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final environmental statement
proposed wilderness classification

EES 77-38

CEDAR BREAKS



NATIONAL MONUMENT / UTAH

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

F E S 77-38

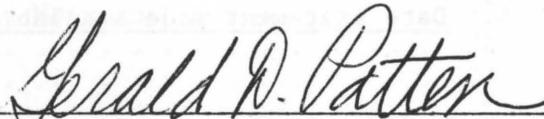
Proposed

Wilderness Classification
Cedar Breaks National Monument
Utah

Prepared by

Cedar Breaks National Monument
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Region

47/32


Acting Director, National Park Service

Summary

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah

() Draft (X) Final Environmental Statement

1. Type of Action: () Administrative (X) Legislative

2. Brief description of Action: The National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, proposes a plan for the establishment of a wilderness area in Cedar Breaks National Monument consisting of 4,830 acres of Federal land, 78.5 percent of the monument.

3. Summary of Environmental Impact and Adverse Environmental Effects: Environmental impact is discussed in terms of ecological, social, and economic considerations. The principal benefit of the proposal is that of additional legislative protection of the natural environment. Some of the adverse effects are: restrictions on backcountry facility development and restriction on local water resources development (Ashdown Gorge Project).

4. Alternatives considered:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. No wilderness classification | c. More wilderness |
| b. Less wilderness | (1) 5,300 acres of wilderness |
| (1) 4,370 acres of wilderness | |
| (2) 4,430 acres of wilderness | |
| (3) 4,600 acres of wilderness | |
| (4) 4,730 acres of wilderness | |

5. Comments have been requested and received* from the following Agencies:

*Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	*Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Agriculture	*Federal Power Commission
*Forest Service	*State Clearinghouse, Utah
Soil Conservation Service	*State Historic Preservation
Department of Army	Officer, Utah
*Corps of Engineers	*Iron County Commissioners
Department of Commerce	Five County Association of
*Department of Housing and Urban Development	Governments
Department of the Interior	Iron County Planning Zoning
*Bureau of Indian Affairs	Commission
*Bureau of Land Management	Garfield County Commissioners
*Bureau of Mines	Kane County Commissioners
*Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	
*Bureau of Reclamation	
*Fish and Wildlife Service	
*Geological Survey	
Department of Transportation	
Federal Highway Administration	

6. Date statement made available to CEQ and the public: Draft: 11/29/76
Final: SEP 16 1977

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 PROPOSED WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION
 CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Table of Contents

	Page
Summary	1
List of Figures and Photographs	4
I. Description of the Proposal	5
A. Proposed Action	5
B. Guidelines for Wilderness Proposals	10
C. Location	10
D. Timing	10
E. Purpose	10
F. Interrelated Projects	11
1. Status of National Park Service Wilderness Proposals in Utah	11
2. Ashdown Gorge Project	12
3. Alunite Mine and Processing Plant Complex	12
4. Kaiparowits Power Project	13
5. Warner Valley Power Project	13
6. Wilderness Study Area, U.S. Forest Service	14
7. Primitive Areas, Bureau of Land Management.	14
8. The U.S. Forest Service	14
II. Description of the Environment	16
A. Regional Setting	16
B. Legislative History and Constraints on Management	18
C. Developed Zone in Monument	19
D. Natural Environment	22
1. Geography and Topography	22
2. Climate	22
3. Air Quality	23
4. Hydrology	23
5. Water Quality	23
6. Soils	23
7. Vegetation	24
8. Wildlife	24
9. Aesthetics	25
10. Noise	25
11. Historical and Archeological Resources	25
E. Monument Visitation	26
F. Consumptive Uses	27
1. Minerals	27
2. Grazing	27
3. Other	27
G. Socio-economic Environment of Region	27
1. Regional Trends	27
2. Recreational Opportunities in the Monument	28
3. Visitor Profile	28
4. Visitation Trends	28

	Page
H. Cultural Resources in the Region	28
I. Probable Future Environment Without the Proposal	28
III. Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action	30
A. Impacts on Natural and Cultural Resources	30
B. Impacts of Wilderness Designation on Monument Visitation	30
C. Impacts of Visitation on Wilderness Area	30
D. Impacts on Park Management	30
E. Impacts on Socio-economic Environment	30
F. Mining and Minerals	31
IV. Mitigating Measures Included in the Proposed Action	32
V. Any Adverse Effects Which Cannot Be Avoided Should the Proposal Be Implemented	33
VI. Relationship Between Local Short-Term Uses of Man's Environment and Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity	34
VII. Any Irreversible and Irrecoverable Commitments of Resources Which Would Be Involved	35
VIII. Alternatives to the Proposed Action	36
A. No Wilderness Classification	36
B. Less Wilderness	36
1. Alternatives for Less Wilderness	36
a. Designate 4,370 Acres as Wilderness	36
b. Designate 4,430 Acres as Wilderness	36
c. Designate 4,600 Acres as Wilderness	36
d. Designate 4,730 Acres as Wilderness	40
2. Background	40
a. Inholdings	40
b. Resources of the Area	40
c. Past Nonconforming Uses	40
d. Management Programs and Facilities	40
e. Conformance with Definition of Wilderness	42
3. Environmental Impacts	42
C. More Wilderness	42
1. Designate 5,300 Acres as Wilderness	42
Consultation and Coordination with Others	45
A. Consultation and Coordination in the Development of the Proposal and in Preparation of the Environmental Statement	45
B. Coordination in the Review of the Draft Environmental Statement	48
Letters and Responses	49
Bibliography	47
Appendices	
Appendix A - A National Wilderness Preservation System	
Appendix B - Departmental Guidelines for Wilderness	
Appendix C - Hearing Officer's Report	
Appendix D - Views of Other Government Agencies on the Preliminary Wilderness Proposal	
Appendix E - Management Objectives	
Appendix F - Revised Wilderness Proposal	

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Regional Map, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah	6
Wilderness Plan, Cedar Breaks National Monument	7
Wilderness Study Areas, U.S. Forest Service	15
Areas of Public Use near Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah.	17
General Development Plan Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah	20
Alternative B, 4,370 acres of Wilderness	37
Alternative C, 4,430 acres of Wilderness	38
Alternative D, 4,600 acres of Wilderness	39
Alternative E, 4,730 acres of Wilderness	41
Alternative F, 5,300 acres of Wilderness	43

PHOTOGRAPHS

View of Amphitheater	8
Visitor Center	21

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL

A. Proposed Action

Cedar Breaks National Monument is a 6,154-acre natural area in southern Utah that was established August 22, 1933, (48 Stat. 1705) by Presidential Proclamation, to preserve a huge natural amphitheater eroded into the variegated Pink Cliffs (Wasatch Formation), which are 2,000 feet thick at this point. The National Park Service proposes that 4,830 acres of the monument (78.5 percent) be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System under provisions of Public Law 88-577 of September 3, 1964 (Pages 6, 7, and 8).

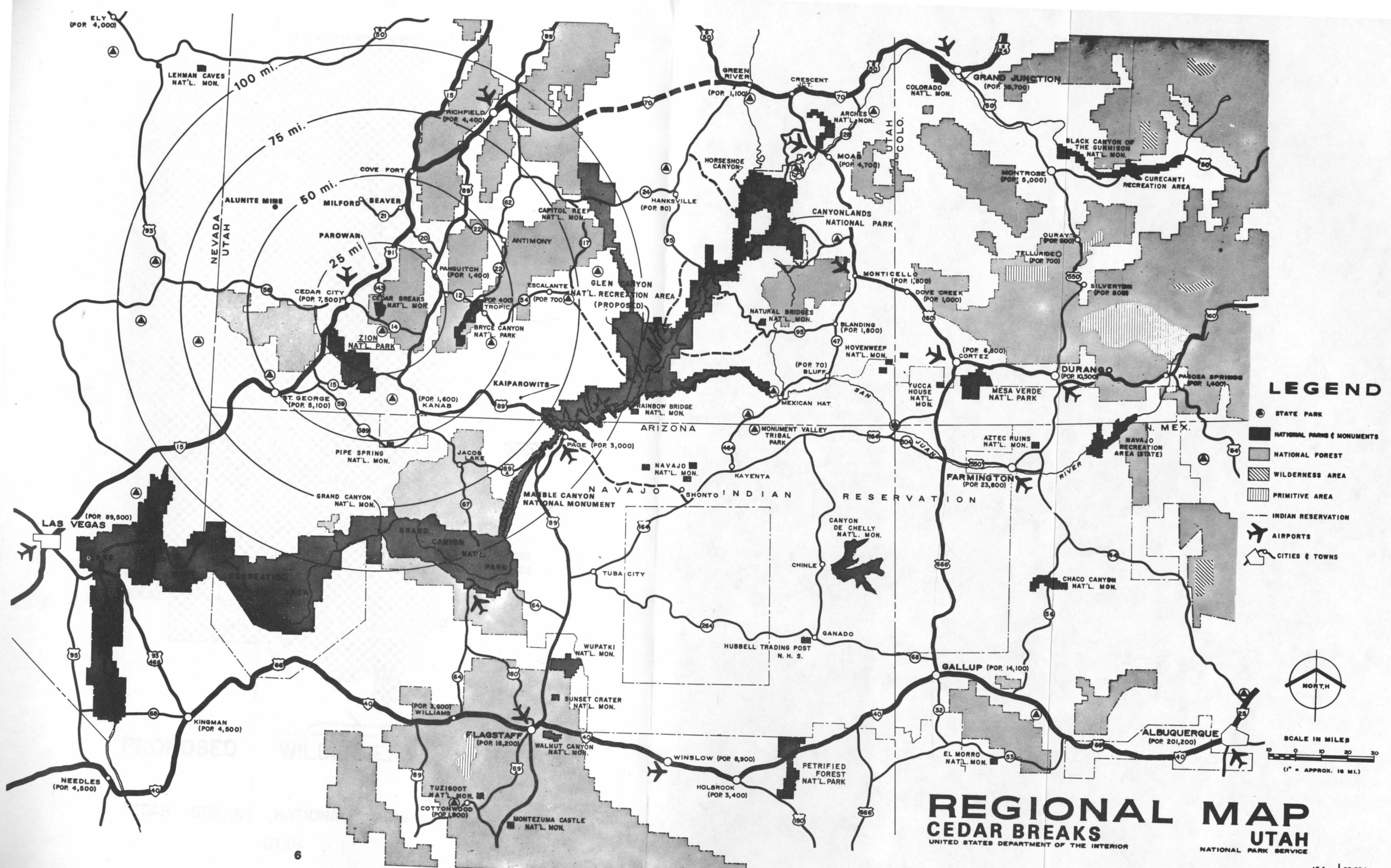
The recommendation for designation of the Cedar Breaks Wilderness Area shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. The designated area shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing designated areas (Appendix A) and guidelines of the Department of the Interior (Appendix B).

As shown on page 7, the proposed 4,830-acre Cedar Breaks wilderness comprises nearly all of the land area making up the natural amphitheater of "breaks." Its longest axis, north to south, spans a distance of about 3.8 miles. The proposed wilderness varies in width from about 2 to 2.5 miles. The rim of the amphitheater forms a natural boundary for all of the proposed wilderness along its east and south sides.

A portion of the area south of the Wasatch Ramparts is not included within the proposed wilderness. This area of the monument contains the few small watercourses and a spring that provides the water supply for the Point Supreme developed area. The waterline for this system traverses part of this area.

Significant natural features within the proposed Cedar Breaks wilderness include numerous ridges, cliffs, spires, canyons, and eroded formations comprising the "breaks." Also of importance are the several fine stands of bristlecone pines found throughout the area. Landmarks such as The Highleap and The Bartizan are dominant in the amphitheater.

The proposed wilderness area is not a large land mass; it is nevertheless very compact, has retained its primeval character, and contains outstanding geological features of scientific and scenic value.



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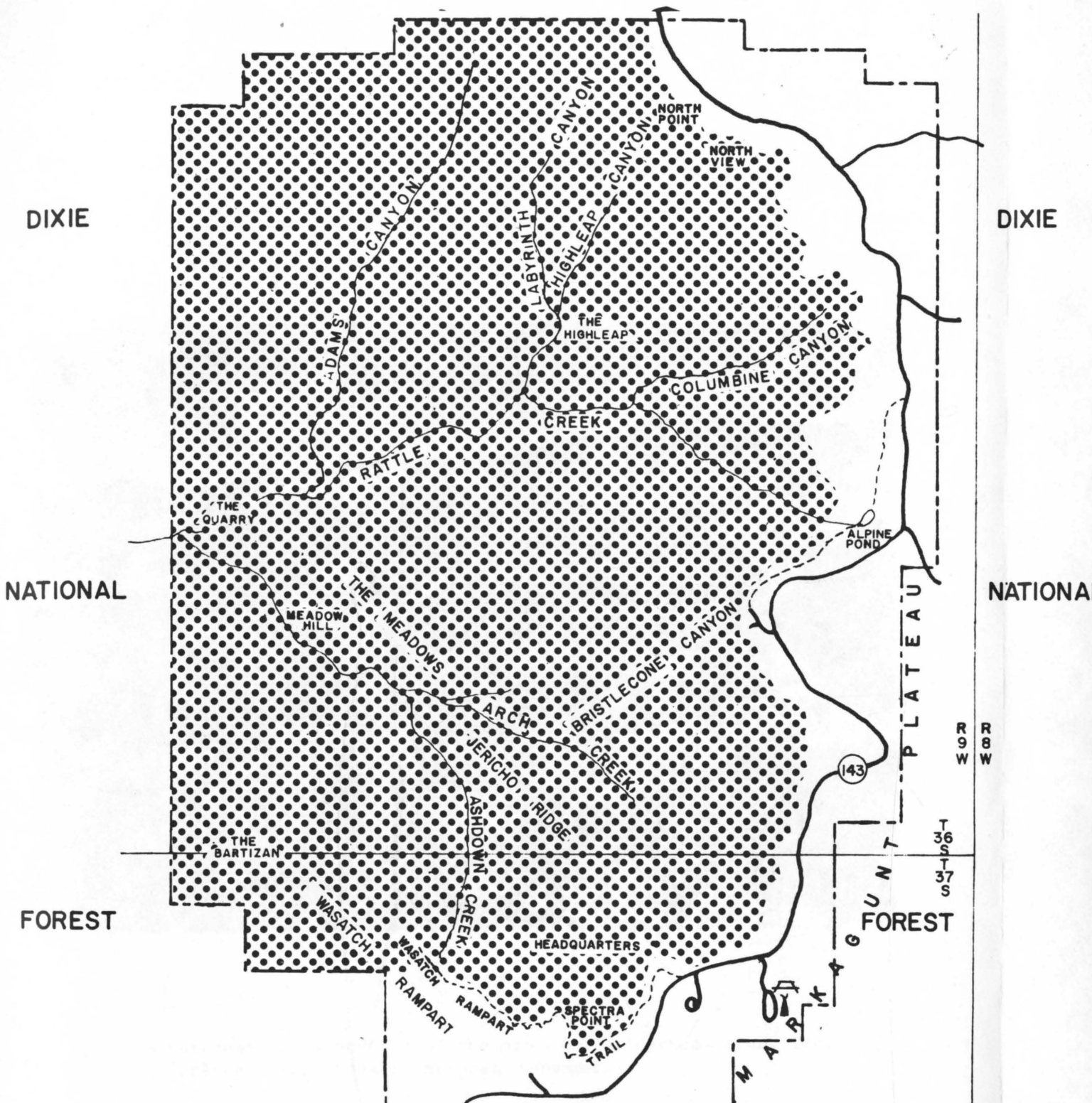
- STATE PARK
- NATIONAL PARKS & MONUMENTS
- ▨ NATIONAL FOREST
- ▩ WILDERNESS AREA
- ▧ PRIMITIVE AREA
- - - INDIAN RESERVATION
- ✈ AIRPORTS
- ⬆ CITIES & TOWNS



SCALE IN MILES
 0 10 20 30
 (1" = APPROX. 16 MI.)

REGIONAL MAP CEDAR BREAKS UTAH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE









PROPOSED WILDERNESS PLAN

CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

UTAH 7

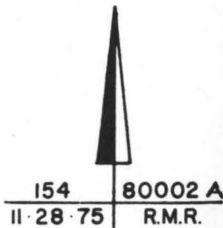
EXHIBIT - E

LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY 
- ROAD 
- TRAIL 
- PICNIC AREA 
- CAMPGROUND 
- WILDERNESS 

TOTAL MONUMENT	6,154.60	ACRES
PROPOSED WILDERNESS	4,830	ACRES

Scale (Approx) $\frac{3}{16}'' = 1000'$





View of amphitheater, a portion of the proposed wilderness area, from Chessman Overlook, Cedar Breaks National Monument.

Potential actions in Cedar Breaks with and without wilderness designation.

Potential Action	Wilderness Designation	No Wilderness Designation
Human access	Horseback and foot travel	Motorized travel
Permanent improvements	No	Yes
Permanent human habitation	No	Yes
Management	Minimum tool, equipment or structure for safety of wilderness traveler or protection of wilderness area. Permits patrol cabins, pit toilet, temporary roads, spraying equipment, hand tools, fire fighting cache, fencing, and controlled burning. In emergency, aircraft, motor boats and motorized vehicles may be used.	Motorized equipment, permanent buildings, modern toilets, roads, motorized construction equipment.
Sport hunting	None	None
Visitor Use Structures and Facilities	Minimum necessary for health and safety of visitors and protection of wilderness. Pit toilet, fire ring of natural materials, tent sites.	Fire grills, flush toilets, cabins, running water.
Commercial Services	No grazing. No mining.	No grazing. No mining.
Roads and Utilities - Structure and Installation	No roads. Structures, installations and utility lines must be removed.	Roads, structures, installations and utility lines are permitted.

Potential Action	Wilderness Designation	No Wilderness Designation
Trails	Yes	Yes
Research	Temporary installations permitted.	Permanent installations.

B. Guidelines for Wilderness Proposals

Departmental guidelines for wilderness proposals provide specifically for the actions identified in the chart above. These guidelines also provide that areas being studied for wilderness designation should not be excluded solely because they contain: hydrologic devices that are necessary for the monitoring of water resources outside of the wilderness area; lakes created by water development projects if these lakes are maintained at a relatively stable level and the shoreline has a natural appearance; or underground utility lines. Since these specific facilities are not found within the area being studied at Cedar Breaks National Monument, these provisions would not have application within this area. See Appendix B for full text of the Departmental guidelines for wilderness proposals.

C. Location

Cedar Breaks National Monument is in southwestern Utah. (Page 6)

The monument is reached via Utah-14, 27 miles from U.S. 89 at Long Valley Junction, and 23 miles from Interstate 15 at Cedar City. It can also be reached via Utah 143, 14 miles from Parowan, and via County Collector Road 38, 33 miles from Panguitch Highway 89.

The monument is surrounded by land in Dixie National Forest, except for small parcels of private land on the east boundary.

Zion National Park is 89 miles away via Cedar City and Interstate 15, or 73 miles via Long Valley Junction and U.S. 89; Bryce Canyon National Park is 65 miles to the east.

D. Timing

On April 28, 1971, the President recommended to the Congress designation of 4,370 acres of land for wilderness in Cedar Breaks National Monument. This recommendation was modified by the President and a wilderness recommendation of 4,830 acres was submitted to conform with current guidelines of the Department of the Interior and the Congress.

Congress will determine the timeframe for consideration by the Congress and enactment, if any. Once designated as wilderness, land will be administered in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964.

E. Purpose

The purpose of this action is to recommend to the Congress lands in Cedar Breaks National Monument that qualify for designation and administration as wilderness under provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

F. Interrelated Projects

1. Status of National Park Service Wilderness Proposals in Utah:

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or unsuitability of each area for preservation as part of the wilderness system.

A total of 67 National Park System units throughout the United States require review under provisions of the Wilderness Act. Recommendations for 56 of these were required to be submitted to Congress by September 3, 1974. This deadline was met. Wilderness studies of the National Park Service units remaining are to be completed by various times after September 1974.

The following indicates the status of proposals in the State of Utah:

Canyonlands National Park: The preliminary wilderness proposal recommends 250,700 acres of a total park area of 337,570 acres be designated as wilderness with an additional 24,110 acres considered as a potential wilderness when nonconforming uses or ownerships are terminated.

Dinosaur National Monument: The wilderness proposal recommends 165,341 acres of a total park area of 211,050 acres be designated as wilderness with an additional 10,274 acres proposed as potential wilderness when nonconforming uses are terminated.

Capitol Reef National Park: The preliminary wilderness proposal recommends 181,230 acres of a total park area of 241,865 acres be designated as wilderness with an additional 1,810 acres considered as potential wilderness addition as they qualify.

Arches National Park: The preliminary wilderness proposal recommends 39,690 acres of a total park area of 73,379 be designated as wilderness with an additional 22,370 acres considered as potential wilderness when nonconforming uses are terminated.

Zion National Park: The wilderness proposal recommends 120,620 acres of wilderness and 9,040 acres of potential wilderness addition. The total park area is 146,552.

Bryce Canyon National Park: The wilderness proposal recommends 21,520 acres of a total park area of 37,277 acres be designated as wilderness.

2. Ashdown Gorge Project

The primary purpose of the project is flood and sediment control. Heavy rains in the Coal Creek drainage pose potential flooding to Cedar City and surrounding areas. Water from this drainage used for irrigation is deemed of low quality because of the high level of sediments carried in the water.

Comprehensive studies by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service show that physical structures on Coal Creek (Ashdown Gorge Project) for these purposes are not presently economically feasible. Under current prerequisites, any dam in this area would be required to have the capacity for impounding 5,000 acre feet of sediment over a 100-year period and allow only 1% chance of flooding in 100 years. These requirements would necessitate a dam of approximately 240 feet in height built at a cost of two to five million dollars, up to four miles downstream from the monument.

Alternate plans have been considered. Currently the Soil Conservation Service and Corps of Engineers are exploring the possibility of sediment control structures and setback dikes on the area of the stream that passes through Cedar City. A proposal has been considered for locating a dam at the mouth of Coal Creek, just east of Cedar City but with an approximate cost of 10 to 14 million dollars. This has also been deemed economically infeasible.

At present time no plan has been able to meet requirements and still remain economically acceptable.

3. Alunite Mine and Processing Plant Complex

An alunite mine and processing plant is contemplated for Beaver County, Utah, about 62 miles northwest of Cedar Breaks National Monument, with construction to begin in 1978 with an initial work force of 150 men. The number of construction jobs will increase to a peak of 1,800 in early 1978 and will then decline to a level of 400 in early 1980 when the construction phase will be completed. Operations will begin in early 1980 and will reach full initial capacity by the second quarter of 1981; the operating work force at capacity will be 1,000. In addition to employment at the mine and mill, it is estimated that an additional 1,600 jobs will be created by late 1981 in the project area as a result of the proposed action.

Based on population multipliers of 2.68 for operating and indirect employment and 1.80 for construction employment, a total population increase of about 7,000 is estimated for the project area. About 90 percent of this increase (6,300) will be in Beaver County, while the remaining 10 percent (700) will accrue to Iron County. This represents a 166 percent increase in population for Beaver County and a 6 percent increase in population for Iron County. It is expected that the largest part of the population increase will be in Milford, implying about a 4-fold increase in the present size of the community.

The increased population, especially in the Milford area of Beaver County, will result in increased demands for a variety of public services, including increased demands on the public school system, increased demands for health services, and a need for expansion of law enforcement personnel and facilities.

