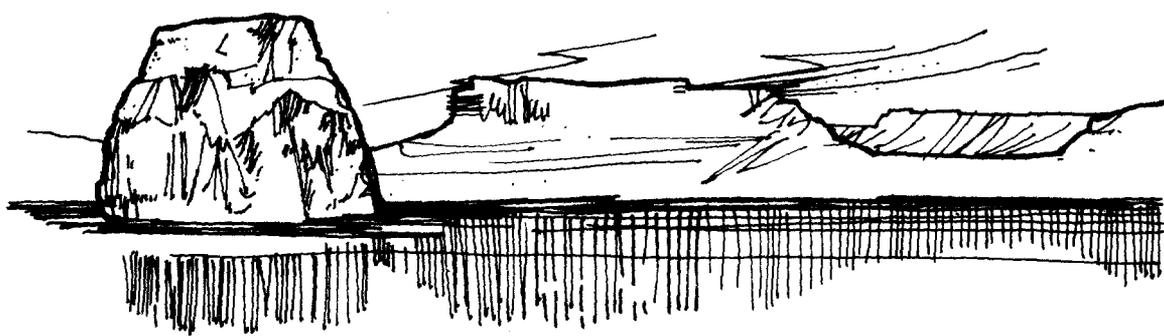


D-1722

RECORD of DECISION, draft
DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN
and FINDING of NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

IN
STORAGE



GLEN CANYON

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA/ARIZONA•UTAH

LONE ROCK

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. SUMMARY	1
II. ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION	1
III. SELECTED PLAN	1
A. Visitor Use	4
B. Plan Components	8
C. Environmental Impacts	9
D. Costs	10
E. Additional Operating Requirements	10
IV. OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	14
V. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	14
A. Status	14
B. Issues	14
VI. FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	15
VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY	16
APPENDIX - National Park Service Planning Team Members	17

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I. SUMMARY

This record of decision concludes the evaluation of the Assessment of Alternatives for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area's Lone Rock Development Concept Plan, represents the selected plan of action for management and public use of the Lone Rock site, and documents a finding of no significant impact for that plan. This combination of the record of decision, draft development concept plan, and finding of no significant impact is in accordance with guidelines contained in NPS-2, Chapter 6, page 4. The assessment was prepared in May 1979 by the National Park Service, which manages the area. The assessment was reviewed in-house and by other government Agencies and was further considered during a public review period and at four public workshops held in the local area during July 1979. Three "action" alternatives and a "no action" alternative were considered in the assessment process. A plan containing a combination of elements from several of the alternatives was selected as a result of in-house and public review. The plan retains the existing, nonstructured character of recreation use at Lone Rock and provides camping and picnicking areas, boat launching facilities, restrooms, potable water, roads, and parking areas. It also provides for protection of the area's numerous archeological resources which are currently being impacted by uncontrolled public use of the area. The selected plan is well supported by visitors to the area, is compatible with plans for general management of the area, and will contribute to satisfying a maximum level of diverse recreation needs at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

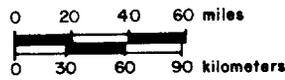
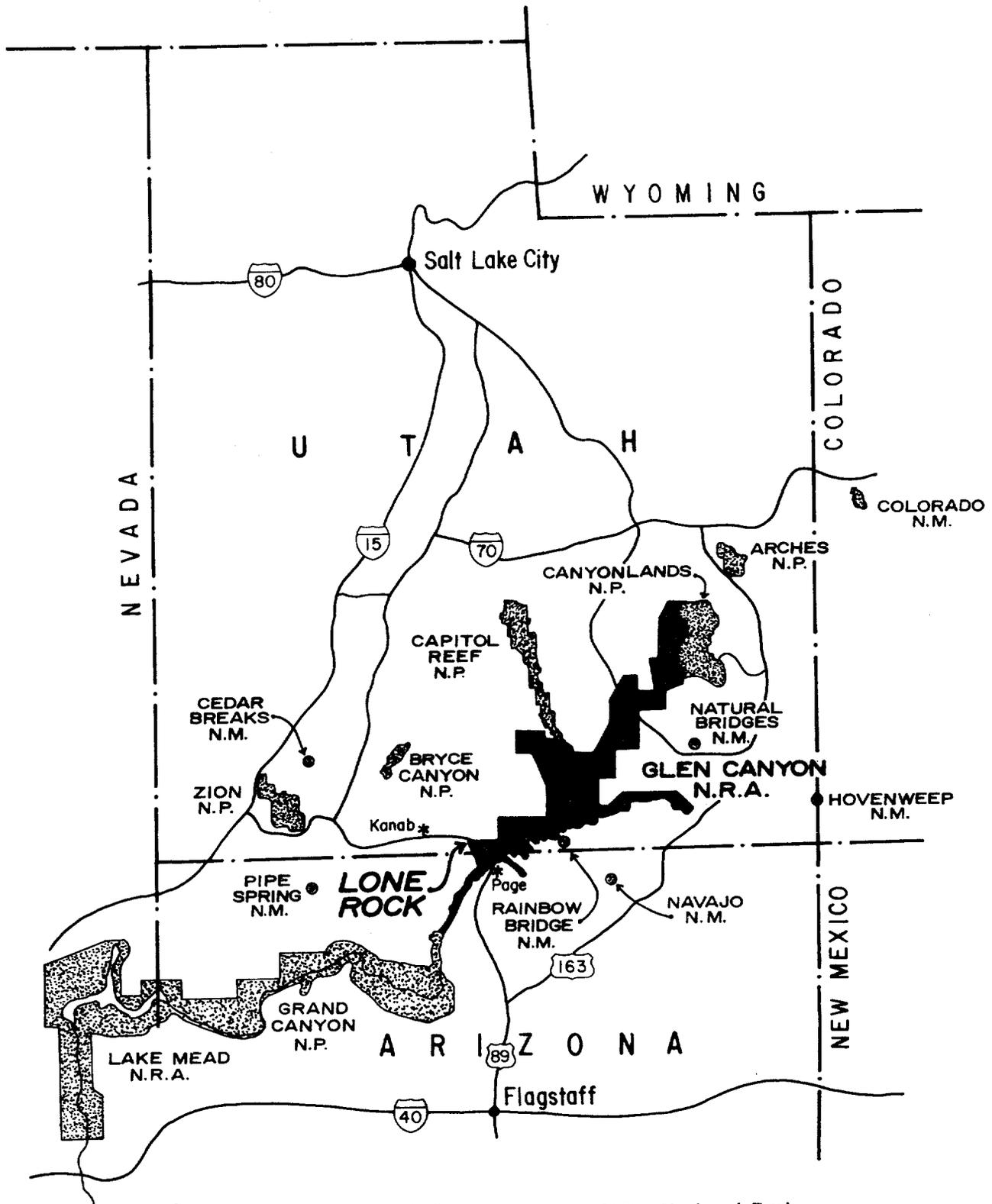
II. ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Lone Rock is located at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Kane County, Utah, near the Utah and Arizona State boundary as shown on the Regional Map, page 2. It is named for an isolated monolith in Lake Powell's Wahweap Bay. The Lone Rock site is on the west shore of the bay as shown on Site Map, page 3. The lake shoreline at the Lone Rock site is a sandy beach about 1½ miles in length. Both the length and the width of the beach vary as the lake elevation varies. Access is via a 2-mile gravel road which is jointly maintained by Kane County and the National Park Service. The gravel road connects the site with U.S. Highway 89 about ½ mile north of the State line. Kanab, county seat for Kane County, is 70 miles to the northwest on U.S. Highway 89. Page, Arizona, a recreation service-based community, is 9 miles to the south. Lone Rock is adjacent to the Wahweap Developed Area and thus, will be closely related to this existing development.

