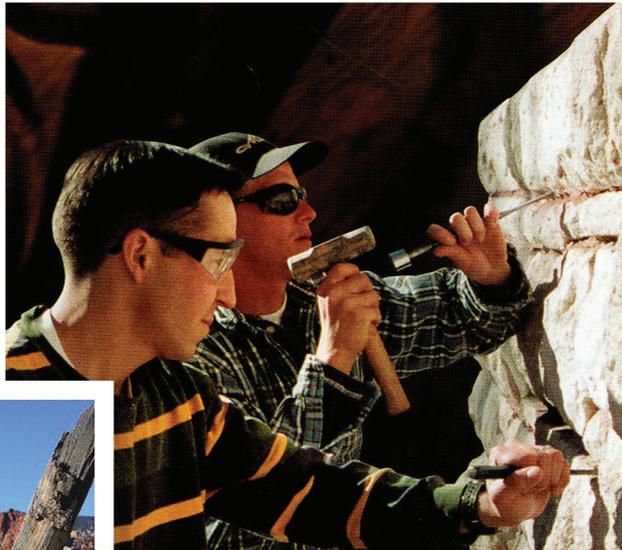


*Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area  
Summary Plan*





# An Inspiring Heritage

*Spanning 250 miles, from the small town of Fairview, Utah, southward to our border with Arizona, the area encompassed by the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area includes outstanding examples of historical, cultural, and natural resources shaped by Mormon pioneers. The story of the Mormon pioneers is one of the most compelling and captivating in our nation's history. After traveling 1,400 miles from Illinois either by wagon or by pulling a handcart, the pioneers came to the Great Salt Lake Valley. Along the way, the pioneers experienced many hardships. . . . Many people died during their journey. . . . The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area will serve as special recognition to the people and places that have contributed greatly to our nation's development. Throughout the heritage area are wonderful examples of architecture . . . and cultural events . . . that demonstrate the way of life of the pioneers.*

—Senator Robert F. Bennett, introduction to the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Act

By telling the Mormon pioneer story, we will inspire Utah's residents and visitors now and in the future as they meet the challenges of tomorrow.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sandra S. Bigler". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored, textured paper background.

Sandra S. Bigler  
Mayor, Mt. Pleasant City

*Utah Heritage Highway 89*  
*Alliance Management Entity*

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**Vice Chairman**

Gary Anderson

**Secretary**

Roger Chamberlain

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Sen. Orrin G. Hatch

Rep. Jason Chaffetz

Rep. Jim Matheson

**State Elected Officials**

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Lt. Gov. Gregory S. Bell

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**Mt. Pleasant City Chair  
Community and Fiscal Agent**

Mayor Sandra S. Bigler

**Native American Ombudsman**

Emery Polelonema

**District of Columbia and Trails  
Coordinator**

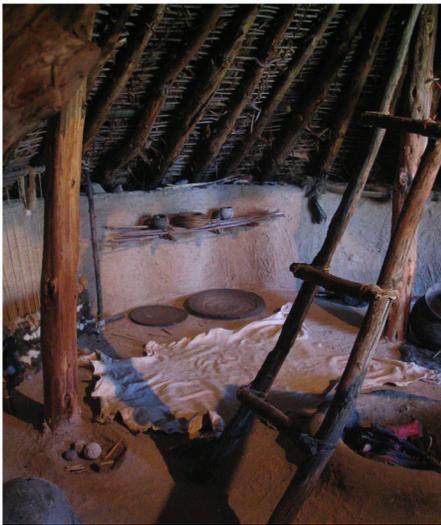
Clinton V. Ewell

# The History

Most Utah residents and visitors are aware of the story of the Mormon pioneers—how they entered the Great Salt Lake Valley and commenced a colonization effort that extended into what is now Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and California. The settlement patterns of the pioneers tell the Mormon pioneer story; the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance strives to preserve that story through the establishment of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA).



*The Black Hawk War Treaty was signed at the Relic House in Mt. Pleasant. Buildings throughout the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area communicate the heritage of the Mormon settlers.*



*The Utah State Legislature established Fremont State Park in 1985 to preserve Clear Creek Canyon's treasury of rock art and archaeological sites. This Fremont home is one of 80 Native American residential structures, pithouses, and storage granaries in the Park. (Photo courtesy of Utah State Parks)*

The small towns along the corridor convey this heritage, offering a rich opportunity for schoolchildren, parents, and others in the state's more populous counties and for visitors at large to understand and appreciate the colonization heritage of the Mormon pioneers.

Soon after Mormons arrived in Utah, Brigham Young announced his intention to spread the new Zion from the Rocky Mountains west to the Sierra Nevada. The northern border of the territory would be Oregon and the southern border Mexico. Parts of California would be annexed as well, in part to bring Mormon immigrants by sea rather than over the rough land crossing from the east.

*When he first articulated his support for the MPNHA, Senator Robert F. Bennett noted that driving down I-15 doesn't give the traveler a feel for the towns that reflect the heritage of Mormon colonization. That, he said, can only be found along the Highway 89 corridor.*

Young instituted a pattern of establishing towns and way stations approximately one day's journey apart, along a "Mormon Corridor" meant to connect Salt Lake City with the Pacific Ocean. This corridor is now I-15. When Senator Robert F. Bennett first articulated his support for the MPNHA, he said that when he was young and traveled throughout the state with his father, the late U.S. Senator Wallace Bennett, they would go south on what was then U.S. Highway 91 and return north on U.S. Highway 89, or vice versa.

Senator Bennett also noted that with I-15, the traveler cannot get a feel for the towns that reflect the heritage of Mormon colonization. That, he said, can only be found along the Highway 89 corridor. It is crucial, noted Senator Bennett, to maintain and preserve the heritage of the small towns along Highway 89, Boulder Loop of Scenic Byway 12 (Utah's first All-American Road), and the Capitol Reef Country Scenic Byway (SR 24).



*Hollywood came to Kanab starting in the 1920s to film Westerns. The Western Legends Roundup highlights this era in an annual festival, which goes beyond filmmaking and captures the essence of the cowboy spirit of the West.*

## Themes

The key themes of the MPNHA span the past, present, and future. These themes relate to the five heritage districts of Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop:

- Interaction of people with the landscape
- Interaction of people with each other
- Interaction with the institutions people created

# Vision

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) helps our citizens and visitors appreciate how Mormon pioneer colonization contributed greatly to the development of the West and America. Telling the Mormon pioneer story instills pride in our communities and motivates people to build on their heritage and plan for the future by remembering the past.



# Mission

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area preserves, interprets, promotes, and enhances Utah's pioneer heritage. We work to increase tourism, encourage economic development, revitalize communities, provide heritage educational opportunities, and improve the quality of life in Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop.

# Goals

## Education and Interpretation Goals

- Support community efforts to appreciate and tell the story of the pioneers, their settlements, and their interaction with the land
- Assist existing attractions and institutions in communicating the breadth of the area's story to the public
- Place resources in a regional context

## Revitalization Goals

- Identify and document significant Mormon pioneer heritage resources
- Provide recognition and support to communities in Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop as they preserve heritage resources

## Tourism and Economic Development Goals

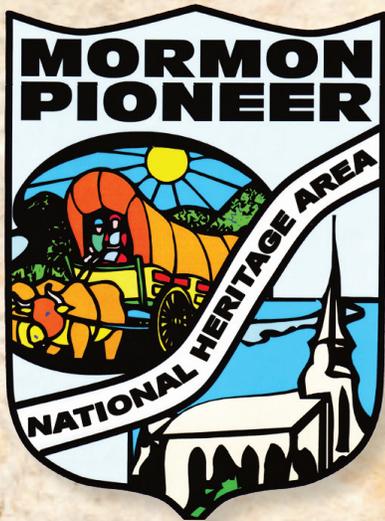
- Reinforce existing attractions and cultural institutions, helping these organizations communicate the story of the region
- Develop connections between attractions and assist visitors in experiencing the region's settings and venues
- Increase cultural and heritage tourism, creating economic benefits for the region and its communities

## Quality of Life Goals

- Set an agenda with a long-term vision and short-term goals that will bring positive benefits across the region
- Achieve tangible, quantifiable outcomes that build support and constituency in the region
- Operate efficiently and effectively, with the flexibility to respond to unforeseen opportunities and situations
- Encourage communities and organizations to set their own priorities and to define their place within the MPNHA framework



The Hole in the Rock reenactment provides a glimpse into the pioneer trek in the Escalante area. (Photo courtesy Allysia Angus)



# Demonstration Projects



*The Manti Temple took 11 years to build and is constructed of oolitic limestone quarried at a site northeast of the temple.*

The demonstration projects planned throughout the MPNHA heritage districts illuminate the rich and varied history and culture in the area. Three demonstration projects will serve more than one district in the heritage area.

The Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center, with its museum and interactive displays, will serve as the major interpretive site for the north end of the MPNHA. This center highlights the adjacent Manti Temple, which Mormon pioneers from throughout the heritage area worked to build.

In 2004, the Utah State Legislature authorized creating a center to encourage research and studies that enhance Mormon pioneer heritage. This center, called the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center, will be located in the Karen H. Huntsman Library on the campus of Snow College. The library will stand on a heritage plaza that will feature a bronze statue of two Mormon pioneers, Lorenzo and Erastus Snow.

The Traditional Building Skills Institute (TBSI), also housed on Snow College campus, will offer workshops, classes, and even a degree to help perpetuate the artisan and craft skills in the MPNHA. These skills are a heritage of the pioneers who built homes and commercial buildings in this area. Travelers will be able to visit TBSI and sites where products are created.

## Plans for Revitalization

Opportunities for the entire heritage area:

- Develop the Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center
- Develop the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center in the Karen H. Huntsman Library
- Build a structure to house the TBSI



*The Karen H. Huntsman Library will house the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center.*

# Heritage Districts



## *Little Denmark*

A place shaped by Scandinavian settlement that offers compelling stories of immigration



## *Sevier Valley*

A rich landscape where farmers and ranchers followed the ancient Native American tradition of living off the land



## *Headwaters*

A Southern Utah area with communities as diverse as their traditions, tied together by common rivers and tributaries



## *Under the Rim*

An area on the southern edge of the MPNHA that is named after the red rock rims of the High Plateau of Utah



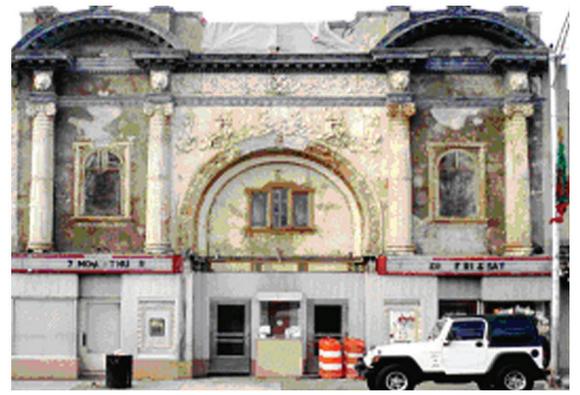
## *Boulder Loop*

An area in the awe-inspiring heritage byway that begins and ends on Highway 89 and includes Highway 12, the All-American Road





# Little Denmark



*The Casino Star Theatre has a rich history that precedes the silent movie era. It demonstrates the role the arts have played, and continue to play, in the heritage area.*

Little Denmark emphasizes the influence of Scandinavian pioneers sent by Brigham Young to settle the area. Masterful Scandinavian woodworking and stained-glass skills are reflected in many of the marvelous local bed and breakfast inns in Little Denmark as well as at artisan studios and gift shops in buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places throughout the area.

Visitors can find rich, local flavor at the Scandinavian Heritage Festival in Ephraim and the Mormon Miracle Pageant performed on the hillside near the Manti Temple. Nearby, they can catch a film festival or live performance at the Casino Star Theatre, a Beaux Arts theater in Gunnison.

Little Denmark is home to three Carnegie Libraries in Mt. Pleasant, Ephraim, and Manti. The libraries were constructed early in the 20th century as part of an effort by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie to establish public libraries. Also in Little Denmark is the Wasatch Academy, the oldest boarding school in the West. Students from 22 states and 23 countries attend this school started by a Presbyterian minister who founded the school system in Utah.

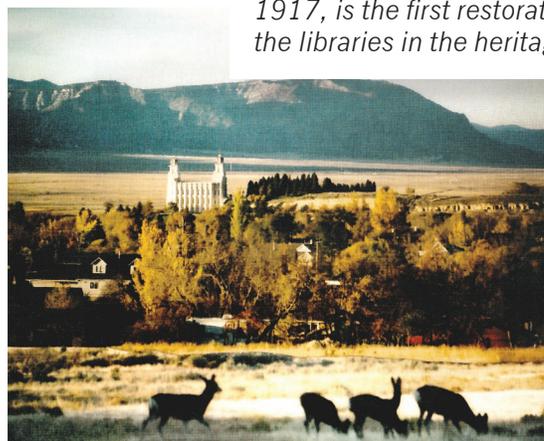
## Plans for Revitalization

Opportunities in Little Denmark:

- Develop materials about early co-op mercantile experiments and help the Ephraim co-op establish partners throughout the region
- Enhance the Scandinavian Heritage Festival and the Mormon Miracle Pageant
- Restore Carnegie Libraries in Mount Pleasant, Ephraim, and Manti
- Restore the original Wasatch Academy building and the Old Spring City School
- Restore the Gunnison Casino Star Theatre
- Construct an Equestrian Park and Arena that emphasizes agritourism
- Restore historic Fairview Social Hall
- Support the Mt. Pleasant Relic House

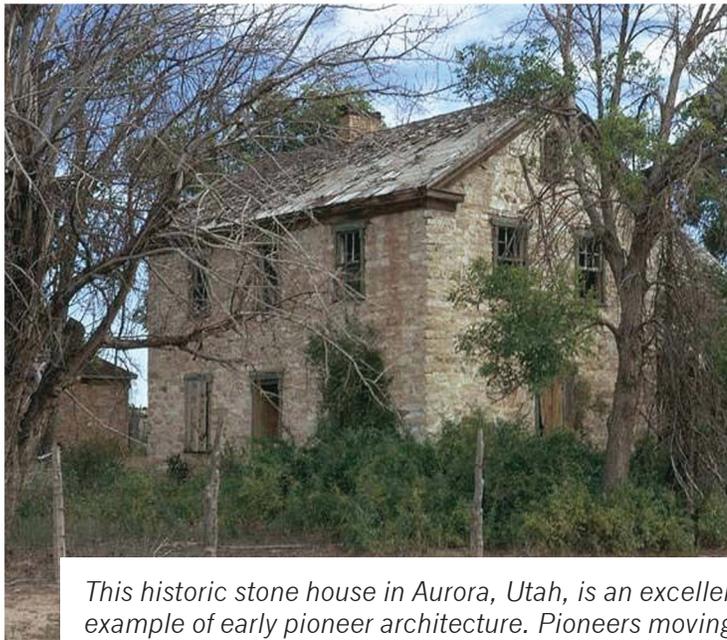


*The Ephraim Carnegie Library, built in 1917, is the first restoration project for the libraries in the heritage area.*



*Little Denmark's panoramic landscape speaks to artists and artisans, who find it an ideal setting for their studios and works of art. (Photo courtesy of Larry Nielson, an MPNHA artist)*

# Sevier Valley



*This historic stone house in Aurora, Utah, is an excellent example of early pioneer architecture. Pioneers moving south from Provo settled Aurora in 1875.*

Sevier Valley is located just south of Little Denmark. In this district, heritage is tied to the rich landscape where farmers and ranchers followed the ancient Native American tradition of living off the land.

