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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

35th Annual Convention Sept. 3-5, 1966

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 1

1966

KAUAI NATIONAL PARK

Proposals have been made that the Kokoe, NaPali, Kalalau Valley, Ke'e, Haena, Wainiha, Lumahai, Alakai Swamp, Waimea Canyon, Barking Sands, and Waialeale areas, on the Island of Kauai be established as a national park.

The rare and exquisite beauty of the area by itself is justification for a national park. In addition the intricate display of the consequences of a complex ecologic history, which includes the widespread introduction of animals and plants, should be made available to all people for their educational, scientific and recreational benefits. An ever-expanding national population, a growing economy, and an affluent society threaten eventual adverse use and consequent loss of scenic treasure and opportunities for public use, education, and enjoyment.

Wildlife management and existing property rights militate against ordinary national park management practices. Nevertheless, some form of Federal protection in the manner of a national park will almost certainly be required within the foreseeable future.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the National Park Service to prepare, and the Congress to consider, a plan for a Kauai National Park consistent with the Island's special needs, existing and future.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges (1) special consideration for existing property rights, including those of present Kokee cabin owners and kuleana landowners, so that those rights may be continued undisturbed as long as park values are not threatened; and (2) special studies to determine if public participation in the park game management program is necessary to control populations of feral animals which have a destructive impact on park flora.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS  
REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

RESOLUTION # 2

1966

Two different proposals for a Redwood National Park are now before Congress. One would establish a park of 90,000 acres in the Redwood Creek area, where the National Park Service originally recommended. The other would establish a park of only 45,000 acres in the Mill Creek area, where there is little virgin timber yet to be saved outside the existing state parks there.

By almost any standard, the Redwood Creek area is the preferable area for a meaningful Redwood National Park. The area has the largest blocks of virgin forest still unprotected; it has trees of record heights, as well as the most diverse range of growing habitats. Moreover, the area has a variety of scenic and recreational resources unmatched by any other area where such a park might be established, including the capacity to sustain heavy recreational use without impairment. In the Redwood Creek area, more watershed protection is provided than in the Mill Creek area. The Mill Creek area seems to have been proposed primarily as a move toward economy in Federal outlays. However, for whatever sum is available, a superior park can be purchased in the Redwood Creek area. In recent public hearings and in two years of written comment to the Federal government, public sentiment has been overwhelmingly in favor of the Redwood Creek area.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms its resolution No. 3 of 1964 in favor of a Redwood National Park and it specifically endorses legislation now before Congress (H.R. 11723 and companion bills, and Amendment No. 487 to S. 2962 in the Senate) to establish a Redwood National Park of 90,000 acres in the Redwood Creek area.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 3

1966

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

The entire Grand Canyon constitutes a scenic attraction and record of natural history unequalled on the face of the earth. Of the 280 miles of the geological Grand Canyon, only 105 miles is within the present Grand Canyon National Park. The entire canyon needs to be protected forever as a national park, free of threats of dams and other destructive influences.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports legislation to enlarge Grand Canyon National Park (H.R. 14176, Saylor; 14177, Dingell; 14211, Reuss) to include the entire geological formation of the Grand Canyon from Lees Ferry to the Grand Wash Cliffs.

# FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 4

1966

## NORTH CASCADES

Great public and private interest in the future of the North Cascades has led to the development of many land use reports for the area. The North Cascades Conservation Council report of 1963, the Agriculture-Interior Departments Study Team Report, the report of the Governor's Committee, and the Governor's recommendations. The latter two adequately reflect the balance of present political and economic pressures within the State of Washington, but do not satisfactorily reflect the interests of true owners of this superlative area, the present and future generations of all the citizens of this Nation.

The North Cascades Conservation Council report of 1963 and the Federal Study Team report reflect the national viewpoint; the former, however, takes a longer range view than the latter.

The North Cascades Conservation Council report of 1963 forms an entirely satisfactory basis for North Cascades legislation. The Federal Report, with certain modifications, can also form a satisfactory basis. These modifications include:

1. High capacity recreation must be limited to the immediate environs of the North Cascades Highway and the south end of Ross Lake. No means for mass access or facilities for mass recreation are permissible except in those areas; however, boat access and lesser facilities are permissible at Stehekin.