The proposed action has significant implications for the national economy. The increased domestic alumina production will reduce dependence on foreign suppliers and thus has strategic importance. The alumina output will also have a net positive effect on the United States balance of payments of between \$20 and \$50 million dollars depending on the level of output. Triple superphosphate and potash fertilizer production will contribute towards an easing of the shortages, and price increases that have characterized that industry for the past two years, and will make available fertilizer materials for several million acres of farmland.

4. Kaiparowits Power Project

In April 1976, the applications for Federal permits to produce electricity with a coal-fired plant were cancelled by the companies involved. There is, however, the possibility of renewed interest at a later date, or in other projects to make use of the coal. At this time, there are no announced plans for development of the Kaiparowits coal field.

5. Warner Valley Power Project

The site of the proposed Warner Valley power project is located some 50 miles to the south of Cedar Breaks, near St. George, Utah. Present plans call for a 500-megawatt unit, with construction to start in 1980. Peak construction and operation would be a 900-megawatt unit in 1983. Operation of the plant will require 100 employees annually after 1984.

In conjunction with the Warner Valley project, the Alton coal field, some 25-30 miles east of Cedar Breaks, would provide fuel. Under the current development schedule, construction and operation employment would use from about 100 in 1982 to a permanent force of about 700 in 1988. These employees, families and resultant support

services would be housed in Kanab and Panguitch, Utah, to a large extent. Smaller communities - Alton, Glendale and Orderville - would absorb some of the increase.

6. Wilderness Study Areas, U.S. Forest Service

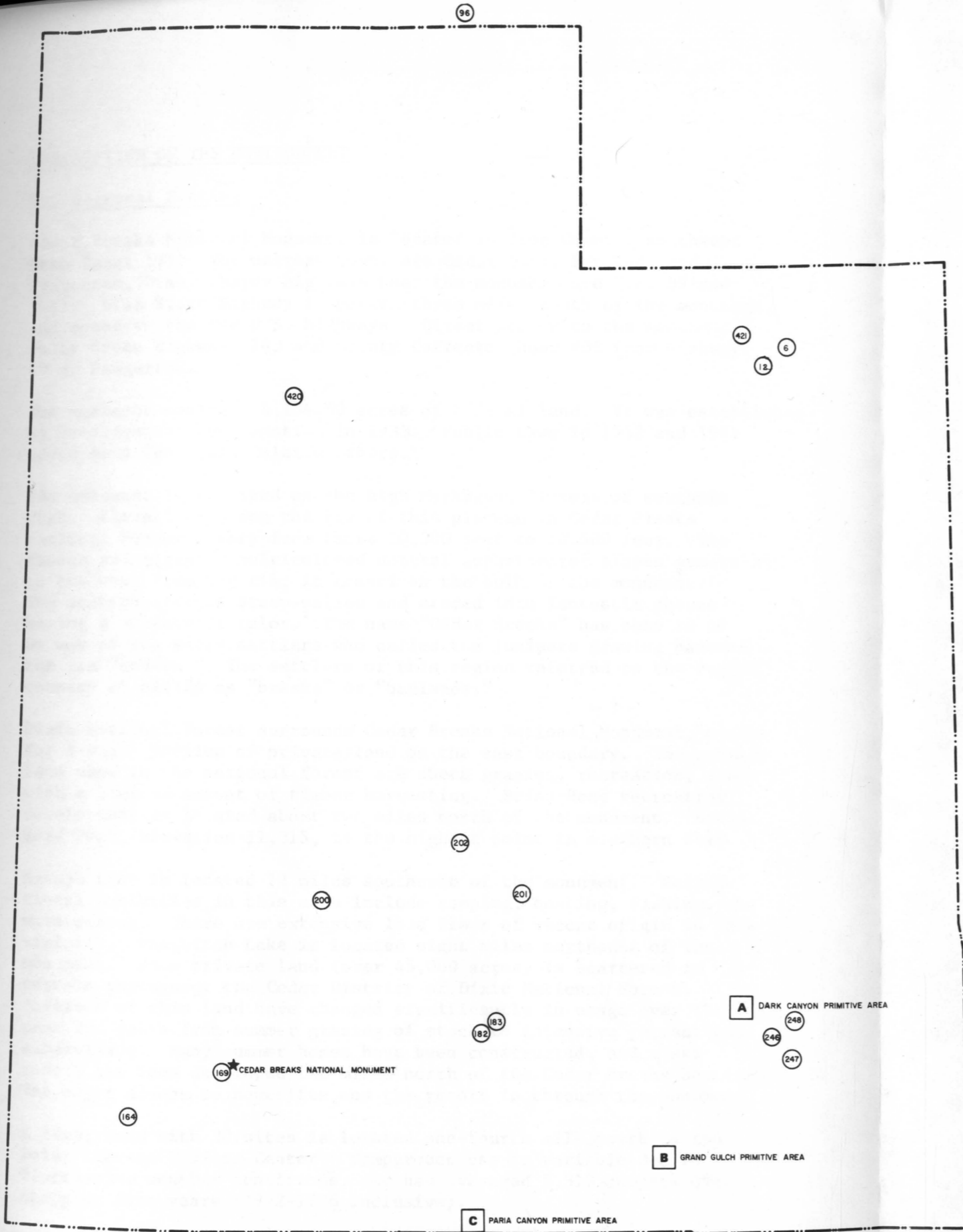
The U.S. Forest Service has 15 wilderness study areas in Utah totalling 417,584 acres (map, page 15).

7. Primitive Areas, Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management has 3 primitive areas in Utah.

8. The U.S. Forest Service

High Uinta Wilderness Proposal of 322,998 acres is now before Congress.



FOREST	AREA NO.	AREA NAME	ACRES
Ashley	12	Chepeta	36,000
	6	Weyman Park	30,000
Dixie	164	Pine Valley Mtn.	41,134
	169	Ashdown Gorge	8,590
	182	The Box	10,000
	183	Death Hollow	12,000
Fishlake	200	Tushar Mtn.	36,280
	201	Thousand Lakes	32,000
	202	Fish Lake Mtn.	18,560
Manti-LaSal	246	Dark Canyon -	60,000
		Woodenshoe Canyon	
Uinta & Wasatch	247	Arch Canyon	11,500
	248	Hammon - Notch	20,000
Wasatch	420	Stansbury	42,560
	421	Kabell Lakes	16,160
	96	Mt. Naomi	42,800

TOTAL - 417,584

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROCKY MTN. REGIONAL OFFICE	PREPARED DESIGNED G.A. REINBOLD DRAWN F. COPELIN CHECKED 4-14-77 DATE	TITLE OF DRAWING U.S. FOREST SERVICE WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS NAME OF PARK CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT ROCKY MTN. REGION UTAH STATE COUNTY	DRAWING NO. 154 80009-A PKG. NO. SHEET _____ 1 _____ OF 1
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II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Regional Setting

Cedar Breaks National Monument is located in Iron County, southwest Utah (page 17). The nearest towns are Cedar City, Parowan, and Panguitch, Utah. Major highways near the monument are U.S. 89 and I-15. Utah State Highway 14 passes three miles south of the monument and connects the two U.S. highways. Direct access to the monument is by State Highway 143 and County Collector Road #38 from Highway 89 at Panguitch.

The monument contains 6,154.60 acres of Federal land. It was established by Presidential Proclamation in 1933. Public Laws in 1942 and 1961 added some lands and deleted others.

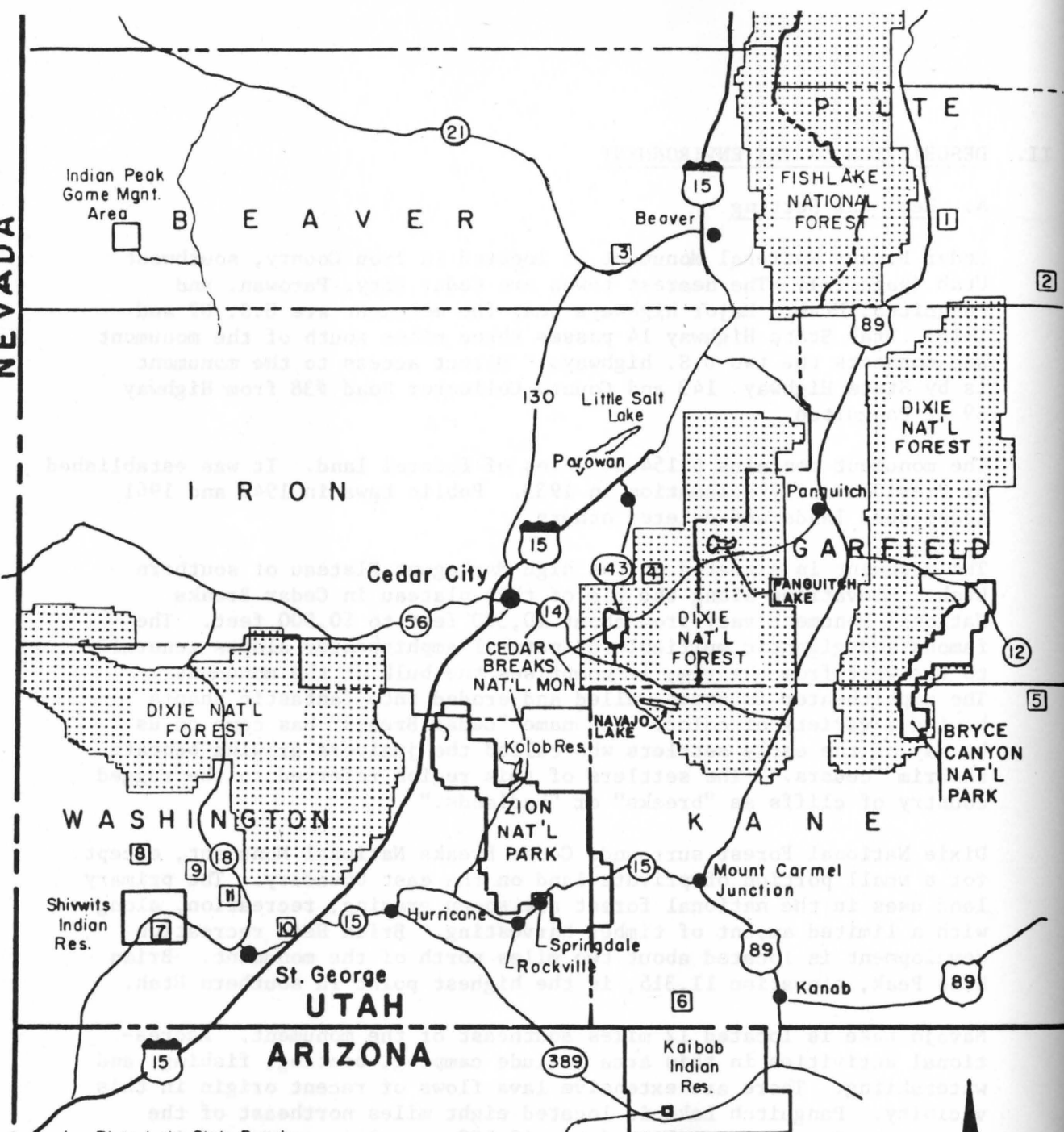
The monument is situated on the high Markagunt Plateau of southern Utah. Elevations along the rim of this plateau in Cedar Breaks National Monument vary from about 10,300 feet to 10,500 feet. The famous and gigantic multicolored natural amphitheater slopes generally to the west from the rim; it comprises the bulk of the monument. The amphitheater is steep-walled and eroded into fantastic shapes having a variety of color. The name "Cedar Breaks" has come to us by way of the early settlers who called the junipers growing beneath the rim "cedars." The settlers of this region referred to the rugged country of cliffs as "breaks" or "badlands."

Dixie National Forest surrounds Cedar Breaks National Monument, except for a small portion of private land on the east boundary. The primary land uses in the national forest are sheep grazing, recreation, along with a limited amount of timber harvesting. Brian Head recreation development is located about two miles north of the monument. Brian Head Peak, elevation 11,315, is the highest point in southern Utah.

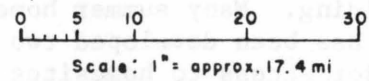
Navajo Lake is located 12 miles southeast of the monument. Recreational activities in this area include camping, boating, fishing, and waterskiing. There are extensive lava flows of recent origin in this vicinity. Panguitch Lake is located eight miles northeast of the monument. Some private land (over 45,000 acres) is scattered in parcels throughout the Cedar District of Dixie National Forest. Portions of this land have changed significantly in usage over the past ten years from summer grazing of stock to intensive recreational subdividing. Many summer homes have been constructed, and a ski resort has been developed two miles north of the Cedar Breaks boundary. The major access to homesites and the resort is through the monument.

A campground with 30 sites is located one-fourth mile north to the Point Supreme Visitor Center. Campground use is variable due to fluctuating weather conditions, and has averaged 5,310 campers over the past five years (1972-1976 inclusive).

NEVADA



1. Plute Lake State Beach
2. Otter Creek Lake State Beach
3. Minersville Lake State Recr. Area
4. Brian Head Ski Resort
5. Kodachrome Basin State Reserve
6. Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Reserve
7. Jacob Hamblin Home State Hist. Mon.
8. Gunlock Lake State Beach
9. Snow Canyon State Park
10. Brigham Young Home State Hist. Mon.
11. Red Cliff Campgrounds



**AREAS OF PUBLIC USE
NEAR CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT
UTAH**

Snowmobile use in the monument is increasing. In past years, a trail was marked along the Panguitch Lake road to North View and continued along the main road to the north boundary. A survey of snowmobile use will be made during the 1975-1976 winter to determine areas that best lend themselves to snowmobile route designation. This trail was a continuation of snowmobile trails marked in the adjacent Dixie National Forest.

One adverse use is an access road within the monument which leads from the main Cedar Breaks road across park property to a 120-acre parcel of private land.

Within a day's drive from Cedar Breaks are located the following areas administered by the National Park Service:

Golden Spike	350 miles
Zion National Park	71 miles
Pipe Spring National Monument	109 miles
North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park	153 miles
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	139 miles
Bryce Canyon National Park	65 miles
Capitol Reef National Park	214 miles
Timpanogos Cave National Monument	261 miles
Lehman Cave National Monument	177 miles
Canyonlands National Park	315 miles
Arches National Park	285 miles
Lake Mead National Recreation Area	234 miles
Natural Bridges National Monument	311 miles

B. Legislative History and Constraints on Management

Cedar Breaks was established by Presidential Proclamation No. 2054 on August 22, 1933. Public Law 486, 77th Congress, approved March 7, 1942, provided for the addition of 465.81 acres, mostly on the west side of the monument. By the same Act, 115 acres on the northeast corner, containing a former stock driveway, were eliminated from the monument and reverted to the Forest Service.

By action of the Iron County Commissioners and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the remaining 120 acres of private land inside the boundary were purchased and donated to the United States in 1947.

Public Law 87-81, 87th Congress, approved on June 30, 1961, provided for the addition of 111.40 acres of land on the east side of the monument and deletion of 129.07 acres of land on the northwest corner of the monument. The deleted land reverted back to the Forest Service. The existing total acreage is 6,154.60, all in Federal ownership.

Cedar Breaks is managed as a "natural" area in the National Park System. The National Park Service is "charged with promoting, regulating, and providing for the enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of park resources and values by the people, and with prohibiting or controlling uses which could impair park resources or the visitor's enjoyment of them." (Management Policies, 1975)

C. Developed Zone in Monument (page 20)

Of the 6,154 acres in the monument, 5,300 are considered roadless and 854 contain manmade developments. With the present topography of the monument, only 1,324 acres could be developed with manmade developments from a practical standpoint.

Most manmade developments are on Point Supreme.

Current development includes a Visitor Center (page 21) constructed from native materials (logs) and attached restrooms. A log cabin is used as a summer residence, and a concrete shop and a 4-unit apartment used as summer quarters.

There is a 30-unit campground with paved access road, improved individual sites, and a concrete block restroom.

Water storage tanks totalling approximately 90,000 gallons are located to the west of the log cabin.

Two springs (Blowhard and Shooting Star Creek Springs) have been developed as a culinary water source. The springs flow by gravity to a pumphouse, and are lifted from there to the storage tanks.

Two trails in the monument link Alpine Pond with a trailhead parking lot and the Chessman Overlook area. The second trail leaves from Point Supreme and continues some 1.5 miles to the Wasatch Ramparts.

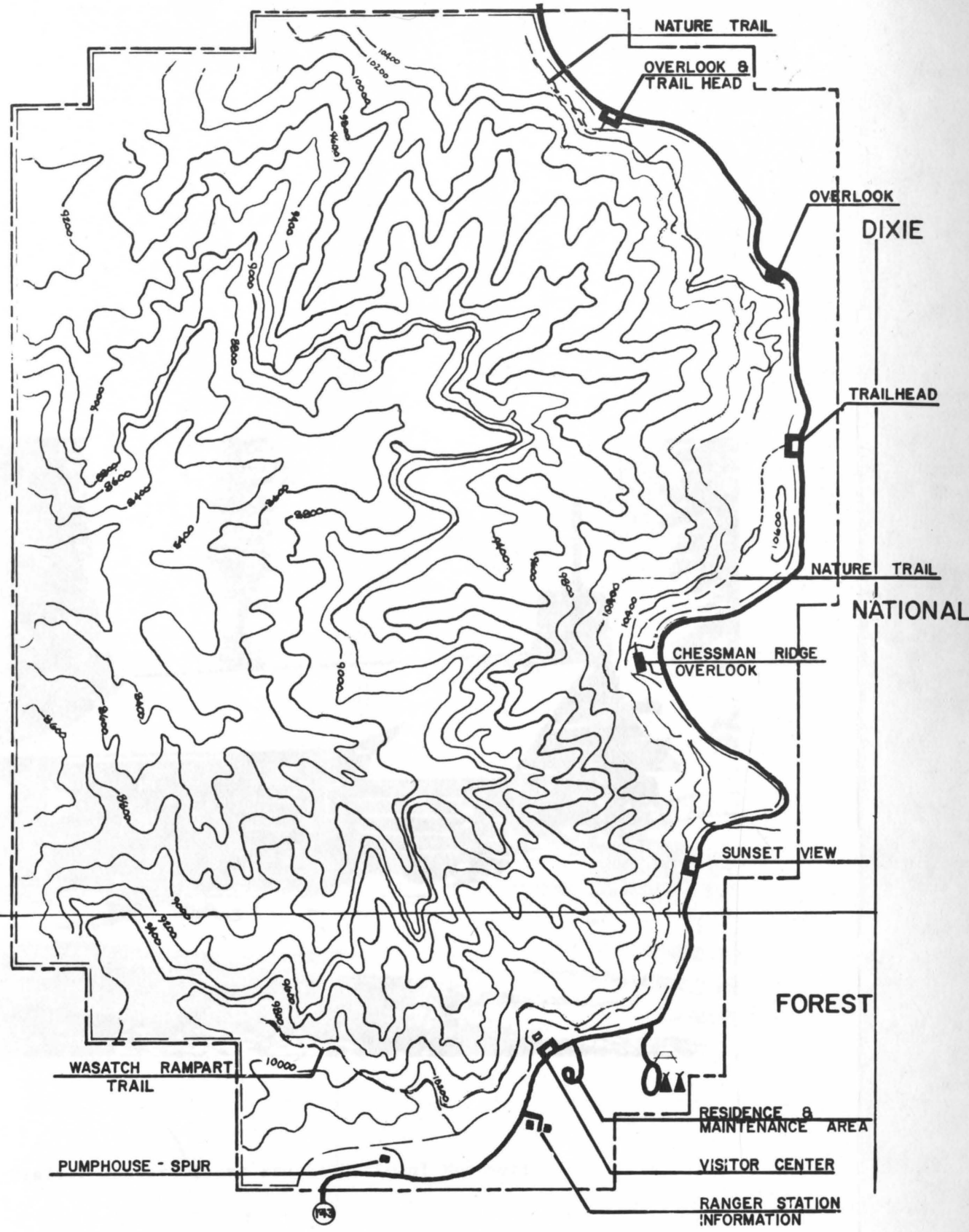
Roads include the 6.0-mile rim drive, .4-mile Panguitch Lake Road, and access roads to the campground, maintenance-residence areas and pumphouse.

One private access road is still in use; a second has been closed but its presence is still evident.







DIXIE

NATIONAL

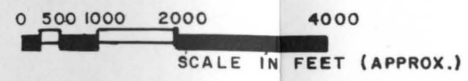
FOREST



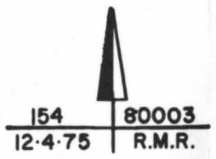
LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY 
- ROAD 
- TRAIL 
- PICNIC AREA 
- CAMPGROUND 
- WILDERNESS 

TOTAL MONUMENT 6,154.60 ACRES



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT
 20 UTAH





Visitor Center, Cedar Breaks National Monument

D. Natural Environment

1. Geology and Topography

The portion of the monument being recommended for wilderness designation contains a gigantic natural amphitheater about 4 miles long and 2-1/2 miles wide which covers about three-fourths of the monument area. The steep, deeply eroded walls of the amphitheater are noted for their vivid colors - reds, yellows, and lavenders. Although the geology of the area is typical of the Colorado plateau, the high cap of the Wasatch formation and the visibility of the Kaiparowits formation are found here and in Bryce Canyon National Park.

The geology is very similar to that of Bryce Canyon, both being eroded from the Pink Cliffs formation. Volcanic flows of Tertiary age have poured from fissures in the eastern portion, also to the north of Cedar Breaks where Brianhead is a major example, just beyond the park boundary.

The Wasatch limestone, of which the Pink Cliffs member is a colorful portion, was a limey ooze deposited in shallow Eocene lakes near sea level about 55 million years ago. As in Bryce Canyon, a general uplift in development of fault blocks occurred during the Miocene, dated somewhat earlier than 11 million years before the present. The Cedar Breaks amphitheater is an escarpment facing westward, with rims on the north, east, and south.

There are two northeast trending faults within the Monument.

Erosion has produced ridges, ramparts and other shapes, although isolated spires are almost absent. The colors are claimed by some to be even more varied than those of Bryce Canyon. (See photograph, page 8.)

Elevations above mean sea level in the giant amphitheater range from about 8,000 feet elevation in the lower portion to about 10,560 feet at the upper rim. (See page 20)

2. Climate

The climate at Cedar Breaks is that associated with a sub-alpine area. Summer temperatures range from 40°F at night to 75°F in the daytime. Winter temperatures are much lower, ranging from 15 - 25°F below 0°F.

3. Air Quality

There have been no air quality studies done in the monument. The atmosphere is clear most of the year.

4. Hydrology

The main source of water in the monument is from three shallow springs: Blowhard Spring, (see pumphouse, page 20) Sunset Spring located at Sunset View Point, and Alpine Spring located at the pond on the nature trail (page 20). Water from the impoundment is one-half acre natural impoundment. Water from the impoundment is lost through seepage. Ashdown Creek, in the bottom of the amphitheater, is fed by many small seeps and springs in the amphitheater.

The main culinary water source is Blowhard Spring.