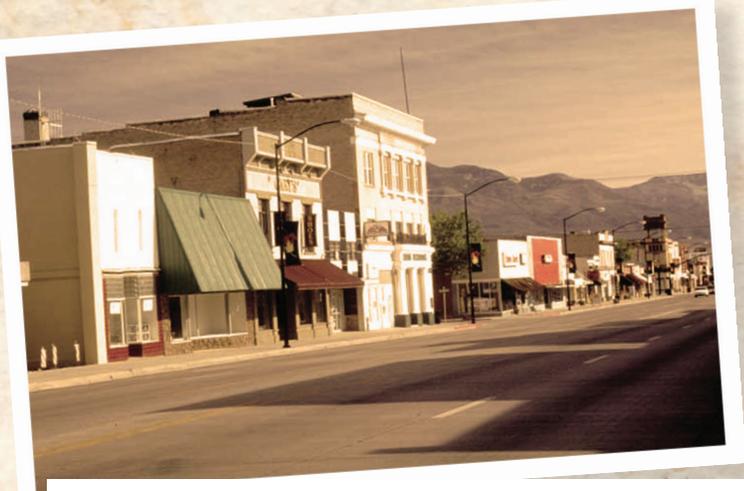
Whether visitors are buying custom-made saddles, boots, and Western wear; listening to the bark of the auctioneer at a local livestock auction; or sitting around a campfire after a Dutch oven dinner listening to the tales of Butch Cassidy, they will never be far from the land the descendants of pioneers continue to love and nurture.

Sevier Valley traces its roots to the Old Spanish Trail and trappers and explorers like Kit Carson and Jedediah Smith.

## Plans for Revitalization

### Opportunities in Sevier Valley:

- Draw on Utah's investment in the Fremont State Indian Park
- Connect stories and resources of the pioneers with Native American heritage and work with Paiute Indian leaders on revitalization initiatives
- Develop heritage events and shows for the Black Hawk Arena
- Construct a Railroad Heritage Center for Big Rock Candy Mountain and Lemonade Springs
- Work with the Richfield Downtown Committee on preservation projects



*Richfield, Utah, is a National Main Street Community. The MPNHA will strive to make connections between Richfield and the two other Main Street Communities along the Heritage Highway: Mt. Pleasant and Panguitch.*

# Headwaters



*The entire town of Panguitch is a National Historic District.*

Communities along the Headwaters are as diverse as their individual traditions, while still connected by the common rivers and tributaries that make the land in Southern Utah blossom.

In this district, residents and visitors find a rich mining heritage, complete with abandoned mines and tales of lost gold. One can visit tiny towns where the spirit of hardworking miners endures, including the old town of Winkelman, which still stands.

South of these mining towns lies Panguitch, where stores and homes made from locally fired red brick house a wealth of heritage shops and historic sites.

The Headwaters district ends in the south at the Long Valley Junction, where Highway 89 meets Highway 14. Residents in Long Valley tell of the settlers who faithfully lived the United Order, an early Mormon lifestyle based on sharing all personal resources with the entire community. Long Valley is also the eastern gateway to Zion National Park.

## Plans for Revitalization

Opportunities in Headwaters:

- Refit and restore a 1930s glazed-tile building in Marysvale that is reminiscent of the Bullion Canyon mineral era boom from the mid-1880s to the early 1900s
- Develop sites and products to tell the story of Butch Cassidy
- Coordinate with the Panguitch Main Street Committee on restoration projects and events, especially the Quilt Walk
- Develop Old Town Winkelman as a cooperative economic development project



*Pioneers settled Marysvale in 1863 and earned their living baling sheep's wool.*

# Under the Rim



*Under the Rim offers visitors astonishing natural beauty, including Three Lakes Canyon near Kanab, Utah. (Photo by John Telford)*

Under the Rim is located at the southern rim of the MPNHA. Its name comes from the location of the red rock rims of the High Plateau of Utah.

Hollywood fell in love with Kanab, often filming Western movies and television shows featuring this panoramic backdrop.

Under the Rim is also the location of a burgeoning arts community where cozy shops and galleries display fine art, photography, Western memorabilia, and high-quality Native American crafts and jewelry.

In Kanab, the story of Little Hollywood is told. Scores of actors, directors, and producers used the rugged landscape to tell movie-going America about the West. These stories continue to be told at the annual Western Legends Roundup Festival.

## Plans for Revitalization

Opportunities in Under the Rim:

- Strengthen the relationship and coordinate with heritage attractions in the Kanab area
- Strengthen private and public efforts to make Orderville a historic site
- Work closely with the Kane County Travel Council in telling the story of Little Hollywood and Zane Grey
- Expand the interpretive efforts at the Old Rock Canyon Church in Mt. Carmel
- Support the Western Legends Roundup
- Construct an outdoor theatre in Kanab to help tell the story of the cowboy
- Restore the Old Rock Canyon Church
- Construct a Center for Education, Business, and the Arts in Kanab



*John Wayne, Frank Sinatra, and scores of actors, directors, and producers used the Kanab landscape to tell movie-going America about the West. These stories continue today at the annual Western Legends Roundup Festival.*

# Boulder Loop



The Boulder Loop begins and ends on Highway 89. Visitors can drive Utah's first All-American Road (SR 12) and the Capitol Reef Country Scenic Byway (SR 24) as they take in breathtaking views of Grand Staircase-Escalante Monument. Capitol Reef and Bryce Canyon National Parks turn a marvelous heritage journey into an unforgettable visual treat.

Along the way, residents and visitors find some of the most isolated towns in America, where artists, potters, and woodworkers display their handiwork for locals and visitors to appreciate.

Here you can also experience guided horse pack or 4-wheel vehicle trips along cowboy and pioneer trails. And a stop at Anasazi State Park offers an insightful glimpse into ancient Native American heritage.

On the southern end of the heritage area, the Escalante Heritage Center will share the story of the Hole in the Rock trek and preserve the Mormon pioneer heritage of the southeastern pioneers.



*The Tropic Heritage Center project has two phases: the Community Center, which is currently underway, and the Heritage Park.*

## Plans for Revitalization

Opportunities in the Boulder Loop:

- Develop the Escalante Hole in the Rock Heritage Center
- Draw on the resources and interpretive capacity of Capitol Reef National Park and Bryce Canyon National Park
- Work with Envision Escalante in fostering the arts, culture, folklore, humanities, history, agriculture, and the natural environment
- Complete construction on the Tropic Heritage Community Center
- Construct a historic Heritage Park that will consist of the Ebenezer Bryce Museum, a pioneer cabin, Tropic's old post office, a Daughters of the Utah Pioneers museum, and other buildings



*This cabin in Torrey, Utah, is nestled against the distinctive red rock of the Boulder Loop. (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)*

# Management and Finance

The partnership for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) consists of individuals representing organizations in the public and private sectors who are enterprising, entrepreneurial, and results-oriented.

## Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance is the managing entity of the MPNHA. It has a board of directors that consists of two members from each of the six counties, with the State Historic Preservation Officer serving as an at-large member. This committee has grass-roots connections to the heritage businesses and provides for connections to elected local officials. The city of Mt. Pleasant serves as its fiscal agent and chair community.

## Community Chapters

Community chapters are local entities that preserve, promote, develop, or interpret an aspect of the heritage of the communities in the MPNHA. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance will help community chapters offer an enjoyable and educational visitor experience.

## MPNHA Advisory Group

The MPNHA Advisory group is made up of representatives from organizations in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors that are committed to the success of the heritage area. These include federal and state agencies with large landholdings within the heritage region such as the national parks in the area. These organizations have made significant contributions to developing this plan and selecting the projects for the heritage area.

## Budget Planning

Budget planning centers on phase I (years one through five) and phase II (years six through ten).

- Phase I includes demonstration, early action, and revitalization projects and totals \$44.25 million.
- Phase II will focus on projects and programs in the five heritage districts with a projected budget of \$10.305 million.

The enabling legislation authorizes the MPNHA to receive up to \$10 million, which will be matched by the community chapters. The next few pages show a more detailed breakdown of how the budget is allocated.

# Phase I Proposed Budget

## Demonstration Projects

Heritage Area	Project Name	MPNHA Contribution	Community Chapter Match	Total Budget
Entire Heritage Area	Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center	\$500,000	\$3,500,000	\$4,000,000
	Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center, housed in the Karen H. Huntsman Library and Heritage Plaza	\$200,000	\$13,700,000	\$13,900,000
	Traditional Building Skills Institute (TBSI)	\$150,000	\$5,850,000	\$6,000,000
Little Denmark	Wasatch Academy Project	\$50,000	\$225,000	\$275,000
	Gunnison Casino Star Theatre	\$100,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,600,000
	Equestrian Park and Arena	\$75,000	\$1,945,000	\$2,020,000
	Historic Fairview Social Hall	\$100,000	\$1,975,000	\$2,075,000
	Carnegie Libraries	\$150,000	\$1,850,000	\$2,000,000
Sevier Valley	Big Rock Candy Mountain Interpretive Center and Lemonade Springs	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$325,000
Headwaters	Old Town Winkelman Interpretive Center and Marysville Mining	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
Under the Rim	Little Hollywood Amphitheater	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$300,000
	Old Rock Church and School Project	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$150,000
	Center for Education, Business, and the Arts (CEBA)	\$150,000	\$3,350,000	\$3,500,000
Boulder Loop	Tropic Heritage Center	\$100,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,600,000
	Escalante Pioneer Heritage Center	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$36,445,000</b>	<b>\$38,945,000</b>

## *Early Action and Revitalization Projects*

Heritage Area	MPNHA Contribution	Community Chapter Match	Total Budget
Administration	\$250,000	\$555,000	\$805,000
Little Denmark	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$900,000
Sevier Valley	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$900,000
Headwaters	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$900,000
Under the Rim	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$900,000
Boulder Loop	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$900,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,805,000</b>	<b>\$5,305,000</b>

## *Summary*

Category	MPNHA Contribution	Community Chapter Match	Total Budget
MPNHA Demonstration Projects	\$2,500,000	\$36,445,000	\$38,945,000
Early Action and Revitalization Projects	\$2,500,000	\$2,805,000	\$5,305,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$39,250,000</b>	<b>\$44,250,000</b>

# Phase 2 Proposed Budget

Heritage Area	MPNHA Contribution	Community Chapter Match	Total Budget
Administration	\$250,000	\$555,000	\$805,000
Little Denmark	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$1,900,000
Sevier Valley	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$1,900,000
Headwaters	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$1,900,000
Under the Rim	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$1,900,000
Boulder Loop	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$1,900,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,305,000</b>	<b>\$10,305,000</b>

# Acknowledgements

This effort has involved literally generations of Utah residents. The following list of our partners is a tribute to the communities' steadfast efforts to create a heritage area and reconnect with our heritage.

## Mayors

Claren Heaton, Alton  
Dale Albrecht, Annabella  
Shannon Allen, Antimony  
Scott Gurney, Aurora  
Sherwood Albrecht, Bicknell  
Richard Parsons, Big Water  
Bill Muse, Boulder  
Rod Syrett, Bryce Canyon Town  
Alma Fletcher, Cannonville  
Darwin Jensen, Centerfield  
Dwayne Bayles, Central Valley  
Joe Dalton, Circleville  
John Baxter, Elsinore  
Cliff Birrell, Ephraim  
Don Porter, Escalante  
Spencer Cox, Fairview  
Scott Bartholomew, Fayette  
Scott Collard, Fountain Green  
Bruce Harris, Glendale  
Jake Albrecht, Glenwood  
Scott Hermansen, Gunnison  
Curtis Whipple, Hanksville  
Kevin Eldredge, Hatch  
Carlton Johnson, Henrieville

Ray Owens, Joseph  
Juel Jensen, Junction  
Kim Lawson, Kanab  
Carlos Jessen, Kingston  
Harlow Brown, Koosharem  
Jeff Olsen, Loa  
Kent Chappel, Lyman  
Natasha Madsen, Manti  
Gary James, Marysvale  
John Christensen, Mayfield  
Robert Nilsson, Monroe  
Ron Pipher, Moroni  
Sandra S. Bigler, Mt. Pleasant  
Brad Adair, Orderville  
Arthur Cooper, Panguitch  
Paul Christensen, Redmond  
Brad Ramsey, Richfield  
Jim Reynolds, Salina  
Chad Houchlin, Sigurd  
Eldon Barnes, Spring City  
Garry Bringhurst, Sterling  
J. Fred Hansen, Torrey  
Lowell Mecham, Tropic  
Bryon Davis, Wales

## County Commissioners

### Garfield County

D. Maloy Dodds  
H. Dell LaFevre  
Clare Ramsay

### Kane County

Mark Habbeshaw  
Dean Heaton  
Daniel Hulet

### Piute County

Kay Blackwell  
Rick Blackwell  
Travas Blood

### Sanpete County

Spencer Cox  
Steve Frischknecht  
Claudia Jarrett

### Sevier County

Ivan Cowley  
Gary Mason  
Gordon Topham

### Wayne County

DeRae Fillmore  
Thomas A. Jeffery  
Stanley W. Wood

### Koosharem Band of Paiutes

Elliott Yazzie

## MPNHA Advisory Group

### National Parks and Monuments

Stan Austin, Superintendent, Glen Canyon  
National Recreation Area  
Rene Berkhoudt, Manager, Grand Staircase-  
Escalante National Monument  
Kate Cannon, Superintendent, Canyonlands  
National Park  
Al Hendrix, Superintendent, Capitol Reef  
National Park  
Eddie Lopez, Superintendent, Bryce Canyon  
National Park  
Cordell Roy, Utah State Coordinator,  
National Park Service  
Jock Whitworth, Superintendent, Zion  
National Park

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National Forest  
Robert Macwhorter, Supervisor, Dixie  
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Rod Player, Acting Supervisor, Manti-LaSal  
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Richa Wilson, Regional Architectural  
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USDA Forest Service

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Beverly Evans, Rural Executive, Governor's  
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Gael Hill, State Coordinator, Scenic Byways,  
Utah Travel Office  
Margaret Hunt, Director, Utah Arts Council  
Ally Isom, Deputy Director, Utah  
Department of Community and Culture  
Wilson Martin, Deputy Director, Utah  
Division of State History  
Gayle McKeachnie, Director, Rural  
Development, Governor's Office of  
Economic Development  
John Njord, Executive Director, Utah  
Department of Transportation  
Phil Notarianni, Director, Utah Division of  
State History  
Jason Perry, Executive Director, Governor's  
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Mike Styler, Executive Director, Utah  
Department of Natural Resources  
Mary Tullius, Director, Utah Division of  
Parks and Recreation  
Leigh Von der Esch, Manager, Utah Office  
of Travel

