocks to be protected in a National Monument.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. SANDS.

MINIDOKA COUNTY, HISTERICAL SOCIETY,  
*Rupert Idaho, December 10, 1976.*

HON. JAMES McCLURE, *Burley, Idaho.*

SIR: The Minidoka County Historical Society, Rupert, Idaho, believing the preservation and protection of the historical values of the City of Rocks area located in Cassia County, Idaho, is of paramount concern, wishes to express its approval of the proposed designation of this area as a national monument.

However, we feel that the 32,000-acre area proposed to be withdrawn for the purpose of establishing such a monument is excessive and unnecessary and would be injurious to the established surrounding ranch and forest lands; and we would rather support the plan submitted by the Idaho State Department of Fish and Game in which 2000 acres would be established as a core for the monument, surrounded by a 2000-acre buffer zone. We feel that this proposed 4,000-acre tract would be ample to provide a national monument, and we are in favor of this Fish and Game Department plan.

Very truly yours,

H. MARTIN O'DONNELL, *President.*

BURLEY, IDAHO,  
*December 13, 1976.*

Senators CHURCH AND McCLURE,  
*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIRs: Thank you for the opportunity to testify on the City of Rocks National Monument proposal. I am a native of Idaho and a frequent visitor to this area.

It is true that this area has many and great values; historically, scenic, recreationally and commercially. It is also true, that with the present management or lack of it the City of Rocks is subject to abuse.

I favor your proposal to create a City of Rocks National Monument. I feel that the proposed boundaries cover more acreage than needed and a more detailed plan of acceptable uses be made available. With over 133 million sightseers and

picnicking participants listed in the 1974 BOR statistics, it is quite evident that, with or without development in this area, the people are coming. Acceptable uses for these areas must be made clear if we intend to preserve the area for future generations to enjoy.

Thanks again for the opportunity to respond to the proposal.

Sincerely,

JACK L. KEEN.

Senator CHURCH. If that is so, our next witness would be Mr. Charles E. Clark of Rupert, Mr. Clark.

Mr. CLARK. Senator, I'd like to relinquish my time at this minute to Mr. Kempton here. He has indicated to me that he has to go to a meeting.

Senator CHURCH. But you want to testify later?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. All right, fine. Then we will call on Mr. Kempton. If Mr. Kempton has a time problem, we will call on him next. Mr. Kempton of Almo? If there is anyone else who has a legitimate time problem, don't hesitate to take it up with us up here, and we will try to accommodate you.

#### STATEMENT OF M. A. KEMPTON, ALMO, IDAHO

Mr. KEMPTON. Yes; my reason for wishing to testify today was positions I held on the committee a few years back, which was appointed by the Cassia County commissioners to make a study of the City of Rocks. Also, my son is a landowner close to the core area—in fact, adjoining the State section.

In August of 1970, the Cassia County commissioners appointed me chairman of a committee to study the City of Rocks area with the charge that we should present to them our findings and recommendations. This committee met six times over the period of 3 months, and in November 1970 presented their findings and recommendations to the commissioners of Cassia County.

During this 3-month study period, this committee visited the area concerned; worked closely with Mr. Max Bruce, then district manager of the BLM, and Mr. Merlin Stock, ranger of the U.S. Forest Service; and encouraged input from all sources at meetings open to the public.

Some of the findings of that committee were: 1. Many of the early western trails that are located in or near the City of Rocks area, and many of the rocks bear inscriptions concerning the early emigrants, and the surrounding area vividly reflects the history of the settlement of the frontier west.

2. The formations of the City of Rocks area have great geological significance, both to the scientist and to the general public.

3. The natural wildlife, picturesque vegetation, and piñon pine groves attract many visitors each year.

4. Livestock in the area live in harmony with the natural and historical surroundings.

5. The scenic beauty of the City of Rocks area has long been known to residents of the State of Idaho.

6. Facilities for visitors are not provided, and uncontrolled use by visitors is leading to deterioration of natural and historical values.

This committee concluded that the City of Rocks area must be supervised and maintained in order to preserve its many assets for the people of Idaho and the Nation.

It must be realized that the ranches, to which some of the above lands belong, have been built over a period of many years and generations into the profitable operations that they are today. These ranches must provide feed for the cattle for all 12 months of the year. When any segment of the operation is taken away, the owner must then buy feed for his stock, since there is no like ground in this location available for purchase. What is then left of the ranch is not only unprofitable as a cattle operation, but also is devaluated as a salable unit.

Many of the ranchers of the concerned area appeared, or were represented before the board. Of those ranchers appearing before the board, some wished to retain grazing rights, but were willing to grant public use and control. Some were favorable to the sale of their property; both conditions, of course, subject to proper reimbursement. Also, it was felt that mineral rights and mining claims should be negotiated. All agreed that retention of grazing rights was desired, was vital to the project.

From my experience as chairman of this appointed board, I would strongly recommend that a national monument be established in the City of Rocks area in order to preserve the natural and historical assets that abound there. I further believe that, in the development of the area, adequate provision can be made under supervised and controlled conditions for cycling, snowmobiling, and many other forms of recreation.

I strongly recommend that the national monument be limited to the 3,000-acre core area with a small buffer zone, and not to take in the more than 30,000 acres, as proposed in the plan. I might add that this study was made with the idea of going to a State park in the area. But this became unfeasible, due to a lack of funding. But I think that all of the findings that we had, and the recommendations that we had, are pertinent to the present situation.

Senator CHURCH. Well, since a good deal of that money that supports the State park system is Federal money, as you know, coming from the land and water conservation fund, it might not be a bad idea to take another look at the possibility of making this a State park, instead of a national monument. In any case, you favor the Governor's position in reducing the area to the core area, alone?

Mr. KEMPTON. Yes; I do.

Senator McCLURE. In terms, not of acres, but of features on the ground, where would you draw the boundaries?

Mr. KEMPTON. Well, this is a difficult thing, because you take the Sisters area, which is a considerable distance south from the core area; and Castle Rock, on the other hand, is a considerable distance north. It's really difficult. I think you are going to have to preserve the historical value. Those places should be considered.

Senator McCLURE. You are far above the 3,000 acres you have talked about.

Mr. KEMPTON. Unless you limit it some place in the buffer zone, or some place. I did say with a small buffer zone. Hopefully, the buffer zone might include some of those.

Senator McCLURE. As I understand it—and correct me if I am wrong—that if we just take the core area and the hillsides that surround the core area up beyond the ridge lines on each side, that will be above 6,000 acres by the time we have gone that far.

Mr. KEMPTON. Well, if that's true, then I would still hold to my statement; that I recommend a core area, with just a small buffer zone.

Senator McCLURE. You would rather do that than to reach out to the Sisters and Castle Rock?

Mr. KEMPTON. With the large amount of land involved.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much.

Senator CHURCH. Now, Mr. Olen Ward has a plane to catch at 1. For that reason, he has asked to be next. Mr. Ward?

#### STATEMENT OF OLEN WARD, ALMO, IDAHO

Mr. WARD. Senator Church, Senator McClure and, also, others who are present, I met with a group of landowners—and I am a landowner, myself—in the area on November 17, and discussed what our position might be, how we felt about this proposal. I have prepared a statement—or we prepared a statement, in that we gleaned many of the ideas and thoughts of that group that met on November 17. The statement that is submitted is in more detail than I will go into today. We have approximately 20 landowners who have signed this statement, indicating they likewise feel as the group that met on November 17.

And I would like to direct my remarks, first, to two areas; one to the total national park concept, and then to the core area, itself. The total park area is a key to the basic economy of that immediate area. I think that's been recognized by many people here today. The range area that we are talking about is a very narrow range, with island-like characteristics. A fairly fragile environmental condition exists.

Without that rangeland, which has been maintained under grazing and for wildlife purposes and some very limited recreational activity—which has been increasing—we have been able to actually continue with this multiple use program that is there today, as it now exists. If the overall area of 32,000 acres, which I tend to view as possibly enlarging in size with time—if we take this first step, that eventually the increased pressures that would be brought to bear on that rather fragile environment that exists there, you will first drive out the wildlife in the area. And as has been brought out by the State game department here this day, it is a significant wildlife area—that they will go, and then the grazing will go.

And when that's gone, your land area, the bottom land area, your farmland on either side of this mountain range is going to be adversely affected. And without that rangeland, those farmlands, because of the climatic conditions that exist, the altitude that we are dealing with, the limited growing season, the limited water supplies, resources that are available, you are going to preclude or, at best, have remaining a very marginal, a very marginal commercial livestock industry in that area.

And as we view it, it is a real likelihood that many of those people who now gain a livelihood from that immediate area will end up selling out. The land will then revert to a situation where corporate-sized operations will come into the area, buy out the remaining lands, or that land which is left, and it will be used for grazing, as it was in the 1870's and 1880's, prior to the time of the settlers coming into this area. So that, I think, is one of the things we are faced with today.

Now, in addition, we are not affecting just those immediate livelihoods, or the livelihoods of those immediate residents within the area. You are affecting a much larger population. And I think we must realize that. The agriculture is one of the basic economies in our Nation, along with forestry, along with mining and others. And I feel we realize that. That goes without saying. And you remove that basic economy, and you are affecting the retail and the wholesale and the service type industry, your processing industries that are relying upon agriculture.

And so, as Mr. Norman Dayley indicated, we would not only lose, as he suggested, the land, the tax base associated with the property that would be taken for and on behalf of the National Park System; we are going to be losing a much larger tax base. It doesn't just confine itself to that core area. I think we must realize that. In addition to the loss of that tax base, we, as the citizens of this area, are going to incur a much greater tax load. And I think we must recognize that. Because with the increased revenues to some, that is not going to offset the increased costs that are going to be incurred. And we need to recognize that, as the people in this area.

I think it's interesting that the State of Oregon said here 2 or 3 years ago, about the time we had the energy crisis—and that is a real and existing crisis today. We are just not feeling the pinch as hard as we were then. And Oregon was having some real problems in getting petroleum into their State at that time. And they said, "We don't want people in here. We want to preserve our area."

I think we want to preserve our area, also. We want to preserve the City of Rocks. We want to maintain that area for its historical and geological significance. We don't want that destroyed. I think that, from what I have heard this day, I think we all feel that way. It's just matter of how much do we want to introduce the National Park Service into the area.

Now, they, along with Government agencies, have their regulations. And one of the problems associated with this—and we all know—is these regulations that you spoke of. It makes it very hard for us to come up with a meaningful program, I think, that fits our particular situation. Or, at least, we feel it's our particular situation.

I think we need to ask ourselves: "Can recreationist pressure be contained? Can the plant ecology be protected? Can we permit live-stock grazing to continue? Can we continue with our basic life styles?" And I think we need to look at Yosemite National Park, and I think think we need to look at Yellowstone National Park and what's happened there. And you know, I personally think, in those particular areas, grand as they are, people are the most destructive individuals or elements in our society.

People that have grazed these areas and hunted and fished in this area with the limits that we have had in the past have not been the destructive force in the area. It has been maintained. And we need to keep that in mind. So I think the answer is, in this overall park concept of 32,000 acres plus: "Can recreationist pressure be contained?" I don't think it can. I think, if we put a road system, as has been proposed by the Forest Service as one alternative—and I don't mean that they are proposing to put that in right away, I don't want to suggest that—but at least, it's one of the alternatives that have been

talked about, to put in that road system, it's not going to be long until our wildlife has been driven from the area. And next goes the grazing. And then goes the basic economy that is tied to that grazing.

I think we have got some less intensively used area, which may be due to lack of funding right today. That has been a problem. The Lake Cleveland area, the Howell Canyon area, the recreation areas. They have some problems there in permitting recreational activities during the summertime and grazing to coexist side by side. I personally feel that with proper funding, this could occur. They could have these two pretty much side by side. But you have got to contain the recreational activity.

Then there's one other point that I think is important. We, in the United States, have a very significant—and I will refer to it as a comparative economic advantage in the production of food and fiber. Now, we can't—in relation to the world. Now, we can't feed the world. I know that. But every drop in the bucket helps to fill the bucket. And I think we have a responsibility to the people of the world and to the people of the United States to protect our agricultural lands.

I think we have a responsibility to protect our national—these areas, the areas such as the City of Rocks. We have that responsibility, also. So we need to do this in a manner that will permit the two to coexist. And I think that this possibly can be accomplished. We must protect the necessities of life. More consideration must be given to making you support the people, rather than the present trend of eliminating future citizens, to satisfy the desires for luxuries. And I think this is something we tend toward. Maybe we need to be more conservative.

And also, we can't really satisfy the greed of some. I think that we need to recognize that as a possible problem.

Now, the core, itself. Let's look at that. We have got this narrow strip of land. And it's a beautiful area, and we need to protect it. It's been brought out that the landowners in the immediate area are incurring some increased costs. I won't go into that. I think that's obvious. This misuse that they have spoken of needs to be corrected. We need to do something there.

I guess I would like to summarize from the statement, itself: "We are strongly opposed to any park concept which encompasses more than a small core area." And we are opposed, then, in effect, to the buffer zone concept. We feel that the taking would mean elimination of the grazing system, the grazing that does exist in the area. We feel this is totally unacceptable, that it would remove an important tax base directly and indirectly supporting our local needs.

If this mountain range were two to four times the size that it is, I think that it could accommodate some of this. But I think, under the circumstances, it does not have that possibility. I think it's too narrow, too fragile an area to permit what has been proposed in the bill.

Let me go through, if I may, and I think it might be faster this way. The total park area has been used for 100 years for livestock grazing. This has been accomplished without the adverse impact on the ecology or the total environment.

The use of the area for grazing is a necessary element in the livestock industry of the area.

I think I have emphasized that sufficiently.

Irrigated farm lands that are contiguous to this small mountain range and the proposed park area are suitable only as a base for live-stock production.

The proposed park area is a narrow range with island-like characteristics that has a very fragile existence. It can be seriously damaged or destroyed if not properly managed.

Recreational activity over the entire proposed park area is undesirable.

Food is a necessity of life. More consideration must be given to this element in our society. We must begin to recognize that.

Present recreational activity in the proposed park area is confined to a very small area. And we feel that we can protect the area. We feel that it can be confined to that immediate area.

We are opposed to the basic national park concept, even for the core. We feel that a county or State control would be much more effective, and that would permit the implementation of a plan that would be more suitable for all concerned; permitting multiple use of the outlying area, as well as even possibly that area immediately adjoining the core area.

Senator CHURCH. May I just interject to ask if you think this can be done locally, that you could accomplish your desires through the county government?

Mr. WARD. We feel that, certainly, there's a way to do this. I think that one possible approach—and it wouldn't be easy to implement, but it is an approach to consider: Ten years ago, or twelve, the Forestry, Forest Service implemented user fees in many of the campgrounds scattered throughout the United States. And at that time, it's my understanding that there was quite a reaction to that. They didn't want it—the people didn't or supposedly. And it was implemented, anyway. They had the gumption and fortitude to put it into use.

And it's very successful today. I think you'd agree with me there. I think those that have used those facilities find them very acceptable. And, in fact, they are glad that they have been made available now so that the people can have more than a tent out in the wild, with nothing more than that. They have some sanitary facilities in the area and some garbage pickup so that it can be taken care of.

I think, possibly, user fees is something we are going to have to come to more and more as recreational pressures increase. And I think that is a possibility here. And through the county—or the State—with other means of funding that you have suggested here might be a way to accomplish this.

The core area—now, to identify it more exactly—we feel the core area can be, at a very maximum, the 3,000 acres. And that, in fact, we feel that it should be confined to that or less. I think we could identify a smaller core area, with a buffer area encompassing the total of the 3,000 acres, possibly. I don't think there's any need to throw our loop wider. I think the larger you get, the harder it is to manage. That increases the cost.

And the idea of putting this on the registry, or whatever we call it, the national park circle—or circulars, and encouraging people into the area, is something that, for the most part, I don't believe the people in this area really want. And that's the impression I get from many people, in talking to people throughout the area. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. I think I have asked you my question. Senator McClure, do you have anything?

Senator McCLURE. Just again—not in numbers of acres, but in the features which you think ought to be protected—how much of the area would you say should be in a protected zone?

Mr. WARD. Well, I think it should be confined to a very narrow band, which includes Bath Rock and that road system that enters the area and continues on through, just up beyond Bath Rock and down to the ridge. I think a ridge was identified by the State game department. And that one very rocky ridge that comes across. I feel that that, in all likelihood, would be the northern boundary.

Now, the southern boundary, I'd like to turn to—well, I will give you my views, personally. I think the southern boundary ought to be confined to not more than a matter of a few 100 yards, less than a mile, less than a mile south of Bath Rock. I don't think there's any need to go any farther than that.

And I think, if we contain this area, the smaller it is, I think the better off we are. I don't believe that a buffer zone beyond that—that would, in all likelihood, eliminate the grazing out in those areas—is desirable. I don't think it's necessary.

Senator CHURCH. You wouldn't encompass the entire basin?

Mr. WARD. That's correct. I don't think there's any need to encompass the entire basin.

Senator McCLURE. Will you have any difficulty confining the people, who visit the area, to such a narrow area?

Mr. WARD. With the road system that exists there today, I don't think that would be a problem at all.

Senator McCLURE. They don't get off the road?

Mr. WARD. Basically, except in this area that we are speaking of, that I spoke of, referenced to, they are not really getting off of the road system extensively. That's my understanding.

Senator McCLURE. You don't think there's any problem with the people who get very far from the road?

Mr. WARD. That's my feeling. Now, I think, possibly, I ought to refer that to some of the other landowners in the area. They may want to respond to that.

Senator McCLURE. We will hear from them, I hope.

Senator CHURCH. We will hear from them later.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much.

Mr. WARD. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ward follows:]

Almo, Idaho  
December 13, 1976

To: Senate Interior Committee  
Washington, D.C.

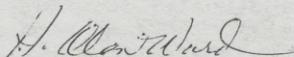
From: H. Olen Ward  
Almo, Idaho

RE: Proposed City of Rocks National  
Monument

A group of landholders owning land and grazing rights within the proposed monument boundary met in Almo on November 17, 1976 to discuss the designation in question.

The attached statement is a summary of our feelings concerning a City of Rocks National Monument. Attached signatures represent those ranchers in general accord with the statement.

Sincerely,

  
H. Olen Ward

## LANDOWNER STATEMENT ON CITY OF ROCKS NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL

Presented at Senate Interior Committee Hearings  
Burley, Idaho - December 14, 1976

Gentlemen of the Senate Interior Committee, this statement is in opposition of the City of Rocks National Park proposal. This statement is submitted by landowners who own land within or adjacent to the proposed park core area. The City of Rocks obviously has geological and hitorical significance. This is important and we must insure that the significance is not destroyed by misuse. We feel that this area and the significance of this area can be protected.

As a group of landowners our concern also includes the secondary area as well as the core area of the proposed park which we understand extends north from the City of Rocks toward Albion and south toward the Utah-Idaho border.

Our statement is presented in two parts. The first part will deal with the entire area. The second part will concentrate on the core area or the City of Rocks proper.

Part One - The total proposed park area

It is our understanding that the total proposed park encompasses an area that generally corresponds to what the Forest Service refers to as the Albion Planning Unit. It begins south of Albion including the Howell Canyon area, extending southerly including Lake Cleveland, Mount Harrison, Cache Peak, Independence Basin, Almo Park, City of Rocks, the Twin Sisters and may extend even further south.

Lets look at the land use development that has occurred in this area and the impact of this use. Since earliest settlement in the area in the 1870's and 80's this range has been used primarily for grazing. The area is a narrow range with "island" like characteristics because of the narrowness and broad, rapidly rising slopes. Because of the accessibility of the area to the public the range is subject to recreational pressure. The environment of this "island" range is fragile and can be seriously damaged or destroyed if not properly managed.

Over the last 100 years the livestock producers have effectively used the grazing potential in this "island" range area without damaging the ecology. It must be admitted that 25 years ago the management of the area was less than optimum and for a time the range was improperly grazed. Realizing this the livestock producers implemented management practices that have corrected these deficiencies. The range areas now have a larger carrying capacity than has existed in the past. The area is supporting a strong viable livestock industry and

a large fish and wildlife population. This is all done while the environment of the area has been protected at a very high level.

The economy on the east and the west side of this mountain range is dependent on the commercial livestock industry. The contiguous farm land is limited in its productivity due primarily to climatic conditions and the limited water supplies. However, the combination of land and water resources are highly suitable for a commercial livestock industry. This is the best and appears to be the only basic industry that can economically make use of the available land and water resources. The farmland then without the rangeland would become at best marginal and in all probability useless as an agricultural resource due to the high cost of livestock operations without the range land.

The elimination or tremendous reduction of the livestock industry in this area affects not only the livelihood of the livestock producers but others. The existence of this basic industry also supports all those individuals providing retail, wholesale, and service type industry to livestock producers as well as processing facilities for the livestock industry.

We would like to emphasize again that the livestock producers have been dependent on the range for summer grazing. Without this range it is easy to see that the livestock industry would be eliminated or tremendously reduced in size. The livelihood would be taken from many people residing in Albion, Elba, Almo, Oakley, Conner Creek and Malta. There is no alternative range land available to these producers. If they lose this range, they are out of business.