Output varies to an excess of 25 gpm in the spring and early summer to as little as 4½ gallons per minute in late summer/early fall. Shooting Star Creek Spring has an output of approximately 4½ gallons per minute with little or no seasonal fluctuation. This spring was tied into the existing collection and storage system in 1976. The two springs should provide more than an ample culinary supply. In addition, Sunset Spring, used in the 1930's as a water source for a CCC camp, has a supply probably equal to or better than Blowhard and Shooting Star Creek Springs.

The rim on the canyon divides two drainage areas. The Coal Creek drains westward into Coal Creek Canyon and into Cedar Valley. The Sevier drains eastward into the Sevier Valley. Part of the eastern water seeps into the ground below Long Valley Creek and is believed to eventually merge in the Virgin River drainage area.

5. Water Quality

Some minor pollution from surface sources could be possible. Sewage treatment is through septic tank systems. Since some leach lines are in limestone formations, underground drainage could cause pollution. To date, there has been no evidence of water pollution.

6. Soils

The monument has two geologic formations - Kaiparowits, which forms the base, and the Wasatch, which forms the rim and cap. The amphitheater is generally rocky with steep slopes. It has very high erosion, and very low fertility.

The cap consists of moderately deep to deep, moderate fine to fine textured soils formed in residuum weathered from volcanic rocks. The soils consist of gravelly clay loam, silt loam and silty clay loam, with moderate to high fertility and low erosion.

7. Vegetation

The forest on the plateau above the rim of the canyon is predominantly Englemann Spruce and Sub-alpine Fir. It contains a luxuriant understory of wild flowers, Dwarf Juniper, Wild Currant, Roundleaf Manzanita and other sub-alpine vegetation.

Below the rim the dominant species are Bristlecone Pine, Ponderosa Pine, and Douglas Fir in scattered stands. Listed below are the major forest types with their associated species:

Englemann Spruce:

White Fir, Quaking Aspen, Dwarf Juniper, Wild Currant

Alpine Fir:

White Fir, Quaking Aspen, Dwarf Juniper, Wild Currant

Douglas Fir:

White Fir

Ponderosa Pine:

Roundleaf Manzanita

Bristlecone Pine:

Limber Pine

No endangered species are known to occur in the monument.

8. Wildlife

Wildlife found in the monument ranges from the bottom of the amphitheater to the rim. Many of the wildlife species are found in both areas.

Wildlife includes Clark's Nutcracker, Stellar's Jay, the violet-green Swallow and white-throated Swift. Mule deer are the only large mammals. Marmot, weasel, badger, porcupine, red squirrel, ground squirrels, and chipmunks are common smaller mammals. Coyotes are seen occasionally, and rarely the mountain lion is observed.

No endangered species are known to occur in the monument.

Mule deer migration from the monument for the most part is to the west toward the desert west of Cedar City, Utah. In some cases the mule deer have been observed migrating south toward the east side of Zion National Park.

Fish can be found only in one place in the monument - Alpine Pond, a natural impoundment. Fish found here are an introduced species, Brook Trout.

9. Aesthetics

A visitor approaching the monument sees only what appears to be a gently rolling, boulder-strewn meadow accented here and there by islands of spruce-fir forests. It is, then, rather startling to behold the immense, brilliantly hued, eroded amphitheater which makes up 77 percent of the land area of the monument. This abyss plunges 2,000 feet down from the western edge of the Markagunt plateau, which is generally 10,000 feet in elevation. Within the steep-walled ravines of this amphitheater, the forces of nature have sculptured enchantingly beautiful spires, arches and other configurations in the multicolored limestone.

The remaining acreage lies above and beyond the amphitheater, and it typifies the sub-alpine meadow in climate and in vegetation. Forests of Englemann Spruce, Quaking Aspen and Alpine Fir predominate on the rim; below it Ponderosa Pine and Douglas Fir abound. The relic stands of Bristlecone Pine in Southern Utah, as particularly well exhibited in Cedar Breaks, fill a chronological niche between the most ancient Bristlecone Pines of the White Mountains in Nevada and California and recent Bristlecone reproduction. The oldest dated Bristlecone in Cedar Breaks is 1630 years old.

10. Noise

Noise problems within the proposed wilderness are thought to be insignificant in general. Vehicular noise should be present only along the eastern boundary of the area which borders Highway 143. The same applies to snowmobiles in the winter where the only feasible route is on the rim along the boundary of the wilderness area. The terrain of the amphitheater itself prohibits any type of vehicular use.

Air travel over the area does produce a certain amount of noise. Both scheduled Air West flights and private aircraft pass over the wilderness area but not to a degree where noise becomes a major problem.

No other major source of noise is known to exist at this time.

11. Historical and Archeological Resources

It is likely that early man in the region used the breaks seasonally for hunting and gathering, and that he never established permanent settlements. Scouts sent by the Mormon Church explored this portion of the Markagunt Plateau as early as 1851. However, these pioneers were intent on finding and developing water sources, and this section of the Pink Cliffs probably held little attraction for them. These shepherds and cattlemen considered the badlands a nuisance, in all likelihood, and were probably only mildly curious about them.

There are no known archeological resources in the area.

"Cedar" was a misappellation (still common) for the local Utah juniper; "Breaks" referred to the vegetative and geographic change; hence the name "Cedar Breaks" (signifying the end of the juniper cover and the remarkable rough, broken landscape) came into being.

E. Monument Visitation

Facilities for visitor use include a visitor center-museum, campground, picnic area, foot trails, and the rim drive with scenic overlooks. There are no visitor overnight accommodations at the monument. The rim drive is open from late spring to fall, with opening and closing dates dependent on weather and snow conditions.

There is very little back-country use in the proposed Cedar Breaks wilderness due to the extremely steep and broken terrain. Also, there are no constructed trails below the rim, nor is it believed at present that there should be any, especially if they would be visible from the rim.

Monument visitation shows a steady increase with fluctuations on yearly visitation depending on weather conditions. The five years (1971-75) shows an average visitation of 273,336. Annual visitation ranged from 210,311 in 1973 to an estimated 360,179 in 1975. Travel in 1976 totaled 415,587.

Total annual human use of the amphitheater does not exceed 50 persons (1975). This is all day backpacker use. The typical visitor makes a one-day hike starting from the rim near Sunset View, and walking down through the amphitheater, and exiting through Ashdown Gorge to U-14. Only two or three groups will make this trip each year. There seems to be no increase in this type of use over the years. The trip described requires use of ropes in places.

Visitors may hike the Wasatch-Ramparts Trail from Point Supreme to its terminus at an unnamed point two miles along the rim. Shorter trails lead to Alpine Pond and to a stand of Bristlecone Pine at Chessman Ridge. There are no developed trails into the amphitheater.

A very minor amount of fishing is done in Alpine Pond. Brook trout are occasionally planted by Utah Fish and Game Department. Due to the small size and relatively shallow depth, the fish population is small. Fish can survive through the winter when conditions are ideal.

The proposed Cedar Breaks wilderness consists of the Ashdown Gorge area and the amphitheater of the breaks. Extensive cliffs, steep slopes and loose alluvial material make hiking and climbing hazardous in both areas. Persons planning to traverse the wilderness country should register beforehand with a uniformed person.

Snowmobiling is becoming an ever-increasing sport. However, travel is not extensive into the monument. Most of the snowmobile traffic to enter the monument follow the rim drive and, except for a few isolated places, do not see the proposed wilderness area. The noise of the snowmobiles is seldom heard in the amphitheater area. Snowmobile use surveys are planned during 1975-76 winter in preparation for establishing a designated route through the monument.

F. Consumptive Uses

1. Minerals

There are no mineral rights reserved and no private surface or subsurface holdings within the proposed wilderness area. The lands within the monument are in Federal ownership with no outstanding mineral rights.

Geologic investigations conducted by State and Federal Agencies and private concerns have identified no mineral deposits of significant value in the area. There is a possibility of small submarginal reserves of low-grade coal at depths of several hundred feet to a few thousand feet below the surface in the proposed wilderness area. If this coal exists, it is doubtful that it would ever be economically feasible to extract it. If the coal would ever have to be developed, it would probably have to be reached by drifts and shafts or adits surfacing to the west of the monument.

2. Grazing

No grazing has been permitted within the monument for several years, and none is proposed.

3. Other

There are no Indian rights involved and no outstanding water or access rights.

G. Socio-economic Environment of the Region

1. Regional Trends

The five counties adjacent to Cedar Breaks - Kane, Garfield, Iron, Washington, and Beaver - have a total of 11,207,680 acres, of which 1,521,891 acres are in private ownership. The remaining 9,685,789 are in State or Federal ownership (Program Action, page 53).

The major land use is agriculture. Iron mines in the Cedar City area, and a proposed alunite mine and processing plant in Beaver County, are significant uses of the land.

The five-county region is rural-small town in atmosphere. The 1970 census shows a population of 35,224 for the five counties. 1975 estimate by Utah Employment Security shows the five-county population at 41,900.

Tourism, mining and manufacturing have become of primary importance to the economy. Agriculture still plays an important role (Program of Action, page 103).

2. Recreational Opportunities in the Monument

Recreation within the monument is generally restricted to the rim area, and consists of sightseeing and photography. The two trails are fairly well used, and picnicking and camping are available. One of the area's great attractions is the resplendent summer wildflower display.

3. Visitor Profile

The bulk of the visitor traffic is from Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California. The majority of visitors travel to Cedar Breaks during the three summer months, with significant travel in September and October, depending on weather conditions.

June - August visitors are typically family units. Fall visitation tends to reflect travelers who are not restricted in movement by school-age children.

4. Visitation Trends

Trends in visitation show a continual increase. While yearly travel fluctuates depending on weather conditions, four out of the past five years, travel has increased. A five-year average (1971-75) shows 273,336 per year, with a low of 201,311 in 1973 and a high of 360,179 in 1975. Travel in 1976 rose to 415,587.

Except for those using the campground, length of visitor stay is estimated at 2 hours. The only day use visitors to spend more time are those who take advantage of the trails.

H. Cultural Resources

There are no National Register properties in or adjacent to Cedar Breaks that would be affected by wilderness; also, no Natural Landmarks. There are no known archeological resources. Funds have been requested for an archeological survey.

I. Probable Future Environment Without the Proposal

No wilderness classification would mean that management of the area would continue for the foreseeable future in its present state. Present management practices are directed toward maintaining the proposed wilderness areas in a natural state, free of manmade influences.

Under the present management, however, the possibility exists that permanent structures, facilities and provisions for vehicular access might be emplaced by administrative decision. Such development would increase the possibility of environmental deterioration. Wilderness status would give greater assurance of protection from the environmental impacts of visitor use facilities on backcountry ecosystems, and would thus maintain the ecosystem in a relatively natural condition.

A General Management Plan is being prepared for the monument. Proposals in the Interpretive Proctectus - Visitor Use Plan and Resource Management Plan, that have been completed, are consistent with the wilderness proposal.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. Impacts on the Natural and Cultural Resources

The proposal will prohibit practically any man-caused impact on the soils, air, vegetation, water or wildlife within the area defined. There will be no effect on any known historical or archeological resources that may be in the area. Overall, the proposal will have a protective impact on the natural and cultural resources.

B. Impacts of Wilderness Designation on Monument Visitation

Experience in other areas has shown that wilderness designation has stimulated visitor use when access and services are unimpaired by such designation. While future visitation may be expanded by wilderness, the increase is expected to be minor (less than 10 percent).

C. Impact of Visitation on the Wilderness Area

The nature of the amphitheater is such that visitor use will be almost totally done by viewing the area. Only on very rare occasions will a party of individuals hike into the lower reaches of the amphitheater. Designation as a wilderness area is not expected to increase present usage.

D. Impacts on Park Management

Since no developments are presently planned for the area and since it is already a management policy to provide for protection of the environment, only minor adjustments would be required in policy if it is designated as wilderness.

E. Impact on Socio-economic Environment

Concession operations (lodge and cabins) were eliminated at the end of the 1972 season in action not directly related to the wilderness proposal. This move had little effect on visitation. The concessioner is continuing to provide transportation out of Cedar City and other visitor services are being adequately provided in nearby communities.

The wilderness proposal will not involve the removal of any existing services nor preclude the development of needed services at sites suitable for such development.

Experience in other areas has shown that wilderness designation has stimulated visitor use when access and services are unimpaired by such designation. It is reasonable to expect a positive local economic impact from the establishment of the Cedar Breaks wilderness area.

The monument was established to preserve the scenery and natural resources for use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Designation as wilderness will reinforce and amplify this purpose, and its role in the socio-economic environment of the region.

F. Mining and Minerals

No mining has been permitted in the monument, and none will be authorized after designation as wilderness. This is not viewed as a limiting factor in economic development since no mineral deposits of significant value have been identified, except for the possibility of small sub-marginal reserves of low-grade coal several hundred feet deep, and reachable only by drifts and shafts or adits surfacing to the west of the monument.

IV. MITIGATING MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED ACTION

The primary mitigating measure at Cedar Breaks National Monument is the exclusion of the already developed area in the rim area. Hence if further developments are deemed necessary in the future the constraints of the wilderness area will not be applicable in the area where development is foreseen. Other mitigating measures such as the use of helicopters and mechanized equipment for emergency situations are already provided for in wilderness management policies.

V. ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED SHOULD THE PROPOSAL
BE IMPLEMENTED

The possibility exists that presently unseen resources will be included in the wilderness area that will, in the future, be deemed as nationally significant. If this should occur, wilderness management policy may exclude the use of these resources. The provision that through legislative means the wilderness area can be undesignated, mitigates this policy.

VI. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT
AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

The monument was established to provide protection of the natural environment and this natural environment constitutes the product of the monument. The designation as wilderness further insures that this product will be provided on a long-term basis rather than a short-term basis.

VII. ANY IRREVERSIBLE OR IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES WHICH SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE PROPOSED ACTION SHOULD IT BE IMPLEMENTED

There are no irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources as a result of this proposal. There are no known mineral deposits of value; if in the future, such deposits vital to national interests are found, they may be retrieved through the legislative process.

VIII. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. No Wilderness Classification (Alternative A)

Under this proposal, no land would be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System under provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The 6,154-acre monument would continue to be managed as a natural area in the National Park System. Vehicle access would continue to be permitted along the paved road along the east corridor of the monument. Existing headquarters, visitor center, residences and maintenance area, pumphouse, picnic area, Sunset, Chessman and North View overlooks, and Alpine Pond, Bristlecone Pine and Wasatch Ramparts trails would continue to be available for public use. The huge amphitheater would be preserved in its natural condition for its educational, scientific and scenic values.

This alternative would result in no impacts on topography, climate, air quality, water, soils, vegetation, wildlife, aesthetics, noise, archeological and historical resources.

B. Less Wilderness

1. Alternatives for less wilderness

a. Designate 4,370 acres as wilderness (Alternative B)

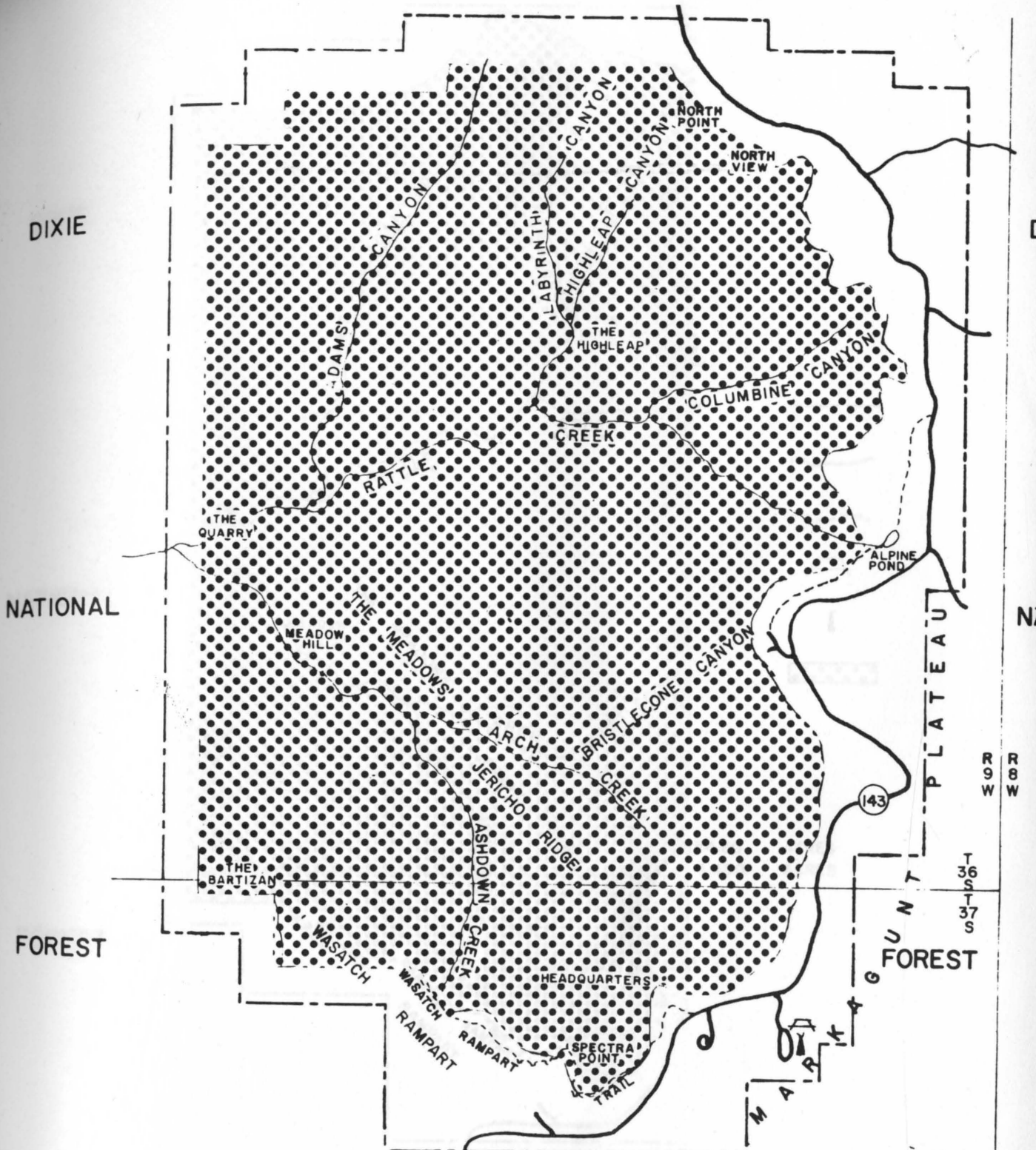
Four alternatives were considered for designation of fewer acres than the proposed action. These included the alternative of designating 4,370 acres of wilderness in a configuration similar to the proposed action except there would be a one-eighth mile buffer zone of no wilderness along the boundary in the western portion of the monument (page 37). This one-eighth mile wide corridor of nonwilderness would be provided for present and future management needs and to create a wilderness threshold.

b. Designate 4,430 acres as wilderness (Alternative C)







A second alternative for less wilderness consists of 4,430 acres of wilderness. The configuration of this alternative would be similar to that of the proposed action but would include a buffer zone of nonwilderness one-sixteenth mile wide near the extreme western border of the monument (page 38) for present and future management needs.

c. Designate 4,600 acres as wilderness (Alternative D)

A third possibility for wilderness designation consists of 4,600 acres to be designated as wilderness with a one-sixteenth mile nonwilderness buffer zone along the northern, western, and a portion of the southern boundaries of the monument (page 39).



LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY 
- ROAD 
- TRAIL 
- PICNIC AREA 
- CAMPGROUND 
- WILDERNESS 

TOTAL MONUMENT 6,154.60 ACRES
 PROPOSED WILDERNESS 4,370 ACRES

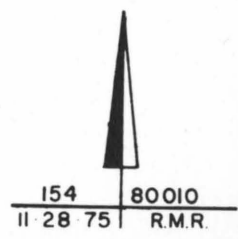
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PROPOSED WILDERNESS PLAN

ALTERNATIVE B

CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

UTAH 37



DIXIE

DIXIE







NATIONAL

NATIONAL

FOREST

FOREST

LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY 
- ROAD 
- TRAIL 
- PICNIC AREA 
- CAMPGROUND 
- WILDERNESS 

TOTAL MONUMENT	6,154.60	ACRES
PROPOSED WILDERNESS	4,430	ACRES

Scale (Approx.) 3/16" = 1000'