More detailed information regarding the Lone Rock environment including topography, soils, water resources, climate, vegetation, wildlife, cultural resources, and existing facilities is shown in the assessment of alternatives for this development concept plan, dated May 1979.

III. SELECTED PLAN

The selected plan, as shown on the Site Map, page 3, is intended to be the basis for future recreation use, resource protection, and facility development at the Lone Rock site. Visitor use, facilities, costs, and environmental impacts associated with the selected plan are considered as follows:



N.P. - National Park
 N.M. - National Monument
 N.R.A. - National Recreation Area

REGIONAL MAP
LONE ROCK DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT
GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
UTAH-ARIZONA
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR · NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

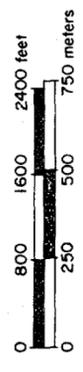
ON MICROFILM

LEGEND

- recreation area boundary
- minimum lake elevation 3,600'
- maximum lake elevation 3,700'
- area subject to inundation
- paved road

PROPOSED

- paved road
- gravel road
- structure

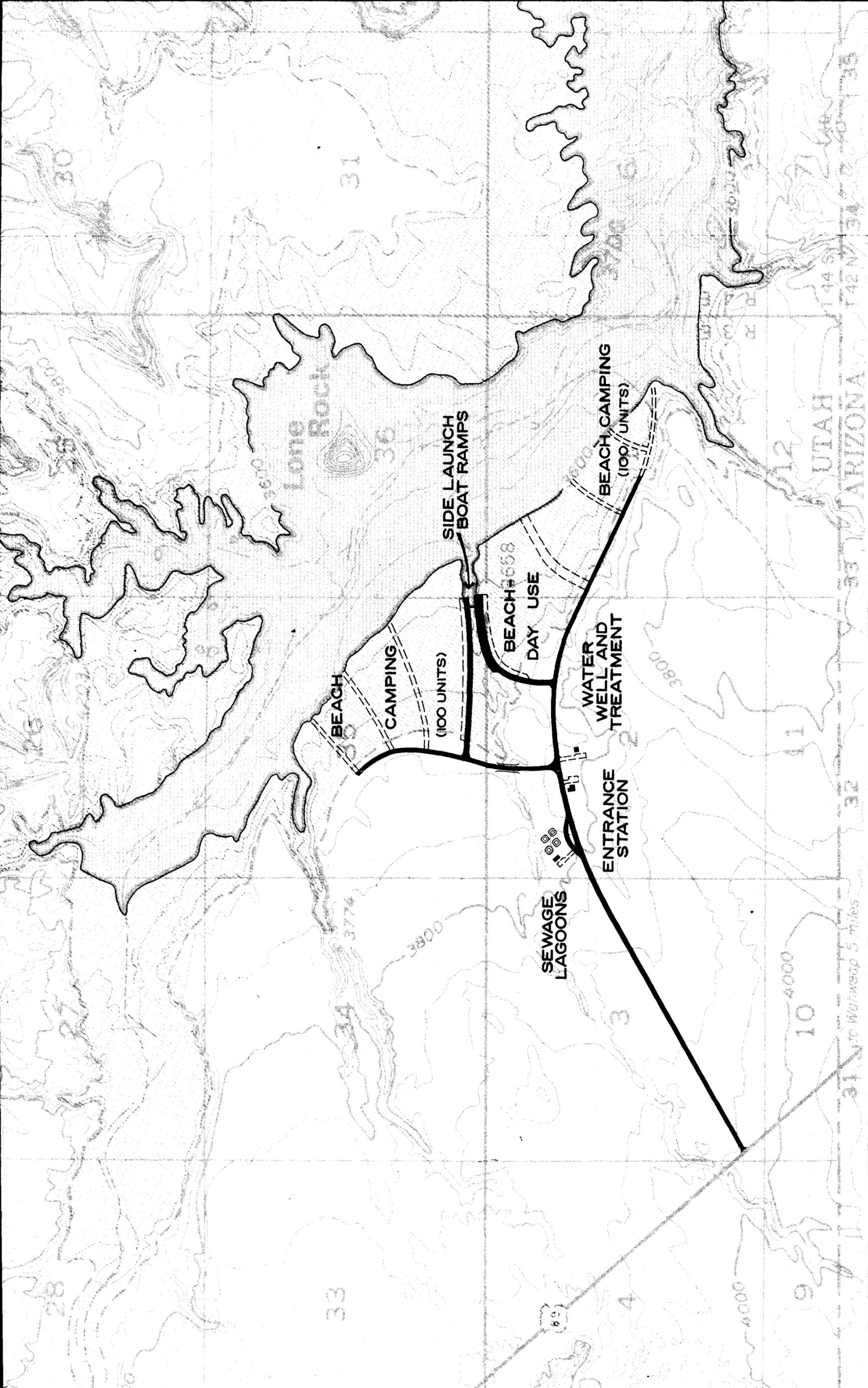


DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN

LONE ROCK

KANE COUNTY, UTAH
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area-Utah-Arizona
United States Department of the Interior-National Park Service

ON MICROFILM



31 to Navajo 5 miles

UTAH ARIZONA

UTAH ARIZONA

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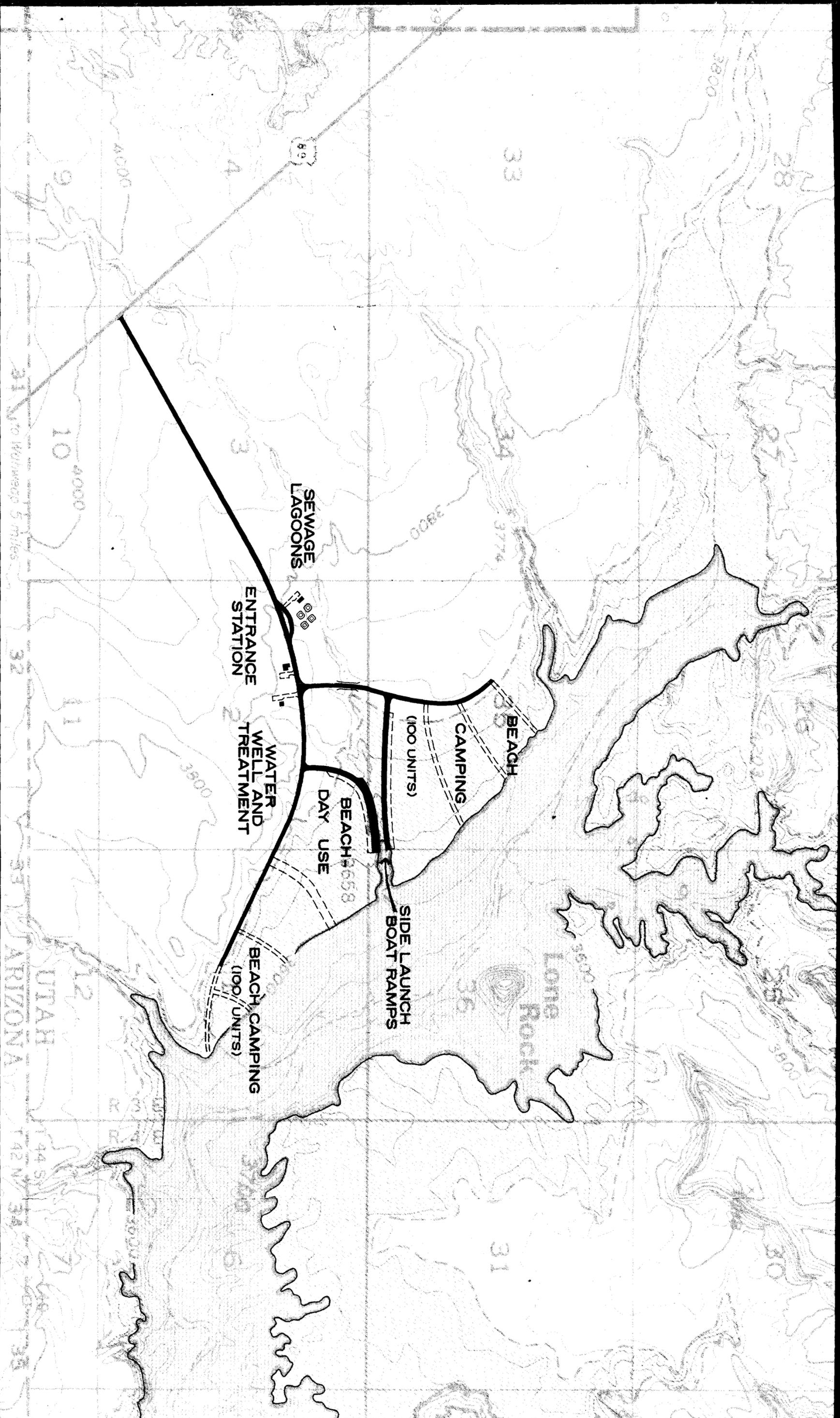
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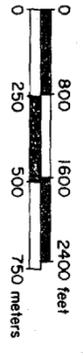