Can the recreationist pressure be contained sufficiently to protect the ecology of the area and permit the livestock industry to continue to exist? Obviously the recreational pressures are increasing in parts of the proposed park. Presently this recreational activity within the proposed park is confined to very small areas.

Recreational use of nature's landscape has been proven many times to be one of the more destructive uses of our environment. Two gross examples of this are Yosemite National Park and Yellowstone National Park. In these two parks the damaging effects of man have not been contained even with tremendously intensive management.

Many examples of less intensive recreational use exist throughout the United States and because management is often lacking in these areas extensive damage is occurring. In these instances multiple use of our land resource is precluded. Lake Cleveland area and the Howell Canyon recreational areas fit this situation.

The obvious answer to the question, "Can recreation and livestock grazing coexist in a small island range such as we have here", is no. It may be possible to properly manage and contain recreational needs to small recreational sites that are highly suited to recreational activity; thus, reserving the livestock grazing areas for that use. But to allow recreational use to spread over the entire proposed park area will drive out the wildlife and eliminate the livestock grazing use.

Can we permit areas that are now being used in the production of food and fiber to be destroyed? We don't think we can! The United States has a very distinct comparative economic advantage in the production of these commodities. We must begin to protect the necessities of life such as food production rather than ignoring this aspect of our economy. More consideration must be given to making the earth support people rather than the present trend of eliminating future citizens to satisfy desire for luxury and the greed of some.

#### Part Two - City of Rocks

The geological and historical significance of the City of Rocks is confined to a narrow strip of land running east and west that is easily accessible to the public. The concentration of recreational and geological interest is within this narrow strip.

Private landowners and those leasing public lands for grazing purposes in this small strip are feeling the increased pressures of the public. In an effort to protect their interests and the natural resources, the landowners find it necessary to spend considerable time and incur significant out of pocket cost as well as being subjected to the insolence of an ill-mannered public. In one instance it has been necessary to curtail grazing activity resulting in a significant economic loss to the landowner. Efforts to control the recreational activity by other than the landowners are apparently not being made.

The litter, damage to fences and destruction to the ecology by recreationists within the immediate area of the City of Rocks is worsening. This damage is primarily confined to two or three hundred yards either side of the graveled road that intersects the area. This misuse and damage to our environment needs to be checked.

However, it must be done so that livestock grazing can continue at its present level. This can be accomplished providing intensive management is maintained. The management level that would be required can be sustained only if there is a user fee charged those who are recreating in the area and if the park area is confined to the City of Rocks proper. This can be done in small areas such as the City of Rocks but would be impossible in a larger area such as that proposed for a national park.

This concept of recreationists paying a user fee was strongly opposed when the Forest Service began charging camping fees at camp sites 10 years or so ago. It was implemented in spite of the public pressure and the Nation has benefited because of it. Those who are now using the land for grazing are paying a user fee that maintains the integrity of the environment.

The landowners within the general vicinity of the City of Rocks are opposed to the national park concept. We would prefer a county or state program be implemented. We feel that a Federal program often serves the needs of the bureaucracy and loses sight of the needs of the local people and others. We cannot overemphasize the absolute necessity of including in any plan, an outlay sufficient to provide adequate management and control.

We are very strongly opposed to any concept which encompasses more than a core area such as the proposed buffer zone. The acquisition or semi-control of a buffer zone would give the National Park Service licence to eventually fully control the entire area. Their taking would mean the elimination of the grazing use and the existence of the livestock industry in the area. In addition it would remove an important tax base directly and indirectly supporting our local county needs.

We also oppose the construction of additional roads on the "island" range that would reach from the City of Rocks to Albion. If this were done the wildlife habitat would be seriously endangered. The increased pressure in this fragile setting would most assuredly drive big game from the area.

If the mountain range was two to four times its present width (20 to 40 miles wide) it is conceivable that the area could withstand the recreational pressure that would exist. Since it is not, we must face reality and place our priorities in the proper perspective. We need to protect the necessities of life and protect our environment. We cannot do either of these things by declaring this small "island" range a national park area and allowing recreational activity to encompass the entire area.

There is a form of recreation that is developing that does permit our society to work off anxiety and frustration but it has one major drawback. It is unbelievably damaging to the landscape. This is the use of trail bikes and four wheel all-terrain type vehicles. The mobility this gives to the public compounds the problem of control and management. Again, selected areas are suitable for this type of activity. Because of the "island" like characteristics of this small mountain range with its fragile landscape it cannot be allowed here.

It will destroy the land resource. We must find areas where the adverse impact of this type recreation can be minimized. The location of such a site may not be as convenient or as scenic but certainly more acceptable to all of society.

#### Summary and Conclusions

1. The total proposed park area has been used for 100 years for livestock grazing. This has been accomplished without adverse impact on the ecology or the total environment.
2. The use of the area for grazing is a necessary element in the livestock industry of the area. To curtail the use of the area for grazing at its present level will result in the loss of livelihood of many ranchers in Albion, Elba, Almo, Oakley, Conner Creek and Malta.
3. The irrigated farm lands that are contiguous to this small mountain range and the proposed park area are suitable only as a base for livestock production.
4. The proposed park area is a narrow range with "island" like characteristics that has a very fragile existence. It can be seriously damaged or destroyed if not properly managed.
5. Recreational activity over the entire proposed park area cannot be controlled or managed at a level necessary to protect the land resource. Recreation activity of the level that would develop if the area were declared a national park would destroy the wildlife habitat and drive out the wildlife and would eliminate livestock grazing. The "island" like conditions would not permit the three uses to coexist (grazing use, recreational use, and wildlife use).
6. Food is a necessity of life. More consideration must be given to making the earth support people rather than the present trend of eliminating people rather than the present trend of eliminating future citizens to satisfy desires for luxury and the greed of some.
7. Present recreational activity in the proposed park area is confined to a small area. Landowners in this small area are incurring costs in a management effort to protect the natural resources. They do not have the means nor should they be expected to carry the full management load.
8. Limiting recreation to a small area may be manageable and would then protect our resources and permit grazing of the majority of the area, thus satisfying three purposes; recreation, wildlife and grazing. To provide proper management requires significant funding that should come from direct user fees.
9. We are strongly opposed to any park concept which encompasses more than a small core area.

10. We oppose the construction of additional roads on the "island" range that would reach from the City of Rocks to Albion. The mountain range is much too narrow and the environment too fragile to sustain the type of pressure that would develop.

11. We recommend that a county or state program in lieu of a Federal national park plan be implemented.

P. D. Jones & Sons Inc.  
 4200 Rockwood Court  
 Dewayne D. Ward

Proscoc Ward  
 Robert J. Robinson

Ellen W. Jones

Brent Jones

Harold Duffell

Ally Hagon

Vandis Ford

Glenn Ward Jr.

Ruben Foye

Karen Kayle

Wesley Prie

Jane Wake

Lenora Ward

Ronald C. Ward

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Earl J. Taylor  
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 Glen Taylor  
 Susan Taylor  
 Wallace Sears  
 Romona Sears  
 Glenn Berryman  
 Virginia B. Gerryman  
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 Francis M. Carter  
 Almy Fehlman  
 Spencer Black  
 Jay L. Black  
 Ethel B. Ward  
 Douglas H. Ward  
 Jayne A. Ward  
 Wynn R. Dewsnup  
 Jeannine Dewsnup  
 H. Allen Ward

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Mr. Charles E. Clark from Rupert.

**STATEMENT OF CHARLES E. CLARK, RUPERT, IDAHO**

MR. CLARK. Senators, gentlemen in attendance here, I am testifying on my own behalf. And as just a little background, I attended a meeting yesterday in connection with the Hagerman Fossil Beds hearing. And the people of Idaho seem to be in general agreement in their attitude toward the invasion—you might put it that way—of the Park Service. Many of the same arguments that have been heard today were applied yesterday with regard to the setting up of the fossil beds as a national monument down there.

Most of the testimony that I had written here has already been elucidated on, and I don't want to repeat that. There are some things that I will put in the form of questions, and a few statements of fact that I feel like should be here. No. 1, I hear the continual reference to "our property." Now, there are people who feel like the grazing rights are considerably different than property ownership. They are controllable. And there is much contention across the United States now to make some revisions as to differentiate between property ownership and automatic grazing rights on that land.

In general, though, I do feel as the gentleman just stated, that the core area, a very small core area is all that we are really concerned with. And if you delete the requirements of each person who has stated their position today, you have got the consensus that: Leave it alone. The cattle grazers don't want the people in there. The people don't want the cattle grazing in there.

Generally speaking, my impression is that the land is better off like it is. Leave it alone. Don't emphasize it. Don't try to bring people in, and don't be so bigoted as to try too hard to keep people out. People will find their own form of recreation. There are a number of other things there that haven't been mentioned. One is the rock hunters. There are the pine nut gatherers. There are the photographers, various other forms of recreation, including the Trail Cycle Association, which I imagine will testify sometime today.

I feel in the same way Mr. Dayley stated, that really this should be as mandated by the State of Idaho, an area that is under the direction of the county planning commission. It should be handled by local people, by the means that are set up right now to handle such situations.

On the other hand, the other man testified as to—Mr. Darrington, it was—testified as to the effect it would have on our surrounding areas. This is all-inclusive in the planning concept that has been mandated by the State government on to the county people. I don't know for sure whether it's the Bureau of Land Management which will testify. The Forest Service, I know, has a plan.

And as I stated yesterday, Senator McClure, that my impression is that provisions of this bill are putting the cart before the horse. These local planning groups, local associations, and local interested parties, in my impression, should have been contacted first and their position made public. And, then, if that showed a desire on the part of these

people to do something there, at that time we should go ahead and provide for the adequate management of the City of Rocks area.

Comparing it to the fossil beds, they are just newcomers. They were emphasizing the age of the fossil beds yesterday as 3-million-year-old Pliocene deposits. And compared to the 2-billion-year-old rock spires at the City of Rocks, should we give precedence to the age or not?

I think that if the extent of the withdrawal is too broad, it will preclude many of the activities that are now enjoyed there. And I'd like to, for various reasons that I will write on the basis of the hearing today and submit to you later, I will expand on some of the other effects that I feel it has on the local economy.

And even further than that, one of the things I wanted to mention in connection with the historical value: Historical values of the kind we have here are fleeting. The Oregon Trail, I am sure, will be completely obliterated by Mother Nature in a relatively few years, long before anything happens to the withdrawal. I mean, it's a very temporary thing if you really look at it. The only way you could possibly maintain the ruts, as were mentioned, is by running stagecoaches around there, continuously, in order to maintain it. Mother Nature heals these things up in a very, very short time.

I like the idea that was expressed in connection with the fossil beds monument. That if there is some historical artifacts or some historical significance, the thing to do is to—in order to preserve them, if they have to be preserved—if there is something that can be moved, move it to a place that is readily accessible near the highway, and present it in a proper way so that people can see it.

Quite often, in the natural state, it's too inaccessible and lacks in the color that it takes to really present an interesting exhibit. The historical society would be interested in that. You can't move a wagon track, I realize that. But on the other hand, there are very few people that are interested in seeing one, either.

One more thing before I stop here: I wanted to point out that the original vandals that have been talked about in regard to the City of Rocks were the emigrants. They came by and chiseled their names in these rocks. And they were—that became history. Now if a high school kid goes out there and chisels his name in the rocks, it's vandalism.

I can remember when I was young and I was told, "Absolutely don't carve your initials in the craggies." And yet, to this date, the very initials that I may have carved in those craggies is interesting and historical.

And I think we need to be careful that we don't exclude, in these areas, our young people or our old ones by putting the connotation that every young buck is a vandal and the old people have no business out there. We do this by drawing a line around these places and enclosing off the roads and making them inaccessible.

I hope that, without any great deal of expense or legislation or rules and regulations, in addition to what we already have, that in my lifetime the City of Rocks will still be there. Maybe some of what's going on today may be history at that time. And that's all I have to say. I will summarize my written comments here and submit them at a later date. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Just to sum it up so I understand your actual position in a single phrase, you would do nothing? Is that your position? Just leave it the way it is?

Mr. CLARK. I have been there recently, a number of times, and I feel that so-called damage that's been done—or the necessity to preserve and protect is the thing that has never been closely defined. It means various things in various people's minds. And over the years that I have been familiar with the place, I can't see any tremendous significant change in it.

And I am a firm believer that people will, if left alone, will regulate these things pretty much themselves. If it's police action we need, then that's what we should provide. There are means available to do that, without all the congruent regulations and legislation and so forth that might be added to it.

And reemphasizing, again, that perhaps some of the things that are happening there now may be historical later on. We all see the City of Rocks from a different viewpoint. The rock collectors like it for that reason. The pine nut hunters like it for their own particular reason. Some people just like to take their kids up there and romp around in the place. The cattlemen have a particular reason for their interest.

In order to preserve the area, to keep the area—I hate the words “preserve and protect”—but in order to maintain the area, I feel like that we should let people do their thing. And as long as they are not destroying something that would affect their neighbor, this, I feel like, we have adequate regulations to take care of that. And my position would be to leave it like it is. And if we need more police protection, let's provide that, only.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. Senator McClure.

Senator McCLURE. I have no questions.

Senator CHURCH. All right, our next witness is Mr. Kent Durfee of Almo.

#### STATEMENT OF KENT DURFEE. ALMO, IDAHO

Mr. DURFEE. Well, actually, Senators, after listening to the testimony this morning, I really see practically no need for me to even testify; other than to add my name to the record, more or less. What has been said very well emphasizes my feeling on the City of Rocks. We are opposed to the making of a national monument. I have several reasons here that we have outlined. Some of them, I have come to find out in this hearing, are irrelevant. But, nevertheless, these are what I have.

The first one is that we feel it unnecessary to have 3,000 acres in the monument, when the actual core area is all that's really of any interest to the people.

The second concern would be the private ground involved. If it were State land or Federal land, then I think it might have been something that would have been feasible. But where it's private ground, I don't think that the public should have the right to come in and tell private landowners what is to be done with their land and what isn't. I think it should be left up to them to decide what is to be done with their own ground.

My third reason, as I said, is kind of irrelevant. The only plan that we ever saw for the City of Rocks—at least me, personally—was with the stagecoach and the covered wagon rides through there. And we just

don't want to make—see the City of Rocks become a carnival ride, more or less, is what I am trying to say.

The fourth grievance is that if you make this a national monument, the travel through the City of Rocks by the local people for such things as trailing cattle to the other side of the mountain where grazing is, it makes it real difficult because you, naturally, have to go around the park. You couldn't trail your cattle through with all the visitors there. And it would add something like 20 miles, I think, to the distance that you have to drive those cattle. So that would be another real problem with that.

I think we are in agreement with most people, that we feel that something should be done to keep people from writing on the rocks, even though it may become history later. I don't think people like to go up there and see all these drippy paint marks all over the rocks. But still, I think it could be regulated better on a State or local level, rather than on a Federal level. Thank you very much.

Senator CHURCH. Are you going to get after your local government to do that?

Mr. DURFEE. We will try.

Senator McCLURE. Would you support the county commissioners if they wanted to hire somebody to go down there and police it?

Mr. DURFEE. I would.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much.

[A letter submitted by Mr. Durfee follows:]

December 14, 1976  
Almo, Idaho

Gentlemen of the Senate Interior Committee

Dear Sirs:

We are opposed to the creation of a National Monument in the City of Rocks for the following reasons.

1. We feel it unnecessary to include 32,000 acres in the monument when the "core area" contains the major points of interest. The remainder of the land is rarely traveled, and other than grazing, we can see no real value in it. It seems that it would be just an additional expense for the government to purchase and maintain land which is of no import to the "City of Rocks."

2. Our second concern is the amount of private ground involved. If this proposal is accepted, private landowners will have no choice but to sell their land, and possibly lose their main source of income.

3. The plans we have seen call for a single entrance to the monument, which will be located in Moulton. Camping and motor vehicles would be prohibited. Travel would be by stagecoach or covered wagon. This, to us, is ridiculous! It would restrict free enjoyment of the area and turn the City of Rocks into a carnival ride.

4. The single entrance in Moulton would make travel through the City of Rocks to Oakley impossible. This would put great hardship on those who must move cattle from Almo to Oakley and back. They would be forced to trail their cattle many extra miles in order to get around the park. The distance to the nearest area for poles suitable for corral building would also be greatly increased.

We are sure that proponents of the monument are sincere in their desire to protect the City of Rocks area. However, they fail to realize the impact it will have on the community of Almo. They propose to take away the grazing and put the only entrance to the monument on the other side of the mountain. Where does that leave Almo? Some would be left without grazing for their cattle, and no way to capitalize on tourism. They could be forced to leave the valley.

Personally, we do not wish to see Almo overrun by tourists. We merely point this out in order to show what could happen.

If, after considering the input from this hearing, you still feel that the area should be made into a National Monument, our suggestions would be to leave existing roads as entrances, to allow camping and unrestricted travel throughout the monument, and to reduce the acreage to a more manageable size. We also feel that the property owners should be guaranteed that their grazing rights will continue, even if their ranches change hands. We do hope, however, that the private ground in the area will be left as is.

We appreciate this opportunity to express our opinions. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Kent R. Durfee  
 Janis Durfee

Ernest W. Clark  
 Dorothy E. Clark

Elbert L. Durfee

Grace R. Durfee

E. Bruce Durfee

Kay Durfee

Senator CHURCH. All right, our next witness is Mr. John Hedges, of Almo, Mr. Hedges.

#### STATEMENT OF JOHN HEDGES, ALMO, IDAHO

Mr. HEDGES. Senators Church, McClure, members of the committee. I would like to answer Olen Ward's question as regards the vehicles that are staying pretty much confined to the roads. The four-wheel vehicles are confined fairly to the road. The motorcycles are possibly giving us our biggest problems. I think, if you go out in this 3,000-acre core area, we will find motorcycle tracks running most of the way around it or through it.

I feel that I am a little bit repetitious, and I will try to eliminate what I have and make it very short. I am a partner with Dave Boden's ranch, of which 1,000 acres of this ground is part of the core area. And I am in favor of limiting the use of the City of Rocks and for preserving it for the use of which it is best suited. In my opinion, that would be the grazing of cattle and the observation by the public for its historical and geological value.

The present control in that area is too limited to prevent the present littering and destruction of the natural resources being inflicted by some visitors. The cutting of trees, the destruction of our fences and corrals, the pileup of garbage and human waste, the increase of offroad vehicles, and the growing amount of paint spray graffiti—which includes obscenities—is on the increase. I am opposed to the area becoming an unrestricted playground and camping area. Some kind of limit should be imposed.

I feel very strongly that a willing seller clause should be introduced into the present bill. As it presently stands, the rancher who owns land within the boundaries of the proposed monument has no guarantee of being able to have any say about the price of his land. In short, they have no right to negotiate. A huge share, if not the greatest share, of land in this proposal is privately owned. The only recent sales in this area have been preferential in nature, to members of a family, that could be considered or representative of land values. Those in the core area, it would seem, would initially have to sell their land at a value based upon those family sales. And we simply can't afford to do it. I think we should have the right to negotiate the sale of our own land.

I should like to see a visitor's fee charged to those visiting any possible development in the area, so an inordinate burden of maintenance will not be placed upon those who graze their cattle within the boundaries of this development. The visiting public should help finance it, since they will be the main beneficiaries.

I disagree with the concept that grazing should not—should be phased out of the project planned. Grazing cattle is an inseparable part of the Western history. Why should it have to leave an area which is featuring Western history? To do otherwise would unduly alter the lives of the people who live there.

The National Park Service cannot provide the kind of things that I have mentioned for the benefit of the people who live in this area. We should seek another alternative plan of control.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. I have no questions.

Senator McCLURE. I have no questions.

Senator CHURCH. Mr. Robert Lunte? Is Mr. Lunte in the room?

[No response.]

Senator CHURCH. Then I am going to call next Dr. Merle Wells, the director of the Idaho Historical Society.

#### STATEMENT OF DR. MERLE WELLS, IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Dr. WELLS. I am State historic preservation officer and have been interested in the better protection and the better interpretation of the City of Rocks, now, for, certainly, more than 10 years. This is an area that has had local interest, as we are all aware. It's also had national interest, because of the important association with the California trail. Actually, about the first real exposure I had to the importance of the City of Rocks was at the University of California, where in California history the City of Rocks figures very prominently. And the original letters that I began to write Senator Church and so on more than 10 years ago about this really came out of California's suggestion that we should be doing something about this situation.

We have had a State park now for many years at City of Rocks. We have tried to induce the State park service to develop something there. In fact, we have had several projects for the State park service, this being one that really hasn't had the resources to go ahead with.

I don't want to rehash a great many things that have been said very effectively this morning, but I do need to express the concern, particularly as indicated by the trustees of the State historical society in their regular quarterly meeting December 10, just last Friday. And they did express their concern and have gotten in touch with the Governor about this. They are concerned that the California trail, itself, in the area be protected.