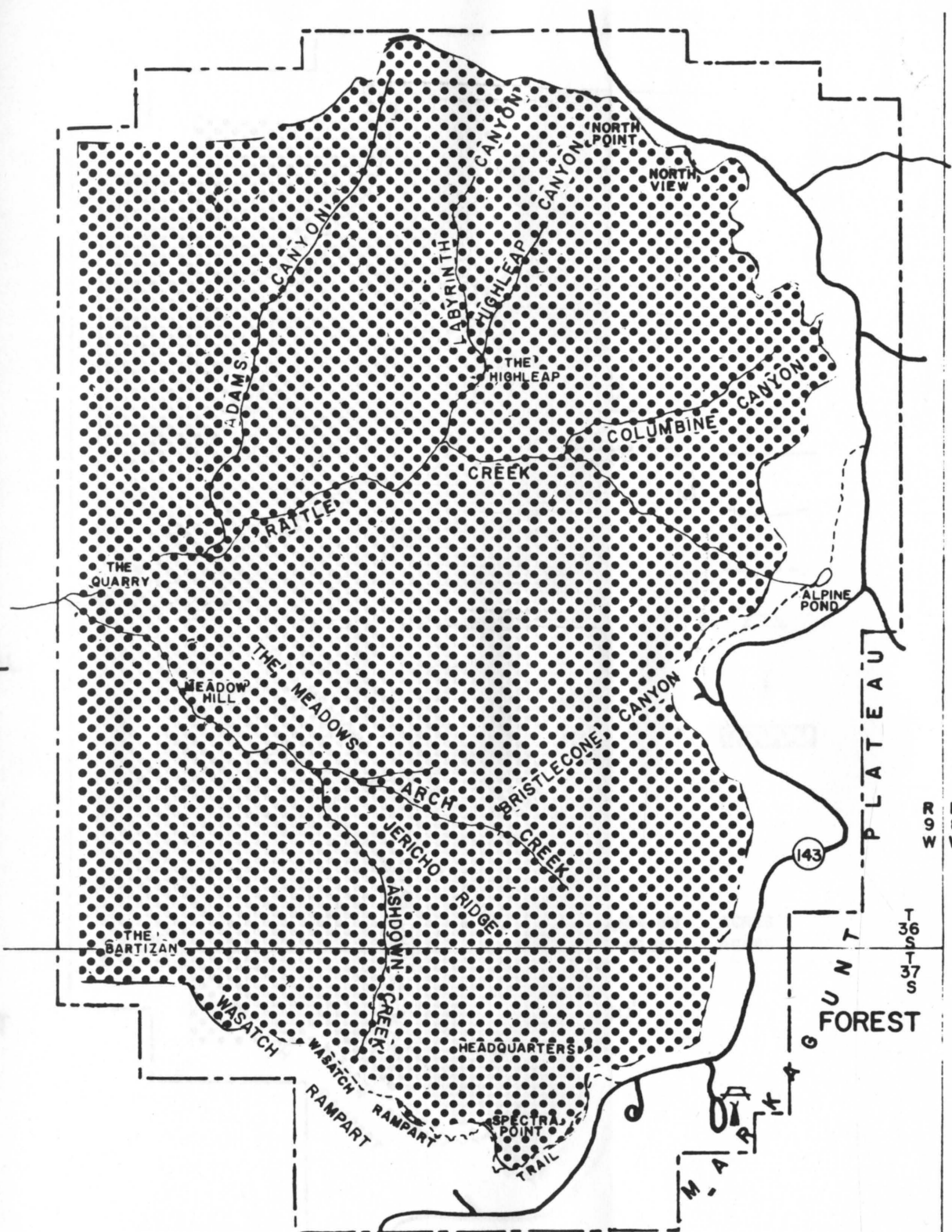
PROPOSED WILDERNESS PLAN

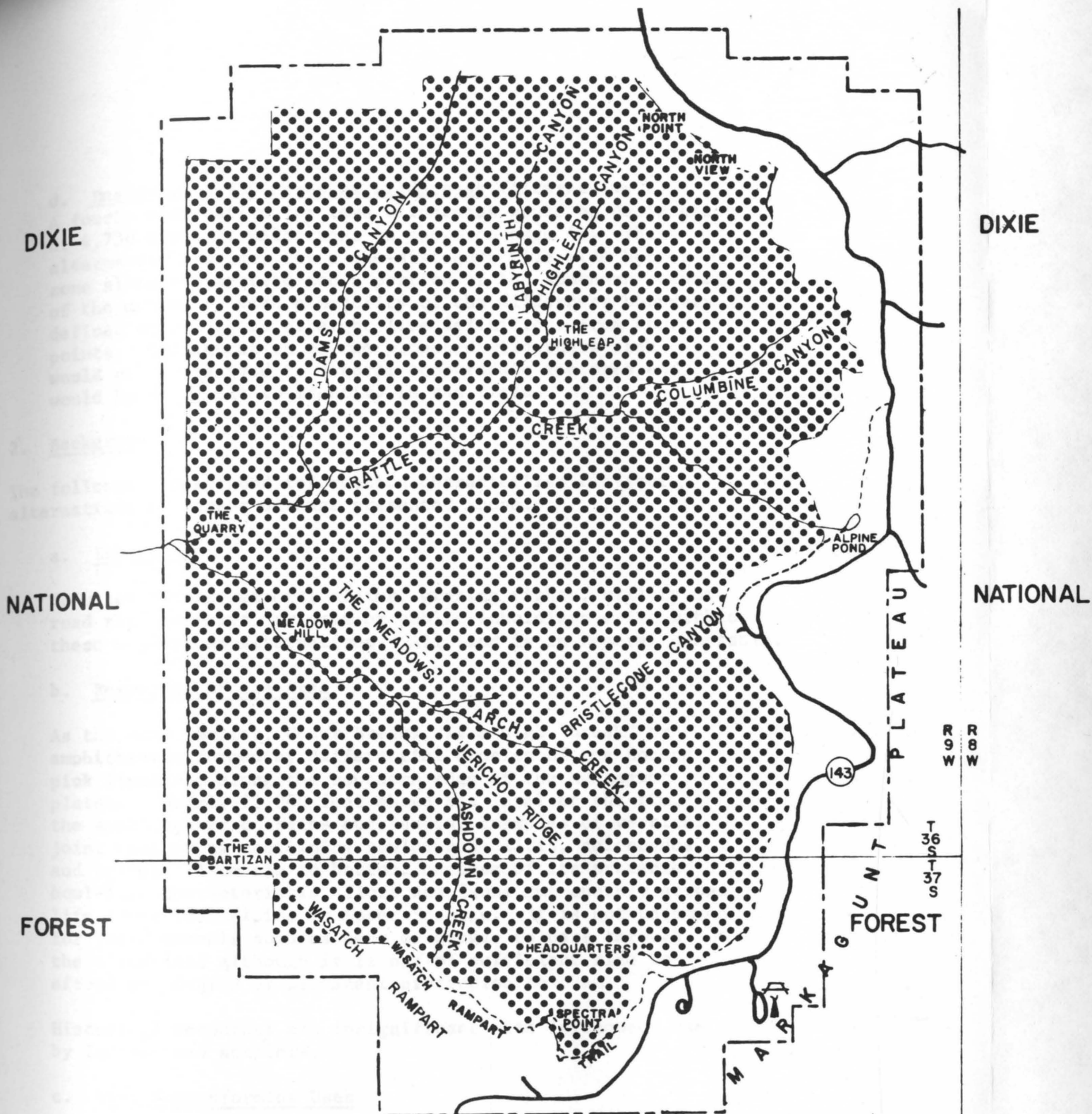
ALTERNATIVE C

CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

UTAH 38

154 800011
11-28-75 R.M.R.





LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
- ROAD
- TRAIL
- PICNIC AREA
- CAMPGROUND
- WILDERNESS

TOTAL MONUMENT	6,154.60	ACRES
PROPOSED WILDERNESS	4,600	ACRES

Scale (Approx.) $3/16" = 1000'$

PROPOSED WILDERNESS PLAN

ALTERNATIVE D

CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

UTAH 39



d. Designate 4,730 acres as wilderness (Alternative E).
A fourth alternative for less wilderness would be designation of 4,730 acres as wilderness as shown on page 41. This alternative provides for a one-sixteenth mile wide buffer zone along the western and a portion of the southern boundary of the monument, with a majority of the wilderness boundary defined according to straight line definitions from known points. Configuration of the proposed wilderness area would not correspond to natural topographic features and would be difficult to identify in the field.

2. Background

The following background information characterizes the four alternatives of lesser acreage presented above.

a. Inholdings

No water rights, mineral claims, grazing rights, utility or road right-of-ways, private or public inholdings exist within these wilderness alternatives. All land is in Federal ownership.

b. Resources of the Area

As the name implies, Cedar Breaks, is a high "break" or amphitheater formed by differential erosion of the Eocene pink limestone along the southern edge of the Markagunt plateau. Nearly 11,000 feet above sea level at the rim, the amphitheater contains outstanding examples of vertical joint weathering containing sculptured cliffs, colonnades, and spires. From rim to bottom, because of its protected bowl-like characteristic, flora and fauna cut sharply across life zones from Alpine to Upper Sonoran. It is not uncommon for large mammals such as bear or cougar to pass through the wilderness although it is not of sufficient size to afford any degree of permanent protection to them.

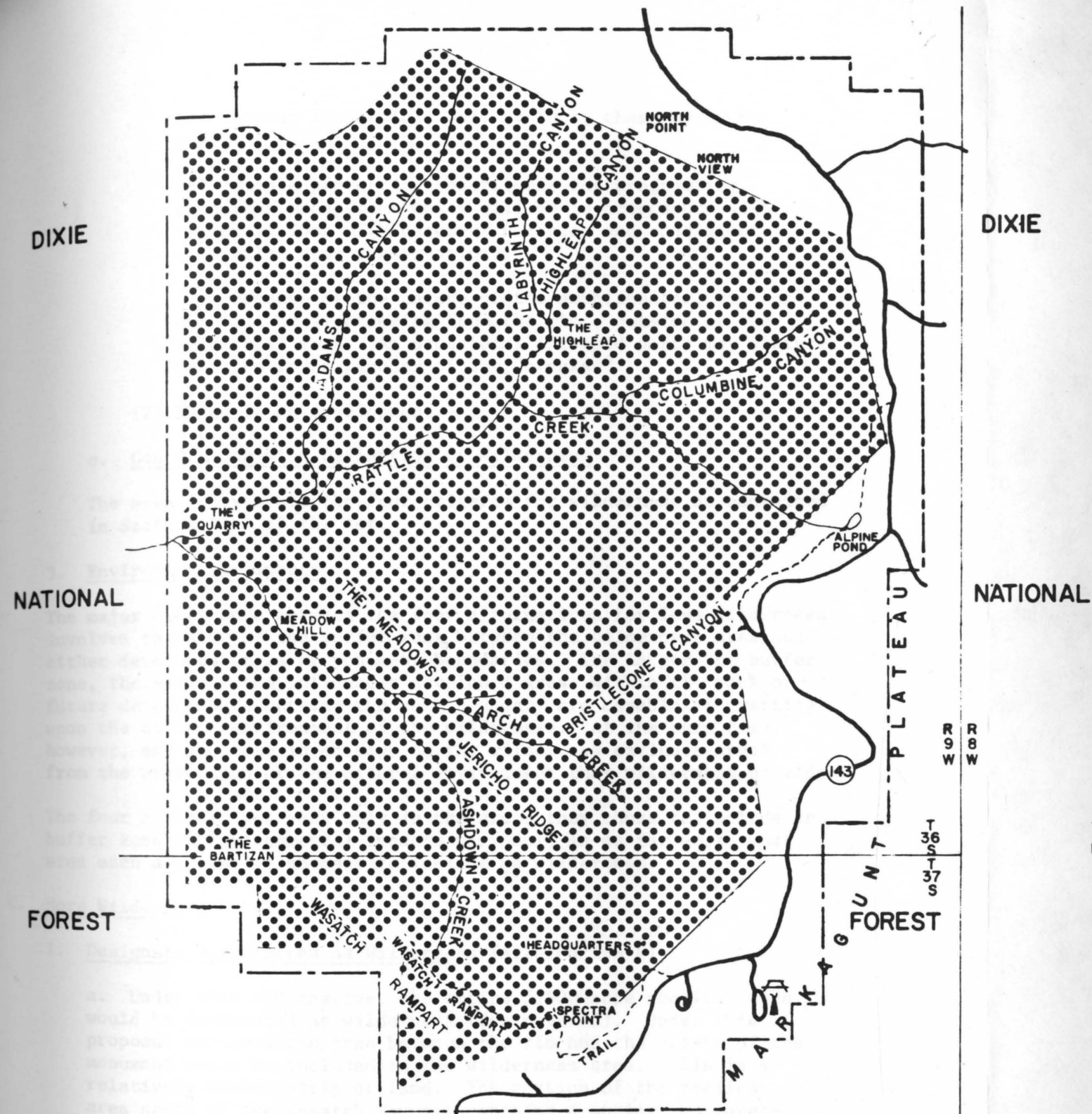
Historical resources are insignificant with infrequent use by Indians and settlers.

c. Past Nonconforming Uses

Evidence of past nonconforming uses are insignificant.

d. Management Programs and Facilities

- (1) Resource Management and Visitor Use Programs existing or proposed within the recommended wilderness zone.



LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
- ROAD
- TRAIL
- PICNIC AREA
- CAMPGROUND
- WILDERNESS

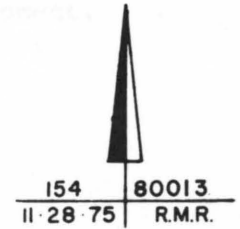
TOTAL MONUMENT 6,154.60 ACRES
 PROPOSED WILDERNESS 4,730 ACRES

Scale (Approx.) $\frac{3}{16}'' = 1000'$

**PROPOSED WILDERNESS PLAN
 ALTERNATIVE E**

CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

UTAH
 41



(a) Access is possible only by foot, there being no roads.

(b) Simple protection constitutes the program for resources management which will be in accordance with the provisions of Management Policies and consistent with wilderness preservation.

(c) Because of the nature of the amphitheater, visitor use will be sightseeing from the rim - outside of the wilderness zone. An occasional intrepid party may venture into the lower reaches of the "breaks."

(2) There is no development.

e. Conformance with Definition of Wilderness

The area fully meets the four criteria for wilderness as contained in Section 2(c) of the Act.

3. Environmental Impacts

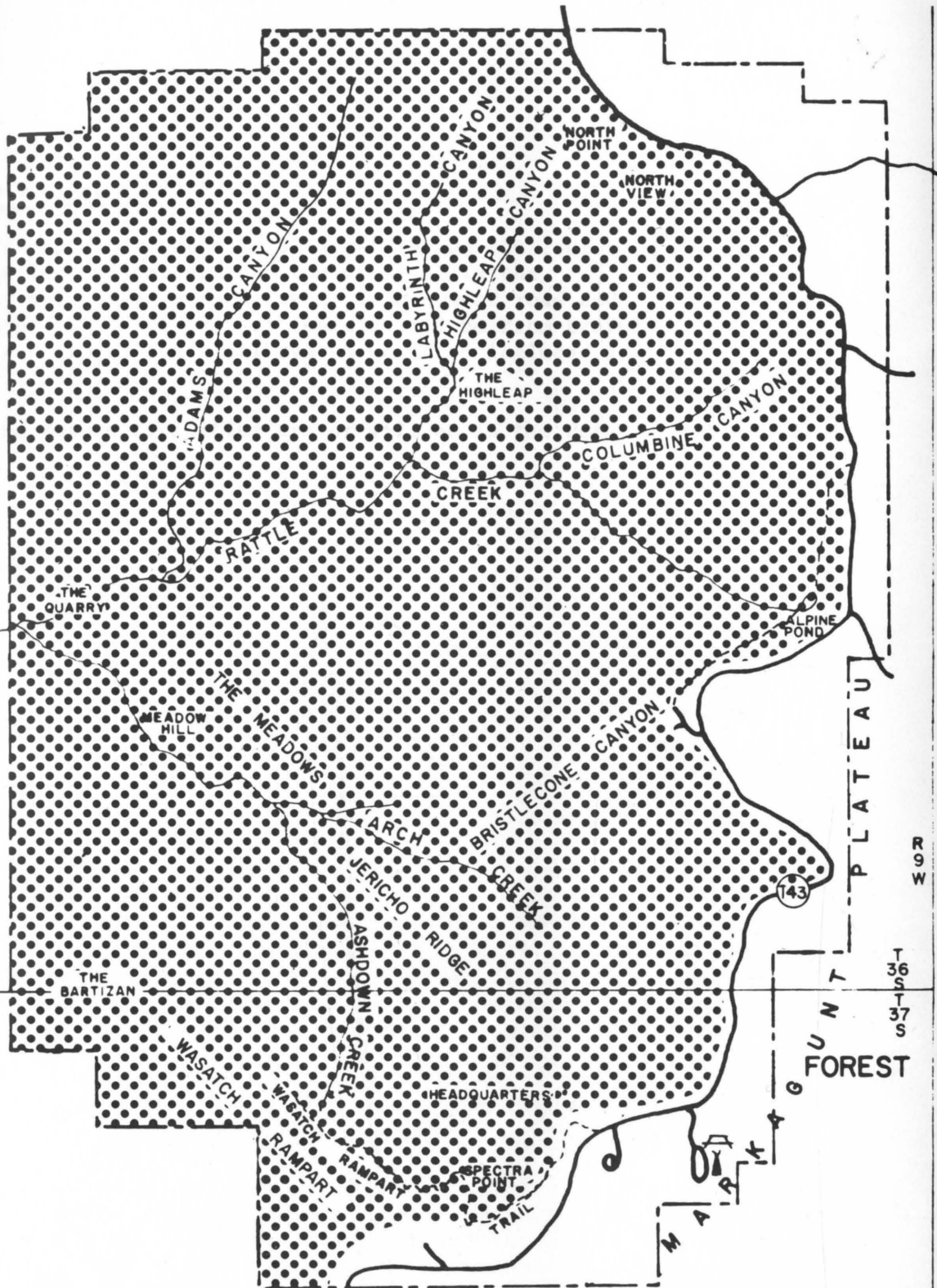
The major difference between the four alternatives for less wilderness involves the size of the buffer zone between the wilderness area and either developed areas or monument boundaries. The larger the buffer zone, the smaller the influences developed areas within the park or future developments outside the park boundary are capable of exerting upon the natural environment of the wilderness. At the same time, however, any decrease in acreage of the wilderness excludes areas from the protection of the natural environment that wilderness provides.

The four alternatives vary only in the areas they chose to include as buffer zones. Environmental impacts vary only in-as-far as to what area each alternative chooses to include as wilderness.







C. More Wilderness

1. Designate 5,300 Acres as Wilderness (Alternative F)

a. Under this alternative, the entire 5,300-acre roadless area would be designated as wilderness (See page 43). Under this proposal the roadless area between the rim and the breaks of the monument would be included in the wilderness area. This is a relatively narrow strip of land. The portion of the roadless area south of the Wasatch Rampart contains a spring and water-line which provide the water supply for the Point Supreme developed area. Management needs occasionally require use of power equipment, and motorized access is sometimes necessary to maintain the water system.



LEGEND

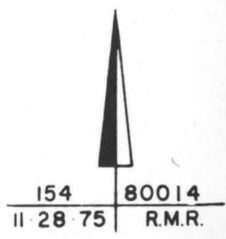
- PARK BOUNDARY 
- ROAD 
- TRAIL 
- PICNIC AREA 
- CAMPGROUND 
- WILDERNESS 

TOTAL MONUMENT 6,154.60 ACRES
 PROPOSED WILDERNESS 5,300 ACRES

Scale (Approx.) 3/16" = 1000'

**PROPOSED WILDERNESS PLAN
 ALTERNATIVE F
 CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT**

UTAH 43



b. Environmental Impacts

The major difference between this alternative and the four alternates for less wilderness and the proposal is the elimination of the buffer zone between the monument road and the amphitheater rim. The bulk of impacts will be from travel on the road, and all of the trail system would be included in wilderness.

All present and future facilities are or will be in the Point Supreme area.

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH OTHERS

A. Consultation and Coordination in the development of the proposal and in preparation of the environmental statement

As required by the Wilderness Act, a public hearing was held on the preliminary Cedar Breaks wilderness proposal at Cedar City, Utah, on December 11, 1967. Notice of the hearing appeared in the Federal Register on October 10, 1967, and in local Utah papers on October 12 and 15, 1967. About 35 persons attended the hearing and 18 oral statements were presented. A total of 153 letters were received.

Of the agencies, private organizations, and individuals testifying or submitting written views, two of the 14 private organizations, 17 of the 201 individuals, one public agency supported the preliminary wilderness proposal and one recommended consideration of local views. The public agencies and one individual acknowledged receipt of copies of the wilderness proposal. Twelve of the 14 private organizations and 174 of the 201 individuals favored wilderness with no specific recommendations. Two public agencies of Iron County and one individual opposed the establishment of a wilderness. The alternative proposals presented are described in the "Hearing Officer's Report" (see Appendix and are discussed in Alternative F.

Appendix D contains "Views of other Government Agencies on the Preliminary Wilderness Proposal."

After careful study of the oral and written statements received as a result of the public hearing and further consideration of management needs, only one revision was recommended. The width of the management zone paralleling the park boundary was increased from 1/16 mile to 1/8 mile. A width of 1/8 mile was considered to be the minimum essential for present and future management needs. This adjustment reduced the preliminary wilderness proposal by 230 acres. This recommendation for 4370 acres was submitted to the Congress in 1971.

In 1976, the recommendation was revised to include 4830 acres to conform to revised guidelines of the Department of the Interior (Appendix B).

Suggestions were received during the 1967 public hearing that would have included all of the roadless area of 5,300 acres and in several instances additional acreage in the wilderness proposal as indicated on Exhibit D. These additions were not recommended for the following reasons:

The roadless area between the rim of the "breaks" and the monument road is a relatively narrow strip containing visitor access roads to overlooks and other related facilities. These uses and facilities preclude management as wilderness.

A portion of the roadless area south of the Wasatch Ramparts contains a spring and waterline which provide the water supply for the Point Supreme developed area. Management needs require the use of the power equipment and access as necessary to maintain the water system. Moreover, the Wasatch Ramparts provide a wilderness boundary based upon topographic features.

Some of those in opposition to the establishment of a wilderness commented upon the possible effect that wilderness designation might have upon future water developments related to the Central Utah Project. Construction of such development would be contrary to purposes for establishment of Cedar Breaks National Monument as given in the Presidential Proclamation of August 22, 1933 (48 Stat. 1705), and preservation principles in the Act of August 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service.

On October 3, 1975, a news release was issued by the National Park Service announcing an environmental impact statement would be prepared on the wilderness proposal. A notice of intent to prepare the environmental impact statement was mailed to the following individuals, organizations and Agencies:

Honorable Calvin L. Rampton
Governor of Utah

Neal Christensen
Association of Governments

Honorable Frank E. Moss
United States Senate

Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management

Honorable Gunn McKay
U.S. House of Representatives

Merlin Bishop, Supervisor
Dixie National Forest

Honorable Jake Garn
United States Senate

County Commissioner
Garfield County

Honorable Garth Jones
Utah House of Representatives

County Commissioner
Iron County

Honorable Dixie Leavitt
Utah Senate

Chamber of Commerce
Cedar City, Utah

Mr. Vern O. Hamre - Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service

Utah State Director
Bureau of Land Management

Area Manager
Fish and Wildlife Service

Mr. Burton L. Carlson
State Planning Coordinator

Bibliography

House Document No. 92-102, Communication from the President of the United States Transmitting Fourteen Proposals to Add to the National Wilderness System (Part 12), Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

Administrative Policies for Natural Areas of the National Park System, National Park Service, 1970.

Lew and Associates, Alunite: A Socio-Economic Analysis (Unpublished Report, Logan, Utah, 1974).

Color Country Resource Conservation & Development (RC&D) Program of Action, January, 1974.

B. Coordination in the review of the draft environmental statement:

On December 10, 1976, the draft environmental statement was distributed to various Agencies and organizations for comment. Comments were received from the following:

Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior
Federal Power Commission
Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Federal Energy Administration
Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army
Governor Scott Matheson, Utah
State of Utah, State Historic Preservation Officer
Utah Department of Transportation
Cedar City Corporation
Iron County Commission
Cleo Wood
James L. Clark
Sierra Club
Wilderness Society
Utah Environment Center
Leonard Ashdown
B. Vinograde
Responses from 11 individuals indicated a preference for Alternative F.

Responses are provided for on the following pages.



United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

In Reply Refer to:
EGS-DES-76/46
Mail Stop 760

JAN 11 1977

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Cedar Breaks National Monument
Cedar City, Utah

Through ^{deputy} Assistant Secretary--Energy and Minerals *Richard R. Rind*

JAN 17 1977

From: Director, Geological Survey

Subject: Review of draft environmental statement on the proposed
wilderness classification at Cedar Breaks National
Monument, Utah

We have reviewed the subject draft environmental statement as requested in a memorandum of December 6 from your Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region.

In addition to the coal resources mentioned in the draft statement, manganese has been reported from the vicinity. An investigation should be made to assess the potential, if any, of this metal.

The document states that some leach lines of septic tanks are in limestone formations and that consequently water pollution might be possible (p. 23). Because of the importance of the water supply, the location of the significant springs should be shown on appropriate maps as well as the location of facilities utilizing septic tanks. The statement should indicate the nature of the aquifers supplying water to the springs; the mention of the potential for pollution suggests that the springs might arise from cavernous openings or fractures in limestone or calcareous formations. Essential details of the quality of the ground water should be given to permit evaluation of its impacts on visitors; if the drinking water is treated, the nature of the treatment should be discussed. If mitigation of possible degradation-of-quality impacts is by periodic testing, this program should be discussed. We anticipate no serious adverse impacts on ground water as a result of wilderness classification for most of the area concerned; however, we believe that the



statement should more fully address the impacts on the human environment that may result if exclusion is not made to permit adequate water supplies for the town of Tropic, Utah (p. D-14) and should propose appropriate mitigation.