2. No aerial trams, ski lifts, or helicopter facilities may be installed at any location within the park area.

3. A national recreation area must be established around the high country to provide a suitable location for high capacity outdoor recreation. This recreation area should include the forested valleys to the west and south of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; the Lake Chelan

area northwest of Safety Harbor Creek; and parts of the east slope of the cascades, east of the park boundary and south of the proposed Okanogan Wilderness Area. For the most part, the lands within the proposed park are too high and the recreation season too short to permit high capacity recreation within its limits. To protect the park resources and to provide a suitable place for high capacity outdoor recreation, the peripheral national recreation area is essential.

4. The existing roadless areas in the proposed park, with the exception of the route of the North Cascades Highway, must be classified as wilderness.

5. No north-south roads may be constructed along the shores of Ross Lake or into the valley of Thunder Creek.

6. No road may be constructed to connect Stehekin with the North Cascades Highway.

7. The enabling legislation cannot provide for the construction of dams within the park area.

8. The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area must be withdrawn from mineral entry.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends that federal legislation concerning the North Cascades be based on the North Cascades Conservation Council report of 1963 or on the Federal Study Team report with the above recommended modifications.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 5

1966

KOKEE WATER PROJECT

The Alakai Swamp Wilderness Preserve was established by the Hawaii State Board of Natural Resources to preserve and protect rare endemic birdlife, flowers, plants, and forest cover of the Alakai Swamp in an undisturbed environment.

The proposed state-federal Kokee Water Project to construct a large earth dam and multiple-use water storage reservoir for hydroelectric peaking power and irrigation water may irreparably damage and destroy by drowning, and by "die-back" beyond the reservoir limits, several hundred acres of fragile native forest and thereby jeopardize the precarious margin of survival for several species of almost extinct endemic birds within the wilderness preserve, one of the most unusual wilderness areas in the nation.

Opportunities for private investment to finance the essential irrigation works and alternative power sources do not appear to have received fair consideration, even though their utilization would protect the unusual, even rare, resources of the wilderness preserve.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes plans for a large, federally supported multiple-use project which would encroach upon the state wilderness preserve and seriously threaten the survival of rare and endangered species of endemic birds and their essential habitat.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges consideration of alternative and less expensive power sources, and of alternative irrigation development, including conventional private investment, to avoid the flooding of Alakai Swamp by a major water storage reservoir.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 6

1966

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

The proximity of the active volcanoes of Mauna Loa and Kilauea to adjacent mountain areas provides an opportunity to expand the original boundaries of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park to include the extinct volcanic mountain of Hualalai and the surrounding slopes of Mauna Loa down to approximately the 9500 foot contour, including saddle lands between Hualalai and Mauna Loa and the Hawaiian historical sites within the saddle, in particular, the Ahuaumi Heiau.

This park expansion will also justify construction of a high mountain scenic parkway, connecting Puna, Kilauea, Mouna Loa, Hualalai, the upper forest lands of Kona, and the City of Refuge National Historic Park at Honaunau Bay.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports the expansion of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park by approximately 120,000 acres and the construction of a 70-mile scenic parkway connecting Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and the City of Refuge Historical Park, and urges favorable recommendation by the National Park Service; with the qualification, however, that the scenic parkway be constructed and located so as not to impair wilderness qualities and ecology away from the immediate vicinity of the parkway, and so as to cause no disruption of the wilderness experience along trails or near shelters.



FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 7

1966

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

For too many years the periphery of the Olympic National Park has been threatened by invasion and by nonconforming uses. Sincere efforts to effect proper boundary adjustments have degenerated into timber raids on some of the finest forested areas in the park.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes the deletion of the Bogachiel Valley from the park.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Department of the Interior to adopt the recommendations of the Quinault Report of 1962 to acquire the several Quinault inholdings.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Department of the Interior to adopt a continuing program of acquiring inholdings and peripheral lands whenever their use, or their potential and pending use, depreciates or threatens to depreciate the outstanding scenic and recreation values of the park.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 8

SONORAN DESERT INTERNATIONAL PARK

1966

The Sonoran Desert constitutes an outstanding scientific, scenic, historical, and recreational resource and is the most scenic and distinctive of American deserts.

