

Alta is embroiled in 3 active lawsuits fomented from Salt Lake City's watershed management muscle:

1-Olympian Melville v. Alta, Guldner

2-Lawyer? Haik v. Alta

3-Dr.Tolton v. Alta

Alta administrator John Guldner is now leaving Alta. The legal fees have broken the town budget which may seek money from the Friends of Alta where Jeff Niermeyer is a Advisory Committee member. Friends of Alta buys canyon land, and sells land to the SLC Public Utility Department. Jeff Niermeyer is an expert witness against Melville in a case to which SLC is not a party.

How does spending \$4 million in 2008 for watershed patrol and land in the canyons improve water quality in the City's 73,760 acre-feet of outside Salt Lake County water supply and the City's 85 MGD (61,524 acre-feet) 24 well supply?

How many minutes would it take Mitt Romney to cut \$15 million in fat, and to improve service, water quality & watershed protection at SLCDOPU?

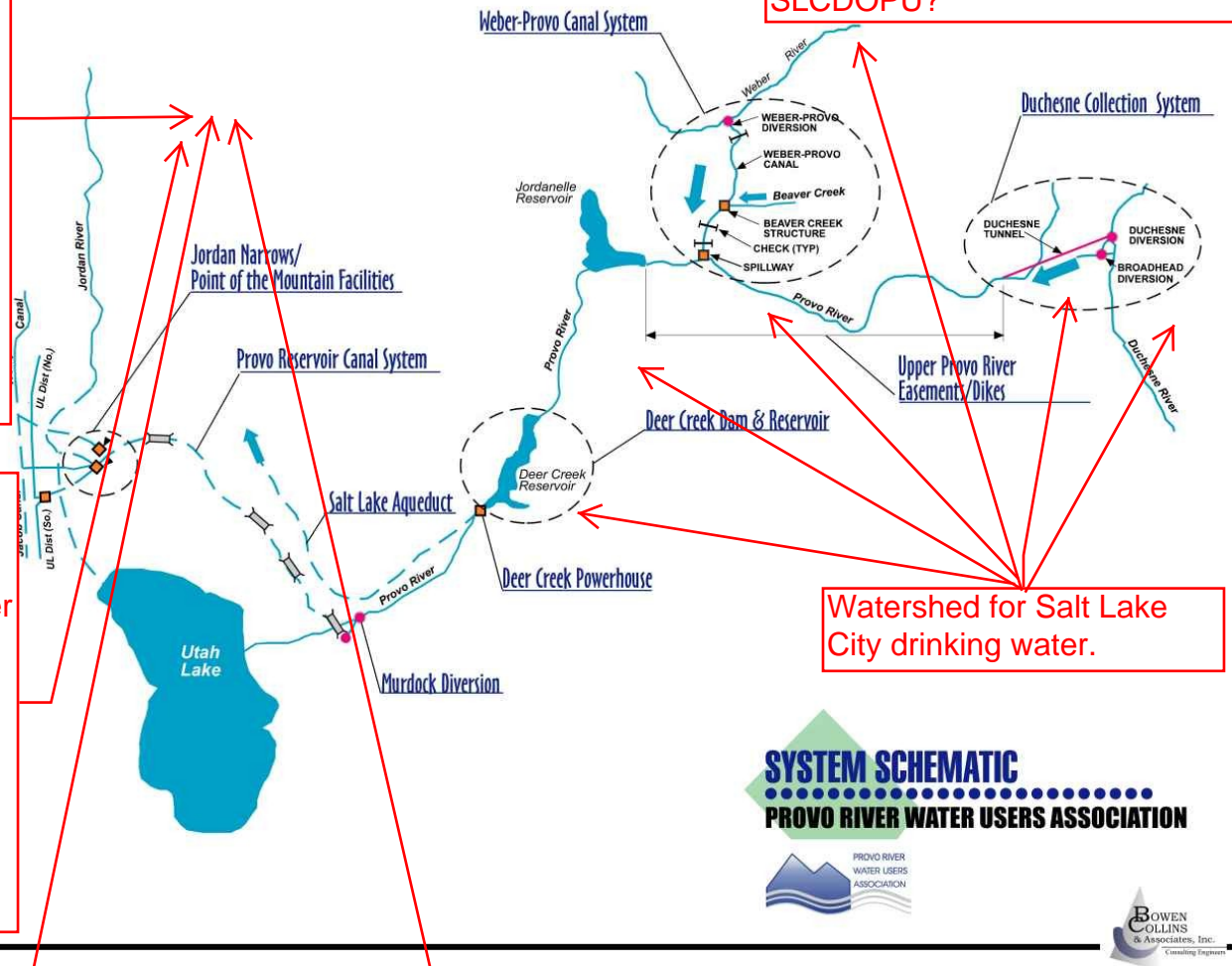
\$300,000 for free parking or \$300,000 for legal fees to maintain SLC's water muscle. It's a council decision.