3

Henry W. Coeller
Acting Director

Superintendent
Cedar Breaks
P.O. Box 70
Boulder City

Response to U.S. Geological Survey Comments

1. Utah Geological and Mineral Survey, Bulletin #37, February 1950, Geology of Eastern Iron County, states "In Eastern Iron County the rocks are mineralized only to a slight extent, some of the sandstone and shale contain . . . and small amounts of low-grade manganese . . ." Since no change is being made in legislative prohibition for mining, no manganese survey will be proposed.
2. The springs are located approximately 4000 to 6600 feet away from septic tank leach lines. Blowhard Mountain spring is on a level with or above all septic tank facilities. Shooting Star Creek Spring is approximately 50' below septic tanks at a distance of 4000 to 6200 feet from the tanks.

Due to the distance involved and the lack of elevation drop, it is extremely unlikely that contamination would occur.

The water is treated with sodium hypochlorite, and samples are taken biweekly and examined by State of Utah Health laboratory. Samples directly from both springs in 1976 showed no contamination. Biweekly samples of treated water have consistently been negative.

3. Page D-14 is concerned with culinary water supplies from Bryce Canyon National Park to the town of Tropic, Utah, and is not affected by any action in Cedar Breaks National Monument.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

746
120.1

JAN 21 1977

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Commissioner of Reclamation

Subject: Draft Environmental Statement on the Proposed Wilderness
Classification at Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah
(DES 76-49)

We have reviewed the subject document and offer the following comments:

- 1. Pages 11 through 14 - The interrelationships of those private and Federal developments in southern Utah should be presented as to how they would impact on the proposed Cedar Breaks National Monument.] 4
- 2. Page 12, item 3 - The dates in the second sentence appear to be reversed.] 5
- 3. Page 13, item 4 - We suggest this discussion be revised to reflect the current development status of the proposed powerplant.] 6
- 4. Pages 27, 31; Appendix D, page D-22, item 3 - There appears to be a significant difference of opinion regarding the value of mineral resources in the proposed wilderness area. This needs to be clarified.] 7

Ed G. G. STAMM

cc:
Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Response to Bureau of Reclamation's comments

4. Cedar Breaks is a small, though heavily visited area. Almost all visitation is day-use (30-unit campground is only overnight use), with an average stay estimated of two hours. If and when the Kaiparowits, Warner Valley or Alunite Complex, or any combination, are operational, Cedar Breaks will experience some increase in day-use traffic. It is felt that increased visitation would have a minimal impact on the monument in general.

The energy related projects - Alunite, Kaiparowits, Alton, Warner Valley - may have an effect on air quality for distance viewing from Cedar Breaks.

5. Have been corrected.

6. Revision has been made to page 13, item 4.

7. There are no known mineral deposits within the monument or on lands adjacent to the monument which are of current economic importance. The area is underlain in part by a submarginal bituminous rank coal. The lands within Cedar Breaks National Monument are closed to mineral entry.



United States Department of the Interior

1793 (U-920)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Utah State Office
University Club Building
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

JAN 11 1977

Memorandum

To: Assistant to the Regional Director, National Park Service, Salt Lake City, Utah

From: State Director, Utah

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Proposed Wilderness in Cedar Breaks National Monument

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft statement. We have the following comments:

1. Some parts of the statement are not up-to-date. For example, because applications for the Kaiparowits Power Project (pages 13-14) have been withdrawn, lengthy discussion does not seem appropriate. On the other hand, the Allen-Warner Valley proposal is not mentioned, although it would be closer to Cedar Breaks National Monument and might therefore have some effects on wilderness management if the project is authorized. Also, if the "survey of snowmobile use (to be) made during the 1975-76 winter..." (page 18, 1st paragraph) has in fact been made, the results and analysis should be included in the statement.

8

2. Minor errors and omissions on maps detract from their usefulness. For example, BLM primitive areas were omitted from the map on page 6, and the center of the concentric mileage rings in Zion National Park, rather than Cedar Breaks National Monument. The map on page 15 shows Cedar Breaks National Monument as being near Tushar Mountain, rather than Ashdown Gorge.

9

10

3. The section on water quality, page 23, is confusing. If the references to possible water pollution are in regard to present conditions, they should be more definite, and include results of any sampling. However, this section could also be construed to refer to possible impacts if the proposal were implemented, in which case the statements should be in the environmental impacts portion of the statement. With regard to impacts on water use and quality, the possible effects of 10 percent increase in visitor use of the National Monument should be noted, including potential downstream effects, such as curtailment of use.

11

Enclosure
Encl. - 4 extra copies of draft



Response to Bureau of Land Management's Comments

- 8. Kaiparowits statement has been modified. Statements on Allen-Warner Valley, Alton coal field and coal transportation have been added.
- 9. There was no snowmobile use survey conducted during 1975-1976.
- 10. BLM primitive areas have been added. Center of concentric mileage rings have been changed to Cedar Breaks. Map on page 15 has been corrected and updated.
- 11. Water samples are taken biweekly during the operating season. For the past three years, there have been no negative sample results. The water rights to springs developed for culinary use are wholly under Federal ownership. During dry years, and with continuing visitation increases, all water will be used.

the following comments... We have...
 Some parts of the statement are not...
 because applications for the Kaiparowits...
 have been withdrawn...
 the other hand, the Allen-Warner Valley...
 although it would be closer to Cedar Breaks...
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 rather than Cedar Breaks National Monument. The map on page 15 shows...
 Cedar Breaks National Monument as being near Tusher Mountain, rather...
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 regard to impacts on water use and quality, the possible effects of 10...
 percent increase in visitor use of the National Monument should be...
 noted, including potential downstream effects, such as curtailment of...

Enclosure
Each - 4 extra copies of draft



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES

BUILDING 20, DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
DENVER, COLORADO 80225
Intermountain Field Operations Center

December 21, 1976

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749, Cedar City, Utah 84720

From: Chief, Intermountain Field Operations Center

Subject: Review of draft environmental statement, proposed wilderness classification, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah. (DES-76-49)

A draft environmental statement, covering a proposal to designate 4,830 acres of the Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah, as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, has been reviewed by personnel of this office.

The discussion of the limited mineral resources in the proposed area is adequate. Because mining is not permitted in the monument, wilderness designation would have no effect on that activity. Therefore, we have no comments on the proposal.

12

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this proposal.

Raymond L. Lowrie
Raymond L. Lowrie



Response to Bureau of Mines Comments

12. Thank you for your comments.

The Bureau of Mines comments on the proposed plan for the development of the limited mineral resources in the proposed area are noted. Because mining is not permitted in the monument, wilderness preservation would have no effect on this activity. Therefore, we have no comments on the proposal.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this proposal.

Richard A. Jones
Richard A. Jones

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

FEB 1 1977

Mr. Lynn H. Thompson
Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

Reference: L7617 (RMR) CS

Dear Mr. Thompson:

This is in reply to your letter of December 6, 1976, addressed to the Commission's Advisor on Environmental Quality, inviting comments of the Federal Power Commission on the draft environmental statement for the proposed wilderness classification at Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah.

The proposed action would involve the establishment of a wilderness area in Cedar Breaks National Monument consisting of 4,830 acres of Federal land, 78.5 percent of the monument.

These comments of the Federal Power Commission's Bureau of Power are made in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the August 1, 1973, Guidelines of the Council on Environmental Quality. Our principal concern with proposals affecting land and water resources is the possible effect of such proposals on bulk electric power facilities, including potential hydroelectric developments, and on natural gas pipeline facilities.

Review by the Commission staff indicates that the proposed action apparently would not affect matters of concern to the Federal Power Commission. The opportunity to review this draft environmental statement is appreciated.

13

Very truly yours,

Jack L. Weiss

Jack L. Weiss
Acting Chief, Bureau of Power



Response to Federal Power Commission Comments

13. Thank you for your comments.

This is in reply to your letter of December 5, 1973, which was received by the Commission's Advisory on Environmental Quality, Justice Committee of the Federal Power Commission on the same date. The letter was received by the Commission's Assistant Secretary for Environmental Programs, Washington, D.C. 20426.

The proposed action would involve the establishment of a withdrawal area in Cedar Breaks National Monument consisting of 4,830 acres of federal land, 78.5 percent of the monument.

These comments of the Federal Power Commission's Bureau of Policy and Planning are in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the August 19, 1973, guidelines of the Council on Environmental Quality. The actual effect of such proposals on bulk electric power facilities, including potential hydroelectric developments, and on natural gas pipelines is being studied.

Review by the Commission staff indicates that the proposed action would not affect natural resources in the Federal Power Commission. The opportunity to review this draft environmental statement is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Jack L. Weise
Jack L. Weise
Acting Chief, Bureau of Policy





United States Department of the Interior
 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
 PHOENIX AREA OFFICE
 P. O. Box 7007
 Phoenix, Arizona 85011

January 4, 1977

IN REPLY REFER TO:
 Real Prop. Mgmt.
 300.1 - General

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Cedar Breaks National Monument, P.O. Box 749,
 Cedar City, Utah 84720

From: Area Director

Subject: Review of Draft Environmental Statement on the Proposed
 Wilderness Classification at Cedar Breaks National Monument,
 Utah (DES 76/49)
Notice of Negative Response

The subject environmental document has been reviewed by this office.
 It has been determined that the proposed action will have no significant
 effect on Indian lands, resources, or other interests.

14

ASSISTANT *Charles Northman*
 Area Director

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20250

Response to Bureau of Indian Affairs Comments

14. Thank you for your comments.



United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

AREA OFFICE COLORADO-UTAH
1426 FEDERAL BUILDING
125 SOUTH STATE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84138

January 4, 1977

Refer To (ES)

Memorandum

To: Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region
National Park Service
Denver, Colorado

From: Area Manager
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Salt Lake City, Utah

Subject: Draft environmental statement-proposed wilderness classification, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah. (76-49)

We have reviewed the subject document, and find that fish and wildlife discussions of impacts are adequately presented.

We appreciated the opportunity to review and comment on this matter.

Robert H. Shields

] 15

United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Area Office
1425 North 16th Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Tel: 907/456-2000
Fax: 907/456-2001

Response to Fish and Wildlife Comments

15. Thank you for your comments.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

E30

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
MID-CONTINENT REGION

MAILING ADDRESS:
Post Office Box 25387
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

STREET LOCATION:
603 Miller Court
Lakewood, Colorado
Telephone 234-2634

JAN 14 1977

MEMORANDUM

To: Regional Director, National Park Service,
Denver, Colorado

From: Assistant Regional Director, Land Use
Coordination

Subject: Draft environmental statement on the proposed
wilderness classification at Cedar Breaks
National Monument, Utah (DES 76/49)

We have reviewed the subject document and find that it
adequately addresses the environmental concerns of this
Bureau.

16

Robert J. Arkins
Robert J. Arkins





Response to Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Comments

16. Thank you for your comments.

RECEIVED

TO: Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
FROM: Assistant Regional Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
SUBJECT: Final environmental statement on the proposed
rehabilitation and development of Cedar Point
National Monument, Utah (BOS 75-43)

We have reviewed the subject document and the comments
submitted thereto and the environmental concerns of this

Robert J. [Signature]
Robert J. [Name]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

P.O. Box 2417
Washington, DC 20013

8420



Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
USDI, National Park Service
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Sir:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Wilderness Classification, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah.

The Forest Service has no objection to the wilderness designation as proposed. Since 1967, when the wilderness classification was first proposed, the Forest Service has completed the inventoried roadless area study. As a result, Ashdown Gorge, Area No. 169, which is adjacent to Cedar Breaks is a new wilderness study area. We do not see any conflicts here.

One problem we see at this time has to do with the present management of boundary fences. When the monument was established, the Park Service constructed several miles of fence and maintained them for several years. These fences have not been maintained for the past few years. This is causing some concern to the sheep permittees using the adjacent Forest Service grazing allotments.

17

There are several misleading statements in the draft environmental statement which should be corrected in the final statement as follows:

Page 9: In the column headed "Wilderness Designation," is the entry, "Minimum necessary for health and safety of visitors" The Wilderness Act of 1964 states, in Section 4(c), ". . . emergencies involving health and safety of persons within the area." (Emphasis added). In that an "emergency" is defined by Webster as "an unforeseen" event or combination of circumstances, we must take issue with the statement that "Minimum . . . structure" can apply to safety of the wilderness traveler. If the need for a structure can be foreseen, the need cannot be considered an emergency. One of the benefits of wilderness is the physical challenge of meeting wilderness on its own terms. The exception in the Wilderness Act applies to

18

Rescue operations and the attendant use of motorized transport, if need be; not to structures.

Page 10: Under paragraph D. Timing, is the statement, ". . .to conform with current guidelines of the Department of the Interior and the Congress." We are not aware that the Congress has promulgated "guidelines" other than those in the Wilderness Act of 1964. The statement quoted above misleads the reader by implying the Congress has a more "current set of guidelines."

Page 11: A minor point, but the statement that the congressional deadline of September 3, 1974, for the President to submit to Congress the studies mandated by the Wilderness Act was met, is technically in error. The final studies were not forwarded by the President until December 3, 1974.

Page 14-15: The listing and acreage of Forest Service Wilderness Study Areas needs revision. There are 15 areas totaling 417,584 acres. Some corrections needed are:

- Cheneta should be Chepeta.
- Thousand Lakes Mtn. should be Thousand Lake.
- Mt. Naomi is on the Wasatch NF (not the Cache) and the acreage should read 42,800.
- Two additional study areas have been added on the Manti-LaSal:

247 Arch Canyon 11,500

248 Hammon-Notch Canyon 20,000

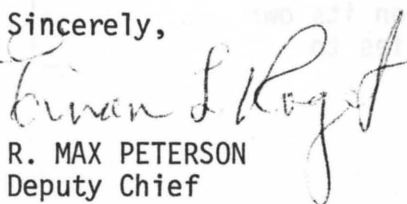
- Total should be 417,584.

Lone Peak study has been completed with the Final Environmental Statement filed with CEQ on August 16, 1976, and by memo of October 18, 1976, to Regional Forester, R-4, Lone Peak was removed from the list of wilderness study areas.

Also, there is no indication of the pending High Uinta Wilderness proposal of 322,998 acres now before the Congress.

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on this environmental statement.

Sincerely,



R. MAX PETERSON
Deputy Chief

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Response to U.S. Forest Service Comments

17. The U.S. Forest Service voiced a concern about the maintenance of monument boundary fences and the administration of sheep grazing allotments on adjacent National Forest lands. The National Park Service will enter into an agreement with the Forest Service to permit the Forest Service and/or the grazing permittees to construct and maintain any fences necessary for the management of grazing by the Forest Service on lands adjacent to the monument.
18. Department of the Interior guidelines for wilderness proposals (Appendix B) carefully describe the criteria the National Park Service is to use when determining the suitability of an area for wilderness designation. Refer to paragraph "Visitor Use Structures and Facilities," page B-2.
19. The text has been modified to read "current guidelines of the Department of the Interior and the Act of Congress".
20. Thank you for your comment.
21. Corrections have been made.
22. Lone Peak has been removed from the list of wilderness study areas.
23. The text has been modified to recognize the High Uinta Wilderness proposal of 322,998 acres now before the congress (page 14).



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VIII
1860 LINCOLN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80203

DEC 17 1976

Ref: 8W-EE
D-NPS-J61016-UT

Mr. Earle G. Curran
Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Mr. Curran:

The Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the wilderness classification of 4,830 acres at Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah. This document adequately addresses our environmental concerns, and we therefore have no specific comments to offer concerning this proposal. EPA believes that the proposed wilderness classification is proper for the protection of this unique natural environment.

This EIS has been given a rating of LO-1, which means we have no objection to this proposal at this time. Please send us two copies of the final EIS as soon as it is available.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John A. Green".

John A. Green
Regional Administrator



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
REGIONAL OFFICE
EXECUTIVE TOWER - 1405 CURTIS STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

January 21, 1977

REGION VIII

IN REPLY REFER
8DE

Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Sir:

This is in response to the National Park Service's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the proposed wilderness classification of Cedar Breaks National Monument in Utah.

The principal concerns of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are the effect of a proposed action on the urban environment, most particularly the impact of housing affecting lower-income persons and the consistency of such actions with the comprehensive planning for the area. We feel that the draft statement does not adequately address these concerns.

There is no indication that there was the required consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in determination of eligibility as required by Procedures for Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800). The Resolution of the Iron County Planning and Zoning, in which they objected to your wilderness proposal, has raised a question as to whether your proposal is consistent with the area comprehensive plan. To answer this question, the final EIS should address the effect of prohibiting the Seiver River diversion through your proposed wilderness area.

It is difficult for us to assess your environmental impact when most of the comments you received from other agencies are nine and ten years old. HUD recommends that your final environmental statement address more thoroughly the items of historic preservation, comprehensive planning, and an updated project analysis from other agencies. We appreciate the opportunity to comment upon the draft EIS concerning the wilderness proposal for Cedar Breaks National Monument.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Matuschek
Assistant Regional Administrator
Community Planning and Development

Response to Comments from Department of Housing and Urban Development

25. The proposed wilderness would have negligible, if any, effect on low income housing in the area. Housing is remote from the proposed area and present legal and policy constraints, as well as topography and weather conditions, would preclude housing in the area.

26. Coordination has now occurred. In a letter of December 27, 1976, the State Historic Preservation Officer did not list any property on the National Register of Historic Places or in the process of being nominated.

27. There has been no grazing within Cedar Breaks National Monument since 1948. There are no known mineral deposits commercially feasible within or in the immediate surrounding area. There are no mining claims within the monument, and the monument is closed to entry.

There is no unappropriated water in the Sevier drainage, therefore, no water can legally be diverted.

Officials of the Soil Conservation Service have stated that the Ashdown Gorge Project is not feasible, being unable to meet criteria for silt control, and economically infeasible for irrigation storage.

28. With the circulation of the draft environmental statement, current comments are now available from various Agencies. No historic resources occur in the proposed wilderness area. Comprehensive planning by Federal, State and local Agencies has been considered.

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

January 12, 1977

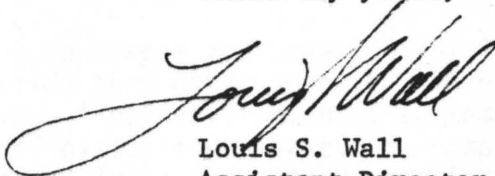
Mr. Earle G. Curran
Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P. O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Mr. Curran:

On December 17, 1976, the Advisory Council received Mr. Lynn H. Thompson's letter of December 6, transmitting a copy of draft environmental statement for the proposed wilderness designation at Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah. In our review of the documentation pursuant to the Council's responsibilities under Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, we noted what appeared to be somewhat awkward, if not conflicting, statements on pages 26, 28 and 30, concerning cultural values. We have discussed these concerns with the appropriate National Park Service Rocky Mountain Regional Office staff and expect that the final environmental statement will be clearer with regard to cultural properties, if in fact any do exist within the proposed wilderness area.

Should you have any questions, please contact Farrell Copelin in the Rocky Mountain Regional Office or me at (303) 234-4946, an FTS number.

Sincerely yours,



Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director, Office
of Review and Compliance

Response to Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

29. Statements on pages 26 and 30 have been revised.



FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

REGION VIII

1075 South Yukon

P.O. Box 26247, Belmar Branch

Lakewood, Colorado 80226

December 22, 1976

Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Sir:

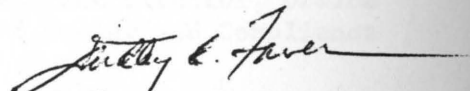
The Federal Energy Administration has reviewed the draft environmental statement (DES) on the Cedar Breaks National Monument/Utah, received by this office December 16, 1976.

It is felt this document is well prepared and covers the aspects our agency looks for, that is, energy and mineral resources and environmental concerns.

The DES mentions the possibility of uneconomic submarginal reserves of low-grade coal in the Monument, but with the abundance of economic, high-grade coal in Utah, this potential deposit appears inconsequential to the energy scene. It certainly is not worth the potential environmental damage its development would inflict on this National Monument.

This document is acceptable as written. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this DES.

Sincerely,


Dudley E. Faver
Regional Administrator

Response to Federal Energy Administration Comments

30. Thank you for your comments.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
650 CAPITOL MALL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

SPKED-W

19 January 1977

Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Sir:

This is in response to the 6 December 1976 letter from Mr. Lynn H. Thompson, Rocky Mountain Region, Regional Director, to the Executive Director of Civil Works (Attn: DAEN-CWZ-C), requesting comments on the draft environmental statement on the proposed wilderness classification at Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah. That letter was referred to the Sacramento District for reply.

The area proposed for wilderness designation is totally within the Cedar Breaks National Monument. Such a designation appears to be consistent with the need to preserve natural resources of the area. The Corps of Engineers is making a reconnaissance investigation of a small flood control project, under the authority of Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended, on Coal Creek at Cedar City, Utah. However, the project reach is within the immediate area of Cedar City and would not be affected by the proposed upstream wilderness designation.

We have no comments concerning the environmental and related considerations covered in the draft environmental statement, but appreciate the opportunity to review it. Please contact us if we can provide additional assistance.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Donald M. O'Shei".

DONALD M. O'SHEI
Colonel, CE
District Engineer



Response to Corps of Engineers Comments

31. Thank you for your comments.

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Handwritten signature and illegible text.]

08-15-68
#100000



STATE OF UTAH
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY

SCOTT M. MATHESON
GOVERNOR

February 9, 1977

James L. Isenogle
National Park Service
Utah State Office
125 S. State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

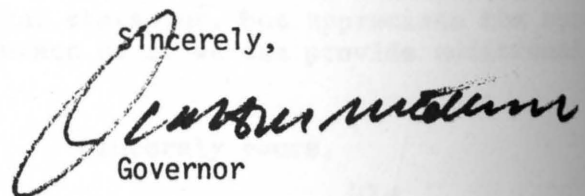
Dear Mr. Isenogle:

The Utah State Environmental Coordinating Committee has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for a proposed wilderness classification at Cedar Breaks National Monument and considers it to be adequate (comments attached). However, the National Park Service's past, present and probable future management of most of the monument as de facto wilderness, coupled with local opposition to wilderness classification, leads Utah to favor the alternative of no action.

Local opposition centers around possible restrictions on future tourist activity and on further development of the surrounding area if a legal status of wilderness area was granted to the monument. Existing Park Service management practices appear to provide adequate protection for the monument yet provide some flexibility which might not be allowed if a wilderness designation is granted.

I would not want to rule out all wilderness area designations by my position in this matter, however, in this case it would appear that there is little to gain from the proposed designation.

Sincerely,



Governor

SMM:JEK

Attachment

Scott M. Matheson
Governor



James Edwin Kee
State Planning Coordinator

STATE OF UTAH
Office of the
STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR
118 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
(801) 533-5246

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: JAMES EDWIN KEE
FROM: CHAUNCEY G. POWIS *CEP*
SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, PROPOSED WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION,
CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH
DATE: FEBRUARY 3, 1977

The Utah State Environmental Coordinating Committee has reviewed the above mentioned document and considers it to be adequate. The Committee suggests that the no action alternative (Alternative A) is at least as attractive as the proposed action, particularly in view of known local opposition.

Response to the Office of the Governor, Utah

31a. Thank you for your comments.



STATE OF UTAH

Calvin L. Rampton, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Milton L. Weilenmann,
Executive Director
420 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
Telephone: (801) 533-5961

December 27, 1976

Mr. Lynn R. Thompson
Regional Director
Cedar Breaks National Monument
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Region
P. O. Box 749
Cedar City, UT 84720

Dear Mr. Thompson:

RE: Draft Environmental Statement Proposed Wilderness Classification,
Cedar Breaks National Monument

There is evidence that sites exist in the area, but since a survey has not been conducted of the site itself our staff cannot comment about the site. Although, there is a high potential for sites in that area.