LEGEND

- recreation area bound
- minimum lake elevation
- maximum lake elevation
- area subject to inundation
- paved road

PROPOSED

- paved road
- gravel road
- structure



DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT
LONE ROCK
 KANE COUNTY, UTAH
 Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
 United States Department of the Interior

ON MICROFILM

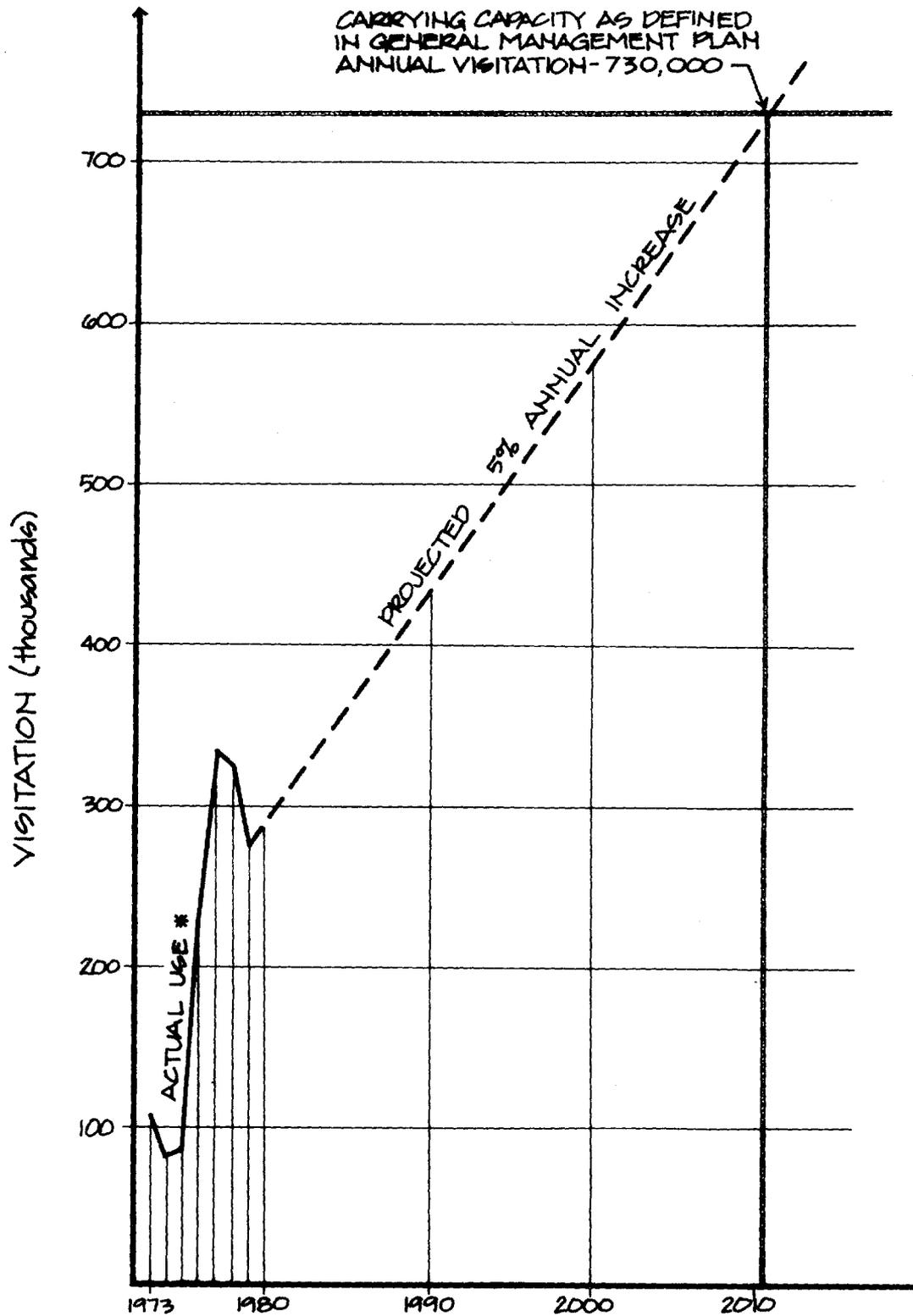
A. Visitor Use - This section of the plan discusses expected visitor use of the Lone Rock area in terms of past use, expected future use, activity types, and needs for recreation facilities in the selected plan. It identifies a short-term level of use based on the site's general management plan carrying capacity as a basis for determining management and facility needs. It is intended that these estimates be used as approximations, which may vary with changing environmental, social, and management conditions. Facilities will be developed only as needs become apparent and as funding is available. Concessioner operations are not considered feasible at this area.