We have an interesting situation here. There is, of course, both geological and historical interest in the area. And then we have the core area which, as far as I can make out, omits the entire California trail, or practically the entire California trail. And, at least, some of the best exposures of the trail need to be protected. The trail actually, in some places, of course, can disappear quite quickly. In other places, and especially in this area, the ruts of the California trail, where they are carved into the soft granite out just next to Twin Sisters, those ruts aren't going to disappear for a long time.

We have, in addition, an alternate of the California trail coming from Salt Lake just south of the Twin Sisters. There's quite a stretch in here that's visible. It's been ground out by many thousands of wagons, oxen and so on. And this kind of evidence really is going to last for a long time. So whatever is done about the core area and the rest of the proposal, we really do have to give a little more consideration both to the interpretation and to protection of one of the features that really is what lends interest to the City of Rocks.

This, of course, is already—and has been for many years—a registered national historic landmark. It's already been noted that designation as a national historic landmark offers protection only from actions of Federal agencies. And this is as it should be. We would have a very hard time convincing the National Park Service that any

other kind of protection should be offered by the National Register to either landmarks or anything else that's listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

But, again, we do need some protection. We had a ceremony some years ago now, in which the standard brass plaque of a national historic landmark was put out at the City of Rocks. And the next time I had a chance to look, why, that was gone. So they couldn't even protect their own plaque that showed it was a national historic landmark.

And we hardly can blame the State park service for this. They really aren't in any situation—at least now—to have somebody out watching that plaque day and night, either. However, as a national historic landmark, we ought to—pardon me—because this is a national historic landmark, we ought to at least consider the literal area included in the boundaries of the landmark. The boundaries have been in the process of being established for well over a year, and that whole process is about complete. And this is something that ought to be considered, then, whether maybe the core area and landmark boundaries together might be worth taking into account; and whatever development is proposed for the City of Rocks, whether it's eventually done by the State park or county park or National Park Service. This is something that does need to be considered.

Senator CHURCH. Is there presently a close correlation between the boundary that is encompassed by the national landmark designation and the core area that's been proposed?

Dr. WELLS. No. The core area will be included in the boundaries—or practically all of it, at least—in the boundaries of the national historic landmark. But it also includes the section of the California trail going farther south.

Senator CHURCH. Well, that is the problem posed here. The California Trail part is considerably outside the proposed core area, and the historical significance of the trail is one of the chief reasons for considering a national monument. It's not only the ancient geological properties, but the more recent historic interest.

So it poses a dilemma. Those who say, "Confine it to a small core," as the Governor has said and many witnesses have said, can't accomplish the protection of the trail area, since it lies well without the core, to the south.

Dr. WELLS. And that was the concern of our trustees, and again my concern as State historic preservation officer.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you.

Senator McCLEURE. I have no further questions.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Mr. Willis Sams. Mr. Sams?  
[No response.]

Senator CHURCH. Mr. Sams is not present. We will go to Mr. Chambers, Mr. Galh H. Chambers, please. Is Mr. Chambers present?

#### STATEMENT OF GALH H. CHAMBERS

Mr. CHAMBERS. Senator Church and Senator McClure, the one point that I want to bring up has already been amply discussed, so I won't waste your time and other people's time. The only other thing I could get into would be a long discussion of the administrative wizardry of

the U.S. Department of Interior, and that would take all day. So again, I will defer and I will simply submit my comments in writing.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. The last witness on my list is Mr. Garr Wayment.

#### STATEMENT OF GARR WAYMENT

Mr. WAYMENT. Senator Church, Senator McClure, I am not representing any group; only myself and some feelings and thoughts that I have concerning this issue. Basically, I speak out in opposition to a proposed park or a national monument for some reasons. One, I think it will deprive some land users of the use of the property—or land-owners of the use of their property, and also some land users of some of their grazing lands. And I have a feeling that if it's declared a national monument, that the influx of people would seriously alter the life style of everyone in the county. Not necessarily the people that live in the Almo area proper, but all of us. And certainly, we'd incur more expense as property owners to maintain roads and so on.

These things have already been talked about, I feel I do appreciate the quality of lifestyle that's in the area. Also, I feel like a large amount of people in the area would, in fact, destroy the area more so than even now, in its present situation, because you just can't watch everybody all the time. And I feel like that if it's declared a national monument, it would cause many more people to come than if it's played down and you just keep it, possibly, like it is.

I think that it should be kept on a local basis, possibly the county to look after it, hire a caretaker or somebody to watch over it. And if there's enough interest in the county to want a national monument, want the Government to come in and do something, I think that we should shoulder the responsibility right here and take it on ourselves to take care of it. If we want to preserve it, let's get out and preserve it and take care of it.

I'd like to set a parallel. In my life—and it will kind of refer to Senator McClure—when Mr. Darrington said that the merchants in the Declo area didn't think it would do them any good: In this area a few years ago, I remember the chamber of commerce beating the bushes to get potato plants and industry into Burley. And they accomplished this. And so many more people have come to the area.

And so, in that period of time, our property taxes have about tripled. We have got a lot of people in. There's a lot more kinds to educate, and so it costs money to do it. At the same time, this chamber that I suppose maybe they had selfish reasons—I don't know—maybe for business or their businesses and so on, but now the large chain-stores have moved into town and they take the business. So it whiplashes on them. It's come right back to the point that they are maybe in worse shape than they were before. I don't know. Possibly not, but I think this happens.

Senator CHURCH. There's a new book out you'd love. It's called "Small Is Beautiful."

Mr. WAYMENT. Well, I think this will happen. The people that live in Declo, and the people that live in Almo, they are not—they don't know of tourism. They don't know how to capitalize on tourism. And

there's people all over the country that's got to know how and probably have the capital. And they will move in and take over, and we will be left out in the cold.

So I think lifestyles are real important. And I am a farmer. I farm, first, for the fun of it; and, second, for the money. And if there's a rancher in this room that's farming for the money, I'd like to see him. That's about all of my comments.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. Now, is there anyone else here, before we close the meeting, who would like to testify? Yes?

Mr. MOYLE. I am a late comer. I would like to read a letter I have for you before we close down.

Senator CHURCH. Sure.

#### STATEMENT OF LEE MOYLE

Mr. MOYLE. My name is Lee Moyle. I am a local resident. I will make this short. This thing's already getting way too long.

Senator CHURCH. All right. Can you pick up the microphone, so others can hear you?

Mr. MOYLE. Mr. McClure and Mr. Church, as a citizen and taxpayer of this valley, I am opposed to the proposal for monument status of our City of Rocks. These are my reasons:

No. 1, I don't want another 32,000 acres of Cassia County owned by the Federal Government. It just creates a larger Federal budget and deficit; therefore, raising my taxes.

No. 2, I am especially against National Park Service control. This department has near dictatorial powers. At present, we have local Cassia County control, and I like it just that way.

No. 3, I am against this for the loss of property taxes on the portion of this which is private land. Now, I know that you will say that the President has signed a bill requiring the Federal Government to pay property taxes on Federal land. But anyone who believes that is a fool, trying to create a fool's paradise. That money will come out of the local taxpayer's hide, will go to Washington. There, they will keep half for counting it, then return us the other half. We are not going to get something for nothing.

No. 4, I am against this proposal because of the environmental damage the proposal will cause. The Government bulldozers will cause more alterations to the city of Rocks than 200 years of vandalism. They will build roads, and visitor centers, and sewer systems, and parking lots, and all manner of alterations. The silent city of Rocks will never again be silent after the Government gets through playing havoc with the area.

No. 5, I am opposed, for it will increase human activity on the area and will work a hardship on the local wildlife. We don't have enough area to accommodate both, like in the larger parks.

No. 6, I am opposed because I don't want to make the city of Rocks a public playground. I prefer the private playground status that we now enjoy for all the citizens of Magic Valley. I don't want to share it.

As for the durability of those rocks, gentlemen, they will still be there when we are dead, our children are dead, and our children's children are dead. They are going no place. Who knows, there may even be more inscriptions on them to worship, like those which we

currently worry so much about; those made by the vandals of the wagon-trail days.

Now, I am not all negative, like my letter sounds, believe it or not. I don't like the project. Now, I will offer my opinion of what should be done. Now, I think—I am a man that's of minimums. I want to see the minimum amount of control, necessary to keep things, as long as we can.

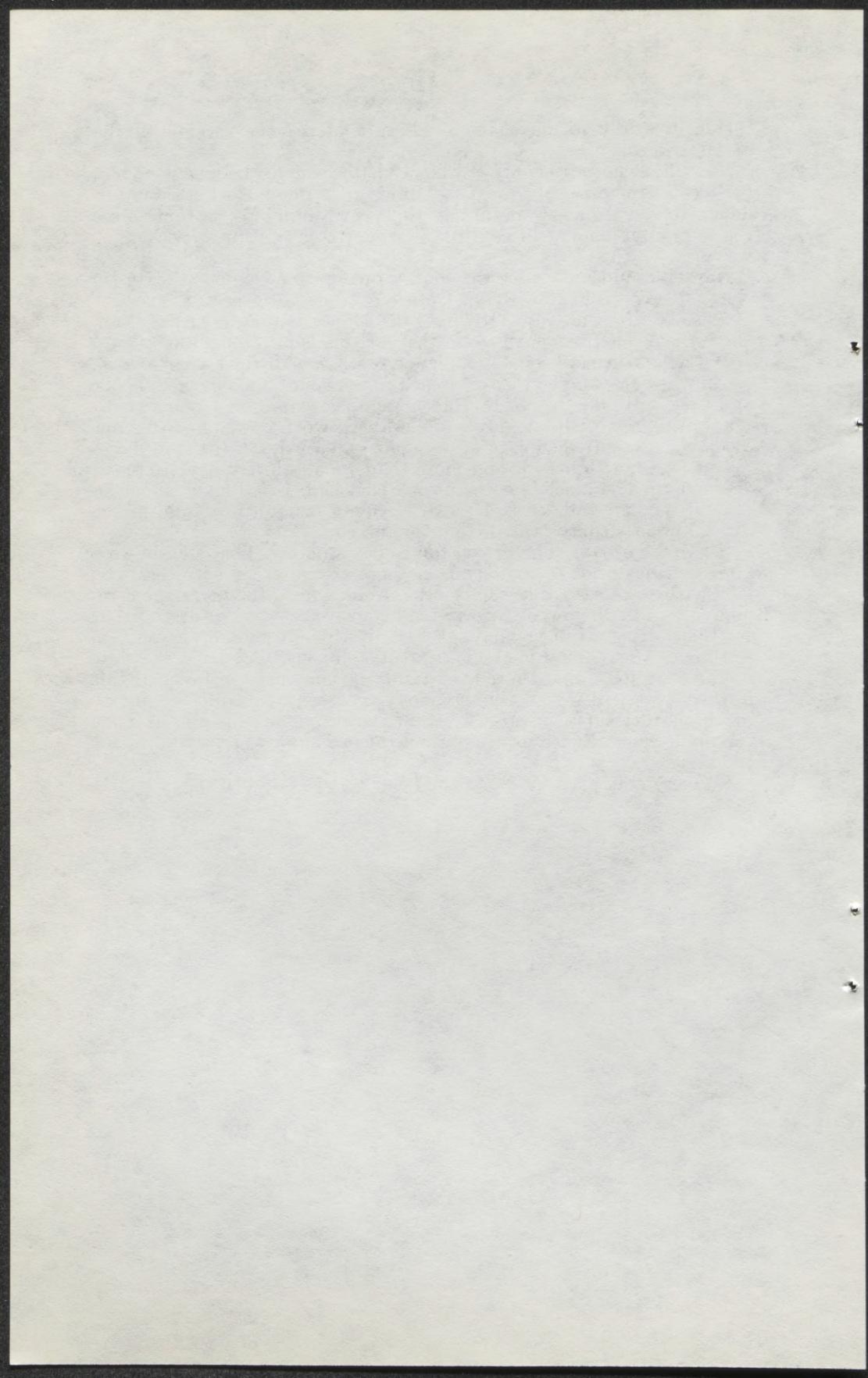
Now, I would like to see the county put up some signs, "Please Do Not Litter," "Please Do Not Deface," "Please Respect Property," "Please Use It And Enjoy It," have the county put out a garbage can. Have them put their garbage in the garbage can, if possible.

We will sit back, keep our fingers crossed, watch for a year or two, see how it goes. Maybe we can preach to the young kids in the schools, and they will take care of the place. And then, in 2 or 3 years, if it's not working, we will sit down and we will work out Step No. 2 out of maybe a hundred steps, and we will tighten it just a little bit more.

But let's not tighten it any more than we absolutely have to, until we have to. The place is not suffering that bad. I still make about an annual trip up and see if I am still young enough to climb up the rocks. I hope to continue to do that. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you for your testimony. That step-by-step approach has a lot to commend. If there are no other witnesses who now wish to be heard, remember the injunction in the marriage ceremony, "Speak up now, or forever hold your peace." We are all together for that purpose. But you have 14 days in which to submit any written testimony you'd like to submit. And it's obvious that, from the state of the testimony, that there is certainly no consensus in favor of this bill. And we will review the testimony very, very carefully before we make any decisions, because we want the people of this area to have the predominant voice in whatever is done. Thank you very much for coming.

[Whereupon, at 12:50 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]



## APPENDIXES

## APPENDIX I

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD PURSUANT TO S. 224, HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

**H&R BLOCK**  
THE INCOME TAX PEOPLE

12-10-76

SENATE INTERIOR  
PARKS AND RECREATION SUB-COMMITTEE

Gentlemen:

RE: PROPOSED HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS  
NATIONAL MONUMENT

I HAVE REVIEWED YOUR PROPOSED PLAN AND IN ALL SINCERITY I MUST DISAGREE WITH IT.

I RECOMMEND YOU FOLLOW THE PROPOSAL OF THE IDAHO TRAIL MACHINE ASSOCIATION (ITMA) AND LEAVE THIS AREA IN MULTIPLE USE TO ACCOMMODATE O.R.V. RECREATION.

MY FAMILY + I HAVE USED THE HAGERMAN AREA SINCE 1966, OR 10 YEARS AGO, FOR MOTORCYCLE RECREATION. WE HAVE SPENT MANY WEEKENDS AND EVENINGS RIDING MOTORCYCLES OVER THE MANY AND VARIOUS TRAILS - ROADWAYS THAT

**H&R BLOCK**  
THE INCOME TAX PEOPLE

---

MAKE up the HAGERMAN Hills. ON SOME WEEKENDS I HAVE SEEN OVER 400 MOTORCYCLE USERS IN THAT AREA.

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE A TRAIL FOR MOTORCYCLES USE THAT STARTS AT THE BASE OF THE PARKING LOT AND FOLLOWS THE SNAKE RIVER THROUGH Bliss IDAHO AND TERMINATE APPROX. 6 MILES DOWN STREAM FROM THE Bliss HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.

THIS SEGMENT OF TRAILS WILL COVER APPROX. 40 MILES OF SCENIC BEAUTY ENJOYED BY MANY.

THE TRAIL WILL NOT USE ANY AGRICULTURE FARMING LAND. IT WILL NOT COST THE TAX PAYER ANY MONEY AS THE OFF-ROAD VEHICLES HAVE THEIR OWN FUNDS SET ASIDE FOR SUCH PROJECTS.

WITH THE NATIONAL DEBT ON CONTINUED RISE, AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN SUCH POOR SHAPE, I FEEL THIS IS THE ONLY LOGICAL RECOMMENDATION.

(2)

**H&R BLOCK**  
THE INCOME TAX PEOPLE

I Propose that if the Fossels ARE OVER ~~50~~ <sup>3 1/2</sup> million YEARS Old IT WILL BE TO EUROPE'S ADVANTAGE TO LET THE Fossil BEDS REMAIN AS THEY ARE FOR ANOTHER 100 OR 200 YEARS.

therefor, I would like to recommend that the Proposed NAGERMAN Fossil Beds NATIONAL MONUMENT BE TABLED FOR AT LEAST 100 MORE YEARS AND THE AREA DESIGNATED FOR O.R.U. RECREATION USE. BY CONVERTING THIS AREA TO O.R.U. RECREATION USE THE MANY SO. IDAHO MOTORCYCLE USERS MAY CONTINUE TO ENJOY THE SPORT AND ACTIVITY AS WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS

Thank You.

SINCERELY,

Roger Clemons

AT3, FALLS BURE

TWIN FALLS IDAHO 83301

(3)



Cecil D. Andrus  
Governor

R. Keith Higginson  
Director

*referred to  
1-10-77*

## STATE OF IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Statehouse  
Boise, Idaho 83720  
(208) 384-2215

January 5, 1977

Ms. Laura L. Beaty  
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs  
Room 3106  
Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Ms. Beaty:

The state of Idaho has been involved in developing a plan for the future use and conservation of water resources within the state. The studies involved in that effort have shown the critical need for the additional storage of water in the Snake River Basin above Brownlee to provide for present and future water uses. Our studies have also located a possible reservoir site in southern Idaho about 6 miles downstream from the existing Bliss dam on the Snake River. That site is perhaps the only real site in this reach of the Snake River where there is sufficient water to provide substantial downstream benefits and could provide in excess of one million acre-feet of new storage at a normal water surface pool of 2875 feet above mean sea level. Without some augmentation such as provided by this proposal, we anticipate extensive flow depletions and very low flows in the Snake River during the summer and fall months. The project also has the potential to enhance power production at existing sites and increase instream flows. We are working with federal agencies to determine the feasibility of such a project.

S. 224 calls for the establishment of the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in the general area of the proposed reservoir site which we have tentatively named Shoestring. The state does not oppose designation of the Hagerman fossil beds as a national monument if the boundaries are carefully delineated to minimize any conflict with the proposed site.

The Idaho Department of Water Resources has consulted with Dr. John White of the Idaho State University on the impact the proposed reservoir might have on the fossil beds. Dr. White has concluded that a reservoir with the pool elevation of 2875 feet above mean sea level would not significantly affect the fossil beds. I am enclosing a copy of Dr. White's letter.

Ms. Beaty

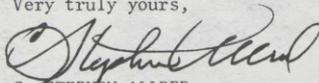
-2-

January 5, 1977

Maps showing an outline of the proposed reservoir pool at 2875 feet above mean sea level for the proposed Shoestring site are attached. I suggest that the monument's eastern boundary approximate the 2900 feet contour assuming the reservoir pool elevation is 2875 feet above mean sea level. This would provide sufficient buffer without affecting the fossil beds.

The national monument and the proposed reservoir project can exist together if boundaries are carefully considered. We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with this information and request that this letter be included as part of the hearing record on S. 224.

Very truly yours,



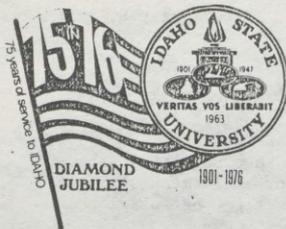
C. STEPHEN ALLRED

Administrator, Investigations Division

CSA:lm

Encl.

cc: Governor John V. Evans  
Mr. John Hough, Governor's Office  
Congressional Delegation



# Idaho State University

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

Pocatello, Idaho 83209

September 30, 1976

RECEIVED

OCT 4 1976

Department of Water Resources

Mr. John Bessaw  
Department of Water Resources  
State House  
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Bessaw:

Persuant to our phone conversation of September 28, here is my statement regarding the effect on the fossil beds near Hagerman, of the proposed building of a dam on the Snake River near Bliss, Idaho.