] 32

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Milton L. Weilenmann
Executive Director
and
State Historic Preservation Officer

WGM:jjw

Response to State Historic Preservation Officer

32. No ground-disturbing activities are proposed. In the event such disturbances are proposed, archeological surveys will be made.

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

R. LAVAUN COX
CHAIRMAN
WAYNE S. WINTERS
VICE CHAIRMAN
CLEM H. CHURCH
SAMUEL J. TAYLOR
CHARLES E. WARD

RONALD A. FERNLEY
SECRETARY



UTAH DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

880 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Director
Blaine J. Kay, P.E.
Assistant Director
C.V. Anderson, P.E.
District Director
Alex E. Mansour, P.E.

January 19, 1977

United States Department of the Interior
National Parks Service
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Attention: Earle G. Curran
Superintendent

Gentlemen:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Statement for the proposed Wilderness Classification at Cedar Breaks National Monument. Our position does not differ from Mr. Henry Helland's letter of December 1, 1967, which is a part of the draft and is labeled Page D-21.

33

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this document.

Yours very truly,

Alex E. Mansour
Alex E. Mansour, P.E.
District Five Director

cc: Sterling C. Davis, P.E.
Sherman B. Jensen

Response to Utah Department of Transportation Comments

33. Thank you for your comments.

City Manager
MICHAEL R. EMBLEY
Recorder
YORKE S. NELSON
Treasurer
MARILYN S. PRINCE
City Attorney
JOSEPH E. JACKSON

Cedar City Corporation

P. O. Box 249
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mayor
KERRY JONES

Councilmen
ARLO B. LARSON
F. GORDON SLACK
ROBERT L. STRATTON
JACK E. WHITING
Dr. LESLIE BURBIDGE

January 8, 1977

Superintendent Earle G. Curran
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P. O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah

Dear Superintendent Curran:

The draft environmental statement of proposed wilderness classification for Cedar Breaks National Monument has been received and read.

Cedar City Corporation has future interest in water development, water storage, flood control and erosion control in the west and south-central portions of the monument. Because of that expressed interest Cedar City has no choice but to protest any wilderness proposal and urges park management to consider alternative (a) No Wilderness classification.

34

Respectfully,


Kerry Jones
Mayor

cc: Iron County Commission
Parowan, Utah

Response to Cedar City Corporation Comments

34. Legislative constraints would preclude water development, water storage, flood control and erosion control in any portion of the monument, regardless of wilderness status.



ON REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84720

January 11, 1977

Mr. Cleo Wood, Iron County Commissioner, in a telephone conversation with me on this date, expressed opposition to the Wilderness proposal for Cedar Breaks, citing the water needs of Iron County, and that a Wilderness designation may hamper future precautions on future flood control.

35

Earl H. Curran

Superintendent



Response to Iron Co. Commissioner Cleo Woods Comments

35. Legislative constraints would preclude flood control within the monument.

Iron County

PAROWAN, UTAH 84761.

H. DEE WHITE
ASSESSOR

JOAN W. WASDEN
RECORDER

IRA SCHOPPMANN
SHERIFF

HANS Q. CHAMBERLAIN
ATTORNEY

Earle G Curran
Superintendent,
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Jan. 10, 1977

Dear Earle:

On behalf of many of my constituents I wish to place in the record our opposition to the proposed wilderness designation of the Cedar Breaks National Monument.

Along with the reasons mentioned by Governor Rampton, Commissioner Matheson, James C Sandberg and others, I feel that local management is much preferred to having authority moved to regional or federal levels, especially when it comes to fire control.

The local management has been excellent and since the designation of a wilderness would not effect the daily operation to any great extent, there is no valid reason to place greater restrictions on the area. And possibly limit future options should needs arise in the area of water developement and or flood control.

36

I believe that authority as well as responsibility should be kept as close to home as possible.

Sincerely yours,



James L Clark
Commissioner
Iron County, Utah

Response to Iron County Commissioner James L. Clark Comments

36. Legislative constraints would preclude water development and flood control within the monument.

On behalf of the National Park Service, I am responding to your letter of August 1, 1968, regarding the proposed water development and flood control project in the monument. I am sorry that I cannot provide a more definitive answer at this time, but I believe that the project is not feasible due to legislative constraints. The National Park Service is committed to the preservation of the monument's natural resources, and any development that would alter the natural environment is not in our best interests. I believe that the project should be kept in mind as a possibility for future consideration, but it is not a priority at this time.

Cedar Breaks Wilderness Proposal

Comments Prepared for the
National Park Service
by Robert H. Hassell; Panguitch, Utah
on behalf of
The Sierra Club - Uinta Chapter

I am pleased to be asked to comment on the wilderness proposal for Cedar Breaks National Monument. This beautiful pearl of the Markagunt Plateau is within easy reach of my home, and my visits to Cedar Breaks over the years have always left me impressed with the area's beauty and primitive character. I have led several hikes into the lower reaches of the breaks, although certainly not along the route you describe in the EIS. Our route descended from the north boundary of the monument along an old Forest Service trail to the head of Ashdown Gorge, from which we walked into the Monument from the west. In the event the Ashdown Gorge Wilderness Study Area (F.S.) is eventually classified by Congress and the trail improved, the beauties of this overnight hike will certainly attract more visitors to a hitherto rarely seen aspect of the Monument.

My review of your wilderness proposal and the accompanying EIS has convinced me that the management framework for Cedar Breaks under which the Park Service is operating is indeed a good one. The Park Service management of Cedar Breaks seems exemplary in every respect, and your wilderness proposal is no exception. I heartily endorse wilderness classification for every single acre in your proposal, and I hope Congress can be convinced to speedily enact this bill as well as the wilderness plans for the other national parks in southern Utah.

The statement is often made, many times by those who vigorously oppose the National Park idea, that the National Park management authority provides sufficient protection for park lands without a formal wilderness designation. If one could somehow guarantee that our national parks would be well-managed in perpetuity then such formal designations as wilderness would indeed be unnecessary. However, no human institution can be counted on to function perfectly forever, and wilderness, at least in small time frames, is not a renewable resource. Hence, we must, as far as this generation is able, guarantee that the opportunities for mistakes in preserving wilderness are as few as possible. A legal wilderness designation, then, in a national park is one way of guaranteeing that the integrity of the priceless natural heritage of our parks is

preserved. The proposal on pages D 19-20 relating to a planned diversion of water from the Sevier River to Cedar City, as far-fetched as it seems today, is just one example of the kind of thing which laws are needed to prevent, and wilderness designation is one sure way to prevent Cedar Breaks from becoming a canal and reservoir.

When the Sierra Club commented on Cedar Breaks wilderness in 1967 we objected at that time to the exclusion from the wilderness proposal of a $\frac{1}{8}$ - mile buffer zone around the north, west, and south boundaries. We are glad to see that this boundary problem has been corrected, and support wholeheartedly the inclusion of all lands up to the boundary in the wilderness plan. We still believe, however, that all roadless lands between the highway and the breaks rim should be included in the wilderness proposal. I am especially concerned that the area of the Wasatch Ramparts not be excluded. The waterworks are not really a disqualifying feature, and motorized equipment could be used to maintain the pipeline even within a designated wilderness because the facilities predate the establishment of the wilderness. Hence, your Alternative F is the best of the choices open to us.

Your EIS contains several mistakes which need correction. Your map on page 15 purports to show all the potential Forest Service wilderness in Utah, but it has some errors. First No. 200 (Tushar Mountains) is in the wrong place, as is No. 169 (Ashdown Gorge). No. 169 should be where No. 200 is, and No. 200 should be north and slightly east of Cedar Breaks. The Manti-LaSal National Forest last year added Arch Canyon - Hammond Notch Canyon to the wilderness study list, and its location is very close to No. 246 (Dark Canyon - Woodenshoe). Also, while the Uinta Primitive Area isn't really a wilderness study area, having already been "studied," but no wilderness list of Forest Service land is complete without it.

I appreciate the open planning process engaged in by the National Park Service, and I commend you on the nice job you have done on this study.

Response to Sierra Club Comments

37. Corrections have been made to page 15.

January 8, 1977

Mr. Earle Curran
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84070

Dear Mr. Curran:

The Wilderness Society is certainly supportive of the Cedar Breaks proposed wilderness classification and Draft Environmental Statement.

Since 1967 the Cedar Breaks proposal has improved, recognizing that buffer zones and large exclusions are not necessary for management and, in fact, hinder the integrity of the wildlands and pose management problems themselves.

However, we urge the National Park Service to include in the wilderness proposal the 470 acres that are not being proposed for wilderness, but that are included within the identified 5,300 acre roadless area. This area, of course, includes the Wasatch Ramparts, exclusive of the water developments, and the areas parallel to the west side of Highway 143. The Wilderness Act Oversight Hearings certainly indicated influences outside of the potential wilderness are not to have any consideration or bearing in developing a wilderness proposal. It is the wilderness resource and the quality of that resource that merits proposal and designation.

The 5,300 acre roadless area was identified as a result of the Wilderness Act as possessing wilderness characteristics. And today that entire roadless area still possesses wilderness characteristics. In fact, the excluded rimtop would add a unique portion to the wilderness. There is simply no legal reason to ignore all of the wildlands--even 470 acres--within the Monument as part of the proposal.

Thanks very much. I hope the National Park Service will select Alternative F as the final National Park Service proposal and hopefully in this session of Congress we can see Cedar Breaks National Monument as the first NPS wilderness in Utah--the first wilderness in Utah.

Sincerely,


Dick Carter

cc: Director of the National Park Service
Jim Isenogle, Assistant to the Rocky Mountain Regional Director

Response to The Wilderness Society Comments

38. Thank you for your comments.

Respectfully,

John [Signature]

John [Name]

Wilderness Society

1000 North [Address]

Washington, D.C. 20001

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION: Cedar Breaks

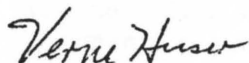
Cedar Breaks National Monument seems a natural for wilderness designation for a number of reasons: no grazing or mineral rights or Indian lands, little use of the area and basically no commercial threats to the area; the unused parts of the Monument are contiguous and isolated; only minor administrative adjustments would be necessary to protect the area as wilderness.

The only problems, it seems to me, is how much wilderness? I do not believe the buffer areas suggested by Alternative B are necessary. The same holds true for Alternatives C and D. Alternative E makes even less sense. The concept of a wilderness threshold is valid enough, but that threshold serves as well outside the boundary as within it. The distance between the existing roads and the boundary of the proposed wilderness area serves as the threshold; no need to erode the wilderness by imposing upon it an artificial threshold.

I would recommend that snowmobiling in the Monument be discontinued as a possible intrusion on the proposed wilderness. There is ample high-elevation flatland in the adjacent national forest, and there is no real need for snowmobiles to use the area. It would be much more appropriately reserved for non-motorized winter uses such as cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.

Alternative F appeals to me, but it may be inappropriate since cars could then be seen from the wilderness area, and their noise would invade the wilderness (little noise, relatively speaking, violates the amphitheater). I support the proposed wilderness classification as proposed by the NPS, but I would stress again my desire to have snowmobile use eliminated from the Monument in general to leave the area available for non-motorized use by recreational skiers and snowshoers.

Respectfully,



Verne Huser

Utah Environment Center boardmember

Council on Utah Resources boardmember

Western River Guides Association conservation chairman--January 19, 1977

Response to Utah Environment Center

39. A final recommendation proposing the main road through the monument, the Panguitch Lake Road and the paved walkway to Pt. Supreme, has been submitted to the Rocky Mountain Regional Director. An environmental assessment was prepared and released for public review and comment prior to the recommendation.

Cedar City, Utah
Jan. 7, 1977

Superintendent,

Dear Sir;

I am against Cedar Breaks
being a wilderness area.
According to your plan you
stated that the government
owned all the ground in that
area, but they don't.
Ashdowns owns private property
inside that boundary.

The irrigation companies of
Cedar Valley and the Cedar
City Corporation needs that
area as a water storage and
water developement.

yours Truly

Leonard Ashdown

Response to Leonard Ashdown Comments

40. There are no private holdings within Cedar Breaks National Monument. The property referred to lies west of the monument. The property is within the U.S. Forest Service Ashdown Gorge Wilderness Study Area.

Box 15
Brian Head, Utah 84719
January 1, 1977

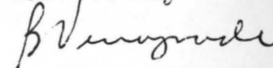
Earle G. Curran
Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
Cead City, Utah 84720

Dear Superintendent Curran:

I have read the Draft Environmental Statement for the proposed Wilderness Classification at CBMM and am in complete accord with your recommendation. I hope it will lead quickly to favorable congressional action.

On page 15 the map indicates that CBMM is at #200 instead of #169!

Sincerely


B. Vinograd

Response to B. Vinograde

41. The map has been corrected as the comment suggested.

Comments and responses contained in other letters received by the National Park Service (11 letters received)

Comment: Not all the roadless area of the monument is included in the wilderness proposal. The Wasatch Ramparts and some lands between the highways and the breaks have not been included. This appears to be an arbitrary interpretation of the Wilderness Act which assumes the need for a buffer zone between developed lands and those of wilderness character and quality.

Response: Buffer zones have been deleted from the wilderness proposal. However, some roadless areas are not included in the wilderness recommendation in order to permit future consideration of other activities.

P.O. Box 34
Cedar City, Utah 84720
January 3, 1977

Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
82 N. 100 E., Cedar City, Utah 84720

Re: Draft Environmental Statement
Proposed Wilderness Classification
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah

Dear Sir:

I strongly support the proposal that most of the land within Cedar Breaks National Monument be given Wilderness status. This action would insure the continuation of management practices which preserve the area in its natural state.

The breaks, or eroded cliffs, of the Monument are of immense scenic value. They are also very fragile, being composed of friable and largely unvegetated rock. They must be protected against the permanent scars caused by man-made "improvements" such as roads, motorized vehicles, and permanent buildings. Wilderness designation would make the Monument safe from the ever growing encroachments of mechanized tourism.

The specific proposal which I favor is Alternative F, which recommends that the entire 5300-acre roadless area of the Monument be made Wilderness. Under this alternative, not only the breaks themselves would be protected, but also the strip of land between the existing road (on the rim) and the start of the breaks. Therefore no more buildings could be built along the edge of the plateau. The only drawback to this proposal is that it prohibits the use of power equipment in maintaining water supply, and it seems reasonable to me that the Park Service be allowed to use such tools for their water line; but in all other ways this is the best proposal.

Further, I think that at some time in the future the Park Service should take action to protect the area downstream (west) from the present Monument. This valley, known as Ashdown Gorge, is presently under the jurisdiction of the National Forest Service, and has no wilderness classification. Because this gorge is a natural extension of the breaks themselves (aesthetically and ecologically), it should be better protected, and perhaps could be annexed by the Monument. The gorge could be destroyed by lumber and mining interests, motorized vehicles, or a dam.

Sincerely,


Valerie P. Cohen

2048 La Cresta Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121
December 31, 1976

Superintendent Earle Curran
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84070

Dear Superintendent Curran:

After reviewing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, past files on Cedar Breaks National Monument, and reliving many joyous moments spent within the monument boundaries we have a few suggestions to make on an otherwise adequate master plan for Cedar Breaks National Monument. We are far from being experts on the area, but have visited the site many times, and feel satisfactory in our comments.

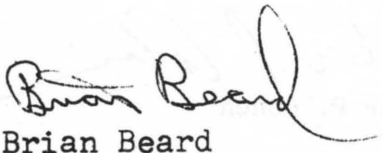
We support the Park Service recommendation for a 4,830 acre wilderness, but feel additions can be made which will foster an ease of management and a more realistic approach to wilderness designation. We feel that alternative F as mentioned in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is the unequalled wilderness proposal. Inclusion of the buffer zone, and the Wasatch Ramparts de-facto wilderness sections are included in proposal F.

Your efforts to include the "buffer zone" and the Wasatch Ramparts section in the final wilderness proposal will be greatly appreciated. The idea of a buffer zone was germinated several years ago, but as of today is accepted by few and seldom used. The majority of the National Park wilderness proposals now exclude buffer zones, and we feel your proposal should be in accord.

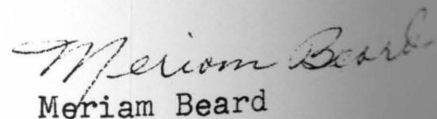
The recently released Land Use Plan for the Markagaunt Plateau of the Dixie National Forest fits hand in hand with the Park Service master plan. The Forest Service has identified, and suggested for wilderness designation an 8,590 acre Ashdown Gorge Wilderness Study Area. Combining the 8,590 acre Ashdown Gorge de-facto wilderness with the 5,300 acre wilderness of alternative F will yield a 13,890 acre wilderness centered around the Cedar Breaks amphitheater.

Joint work between your office, and the office of the Dixie National Forest Supervisor in creating a 13,890 acre wilderness will be greatly appreciated. The creation of a 13,890 acre Cedar Breaks-Ashdown Gorge wilderness will be in the best interest of America, and America's future generations.

Sincerely,


Brian Beard


Brett Beard


Meriam Beard

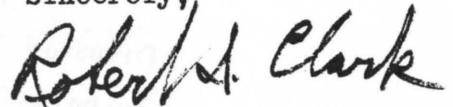
167 East 670 North
Tooele, Utah 84074
December 23, 1976

Earle Curran, Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84070

Dear Sir:

It is heartening to see so much of Cedar Breaks National Monument proposed by the Natural Park Service as wilderness. I note, however, that not all of the roadless area of the Monument is included in your proposal; particularly, the Wasatch Ramparts and some lands between the highway and the "breaks." It seems to me the exclusion of the latter areas may be due to an arbitrary interpretation of the Wilderness Act which assumes the need for a "buffer zone" between developed lands and those of wilderness character and quality. This interpretation seems contrary to the content of the Wilderness Act and the intent of Congress. For this reason, plus the fact that these lands contain part of the interesting high elevation plant community of southern Utah, I urge these lands be included as wilderness. Specifically, I urge you to accept Alternative F of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,



Robert I. Clark

P.O. Box 1736
Park City, Utah 84060
January 6, 1977

Earl Curran, Supt.
Cedar Breaks National Mon.
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah

Dear Mr. Curran:

In this day of increased urbanization and suburban development, it is unwise to exclude areas that can meet wilderness characteristics and attain wilderness designation.

Please include the arbitrary buffer zone between the Rim road and highway 143 and the "breaks." Please also include the Wasatch Ramparts.

I urge you to include in your wilderness proposal Alternative F in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, a total of 5,300 acres of wilderness for the Cedar Breaks Wilderness.

Sincerely,
Valerie M. Kaminski

January 5, 1977

2038 E. La Cresta Dr.
S.L.C. Utah 84121

Dear Mr. Curran.

It has come to my attention that the National Park Services has proposed a wilderness area of 4,830 acres of Cedar Breaks National Monument. I appreciate their proposal but I must urge them to include in their Draft Environmental Impact Statement the 470 acres they have excluded. This being the Wasatch Ramparts and particularly the arbitrary buffer zone between the Rim road, Highway 143, and the 'breaks'. They are as equally important to retain for wilderness area, as is the 4,830 acres that is already in the proposal.

Please, Mr. Curran, consider my requests as a concerned United States citizen, interested in preserving the wildlife and beauty of our country.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Sibora Almistead

Box 443
Teasdale, Utah 84773
Jan. 4, 1976

Earle Curran, Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah

Dear Mr. Curran:

We commend your excellent Draft Environmental Impact Statement proposing a 4,830 acre wilderness in the Cedar Breaks National Monument. We understand, however, that this proposal does not incorporate all of the 5,300 acre roadless area which was identified as possessing wilderness characteristics.

Therefore, we urge that you include as your proposal Alternative F in the E.D.F., the 5,300 acre proposal.

Although you have proposed a buffer zone between the Rim road, Hwy. 143, and the "breaks", these lands should not be excluded, as there is no reason to exclude this small rimpop area. It is valuable and should be included in the Monument.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Keller
Eva Keller

Copy to Rep. Dan Marriott

January 5, 1977

Earle Curran, Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P. O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84070

Dear Superintendent Curran:

It is imperative that Utah begins to add its unique wild lands to the Wilderness System. For many years those of us who realize the importance and necessity of wilderness have been waiting for areas such as the San Rafael Swell, the Kolob Terrace and the Escalante Canyons to find their way under the protection of the Wilderness Act. Perhaps now, Cedar Breaks will be our first but not last official Wilderness. The National Park Service proposal for the Cedar Breaks area is excellent. However, it is my opinion that the proposed wilderness boundaries lie adjacent to State Highway 143 omitting the "buffer zone". Why exclude this smaller area, which retains all of the same characteristics of the larger proposed acreage? I also urge you to include in the wilderness proposal the Wasatch Ramparts. An area designated as Wilderness can never be too large. What is not saved today will be lost tomorrow.

I urge you to adopt Wilderness Alternative F as described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. This entire 5,300 acres surely warrants this added protection and the preservation of this beautifully eroded land we indeed owe to the future generations of America.

Sincerely,

Colleen Dinsdale

Colleen Dinsdale

1484 So. 4th East #3

Salt Lake City, Utah

84115

cc: Senator Garn
Senator Hatch
Representative Marriott
Representative McKay

Jan. 8, 1976

Mary Sturges
Box 435
Park City, Utah

Earle Curran
Supt., Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84070

Dear Mr. Curran:

I am writing to you in the hope that you will support the inclusion of the 5,300 acre buffer zone between the Rim Rd Hwy. 143 and the "Breaks". This is part of the Natl. Park Service draft proposing the 4,830 acre wilderness area located at Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument, known as Alternate F in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

So few wilderness areas now exist in our country. To have as many as possible in Utah would be a high tribute to our officials and other forward thinking members of the State. Our children will thank you for your consideration of their needs, as well as our children's children.

Please also include the Wasatch Ramparts exclusion in your draft - a small but necessary ~~ring~~ rimtop portion worth our immediate attempts to protect.

Thanks you for your consideration!
Mary Sturges

Jan. 3/76

Dear Mrs. Curran,

I am a seasonal Park Ranger at Canyonlands National Park, and have just recently been informed of your Park's wilderness proposal. Since I am familiar with the area I thought my two cents worth of advice might add a little to the preservation side of the coin.

I would like to begin by having you also include in the wilderness proposal the buffer zone between the Rim road, Highway 143 and the "breaks". They deserve as much protection as the rest of the park, to maintain its wilderness integrity. The Wasatch Ramparts should not be excluded since it would add another portion of the rim to the wilderness and protect a stand of bristlecone pine. All this adds up to my urging you to

use Alternative F (the 5,300 acre proposal) in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The National Park Service now and in the future must fully protect the little wilderness that is left in the nation. That should be our main reason for existing as a government agency. We've had too many trade-offs, and I as a concerned citizen think they should come to an end. Hopefully you share my feelings, and this will show you that some people care about what happens to the land we all own.

Sincerely yours,
Michael S. Salamandra

January 2, 1977

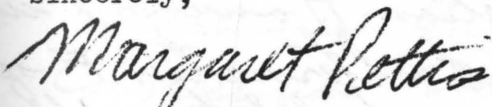
Earle Curran, Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
P. O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84070

Dear Superintendent Curran:

I find your proposal for the Cedar Breaks Wilderness most timely and worthy of praise. To further protect such a unique area as the Breaks is essential. However, I see no reason to exclude from the wilderness proposal the "buffer zone" between Highway 143 and the proposed National Park Service wilderness area. This zone, too, is of wilderness character and should not be omitted merely by its proximity to the road. I also question the exclusion of the Wasatch Ramparts. This roadless area meets wilderness criteria and should be included in the wilderness proposal as defined by the Wilderness Act.