**Bureau of Land Management**

Selma Sierra, Director, Utah State Office

**Resource Conservation and Development Coordinators**

James Huggard, Panoramaland

Kevin Williams, Color Country

**Utah State Park Superintendents**

Aaron Farmer, Kodachrome Basin

Kendall Farnsworth, Escalante

Michael Franklin, Coral Pink Sand Dunes

Bob Hanover, Fremont Indian

Mike Nelson, Anasazi State Park Museum

Shon Tripp, Palisade

Kaymar Willis, Paiute and Otter Creek

**Educational Institutions**

Philip Barlow, Arrington Chair of Mormon History and Culture, Utah State University

Noel Cockett, Vice President, Utah State University Extension Service

Susan Rugh, Professor, Department of History, Brigham Young University

Scott Wyatt, President, Snow College

**Foundations and Nonprofit Organizations**

Cynthia Buckingham, Executive Director, Utah Humanities Council

Amy Cole, Sr. Program Officer/Regional Attorney Mountains/Plains Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation

James Cowlin, The US Route 89 Appreciation Society

Lisa Eccles, Executive Director, George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation

Kirk Huffaker, Executive Director, Utah Heritage Foundation

Karen Platt, Fort Harmony Historical Society

Clive Romney, Utah Pioneer Heritage Arts

Corinne Roring, Hole-in-the-Rock Foundation

Ann Torrence, Highway 89 Project

Richard Turley, Managing Director, Family and Church History Department, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

**Regions**

Kevin Arrington, Travel Director, Sevier County

Kevin Christensen, Economic Development Director, Sanpete County

Michelle Coleman, Economic Development Director, Wayne County

Russ Cowley, Six Counties Association of Governments

Bruce Fullmer, Travel Director, Garfield County

Kay Giles, Director, Kane County

John Holland, Coordinator, Scenic Byway 12

Malcom Nash, Economic Development Director, Sevier County

Ken Sizemore, Five Counties Association of Governments

Jo Sojourner, Travel Director, Wayne County

Mel Terry, Economic Development Director, Piute County

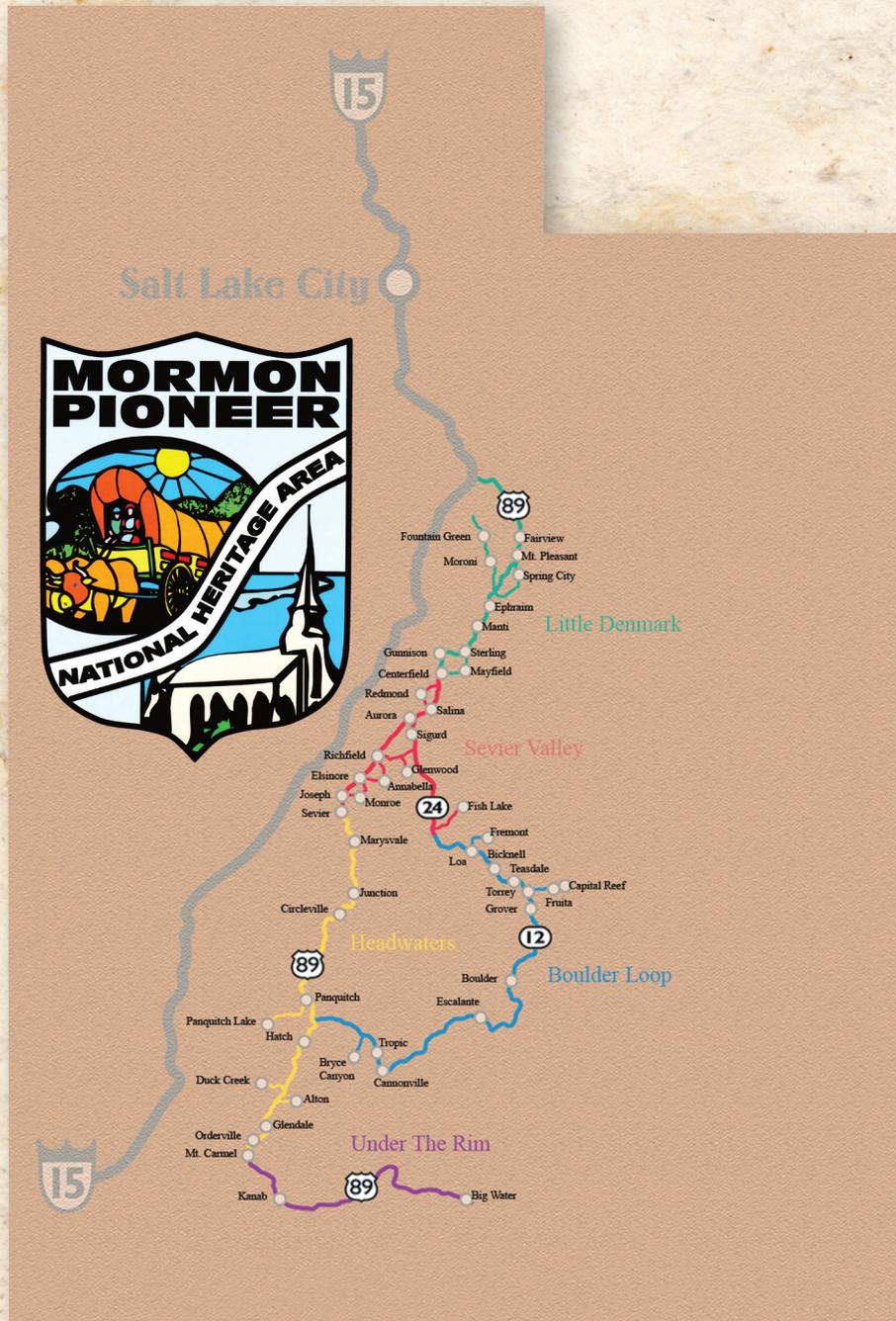
**Past Officers**

Chesley Christensen, Mt. Pleasant City Chair Community and Fiscal Agent, 1998–2009

Ron Bushman, Chairman of the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, 1998–2009



Thank you for supporting the MPNHA



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Document design and editing by





*Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area  
Management Plan  
Supporting Reference Materials*



**Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area  
Management Plan Supporting Reference Materials**

October 8, 2009

*The Motor Cities-Automobile National Heritage Area's General Management Plan provided the framework and format for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Plan. We gratefully acknowledge their contribution.*

*The General Management Plan was made possible through funding provided by the National Park Service, the George S. and Dolores Dore' Eccles Foundation, the Governor's Office of Economic Development, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.*

# Contents

This binder contains materials to support the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) Management Plan (MP). Behind each green sheet of paper, you will find the following supporting documents in this order:

**The National Heritage Areas Act of 2006 Public L. No. 109-338, 120 STAT. 1738**

**MPNHA State Legislation**

**Utah State University Charrette**

**A Sample Inventory**

**MPNHA Supporting Historic Information**

**Scenic Byway 12 General Management Plan**

**Utah State University Heritage Products Study**

**Environmental Assessment**



# National Heritage Areas Act of 2006

## Public L. No. 109-338, 120 STAT. 1738

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### Subtitle D—Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

#### SEC. 251. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ‘Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Act.’

#### SEC. 252. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings- Congress finds that—

(1) the historical, cultural, and natural heritage legacies of Mormon colonization and settlement are nationally significant;

(2) in the area starting along the Highway 89 corridor at the Arizona border, passing through Kane, Garfield, Piute, Sevier, Wayne, and Sanpete Counties in the State of Utah, and terminating in Fairview, Utah, there are a variety of heritage resources that demonstrate—

(A) the colonization of the western United States; and

(B) the expansion of the United States as a major world power;

(3) the great relocation to the western United States was facilitated by—

(A) the 1,400-mile trek from Illinois to the Great Salt Lake by the Mormon pioneers; and

(B) the subsequent colonization effort in Nevada, Utah, the southeast corner of Idaho, the southwest corner of Wyoming, large areas of southeastern Oregon, much of southern California, and areas along the eastern border of California;

(4) the 250-mile Highway 89 corridor from Kanab to Fairview, Utah, contains some of the best features of the Mormon colonization experience in the United States;

(5) the landscape, architecture, traditions, beliefs, folk life, products, and events along Highway 89 convey the heritage of the pioneer settlement;

(6) the Boulder Loop, Capitol Reef National Park, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, and the Highway 89 area convey the compelling story of how early settlers—

(A) interacted with Native Americans; and

(B) established towns and cities in a harsh, yet spectacular, natural environment;

(7) the colonization and settlement of the Mormon settlers opened up vast amounts of natural resources, including coal, uranium, silver, gold, and copper;

(8) the Mormon colonization played a significant role in the history and progress of the development and settlement of the western United States; and

(9) the artisans, crafters, innkeepers, outfitters, farmers, ranchers, loggers, miners, historic landscape, customs, national parks, and architecture in the Heritage Area make the Heritage Area unique.

(b) Purpose- The purpose of this subtitle is to establish the Heritage Area to—

(1) foster a close working relationship with all levels of government, the private sector, residents, business interests, and local communities in the State;

(2) empower communities in the State to conserve, preserve, and enhance the heritage of the communities while strengthening future economic opportunities;

(3) conserve, interpret, and develop the historical, cultural, natural, and recreational resources within the Heritage Area; and

(4) expand, foster, and develop heritage businesses and products relating to the cultural heritage of the Heritage Area.

## **SEC. 253. DEFINITIONS.**

In this subtitle:

(1) ALLIANCE- The term 'Alliance' means the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance.

(2) HERITAGE AREA- The term 'Heritage Area' means the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area established by section 254(a).

(3) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY- The term 'local coordinating entity' means the local coordinating entity for the Heritage Area designated by section 255(a).

(4) MANAGEMENT PLAN- The term 'management plan' means the plan developed by the local coordinating entity under section 256(a).

(5) SECRETARY- The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) STATE- The term 'State' means the State of Utah.

## **SEC. 254. MORMON PIONEER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.**

(a) Establishment- There is established the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area.

(b) Boundaries-

(1) IN GENERAL- The boundaries of the Heritage Area shall include areas in the State—

(A) that are related to the corridors—

(i) from the Arizona border northward through Kanab, Utah, and to the intersection of Highway 89 and Highway 12, including Highway 12 and Highway 24 as those highways loop off Highway 89 and rejoin Highway 89 at Sigurd;

(ii) from Highway 89 at the intersection of Highway 12 through Panguitch, Junction, Marysvale, and Sevier County to Sigurd;

(iii) continuing northward along Highway 89 through Axtell and Sterling, Sanpete County, to Fairview, Sanpete County, at the junction with Utah Highway 31; and

(iv) continuing northward along Highway 89 through Fairview and Thistle Junction, to the junction with Highway 6; and

(B) including the following communities: Kanab, Mt. Carmel, Orderville, Glendale, Alton, Cannonville, Tropic, Henrieville, Escalante, Boulder, Teasdale, Fruita, Hanksville, Torrey, Bicknell, Loa, Hatch, Panguitch, Circleville, Antimony, Junction, Marysvale, Koosharem, Sevier, Joseph, Monroe, Elsinore, Richfield, Glenwood, Sigurd, Aurora, Salina,

Mayfield, Sterling, Gunnison, Fayette, Manti, Ephraim, Spring City, Mt. Pleasant, Moroni, Fountain Green, and Fairview.

(2) MAP- The Secretary shall prepare a map of the Heritage Area, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service.

(3) NOTICE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS- The local coordinating entity shall provide to the government of each city, town, and county that has jurisdiction over property proposed to be included in the Heritage Area written notice of the proposed inclusion.

(c) Administration- The Heritage Area shall be administered in accordance with this subtitle.

## **SEC. 255. DESIGNATION OF ALLIANCE AS LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.**

(a) In General- The Board of Directors of the Alliance shall be the local coordinating entity for the Heritage Area.

(b) Federal Funding-

(1) AUTHORIZATION TO RECEIVE FUNDS- The local coordinating entity may receive amounts made available to carry out this subtitle.

(2) DISQUALIFICATION- If a management plan is not submitted to the Secretary as required under section 256 within the time period specified in that section, the local coordinating entity may not receive Federal funding under this subtitle until a management plan is submitted to the Secretary.

(c) Use of Federal Funds- The local coordinating entity may, for the purposes of developing and implementing the management plan, use Federal funds made available under this subtitle—

(1) to make grants to the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(2) to enter into cooperative agreements with or provide technical assistance to the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and other organizations;

(3) to hire and compensate staff;

(4) to obtain funds from any source under any program or law requiring the recipient of funds to make a contribution in order to receive the funds; and

(5) to contract for goods and services.

(d) Prohibition of Acquisition of Real Property- The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds received under this subtitle to acquire real property or any interest in real property.

## **SEC. 256. MANAGEMENT OF THE HERITAGE AREA.**

(a) Heritage Area Management Plan-

(1) DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMISSION FOR REVIEW- Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out the subtitle, the local coordinating entity, with public participation, shall develop and submit for review to the Secretary a management plan for the Heritage Area.

(2) CONTENTS- The management plan shall—

(A) present comprehensive recommendations for the conservation, funding, management, and development of the Heritage Area;

(B) take into consideration Federal, State, county, and local plans;

(C) involve residents, public agencies, and private organizations in the Heritage Area;

(D) include a description of actions that units of government and private organizations are recommended to take to protect the resources of the Heritage Area;

(E) specify existing and potential sources of Federal and non-Federal funding for the conservation, management, and development of the Heritage Area; and

(F) include—

(i) an inventory of resources in the Heritage Area that—

(I) includes a list of property in the Heritage Area that should be conserved, restored, managed, developed, or maintained because of the historical, cultural, or natural significance of the property as the property relates to the themes of the Heritage Area; and

(II) does not include any property that is privately owned unless the owner of the property consents in writing to the inclusion;

(ii) a recommendation of policies for resource management that consider the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including policies for the development of intergovernmental cooperative agreements to manage the historical, cultural, and natural resources and recreational opportunities of the Heritage Area in a manner that is consistent with the support of appropriate and compatible economic viability;

(iii) a program for implementation of the management plan, including plans for restoration and construction;

(iv) a description of any commitments that have been made by persons interested in management of the Heritage Area;

(v) an analysis of means by which Federal, State, and local programs may best be coordinated to promote the purposes of this subtitle; and

(vi) an interpretive plan for the Heritage Area.

### (3) APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN-

(A) IN GENERAL- Not later than 180 days after submission of the management plan by the local coordinating entity, the Secretary shall approve or disapprove the management plan.

#### (B) DISAPPROVAL AND REVISIONS-

(i) IN GENERAL- If the Secretary disapproves the management plan, the Secretary shall—

(I) advise the local coordinating entity, in writing, of the reasons for the disapproval; and

(II) make recommendations for revision of the management plan.

(ii) APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL- The Secretary shall approve or disapprove proposed revisions to the management plan not later than 60 days after receipt of the revisions from the local coordinating entity.

(b) Priorities- The local coordinating entity shall give priority to the implementation of actions, goals, and policies set forth in the management plan, including—

(1) assisting units of government, regional planning organizations, and nonprofit organizations in—

(A) conserving the historical, cultural, and natural resources of the Heritage Area;

(B) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits in the Heritage Area;

(C) developing recreational opportunities in the Heritage Area;

(D) increasing public awareness of and appreciation for the historical, cultural, and natural resources of the Heritage Area;

(E) restoring historic buildings that are—

(i) located within the boundaries of the Heritage Area; and

(ii) related to the theme of the Heritage Area; and

(F) ensuring that clear, consistent, and environmentally appropriate signs identifying access points and sites of interest are put in place throughout the Heritage Area; and

(2) consistent with the goals of the management plan, encouraging economic viability in the affected communities by appropriate means, including encouraging and soliciting the development of heritage products.