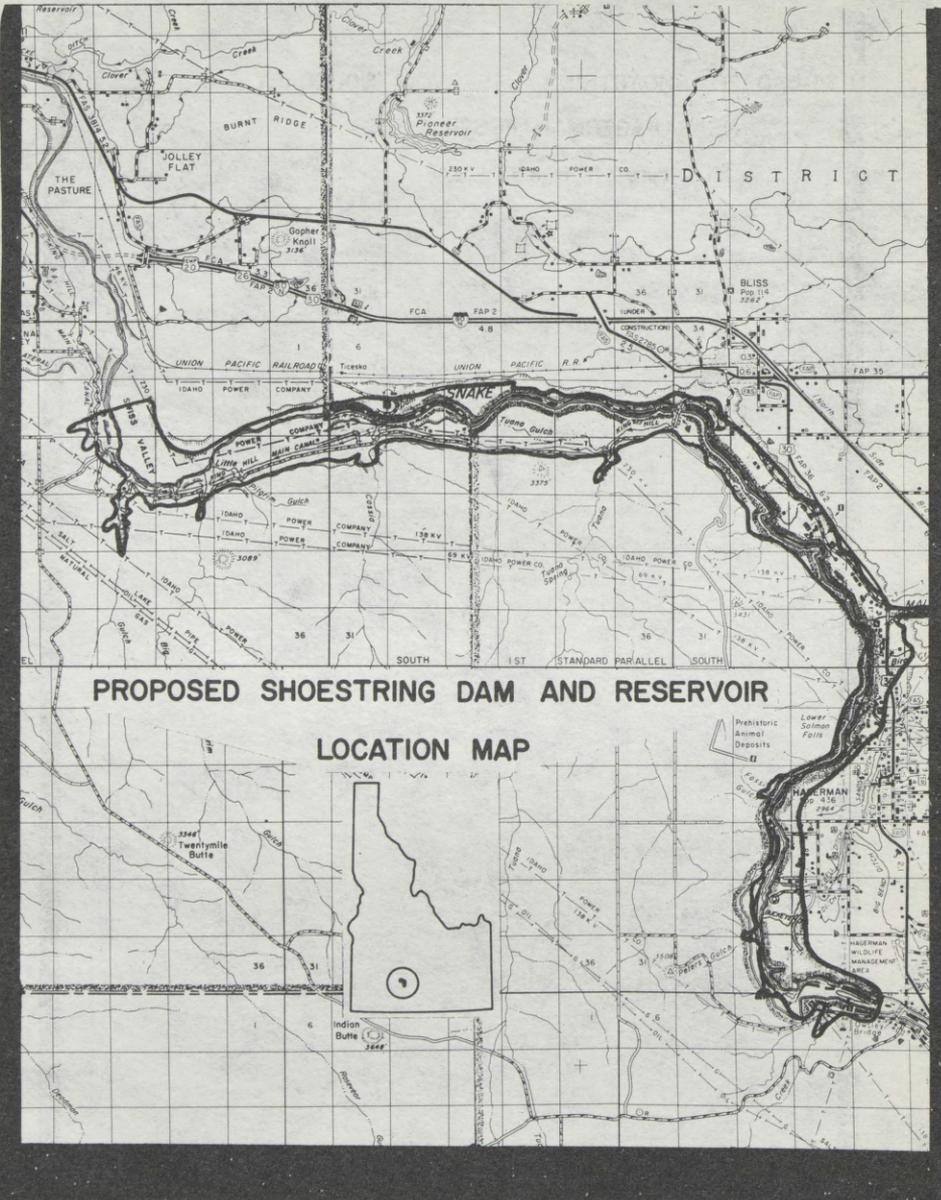
If the level of the proposed reservoir is kept between elevations 2,850 and 2,875, below the fossil beds, only two unimportant localities at the northern most edge of the fossil beds would be affected. Hence, in my judgement, as far as the fossil beds are concerned, the dam and resulting reservoir would not adversely affect the fossil beds.

Yours truly,

*John A. White*  
John A. White, Ph.D.

Curator in Vertebrate Paleontology

JAW:rg



PROPOSED SHOESTRING RESERVOIR BOUNDARY

NEAR HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS

Twp. 7 S., Rge. 13 E.B.M.





BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY • 1910 COLLEGE BLVD. • BOISE, IDAHO 83725

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIETAL & URBAN STUDIES

December 13, 1976

Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Committee Members:

I believe that the Hagerman Valley Fossil Quarry, near Hagerman, Idaho, should receive National Monument Status. I would like my comments to be included in the official testimony.

The Hagerman Valley is a plicocene fossil locality of enormous importance. The importance is due to the range of species present, the quality of preservation and the geological period represented. The scientific and aesthetic values of the site are summarized on pages 18-19 of the National Park Service's Feasibility Study on the proposed Fauna Sites. I will limit myself to stating that the Faunal Sites are an irreplaceable part of the national heritage. As such, it requires protection and preservation from economic or recreational use.

Therefore, I support, without qualification, the granting of National Monument Status.

Respectfully yours,

K.M. Ames, Ph.D.  
Visiting Professor of  
Anthropology and Archaeology  
Idaho Highway Archaeologist

cc Senator Frank Church  
Senator James McClure

alb

Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

**GEORGE F. BAGGLEY**

17 MESA VISTA DRIVE, BOISE, IDAHO 83705, PHONE 208-342-5783

PARK AND RECREATION RESOURCE CONSULTANT  
PROTECTION - DEVELOPMENT - MANAGEMENT

December 27 1976

The Chairman,  
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Bldg.,  
Washington C.C. 20510

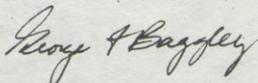
Dear Sirs:

I would like to add my indorsement to the many you have received on the Hagerman Fossil Beds proposal. It seems to me from reports and what I have read on this area that it is an outstanding example of areas that should be protected from unauthorized digging and exploration until it can be fully studied by recognized authorities in the field of paleontology. From records I have see this area seems to be one of the largest and best preserved in the world. The abundance of the fossils, the completeness of the remains of the stratigraphic records make the Hagerman site a very valuable one.

Authorizing the preservation of this area will help in giving it the protection it requeries from from all kinds of abuses now going on.

I urge your Committee to take favorable action on this proposal.

Sincerely Yours



December 8, 1976

Senator James McClure

Re: Public Hearing concerning the formation of a National Monument encompassing the Hagerman fossil beds scheduled at Hagerman, Idaho, December 13, 1976.

Honorable Senator McClure:

First let me apologize for my absence at the hearings on the possible National Monument formation on Dec 13. I have a conflict of interest which has not allowed me to attend, however I trust this letter will suffice.

In way of background, I am presently a student at Idaho State University, majoring in Zoology. I was born and raised in Jerome, Idaho. While growing up, I became acquainted with the nearby Hagerman valley, its beauty and many natural resources. Recently, I have become quite concerned with the increasing population of Idaho and the demands that the increasing population base is placing on the environment and the natural resources of Idaho.

While many of these resources are renewable, there is one in particular that is not. This is the Hagerman fossil beds. I am sure that by now you are aware of how important this locality is, not only from the paleontological standpoint but also to the people of this area, and to the human race as a part of their natural heritage. This unique place needs to be protected and preserved not only for the people in Idaho and our progeny, but for the people of our, and other, nations.

In conclusion, I would like to pledge my full-fledged support, as I am sure many other concerned people are doing, for the preservation of the Hagerman fossil beds, by creation of a National Monument, protecting them as a part of our irreplaceable natural heritage.

Respectfully,

*Jonathan J. Becker*  
Jonathan J. Becker

*Idaho State Univ.  
Museum  
Pocatello Idaho 83201*

507 So. Curtis #7  
Boise, Idaho 83705  
December 13, 1976

The Honorable James A. McClure  
Senator for Idaho  
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs  
Borah Building  
Boise, Idaho 83702

Dear Senator McClure:

I would like to urge you to continue your fight to preserve the Hagerman Valley fossil beds under the protection of the Federal government. As a former resident of the valley, I am well aware of the educational and cultural value of these ancient fossils. In a day and age when the world becomes smaller every day, I feel it is important to safeguard those elements which tell of our humbler beginnings, and which graphically illustrate the evolution of life as we know it. It is especially important that the public have access to these significant archeological findings. Please continue your work in this area, and count me as one of your supporters in this effort.

Sincerely,

*Patricia L. Bidwell*

Patricia L. Bidwell

*Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Bliss*660 W. ORCHARD AVE.  
HERMISTON, OREGON 97838

(503) 567-5846

December 13, 1976

U.S. Senator McClure  
Twin Falls Senate Office  
Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Senator McClure:

I wish to congratulate you for your interest and efforts to set aside the Hagerman Fossil beds as a National Monument. I sincerely hope that your efforts bear fruit in the hearing on this date in Hagerman, Idaho. I regret very much that the information reached me too late to attend.

I was born in Bliss, Idaho October 29, 1899 and from the early years of my life I have known of the existence of the site. As a boy with a horse I had ridden out on the desert and picked up surface fossils of bits of the fossil bones of the ancients horse.

I remember the time a tourist staying over night in the Sam Johnson Hotel in Hagerman noticed the fossil jaw bone of a horse used by Mr. Johnson to prop open his front door. He asked where it was found and asked Mr. Johnson if he would sell it. Knowing that he could go pick up another, Sam made him a present of it. Months later a pair of archeologists from Smithsonian Institution appeared at the hotel and were taken across the Snake River by boat and shown the location of the fossil beds. A year or so passed before a complete team of Smithsonian archeologists set up camp at the site and began to take out and prepare bones for classification and shipment to Washington D.C.

In 1928 or 29 my wife and I made several trips to the dig site and watched these skilled scientists prepare and classify these fossil horse skeletons. When these men learned of our interest they explained each step as the work progressed. The information gained by these pleasant visits have been invaluable to us through out the years.

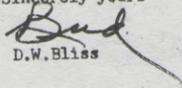
After Smithsonian had all the material they wanted, several colleges and universities of the Northwest removed material and skeletons for future study of scientists to come.

In my mind I feel it is very important to preserve these beds for future generations of skilled scientists to use discretely for study.

I am enclosing a book I prepared this year of 1976 in appreciation of the work you are doing. In this book I have mentioned these same fossil beds and the material they produced to add knowledge of the world life that existed well over three million years ago.

Hoping for success for your efforts, I remain

Sincerely yours

  
D.W. Bliss

BRUCE BOWLER  
LAWYER  
244 SONNA BUILDING  
BOISE, IDAHO 83702  
PHONE 343-6072

December 27, 1976

Parks & Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Hagerman Fossil Monument Hearing  
Hagerman, Idaho December 13, 1976

I wish to include in the record of the hearing my support for the National Park Service recommendation for the 3,850 acre national monument for the Hagerman fossils.

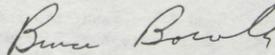
This is a relatively small area of federal land that contains highly unique paleontology. I think it would be absolutely absurd if the urgings of the agricultural development and off road vehicle people were followed. It is hard to believe that citizens could be so utterly selfish as to want to utilize for agricultural and motor-cycle purposes this unique part of public lands.

I am personally familiar with the area and have seen remains of prehistoric animals supplied from there for their scientific and historical purposes and have the sincere belief that it is an important thing to the basic culture of this nation to protect. Your record reflects opinion of eminent paleontologists that establish the richness of this area meriting continued studies under preserved basis.

The real public interest requires that Congress enact the preservation proposed by the National Park Service for this monument.

Thank you very kindly for your consideration.

Respectfully yours,



Bruce Bowler

BB:bs

cc: Hon. Frank Church, USS  
Hon. Jim McClure, USS  
Hon. Cecil D. Andrus, Governor

Senator James McClure  
1061 Blue Lakes Blvd. N.  
Twin Falls, Idaho

8 December 1976

Senator McClure and Members of the Interior Committee:

I wish to draw attention to the importance of the establishment of a national park preserving the Hagerman fossil beds.

The deposit within which the fossils are situated is unique. Although fossilized bones are occasionally found elsewhere in the Snake River sedimentary formations, the concentration of preserved material (often with complete skeletal remains) and the diversity of the fauna represented (from sloth, beaver, bison, camel, and horse remains to numerous small mammals) make this site significant in interpreting the Pleistocene fauna of the Snake River basin.

The site's scientific worth has long been recognized. During the 1930s the Smithsonian Institution sponsored an expedition to collect the site. Numerous complete skeletons were excavated and are preserved today in the Smithsonian. Other groups of scientists have also referred to this well-known locality in many studies.

The easy access to this deposit and the fact that it has been well-described by scientists has made this locality a much-used educational resource for both Idaho college and high school students for nearly a quarter of a century.

During recent years the site has received deprecation by the expansion of a road crossing the deposit, the construction of a large irrigation pipe (luckily missing most of the site), and the utilization of the hill which makes up the deposit by off-the-road vehicles and trail cycles. Thus, clearly there is need to protect the area. Despite this abuse, the deposit is extremely valuable and could make a natural display. The reduced size of the proposed area to be protected - with less acreage and encompassing only one side of the Snake River - and the fact that only BLM land is now involved should make this protective park more acceptable to local people. There is ample area in southern Idaho for both alternative land use (such as off-the-road vehicle and trail cycle recreation) by a minority and the protection of valuable paleontological resources for all Americans. Please include this statement in the hearing next Monday. Thank you for your consideration,

Sincerely yours,

*Peter A. Bowler*  
Peter A. Bowler, Ph.D.

*Idaho Environmental Council*

P.O. Box 1708

Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

December 28, 1976

Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir,

The Idaho Environmental Council supports the legislation introduced by Senator James McClure to establish a 5500 acre Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument. Monument status would provide the much-needed protection needed for both the 310 known paleontological sites and other potential areas of interest.

This site has unique characteristics, with fossils dating back over 3,000,000 years. The 1974 Park Service study indicated that it is one of the largest and best preserved Pliocene fossil areas in the world. The area is far too valuable to be damaged for short-term economic interests or for low-grade recreational activities such as motorcycling.

We will urge Senators McClure and Church to reintroduce a National Monument bill in the next session of Congress. Approval by both the Subcommittee and the full Senate Interior Committee will complete this important job in 1977.

Very truly yours,

*Russell A. Brown*  
Russell A. Brown  
President

**IDAHO DEPARTMENT of PARKS & RECREATION**  
Statehouse Mail      2177 Warm Springs Ave.      Boise Idaho      83720      (208) 384-2154

Dale R. Christiansen, Director  
R. P. Peterson, Deputy Director



Cecil D. Andrus, Governor

December 17, 1976

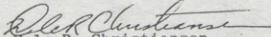
The Honorable Senator James A. McClure  
Old Senate Office Building  
Room 437  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re. - Hagerman Fauna Sites  
Hearing Record

Dear Senator McClure:

Enclosed is supplemental information relative to the Hagerman Fossil Beds - state section sixteen (16). This information supports testimony our department presented at the hearing on December 13, 1976 and should be made part of the record.

Very Sincerely,

  
Dale R. Christiansen  
Director

encl.

WGH/jm

R E S O L U T I O N

of

Idaho State Parks & Recreation Board

at

Quarterly Board Meeting  
held December 3, 1976

Boise, Idaho

Mr. Day moved that the Parks & Recreation Board support the concept of the Hagerman Horse Fossil Quarry and City of Rocks being designated by the National Park Service as a National Historic Monument and every effort should be made to replace or exchange for equivalent land suitable for park and recreation purposes, so as not to diminish the resources available to the citizens of Idaho. Mrs. Wilson seconded the motion and the vote was unanimous.

IN 1971 A SUIT WAS FILED IN IDAHO STATE SUPREME COURT CONCERNING THE USE OF STATE ENDOWMENT LANDS FOR OTHER THAN SCHOOL OR REVENUE PURPOSES. THE SUIT WAS FILED BY THE IDAHO CONGRESS OF PARENTS & TEACHERS AGAINST THE STATE LAND BOARD et - al, BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS, PARKS BOARD FOR THE STATE OF IDAHO, AND PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT. THIS LITIGATION RESULTED IN THE FAVORABLE RULING TO THE IDAHO CONGRESS OF PARENTS & TEACHERS.

AS A RESULT OF THIS SUIT, THE 1973 IDAHO LEGISLATURE PASSED SB 1175 WHICH PROVIDED FOR THE PAYMENT OF THOSE ENDOWMENT LANDS WHICH WERE UTILIZED AS STATE PARKS AND THE PARK LANDS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

County Commissioners  
 CHANCEY, Chairman, 2nd Dist.  
 WIL D. WISEMAN, 3rd Dist.  
 MERL LEONARD, Conf., 1st Dist.

Parks and Recreation Commission  
 DON ZUCK, Chairman  
 GEORGE HOLMES, Vice Chairman  
 JOHN DOERR, Secretary-Treasurer

*Twin Falls County  
 Parks and Recreation Advisory Commission*

634 ADDISON AVENUE WEST PHONE 734-3300  
 TWIN FALLS, IDAHO 83301

June 13, 1974

Governor Cecil D. Andrus  
 Statehouse  
 Boise, Idaho

My dear Governor Andrus:

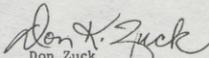
The Twin Falls County Parks and Recreation Committee have on occasions felt it necessary to ask the assistance of other agencies in some interprise which is beyond our capability of managing under our on-going program of preparing Parks and Recreational facilities for the public.

Members of our committee have advised us that the fossil-beds in Twin Falls County near Hagerman, are suffering from the depredations of those persons who are seeking souvenirs or for other purposes.

The extent of fossils are not known, but the rarity of some specimens indicates that some control should be promptly imposed.

We have heard that a study is being made by some agency, and since we have not been able to determine the facts, we wish to advise all concerned that we whole-heartedly support any programs of any organization, agency or group to preserve the site, protect further unauthorized digging or creation of some appropriate protective facility.

Very truly yours,

  
 Don Zuck  
 Chairman, Parks & Rec.

OREGON TRAIL WITHIN THE PROPOSED  
HAGERMAN NATIONAL FAUNA SITE MONUMENT

THAT PORTION OF THE OREGON TRAIL WHICH LIES WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF THE PROPOSED HAGERMAN FAUNA SITES IS ALSO A PORTION OF THE SALMON FALLS SEGMENT. THE SALMON FALLS SEGMENT OF THE OREGON TRAIL HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE BOR STUDY OF THE OREGON TRAIL AS A HIGH POTENTIAL SEGMENT WITH HIGH INTERPRETIVE VALUES. THE HIGH POTENTIAL SEGMENTS ARE ALSO THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED FOR SAVING. THE BEST PORTION OF THE SALMON FALLS SEGMENT IS FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE PROPOSED MONUMENT SITE WITH ABOUT THREE MILES OF UNDISTURBED WAGON RUTS. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, SCATTERED WAGON RUTS WITHIN THE PROPOSED AREA. THE TRAIL WAS OBLITERATED MOST OF THE WAY THROUGH THE PROPOSED MONUMENT AREA ABOUT 10 YEARS AGO BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PAVED ROAD OVER MOST OF THE TRAIL.

*Raft River Segment* (9 miles). Nine miles of continuous wagon ruts cross a rocky, sagebrush and greasewood-covered plain. The old trail in places has been etched into the lava rock. Although the stark landscape here may lack universal scenic appeal, this segment provides a good opportunity for reliving the Oregon Trail experience. It is mostly out of sight and sound of civilization, and could be an interesting interpretive trail. Presence of the Oregon-California Trail Junction on this segment provides additional interpretive potential.

*Milner Dam Segment* (4 miles). Discontinuous, often prominent wagon ruts cross an isolated area of undeveloped public domain surrounded by farms. The gently rolling landscape, vegetated by sagebrush and grass, is a pleasant oasis in this agricultural area. Some portions of the ruts have been altered by motorized vehicle travel, while others appear untouched since the last wagon wheel rolled past.

The Bureau of Land Management is currently working with youth groups from Burley, Twin Falls, Rupert, and other nearby towns who are using the area as an outdoor history classroom. Still undeveloped for public use, the segment could be developed as an interpretive trail. The adjacent Snake River, impounded behind Milner Dam, provides fishing, waterfowl hunting, and water sports.

\* *Salmon Falls Segment* (8 miles). This segment mostly follows public roads along the Snake River. It could be developed as a motor and bicycle tourway, giving views of scenic natural features that also had visual appeal for the emigrants. One of these is Thousand Springs, a series of underground streams that erupt as waterfalls along basalt cliffs. Another is Upper Salmon Falls, an outstanding feature with exceptional opportunities for interpretation and recreation. Three miles of the segment leave the road to traverse an arid benchland, giving an opportunity for an interpretive trail next to visible wagon ruts.

*Three Island Crossing Segment* (19 miles). The Oregon Trail is still visible in places across a dry, sagebrush-covered plain, although recent wheat farming has erased much of the route. This segment includes Three Island Crossing, one of the most feared river crossings along the trail. The Idaho Parks and Recreation Department now operates a manned interpretive facility at Three Island Crossing State Park, located on the north bank of the river.

The segment has potential as a back-country interpretive drive with short cross-country trails. An Oregon Trail overlook could be located at the beginning of descent ruts to Three Island Crossing and a scenic interpretive trail could follow along the descent route to the crossing site.

*Teapot Dome Segment* (48 miles). Northwest from Three Island Crossing, the route travels along the base of scenic foothills north of irrigated farmlands adjoining the Snake River. Because of its location, most of the route here has escaped cultivation and many miles of wagon ruts are still visible. Several historic sites have potential for interpretive development.

JAN 3 1977

Vay and Jean Cook  
R.R. # 1  
Hagerman, Idaho 83332

Senator James A. McClure  
U. S. Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

In lieu of the meeting on the fossil bed preservation we are writing to tell you we are very much in favor of it.

We believe it should have been done sooner as there already has been destruction done to the main horse fossil bed. We are in favor of Plan A which would hold all of the preserve on the west side of the river. That would also hold the cyclists away and let a few of nature's animals return instead of being scared, run or shot by unthoughtful, careless two-wheelers.

If a glass enclosure was provided more study and more information would be gained and more people who are now against this National Monument would be more interested and a youngster would realize more clearly what this country was in the pliocene age.

Adequate roads could be provided which would cut down on the cost, that some are so afraid of, and it would add a big boost to the country around. If Hagerman was to get advantage of tourists, etc., from the site, it looks to me they would favor a tramway or something that would take people to the quarry. Money always enters though and complaint arises. Of course with tourists and all cash could be returned, but they don't see that far ahead.

I was with my Father, Elmer Cook, when he discovered this fossil site in the 20's and have always felt it should be protected, for it is one of the largest, best fossil beds in the world, let alone being the one with the missing link of the horse that has made it so popular the world over. There was also a new species discovered that was named after my Dad too as well as all the different other species found.