A combination of the Organ Pipe National Monument, somewhat enlarged, and the Cabeza Prieta Game Range, together with the spectacular craters of the adjoining Mexican desert country, would constitute a unique collection of desert features.

Grazing and mining threaten the scenic and biological resources of the area which are eminently worthy of preservation in perpetuity.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports the establishment of a Sonoran Desert International Park to provide meaningful protection for the above areas together with an optimum opportunity for public use and enjoyment and international cooperation.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 9

1966

MINERS RIDGE

Persistent rumors indicate that open-pit mining of patented copper deposits in the vicinity of Miners Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area is imminent. Open-pit mining of this area would destroy an unmatched scenic resource.

The Secretary of Agriculture has insisted repeatedly that his agency is entirely competent to protect the wilderness values of this region and that National Park status is unnecessary. However, the lands are patented and even under the Wilderness Act it is difficult to understand how the Forest Service can provide effective protection.

It should not be necessary to point out that had these lands been placed in a national park years ago, the current threat would not exist.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture to demonstrate his agency's claim to be able to protect the magnificence of the Miners Ridge area.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs that the patented lands be purchased by the federal government, restored to the Forest Service, and withdrawn from mineral entry.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 10

1966

NATIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT AND USE

The 1916 Act that established the National Park System states the purpose of the National Parks to be, in part, "to conserve the scenery and the natural historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

As a consequence of this standard of management, a visitor to a national park by automobile enjoys not only the immediate spectacle but also the knowledge that he is looking at, and being near to, vast, awesome, primeval areas--areas which have been kept unimpaired for his enjoyment and for those who will follow him.

In recent years, many Park Service officials, beset with the problems brought on by enormous and continuing increases in national park visitation, have begun advocating road patterns and other means of affording mass access which will fragment vast backcountry areas of the national parks.

Advocates of mass access have failed to demonstrate how this will avoid--rather than duplicate - crowding, how the scenic, biological, and geological resources of the parks will be protected, or how meaningful, natural wilderness areas can be established and maintained in the face of mass visitation and visitation facilities.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs ~~condemns proposals~~ for mass access to national park backcountry and urges instead that the national parks be managed so that public use will be consistent with the preservation of the park environment in a natural condition.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 11

1966

HELIPORTS IN NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS

Recent management plans for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the proposed North Cascades National Park reveal a National Park Service desire to locate heliports within park backcountry. Similar plans are proposed for State Parks in Hawaii.

The use of helicopters in park backcountry, except in cases of emergency, is contrary to the basic concept of wilderness as expressed in the Wilderness Act. The noise and attendant over use result in loss of wilderness character in no way compensated for by the transitory gain to the helicopter user.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs most emphatically opposes plans for heliports in wilderness or backcountry of national and state parks.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recognizes helicopter use in park wilderness or backcountry as permissible in emergencies when other means of access are inadequate; such use in no way justifies the installation of heliports.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 12

1966

WATER RESOURCES POLICIES

The culture of peoples is intimately related in many respects to the availability of water.

In the United States, water use, supply, and distribution have become a major problem at local, state, regional and national levels.

It appears that obsolete, inconsistent, and often nonsensical concepts have come to govern our management of water.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges swift enactment of S. 3107 (by Senator Jackson) to establish a National Water Commission to investigate all aspects of the nation's water resources, including social and economic aspects of water use.

## FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 13

1966

### WENATCHEE RIVER PROJECT

The Chelan Public Utility District has applied for a federal license to construct a hydroelectric project on the Chiwawa and Wenatchee Rivers which would result in great damage to scenic, wildlands, and fisheries resources in the affected area. The Federation expressed its opposition to the project at its 1965 convention.

In a precedent setting decision, the Department of Agriculture has, on the recommendation of the Forest Service, determined that the project would be inconsistent with the purposes for which the Wenatchee National Forest was established and has notified the Federal Power Commission of its determination.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs commends the action of the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture in regard to the application of the Chelan Public Utility District.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Outdoor Clubs urges the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture to review all similar project applications in future not only for the purpose of determining protective conditions but also, as in the case of the Wenatchee River Project, for the purpose of determining the propriety of the project on national forest lands.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 14

1966

LAND LAW REVIEW

Historically, federal lands have been managed, for the most part, to spur economic development and activity.