(c) Consideration of Interests of Local Groups- In developing and implementing the management plan, the local coordinating entity shall consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, private property owners, and nonprofit organizations in the Heritage Area.

(d) Public Meetings- The local coordinating entity shall conduct public meetings at least annually regarding the implementation of the management plan.

(e) Annual Reports- For any fiscal year in which the local coordinating entity receives Federal funds under this subtitle, the local coordinating entity shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes—

- (1) the accomplishments of the local coordinating entity;
- (2) the expenses and income of the local coordinating entity; and
- (3) the entities to which the local coordinating entity made any grants during the year for which the report is made.

(f) Cooperation With Audits- For any fiscal year in which the local coordinating entity receives Federal funds under this subtitle, the local coordinating entity shall—

(1) make available for audit by Congress, the Secretary, and appropriate units of government all records and other information relating to the expenditure of the Federal funds and any matching funds; and

(2) require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of the Federal funds by other organizations, that the receiving organizations make available for audit all records and other information relating to the expenditure of the Federal funds.

(g) Delegation-

(1) IN GENERAL- The local coordinating entity may delegate the responsibilities and actions under this subtitle for each area identified in section 254(b)(1).

(2) REVIEW- All delegated responsibilities and actions are subject to review and approval by the local coordinating entity.

## **SEC. 257. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.**

(a) Technical Assistance and Grants-

(1) IN GENERAL- The Secretary may provide technical assistance and, subject to the availability of appropriations, grants to—

(A) units of government, nonprofit organizations, and other persons, at the request of the local coordinating entity; and

(B) the local coordinating entity, for use in developing and implementing the management plan.

(2) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS- The Secretary may not, as a condition of the award of technical assistance or grants under this subtitle, require any recipient of the technical assistance or a grant to enact or modify any land use restriction.

(3) DETERMINATIONS REGARDING ASSISTANCE- The Secretary shall determine whether a unit of government, nonprofit

organization, or other person shall be awarded technical assistance or grants and the amount of technical assistance—

(A) based on the extent to which the assistance—

(i) fulfills the objectives of the management plan; and

(ii) achieves the purposes of this subtitle; and

(B) after giving special consideration to projects that provide a greater leverage of Federal funds.

(b) Provision of Information- In cooperation with other Federal agencies, the Secretary shall provide the public with information concerning the location and character of the Heritage Area.

(c) Other Assistance- The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with public and private organizations for the purposes of implementing this subtitle.

(d) Duties of Other Federal Agencies- A Federal entity conducting any activity directly affecting the Heritage Area shall—

(1) consider the potential effect of the activity on the management plan; and

(2) consult with the local coordinating entity with respect to the activity to minimize the adverse effects of the activity on the Heritage Area.

## **SEC. 258A. REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.**

(a) Notification and Consent of Property Owners Required- No privately owned property shall be preserved, conserved, or promoted by the management plan for the Heritage Area until the owner of that private property has been notified in writing by the management entity and has given written consent for such preservation, conservation, or promotion to the management entity.

(b) Landowner Withdraw- Any owner of private property included within the boundary of the Heritage Area shall have their property immediately removed from the boundary by submitting a written request to the management entity.

## **SEC. 258B. PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.**

(a) Access to Private Property- Nothing in this title shall be construed to—

(1) require any private property owner to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to such private property; or

(2) modify any provision of Federal, State, or local law with regard to public access to or use of private property.

(b) Liability- Designation of the Heritage Area shall not be considered to create any liability, or to have any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any persons injured on such private property.

(c) Recognition of Authority To Control Land Use- Nothing in this title shall be construed to modify the authority of Federal, State, or local governments to regulate land use.

(d) Participation of Private Property Owners in Heritage Area- Nothing in this title shall be construed to require the owner of any private property located within the boundaries of the Heritage Area to participate in or be associated with the Heritage Area.

(e) Effect of Establishment- The boundaries designated for the Heritage Area represent the area within which Federal funds appropriated for the purpose of this title may be expended.

## **SEC. 259. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) In General- There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be authorized to be appropriated for any fiscal year.

(b) Federal Share- The Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out using funds made available under this subtitle shall not exceed 50 percent.

## **SEC. 260. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

# MPNHA State Legislation

## MPNHA State Legislation

### 53B-18-1001. Definitions.

As used in this part:

- (1) “Alliance” means the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance.
- (2) “Center” means the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center.
- (3) “Counties” means the counties of Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield, and Kane.

Enacted by Chapter 23, 2004 General Session

**53B-18-1002. Establishment of the center — Purpose — Duties and responsibilities.**

(1) There is established the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center in connection with Utah State University.

(2) The purpose of the center is to coordinate interdepartmental research and extension efforts in recreation, heritage tourism, and agricultural extension service and to enter into cooperative contracts with the United States Departments of Agriculture and Interior, state, county, and city officers, public and private organizations, and individuals to enhance Mormon pioneer heritage.

(3) The center has the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) to support U.S. Congressional findings that the landscape, architecture, traditions, products, and events in the counties convey the heritage of pioneer settlements and their role in agricultural development;

(b) to coordinate with extension agents in the counties to assist in the enhancement of heritage businesses and the creation of heritage products;

(c) to foster a close working relationship with all levels of government, the private sector, residents, business interests, and local communities;

(d) to support U.S. Congressional findings that the historical, cultural, and natural heritage legacies of Mormon colonization and settlement are nationally significant;

(e) to encourage research and studies relative to the variety of heritage resources along the 250-mile Highway 89 corridor from Fairview to Kanab, Utah, and Highways 12 and 24, the All American Road, to the extent those resources demonstrate:

(i) the colonization of the western United States; and

(ii) the expansion of the United States as a major world power;

(f) to demonstrate that the great relocation to the western United States was facilitated by:

(i) the 1,400 mile trek from Illinois to the Great Salt Lake by the Mormon Pioneers; and

(ii) the subsequent colonization effort in Nevada, Utah, the southeast corner of Idaho, the southwest corner of Wyoming, large areas of southeastern Oregon, much of southern California, and areas along the eastern border of California; and

(g) to assist in interpretive efforts that demonstrate how the Boulder Loop, Capitol Reef National Park, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, and the Highway 89 area convey the compelling story of how early settlers:

(i) interacted with Native Americans; and

(ii) established towns and cities in a harsh, yet spectacular, natural environment.

(4) The center, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Interior, the National Park Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Forest Service, the Utah Department of Community and Culture, the Utah Division of State History, and the alliance and its intergovernmental local partners, shall:

(a) assist in empowering communities in the counties to conserve, preserve, and enhance the heritage of the communities while strengthening future economic opportunities;

(b) help conserve, interpret, and develop the historical, cultural, natural, and recreational resources within the counties; and

(c) expand, foster, and develop heritage businesses and products relating to the cultural heritage of the counties.

(5) The center, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, and with funding from the alliance, shall develop a heritage management plan. Amended by Chapter 148, 2005 General Session

**72-4-209. Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area.**

(1) There is established a state heritage area known as the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area comprising a section of Route 89 beginning in Fairview to Kanab and including the Boulder Loop in Garfield and Wayne Counties.

(2) In addition to other official designations, the Department of Transportation shall designate the portions of the highway identified in Subsection (1) as the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area on future state highway maps.

Enacted by Chapter 127, 2004 General Session



# The Utah State University Charrette Introduction

The Utah State University Department of Landscape Architecture & Environmental Planning is an important partner in the MPNHA. This Charrette for Sanpete County is the first of six projects that will be completed in Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop. It is included in the Supporting Documents because it represents the quality and scope this department brings to the MPNHA and the significance of trails, parks, open space and downtown planning throughout the heritage Region.



"IT IS NOT JUST A ROAD...  
IT IS MUCH MORE"  
FROM THE MOVIE "CARS"



**2007 CHARRETTE**  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE &  
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & USU EXTENSION  
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

**A LOOK AT**  
**U.S. HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89**  
**IN SANPETE COUNTY, UTAH**

## 2007 LAEP CHARRETTE

# A LOOK AT U.S. HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89

This project was completed by students in the Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning Department for the U.S. Heritage Highway 89 Corridor thru Sanpete County and the communities of Fairview, Mount Pleasant, Spring City, Ephraim, Manti, and Gunnison. The duration of the project was five days (February 5 thru February 9, 2007).

### **Partners, participants and contributors of this project include:**

Landscape Architecture & Environmental Planning, Utah State University  
USU Extension/Rural Intermountain Planning Program

Utah Main Street

U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Corridor

Fairview City, Mayor and City Council

Mount Pleasant Mayor and City Council

Spring City Mayor and City Council

Ephraim City Mayor and City Council

Manti City Mayor and City Council

Gunnison City Mayor and City Council

Sanpete County Council

Utah Department of Transportation

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

U.S. Forest Service

Private Practitioners

**2007 CHARRETTE**  
**A LOOK AT U.S. HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89**

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2007 CHARRETTE  
**A LOOK AT U.S. HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89**

# SANPETE CO. U.S. 89 CORRIDOR



## Introduction

The present condition of Sanpete Valley is a product of geologic forces, wind, water, successions of plant and wildlife communities, fire and human activity. The stories these forces left behind are evident in the landscape today: they await the telling. Heritage story chapters include:

- Physical and historical geology
- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Wildlife
- Native Americans
- Trappers and fur traders
- Mormon settlement to present

These stories speak of past landscape abuse, adaptive farming practices, restoration of public lands and a rich culture all within a stunningly beautiful setting. But the story isn't finished, much remains to be done. Present authors are challenged to preserve, enhance and restore the valley landscape, its culture and economic viability.

Wildlife biologist Aldo Leopold noted more than 50 years ago that the key to a viable economy was a healthy viable physical environment.

## Goals

Promote healthy ecosystems within Sanpete Valley by preserving, enhancing, or restoring

- riparian (river) corridors
- water quality
- critical wildlife habitats and corridors
- productive soils

Direct urban growth away from wildlife habitats and prime agricultural lands into existing communities

- agricultural and urban buffers

Promote sustainable productive agricultural practices by preserving enhancing or restoring

- prime agricultural land
- water quality and quantity
- opportunities to explore alternative crops or agricultural products

Increase outdoor recreation and education opportunities for residents and visitors compatible with the needs of wildlife

Improve public access to and awareness of recreational opportunities

Accommodate a variety of trail user types in appropriate environments and separate them to the extent possible for safety

Link trails throughout Sanpete Valley

Control exotic plants



## Methods

We used several methods to create our final boards. The first method was a site visit to Sanpete Valley where we obtained photographs, visited with the locals, and noted vegetation, roads, waterways, and habitat character. Then in the second method we downloaded information in GIS of Sanpete Valley's soil, vegetation type, critical habitat, land ownership, cities, major roads, trails, railroad, and lakes and layered them to create wildlife habitat areas. Next, we combined the site visit and GIS information to explore recreational opportunities and critical areas that should be preserved for wildlife in Sanpete Valley. With this information along with hand and sketch-up drawings of purposed changes, we have been able to compose the final presentation of the Sanpete Valley.



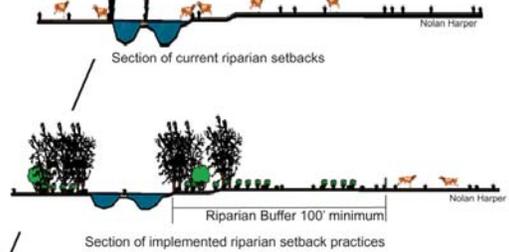
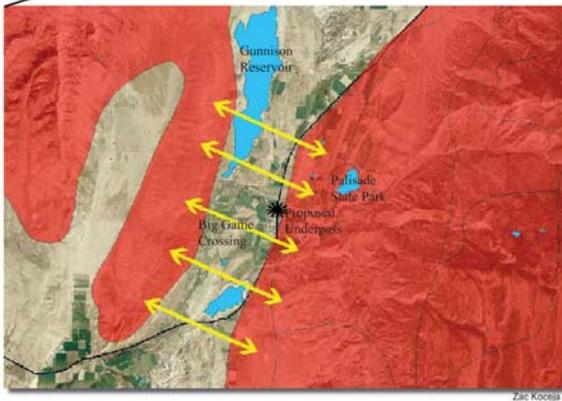
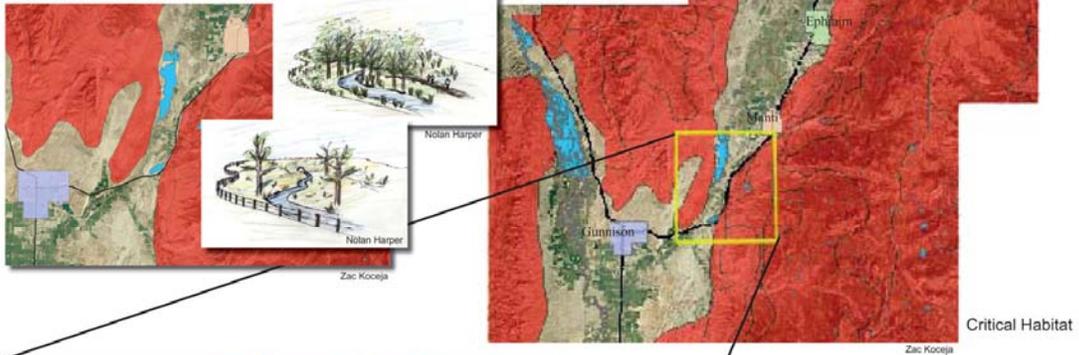
## Challenges / Opportunities

### Challenges

- A relatively stagnant economy
- Limited funds to implement the plan and recommendations
- The potential impacts of increased tourism
- Restoration of habitats degraded over the past 150 years
- Altered stream flows
- Decadent riparian woodlands
- Juniper intrusion into shrub steppe grasslands
- Limited natural wildlife corridors
- To accommodate safe wildlife movement across Sanpete Valley
- Big game automobile conflicts along the entire length of highway 89 in the valley
- Invasive exotic vegetation
- Many plan proposals occur on private property involving numerous land owners

### Opportunities

- Public support and interest in parks, open space, habitat and trails
- Cooperative spirit among valley communities
- Well tended largely unfragmented farms
- Limited urban sprawl
- Extensive network of existing trails
- Access to recreation opportunities on adjacent state and federal lands
- Opportunities to link trails between valley communities
- Phased plan implementation