Very truly yours,

Vay and Jean Cook

vjk:ms

Jean Cook

December 20, 1976

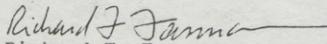
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

Please add this letter to the hearing record regarding the Hagerman fossil beds in Idaho.

I wish to express support for Senator McClure's proposal to create a 5,500 acre National Monument at this site. Areas of our country which contain valuable natural resources of the kind found at the Hagerman fossil beds must be provided with permanent protection.

Sincerely,



Richard F. Farman  
2475 S. Higbee Ave.  
Idaho Falls  
Idaho 83401

January 2, 1977  
1510 Boise Drive  
Idaho Falls, Id. 83401

Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Gentlemen:

I support Senator McClure's legislation to designate a 5500 acre Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in southern Idaho. Timely protection for this unique area is required ~~before~~ to avoid irreversible damage. Please include my remarks in the hearing record.

Sincerely,  
Joseph T Feeley

McClellan Idaho Dr  
 Boise 83704

December 14, 1976

Senator James A. McClure  
 Room 434  
 Borah Station  
 Boise, Idaho 83702

Dear Senator McClure:

This letter is in support of the proposal to make the Hagerman fossil beds near Hagerman, Idaho a National Monument.

The Hagerman fossil beds are one of the largest and best preserved Pliocene fossil areas in the world. Animal types of great diversity are found in an excellent stratigraphic sequence. If preserved, the site would offer to scientists and the public irreplaceable information about extinct animals and their environments.

We did attend the public hearings in Hagerman on December 13 and we are sympathetic to the concerns of the farmers in the area that the monument would eliminate future withdrawal of water from the Snake River. Surely, a pipeline and pumping station could be designed that would not impact the area or cause a visual impairment. We have less concern for the motorcyclists. There are clearly other areas in southcentral Idaho to practice this sport.

Preservation of the fossils in a National Monument is favored for a number of reasons. First, the fossil beds are clearly of national significance and should be recognized as such in a National Monument. Secondly, the National Park Service has prior experience and expertise in the development and management of paleontological sites. Thirdly, the feasibility study indicates that more educational opportunities in the form of interpretative displays, programs, and publications would be available to the public if the site were a National Monument. These educational opportunities would clearly benefit the citizens of Idaho and the nation.

However, we would support any alternative proposal that would preserve the entirety of the Hagerman fossil beds. The Historical Society's main concern is with the preservation and interpretation of the area.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Green  
 Acting State Archaeologist

gt

cc: Senator Frank Church

C  
O  
P  
Y

## Idaho Innkeepers Association

P.O. BOX 8693 / BOISE, IDAHO 83707 / (208) 336-3870

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
David Hand

Dec. 12, 1976

Senator Frank Church  
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee  
United States Senate  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

RE: HAGERMAN FOSSIL SITES PROPOSAL  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Honorable Senator Church,

The proposal to create the Hagerman Fossil Site National Monument is sound and in the best interests of Idaho, its residents and the world's scientific community.

The Hagerman sites are unique because they contain one of the most diverse Pliocene fauna found anywhere in the world. The Park Service has other sites in its system but nowhere else does it have such an array of Pliocene fauna. The area represents a true Mother Lode for scientists around the world.

The purpose of the proposal is to preserve this scientific trove for research and display. Of the proposals presented, the only workable alternative is that of placing the area under the management of the National Park Service. Such action would fully protect the sites and provide for their proper use and display. Creation of the Monument to include the entire 4,000 acres appears to be the most logical way to accomplish the objectives and to provide for a minimal buffer for the fossil areas.

The travel industry supports the concept of a National Monument under the administration of the Park Service. Such a monument, administered by professionals, could make a significant contribution to the economy of the Hagerman Valley area as well as properly protect those valuable sites and provide a meaningful learning experience to the traveling public.

IDAHO INNKEEPERS ASSOCIATION  
IDAHO RESTAURANT AND BEVERAGE ASSOCIATION

David Hand  
Executive Director

RECEIVED  
DEC 20 1976  
SENATOR FRANK CHURCH



## Record

12/13/76

I am not in favor of making the fossil area into a park.

This area is full of trails that have been there for years. These trails are used by Cattlemen, horsemen and trail bikes all the time.

What effect would this park have on the Bell Rapids Area, and the farmers that bound the Park for miles?

What would this do to new pumping stations on the river for new land developments that are in progress?

It sounds like all interest would be focused on the least important project, the Park and future development for new rich farm ground would be second.

Part of Bell Rapids would have to go and also no more new pumping stations, no more Cattlemen, horsemen or trail bikes.

This Area does not have a natural environment feeling or look, because of the town, town lot and farm ground to the West, and also a power dam below the fossil sight. The cost to make this a Park would be a tremendous cost to the taxpayers. I am opposed to the Park and I really don't think it would be a sight seeing attraction.

Thank You, Dennis Jacob (Mike)  
Box 495, Eiler, Idaho

Dec. 18, 1976

Proposed Hagerman Fossil Beds  
National Monument

Subcommittee on Parks & Recreation,  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs;

Please enter this letter into the record of the hearing held in Hagerman, Idaho, on December 13th regarding the proposed Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument.

I support the proposal of the National Park Service, as made in legislation introduced last session by Senator James McClure of Idaho, to establish a 5500 acre National Monument at the Hagerman Fossil Beds on the Snake River below Twin Falls, Idaho.

This area contains a wealth of fossils from numerous vertebrate species of the period of about 3 million years ago. Not only is the Hagerman Fossil Bed area highly valuable to the scientific community (if it is protected), but there is also a tremendous potential for public education and appreciation.

Please act to recommend passage of this highly worthwhile legislation soon.

Sincerely,

*Gerald A. Jayne*  
Gerald A. Jayne  
1568 Lola St.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
83401

cc: Senator James McClure  
Senator Frank Church



University of Idaho

Laboratory of Anthropology  
 Department of Sociology/Anthropology  
 Moscow, Idaho 83843

10 December 1976

BOISE OFFICE  
 DEC 13 1976

Senator James McClure  
 Room 434  
 304 N. 8th  
 Boise, Idaho 83702

Re: Proposed Hagerman Fossils  
 National Monument

Dear Senator McClure:

Neither I nor any other member of our Laboratory of Anthropology staff will be able to attend the upcoming public hearings of proposed Hagerman Fossils National Monument. However, we are most concerned with this issue, and urge your support of the proposal.

The Hagerman fossil locality has long been known as one of the rarest of occurrences — a mid to late-Pliocene formation with an extensive collection of plants and animal remains. It includes some of the most complete assemblages of fishes and horses known anywhere in the world for that period. There is a very complete stratigraphic sequence in the locality, enabling close study of the evolution of plant and animal forms, and regional environments, during the Pliocene. Pliocene deposits have been difficult to identify in geological formations anywhere, and the diversity and excellent preservation of organic remains in the Hagerman area make it a critical assemblage. No one specific fossil locality should be left outside the boundaries of the proposed monument, but all possible resources preserved for future study and display to interested visitors. Preservation of the locality as a monument will insure the scientific development of the information from the area, and provision of its fascinations, for all Americans and not just the few individuals who may exploit the area for their own curiosity or income.

Sincerely,

Ruthann Knudson, Ph.D.  
 Acting Director, Laboratory of Anthropology  
 Member, Idaho Advisory Council of  
 Professional Archaeologists

RK/lw

cc: Senator Frank Church  
 U.S. Senate Interior Committee

The University of Idaho is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Dec 25, 1976  
 Box 4336  
 Okemah, Ok.

Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
 Senate Interior Committee  
 Senate Office Bldg.  
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Madam:

Please include this statement in the official record on the proposed to <sup>place</sup> ~~include~~ the Hagerman Forest back in the National Park system as strongly in favor of this proposal. The area has been fully studied and easily qualified for Full protection which is urgently needed because of present abuse of the area by OAPU use, grazing, and nearby residents.

Sincerely,  
 J. Russell Meyer  
 J. Russell Meyer

Sen. James McClure  
2106 Dirksen Office Bldg.  
United States Senate  
Washington D.C. 20510

3  
JAN 8 1977

December 28, 1976

RE: Hagerman Fossil Bed National Monument Proposal - S.B. 224

Dear Sir,

Recently, I understand, there seems to be pressure coming from somewhere to designate the Hagerman west bank area a National Monument.

I've been an Idaho taxpayer and local Twin Falls business owner for nearly 15 years and feel like you should know that there are a lot of people around here that think the idea of such an extravaganza as the government spending a large sum of money in the name of protecting and displaying the "bone pit" is so ridiculous they aren't even taking you serious.

I don't think the idea is any less ridiculous, but just in case you are serious, I want you to hear it from me -- I'm totally opposed!

Here's just a few of the reasons that come to mind.

There seems to be an ever increasing trend toward highly expensive operations and even greater restrictions placed on the public domain by the various government entities. I'd like to see the public domain, of which the Hagerman area is a part, protected alright, only FROM the government, not the citizens.

I know for a fact, as I'm sure you should by now, that if one were to set about "protecting" all the fossil deposit areas about this land of ours with Federal or other government restrictions, operations, studies and funding, we would then have to have the government declare human habitat perservation areas as there are fossil deposits all across this continent, most certainly not confined to a measley 4,000 ± acres at Hagerman.

Ever since the 1920's scientists interested in these Hagerman fossils have arranged for their removal to institutes and museums where those interested in their values could see and study them. By their own claims they NOW have very complete representative samples. It seems therefore, to be somewhat superficial, also quite characteristic of these idealistic, self-serving do-gooders, to propose and promote such endless government funded projects which provide little, if any, public benefit while current accommodation and costs be hanged, a small price to pay for their intellectual ego trip.

As far as the argument of economics goes, with the current status VS: the Monument, I'm much more inclined to take the "bird in the hand" by encouraging continued agriculture, recreation and grazing values, as they are now.

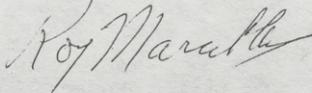
I doubt that government funding and legislation are responsible for the economic value to all of us that the upland irrigation projects have provided - yet you suggest that we spend freely of the taxpayers money to create yet another leach to benefit such a few.

I do not presently, nor intend in the future, to have a personal interest in the Hagerman area, above and beyond that which I would wish for ALL our public domain. Provide for the most (conscientious citizens) with the least (government).

What I would like to have my Congressmen concentrating on are good management with a balanced minimum budget, mandatory repealer for 100 existing laws every time you deem a new one is necessary and leave these domestic situations to those afore mentioned self righteous egotists that aren't getting their paychecks from the public cauffeurs.

Yours truly,

Roy Marcellus  
Rt 2  
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301



RM/lg

January 2, 1977

2255 Baltic Ave.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
83401

Dear Sir:

This letter is written in support of the legislation sponsored by Senator James McClure which would designate the Haggerman Fossil Beds in Southern Idaho as a National Monument. Please include this letter in the hearing record.

The American Association of University Women maintains a supportive role for programs that foster preserving human, aesthetic and cultural values. This area of fossil beds from the Pliocene epoch has been explored since the early 1900's, contributing numerous specimens to the Smithsonian Institution.

We Feel the preservation of this archeological and historic site would be of great benefit not only to people living in Idaho, but in other areas of the country where similar sites have been needlessly destroyed.

Sincerely,

*Maureen McFadden*Maureen McFadden  
American Association of University  
Women  
Chairman, Environmental QualityPark and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C.cc: Sen. James McClure  
Sen. Frank Church

January 1, 1977

2255 Baltic Ave.  
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

This letter is written in support of the legislation sponsored by Senator James McClure which would designate the Hagerman Fossil Beds in Southern Idaho as a National Monument. Please include this letter in the hearing record.

According to all reports, these fossil beds from the Pliocene epoch are unique in the West, and should be preserved for their scientific value. The interpretative services which would be provided if the area is designated as a National Monument would be of great benefit to my family and many others who are interested in the geological history of the U.S. and Idaho in particular.

Recent developments in the area have intruded into these fossil beds and make the remaining undisturbed beds even more valuable. I support the greatest amount of protection for the area possible.

Sincerely,

*James McFadden*  
James McFadden

cc: Senator James McClure  
Senator Frank Church  
Representative George Hansen.



Member Idaho Wildlife Federation

BOISE, IDAHO

December 17, 1976

Senate Interior Committee  
On Parks And Recreation  
Suite 3106, Dirksen Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, A Proposal

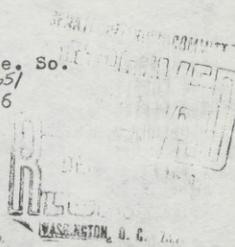
Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Hagerman Fossil Beds comprise a paleontological resource of international interest and importance. They are deserving of National Monument status to enable their protection, scientific study and interpretation. The Ada County Fish and Game League supports the establishment of a National Monument of approximately 4000 acres to embrace a tract of land on the west side of the Snake River which contain the known fossil bed area.

Sincerely,

William R. Meiners  
President

316 Fifteenth Ave. So.  
 Nampa, Idaho 83651  
 December 16, 1976



United States Senate Interior Committee  
 Committee on Parks and Recreation  
 U. S. Capitol Building  
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Gentlemen:

May this writer submit for the permanent record of this hearing his support for the establishment of National Monument Status for the Hagerman Fauna Sites located near Hagerman, Idaho.

The proposal endorsed is known as Alternative A consisting of five and  $\frac{1}{4}$  sections of Federal land to be transferred to the National Park Service; one section of State of Idaho land also to be transferred to the National Park Service;  $\frac{1}{8}$  section or 64 acres to be purchased from private individuals and two sections of private land on which scenic easements are to be obtained and transferred to the National Park Service along with the 80 acres of private land obtained just previously mentioned.

The committee's attention is called to the fact these fossil beds are of an outstanding character and are most worthy of preservation. They are of far more value to this nation as a whole than if the land they occupy was converted to farming.

May it be called to the committee's attention that there is already enough of the public domain committed to farming in Idaho, especially in view of the fact Idaho is geographically located so far from ready markets and the freight rates are so high. In addition, most of the time farming in Idaho is a borderline business economically and actually has been a financial drain on the U.S. treasury, 376 million dollars were paid in subsidies to Idaho farmers from 1965 to 1974 inc.; whereas, tourism in Idaho is not a financial drain and admission fees will pay for the maintenance of the Monument after it has been established.

The Craters of the Moon National Monument has been a success and more people probably will visit the Hagerman Fossil sites due to their closer proximity to more densely populated areas and the Thousand Springs area, Shoshone Falls and Twin Falls on the Snake River.

Your consideration will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

*Harold C. Miles*  
 Harold C. Miles

1450 Antares Drive  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401  
29 December 1976

Chairman  
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Proposed National Monument  
Status for Hagerman Fossil Beds, Idaho

Dear Sir:

Please consider this letter for inclusion in the hearing record.

I urge you to provide for the establishment of the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument on the Snake River in southern Idaho, in recognition of its invaluable paleontological resources, the scientific history of the fossil record, and its non-renewable potential for future educational and scientific study. The Hagerman fossils have an international reputation and are of interest to working paleontologists and local laymen alike. The occurrence of such fossil beds is rare and we are lucky in Idaho to have the opportunity to recover and protect these clues to the biology and geology of the past in our region.

Thank you for your attention to this request and I fully support the efforts of your committee, the National Park Service and Idaho Senators James McClure and Frank Church and local individuals to seek this designation for the Hagerman Fossil Beds.

Sincerely,  
*Susanne J. Miller*  
Susanne J. Miller

Business address:  
Research Associate  
Idaho State University  
Museum of Natural History  
Pocatello, Idaho 83209

# echo films

3105 WEST STATE ST. / SUITE 2 / BOISE, IDAHO 83702 / PHONE (208) 338-0349

DCME OFFICE

December 13, 1976 DEC 15 1976

The Honorable James A. McClure  
 Senator for Idaho  
 Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs  
 Division of Parks and Recreation  
 Borah Building  
 Boise, Idaho

Dear Senator McClure:

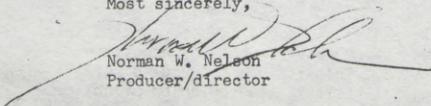
I understand that you are considering arising complications between the Hagerman Valley fossil beds preservation and the demands for motorcycle track facilities in that area.

The area holding fossil remains should most definitely be maintained, studied by the qualified, and shown to curious young people who might not realize that that whole area was once a sea and here lies the remains.

Sure there is lots of land for motorcycles, there is plain alot of land, but every piece from now on that is conformed to mans luxurious needs is environment changed, never to be natural again. The beauty and benefit of motorcycle tracks, plus that fact they are used by so few, doesn't encourage me to support their being built in fragile and unique environments.

I ride a 125 Yamaha motorcycle.

Most sincerely,



Norman W. Nelson  
 Producer/director



**Idaho State University**  
POCATELLO, IDAHO  
83209

College of Liberal Arts  
Department of Geology  
December 8, 1976

Honorable James McClure, Senator  
United States Senate  
c/o Hagerman Fossil Beds Hearing  
Hagerman, Idaho

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing with regard to the bill proposing to preserve the Hagerman fossil beds and lands south by making them into a National Scientific Monument. I am sorry that I cannot be in Hagerman personally to testify concerning this matter, but hope that my comments can be properly noted. I wish to support the bill in the strongest terms, from the standpoint of the geological value of the area concerned. The presence of fossil remains in the rocks of the area is well known, and their preservation alone is sufficient grounds for protecting them so that they can be studied properly. On the basis of recent work, it is known that the rocks involved span an important geological boundary, that marking the beginning of the last great ice age. Changes in the faunas and floras as the climate became cooler and wetter several million years ago can and should be documented in a complete and orderly manner. This is one of the very few locations where this can be done, and this can be done only if the area is legally preserved.

The sequence of strata in the area is well exposed, and quite amenable to sedimentologic studies, much unlike many other less well exposed areas. From the standpoint of the type of studies that attempt to relate sediments being deposited to the conditions of deposition, whether on floodplains, channels, lakes or ancient swamps, the Hagerman area is unexcelled. The outcrops are excellent, the numbers of depositional environments considerable, and the section thick and fossiliferous.

In short, the area is ideal for geological studies of several types, particularly dealing with interrelationships between the various environments of deposition and the animals and plants present at the time. This is in a sequence of strata spanning a very significant point in geological history, the beginning of an ice age. For these reasons, and because the area is quite unusual, its preservation for study is most important. I strongly support passage of the bill that will measurably facilitate the study of the area.

Yours Sincerely,

H. Thomas Ore  
Professor of Geology  
Idaho State University

HTO/ay

## HAGERMAN VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HAGERMAN, IDAHO 83332

December 14, 1976

JAN 6 1977

Senate Interior Subcommittee

Gentlemen:

The Hagerman Valley Chamber of Commerce would like to state its views on the subject of the recent hearings held in Hagerman, Idaho relative to the establishment of a National Monument.

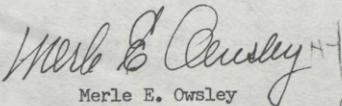
At a meeting held on December 14, 1976, after reviewing the testimony given at the hearing, it was voted by the membership present to support some sort of limited protective status for the fossil beds.

The membership wish to make the following suggestions:

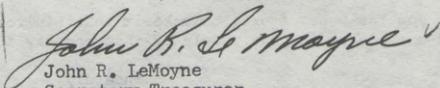
1. The area should be limited at least to that portion of Section 16, Township 7 South, Range 13 East, Boise Meridian lying west of Snake River.
2. That no scenic easements or interference with legitimate irrigation development would be allowed.
3. That in addition to displaying and protecting the fossils on site that a display be built and stocked with representative fossils at the Malad Gorge State Park which is just off Interstate 80-N. Since Gooding County is planning on having its historical society building at this site at some future time, and since the State of Idaho will have full-time staffing, this could be the most advantageous area for the display.

We hope that these suggestions are in order and will be considered by the committee when it makes its decisions on what to recommend to the Congress.

Yours truly,



Merle E. Owsley  
President



John R. LeMoyné  
Secretary-Treasurer



THE SNAKE RIVER  
REGIONAL STUDIES CENTER  
THE COLLEGE OF IDAHO  
Caldwell, Idaho 83605

Mrs. DONNA PARSONS  
Director  
Phone: 208-459-5214

December 29, 1976

Senator James A. McClure  
460 Russell Office Building  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

JAN 1 1977

Dear Senator McClure:

I couldn't attend the hearing but wish this letter included in the hearing record on the proposed Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument.

There are many reasons why this area needs the protection such designation would provide. This site has had great educational value in the past and needs to be protected so it can continue to serve as a training ground and inspiration for future scientists. The general public can also benefit from such study as it aids understanding of the present by looking at the past.

As chairman of the Idaho Natural Areas Coordinating Committee, I am especially aware of the value and uniqueness of areas such as this. As our state and the rest of the nation experience more and more pressure from expanding population, known areas of diversity must be guarded for their educational value far exceeds any value that might be derived from other uses at present.

Unless protection such as you propose is obtained for the Hagerman Fossils soon, they may be vandalized by commercial interests whose only object is to sell them for profit - not for scientific study or for benefit of the public.