1. Regional Context: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and the surrounding area is a popular destination for recreation use in the Southwest United States, receiving almost 2 million visitors annually. Most visitors to the area originate in the urban areas of southern Arizona and California, about 1 day's drive from Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Other recreation attractions in the region include Grand Canyon National Park, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, Canyonlands National Park, Arches National Park, and Capitol Reef National Park; five national monuments; extensive national forests; and Bureau of Land Management lands. Estimated visitation at these areas during 1979 was over 5 million.

The adjacent Wahweap Developed Area contains recreation facilities including a marina, restaurant, lodge, campground, mobile home park, airstrip, boat ramps, picnic areas, swimming beach, and National Park Service support facilities. This highly developed area is seen as complementary to the proposed minimum developments at Lone Rock by providing many of the necessary support facilities for administration, maintenance, boat storage, and other concession operations. Development of camping facilities outside the park to serve the Lone Rock visitor is not considered feasible, because the visitor desires to use a relatively uncontrolled shoreline area not available outside the park.

2. Visitation Trends: The National Park Service began recording public use information at Lone Rock in 1973 when an estimated 24,000 visitors used the area. This use has increased to 61,000 visitors during the 1979 recreation season with an all time high visitation of 75,000 recorded in 1977.

Use of the site has increased since 1973 at an average annual rate of 26 percent. Annual increases of only 5 percent are expected in the foreseeable future due to increased fuel costs, nonavailability of fuel, and changes in types of use. Past annual visitation and projected future use are shown on the Annual Visitation Graph.

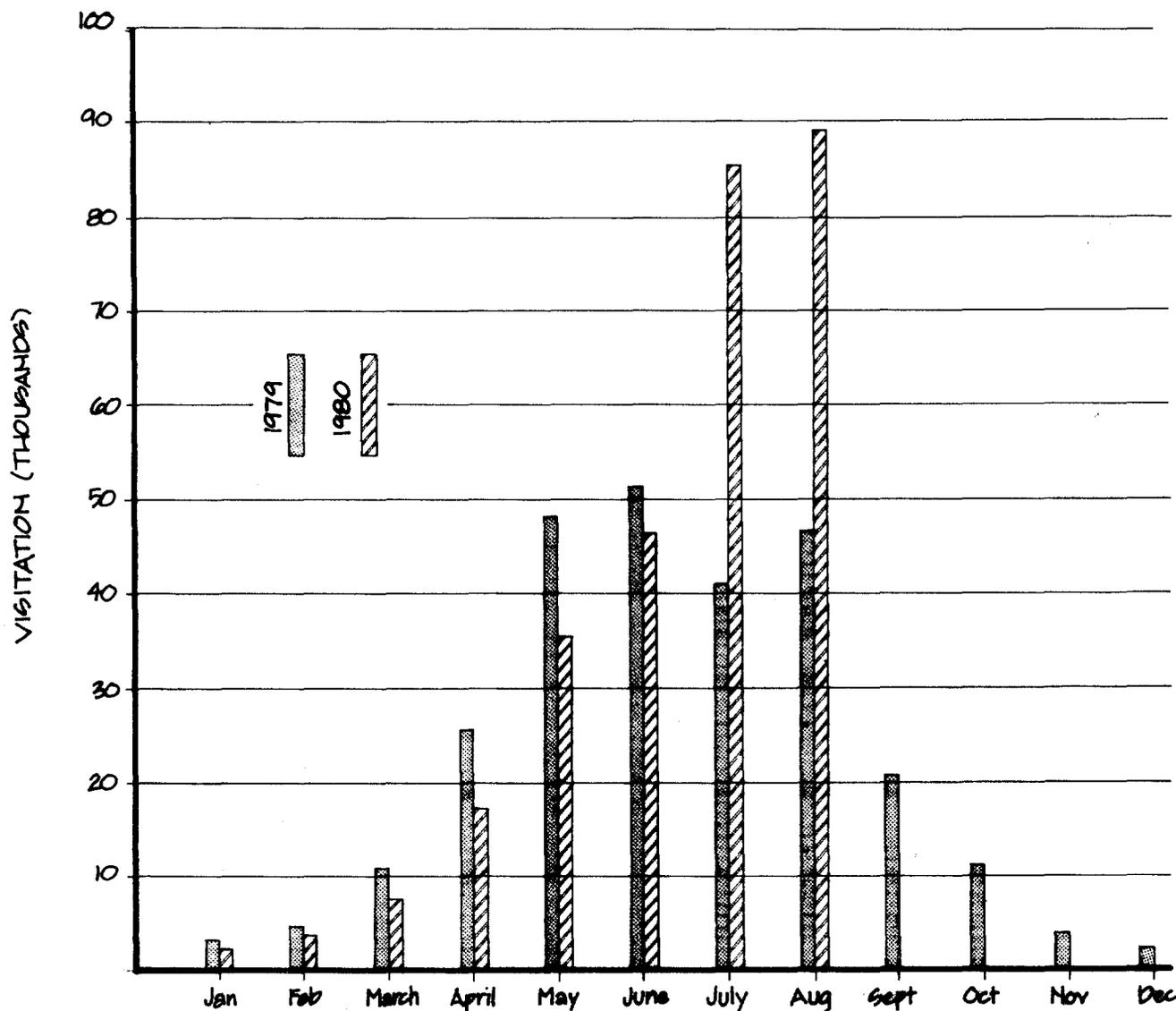


* ACTUAL USE DATA DERIVED FROM
TRAFFIC COUNTER READINGS

ANNUAL VISITATION

LOHE ROCK DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN

While the site has the potential for year-round use, some 69 percent occurs during the 4 month period from May 1 to September 1. Seasonal distribution of use for 1979 and a portion of 1980 is shown in the following graph:



MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF USE
 LONE ROCK DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN

3. Carrying Capacity: The carrying capacity for the Lone Rock site is defined in the approved General Management Plan for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area as a range between 3,200 and 4,200 persons per day for a 100-acre area. This plan estimates facilities to satisfy recreation needs by 1985, the general management plan carrying capacity estimated to occur at about the year 2010.