It is as a result of these observations that I urge you to adopt Wilderness Alternative F as described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. This 5,300 acre proposal is most desirable for a state that lacks any officially designated Wilderness.

Sincerely,



Margaret Pettis
4490 South 1300 East #1
Salt Lake City, Utah
84117

cc: Senator Jake Garn
Senator Orrin Hatch
Representative Dan Marriott
Representative Gunn McKay

John Holman
559 East 5th South #2
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

1/7/77

Earle Curran,
Superintendent,
Cedar Breaks National Monument,
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84070

Dear Sir,

As you know, the National Park Service is proposing that 4,830 acres within Cedar Breaks National Monument be given wilderness status for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I commend this action. However, I would like to urge you to support alternative F of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The 4,830 acre proposal does not include all of the 5,300 acre roadless areas that possess wilderness characteristics. The additional 470 acres of Alternative F qualify as wilderness under definitions contained in the Wilderness Act.

In the Wilderness Act, lands that contain "... ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value..." are defined as a wilderness area.

A stand of bristlecone pine in the Wasatch Ramparts is reason enough, I feel, to include

this area in the proposal.

The acreage of Alternative F that lies between the "breaks" and highway 143, should also be included in the proposal as it retains wilderness characteristics.

The Wilderness Act and the intent of Congress maintain that lands need not be set back from roads, and that the boundaries of wilderness areas located in National Parks and Monuments are to include all wild lands.

Again I urge you to accept Alternative F of the Draft E.D.S. as the wilderness proposal in the Monument.

Yours truly,

John Volman

cc Congressman Gunn McKay,
Congressman Don Marriestt,
Senator Jake Garn,
Senator Orrin Hatch

**A NATIONAL WILDERNESS
PRESERVATION SYSTEM**

Public Law 88-577, of September 3, 1964, establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System, provides, in part, as follows:

POLICY

"It is . . . the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."

AREAS FOR STUDY

"Within ten years after the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments and other units of the national park system . . . , under his jurisdiction of the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area . . . for preservation as wilderness."

SYSTEM

" . . . there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as 'wilderness areas'"

DEFINITION

"A wilderness, . . . is . . . an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean . . . an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which: (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."

MANAGEMENT

"The inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System notwithstanding, the area shall continue to be managed by the Department and agency having jurisdiction thereover immediately before its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress."

USE

"Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the national park system are created. Further, the designation of any area of any park, monument, or other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or other unit of the national park system in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area, including but not limited to, the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 255; 16 U.S.C. 432 et seq.); section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (2)); and the Act of August 21, 1935, (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)."

DEPARTMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR
WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

United States Department of the Interior

Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20240

June 24, 1972

Memorandum

To: Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife

Director, National Park Service

From: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife
and Parks

Subject: Guidelines for Wilderness Proposals — Reference
Secretarial Order No. 2920

In the course of developing wilderness proposals we should strive to give the areas under study wilderness designation but not at the expense of losing the essential management prerogatives that are necessary to fulfill the purposes for which the areas were originally intended. Although each area under study must be considered separately, with special attention given to its unique characters, the following criteria should be adhered to when determining the suitability of an area for wilderness designation.

Management

An area should not be excluded from wilderness designation solely because established or proposed management practices require the use of tools, equipment or structures, if these practices are necessary for the health and safety of wilderness travelers, or the protection of the wilderness area. The manager should use the *minimum* tool, equipment or structure necessary to successfully, safely and economically accomplish the objective. When establishing the minimum tool

and equipment necessary for a management need within wilderness areas economic factors should be considered the least important of the three criteria. The chosen tool or equipment should be the one that least degrades wilderness values temporarily or permanently.

For the purpose of this paragraph, accepted tools, equipment, structures and practices may include but are not limited to: fire towers, patrol cabins, pit toilets, temporary roads, spraying equipment, hand tools, fire-fighting equipment caches, fencing and controlled burning. In special or emergency cases involving the health and safety of wilderness users or the protection of wilderness values aircraft, motorboats and motorized vehicles may be used. Enclaves, buffer zones, etc., should not be established if the desired management practices are permitted under these guidelines.

Visitor Use Structures and Facilities

An area that contains man-made facilities for visitor use can be designated as wilderness if these facilities are the minimum necessary for the health and safety of the wilderness traveler or the protection of wilderness resources. An example of a wilderness campsite that could be included is one having a pit toilet and fire rings made of natural materials and tent sites. A hand-operated water pump may be allowed. This kind of campsite would not be considered a permanent installation and could be removed or relocated as management needs dictate. Facilities that exceed the "minimum necessary" criteria will be removed and the area restored to its natural state. (See section on Exceptions.)

Areas containing campsites that require, for the protection of the adjacent wilderness values, facilities more elaborate than those allowed in a wilderness campsite should be excluded from wilderness designation.

Prior Rights and Privileges and Limited Commercial Services

Lands need not be excluded from wilderness designation solely because of prior rights or privileges such as grazing and stock driveways or certain limited commercial services that are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

Road and Utilities – Structures and Installations

Areas that otherwise qualify for wilderness will not be excluded because they contain unimproved roads, created by vehicles repeatedly

traveling over the same course, structures, installations or utility lines, which can and would be removed upon designation as wilderness.

Research

Areas that otherwise qualify need not be excluded from wilderness designation because the area is being used as a site for research unless that use necessitates permanent structures or facilities in addition to those needed for management purposes.

Future Development

Those areas which presently qualify for wilderness designation but will be needed at some future date for specific purposes consistent with the purpose for which the National Park or National Wildlife Refuge was originally created, and fully described in an approved conceptual plan, should not be proposed for wilderness designation if they are not consistent with the above guidelines.

Exceptions

Certain areas being studied may contain structures such as small boat docks, water guzzlers and primitive shelters that ought to be retained but may not qualify as minimum structures necessary for the health and safety of wilderness users or the protection of the wilderness values of the area. When an area under study for wilderness designation would otherwise qualify as wilderness a specific provision may be included in the proposed legislation for this area, giving the wilderness manager the option of retaining and maintaining these structures. Necessary management practices such as controlled burning shall also be mentioned specifically in the proposed legislation.

Areas being considered for wilderness designation will not be excluded solely because they contain hydrologic devices that are necessary for the monitoring of water resources outside of the wilderness area. When these devices, either mechanical or electronic, are found to be necessary, a specific provision allowing their use will be included in the legislation proposing the wilderness area being considered. For the installation, servicing and monitoring of these devices the minimum tools and equipment necessary to safely and successfully accomplish the job will be used.

HEARING OFFICER'S REPORT *

INTRODUCTION

A public hearing on the proposal to establish a wilderness area within the Cedar Breaks National Monument was held at the Library Lounge of the Library Building, College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah, on December 11, 1967.

The hearing was opened at 9:05 a.m., by Hearing Officer, Mr. John C. Preston, 6961 Oakmont Drive, Santa Rosa, California. Thirty-five persons were present, and 18 oral statements were presented. Reporter service for the hearing was provided by Mr. C. Howard Watkin, District Court Reporter, Richfield, Utah.

After all statements were presented, the hearing was closed at 10:45 a.m., December 11, 1967.

*House Document 92-102

THE PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

1. Introduction

Cedar Breaks National Monument is located in Iron County, southwest Utah. The nearest towns are Cedar City, Parowan, and Panguitch, Utah. Major highways near the monument are U. S. 89 and 91. Utah State Highway 14 passes three miles south of the monument and connects the two U. S. Highways. Direct access to the monument is by State Highways 55 and 143.

The monument contains 6,154.54 acres of federal land. It was established by Presidential Proclamation in 1933. Public Laws in 1942 and 1961 added some lands and deleted others.

The monument is situated on the high Markagunt Plateau of southern Utah. Elevations along the rim of this plateau in Cedar Breaks National Monument vary from about 10,300 feet to 10,500 feet. The famous and gigantic multicolored natural amphitheater slopes generally to the west from the rim; it comprises the bulk of the monument. The amphitheater is steep walled and eroded into fantastic shapes having a variety of color. The name "Cedar Breaks" has come to us by way of the early settlers who called the junipers growing beneath the rim "cedars". The settlers of this region referred to the rugged country of cliffs as "breaks" or "badlands."

The forest of Cedar Breaks National Monument is predominately Englemann spruce and sub-alpine fir. It contains an understory of wild flowers, dwarf juniper, wild currant, and roundleaf manzanita. Below the rim are found bristlecone pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir.

Dixie National Forest surrounds Cedar Breaks National Monument. The primary land uses in the National Forest are sheep grazing, recreation, along with a limited amount of timber harvesting. The Forest Service Brian Head recreation development is located about 2 1/2 miles north of the monument. Brian Head, elevation 11,315 is the highest point in southern Utah.

Navajo Lake is located 12 miles southeast of the monument. Recreational activities in this area include camping, boating, fishing, and water skiing. There are extensive lava flows of recent origin in this vicinity. Panguitch Lake is located eight miles northeast of the monument.

The following areas of the National Park System are within a days drive of the monument: Canyonlands, Bryce, Zion, and Grand Canyon National Parks (north rim of Grand Canyon); Capitol Reef, Lehman Caves, Pipe Spring, and Timpanogos Cave National Monuments; Glen Canyon and Lake Mead National Recreation Areas.

During 1966 there were 211,200 visitors to Cedar Breaks National Monument.

2. The Cedar Breaks Wilderness Proposal

As shown on Exhibit C, the proposed 4,600-acre Cedar Breaks Wilderness comprises nearly all of the land area making up the natural amphitheater or "breaks." Its longest axis, north to south, spans a distance of about 3.8 miles. The proposed wilderness varies in width from about 2 to 2.5 miles. The rim of the amphitheater forms a natural boundary for all of the proposed wilderness along its east and south sides. The remainder of the proposed wilderness boundary is located parallel to, and 1/16 mile inside of, the southwestern, west, and north monument boundaries. This 1/16-mile strip is considered the minimum essential for present and future management needs.

A portion of the area south of the Wasatch Ramparts is not included within the proposed wilderness. This area of the monument contains the few small watercourses and a spring that provides the water supply for the Point Supreme developed area. The waterline for this system traverses part of this area.

Significant natural features within the proposed Cedar Breaks Wilderness include numerous ridges, cliffs, spires, canyons, and eroded formations comprising the "breaks." Also of importance are the several fine stands of bristlecone pines found throughout the area. Landmarks such as The Highleap and The Bartizan are dominant in the amphitheater.

The proposed wilderness area is not a large land mass; it is nevertheless very compact, has retained its primeval character, and contains outstanding geological features of scientific and scenic value.

ANALYSIS OF THE RECORD OF PUBLIC HEARING AND WRITTEN RESPONSES

The Wilderness Society

This alternate proposal was jointly advanced by The Wilderness Society and five cooperating Utah conservation organizations: Utah Nature Study Society, Uinta Group of the Sierra Club, Wasatch Mountain Club, Utah Audubon Society, and the Western River Guides Association. The plan proposes enlarging the National Park Service proposed wilderness area of 4,600 acres to include all of the 5,300 acres of roadless area.

The map submitted with the proposal is included in the official record. The additions proposed are shown generally by the letter X on Exhibit D.

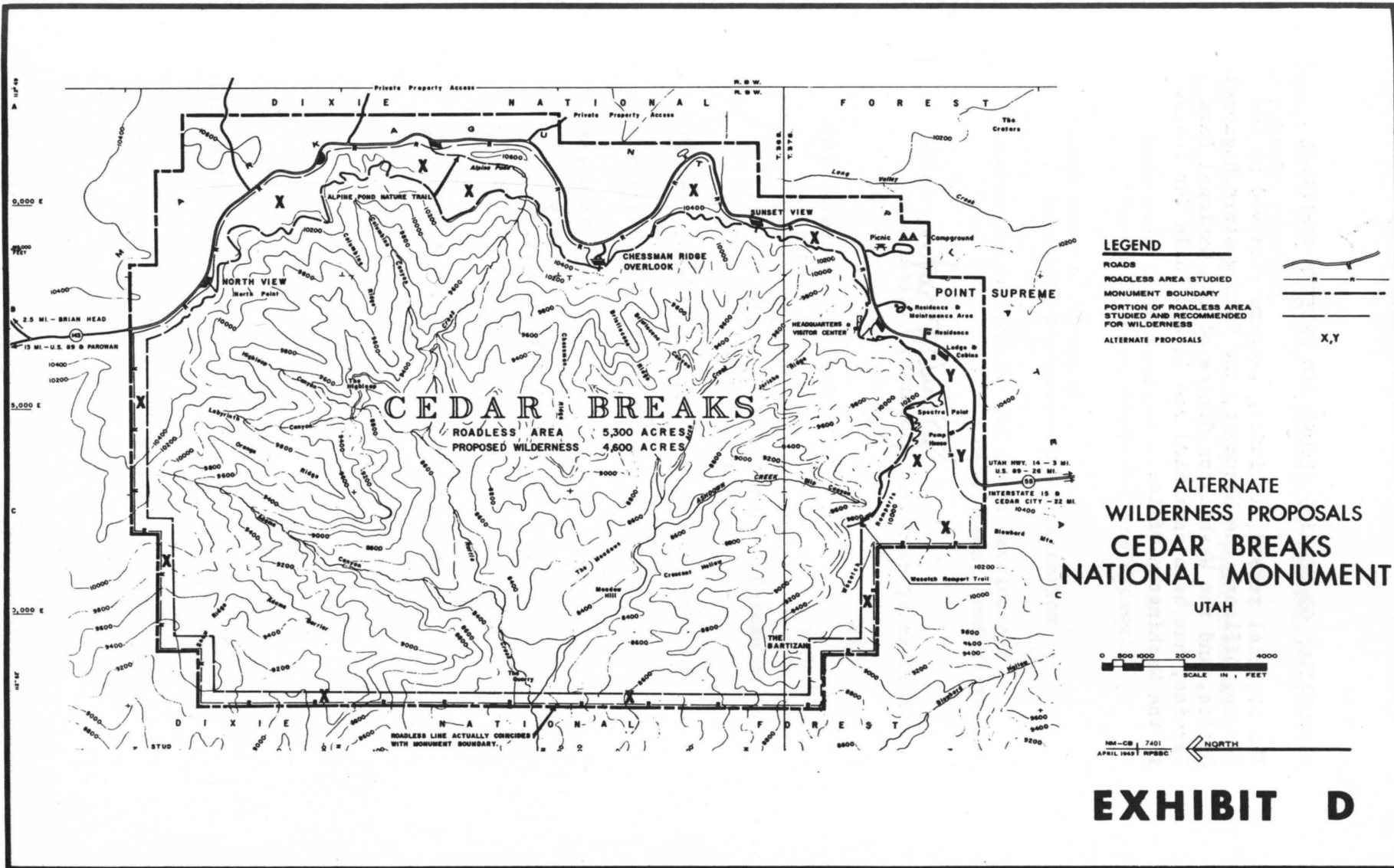
National Parks Association and Sierra Club

The plans advanced by the National Parks Association and by the Sierra Club are similar. These organizations proposed enlarging the boundary of the proposed wilderness to include all of the 5,300-acre roadless area as well as the strip of land between the roadless area boundary and the north and western edge of the monument road.

The areas suggested for addition to the preliminary wilderness proposal are generally indicated by the letters X and Y on Exhibit D. The map submitted by the National Parks Association is included in the official record; no map was submitted by the Sierra Club.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES RECEIVED

<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>	<u>PUBLIC AGENCIES</u>	<u>PRIVATE ORGANI- ZATIONS</u>	<u>INDI- VIDUALS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. National Park Service Proposal	4	2	16	22
2. Enlarge NPS Proposal		18	178	196
3. Wilderness with Qualifi- cations	1			1
4. No Wilderness	2		1	3
5. Wilderness, No Specific Recommen- dations	4		3	7
6. Acknowledge- ment Received with No Specific Comments	10		1	11
TOTALS	21	20	199	240



DISPOSITION OF HEARING RECORD AND WRITTEN RESPONSES

The official record, including letters received by the Hearing Officer, the Monument, the Southwestern Regional Office, and the Washington Office of the National Park Service, has been assembled and is available for review in the Washington Office.

John C. Preston
Hearing Officer

VIEWS OF OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ON THE PRELIMINARY
WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

The following letters, statements and resolutions are
from the agencies listed below:

Department of Agriculture
Forest Service, Dixie National Forest

Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration

Department of Housing and Urban Development
Land and Facilities Development Administration

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office
Bureau of Reclamation

Department of Transportation
Assistant Secretary
Federal Highway Administration
Federal Highway Administration Bureau of
Public Roads, Region Nine

Federal Power Commission

Water Resources Council

State of Utah
Governor (2)
Department of Highways

Iron County Commission

Iron County Planning and Zoning Commission

*House Document 92-102

STATEMENT BY FOYER OLSEN, DISTRICT FOREST RANGER, DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH, PRESENTED AT PUBLIC HEARING ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS ESTABLISHMENT IN CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH, HELD ON DECEMBER 11, 1967, IN CEDAR CITY, UTAH , AS RECORDED IN THE TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Preston, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am Foyer Olsen, District Forest Ranger on the Dixie National Forest. It is a pleasure to be here and to give you our feelings in connection with the proposal to make a wilderness area out of portions of the Cedar Breaks National Monument.

First, I would like to commend the Park Service for the action and the studies that they made in bringing forth this proposal.

The Forest Service has no objection to creating a wilderness area in the Cedar Breaks National Monument. We cannot see any place where this will have any effect on the multiple use management of surrounding national forest lands. We support them in this proposal. Thank you.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

January 24, 1968

Mr. Harthon L. Bill
Deputy Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Bill:

By letter of October 16, 1967, we informed you that we would review your packets outlining wilderness proposals for Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Monument, and Arches National Monument, Utah, and that we would send comments.

We have reviewed the material and find no points in which there are Department of Commerce interests and, therefore, have no specific comments concerning these proposals.

In general, this Department supports the concept of wilderness proposals in connection with our national parks and national monuments wherever appropriate area is available.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. Rauner", is positioned above the typed name.

Robert M. Rauner
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Economic Development Planning



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
LAND AND FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Mr. Harthon L. Bill
Acting Director
United States Department
of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

October 23, 1967

Dear Mr. Bill:

Secretary Robert C. Weaver has asked me to thank you for your recent letter with which you enclosed material outlining the wilderness proposals for Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Monument and Arches National Monument, Utah.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development finds no need to have a representative at the public hearings, or to express any views at this time concerning any specific proposal.

We greatly appreciate your courtesy in giving us the opportunity to review the proposals.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur A. Davis
Director



IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6000

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

UTAH STATE OFFICE

Post Office Box No. 11505
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

October 12, 1967

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region, National Park Service
Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

From: BLM State Director, Utah

Subject: Hearing schedules to consider wilderness proposals

This will acknowledge receipt of your recent letter transmitting packet outlining wilderness proposals for Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Monument, and Arches National Monument.

Three of these four areas border on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. We are, therefore, concerned with your management programs. We will plan to have representation at the Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Monument and Arches National Monument hearings, as scheduled. However, we will not testify.

I appreciate your courtesy in advising of this schedule.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY
REFER TO: 738

November 22, 1967

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Commissioner of Reclamation

Subject: Wilderness Proposals--Arches, Cedar Breaks, Capitol Reef National Monuments, and Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah

Your memorandum of October 10, 1967, transmitted packets outlining the subject proposals and informed us of the scheduled field hearings.

The boundaries for the proposed wilderness areas are all within the present National Park boundaries and exclude the developed areas. The areas of potential future park developments appear to have been deleted from the recommended wilderness proposal. The primary resources of the proposed wilderness are the eroded, colorful, and rugged natural formations. As long as extensions in external boundaries are not involved, we would have no direct interest in the wilderness proposals. We have no active planning developments that would be affected by the wilderness proposals and we do not contemplate any actions under Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act.

Our review of the proposals to establish Wilderness Areas within the Arches, Cedar Breaks, and Capitol Reef National Monuments, and the Bryce Canyon National Park, reveals no adverse effect on any existing or presently contemplated plans of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Hope Browning



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

October 16, 1967

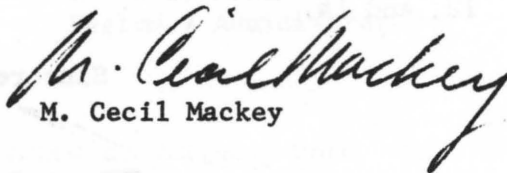
Mr. Harthon L. Bill
Acting Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Bill:

Secretary Boyd has asked me to respond to your recent letter enclosing the packets outlining the wilderness proposals for Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Monument, and Arches National Monument, Utah. We appreciate your bringing these matters to our attention.

We have, in turn, advised the Federal Highway Administration of these activities for such action as it deems appropriate.

Sincerely,


M. Cecil Mackey

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20591

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

November 22, 1967

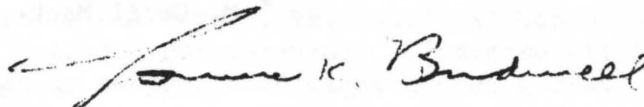
Mr. Harthon L. Bill
Acting Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Bill:

Thank you for your letter of October 10 relative to the wilderness proposals for Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Monument, and Arches National Monument, all in Utah.

We have examined the wilderness proposals and do not find any conflict with existing Forest highway or Federal-aid routes in the areas. Copies of the proposals are being sent to the Regional Federal Highway Administrator in Denver should he wish to attend or have a representative present at the public hearings scheduled for December 11, 12, and 14.

Sincerely,



Lowell K. Bridwell
Federal Highway Administrator

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
REGION NINE

242 Building 40
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

October 24, 1967

IN REPLY REFER TO:

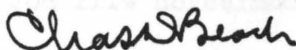
09-71

Mr. Frank F. Kowski, Regional Director
National Park Service, Southwest Region
P. O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Dear Mr. Kowski:

This will acknowledge receipt of the packets outlining your wilderness proposals for Cedar Breaks, Capitol Reef and Arches National Monuments and Bryce Canyon National Park. Our review indicates no conflict with approved road systems. One copy of each of the proposals is being furnished to our Utah Division Office.

Sincerely yours,



Chas. D. Beach
Regional Administrator

cc: Utah Division w/copy of National Park
Service letter and 4 packets.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Mr. Harthon L. Bill
Acting Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

October 27, 1967

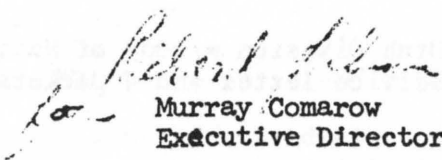
Reference: D 18-CAM

Dear Mr. Bill:

This is in reply to your letter of October 10, 1967, with which you furnished information regarding wilderness proposals for the Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Monument, and Arches National Monument, all in Utah.

Since each of the proposed wilderness areas would be entirely within a National Park or a National Monument, their establishment would not affect any responsibilities of the Federal Power Commission. Therefore, the Commission will not be represented at the public hearings covering these proposals.