Thank you for your efforts to make it possible for this area to continue to be a resource for the people of this country in the very best way.

Sincerely,

Donna Parsons  
Chairman  
Idaho Natural Areas Coordinating Committee

DP/mf  
cc: Senator J. Bennett Johnston

Parks & Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D C 20510

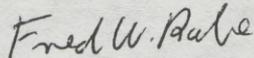
December 19, 1976

Dear Sirs:

I am in support of the 5,500 acre Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument. It would provide a fantastic opportunity for additional public education regarding the diversity in animal and plant forms that used to exist in the state. It would be an exciting place to take my kids when we are down in that area and a place to recommend my students to visit. Unless it is protected from vandalism, ORVs, pipeline and overgrazing then it will be of far less value to the people of the state.

This is an exciting area. Let us preserve it to deserve it.

Sincerely,



Fred W. Rabe  
1114 Highland Dr.  
Moscow, Idaho 83843

encl. Senator James McClure  
Senator Frank Church



International Headquarters  
San Francisco International Airport  
San Francisco, California 94128  
Telephone: (415) 573-4000

December 10, 1976

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE

Dear Sirs:

This is to advise that I am very much in favor of the development of the National Fossil Monument in Harman Idaho as a National Park.

Sincerely,

*P E Shoaff*  
Paul E. Shoaff - Manager  
Hughes Airwest  
City County Airport  
Twin Falls, ID 83301

JAN 3 1977

*R Lazy S Ranch*

HAGERMAN, IDAHO 83332

TELEPHONE: 837-4508

(SULLIVAN'S MINIATURE MEDITERRANEAN DONKEYS)

December 31, 1976

Senator James A. McClure  
U. S. Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

My late husband, Ralph William Sullivan, returned to Hagerman, Idaho in February 1965. Although he had not been a resident since 1928-30 when he was principal, coach and taught six subjects in Hagerman High School, he realized the potential of this area. Vay Cook, one of his biology students at that time, made arrangements for my husband to take the entire class for a first hand view of one of the fossil beds. Mr. Elmer Cook, Vay's father, dug and exhumed the horse remains for the benefit of the class.

Later in 1968 when my husband was the first president of the Hagerman Valley Chamber of Commerce (82 members strong), considerable effort was made by the group to attempt to make the Hagerman Fossil Beds a National Monument. We were desirous to have a museum; to have the fossil beds protected on the west side of the Snake River, and to have due credit given to Mr. Elmer Cook. The membership also felt it feasible to have a Spanish aero car or similar mode of transportation to enable tourists to visit the site.

This remarkable area should have been set aside years ago, and this is the last opportunity to do so.

Very truly yours,

*Mayoria M. Sullivan*

Mrs. Ralph W. Sullivan

PERRY SWISHER  
DISTRICT NO. 34  
BANNOCK COUNTY

HOME ADDRESS  
355 SO. 11TH AVENUE  
POCATELLO, IDAHO 83201  
PHONE: XXXXXXXX



COMMITTEES  
REVENUE AND TAXATION  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
PRINTING AND LEGISLATIVE  
EXPENSE

## House of Representatives State of Idaho

Nov. 30, 1976

Dr. John A. White, Director  
Institute for Environmental Studies  
c/o Department of Biology  
Idaho State University  
Pocatello ID 83209

Dear John:

Assuming that you will be attending the hearing on national protection and development of paleo and other resources in the Hagerman area, I would appreciate your taking this letter with you. I cannot attend.

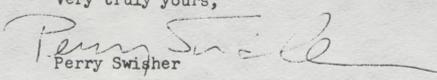
Some day the Paleontology of the Snake River plain will draw important numbers of visitors from across the country, and from the world around for that matter. The so-called "horse quarry" at Hagerman began drawing attention soon after World War One. The ancient sea life embedded in the phosphate deposits of eastern Idaho and the pre-Ice Age fossils in the American Falls area add up to a variety of real consequence. Throw in the finds from Jackass Butte westward through the Owyhee country and the potential for this one aspect of natural history is enormous.

Along with the scientific and eventual economic value of Hagerman, which to my amateur eyes is the linchpin of the whole area, I know from personal experience how field exposure to the natural sciences generally and to paleontology in particular affects school-age children. It is the most effective technique I have ever seen for making classroom and laboratory science and math take on meaning. What children see and study in the field they take back to school without resistance. Science is no longer abstract or irrelevant. Literally and in the vernacular, they "dig" when given the chance.

I lack competence to pass judgment on the preservation and enhancement of the water, biota, soils and scenery of the area, beyond saying that like almost everybody else who visits there I appreciate them to the extent of knowing that planned attention to their future will pay for itself handsomely.

Although I didn't run for reelection to the legislature and although I will be moving to northern Idaho in January, I would feel guilty if I departed the Snake River plain and public office without expressing support, and continued support, for this preservation effort. I especially appreciate the attention of my former state Senate colleague, U.S. Senator James McClure, has invested in the unique resources of the Hagerman area.

Very truly yours,

  
Perry Swisher


**IDAHO COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES**

CECIL D. ANDRUS  
Governor

DEC 30 1976

The Great Seal of  
The State of Idaho



The only state seal  
designed by a woman

Emma Edwards Green  
1891

**CHAIRMAN**

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Boise, Idaho

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Mrs. Bruce Bray  
Moscow, Idaho

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Mr. Joe Whitley  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**  
Suzanne Dabney Taylor  
Boise, Idaho

**MAILING ADDRESS:**

c/o Statehouse Mail  
Boise, Idaho 83720

December 14, 1976

BOISE OFFICE  
DEC 17 1976

(208) 384-2119

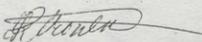
The Honorable James A. McClure  
Senate Committee on Interior  
and Insular Affairs  
Division of Parks and Recreation  
Borah Building  
Boise, Idaho 83701

Dear Senator McClure:

The Idaho Commission on the Arts and Humanities went on record at their 1974 meeting in Stanley, Idaho in favor of the preservation of the so-called Hagerman Horse Quarry and moved that the National Division of Parks and Recreation be requested to hold the area in trust as a national scientific monument.

The importance of this archeological fossil bed was first brought to international attention in 1928 when a dig, headed by the Smithsonian Institution, discovered the fossil of the Pliscipus, a primitive horse which had developed a well-formed hoof. It is considered highly probable that other important remains are only awaiting scientific discovery and identification.

Respectfully,



Arthur L. Troutner  
Chairman

ALT:bb

1910 Manitou Street  
Boise, Idaho, 83706  
December 23, 1976

Parks & Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Gentlemen:

Please include these our written comments in the hearing record on Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, for we were unable to attend the hearing.

We support the National Monument status for the area in order to help it realize its potential in bringing us information about the past.

There is considerable land classified as potentially irrigable in southern Idaho, probably more than there is water to irrigate. Thus we see no great loss in production from setting asside 5500 acres for Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument.

Respectfully,

*Frederick R. Ward*

*Janet D. Ward*

Frederick R. ward  
Janet D. ward

c.c. The Honorable Frank Church  
The Honorable James McClure

APPENDIX II

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD PURSUANT TO S. 1214, CITY OF ROCKS NATIONAL MONUMENT



BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY • 1910 COLLEGE BLVD. • BOISE, IDAHO 83725

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIETAL & URBAN STUDIES

December 13, 1976

Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Committee Members:

I would like to urge that the Cassia City of Rocks, Idaho, receive National Monument Status. I wish that my comments be included in the official testimony.

The City of Rocks is a relatively small area, yet possesses ecological, aesthetic, historic and archaeological values of great importance. It is a part of the heritage of both Native Americans, and European Americans. It is not the sole preserve of a few recreationists, and should be preserved intact. It's aesthetic qualities alone warrant National Monument Status.

I therefore support the nomination of Cassia City of Rocks to National Monument Status.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'K.M. Ames'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written over the typed name.

K.M. Ames, Ph.D.  
Visiting Professor of Anthropology  
and Archaeology  
Idaho Highway Archaeologist

cc Senator Frank Church  
Senator James McClure

alb

Burley, Idaho  
14 December 1976

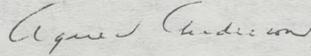
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Having lived in the shadow of the Silent City of Rocks for a good part of my life, and enjoying its beauty and historical value to this area, it grieves me to see the desecration that is rampant at the site these past few years.

The City of Rocks is replete with history and must be preserved. The only feasible way for that preservation appears to be to have a caretaker on hand at all times, which would be possible through the creation of a National Monument so that those of us now living and our posterity can continue to enjoy the beauties found therein.

We urge serious consideration for such a monument at this time.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Agnes Anderson  
Native of Oakley, Idaho

Now of Burley

1610 Yale Avenue

XXXXXXXX or XXXXXXXX

**GEORGE F. BAGGLEY**

17 MESA VISTA DRIVE, BOISE, IDAHO 83705, PHONE 208-342-5783

PARK AND RECREATION RESOURCE CONSULTANT  
PROTECTION - DEVELOPMENT - MANAGEMENT

December 27 1976

The Chairman  
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Bldg.,  
Washington D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I was sorry that I could not attend the public hearings held on the City of Rocks National Historic Landmark proposal. I was, and am anxious to have you know how I feel about this area. It is another one of the areas that has been long overlooked in the Nationwide attempt to find and save notable and outstanding examples of our natural and enique North American landscapes.

Geological it is most enique, some of the rocks are over 2½ billion years old. They are the oldest known rock formations in the western part of our country. The Rock formations are among the most enique and beautiful in the Region.

Indications thus far indicate it to be an important link in Intermountain Archaeology.

The trails which traverse the area are remains of the Historic routes traveled by our early settlers in their westward movement. They are worth saving.

The scenic value of the area is enhanced by the rare and beautiful rock formations, the forests which include the pinyon pine. This site marks the pinyon northern most range, another important factor.

The fauna of the immediate area and the local region is rather complete and most indeginous species are present but if the area does not get more and better protection in the future these will be lost.

I hope your Committee will report favorably on the proposal recommending the full 30,000 acres. I feel sure the National Park Service will work with all land owners and others in the project fully to protect all established interests what ever they may be not only in the acquisition of any land but in the administration of the area if it is authorized by the Congress.

Sincerely yours



BRUCE BOWLER

LAWYER

244 SONNA BUILDING

BOISE, IDAHO 83702

PHONE 343-6072

December 21, 1976

Parks & Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: City of Rocks Hearing  
Burley, Idaho December 14, 1976

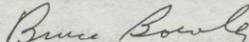
I wish to include in the record of the hearing my support for the National Park Service recommendation for a 32,000 acre National Monument as the best plan to serve the real public interest.

The reasons are made plain by the study and report of the National Park Service in your record. This is opportunity to preserve a relatively small remnant of unique national landscape with important geological, archaeological, hystorical, scenic and wildlife amenities that are far more important to our national culture than the position advocated by the opposition to reduce the Monument to 3,000 acres with an additional 3,000 acres for buffer zone.

The objections of the agriculturalists, the Idaho Fish and Game Department and the off-road vehicles contingents are not in the public interest for reasons that will appear obvious from your record.

Thank you kindly for your consideration.

Respectfully yours,



Bruce Bowler

BB:bs

cc: Hon. Frank Church, USS  
Hon. Jim McClure, USS  
Hon. Cecil D. Andrus

3519 13th St.  
Lewiston, Idaho 83501  
Dec. 22, 1976

Senator James McClure  
Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington D. C. 20510

Dear Jim:

I am opposed to making the City of Rocks in southern Idaho a unit of the National Park System.

The more I study the work the Park Service is doing in Idaho the less use I have for what they are doing.

Consider the attached letter from Joe Greenley, Director of the Fish and Game Department, to Paul Fritz, Assistant to the Regional Director of the Park Service. As Greenlee points out, the proposed boundaries of the Sawtooth National Park would be a million acre disaster to hunting in that part of Idaho. The Park Service has not paid a bit of attention to the suggestions of the Game Department.

The same thing has transpired in the case of the City of Rocks. This area is a superb hunting area, and hunting is about to be lost if the area is administered by the Park Service. I would have no objection to the creation of a wilderness area in the City of Rocks; I don't mind walking or spending several days going on a hunting trip. But when hunting is about to be blotted out altogether, it's time to call a halt.

The elk harvest in the Clearwater basin has declined from over 8,000 animals in 1961 to only 2,600 in 1974. Ten more years of over-zealous fire control by the Forest Service and indiscriminate road building to timber sales will wipe the Clearwater elk off the face of the earth, for all practical purposes.

Pheasant hunting around Lewiston is nearly nothing compared to former years because of clean farming and plowing under stubble in the fall. Waterfowl have continually declined here also as the flights have moved into the Columbia basin area in central Washington.

We are looking at a situation where a gun will be worthless except for shooting at targets and burglars, unless present trends are reversed. It's bad enough without passing laws to make the situation worse.

Very truly yours,

Morton R. Brigham

November 1, 1976

C  
O  
P  
Y

Mr. Paul Fritz  
Assistant to the Regional Director  
Pacific Northwest Region  
National Park Service  
Room 239  
334 N. 8th Street  
Boise, Idaho 83702

Dear Mr. Fritz:

The study report and plan dated March 1975 for the proposed Sawtooth National Park-National Recreation Area/Idaho which you provided has been reviewed and we have the following comments.

The wildlife habitat base of this State is declining. This is the result of increasing demands being placed on the land and water resources by an expanding human population. Concurrently, it is becoming progressively more difficult to provide quality hunting and fishing opportunity in the State's diminishing habitat base. An integral aspect of maintaining most quality hunting and fishing is the dispersement of participants.

We cannot support the 1,018,000 acre proposal for the Sawtooth NT/NEA complex. It would impact most seriously on the State's wildlife management prerogatives and hunting and fishing opportunity. The National Park designation could only serve to aggravate the existing statewide problem of hunter and angler diffusion and transfer additional pressure to adjacent habitats.

The proposal is most inadequate in addressing the problems associated with the management of the wildlife resources of the area. The statement on page viii that, "all big game animals other than mountain goats generally have migrated outside the park boundaries prior to hunting seasons", is not accurate. The black bear population does not migrate and that hunting opportunity would be foregone. Migration of most ungulates outside the proposed park boundary would not occur before existing hunting seasons are closed. This would delay most hunting seasons until the animals are on winter ranges along the proposed boundary. Late season hunts on winter ranges are not presently desirable and would conflict with our present policies.

656-45

Mr. Paul Fritz  
Page 2  
November 1, 1976

Inability to control deer numbers on the west side of the lower East Fork of the Salmon would compound the stress on a very fragile winter range. This could be disastrous both to the East Fork bighorn sheep and deer herd. The East Fork bighorn sheep population has a tenuous existence at best. In addition, this could result in deer depredation complaints from the East Fork ranchers, winter feeding and adverse public reactions from winter losses. It is entirely possible that National Park designation would introduce stress on all adjacent winter ranges. Elk populations associated with the Big Wood side of the Boulder Mountains already winter in rather austere winter range conditions. The inability to crop the annual increment could pose elk control problems in the upper Big Wood River winter range.

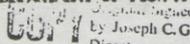
While the proposal permits conditional migratory waterfowl hunting with NRA segments, it is totally silent on forest and sage grouse hunting. Trapping opportunity, both for furbearers and predators, would be lost. (Cougar should be added to the list of animal species in the Sawtooth study area).

The proposed study acknowledges sport fishing as a major attraction within the Sawtooth NRA. Many of these fisheries are maintained by artificial stocking. All lowland lakes accessible by road, most high elevation lakes, and at least a dozen streams are sustained by artificial stocking. The proposal is silent on artificial stocking, either by ground transport or aircraft. Aerial transport (primarily helicopter) is the most feasible and economic means of stocking many of the high mountain lakes.

We are concerned about the statement on page 48, "The Secretary may, at his discretion, designate zones where and establish periods when fishing would not be permitted for reasons of administrative or public use and enjoyment." Any loss of fish management jurisdiction would complicate our fish management programs and a loss of fishing opportunity within the Sawtooth NP/NRA proposal would shift pressure to adjacent fisheries. This shift in pressure would be particularly significant in fragile alpine lake ecosystems. (Kokanee salmon and golden trout should be added to the list of fishes in Appendix G).

In summary, the State of Idaho has too much to lose from the standpoint of fish and wildlife values if 1,913,000 acres are converted to National Park. Loss of fish and wildlife management jurisdiction, loss of hunting and trapping opportunity, impact on adjacent fish and wildlife resources by shift in hunters and fishermen and additional stress on adjoining winter ranges makes National Park designation unacceptable under the proposal as presently presented.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME  
  
 By Joseph C. Greenley,  
 Director

Joseph C. Greenley  
 Director

JCG:MM:ka

cc: Governor's Office  
 Regulations 3, 4, 5 and 6, IFQG -- Bureau of Game and Fisheries

*Idaho Environmental Council*

P.O. Box 1708

Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

December 28, 1976

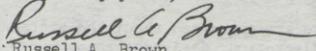
Chairman  
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir,

The Idaho Environmental Council supports the establishment of a 30,000 acre City of Rocks National Monument. This unique area was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1963, and subsequent study by the National Park Service has verified its complementary natural, geological, archeological, and scenic values.

The legislation sponsored by Senators McClure and Church during this session of Congress should be reintroduced and supported by the Subcommittee and the full Senate Interior Committee. Establishment of the complete 30,000 acre monument will provide long-range protection for both the core area and the surrounding watershed. Location of the administrative headquarters outside of the boundaries will also maintain and preserve the valuable characteristics of the monument.

Very truly yours,

  
Russell A. Brown  
President

12-14-76

Donald K. Campbell  
546 South 8th Ave.  
Pocatello, Id. 83201

Dear Sirs,

My name is Don Campbell. I am a graduate student in Biology at Idaho State University studying Fisheries Science. I am also a rock climber.

I have lived in Idaho for two and one-half years. Since I came to this state, I have come to the City of Rocks on numerous occasions to relax and to climb. This past summer and fall I worked at the Raft River Geothermal Site and visited the area regularly. Thus, I feel that I am familiar with the proposed National Monument.

In these two and one-half years I have seen the conditions at the City of Rocks, in terms of litter alone, deteriorate markedly. Beer and soda cans and paper can be found nearly everywhere except in really remote areas. The Outdoor Program at I.S.U., until this last fall, has conducted combined climbing and clean-up trips to the City. These projects have had noticeable but limited, in terms of time, impact on the trash problem. Unfortunately, but justifiably, I do not like being the garbageman for those folks too inconsiderate to clean-up their own trash. If the last two and one-half years are any indication of what can be expected in the future, it is clear that many of the people using this area are not responsible enough to clean-up the trash in their own backyard.

I am in full agreement with the proposed designation of National Monument for the City of Rocks. It is my understanding that this will allow agricultural practices now occurring to continue. If this is not so, I would like to see that it be incorporated into the final decision.

Allowing hunting is a question that I have mixed feelings about. I have hunted rabbits within the City. However, it is known that preserving a core area for habitat and reproduction of game and non-game species is more beneficial in the long run. As the density of animals increases they begin to migrate into the surrounding area (personal communication: Dr. Karl Holte, Idaho State University, December 1976). Thus, a continuous supply of game is assured. For this reason I would not object to a core area closed to hunting provided no limitations were set, other than state regulations, on surrounding areas.

The population of the areas around Malta and also Burley are going to increase. This will be due to increased activity at the Geothermal Site and the bringing into production more acres of marginal farmland. This larger population will need and use a recreational area like the City of Rocks. This increased burden could damage the area more for recreation and agriculture if steps are not taken now for preservation now or in the near future.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

*Donald K. Campbell*

Donald K. Campbell

680 Bennett Ave.  
American Falls, Idaho 83211

Senate Interior Committee on Parks and Recreation  
Senate Office Building  
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

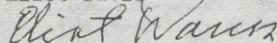
Mrs Davis and I are strongly in favor of making  
City of Rocks, in Idaho, part of the National Park  
System.

We have picnicked at City of Rocks where we found the area  
filthy and vandalized because it lacked protection. We are  
interested in the history of our state and nation and here  
is a spot where a small part of this history can be pre-  
served with its section of the California trail, the Indian  
and the story of early Idaho to say nothing of the geological  
story.

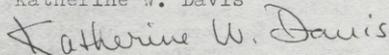
Please make this a part of the testimony in favor  
of preserving this beautiful and unique part of Idaho.

Sincerely

Eliot Davis



Katherine W. Davis



Copies to  
Senators Church and McClure

December 21, 1976

Parks & Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20510

I am writing this letter to offer my opinion, and let your Subcommittee know that I am very much in favor of the Senators McClure and Church sponsored legislation to designate a 30,000 acre City of Rocks National Monument in Southern Idaho. Since the area has geological, archaeological, historical, scenic, and wild-life value as well as being a very unusual group of rock formations, it surely is worth preserving, and is in need of the kind of protection that being a unit of the NPS would administer. I favor the full 30,000 acre designation because our natural and native terrain and vegetation is vanishing so rapidly in the state of Idaho as well as the whole United States, there will be nothing but tiny patches or remnants of our natural and wild country left. In this case it seems some grazing may be allowed, but without protective designation, the land will probably be overgrazed, even plowed for farming, and portions of it abused in other ways too. I do think, however, that sufficient access points should be retained to prevent visitors "piling up" in one area and encourage a more even dispersal of visitations throughout the City of Rocks.