Craig Johnson



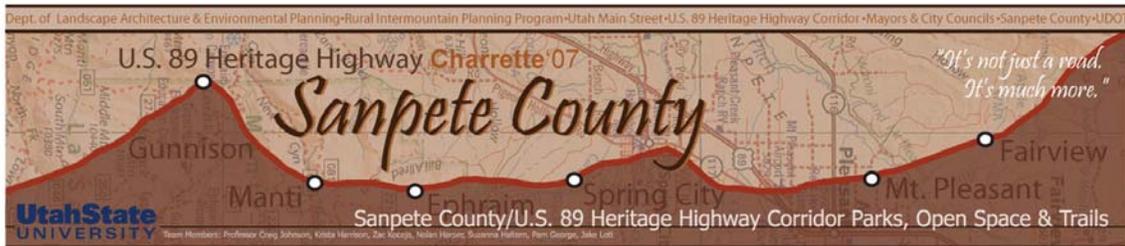
Nolan Harper

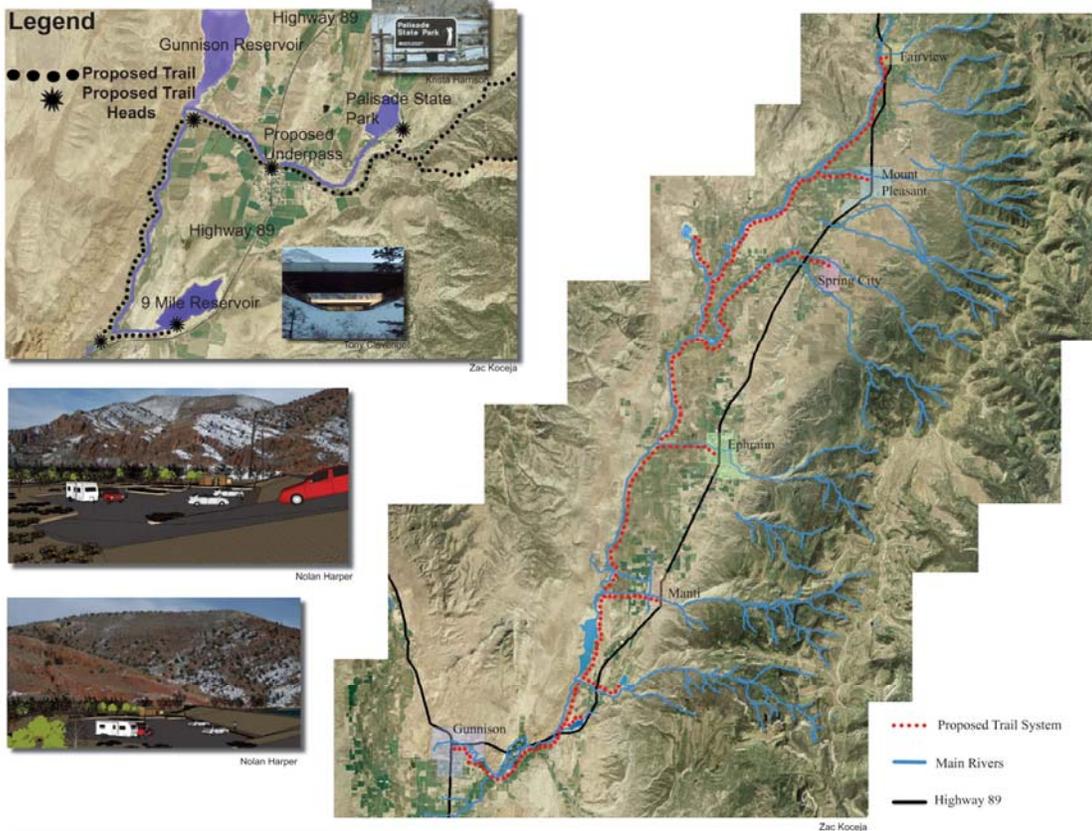


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Craig Johnson





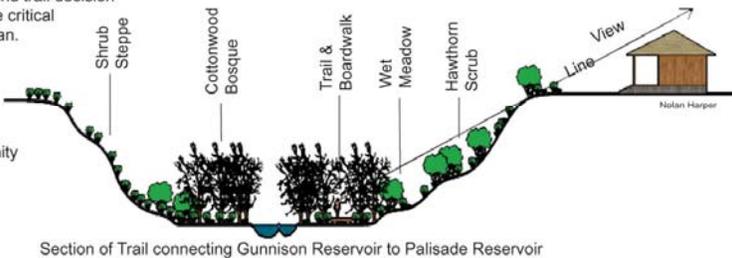
### Implementation

The most important parks, open space, habitat and trail decision to be made is to preserve enhance or restore the critical landscape features shown on the open space plan. The plan illustrates the community's vision of a desired future pattern of parks open space habitat and trails in the valley. Detailed design recommendations as shown on these drawings are illustrative; they may be modified over time as the landscape context and community values change.

Most of the recommendations occur on private property and affect land owners. There are a variety of options for implementing an open space plan under these circumstances including

- Land acquisition
- Conservation easements
- Federal and State programs
- Zoning
- Voluntary participation
- Management agreements with land owners

In most cases a combination of these techniques will be used. Partnerships between public and private parties interested in conservation are usually most successful at achieving the desired results.



Dept. of Landscape Architecture & Environmental Planning-Rural Intermountain Planning Program-Utah Main Street-U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Corridor-Mayors & City Councils-Sanpete County-JDOT

U.S. 89 Heritage Highway **Charrette '07**

*Sanpete County*

Gunnison Manti Ephraim Spring City Pleasance Fairview

Utah State UNIVERSITY

Sanpete County/U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Corridor Parks, Open Space & Trails

*"It's not just a road. It's much more."*

Team Members: Professor Craig Johnson, Krista Harrison, Zac Kocaja, Nolan Harper, Suzanne Hansen, Pam George, Jake Lutz

# NORTH CORRIDOR U.S. 89 LAND USE

Sanpete, a structural basin between plateaus rather than a river-cut valley, depends on adjacent highlands for sustenance, for life itself. Water is the key. Stored as winter snow, it is released down side canyon streams and distributed in irrigation systems grading off alluvial fans. Water and soil have served as base for agriculture, valley and plateau as backdrop for townscape and society. They continue to provide building materials, fuel and food, recreation and water. To the Mormon pioneer, this Sanpete became both wilderness of Sinai and Promised Land. (Sanpete Scenes p.8)

This valley contains several small towns making up a network of community members. To a visitor it is a step back in time to a simpler, pleasanter way of life. Agriculture is the historical base of life in this valley. This is evident to any traveler on the way through the valley on Heritage Highway 89. In a time where development has taken over America this is a piece that has remained much the same. It should be in the best interest of the citizens of Sanpete County to embrace change with a vision to maintain the character which their home is known for.

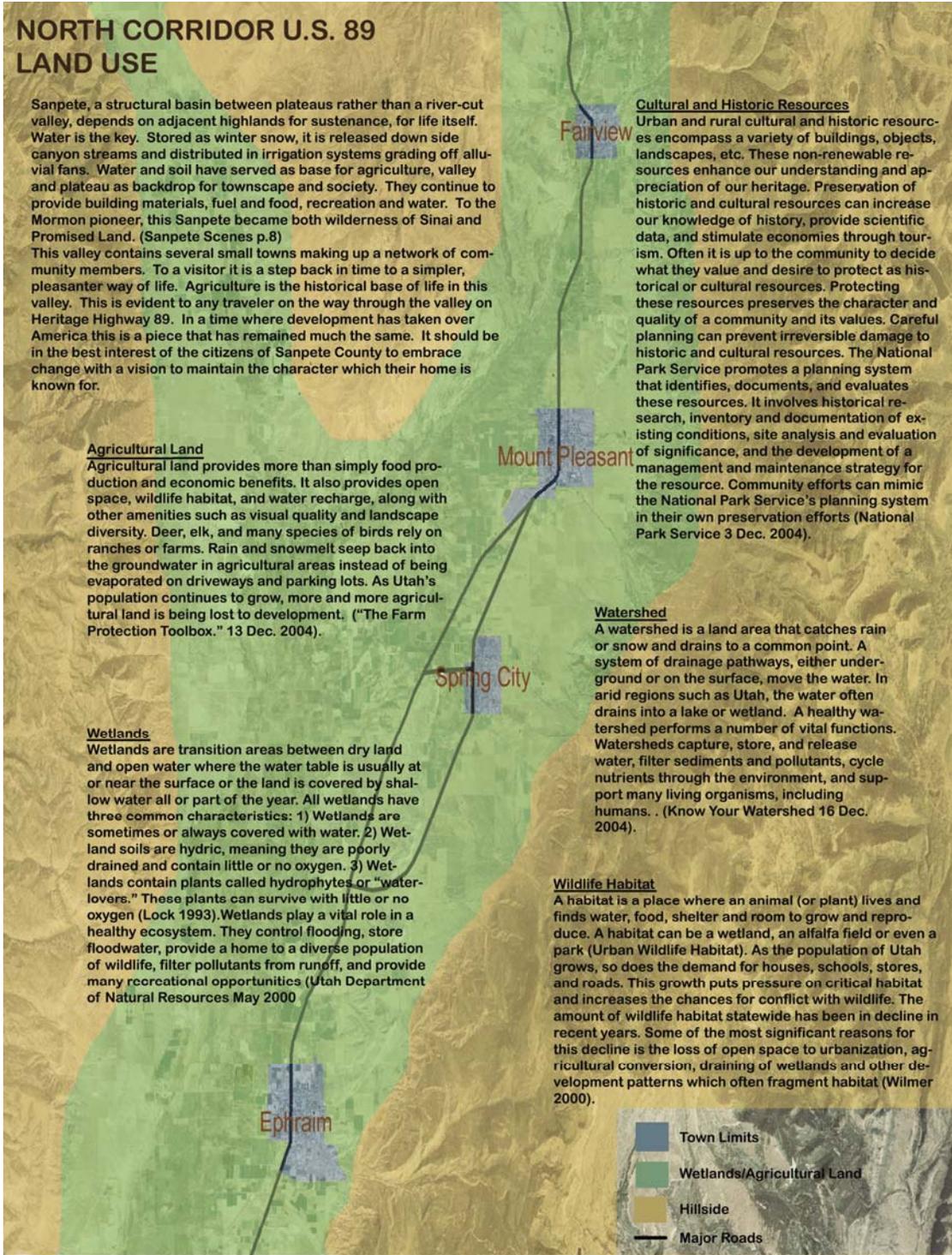
**Agricultural Land**  
Agricultural land provides more than simply food production and economic benefits. It also provides open space, wildlife habitat, and water recharge, along with other amenities such as visual quality and landscape diversity. Deer, elk, and many species of birds rely on ranches or farms. Rain and snowmelt seep back into the groundwater in agricultural areas instead of being evaporated on driveways and parking lots. As Utah's population continues to grow, more and more agricultural land is being lost to development. ("The Farm Protection Toolbox." 13 Dec. 2004).

**Wetlands**  
Wetlands are transition areas between dry land and open water where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water all or part of the year. All wetlands have three common characteristics: 1) Wetlands are sometimes or always covered with water. 2) Wetland soils are hydric, meaning they are poorly drained and contain little or no oxygen. 3) Wetlands contain plants called hydrophytes or "water-lovers." These plants can survive with little or no oxygen (Lock 1993). Wetlands play a vital role in a healthy ecosystem. They control flooding, store floodwater, provide a home to a diverse population of wildlife, filter pollutants from runoff, and provide many recreational opportunities (Utah Department of Natural Resources May 2000)

**Cultural and Historic Resources**  
Urban and rural cultural and historic resources encompass a variety of buildings, objects, landscapes, etc. These non-renewable resources enhance our understanding and appreciation of our heritage. Preservation of historic and cultural resources can increase our knowledge of history, provide scientific data, and stimulate economies through tourism. Often it is up to the community to decide what they value and desire to protect as historical or cultural resources. Protecting these resources preserves the character and quality of a community and its values. Careful planning can prevent irreversible damage to historic and cultural resources. The National Park Service promotes a planning system that identifies, documents, and evaluates these resources. It involves historical research, inventory and documentation of existing conditions, site analysis and evaluation of significance, and the development of a management and maintenance strategy for the resource. Community efforts can mimic the National Park Service's planning system in their own preservation efforts (National Park Service 3 Dec. 2004).

**Watershed**  
A watershed is a land area that catches rain or snow and drains to a common point. A system of drainage pathways, either underground or on the surface, move the water. In arid regions such as Utah, the water often drains into a lake or wetland. A healthy watershed performs a number of vital functions. Watersheds capture, store, and release water, filter sediments and pollutants, cycle nutrients through the environment, and support many living organisms, including humans. (Know Your Watershed 16 Dec. 2004).

**Wildlife Habitat**  
A habitat is a place where an animal (or plant) lives and finds water, food, shelter and room to grow and reproduce. A habitat can be a wetland, an alfalfa field or even a park (Urban Wildlife Habitat). As the population of Utah grows, so does the demand for houses, schools, stores, and roads. This growth puts pressure on critical habitat and increases the chances for conflict with wildlife. The amount of wildlife habitat statewide has been in decline in recent years. Some of the most significant reasons for this decline is the loss of open space to urbanization, agricultural conversion, draining of wetlands and other development patterns which often fragment habitat (Wilmer 2000).



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# NORTH CORRIDOR U.S. 89 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER



**Fairview**  
Often times, the rustic qualities that add aesthetic benefits are overlooked when they become common. Old Farm equipment, weathered structures, and other home-town elements are valuable items. By keeping these elements within the community helps to keep the rustic atmosphere that so many cherish about this county.

The juniper fencing gives a great example of an old historical district. These fences are a small part of the esthetics to these towns, but add a great deal of history to these small towns.



When the pioneers started to develop the land, homesteads and farms in the midst of trees in groupings. When you look across the land in the rural setting you will notice that you don't see suburban sprawl, but you do see tiny groups of trees, which are the settlements of old.

**Mount Pleasant**



The historic architecture within the towns creates harmony between the communities and adds to the rustic nature. The organic nature of the buildings is visible through non-mechanical techniques like un-finished mortar and hand-quarried stone. Carrying these same elements into future designs can only help maintain the harmony along historic Highway 89.

**Spring City**



One of the main things that make Sanpete County so historic is the way the towns are built. Each town has its own characteristics, but each is built in the same manner; starting from main street to the outside farm land. The farm land edge creates a strong distinction from suburban to rural; this edge is no longer look at as important in the building of new housing developments. This edge is what makes these towns so important to the history of this area.



**Ephraim**



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U.S. 89 Heritage Highway **Charrette'07**

## Sanpete County

*"It's not just a road. It's much more."*

U.S. 89/Sanpete County: North Highway Corridor Analysis & Plan

Utah State UNIVERSITY

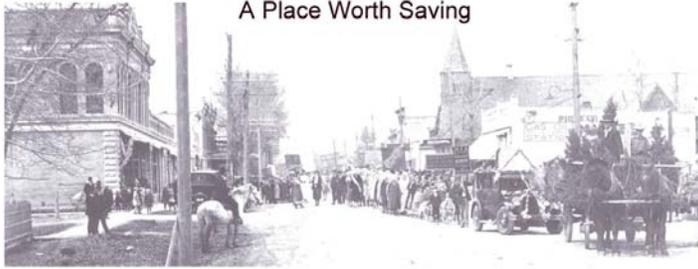




2007 CHARRETTE  
**A LOOK AT U.S. HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89**

## FAIRVIEW





## A Place Worth Saving

Small towns are swiftly becoming a thing of the past where once they were the standard. More and more the small towns of America have given way to suburbia's sprawl and have lost all identity and character that once made them truly "a place worth living." A place where you could raise a family and not have to worry about anything more than if a cow had beaten them in a tipping contest. Fairview is one of a declining number of these small towns and one worth saving. But as change is an inevitable part of life, that doesn't mean our towns identities have to be discarded along the way. Our historical sites and open green space are valuable treasures that can not be replaced once they are lost. Future generations can and will truly benefit from knowing where they came from, keeping that part of their lives as treasured memories that have made them who they are.