Implicit in the theory of management was the proposition that economic expansion and consequent population growth are positive results, in the best interest of the nation.

Burgeoning economic activity and population are now, however, creating problems quite difficult, if not impossible, of solution. Air pollution, water pollution, slums, crowded highways, water shortages, loss of green space, flood damages, crowded schools, and crowded recreation lands are a few products of our mass economy and its concomitant mass population.

Trapped in a philosophy of another day, we continue to manage our activities, including our public lands, as if continuing expansion in economic activity and population were always a positive result. However, if we consider the alternatives, it becomes obvious that there are already too many people in the world who are already exploiting its land, air, and water much too rapidly and carelessly.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that the study of the Public Land Law Review Commission include a re-examination of the basic principles of resource management and that this re-examination inquire into the methodology of managing our natural resources in a manner consistent with the maintenance of a stable economy and a stable population.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 15

1966

RESOURCE AGENCIES AND THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

All too often, state and federal agencies charged with the management or development of various natural resources pursue their goals with little thought for other resource values or uses. The result is often an appreciable loss in the quality of the environment.

No resource has a single use or value. Where, for instance, an official of an agency concerned with mineral development sees a substantial and valuable supply of sand and gravel, the general public may see, and prefer, a wooded hillside, a restful swath of green, a place for footpaths, picnics, or family housing.

If the several values and uses of a resource are to be considered fairly, our governmental processes must provide for a formal, inter-disciplinary appraisal of those values and uses. Inter-agency commissions and public hearings are generally effective instruments for achieving the desired results.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends the enactment of legislation by the Congress and the several states to provide for inter-disciplinary and inter-agency inventory and evaluation of natural resources and their uses so as to provide adequate protection for aesthetic, recreation, wildlife, water and fisheries values.

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## FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 16

1966

### ROCK AND ROCK PRODUCTS

The future needs of society for economical supplies of sand, gravel, rock and building stone will require the utilization of extensive land areas to supply such materials. Serious conflicts will arise between potential alternative uses of such areas: fisheries spawning and habitat, recreation of many types, scenic values, residential development and industrial sites;

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends that federal, state and local governments, (both administrative and legislative), in cooperation with private industry, conservation groups and other interested parties:

- (1) Conduct surveys and studies and assemble information with respect to sources of future supplies of sand, gravel, rock and building stone, obtain estimates of future needs for such materials, and assess the potential adverse effect of future use of such sources of supplies on other values.
- (2) Determine the suitability of such future sources of supply of such materials after giving due consideration (a) to availability of alternative materials to meet the same needs, and (b) to the values of the resources or potential alternative uses destroyed, damaged or precluded by use of the areas involved.
- (3) Take action by way of zoning, reservation and acquisition to preserve from future use as sources of supplies of sand, gravel, rock and building stone, those locations better suited for residential or recreational use or scenic enjoyment.
- (4) Take steps to require and insure that as areas used for rock products are exhausted or are to be abandoned, they are returned to a condition which will permit them to be utilized for their then highest and best potential use: residential, industrial, recreational, scenic, or agricultural.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 17

1966

ECOLOGICAL STUDIES

Man's use of natural resources and the enormous impact of this use upon natural life processes has far out-run man's knowledge of these natural life processes and of man's effect upon them.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports S. 2282 (by Senator Nelson) to provide for scientific study of environmental systems through grants, federal programs, the establishment of special areas, and inter-governmental cooperation.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 18

1966

RANGE REHABILITATION

Increasing sagebrush eradication followed by seeding to grass on federal and state lands in the western states tends to result in an elimination of various plant species and a consequent loss in dependent wildlife.

While range managers generally provide suitable habitat for the important game species, non-game species tend to be neglected.