I also support legislation to designate a 5,500 acre Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument to be included in the National Park System.

I would appreciate it, if this letter could be included in the record of hearing on these proposals. Thank you.

865 Chahmer Ave.  
Idaho Falls, Id  
83401

Sincerely,

Mrs. Chas. B. Poe

December 20, 1976

Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington D.C. 20510

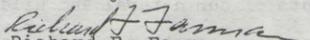
Dear Sir:

Please consider this letter for inclusion into the hearing record regarding City of Rocks, Idaho.

I fully support the concept of a 30,000 acre National Monument for this important area. The natural, archaeological, and geological values of this area are too unique and valuable to allow their destruction through careless misuse.

I believe that the National Park Service protection recommended by Senators Church and McClure deserve the solid support of the United States Congress.

Sincerely,

  
Richard F. Farman  
2475 S. Higbee Ave.  
Idaho Falls  
Idaho 83401

cc: Senator Frank Church  
Senator James McClure

1510 Bower Drive  
Idaho Falls, Id. 83401

January 2, 1977

Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Gentlemen:

I support the National Park Service proposal for inclusion of City of Rocks area of southern Idaho in the National Park System. There is ample room for hunting and motorized recreation in Idaho now without sacrificing this important natural area ~~that~~ to the degradation that will surely come without statutory protection. I support inclusion of the full 30,070 acres in the proposed City of Rocks National Monument. Please enter my remarks in the hearing record.

Sincerely,  
Joseph J Feeley

## Idaho Innkeepers Association

P.O. BOX 8693 / BOISE, IDAHO 83707 / (208) 336-3870

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
David Hand

Dec. 12, 1976

RECEIVED

DEC 20 1976

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH

Senator Frank Church  
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee  
United States Senate  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

RE: CITY OF ROCK PROPOSAL  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Honorable Senator Church,

The travel industry of Idaho, representing some 21,000 jobs, supports the proposal to establish a National Monument at the City of Rocks in Idaho. The Study Team should be commended for a job well done!

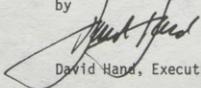
The proposed area, some 32,000 acres, encompasses a truly unique area. Within the proposed boundaries are included portions of the great trails used by thousands of Americans answering the call to "Go West, young man!" Those trails helped our nation spread from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. The stage lines that used the trails in later years continued the tradition as they wended their way thru the fantastic shapes of the eroded granite of the area.

The area selected by the Study Team combines a truly unique geologic setting with historical sites and wildlife habitat in a manageable unit protected by a proper buffer zone that is minimal in area. The present landowners in the unit are protected and can operate without interference from the agency for their lifetime.

We contend that the National Park Service is the proper agency to administer this interesting area. Their plans to provide interpretive facilities to enhance the level of the visitor's experience is sound and worthwhile. The combination of geology, history, wildlife and the interpretation of the whole should combine to make a visit to the City of Rocks National Monument a truly memorable experience for the traveler.

We support the proposal and we elicit the support of the Subcommittee in creating this fine addition to the National Park System.

IDAHO INNKEEPERS ASSOCIATION  
IDAHO RESTAURANT AND BEVERAGE ASSOCIATION  
by

  
David Hand, Executive Director



an  
AH&MA  
Affiliate

*Send to  
D.C.*



BOISE OFFICE

DEC 13 1976

Brigham Young University

Department of Botany and Range Science

December 10, 1976

Senator James McClure  
Room 434  
304 North 8th Street  
Boise, Idaho 83702

Dear Senator McClure,

As a native of Oakley, Idaho, and a professional ecologist, I would like to urge enactment of legislation to set aside the City-of-Rocks area in Cassia County as a national monument. That area is of national significance for at least three reasons.

1. The area is the most northerly, large stand of single-leaf pinyon pine in the nation (two small stands occur slightly farther north: one east of Oakley and the other on the west slope of Mt. Harrison between Oakley and Burley).
2. The large forest of pinyon at City-of-Rocks attracted groups of native peoples from throughout the northern Great Basin and Snake River Plains in prehistoric and early historic times. The late Julian Stewart, one of America's great cultured anthropologists, has fully documented those annual autumn rendezvous. The native peoples apparently gathered to City-of-Rocks to gather pinenuts for winter sustenance. They passed the winter there in sheltered areas, since the area offered more protection from the elements than the unforested valley floors or the regions of deep snow at higher elevations.

To this date, anthropologists have not cataloged the area for winter camp sites. No excavations have been made in the area to my knowledge. The ecology of native peoples is quite well known for the spring, summer and early fall periods from excavations elsewhere, but the winter ecology of prehistoric man is largely unknown. I firmly believe that it could be illuminated by archeological excavations in City-of-Rocks. National Monument status would insure that any cultural sites in the City-of-Rocks be preserved until anthropologists can extract their secrets.

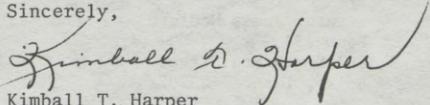
3. The City-of-Rocks is geologically unusually in southern Idaho. It is a large granitic intrusion into sedimentary rocks. As such it has soils and vegetation that are unlike those of surrounding areas. Several warm springs rise in the area. I know of no rare or endangered species in the area, but the assemblage of living things there is unusual and worthy of preservation. Since the area has not been intensively studied, it may harbor rare species.

-2-

As you no doubt know, the area also has had a colorful history since the coming of white man, too. Travellers, outlaws, and stockmen have been attracted to the area for over 100 years. The lore that has developed concerning those visits is extensive and provides another reason for preservation.

I hope you will use your authority to insure preservation of this unique area for the nation. Best wishes in that attempt.

Sincerely,



Kimball T. Harper  
Professor

copy to: Senator Frank Church  
KTH/ds

**STUDENT UNION  
IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY  
Pocatello, Idaho**

83209

December 20, 1976

Area Code 208  
Director  
236-2427

Asst. Director  
236-3757  
Senator Frank Church  
Federal Office Building  
Pocatello, ID 83201

Program and  
Recreation Director  
236-3451  
Dear Senator Church:'

I am writing you about the classification of the City of Rocks to a National Monument.

Asst. Program and  
Recreation Director  
236-3451

The ISU Student Union Outdoor Program uses the City of Rocks extensively as a rock climbing area. We are very familiar with the rock formations of that region. We have, on many occasions, camped and climbed in that area. It is an excellent "classroom" and "recreational facility." It is also a fine place to just hike and enjoy the natural environment. In the Fall of 1974 and 1975, Outdoor Program participants spent considerable time and energy on clean-up projects in the City of Rocks. Many hundreds of pounds of trash were collected and disposed of by us in cooperation with the Idaho Parks and Recreation Department, U. S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. So, we use and maintain the area.

Maintenance Supervisor  
236-3781

Our particular concern for this proposed National Monument revolves around continued use of the area as a climbing facility. We are in hopes that no restriction be placed on climbers. The climbing community that utilizes the area have a fine system of ethics worked out. The use of petons (chromoly metal pegs as protection) is limited by climbers as the hard metal defaces and scars the rock. In place of petons, most climbers utilize artificial aluminum chocks which do not scar or deface the rock when used as protection points in climbing.

Outing Program  
236-2945

Arts & Craft Center  
236-3281

We (the general climbing community) would like to see a working system of trash collection and supervision of overnight campers. The trash problem is really our biggest concern. Also, the problem of people (other than early pioneers) painting names, etc., on the various rocks needs to have some attention. It looks like hell and should carry stiff penalties if violators are apprehended.

Senator Church  
December 20, 1976  
Page 2

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input towards  
establishment of a City of Rocks National Monument.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harrison S. Hilbert".

Harrison S. Hilbert, Coordinator  
ISU Outdoor Program

kr

cc: James McClure

Burley, Idaho  
14 December 1976

U.S. Department of the Interior

Gentlemen:

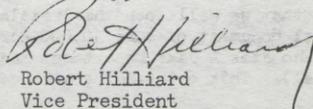
As an avid outdoorsman and sportsman, it is vitally important to me and my family that the Silent City of Rocks be preserved and enhanced for its beauty and historical benefit to this area and to the nation as well.

It is especially important to the stockmen as well as to the tourist.

Nowhere in Idaho is there anything so unique and so rich in immigrant history.

A National Monument would attract thousands into the Mini-Cassia area for the benefit of everyone concerned.

Sincerely,



Robert Hilliard  
Vice President  
Idaho Bank & Trust Co.  
Burley, Idaho

678-9051

Dec. 18, 1976

Subcommittee on Parks & Recreation,  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20510

City of Rocks National  
Monument Proposal

Dear Sirs;

Please enter this letter into the record of the hearing held in Burley, Idaho on December 14th regarding the proposed City of Rocks National Monument.

I support the proposal, as made last session in legislation introduced by Idaho Senators McClure and Church, for a National Monument at City of Rocks South of Burley, Idaho, at the headwaters of the Raft River.

Several years ago, my family and I spent a delightful Easter weekend camping in this beautiful area. Even then, there were some obvious abuses of the area - trash and litter, sloppy fire rings, and some overgrazing. I suspect that it is even worse now, with the recent increase in use of off-road vehicles and their invasion of most of the public lands. So there is some urgency to pass this protective legislation.

Not only is the area highly scenic, and not only does it provide wildlife habitat - it is also valuable from a geological and from an historical standpoint. It contains part of the old Applegate Trail to California. And I was amazed to read that some of the rock formations there are pre-Cambrian, the oldest known in the far Western part of North America, at 2½ billion years old.

I hope that we will soon<sup>see</sup> the legislation passed to designate a City of Rocks National Monument of some 30,000 acres (not the paltry 3000 acre proposal of the Idaho Fish & Game Department and others who are opposing the current proposal). This outstanding area certainly deserves this kind of protection.

Sincerely,

*Gerald A. Jayne*  
Gerald A. Jayne  
1568 Lola St.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

cc: Senator James McClure  
Senator Frank Church



University of Idaho

Laboratory of Anthropology  
Department of Sociology/Anthropology  
Moscow, Idaho 83843

10 December 1976

POST OFFICE  
DEC 14 1976

Senator James McClure  
Room 434  
304 N. 8th.  
Boise, Idaho 83702

Re: Proposed City of Rocks  
National Monument, Idaho

Dear Senator McClure:

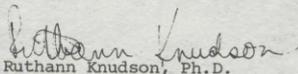
Neither I nor any other member of our Laboratory of Anthropology staff will be able to attend the upcoming public hearings on the proposed City of Rocks National Monument. However, we are most concerned with this issue, as individual professional anthropologists and as a research facility, and urge your support of the proposal.

Idaho is truly one of America's last frontiers in terms of our knowledge of the state's prehistory as well as its history, and the proposed City of Rocks area is significant to expanding our prehistoric understanding of the state as well as the region in general. Too many areas have been disturbed by urbanization, industrialization, and/or agricultural development before their cultural resources in and on the ground have been discovered and described, and there has been practically no long-term preservation of those resources in Idaho. The City of Rocks locality is of value as an archaeological and environmental reserve. The locality is one of the northernmost extensions of the pinyon pine-dominated Great Basin vegetation community, hence is a boundary between the Basin and the Snake River Plain to the north. The springs and marshes in the area provide potential data on the environmental conditions around this boundary during the human occupation of southern Idaho, and should be left undisturbed. A large Indian winter camp is known to have been located on Goose Creek west of the proposed monument, and the proposed reserve area was undoubtedly exploited for its vegetable and animal resources. To date, no intensive or extensive archaeological survey has been carried out in the City of Rocks locality, but nearby excavations at Rock Creek in the Cassias and Wilson Butte Cave in Jerome County provide evidence of up to at least 15,000 years of prehistory in the region. Conservation of the City of Rocks as a national monument would provide the opportunity for preserving and studying paleoenvironmental and archaeological data of significance to people in Idaho in specific, to both the Great Basin and Snake River Plains more generally, and to the broadest studies of the American West and its human adaptations.

Senator James McClure  
Page two

Because the Oregon Trail cuts across the proposed monument area, there tends to be a greater emphasis on the historical rather than the prehistoric significance of the area. However, there is also potential information within the locality on the whole of human exploitation of the region, and the impact of this cannot be overstated. Development of a monument at City of Rocks would provide an opportunity of presenting knowledge of long-term human lifeways to Americans and to foreign visitors from all over the world, and such opportunities are relatively rare. We urge your strong support for development of this monument, to provide a beautiful, prehistorically and historically significant preserve for people everywhere and Idahoans in particular.

Sincerely,



Ruthann Knudson, Ph.D.

Acting Director, Laboratory of Anthropology  
Member, Idaho Advisory Council of  
Professional Archaeologists

RK/lw

cc: Senator Frank Church  
Senate Interior Committee

December 15, 1976

TO: Senate Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation

SUBJECT: Written Testimony for City of the Rocks Nat'l. Mon., Idaho

Please accept my written testimony in favor of the proposed 32,000 acre City of the Rocks National Monument, Idaho. I have personally explored portions of the area and can attest to the need for protecting and preserving both its historical and natural resources.

The most noteworthy historical resources there are the remains of the pioneer wagon trails. They are presently unprotected and their preservation is at the mercy of vandals and off-road vehicles. There are few, if any, places in the U. S. where pioneer trails are still in evidence and so easily observed. I think the whole wagon trail system within the 32,000 acres could be restored by the Park Service, as they have restored many historical sites around the U. S. Travelling around to different parks, I notice a rising interest in our country's past, especially with the awakening brought on by the Bicentennial. The historical richness of the City of the Rocks area should no longer be left unprotected, to be abused by those who see no significance in preserving our country's heritage.

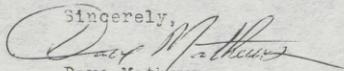
Several natural resources in this area are valuable and need preserving: 1) the unusual erosion patterns and type of rocks, some of which are reportedly the oldest in Idaho, 2) nesting areas for birds and cover for animals amongst the sheer rock formations, 3) rugged habitat suitable for cougar, bobcat, coyote, deer, pronghorn, porcupine, racoon and smaller mammals, and 4) ample stands of pinyon pine and the associated possibility of Indian finds. The first resource mentioned has fallen prey to the graffiti vandals, the second and third are at the mercy of local game management and the fourth (archeological finds) would, with discoveries, be raped by the souvenir hunters. These resources need protecting.

Regarding the acreage proposed, I am disturbed by Idaho Fish & Game urging only 3,000 acres be adopted. According to the Idaho Statesmen (see clipping), the Fish & Game feel they should maintain jurisdiction over all but 3,000 of the proposed 32,000 acres, to manage wildlife (presumably for hunting). They claim 21% of the deer they manage in the Albion Mountains were hunted from the proposed 32,000 acres. I say this 21% loss to hunters will quickly be replenished outside the Monument. Why? Because the deer and other hunted animal populations will rapidly grow in the Monument, then spread outside when territorial competition increases. In perhaps 10 years, hunters may discover more deer in areas outside the Monument than at the present time. By offering protection now, game animals will make a comeback in the area.

Another disturbing point made by Idaho Fish & Game is their concern that people visiting the area "could have a significant (?) effect on wildlife." Significant in terms of animals viewed, appreciated, photographed and studied, yes! In terms of animals extinguished, no! Are the Fish & Game implying visitors will be detrimental to wildlife? If so, ask yourself what effect hunters have on wildlife. In the Monument, wildlife will thrive because of protection; not be depleted because of over hunting. In reaching your decision on the acreage, bear in mind Idaho Fish & Game functions as a lobby for the special interest hunter. City of the Rocks can offer more to all Americans if it becomes a 32,000 acre National Monument, whereas Idaho Fish and Game can serve only a small number of Americans. In 10 years, Idaho Fish & Game will have more game to manage in the surrounding area. Everyone, including hunters, will ultimately benefit.

In conclusion, I stress my support for the full 32,000 acre Monument. To shave this down to 3,000 acres is to deny American's part of their land and heritage they could come to see and enjoy forever. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Dave Mathews  
818 N. 26th  
Boise, Idaho

January 2, 1977

2255 Baltic Ave.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
83401

Dear Sir:

This letter is written in support of the National Park Service proposal to designate the City of Rocks in Southern Idaho as a National Monument. Please include this letter in the hearing record.

The American Association of University Women supports the establishment of historical parks and natural areas for the benefit of the public. We feel the entire 30,000 acres in the Park Service proposal should be included in the National Monument boundaries to adequately protect this unique area.

We feel the area does possess outstanding natural, historical, cultural and scientific values, and, as such, should be preserved.

Sincerely,

*Maureen McFadden*Maureen McFadden  
American Association of University  
Women  
Chairman, Environmental QualityPark and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C.cc: Sen. James McClure  
Sen. Frank Church

January 1, 1977

2255 Baltic Ave.  
Idaho Falls, ID 83401Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

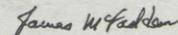
Dear Sir:

This letter is written in support of the National Park Service proposal to designate the City of Rocks in Southern Idaho as a National Monument. Please include this letter in the hearing record.

The City of Rocks area is worthy of designation as a National Monument for many reasons, including its historical significance associated with the early settling of the West. The rock formations are quite striking when viewed from the ground or the air, and aptly describe the name given to the area.

The City of Rocks is an area worthy of the protection which would be afforded by designation as a National Monument. The entire 30,000 acres in the Park Service proposal should be included in the National Monument boundaries to best protect this area.

Sincerely,

  
James McFaddencc: Senator James McClure  
Senator Frank Church  
Representative George Hansen


**FISH & GAME LEAGUE**

Member Idaho Wildlife Federation

BOISE, IDAHO

December 17, 1976

Senate Interior Committee  
 On Parks And Recreation  
 Suite 3106, Dirksen Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20510

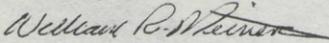
Re: City Of Rocks National Monument, A Proposal

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Ada County Fish and Game League fully supports National Monument status for the City Of Rocks. We request an area be designated in size sufficient to sustain the ecological balance of the area and believe the 32,000 acres proposed by the National Park Service a minimum area necessary to achieve this objective. The proposed boundary encompasses the watershed boundaries necessary to preserve the integrity of the area and enable management systems which will display the unique qualities (geologic forms, historic trails and early Idaho history and other public values) for this and future generations.

We take exception to the position of the Idaho Fish and Game Department. We find it hard to believe this agency, normally the champion of those actions necessary to preserve and enhance wildlife habitat, would take such a narrow view in this instance to oppose a measure which would not only protect the City Of Rocks but would preserve and enhance wildlife habitat to stabilize dependent wildlife populations. Perhaps some hunting would be foregone but, in our opinion, far more is gained in stabilized watersheds, productive wildlife habitat and the assurance that such action now will enable the establishment of a National Monument having significant value for future options.

Sincerely,



William R. Meiners  
 President



13  
JB

JAN 29 1977

## Wilderness Resources Institute

4748 South Washington/Englewood, Colorado 80110

9422 East Girard / Denver, Colorado 80231 / 303 750-9718 750-2965

January 21, 1977

Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Chairman  
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Johnston:

We understand that Senators Frank Church and James McClure are introducing legislation to establish in southern Idaho a 30,000-acre City of Rocks National Monument.

We strongly support this proposed legislation and respectfully request that you make this letter a part of the record on the subject.

I and many of our members are familiar with the City of Rocks area in the Albion Range south of Burley. It has exceptional natural, cultural, historical, scientific and educational values that deserve the protection of the National Park System. The area contains some of the oldest rock formations on the North American continent. The Applegate Trail passes through the proposed Monument. Thousands of early day pioneers followed the Trail through the area on their way to California. A wide variety of wildlife, including some vanishing species, is found in the area. Designation of the Monument would enhance and protect all of these values.

In addition, establishment of the Monument, with resultant tourist visitations, would be of economic benefit to a region which suffers from lack of industry.

We therefore hope that your Committee will give favorable consideration to this legislation.

Sincerely,

Clifton R. Merritt  
Executive Secretary

CRM:lf

cc: Senators Frank Church and James McClure

316 Fifteenth Ave. So.  
Nampa, Idaho  
December 20, 1976

Chairman, Committee on Parks and Recreation  
United States Senate Interior Committee  
U. S. Capitol Building  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Gentlemen:

May this writer inform the Committee he supports the passage of Senate Bill #1214 authorizing the establishment of the City of Rocks National Monument in the State of Idaho.

He believes the full thirty two thousand acres as proposed, with grazing rights, for all but 3000 acres in the core area, to be in the best public interest. He further stipulates, however, that in case the establishment of the full 32,000 acres might cut a resident stockmans cattle ranch in two sections or otherwise divide it so as to be a serious inconvenience to the operation of the ranch in his accustomed normal manner, that the entire ranch be purchased for this monument's intended purposes, at a fair market price.

May this letter be included as a part of the permanent record of the Official hearings regarding this matter.

