

Source: “The Canyonlands National Park Controversy” by Thomas G. Smith, *Utah Historical Quarterly*, 1991. https://issuu.com/utah10/docs/uhq_volume59_1991_number3/s/10126937. Adjusted for easier reading.

The Moss bill called for a park of 300,000 acres, about half the size of Udall's original proposal. It would protect the three major scenic areas—Island in the Sky, the Needles, and the Maze.

Ninety percent of the land was owned by the government. The remainder, held by the state of Utah, would be obtained by purchase or through trading land outside the proposed park boundaries.

The bill included sections on multiple-use that permitted grazing and mining but not hunting. Grazing permits held at the time of passing the bill would be honored for the lifetime of the owner of the permit. If permits were transferred to someone else they would expire in twenty-five years. Mining claims held at the time of the bill's passing could be worked for as long as they were productive.

Later, Udall and Moss decided to adjust the boundaries of Canyonlands. They enlarged the size of the park to 332,000 acres, mainly by adding land in the Maze region west of the Green River.