### Analysis of municipal and regional trail systems

#### Observations

- Road biking is a frequent activity around Fairview.
- Rich cultural and scenic beauty exist throughout Fairview.
- There is support from many in the community to increase recreation in and around the city.
- There are currently limited opportunities to recreate within Fairview Canyon.

#### Opportunities

- There is a need for regional and local trail systems.
- Through recreation, there is an opportunity to emphasize the significance of Heritage Highway 89.
- Through increased recreational opportunities, more people would come into Fairview and Sanpete County because of the rich natural resources and strong cultural heritage.
- Increase opportunities for recreation in Fairview Canyon closer to the city.

#### Regional Trail System

- Heritage Highway North and South Bike Trails
- Building a system of county-wide connections
- 20 mi of biking either a 10' wide path or an extended shoulder
- Road bike races could be held along both loops for 20 mi of scenic riding

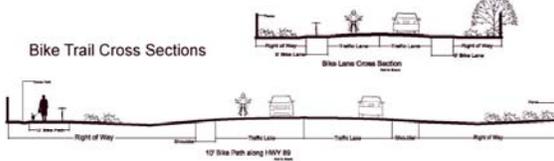


#### Municipal Trail System

- Sidewalk improvement around historic district
- Smaller walk/bike paths from Monument Park to Cemeteries, and then along the San Pitch River
- Canyon Park Trailhead providing short nature trails or longer hill-climbing trails
- Bike lanes throughout the city providing access to various parks
- A possible greenway within the city following Cottonwood Creek

- Bike lane
- Paved bike path
- Improved sidewalks
- Unpaved bike/foot trail

#### Bike Trail Cross Sections



#### City Creek Trail

Before

After

City Creek Trail Greenbelt would create an inner-city opportunity for recreation with a meandering trail following the Cottonwood Creek and linking to the outer bike trails and the inner city sidewalk improvements.

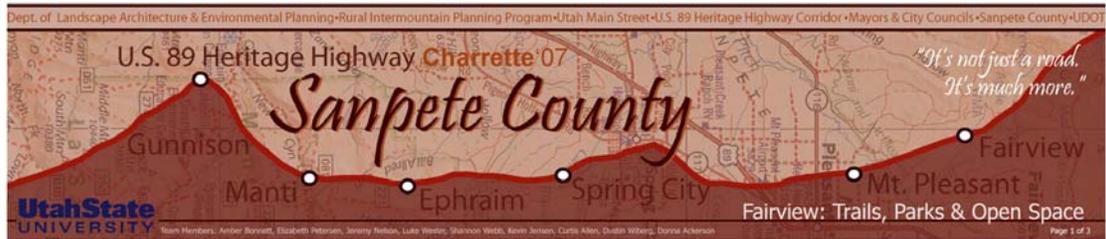
The Downtown route is going to connect with the river trail at one point, so it will provide a place for people traveling from either end of town to rest and continue. Therefore the trail should include wide lanes outside the plantings for bikers, runners, etc.

The walk way provides a safe place for people to walk at any time of the day. It should have benches, street trees, and interesting plantings to keep people relaxed and engaged.

#### Urban Walkway



#### Linking the City



## Sports Park



**Sports Park**  
The new, upgraded sports park will include 6 acres of fields and courts that provide outdoor recreation activities. It will attract multiple users during multiple seasons.

**SUMMER**

A new park and renovated rodeo grounds will provide space for booths, opportunities for various activities, and festivals throughout the year. New fields include basketball, baseball, and tennis courts. In addition, there are new opportunities for groups and family outings in the large pavilion. A skatepark will provide a space for the towns youth.

**WINTER**

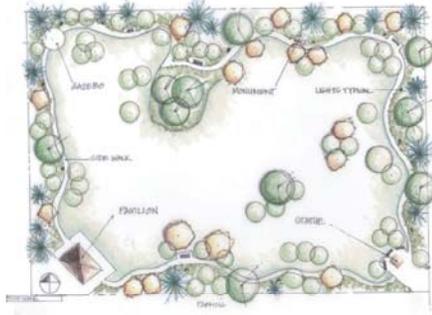
This new park will create a great place for the winterfest including a cross country ski race and snow mobile show. The plaza space will create an opportunity for community gatherings.

## Monument Park



FAIRVIEW CITY IS HOME TO NUMEROUS WAR VETERANS THAT CURRENTLY HAVE NO MEMORIAL PARK. THIS NEW 3-ACRE PARK INCLUDES:

- Meandering pathway that winds around the park.
- Individual war monuments with the names of each veteran that served.
- Picturesque gazebo that can be used for meditation.
- Benches for rest.
- Arboretum with trees donated by families of veterans.
- Connection to trail to pioneer and modern cemeteries
- Black and bronze plaques.
- Statue: Dedicated to all soldiers.
- Lighting: Major lighting near statue, pavilion and gazebo. Lower lights along pathway/sidewalk along the park.



Before



After



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U.S. 89 Heritage Highway **Charrette 07**

**Sanpete County**

"It's not just a road. It's much more."

Gunnison Mantie Ephraim Spring City Fairview Mt. Pleasant

Fairview: Trails, Parks & Open Space

Utah State UNIVERSITY

Team Members: Amber Bonnett, Elizabeth Peterson, Jeremy Rehdig, Luke Wooster, Shannon Webb, Kevin Jensen, Curtis Allen, Duane Wiberg, Donna Ackerson

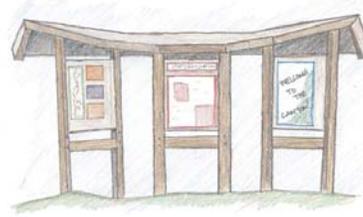
Page 2 of 3



### Canyon Park

Educates visitors about the historical significance of Fairview and the Canyon.

Is the gateway to the Canyon.



### Benefits of trail system with regard to wildlife:

Provides fisherman access along the San Pitch River.  
 Preserved open space allows roaming of native species.  
 Greenways provide access through town for migratory animals.  
 Unique animals and birds (such as the Bald Eagle) attract visitors and bird watchers from all over the state.

### Mountain Bike Trail

Provides additional recreation near Fairview.  
 Offers views of the valley.  
 Allows better access for fishing.



### Interpretive Signage and Trailhead

Plaques and signs welcome the outdoor enthusiast to enjoy the canyon, as well as giving them a taste of town. The canyon provides important economic and recreational opportunities for Fairview. Discovering the downtown is the best way to embrace the canyon.



**ELK** (*Cervus canadensis*)  
 Manti-Lasal National Forest is home to one of Utah's largest herds of elk.



**Mule Deer** (*Odocoileus hemionus*)  
 Mule deer use the Sanpete Valley for winter range.



**Red Fox** (*Vulpes vulpes*)  
 The Red Fox patrols the Sanpete Valley, hunting small mammals, berries, and insects.



**Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)  
 Our national bird uses the Sanpete Valley as a winter home. The residents of Sanpete are lucky to have such frequent sightings of the species.



**Red Tail Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*)  
 This raptor uses fence talons and eyesight that is eight times greater than that of a human to capture their prey.



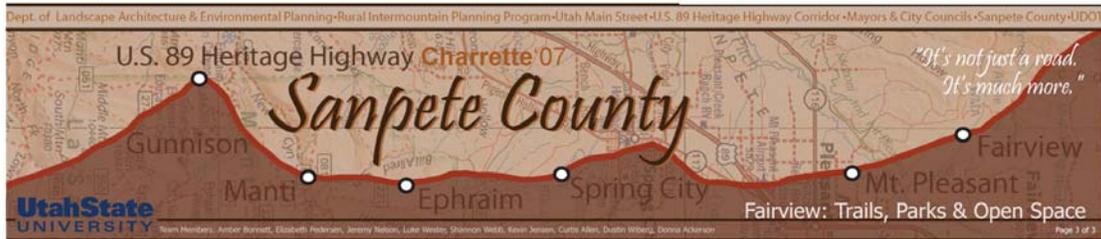
**Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonata*)  
 Cliff Swallows build nests in colonies on the faces of cliffs, under bridges, and in culverts.



**Rainbow Trout** (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)  
 This fish, easily identified by the vibrant colors, is sought after by many anglers.



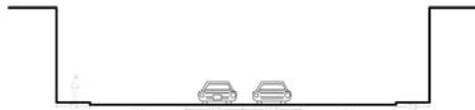
**Brown Trout** (*Salmo trutta*)  
 San Pitch river contains a population of this tasty trout.



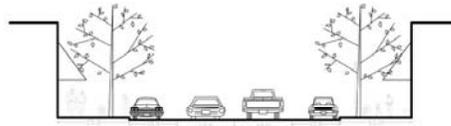


# Downtown Revitalization

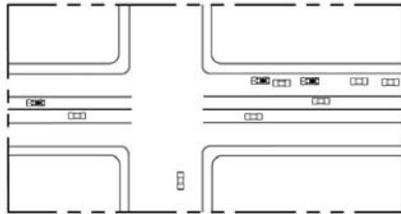
Fairview City has an endless amount of potential. The charming architecture, historic feel, location as the gateway to the Heritage Highway corridor, and booming tourism, makes this city a very desirable destination. However, there isn't much of a "destination". The downtown is empty and bleak. With the unnecessarily wide shoulders, narrow sidewalks, cold building facades and lack of amenities, the Fairview City Main Street corridor is dominated by the automobile scale, while a much more inviting pedestrian atmosphere is an afterthought.



Current Street Section



Proposed Street Section



Current Pedestrian Crossings



Proposed Pedestrian Crossings

The current streetscape is not inviting and won't attract people. The proposed street section shows improvements that can be made, such as widening the sidewalks and narrowing the shoulder for parallel parking. Trees and other amenities help to create a wonderful, lively pedestrian atmosphere. Also, there are no safe places to cross the street. Pedestrian crosswalks should be at every block, allowing for people to move easily and safely throughout downtown, while calming traffic and making the pedestrian first priority.



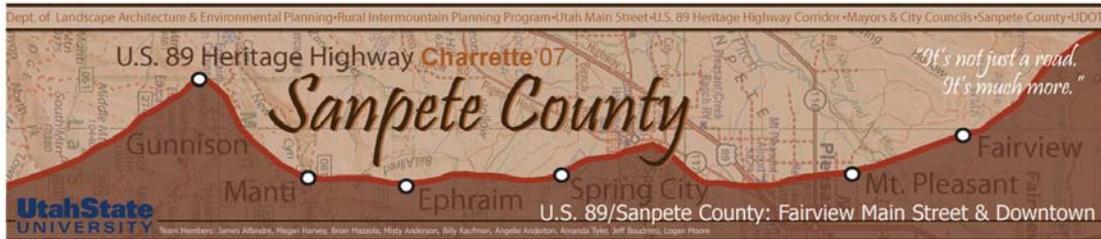
Current Streetscape



Proposed Streetscape

The charm of a walkable, attractive main street will create pedestrians, which will create a lively atmosphere. These elements will draw people downtown and offer a pleasant, refreshing destination for tourists and residents. People would have a reason to spend time and money in Fairview as opposed to bypassing downtown.

Fairview City is a significant destination for active people. With the Skyline Drive, kiteboarding, and possibly The Narrows, Fairview experiences a large amount of tourism, which is only going to increase. It is vital that downtown Fairview becomes a major destination for these tourists and residents. Currently, there isn't much of a reason for people to go downtown when downtown isn't an inviting place to spend an hour or two shopping, eating, etc. Plus, there is no chance that people would waste their time coming to downtown in its current state, when they can easily stop at the gas station right before the turn onto Canyon Road. However, there is no reason for downtown Fairview to miss out on being a major attraction. With the products of a pedestrian scale design, classic architecture and materials, and unique anchor stores, the sky is the limit for Fairview City and its potential to become a significant destination.





# Zoning

The correct zoning is very important to the proper growth and development of a city. Zoning ordinances should be implemented to keep the core commercial growth concentrated in the downtown area, preventing unattractive retail from creating sprawl up Canyon Road and other locations, which as a result will detract from downtown.

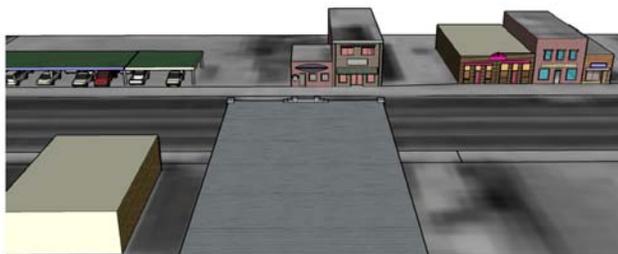
## Proposed Zoning Map

- Core Commercial/ Mixed Use
- Future Core Commercial/ Mixed Use
- High Density Residential
- Residential
- Gateway Locations



This proposed zoning map recommends that the Main Street corridor becomes the core commercial/ mixed use zone and the heart of Fairview City. The connecting blocks to Main Street should be zoned for high density residential to prevent sprawl, while promoting a strong sense of community. The edges of town should be zoned for standard residential and. This map is a guideline and should be altered according to the amount of growth that occurs.

This is an example of live/ work units. They would be a great fit for the mixed use or high residential area. They consist of shops or offices on the street level, with living areas above. These offer affordable options for a variety of different people, while offering a unique dynamic to the streetscape with residential above commercial.



Before View of Main Street and Existing Car Lot.

This is the current view of Main Street with the existing car lot. The car lot is an eye sore and detracts greatly from the feel of downtown. There is also discontinuity and gaps between a majority of the building. It is very important to have a constant yet varied building facade to create an inclosed, intimate feel. This will unify downtown and be a leading cause in creating a great destination.



After View of Main Street and Existing Car Lot.

Zoning can prevent uses like car lots and other strip mall commercial from locating downtown and destroying it. Strip mall commercial should be zoned for areas on the edge of town.