4. Estimation of Use and Facility Requirements: During 1979, visitors to the Lone Rock area participated in recreation activities at rates shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
PARTICIPATION IN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

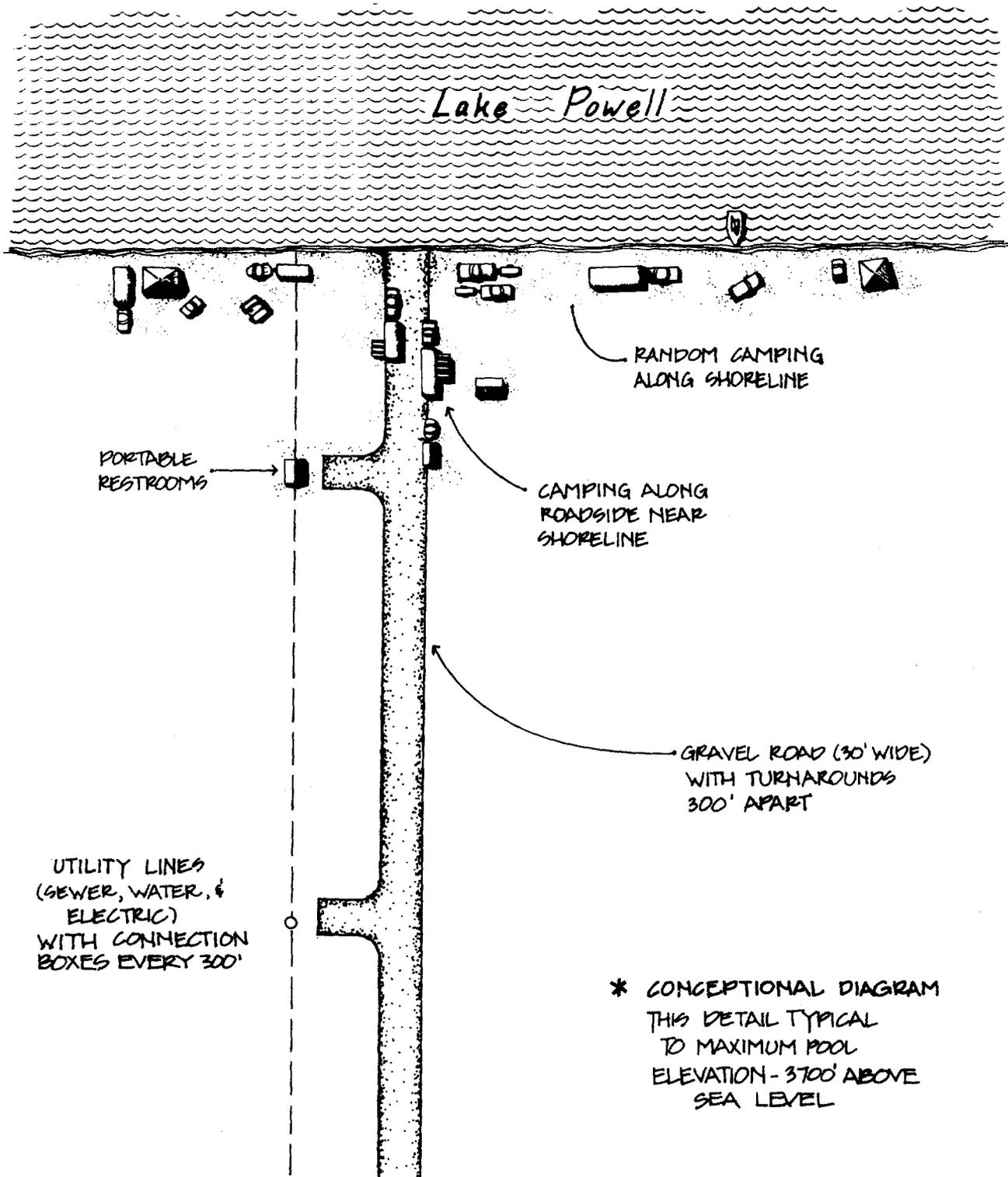
<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>*PARTICIPATION RATE (Percent)</u>
Boating	24
Swimming	20
Water-Skiing	20
Camping	20
Beach Use	11
Fishing	8
Picnicking	4
Other	3

*Visitors participate in more than one activity per day.