The perpetuation of diversification in animal and plant species is almost certainly essential to maintenance of stable ecosystems, and very much worth the additional cost required to achieve it.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges all range managing agencies to provide an optimum diversification of habitat in range rehabilitation projects so as to benefit all varieties of wildlife and maintain stable ecosystems.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 19

1966

POLLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The disposal of mankind's waste materials has placed an intolerable burden on the environment. The consequences affect the health and welfare of humanity.

Destruction of plants and animals has been, and is occurring. Numerous deaths of humans, sometimes in epidemic proportions, are fairly attributable to pollution. Destruction of esthetic and recreational resources diminishes each of us.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs strongly supports effective efforts to curb environmental pollution and strongly condemns half-measures which not only fail to prevent pollution but in addition succeed in convincing the public that its health and welfare are being protected.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that local, state, and federal agencies charged with controlling environmental pollution be given the financial and political support sufficient to the task.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 20

1966

AIR POLLUTION--MOTOR VEHICLES

Increasingly, the automobile becomes the greatest single contributor to the pollution of the nation's air.

Various control devices are being developed and applied, but the likelihood of adequate elimination of pollutants seems improbable, the problem being inherent in the fuels and internal-combustion engine currently used and in the sheer number of polluting units.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the President of the United States to initiate a substantial research project to develop power systems for motor vehicles which will not generate pollutants.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 21

1966

ACQUISITION OF RECREATION LANDS

Crowded recreation areas and a continuing disappearance of "green space" together with increasing acquisition costs for all land require acquisition of recreation and open lands, as much as possible and as soon as possible.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges local, state, and federal agencies to adopt a program of "acquire now, build later."

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs specifically urges those agencies which are faced with acquisition-development conflicts to set aside development plans temporarily and use all available funds for land acquisition.

OK

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 22

1966

COST OF RECREATION LANDS

Between the time that plans are announced for acquiring lands for park and recreation areas and the time that funds are appropriated and available for purchase, land prices in the affected area tend to appreciate considerably.

Often, this appreciation of land values results in additional delays in acquisition and disruption to recreational development and conservation progress.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Federal and State Governments to appropriate funds for acquisition at the time acquisition is authorized.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges Congress to investigate other means of blocking speculation in lands earmarked for park acquisition.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 23

1966

PAYMENTS TO STATES ON TRANSFER OF RECREATION LANDS TO THE  
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Suggestions have been made that the federal government reimburse states whenever it acquires state recreation lands for national parks or recreation areas, the money to be used by the states to acquire new recreation lands.

While the suggestions have merit, it is likely that the end result would often be delay in establishing national parks and recreation areas, to the detriment of the general public.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes such reimbursement in principle and and urges the states to seek other avenues for securing federal assistance to acquire recreation lands.

OK

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 24

1966

PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE

The California State Constitution requires that property be assessed for property tax purposes at its "highest use." As a result, lands near expanding communities are generally assessed at the value they have for developed use. Lands being held in an unused condition or being used for forest or for agricultural production are incapable of supporting the tax burden necessarily imposed.

A similar situation obtains in other states where similar constitutional provisions, judicial decisions, or customary practice result in lands being assessed for property tax purposes at the value they have for developed use rather than for undeveloped use.

Often it is in the best interest of the general public that these lands not be developed. Recreational potential or actual use, scenic enjoyment, adequate breathing space, and an escape from expanding demands for expensive community facilities and services are a few of the benefits the public receives when these lands remain in an undeveloped condition.

So long as these lands are assessed on the basis of their so-called "highest use", few property owners will be able to retain them in an undeveloped condition.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports constitutional amendments, such as Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 4, for the State of California, or legislation where appropriate, to provide for property tax assessment of open lands on the basis of their value in an undeveloped condition.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 25

1966

WILD OR SCENIC RIVERS

Proposals have been made to preserve free-flowing portions of some of the nation's magnificent rivers. Legislation (S.1446) has passed the Senate and is before the House. A more comprehensive bill (H.R. 14922) has been introduced in the House.

The Senate bill leaves much to be desired. It proposed but six streams for classification and the consideration of but nine others. It fails to specify the degree of protection to be afforded. It fails to differentiate between degrees of protection which will be necessary for different streams or different portions of the same stream. It fails to spread the protective federal umbrella over streams which the several states may wish to protect. Most importantly, it fails to suspend the authority of the Federal Power Commission to license dams on streams being studied for permanent protection.