2007 CHARRETTE  
**A LOOK AT U.S. HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89**

## MT. PLEASANT

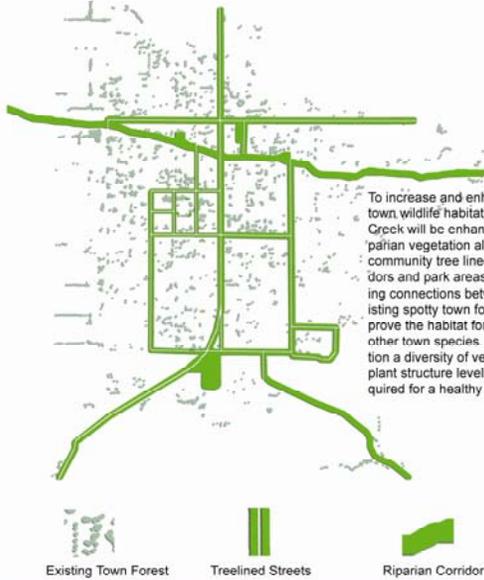
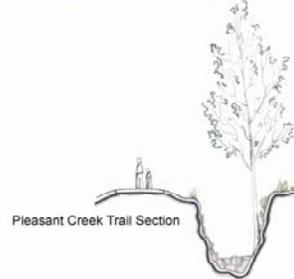
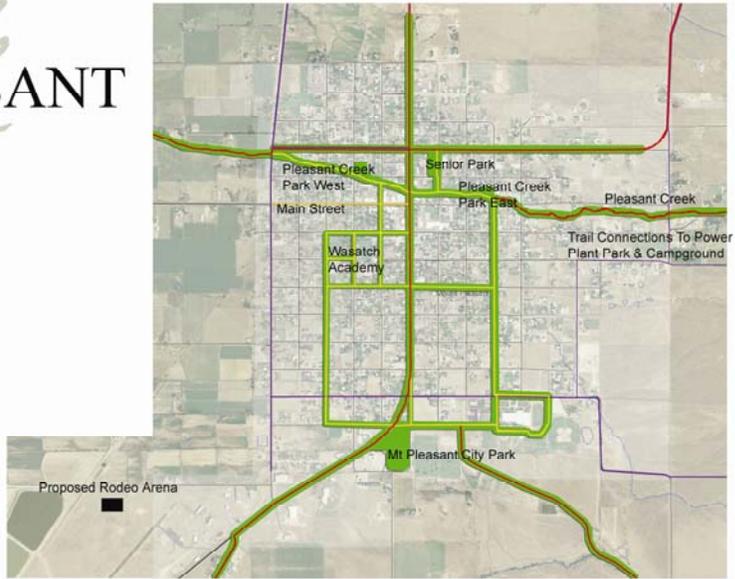


# MT PLEASANT

## TOWN & REGIONAL TRAIL CONNECTIONS

- Short Walk or Bike Ride █
- Longer Bike Ride or Hike █
- ATV Routes █
- Greenway & Parks █

Encircled by exquisite mountain ranges, lies a small community full of opportunities and rich with heritage. We propose to add to and enhance this historic area that provides the resident or visitor with ATV trails, hunting, hiking, biking, camping, baseball, cross country running, snowshoeing, soccer, tennis, and nature watching. Connections between community and land provide a better experience for these outdoor activities.



To increase and enhance the town wildlife habitat Pleasant Creek will be enhanced with riparian vegetation along with community tree lined street corridors and park areas. By increasing connections between the existing spotty town forest will improve the habitat for birds and other town species. In addition a diversity of vegetation and plant structure levels is also required for a healthy habitat.



Existing Town Forest    Treelined Streets    Riparian Corridor

Lighting For Primary Trails & Sidewalks

Dept. of Landscape Architecture & Environmental Planning • Rural Intermountain Planning Program • Utah Main Street • U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Corridor • Mayors & City Councils • Sanpete County • UDOT

U.S. 89 Heritage Highway **Charrette '07**

# Sanpete County

*"It's not just a road. It's much more."*

Gunnison    Manti    Ephraim    Spring City    Mt. Pleasant    Fairview

UtahState UNIVERSITY    U.S. 89/Sanpete County: Parks, Trails, & Open Space

# MT PLEASANT



HIGHWAY 89 CROSSWALK & MEDIANS

Our goal for this part of Mt. Pleasant was to make more connections in downtown. We added a multiple use trail along Pleasant Creek from 300 East to 300 West, proposing new parks at each end of the trail. To allow for safe pedestrian crossing for those using the trail we added medians to the highway. This will also help to direct some attention to Main Street due to the slower speeds.

Next we wanted to connect Wasatch Academy and Main Street, we took it one step further and connected Main Street and our proposed park along the trail. This connection was accomplished by adding swales between the street and the park strip along 100 West. The swales will not only separate the street from the sidewalk, but also control excess water from the weather.

We also added a park on the gymnasium grounds to give the citizens another place to relax. We are hopeful that it will become a place for the senior citizens that live nearby to increase, or maintain, their daily activity. This park also has a Life Trail which gives those using the trail simple exercises to do at each station.



HIGHWAY 89 MEDIAN



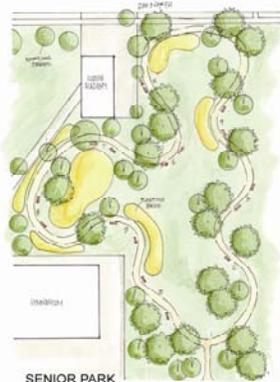
HIGHWAY 89 CROSSWALK



PLEASANT CREEK PARK EAST



PLEASANT CREEK PARK WEST



SENIOR PARK

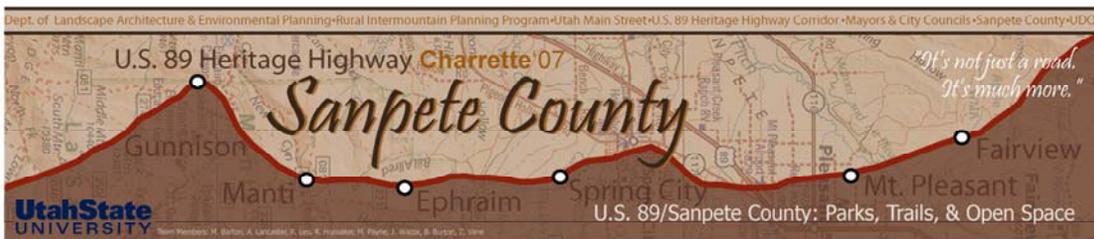
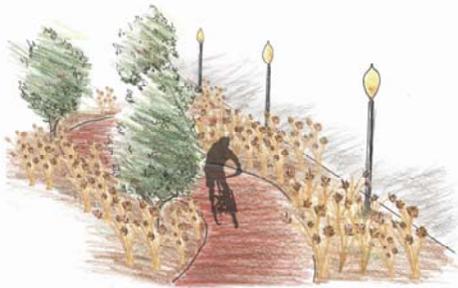


WASATCH ACADEMY MASTER PLAN



# MT PLEASANT

When entering Mt Pleasant from the south it's easy to determine that the city starts at the RG & W Railroad Depot/Antique shop. First impressions are important, so that's why we ran with the opportunities provided to us by the Mt Pleasant City Park, historic train depot, and the events center area, to fine tune and reinforce the southern entry for the city of Mt Pleasant. This is one of the cities largest open spaces, so it really works well to help establish a definitive city border. Not wanting to take anything away from Main Street, we suggested more small commercial use, an amphitheatre for all types of activities, and green space as far as the eye can see already provided by the existing park area. What's really going to make this area succeed is its connection to the green trails throughout the city making the area easily accessible to the community. Welcome to Mt Pleasant!

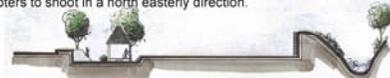
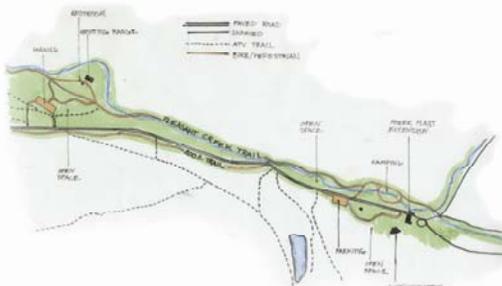


# MT PLEASANT

Power Plant Park has the potential to serve as a gateway to Skyline Drive. This would allow Mount Pleasant to become a destination for travelers bound for Skyline Drive. If the park was expanded to also serve as an overnight campground this could help generate revenue for the city. The overall design of the park is accomplished through the influence of the Dutch countryside. A combination of allees and open fields strengthened with a strong outline of trees. It is proposed that something be done to the Power Plant building to decrease noise resonance, as it would discourage overnight stay at the site.

Pleasant Creek, being the only natural resource within the town should be conserved and re-established as a city greenway. A multi use trail proposed to extend through the city all the way to Power Plant Park would enhance the connection of the city to the park and surrounding natural attractions.

Because of the proposed Pleasant Creek Trails close proximity to the area that is used as a shooting range. It may be a good idea to construct a shooting range, north of the trail that would encourage all shooters to shoot in a north easterly direction.



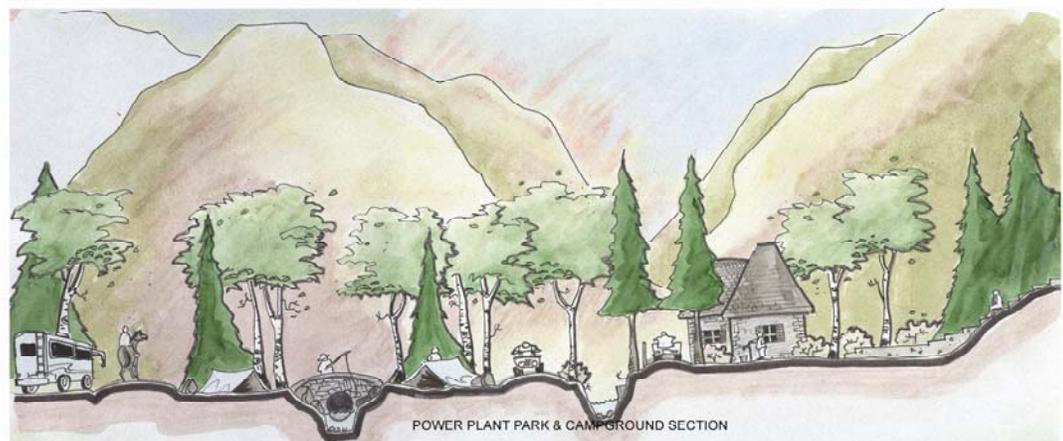
SHOOTING RANGE SECTION



SHOOTING RANGE PLAN VIEW



POWER PLANT PARK & CAMPGROUND



POWER PLANT PARK & CAMPGROUND SECTION

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U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Charrette '07

*It's not just a road. It's much more.*

**Sanpete County**

Gunnison Manti Ephraim Spring City Mt. Pleasant Fairview

Utah State UNIVERSITY

U.S. 89/Sanpete County: Parks, Trails, & Open Space

# MOUNT PLEASANT HISTORIC DOWNTOWN



## WELCOME TO HISTORIC MOUNT PLEASANT!

Mount Pleasant was settled in 1859. In the 1880's it was the county's largest city with 2,000 people in it. Today its population is around 2,700. Downtown Mount Pleasant still has many of the buildings built during the late 1800's and early 1900's. The city has a history of diversity in the forms of ethnicity and religion. A great example of a positive legacy of this diversity is at the Wasatch Academy located near Main Street. We propose keeping the historic downtown alive by creating an identity, destinations, a walkable Main Street, better connections to Wasatch Academy, and preserving the historical charm.

### IDENTITY

One of the problems facing Mt Pleasant is its lack of identity. History has given the city a "liberal" image. However, simply being liberal will not attract people or businesses. The liberal nature of the city must be shown through a specific medium to be an effective draw.

There are many different ways to strengthen this identity. One way we believe the city can do this is through

continuing the city's history of liberal arts opportunities and turning Mt. Pleasant into a place for the performing arts.

Wasatch Academy already has a rich tradition of excellence in the performing arts as does the community have a history filled with dance halls, opera houses and performance halls.

### ECONOMIC FACTORS

In speaking with residents it became clear that any and all improvements made to the city needed to be cost effective. Many people living in Mt. Pleasant are on a fixed income and can't afford a huge tax increase.

However, we have found that sustainable development can occur without too much money coming out of the taxpayer's pockets. There are historic preservation funds and tax credits available for communities trying to revitalize historic downtown areas. For more information on these go to [www.mainstreet.org](http://www.mainstreet.org)

Even in the cases when funding isn't available, studies have shown that investment into downtown revitalization is a

risk worth taking. The National Trust Main Street Center has provided the following 2005 reinvestment statistics:

Dollar invested: \$31.5 Billion  
 Average reinvestment per community: \$12,485,058  
 Net gain in businesses: 72,387  
 Net gain in jobs: 331,417  
 Number of building rehabilitations: 178,727

### Reinvestment ratio: \$28.31

(The average number of dollars generated in each community for every dollar used to operate the local Main Street program.)

On average, when a community puts one dollar into downtown revitalization it receives nearly thirty back! That is more than self-sustaining!

The following panels show our recommendations for redevelopment of Mt. Pleasant's historic downtown.



# MOUNT PLEASANT HISTORIC DOWNTOWN

## HISTORIC MAIN STREET

Mount Pleasant's Main Street is a historic treasure. The majority of the buildings are from the turn of the century. While many have suffered from a lack of maintenance, most are still in good condition.

With such an asset available to the community we believe the best way to revitalize the city's economy is to restore and adapt this beautiful area.

Redeveloping main Street is the first step towards creating a viable identity for the city. By creating a fun and interesting atmosphere where people want to stop and spend time (and money) is essential. The area is pedestrian-oriented and encourages walking rather than driving. Angled parking (after UDOT inspects road width) will allow for more cars which means more people.

In order to keep people downtown we first have to get them there. In keeping with our desire to celebrate the city's liberal arts heritage we



Painted walls advertise city attractions



propose adding an Opera House on highway 89 (treated on the next panel). While the Opera House won't be located on Main Street, the street will be vital to the Opera's success by acting as the location for restaurants and shops that can cater to the theater crowd. A bakery, an outdoor coffee shop, and a candy store would be nice compliments to the existing food establishments.

With the combination of entertainment, food, and shopping downtown Mt. Pleasant can once again become a vibrant and exciting area.



The malt shop corner with proposed changes



Sitting areas with greenery



## GATEWAYS

Two distinct gateway areas should be built to help travelers have a better sense of place and a greater desire to stop. The first (below left) is a sign accompanied by plantings on both sides of the highway that will give people a definite sense of entrance to the city.



The second (below right) is a gateway arch that will frame Main Street and draw people's attention down as they drive by.



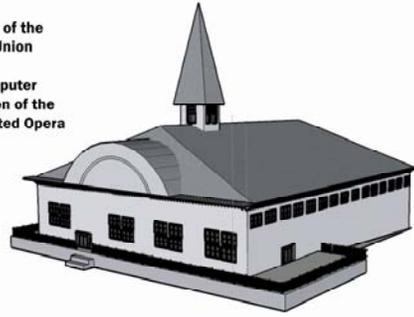
# MOUNT PLEASANT HISTORIC DOWNTOWN

## OPERA HOUSE

Mount Pleasant has a strong history of performing arts beginning with the first play house in 1860 located at the log meeting house in the center of the fort. Over time other show houses were built culminating in the Union Pavilion built in 1894. The Pavilion housed one of the best dancing halls in the area. A stage was later added and it became the Opera House. Unfortunately it burnt down in 1922.



Left: Photo of the original Union Pavilion  
Right: Computer construction of the reconstructed Opera House



The next step in establishing an identity for the city is to build a new opera house patterned after the Union Pavilion. The House could serve not only as a play house but also a movie house and dance hall. A variety of activities and functions could be housed in the new Opera House and, with the cooperation of Wasatch Academy, could possibly be a venue for the school's plays. The proposed location on Highway 89 will not only attract travelers to the downtown but it will also better connect Main Street and the highway.