Does the council control the water dept. or does the water dept. control the council?

Is it logical to up-fund Federal, and County government \$200,000 per year for increased police watershed muscle to attempt to put a landowner like Cyle Buxton in jail for 18 months and fined \$15,000 when the City discharges Ontario mine water into the drinking water supply of a million people so toxic it kills fish and needs a UPDES permit?

SLC simply can not afford to buy all the land in the canyons, nor sue 100's of land owners many of which are doctors, lawyers, and millionaires. Why not stop fomenting lawsuits and liability by arranging land swaps between canyon owners and Trust for Public Lands, Nature Conservancy, Forest Service, Salt Lake City?

Whether owned by the Forest Service, Trust for Public lands, Nature Conservancy, or the City, what difference does it make in terms of watershed protection? It makes a lot of difference in the water budget which could be reduced today by 6% by swapping land instead of litigating and buying land.



Watershed for Salt Lake City drinking water.

SYSTEM SCHEMATIC
PROVO RIVER WATER USERS ASSOCIATION



After the City spends \$218+ million to buy up the remaining canyon land in Salt Lake County, will it then spend billions more to buy the remaining lands in Provo Canyon, and canyons on the Provo River System?

Where does it end?

Is it fair to City rate payers to fund a national forest for non-residents in their water bill?

Wouldn't the City's interests be better served by accommodating the rights of land and water owners through trades rather than chronic lawsuits and enormous liabilities?

STATUS

Salt Lake City Watershed Management Plan area is divided principally by canyon (Forest Service management), Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and the pattern of ownership distribution is not consistent throughout the plan area. The Forest Service is the major landowner in the northern canyons and the Forest Service is the dominant landowner in the southern canyons. This section describes the distribution of ownership in the plan area by canyon. The land ownership map at the end of this chapter displays this information.

Is the City really going to spend \$218+ Million to buy up the remaining Canyon lands at the price paid for Donut Falls (\$8,855.17 per acre) not adjusting for inflation for no improvement in water quality?

Table 10 Area-wide Ownership		
Owner	Acreage	Percentage
Forest Service	78,893	62%
Private	24,589	19.3%
Salt Lake City	23,773	18.6%
Salt Lake County	268	<1.0%
Total	127,522	100%

How does spending millions to buy land for watershed protection to prevent a doctor from owning a seasonal cabin vacant 11 months out of the year, then flooding the land with picnickers and hikers improve water quality?

1. City Creek

Salt Lake City land acquisition

"muscle," "aggressive" "threaten" "bully" are words used by SLCDOPU.

City Creek Canyon. This is the result of aggressive water supply from settlement to the early twentieth century. The Forest Service also has substantial canyon land holdings that are distributed in a

Party of 5: Welcome to the SLC National Forest paid for by SLC water customers used by all--

"This is all of us at Doughnut Falls in Utah, fall of 2007. Rick was home for a weekend and so we made the most of it. It was so beautiful! The boys climbed all over, dug in the dirt, and of course collected lots of rocks and sticks. Brahm threw lots of rocks, which was kinda cute and kinda scary."

How did the City's \$1.2 million protect watershed and improve water quality at donut falls? This did not occur when Donut Falls was privately owned. The public pees in pools. Did the City spend \$1.2 million to open Donut Falls to public peeing from non-SLC residents?

Is the City spending good tax dollars on a poor policy which decreases property tax rolls? Donut Falls no longer pays property tax.

Is it fair to SLC residents to pay high water rates to buy canyon lands for non-SLC residents to hike in, and to fund massive legal fees to maintain an inefficient Big-government water monopoly costing the public excess millions for nothing?