Your consideration is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*Harold C. Miles*  
Harold C. Miles

# IDAHO TRAIL MACHINE ASS'N, INC.

Box 1023  
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

To: Senate Interior, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee

RE: City of Rocks National Monument Proposal

We the officers and membership of the Idaho Trail Machine Ass'n., wish to express our strong opposition to the City of Rocks National Monument Proposal in its current concept or any modification thereof.

In our opinion, this area best serves the economic and environmental needs of the general public in its present management status - multiple-use - while providing ample accommodation for those wishing to only view the area for its uniqueness and historical values.

We are at a complete loss of understanding the need for withdrawal from existing multiple use public domain with its subsequent general tax expenditures while providing LESS accommodation for the general public.

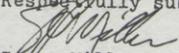
Neither can we fathom the proponents claim of "need for protection". Protection from what? Rock formations that have withstood the elements for 2½ billion years suddenly need National Monument status to protect and preserve them?

What we can deduct from this proposal is the typical disregard for the taxpayers who couldn't care less about this or any other "city of rocks" and what existing uses would suffer or be circumvented by their pursuit of government funded idealistic, self-serving extravaganzas.

We would much prefer, in fact, to have the freedom and privilege to enjoy this type of scenic attraction in its natural state without the encumbrance of an exploited spectacle which at times loses its identity in the crowd.

In summation, we recommend status quo for the entire area. We enjoy the freedom of the unrestricted experience this area offers presently. We therefore urge protection of the City of Rocks site, yes, protection from restrictive, unnatural development and status. And last but not least, afford us some protection for our pocketbooks every chance you get.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Steve Miller, president

SM/lg

RECEIVED

DEC 22 1976

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH

1206 North Elm Circle  
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301  
December 16, 1976Senator Frank Church  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Church:

As I was unable to attend the hearing on the proposed City of Rocks National Monument held December 14 in Burley, I am writing to express my views on this important subject.

For years my family has hiked, ridden horseback, and camped all over the area being considered for national monument status. We have always taken care to protect the land, the rocks, and the relics of the California Trail and have censured the actions of those who have done otherwise. For us this is a very special place with an historical significance antedating the wagon trains, the true local and national value of which resides in the natural grandeur and solitude which the visitor is privileged to enjoy there.

We would respectfully and firmly oppose any plan for the Silent City of Rocks that would encourage public and private development to attract tourism. Sufficient historical and geological information is currently available on the area for those who are seriously interested. It is important that fragile ecologies such as that of the City of Rocks retain a somewhat low profile to the public view. Paved roads, developed campgrounds, and a visitors center will only make another scenic sideshow, attracting the casual tourist, spoiling the quiet, and encouraging commercial development of the perimeter.

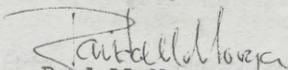
There is no question but that the City of Rocks and the California Trail must be protected from further vandalism and the erosion caused by motorcycles and off the road vehicles. As most of this damage is caused by local people (including residents of Twin Falls and Burley), the best protection might be afforded by the Forest Service's hiring of one or two local people to patrol the area and the posting of appropriate regulations. These steps plus the addition of trash receptacles, a primitive campground, and perhaps a public horse corral would result in the kind of protection

Senator Church  
12/16/76  
Page 2

and preservation the City of Rocks deserves. Any regulation should also include a prohibition against private commercial development.

I appreciate the efforts of Sen. McClure and yourself in seeking the best protection for this area. I hope the foregoing observations will be of use to you.

Sincerely,

  
Randall Morgan

P.O. Box 9041  
Moscow, Idaho 83843  
Dec. 21, 1976

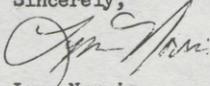
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

I would like to encourage your support of the legislation sponsored by Senators McClure and Church that would designate a 30,000 acre City of Rocks National Monument. This area has many geological, historical and scenic qualities that could best be maintained by the National Park Service.

Please include these comments in the public record.

Sincerely,



Lynn Norris



THE SNAKE RIVER  
 REGIONAL STUDIES CENTER DEC 21 1976  
 THE COLLEGE OF IDAHO  
 Caldwell, Idaho 83605

MRS. DONNA PARSONS  
 Director  
 Phone: 208-459-5214

December 24, 1976

Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Chairman  
 Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
 Senate Interior Committee  
 Senate Office Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Johnston:

I understand that your Subcommittee recently held hearings in Burley, Idaho, concerning the proposed City of Rocks National Monument.

As Chairperson of the Idaho Natural Areas Coordinating Committee, I would like to add my support for preserving the very unique and outstanding values of the City of Rocks area. Our organization, representing between 50 and 100 people in Idaho concerned with establishment of natural areas to preserve examples of natural diversity, is especially interested in preserving an example of the geological features and vegetation of the City of Rocks area. The National Parks Service report on the area adequately describes the geological values. This area is the northern limit of singleleaf pinyon pine (*Pinus monophylla*) which occurs very sparingly in Idaho. We believe it is important to preserve an example of this species and the vegetation that grows with it in Idaho.

We urge that the proposed City of Rocks National Monument be given favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

Donna Parsons, Chairperson  
 Idaho Natural Areas Coordinating Committee

DP/mf

cc: Senator Church  
 Senator McClure

*Send to  
D.C.***bsu**

BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY • 1910 COLLEGE BLVD. • BOISE, IDAHO 83725

December 10, 1976

BOISE OFFICE  
DEC 13 1976Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20510

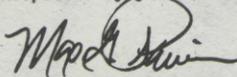
Dear Committee Members:

I am writing in support of the Cassia City of Rocks, Idaho, national monument proposal and wish to have my comments included in the official testimony.

The City of Rocks is truly a unique and absolutely fascinating geological and ecological phenomena. In fact, the setting has a spiritual quality often only expressed in areas of natural wonder. Additionally, the proposed monument location is rich in archaeological and historical values. The setting represented an important landmark for early American travelers, and provided a substantial natural food storehouse for the region's aboriginal peoples. The proposed monument contains the northernmost distribution of Pinon Pine in the Desert West, and the only such setting in Idaho. The City of Rocks blend of giant granitic boulders, pinon pine and quaking aspen is truly breathtaking to even the most sophisticated urbanite.

City of Rocks needs and deserves appreciation and protection. The locality does not need screaming four-wheel drive vehicles and motorcycles destroying the fragile natural setting. I believe it is truly one of North America's natural wonders. For our children's sake, I strongly urge the creation of a Cassia City of Rocks National Monument.

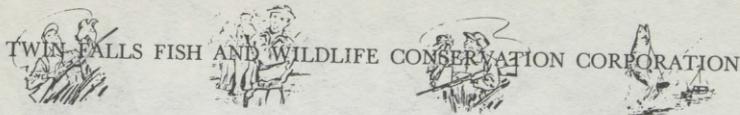
Respectfully yours,



Max G. Pavesic, Ph.D.  
Associate Professor of  
Anthropology and Archaeology

COPY

cc Senator Frank Church  
Senator James McClure ✓


 TWIN FALLS FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION CORPORATION

P. O. Box 785  
 Twin Falls, Idaho 83301  
 December 15, 1976

Senator Frank Church  
 Room 245 Senate Office Bldg.  
 Washington, D. C. 20515

RE: Oakley City of Rocks

Bob

Dear Senator Church,

The action passed at our December 14th meeting was that we support a monument for the 3000 acre core area at the Oakley City of Rocks, and that the balance of the area be managed by the B. L. N. or the Forest Service.

There was strong sentiment that the Park Service not be involved.

There was also a general agreement that protection for the core area is necessary and desirable.

To include a larger acreage would create an impossible game management situation and would lead to more mismanagement such as the Kaiatab deer and Yellowstone elk dieing of starvation.

Yours truly,

*R.A.P.*  
 Robert A. Pettygrove, Sec.

Parks & Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

December 19, 1976

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in support of the City of Rocks proposal. Not only is it an area of fantasy with its bizarre rock formations but the site should be protected for its educational and scientific values.

I am one of the Technical Committee Chairmen for Research Natural Areas in the state. We seek out relatively unaltered areas that represent some terrestrial or aquatic type in Idaho. The City of Rocks is too large to become an RNA but its geological, archaeological, historical, and wildlife characteristics should be protected in some capacity.

Selfishness in the sense of environmental exploitation within bounds is necessary for the survival of any species or river, or rock formation, ourselves included. Furthermore, should we rely exclusively on non-resource motivations for preservation, we would find given the present state of the world opinion and material aspirations, that there would be nothing left to conserve.

Sincerely,

*Fred W. Rabe*

Fred W. Rabe  
1114 Highland Dr.  
Moscow, Idaho 83843

encl. Senator James McClure  
Senator Frank Church

JAN 6 1977

L. Douglas Russell  
1900 Conant Ave.  
Burley, Idaho 83318  
December 14, 1976

Senator James McClure

Senator Frank Church

SUBJECT: "Testimony for City of Rocks  
National Monument Proposal"

Dear Sirs:

I support the National Monument concept for the City of Rocks. However, this is not an easy decision because of the many ramifications of such a designation.

Although no startling new facts will be presented, a review of the thought process involved in reaching a positive decision on a National Monument might be beneficial.

THE CITY OF ROCKS HAS BEEN, through recorded history, an area used by Indian tribes, an area on the route of the California Trail, and an area settled by homesteaders. More recently the City of Rocks has been used for cattle grazing, recreation and enjoyed for its scenic beauty.

Located in a remote and relatively inaccessible location, it has been enjoyed primarily by local and regional individuals. The City of Rocks attracts; campers, hikers, sportsmen, sight seers, equestrians, rock-climbers, and others. Although I would fit in to all of the above categories at one time or another I would like to point out the unique quality that the City of Rocks provides the rock climber.

L. Douglas Russell  
Testimony for City of Rocks  
National Monument Proposal  
Page 2

There is in the City of Rocks almost any conceivable climbing situation which a rock climber might encounter anywhere in the world. Climbers of diverse skills from throughout the region use area for rock climbing.

#### THE NATIONAL DESIGNATION BRINGS WITH IT GOOD AND BAD

The good qualities would include orderly development and preservation of the Historical and scenic values of the area. The tourists who would be attracted would contribute to the economic growth of the area. However, on the negative side from the standpoint of local residents the National involvement will mean restrictive use of what has been a sort of "Private Playground." The National attention will bring crowded conditions to an area which has been used and enjoyed at will by local residents.

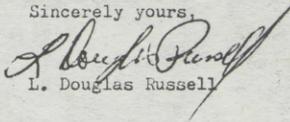
THE CITY OF ROCKS MUST BECOME A NATIONAL MONUMENT BECAUSE: of the abuse of a few inconsiderate and thoughtless individuals and the apparent inability to provide adequate local control. Inviting the Federal Government into the City of Rocks is contrary to my basic philosophy of minimizing or eliminating Federal involvement in all matters which can be adequately handled on a local level. However, as evidenced by the accumulation of trash and the rocks defaced with spray paint we have failed to properly care for the area from a local or State level. Thus the agonizing decision that Federal control is necessary.

L. Douglas Russell  
Testimony for City of Rocks  
National Monument Proposal  
Page 3

THE CITY OF ROCKS NATIONAL MONUMENT MUST: provide a continuation of present use of the area with some modification and more control. Cattle grazing for example has played an important part in the History of the area and should be continued indefinitely in all except the core area. The pastoral scene is very much in harmony with the scenic beauty of the area. Trails for hiking and horse back riding must be provided, as well as camping and picnic facilities. The rock climber must not be overlooked as plans for future use are established.

In summary as we give the City of Rocks to the nation as a National Monument we must not take it away from the local people.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "L. Douglas Russell", written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

L. Douglas Russell

2815 Holly Place  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401  
December 19, 1976

Parks and Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

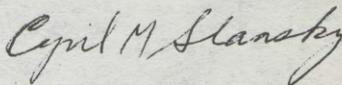
I wish to go on record as favoring the City of Rocks in southern Idaho as a National Monument. The area surely deserves its designation of National Historic Landmark, and in 1972 The National Park Service accurately analyzed its other values. Some of these values are being rapidly degraded by unchecked public mistreatment.

There is no question that 30,000 acres of the City of Rocks area are worthy of eventual protection as a Monument. The early history of the area will require considerable acreage for coverage. The mountainous region is more extensive than the small area now visited by most tourists and should be covered by the Monument.

Perhaps the greatest hazard facing the area is from off-road vehicles. Every effort should be made to control the use of these vehicles pending the passage of legislation authorizing the Monument.

I request that these comments be included in the minutes of the hearing.

Sincerely yours,



Cyril M. Slansky

Burley, Idaho 83318  
Dec. 20, 1976

Senator Frank Church  
U. S. Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Church:

Re. City of Rocks proposed Nat. Monument.

Since 1916 I have resided in Cassia Co. over 40 years. I am a retired Forest Ranger and was Ranger on the Albion Mountain area from 1947-1951 and again from 1958-1972.

The recent push to gain or secure some control and management of the activities in the City of Rocks area began about 20 years ago. In 1959 or '60 I recommended that the F.S. acquire 2 or 3 sections, outside the forest boundary and together with about 1 section of F.S. land, develop a recreation area. This proposal was not accepted as it would require an act of congress to enlarge the F.S. boundary.

It was evident that protection was needed to protect the delicate ground surface and to provide sanitation facilities as well as to stop littering. Action is even more urgent now. This is needed in the CORE area which would include about 4000 acres, and a buffer area of about 2000 acres.

Unnecessary enlargement would be to the detriment of the adjacent communities by:

1. Reducing the number of ranches.
2. Reduction of summer grazing range for many more.
3. Eliminate timber cutting, which the ranchers need for posts and poles.
4. Reduce hunting on too large an area.

Other considerations:

1. Would increase, unnecessarily, Federal expenditures. A small area with limited personnel, would be much less expensive than the proposed 32-50 thousand acres.
2. The area north of Indian Grove is beautiful, but is not unique. Many, many areas offer equal mountain scenery. It is NOT National Park quality.
3. Except for the core area and portions of the old California Trail adequate protection is already provided.
4. There are many National Monuments of only a few acres.

The Core Area should be protected to keep it from developing into a "slum area".

To ask for more than the core area reminds me of the rancher who said, "I am not greedy, I just want my ranch and the lands that border it."

Sincerely,

*Merlin R. Stock*  
Merlin R. Stock

1910 Manitou Street  
Boise, Idaho, 83706  
December 23, 1976

Parks & Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Gentlemen:

We were unable to attend the hearing on the proposal for the City of Rocks National Monument, but we would like our written comments included in the hearing record.

We do support National Monument status for the City of Rocks. On a visit there a few years ago we were fascinated by the historical significance of the area, awed by the magnificent rock formations, delighted by the finest specimens of juniper and pinion pine we'd seen, and appalled at the despoliation by visitors. This unique and interesting area deserves protection from the many who visit it now and the hordes who will come in the future.

We worry that National Monument status will hasten the modernization of that relatively unspoiled (in the tourist sense) region of quaint towns and ranches from Albion to Oakly that surrounds the City of Rock. However, we find this preferable to the destruction of the immediate area left unprotected. Already there is a profusion of tracks from cars, trucks, and motorcycles in the area together with an appalling number of trashy campsites strewn with cans, broken glass, and fecal material.

National monument status is the option we support, and we would like to include as large an area as is possible, certainly no less than 30,000 acres.

Respectfully,

*Frederick K. Ward*  
*Janet D. Ward*

Frederick K. Ward  
Janet D. Ward

c.c. The Honorable Frank Church  
The Honorable James McClure

## APPENDIX III

## ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD PURSUANT TO S. 224, HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT AND S. 1214, CITY OF ROCKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Charles H. Burgess  
Box 291  
Tona, Idaho 83427  
Conservation Chairperson  
Snake River Audubon Society  
124 Members

Parks & Recreation Subcommittee  
Senate Interior Committee  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

I understand that there are proposals currently being considered to designate two areas in Idaho, the Hagerman Fossil Beds and the City of Rocks, as national monuments.

According to my information the City of Rocks area not only has many scenic places, but also contains some potential archaeological sites and is an important geological research area. The Hagerman Fossil Beds contain over 300 registered paleontological sites at which fossils of about 130 species of ancient animals have been found. For these reasons the Snake River Audubon Society supports the designation of the proposed 30,000 acre City of Rocks National Monument and the 5,500 acre Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument.

Yours truly,

*Charles H. Burgess*

Charles H. Burgess

1441 Lawndale Drive  
Twin Falls, ID 83301  
December 13, 1976

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

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing in opposition to S. 224 and S. 1214 which would establish the Fossil Beds National Monument and the City of Rocks National Monument.

In respect to S. 224, the location is difficult to get in to and there is nothing else there except sand, sage brush, and rattlesnakes. Existing laws protect against unauthorized digging. Additional state recognition and protection would be adequate.

In considering S. 1214, I believe the proposed monument site is much too large. It should be realized that only a small area is of any historical or geological interest. I question whether even this smaller site is worthy of being called a national monument, as geological and historical significance is limited.

Respectfully submitted,

*Marvin B. Strobe*  
Dr. Marvin B. Strobe  
Professor of Earth Science

cc: McClure  
Church

C. 13 + 14

# KID BROADCASTING CORPORATION

AM — FM — TV

1255 E. 17th Street, P. O. Box 2008 — (208) 522-5100  
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401

December 16, 1976

J. ALLEN JENSEN  
President  
General Manager

Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs  
Sub-Committee on Parks and Recreation  
3106 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Gentlemen:

The purpose of this letter is to place us on record as favoring the placement of the so-called "City of Rocks" and the "Hagerman Fossil Beds" in Southern Idaho within the National Park System.

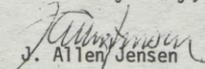
We have no data to submit, no acreage to argue about, but simply the gut feeling that these two areas ought to be preserved from desecration by the over-use by motor-bikes and other "off-highway" machines or by willful acts by an increasing number of people who seem to find satisfaction from acts of vandalism, or, on the other hand, whether it be from inclusion into an agricultural system which will forever foreclose our finding out what kinds of pre-historic creatures inhabited this area and what happened in the ages past that caused fossilization in this place during the time span represented by this curious phenomenon.

We still have thousands of acres of land of no geological or natural historic interest that can be developed for agricultural enterprises. The kind of fossil bed found in the Hagerman Valley is not exposed every day of the week. It is not commonplace. We still have much to learn about the hows and whys of this earth upon which we have temporary residency. When we have exhausted what there is to be learned, then it can be used for pastoral pursuits.

The geological processes which produced the beauty of the City of Rocks ought to be respected and their products made secure from degradation by the thoughtless hand of man.

We simply don't have to wreck this country this soon. There are things which we ought to leave to succeeding generations. This is why we think that the City of Rocks and the Fossil Beds ought to be put under protective care and in our present situation we cannot think of a better custodian than the National Park Service.

Yours very truly,

  
J. Allen Jensen

JAJ/bh



CBS RADIO & TELEVISION FOR SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO



University of Idaho

Laboratory of Anthropology  
 Department of Sociology/Anthropology  
 Moscow, Idaho 83843

December 13, 1976

Senator James McClure  
 Room 434  
 304 N. 8th  
 Boise, ID 83702

Re: Proposed Hagerman Fossils and City of Rocks  
 National Monuments, Idaho.



RECEIVED  
 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY  
 MOSCOW, ID. 83843

Dear Senator McClure:

Recently it has come to our attention that two areas in south Idaho have come under consideration to be established as national monuments. This semester we have participated in a graduate seminar concerning Idaho prehistory in which we have done extensive research with regards to Idaho's past and present resources. As anthropologists we feel that the City of Rocks and Hagerman Fossils areas both possess unique qualities which qualify them for special consideration.

Several important archaeological sites have been located in the area, for example, at Wilson Butte and at Rock Creek, both of which were reported by Idaho State University. The evidence from these and other sites shows a record of approximately 15,000 years of human occupation in the area. The archaeological records indicate human interaction with both the northern Plains of Wyoming and the Great Basin of Utah and Nevada. The City of Rocks is a known Shosonean camping and hunting locality and the northernmost extension of a number of Basin plant communities. Similarly, the rare fossil beds near Hagerman represent a special part of Idaho's heritage in terms of extinct fish, mammals, and vegetation. The special qualities of human and environmental interaction in this area represents a great potential for the understanding of Idaho's past.

These two areas represent something greater than the interests of a small group. They represent an extensive record of Idaho's past and complex human interactions. The potential here in terms of the sciences of geology, paleontology, and archaeology, as well as public recreation should be preserved for the future.

The often short-sighted policies in the past have cost us resources which subsequent generations will never have the chance to enjoy. The preservation of these two areas is a chance to reverse this trend and will be something for which following generations will commend us. We urge you to consider these statements and to support the creation of these two National Monuments. We would appreciate your including this letter in the hearing records.

Sincerely,

*Robert L. Sappington*

*Mary Collins*

*W. Lawrence E. McLead*

*Tracie Freilinger*

*Wayne T. Choquette*

*Caroline D. Bailey*

cc: Senator Frank Church  
 U.S. Senate Interior Committee

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