Sincerely yours,


Murray Comarow
Executive Director

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

SUITE 900

1025 VERMONT AVENUE NW.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005



Secretary of the Interior
Chairman
Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of the Army
Secretary of Health,
Education, and Welfare
Secretary of Transportation
Chairman, Federal Power
Commission

Your Reference:

D18-CAM

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director, National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the packets outlining the wilderness proposals for Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Monument, and Arches National Monument, Utah.

The staff of the Water Resources Council has reviewed these proposals, and we have no comments to offer.

The opportunity to review these proposals is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Henry P. Caulfield, Jr.
Executive Director



STATE OF UTAH
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY

December 8, 1967

CALVIN L. RAMPTON
GOVERNOR

Mr. Harthon L. Bill, Acting Director
Southwest Regional Office
National Parks Service
Old Santa Fe Trail
P. O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Dear Mr. Bill:

This communication is written pursuant to your letter of October 10, 1967 informing me of the wilderness proposals for Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Monument and Arches National Monument, Utah.

Hearings have been scheduled as follows concerning the wilderness proposals for these units of the National Park System:

Cedar Breaks National Monument: December 11, 1967,
9:00 A.M., Library Lounge of the Library Building,
College of Southern Utah, 3rd West and West Center
Street, Cedar City, Utah.

Bryce Canyon National Park: December 11, 1967, 2:00
P.M. Garfield County Court House, 55 South Main Street,
Panguitch, Utah.

Capitol Reef National Monument: December 12, 1967,
10:00 A.M., Wayne County Court House, Loa, Utah.

Arches National Monument: December 14, 1967, 9:00
A.M., Council Chambers, City-County Building, Moab, Utah.

Your letter informs me that I may submit my views in writing and that the communication will be attached to the record in the case to be considered by the Secretary of the Interior and also be forwarded to the President and the Congress.

I am aware that you will receive direct communication from interested individuals and agencies of the State of Utah. In preparing this statement, I have conferred with the Department of Natural Resources, and through the Department, with the Divisions of Parks and Recreation, State Lands, Fish and Game, Oil and Gas Conservation, Water Resources and Water Rights. The view set forth herein is the official position of the State of Utah on the matter in question, in conformity with Section 67-1-1 (3) (4) which delineates the powers and duties of the Governor as follows:

"He is the sole official organ of communication between the government of this state and the government of any other state and of the United States."

I have examined in detail the brochures which were prepared. In addition to the wilderness proposals, I have reviewed applicable sections of Section 3 (c) of Public Law 88-577.

The designation of the roadless areas within the national monuments and park covered by this proposal appears to be a logical addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System; and, in fact, would not alter greatly the present status and administration of these areas.

It is my observation that in no case does the proposal for wilderness status include areas which are without the present boundary of the monuments and park.

The State of Utah recognizes the need to preserve in their pristine state certain areas in order that present and future generations may have a place where they can enjoy some of the solitude and exhilaration that comes from viewing an uncluttered landscape.

There follows a tabulation of the areas proposed to be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, together with a previous proposal made by the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the size of the present High Uintas Primitive area and include it in the Wilderness System:

	TOTAL AREA (acres)	ROADLESS OR PRIMITIVE (acres)	PROPOSED WILDERNESS (acres)
Arches	34,010	28,832	12,742
Bryce Canyon	36,090	24,275	17,900
Capitol Reef	39,173	30,150	23,074
Cedar Breaks	<u>6,174</u>	<u>5,300</u>	<u>4,600</u>
	115,427	88,557	58,316
High Uintas	<u>322,998</u>	<u>237,177</u>	<u>322,998</u>
	<u>438,425</u>	<u>325,734</u>	<u>381,314</u>

While the State of Utah recognizes the importance of the four proposed units under consideration and the management as single-use areas, there are three recommendations I would like you to take under advisement before this matter is presented to the President and the Congress:

(1) In connection with the wilderness proposals at Bryce Canyon National Park, I support the requests of local interests that an area of approximately 300 acres on Campbell Creek, as designed on the attached map, be excluded from the wilderness proposal, inasmuch as this area is the source of culinary water for the town of Tropic, Utah. It is my belief that in this instance, the wilderness concept could best be preserved by not including an area where water development may be paramount.

(2) It is requested that further consideration be given to extending the road system from its present terminus near Yovimpa Point southwesterly to connect with U.S. Highway 89 in the general vicinity of Alton. Our experience with stub roads is not good. The public would be much more inclined to see the beauties of this matchless park and the congestion of return traffic could be avoided by making this loop connection.

(3) I am concerned about the management criteria set forth by the National Park Service. The State of Utah has not ceded any of its rights concerning the management of resident fish and wildlife. Inasmuch as these animals are a state resource, the responsibility for control of the resident species is, by state statute, regulated by the Board of Big Game Control and/or the Board of



GALVIN L. RAMPTON
GOVERNOR

STATE OF UTAH
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY

January 17, 1968

Mr. Harthon L. Bill, Acting Director
Southwest Regional Office
National Parks Service
Old Santa Fe Trail
P. O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

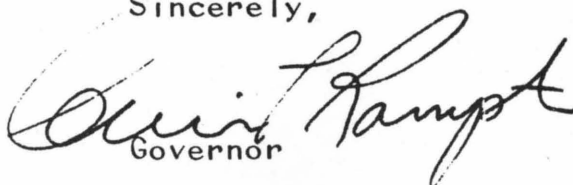
Dear Mr. Bill:

Since I communicated with you on the designation of the wilderness proposals for Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Monument and Arches National Monument, Utah, I have been contacted by officials of the southern part of the state who are concerned over the Cedar Breaks National Monument and the Bryce Canyon National Park.

The attached resolution by the Five County Organization expresses the concern over the proposed wilderness designation at Bryce. In addition, a letter from Mr. Ivan Matheson, Iron County Commissioner, requests that no action be taken with respect to designation of Cedar Breaks as wilderness.

Inasmuch as this information was not available to me prior to my earlier statement and has not been entered into the hearing record, I am requesting that this be made part of the official record and that in your decision you give consideration to the views of the people as expressed in these communications.

Sincerely,

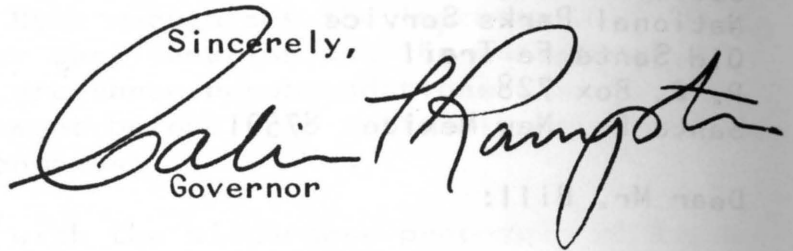

Governor

CLR:t

Fish and Game. The big game herds of the State of Utah will continue to inhabit the wilderness area when it is designated and it would not be conducive to good management if the policies of the Board of Big Game Control were not effective in that area. Any order creating the wilderness area therefore, should specifically recognize the continued jurisdiction of the Board of Big Game Control, and the Board of Fish and Game, of the State of Utah.

In addition, I am attaching for the record, a copy of a memorandum prepared by the State of Utah Division of Oil and Gas Conservation commenting on the oil and gas possibilities in the areas of consideration.

Sincerely,


Governor

The attached resolution by the five county organization expresses the concern over the proposed wilderness designation in Bryce Canyon National Monument, Utah. I have been contacted by officials of the state who are concerned over the Bryce Canyon National Monument and the Bryce Canyon National Park. I have been contacted by officials of the state who are concerned over the Bryce Canyon National Monument and the Bryce Canyon National Park. I have been contacted by officials of the state who are concerned over the Bryce Canyon National Monument and the Bryce Canyon National Park.

Sincerely,

Governor

RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED that the Five County Organization protest the inclusion of Bryce Canyon National Park into the Wilderness Proposal of the National Park Service for the following reasons:

1. That the future economic development of Southern Utah will be jeopardized by restrictions accompanying said proposal.
2. That Bryce Canyon National Park, as it is now established, does not meet criteria for a true wilderness area.
3. That future culinary water development in Campbell Canyon for Tropic Town will be impossible under wilderness proposals.
4. That future road development connecting Bryce Canyon National Park with Paria State Park, Grosvenor's Arch, Cottonwood Canyon, Lake Powell, Glen Canyon, the East-West highway, and with Kanab will be restricted.
5. That the future impact of an increased population cannot be handled, if the growth of the eastern slope of Bryce Canyon is stopped.
6. That the tourist season could be increased by at least two months if roads and campgrounds were added to the eastern slope which is 2,000 feet lower elevation.
7. That more people would be able to see Bryce Canyon from the canyon floor if future development could include facilities at the eastern boundary of the national park.
8. That the dead end road could be eliminated and increased tourist visitations could be handled with a connecting road to the east slope with a future road leading from the south end of the park.

9. That more people who cannot hike the present trails in Bryce Canyon could see the scenery from the bottom of the canyon if a paved road were constructed from Tropic to Cook Ranch in the main canyon outside the park.

10. That future development of Bryce Canyon National Park could be accomplished and still preserve the natural beauty of the park.

11. That, if properly administered, the present restrictions placed on National Parks is sufficient to protect and preserve the natural beauties of the park.

Cedar City, Utah
January 5, 1968

Mr. Jay R. Bingham
Department Natural Resources
Capital Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Jay:

After conversing with Mr. Flandro of your office, the Five County Organization asked me as past chairman to solicit your help regarding the proposed Wilderness areas in both the Bryce Canyon National Park and the Cedar Breaks National Monument. Mr. Flandro has a copy of our resolution on the Bryce Canyon proposal. Herewith I will attempt to set forth some of our objections to both proposals, realizing that the time is late to ask your help.

As you are aware and from previous conversations I have had with you, there is some water in the Seiver River which could be diverted into Iron County. We have talked with the Bureau of Reclamation at Provo and they feel that at the time of construction of the Ute Indain Unit of the Central Utah Project there may be enough supplementation of water for the down stream Seiver River needs to then allow the diversion of some of the Sevier waters at the head and subsequent storage of other waters upstream for Iron and Garfield uses. It is also a matter of record that the upper Seiver Waters were previously diverted into Iron County, but were withdrawn again by a court decree. If this Seiver diversion was to become a reality the diversion works would have to travel from the east boundary of Cedar Breaks to the rim of the chasim, thence west through rattlesnake Creek to the now proposed Ashdown Gourged Dam site immediately outside the Monument boundary on the west.

There have been considerable amounts of money already spent by SCS, water users of the area, Cedar City Corp, and other interested parties in working toward the now approved Coal Creek Watershed Application. This project proposes flood control to stop the annual problem of costly floods, and to put this water to beneficial use by storage reservoirs

and control devices. The Wilderness proposal would inhibit if not completely forbid much of this work. We feel also that future recreation needs for the increasing tourist demand in the area will require further development of facilities within the restricted areas of both Bryce and Cedar Breaks. National Park status, we feel, gives adequate protection for the scenic and other beauty spots in both parks.

The Bryce Canyon proposal for wilderness defeats the hope of local area desires to see lower Bryce Canyon, which is some of the most scenic part in Tropic area from being developed, road wise and camp facility wise. This area would be about two to three months longer tourist season than the upper rim of the canyon. Further, there is a need for road connections from the now dead end road at the far south in Bryce Canyon area to tie in with the beautiful Lake Powell recreation area. We feel at this time the wilderness proposal is premature and serious considerations should be given to future needs and access before closing this area up permanently.

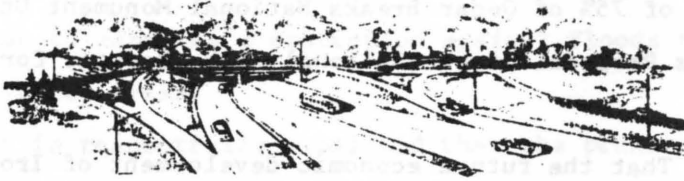
The water now available in the bottom of Bryce Canyon stands as a lone source of water for the town of Tropic and surrounding area for municipal needs which we feel must be considered.

The matter of the hearings of the Public Service Commission on the proposal of Raft River R.E.A. to serve industrial needs on Great Salt Lake with Federally subsidized power below other private companies ability to furnish same is of great concern to us in view of the fact that this may set a precedent that would attract industry to the lower rate area and may affect upper Colorado River Storage projects ability to pay back their loans on future and present projects.

We realized the time is late to solicit your help but will appreciate any action you will take.

Respectfully yours,

DIRECTOR
HENRY C. HELLAND



STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER
BLAINE J. EAY

Utah State Department of Highways

State Office Building

Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

December 1, 1967

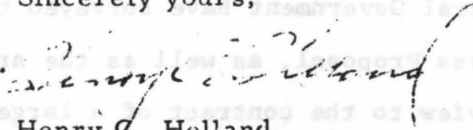
Mr. Warren L. Hamilton, Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument
Springdale, Utah

Dear Superintendent Hamilton:

The staff of the Utah State Department of Highways has carefully reviewed the National Park Service proposal for the establishment of a wilderness area within the borders of Cedar Breaks National Monument. It appears that the establishment of the area as proposed by the Park Service would in no way impede the further development of a statewide transportation system within Utah. Further, it is noted that the proposed wilderness area is now reasonably accessible from nearby roads.

From the standpoint of an overall transportation system the State Road Commission of Utah and the Utah State Department of Highways offer no objection to the establishment of a wilderness area within the borders of Cedar Breaks National Monument as proposed by the National Park Service.

Sincerely yours,


Henry C. Helland
Director of Highways

R E S O L U T I O N

BE IT RESOLVED that the Iron County Commission protests the inclusion of 75% of Cedar Breaks National Monument Utah within the Wilderness Proposal of the National Parks Service for the following reasons:

1. That the future economic development of Iron County, or indeed Southern Utah, will be jeopardized by the restrictions accompanying said proposal.

2. The area, as is, is largely unaccessable at present except by horse back and foot travel and the natural surroundings would be adequately preserved under present National Park regulations. In view of the Federal Government's program for expansion of outdoor recreation facilities, the area would be better served by extensive development rather than to curtail development.

3. The area has known value for various mineral deposits including coal and other hydrocarbons, which will eventually be of great economic importance to the area.

4. For many years it has been known that the waters of the Sevier River Drainage could be brought into Iron County by trans-mountain diversion, and this plan could become a reality in the near future with the coming of the Central Utah Project. Provided, however, this vital source of water could not be diverted to Iron County if the Wilderness Proposal for the area were enacted as the course of the Diversion works would be in the area of the porposal.

5. For many years the water users, including, but not limited to, irrigation companies, Cedar City Corporation, Utah Fish and Game, the State of Utah, and Iron County, in cooperation with the Federal Government have surveyed the area contained within the Wilderness Proposal, as well as the area lying generally west thereof, with a view to the contract of a large water storage facility known as the Ashdown Gorge Project. The area within the Wilderness Proposal is vital to this project and many thousands of dollars have been spent

to date by way of investigation of the same. The Wilderness Proposal would virtually eliminate the project and a project of great need and value to Iron County, not only for water storage and conservation but also to serve as a protection against floods that annually plague the valley areas.

It is respectfully submitted that the present controls by the National Park Service are adequate and that the Wilderness Proposal of the Cedar Breaks Monument would unduly and unnecessarily restrict the needed future growth and expansion of the area.

IRON COUNTY COMMISSION

BY: Ivan Matheson
Ivan Matheson - Chairman

R E S O L U T I O N

BE IT RESOLVED that the Iron County Planning and Zoning Commission protests the inclusion of Cedar Breaks National Monument Utah within the Wilderness Proposal of the National Parks Service for the following reasons:

1. That the future economic development of Iron County, or indeed Southern Utah, will be jeopardized by the restrictions accompanying said proposal.

2. The area, as is, is largely unaccessable at present except by horse back and foot travel and the natural surroundings would be adequately preserved under present regulations.

3. Under the Wilderness Proposal, several livestock holdings would probably be eliminated as this area is presently used for summer grazing and the livestock industry is still of great economic value to the area.

4. The area has known value for various mineral deposits including coal and other hydrocarbons, which will eventually be of great economic importance to the area.

5. For many years it has been known that the waters of the Sevier River Drainage could be brought into Iron County by trans-mountain diversion, and this plan could become a reality in the near future with the coming of the Central Utah Project. Provided, however, this vital source of water could not be diverted to Iron County if the Wilderness Proposal for the area were enacted as the course of the diversion works would be in the area of the proposal.

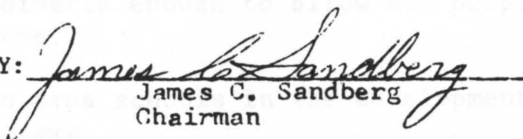
6. For many years the water users, including, but not limited to, irrigation companies, Cedar City Corporation, Utah Fish and Game, the State of Utah, and Iron County, in cooperation with the Federal Government have surveyed the area contained within the Wilderness Proposal, as well as the area lying generally west thereof, with a view to the contract of a large water storage facility known

as the Ashdown Gorge Project. The area within the Wilderness Proposal is vital to this project and many thousands of dollars have been spent to date by way of investigation of the same. The Wilderness Proposal would virtually eliminate the project and a project of great need and value to Iron County, not only for water storage and conservation but also to serve as a protection against floods that annually plague the valley areas.

It is respectfully submitted that the present controls are adequate and that the Wilderness Proposal of the Cedar Breaks Monument would unduly and unnecessarily restrict the needed future growth and expansion of the area.

IRON COUNTY PLANNING & ZONING
COMMISSION

BY:


James C. Sandberg
Chairman

APPENDIX E
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

A. Resource Protection and Management

Management objectives:

1. Provide management decisions concerning protection, preservation and interpretation of natural resources based on adequate resource data.
2. Protect Monument lands from trespass livestock grazing.
3. Provide for removal of exotic species.

B. Visitor Use

Management objectives:

1. Provide interpretive services diverse enough to allow all people to enjoy the Monument's resources.
2. Provide increased assistance to area schools in the development of environmental education programs.
3. Provide adequate interpretive facilities at the Point Supreme visitor center.
4. Encourage year-around use without damaging the Monument's resources.
5. Provide adequate visitor safety and protection.
6. Future development to provide day-use facilities only (campground excepted).

Proposed December 1975

Revised Wilderness Proposal
Cedar Breaks National Monument



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JAN 12 1976

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to section 3 of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), the Secretary of the Interior has conducted reviews of roadless areas within 56 units of the National Park System and recommendations concerning these areas have been made to the Congress.

This Department has recently re-examined the wilderness potential of lands originally excluded from the following recommendations which were sent to the Congress on the dates indicated: North Cascades Complex, Washington, April 28, 1971; Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah, April 28, 1971; Colorado National Monument, Colorado, February 8, 1972; Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, February 8, 1972; Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota, September 21, 1972; Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky-Virginia-Tennessee, September 28, 1972; and Yellowstone National Park, Idaho-Montana-Wyoming, September 28, 1972. We are pleased to recommend that enlargements be made to these proposals as follows: North Cascades enlarged by 12,278 acres; Cedar Breaks enlarged by 460 acres; Colorado enlarged by 2,600 acres; Bryce Canyon enlarged by 5,217 acres; Theodore Roosevelt enlarged by 760 acres; Cumberland Gap enlarged by 3,425 acres; and Yellowstone enlarged by 6,040 acres.

We recommend that the enclosed draft legislation to effect such wilderness designation be referred to the appropriate Committee, and that it be enacted.

Of the increase in the North Cascades Complex proposal, which if revised would comprise 528,158 acres or about 78 percent of the complex, 10,770 acres consist of lands originally intended to be reserved as a management zone immediately within the boundary which is no longer needed, various enclaves for non-wilderness uses and a private holding recently acquired by the Federal Government. We have abandoned the enclave theory as an artificial method of dealing with minor departures from wilderness uses; we now recommend that such items as patrol cabins and hydro-meteorologic devices not be carved out of a wilderness proposal so long as they are the minimum tool necessary for management



F-1

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of the wilderness area. We also recommend that simple shelters not be carved out if they are to be retained to facilitate management of the wilderness area. The balance of 1,508 acres, now privately owned, is recommended as potential wilderness, to be designated as wilderness after acquisition by the Federal Government. This revised recommendation is depicted on the enclosed map entitled "Wilderness Plan, North Cascades, Washington," numbered 168/20,009A and dated March 1975.

The addition to the Cedar Breaks proposal would increase its size to 4,830 acres or about 78 percent of the national monument. The addition, of 460 acres, consists of lands originally intended to be reserved as a management zone along the monument's boundary but no longer needed for this purpose. The revised recommendation is shown on the enclosed map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Cedar Breaks N.M., Utah," numbered 154/20,000 and dated May 1973.

The addition to the Colorado proposal would increase its size to 10,300 acres or about 55 percent of the national monument. The addition, of 2,600 acres, consists of lands originally intended to be reserved as a management zone which is no longer needed, and for the development of an unpaved interpretive road but this proposal has been abandoned in favor of trail access which is compatible with wilderness designation. The revised recommendation is shown on the enclosed map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Colorado N.M., Colorado," numbered 119/20,006B and dated March 1974.

The revised Bryce Canyon proposal would comprise 21,520 acres or about 59 percent of the park. The addition, of 5,217 acres, consists of lands originally intended to be reserved as a management zone along the park boundary which is no longer needed, and for a view point access road in the northern portion of the park but this proposal has been abandoned in favor of trail access which is compatible with wilderness designation. The revised recommendation is shown on the enclosed map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Bryce Canyon N.P., Utah," numbered 129/20,004B and dated March 1975.

The addition to the Theodore Roosevelt proposal would increase its size to 29,095 acres or about 41 percent of the park. The addition, of 760 acres, consists of a privately owned mineral right recently acquired by the Federal Government and adjacent Federal lands which had been reserved for access to the mineral right area but are no longer needed for this purpose. The revised recommendation is shown on the enclosed map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Theodore Roosevelt N.M.F., North Dakota, numbered 387/20,007D and dated April 1975.

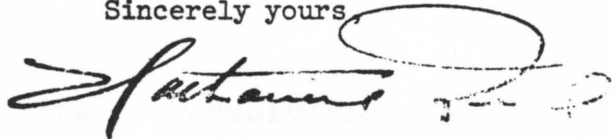
The revised Cumberland Gap proposal would comprise 13,610 acres or about 67 percent of the park. The addition, of 3,435 acres, consists of lands originally reserved as a possible location for a combined roadway segment of two national parkways which were the subject of study during the 1960's by the National Park Service; the Allegheny National Parkway extending between Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and Cumberland Gap, and the Cumberland Parkway extending from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina-Tennessee, to Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, which would be combined with the Allegheny Parkway through the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. The Department finds that these studies are now outdated and that the routing studied previously through Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is no longer valid. The revised recommendation is shown on the enclosed map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Cumberland Gap N.H.P., Tennessee-Virginia-Kentucky," numbered 380/20,026B and dated May 1975.

The addition to the Yellowstone proposal would increase its size to 2,022,221 acres or about 91 percent of the park. The addition, of 6,040 acres, consists of lands in which the mineral rights were formerly owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad but were recently donated to the Federal Government. The revised recommendation is shown on the enclosed map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Yellowstone N.P., Idaho-Wyoming-Montana," numbered 101/20,005 and dated June 1973.

On the basis of our re-examinations, we have concluded that the additional portions of the seven National Park System units described above are suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. We urge the Congress to give early and favorable consideration to all of these proposals.

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

Sincerely yours



Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller
President of the Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

F-3

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The Department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

NPS 1107A