These rates were used in estimating total, annual, and average summer day use for 1985 and 2010 as a basis for recreation facility requirements as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2
ESTIMATED RECREATION PARTICIPATION BY ACTIVITY

<u>Recreation Activity</u>	<u>1985</u>		
	<u>Average Summer Day Use</u>	<u>Summer Season Use</u>	<u>Annual Use</u>
Boating	500	59,600	86,400
Swimming	410	49,700	72,000
Water-Skiing	410	49,700	72,000
Camping	410	49,700	72,000
Beach Use	230	27,300	39,600
Fishing	170	19,900	28,800
Picnicking	80	9,900	14,400
Other	60	7,500	10,800



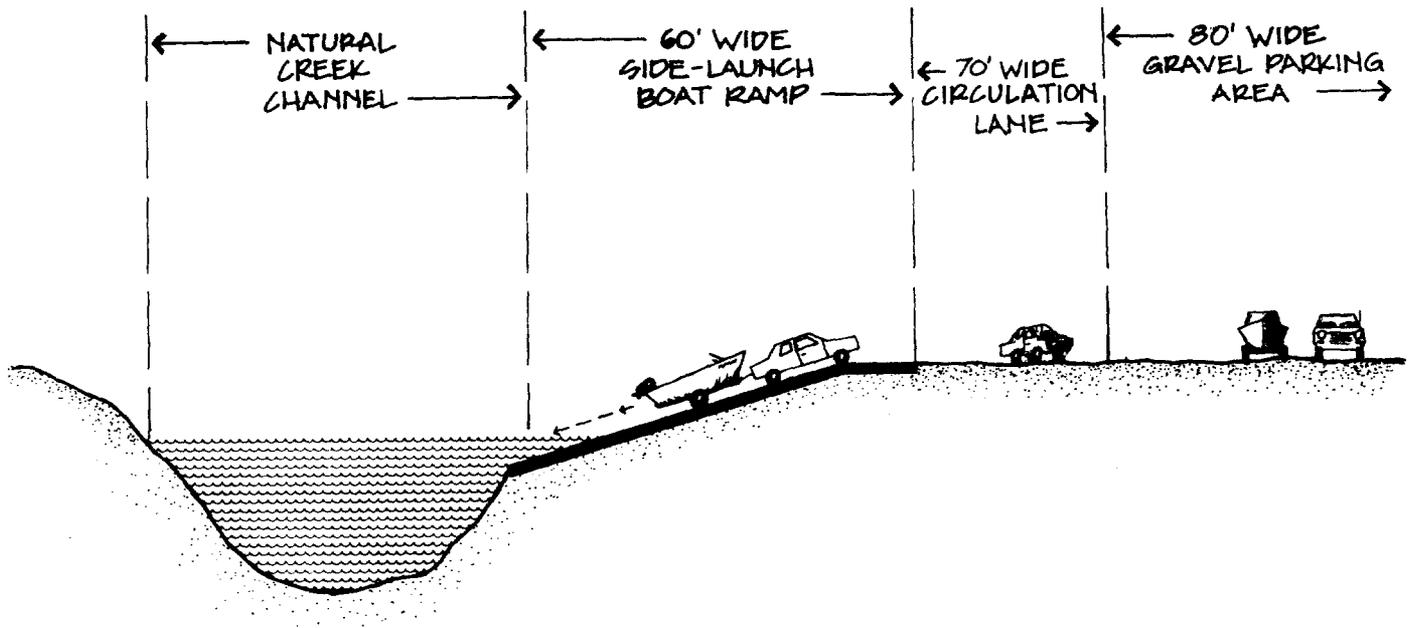
BEACH CAMPING DETAIL

LONE ROCK

DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN

KANE COUNTY, UTAH

GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA - UTAH-ARIZONA
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



* CONCEPTIONAL DIAGRAM
 NOT TO SCALE
 SIDE-LAUNCH BOAT RAMP
 IS 2,640' IN LENGTH

concept sketch
SIDE-LAUNCH BOAT RAMP

LONE ROCK

DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN
 KANE COUNTY, UTAH

GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA · UTAH-ARIZONA
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR · NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Random use of the beach area will cause minor deterioration of site vegetation and compaction of soils.
2. Uncontrolled use will increase management needs for maintenance.
3. Construction of recreation facilities will remove about 50 acres of native vegetation and wildlife habitat. This is in addition to approximately 25 acres of vegetation already removed to accommodate existing roads and parking.
4. Vehicular recreation use and associated dust and fumes will cause continued degradation of air and visual quality at the area.
5. Construction activities will cause minor sediment accumulation in Lake Powell.
6. Absence of concession facilities onsite will stimulate private business outside the recreation area adjacent to the Lone Rock Developed Area.
7. Continuation of beach camping will satisfy visitors who expressed a need for that type of activity at the public workshops and will provide a maximum of diversity for site visitors.
8. Funds, material, and manpower will be needed to implement the proposed development.
9. Ongoing archeological investigations at Lone Rock have located over 40 undisturbed archeological sites. These sites may be disturbed by the proposed development and increased visitor use. This is in addition to ongoing damage to the area's cultural resources caused by current visitor use.

D. Costs - Costs for facilities in the selected plan are shown in Table 3 based on Class "C" Estimates for similar work in the region prepared in 1980 by the Denver Service Center. Since these costs are based on general concepts, it is intended that when more detailed documents and plans are developed more comprehensive estimates will be prepared. The cost of measures required to mitigate impacts to the area's archeological resources will be determined later and will be included in the construction cost. These cost figures are to be used for future years, and not to exceed October 1983.

E. Additional Operating Requirements - The following staffing, equipment, and utilities will be required as a result of this development plan: two WG-8 Maintenance Workers, WG-5 Seasonal Laborer, GS-5 Technician, a 3/4 ton truck (GSA), 1/2 ton truck, a cushman vehicle, cleaning supplies (\$5,000), Ranger supplies (\$1,000), electrical costs (\$15,000 a year), and a radio.