Congressman Saylor's bill (H.R. 14922) overcomes each of these weaknesses. Its coverage is broad and it specifies some sixty-six streams to be considered for ultimate classification and protection. Protection is definite, and applied through a classification system based on the degree of naturalness of the stream or portion of the stream. It provides for staying the power of the Federal Power Commission to license dam projects on streams being studied and those classified by the states.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports H.R. 14922 by Congressman Saylor and urges its prompt consideration and passage by the Congress.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 26

1966

NATIONAL TRAIL SYSTEM

A reluctance to act on the part of local and state governments, a geographic overlap in federal agency jurisdiction, and a patchwork of federal-state-private landholdings necessitate federal action to establish a nationwide plan for a national trail system.

Federal leadership will provide rights-of-way, scenic preservation, protection of the system from the use of eminent domain by other agencies, and a comprehensive, urban-rural trail system.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to enlarge their recommendations for specific trails within the National Trail System both in urban and rural areas. Member clubs are urged to make specific recommendations to the three agencies.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 27

1966

FLORISSANT (COLORADO) FOSSIL LAKE BEDS

The fossil lake beds at Florissant, Colorado, deposited 30 to 40 million years ago, contains the richest assemblage of fossil insects in the Rocky Mountain region.

The area is also rich in unique remains of plant and fish life, and contains numerous petrified redwood stumps in growth position.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges enactment of H.R. 8031 (by Rep. Frank Evans) to establish the Florissant National Monument as proposed by the National Park Service, the boundaries to be determined as soon as possible by a Park Service boundary study.

OK

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 28

1966

MINERAL KING

The Forest Service has entered into preliminary agreements for the development of a major ski resort at the Mineral King Game Refuge in California.

The affected area is bordered on three sides by Sequoia National Park, is predominantly of wilderness character, is recognizably of national park quality, and was excluded from the Sequoia National Park when that park was established in 1890 solely because of the then existence of now defunct mining operations.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes the development of a ski resort at Mineral King and urges instead that the mistake of 1890 be corrected by the transfer of the area to Sequoia National Park.

OK

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 29

1966

CHARLES M. RUSSEL GAME RANGE

The Burnt Lodge Roadless Area in the Charles M. Russel Game Range is now a de facto wilderness, containing approximately 13,000 acres of primeval lands.

The area contains some of the roughest and most picturesque badlands in the entire state of Montana, highly populated by various species of wildlife.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Department of the Interior to initiate the necessary action to bring the Burnt Lodge area into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

OK

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 30

1966

DESOLATION VALLEY PRIMITIVE AREA RECLASSIFICATION

This region, lying southwest of Lake Tahoe on the crest of the Sierra Nevada, is one of the most heavily used of all wilderness regions and merits early reclassification as a Wilderness Area under the Wilderness Act. In addition to the 41,000 acres in the Primitive Area lying in Desolation Valley itself and, largely to the north and east, an additional 24,000 acres of El Dorado National Forest land largely to the west of the Crystal Range is of wilderness quality and would enhance the quality of the region.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports proposals for early reclassification of the Primitive Area as a Wilderness Area under the Wilderness Act which would increase its size from 41,000 to 65,000 acres.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

RESOLUTION # 31

1966

COMMENDATION

As her retirement from the United States Senate nears the Rederation of Western Outdoor Clubs expresses its appreciation to Senator Maurine Neuberger, and her late husband who preceeded her, for their work over a twelve-year period in making conservation a major concern of government.

## FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

### RESOLUTION OF THANKS

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, through the assembled delegates express gratitude and appreciation to:

1. The Officers, Committee members, and numerous volunteers for their devoted work in advancement of the objectives of the Federation;
2. The Chairman of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources, Jim P. Ferry, for his help in providing dormitory and meeting facilities;
3. The Division of State Parks of the State of Hawaii and George Niitani for their kind help in providing transportation to trail heads;
4. The host club - Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club - for hospitality, for care in planning, and for arrangement of an excellent program; and
6. The representatives of public agencies who have been on hand to inform of their programs and to advise and assist in the discussion of conservation issues.