TABLE 3

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE
SUMMARY OF COSTS

Description of Item	Cost (Thousands)							TOTAL
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	5 Year Total	Future Years	
<u>Roads, Trails:</u>								
24' wide asphalt road, 4.5 miles		*				1,686	715	2,401
24' wide gravel road, 2.4 miles		*				307	307	614
Concrete road bridge (100' x 30')							394	394
Miscellaneous site development (15 percent)						298	212	510
<u>Subtotal</u>						2,291	1,628	3,919
<u>Buildings, Utilities:</u>								
130' wide x 1,500' long side launch ramp (2 ramps)		*				1,426	1,426	2,852
Courtesy dock (8' x 20') (2 docks)		*				12	12	24
Ranger contact station (700 sq. ft.)			*			73		73
Relocate gravel storage (22,500 tons)			*			44		44
Fencing (21,000 linear feet)				*		153		153
Signs (Major entrance signs, directional and informational)		*				14		14
Picnic tables, 240	*					61	44	105
Trash bins, 20	*					26	19	45
Water well and pump	*					57		57
Sewage treatment lagoons (30,000 gallons per day)			*			657		657
Water treatment (60,000 gallons per day)		*				44		44
Sewer life stations, 10: (6 at 10,000 each, 4 at 20,000 each)			*			105	100	205
Portable restrooms, 10			*			88	58	146
Electric service (10,000 linear feet)						146		146
Electrical distribution (32,000 linear feet underground)						257	210	467
Water distribution lines (32,000 linear feet, 4" p.v.c. pipe)			*			385	315	700
Sewer lines (32,000 linear feet, 6" D.I. pipe)			*			642	526	1,168
Trailer sanitary dump station				*		58		58
Miscellaneous site development (15 percent)						637	407	1,044
<u>Subtotal</u>						885	3,117	8,002
<u>TOTAL</u>						7,176	4,745	11,921

Note: Total cost figures have project planning (15 percent), project supervision (15 percent), and contingencies (16 percent) added to the construction cost.

*Estimated start of construction.

IV. OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Three alternatives for development of recreation facilities and a "no action" plan were considered for Lone Rock in the assessment of alternatives. They included proposals for a minimum level of development, a maximum level of development, and a partial level in between. None of these development alternatives were selected entirely as presented because they did not respond well to public needs which were expressed during the public involvement process. However, a combination plan containing all elements from the "minimum development" alternative and the roads and future campgrounds from the "partial development" alternative was selected. This plan was selected because it responds well to public needs expressed for a diverse, unstructured type of use at the site and because it is compatible with management plans for the area. The "no action" alternative was considered, but not selected because it does not satisfy urgent needs for recreation facilities and would result in further deterioration of the site's natural and cultural resources.

V. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A. Status - Public involvement in the planning process for Lone Rock was begun in June 1978 with a presentation of concept proposals to the Kane County Commissioners. The assessment of alternatives was available for public review from June 25 to August 13, 1979. Public workshops were conducted at Page, Arizona; Kanab, Utah; and at the Lone Rock beach during July 1979. A press release was published in local area newspapers and on radio stations notifying the public of the public review period and workshops. The workshops were attended by about 200 persons and were a key influence in developing the selected plan.

B. Issues - Public involvement in Lone Rock's planning process helped identify key issues which are reflected in the selected plan.

These issues are discussed as follows:

1. Retain the Existing Pattern of Unstructured, Random, Nonfee Use at the Site: To attain this goal, many persons recommended a "no action" or "minimum development action." Visitors to Lone Rock indicated that they come to the site especially for the unstructured type experience and would have no place to go if the character of use were changed to a more structured type. The beach camping areas proposed in the selected plan respond well to this need.

2. Provide Basic Recreation Facilities: These facilities would improve the quality of the recreation experience, reduce conflicts between visitors, and enhance safety. Facility proposals which respond to this expressed need are restrooms, trash receptacles, potable water, boat launching ramp, and a trailer sanitary dump station.

3. Enhance the Potential for Private Economic Development Outside the Park: It was suggested that a State of Utah owned section of land near the Lone Rock access road be used for leasing to private commercial interests who would cater to Lone Rock visitors.

VI. FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

The selected plan for development and management of the Lone Rock site is considered a minor Federal action having minimal adverse environmental, social and economic impacts. This plan is in accordance with public desires expressed during the planning process and is not controversial. It does not adversely affect populations of species protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. A determination was made by the park Superintendent on February 13, 1978, that the development proposed at Lone Rock would not adversely affect the existing peregrine falcon population in the area. An environmental impact statement will not be prepared.

Recommended:

John C. Waterman

Superintendent

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

2-12-81

Date

Approved:

Lorraine Mintzinger

Regional Director

Rocky Mountain Region

2-12-81

Date

VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Assessment of Alternatives for the Lone Rock Development Concept Plan.
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, National Park Service, May 1979.

Proposed General Management Plan, Wilderness Recommendation, Road Study Alternatives, and Final Environmental Statement 79-23. Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, National Park Service, July 1979 (approved as general management plan November 21, 1979).

Visitor Use Records. Glen Canyon National Recreation Area files (1973-1979).

APPENDIX

National Park Service Planning Team Members:

Mr. Robert Dunkley, Team Captain, Landscape Architect, Rocky Mountain Region

Ms. Cathy Eckberg, Environmental Specialist (Student Trainee), Rocky Mountain Region

Mr. Brian Harry, Superintendent, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Mr. William Supernaugh, Resource Management Planner, Glen Canyon National
Recreation Area

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 the United States administration.

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