View of Highway 89 with the addition of the Opera House



Current view of Highway 89

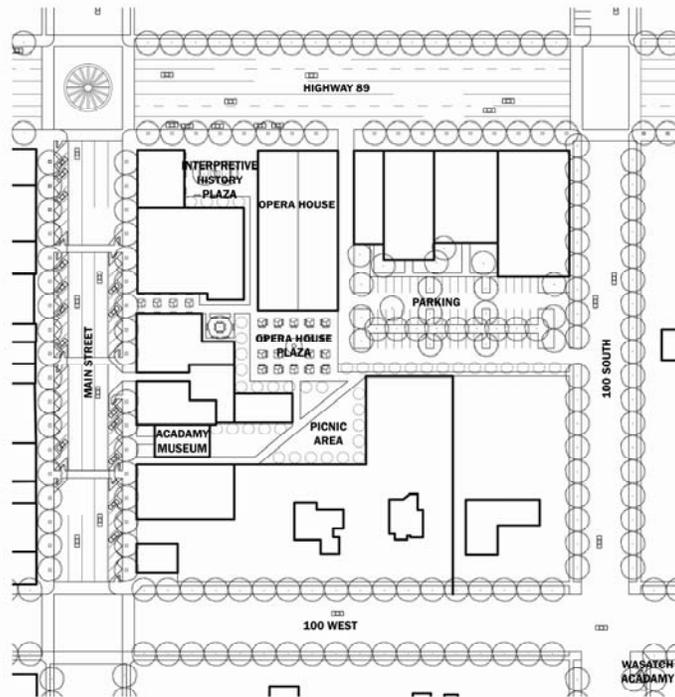
## BLOCK REVISION

An essential part of Mt. Pleasant's history and liberal heritage is the Wasatch Academy. However, due to ideological differences, the school and the community have largely remained separated. In order to create a better connection between the community and the academy we must first make the academy more accessible. This can be accomplished by reconsidering the block on the southwest corner of the Highway 89/Main Street intersection.

Through the creation of a series of open and semi-private spaces we can pull people from Main Street towards the academy and visa-versa. The spaces will also serve to compliment the new Opera House and the Academy Museum located on Main Street. It also encourages the perception of a pedestrian-oriented downtown, an essential part of its revitalization.



Above: View from alley into the Opera Plaza  
Below: View of the fountain in the plaza







2007 CHARRETTE  
**A LOOK AT U.S. HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89**

## SPRING CITY



# Spring City Parks

Open space, such as a park, is an essential part of any community. It provides places for recreation, reflection, and relaxation. These spaces offer an escape and welcome contrast to the built environment. They also create a sense of ownership and belonging for members of the community. Open spaces must be preserved and capitalized upon before they become a restoration project because of its absence in the future.

## Existing Park Improvement Suggestions



The addition of single picnic shelters will provide a protected place for people to get away from the elements during community events.



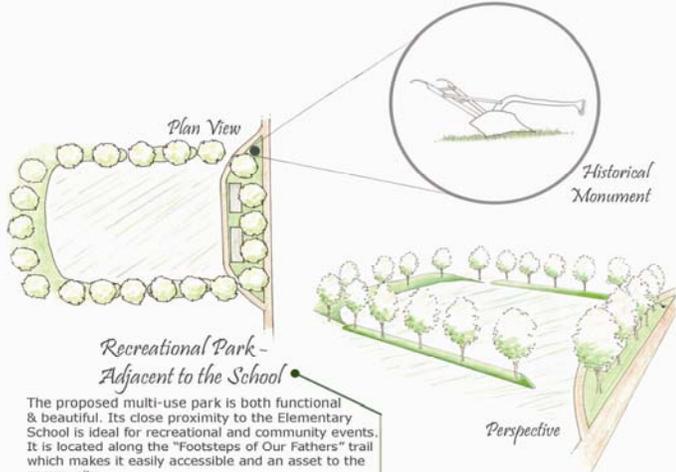
Another way to upgrade the existing parks would be to include more benches and site amenities such as trash cans, bike racks, and low pathway lighting.



Design ideas to promote park use is to include more secluded areas for visiting with friends and watching children play. Secluded areas can include proper placement of trees, berms, and retaining walls.



Economic funding for many of these ideas and suggestions such as the trail and updating the baseball fields can be achieved by community service projects where people donate their time and services to improve the area.



The proposed multi-use park is both functional & beautiful. Its close proximity to the Elementary School is ideal for recreational and community events. It is located along the "Footsteps of Our Fathers" trail which makes it easily accessible and an asset to the community.



Plan View  
Main Street Pocket Park

This quaint park represents the heart of Spring City. Its main feature is a free flowing spring and monument placed in the center of the park. The spring is an homage to the original spring once located in the middle of the road. The park is tucked away off Main Street to provide a sense of security and retreat; a place of rest to learn more about Spring City's history. The Main Street Pocket Park caters to all the senses and is a welcome treasure sure to be enjoyed by all.



Perspectives



# Spring City, Utah

The City of Living History:  
An Entire Town Historically Preserved, Thoughtfully Moving Forward



## History

Spring City, originally settled in 1852, has a rich history worth preserving. From the many free flowing springs from which its name derived, to its beautiful Scandinavian architecture, there are many things that make Spring City unique. The small town, rural environment, and landscape which have remained through the years provide an ideal situation for raising a family and living a rural lifestyle, Spring City's history is a vital part of the present and future.

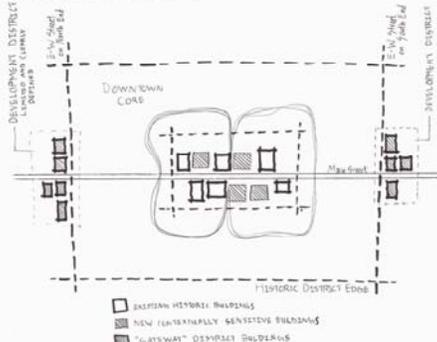
## Local Concern

With such a rich history and a hopeful future, Spring City is faced with a few future concerns. An important aspect of its future is preserving the authenticity and character of the city. In order to do this, issues such as controlled growth, open space preservation and water management must be addressed. Community involvement and proactive solutions will ensure that Spring City's history and future remain true to its original character.

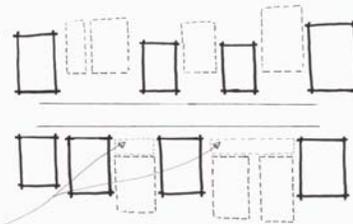
## Team Objective:

Sustain Spring City's historical & rural character through any potential changes that may affect the city.

## Economic Toolbox



"A viable 'A-1a' solution is to preserve historic structures for new character/development."



"By retaining the existing footprint for new buildings, the new structures preserve, celebrate & reuse existing historic structures, by pulling them back & framing their supports in the existing historic structures. Additionally, this would create a walkable sidewalk environment in places lacking 'pockets' for tables, dining, public squares, etc."

## Gateway to Historic Spring City Scenario:

A promising alternative would be to "frame" historic Spring City by carefully designed and placed development, at the boundaries of the historic townscape. This would most likely, best take the form, (to begin with) of two gateways on Main Street, near the intersections of the East-West running streets closest to both the North and South boundaries of the historic Spring City's landscape, townscape and Main Street. New development would then be placed along these East-West running streets, adjacent to and on both sides of this arching gateway over the street.



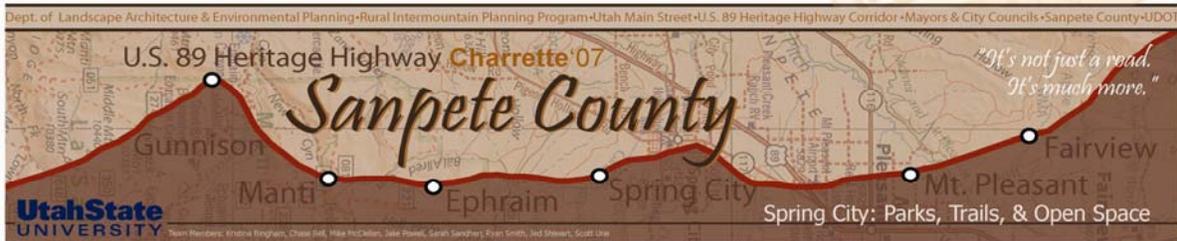
## Community Heritage & Future Center:

- To instill a sense of pride in the residents regarding Spring City, and a heightened appreciation for its significance.
- To celebrate, promote and foster economic and social entrepreneurship

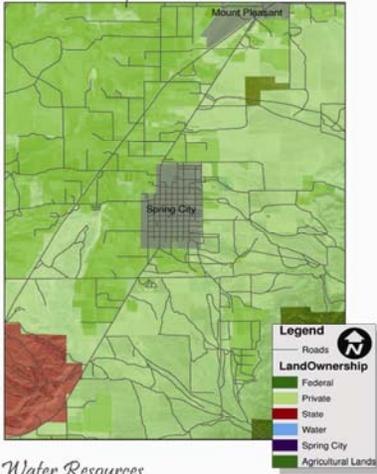
## Downtown Main Street Enhancement Scenario:



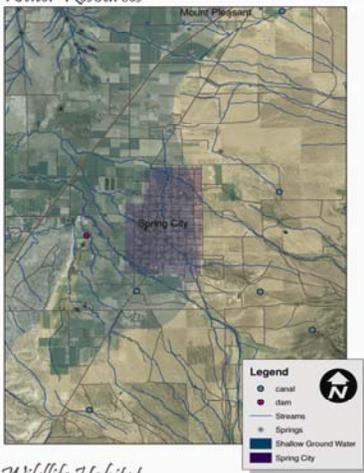
Our first proposal rests on the concept of new downtown development along Main Street with building size and shape regulated by a form-based code (versus land used based zoning) that would keep the size and form off building appropriate to the context of the existing historic Main Street. In addition new building, which would be placed in the empty pockets of space in the gaps between the downtown building, would be set 4-8 feet back from the closest adjacent historic building, thus giving emphasis to the historic buildings, creating a highlight and focus on the historic buildings, presenting them as something to be appreciated.



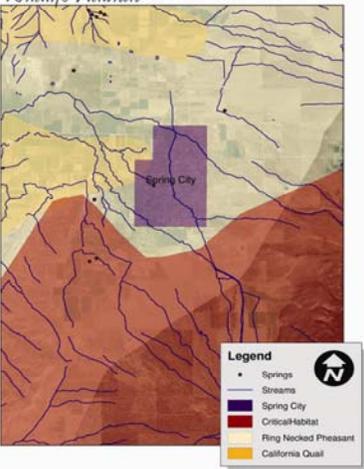
*Land Ownership*



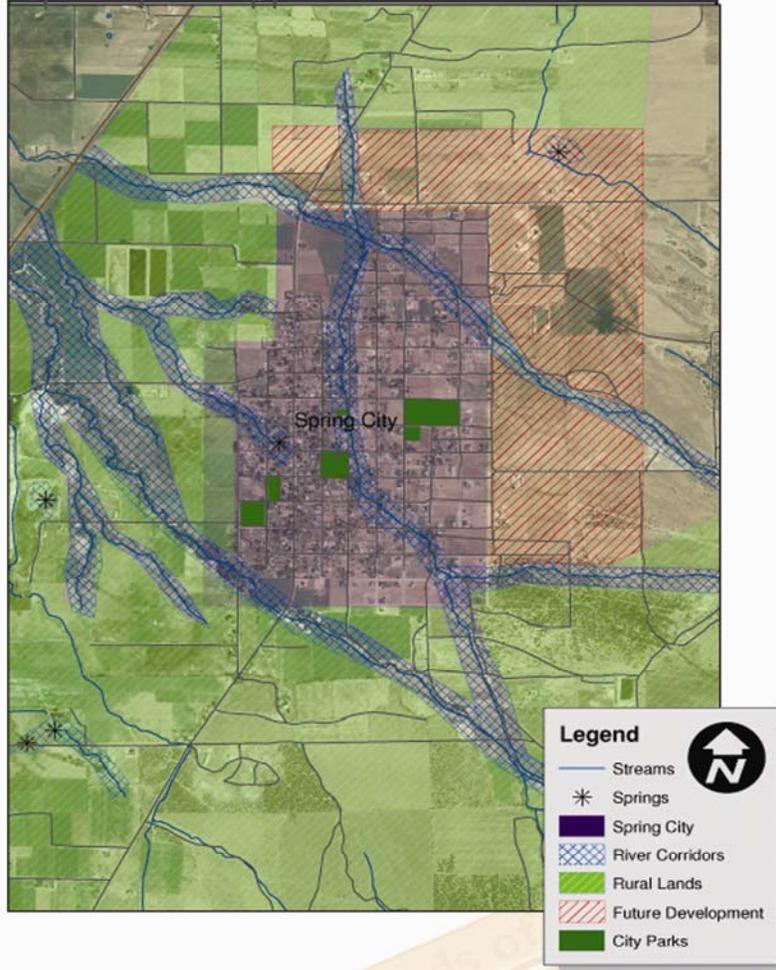
*Water Resources*



*Wildlife Habitat*



*Open Space Opportunities*



*Agriculture Lands:*

The majority of the agriculture lands are located on important areas for Spring City's natural resources. It is recommended that these areas continue to be used as agriculture or rural lands. By maintaining the current use of these lands the town will keep its rural feel. This rural quality will also be maintained for the visitor who is driving into Spring City through these lands on either Highway 117 or Pigeon Hollow Road.

*Future Development:*

New development within Spring City should compliment its historical townscape. The city should look to infill its current blocks were feasible and reduce outward growth as much as possible while still maintaining its historical character. If the city is to develop outside its current boundaries it is recommended that the development occurs on the north and east side of town. This area is the least sensitive to disturbance of Spring City's natural resources and will maintain the historic visual quality for the visitor passing through Main Street.

*River Corridors:*

Rivers, streams, and springs are important resources that should be protected. Natural buffers should be maintained or implemented to protect these areas. These buffers could be developed into greenway trail system for recreation use in the future.

Dept. of Landscape Architecture & Environmental Planning-Rural/Intermountain Planning Program-Utah Main Street-U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Corridor-Mayors & City Councils-Sanpete County-UDOT

U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Charrette '07

**Sanpete County**

Gunnison Mantie Ephraim Spring City Mt. Pleasant Fairview

Spring City: Parks, Trails, & Open Space

"It's not just a road. It's much more."

Utah State UNIVERSITY

# "Footsteps of Our Fathers"

The proposed "Footsteps of Our Fathers" Trail creates an engaging Spring City experience. The trail enables pedestrians and bikers to safely maneuver through the city while enjoying the beautiful surroundings and *Historical* charm for which Spring City is so well known. It connects two existing bike trails and creates an *Interactive* path that helps to guide people through the city. Along route, the trail winds through prime open space corridors and parks passing many historical homes, buildings, and landmarks. The trail also *Exhibits* local artists' work and *Displays* classic agricultural equipment to provide an *Educational* way to inform both visitors and locals of how special Spring City was in the past and continues to be in the present.



**Historic Sites Along the Trail:**

- |                         |                           |                           |                               |                     |                      |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Spring City Chapel      | Spring City Confectionery | Lyceum Theater            | Sandstrom's Pool & Dance Hall | Crisp-Allred House  | Christophersen House |
| Niels H. Borresen House | Spring City Old Firehouse | Spring City Old City Hall | Justesen House                | Olsen Hansen House  | John Blain House     |
| Orson Hyde House        | John T. Baxter, Sr. House | Petersen-Nielsen House    | Baxter Store                  | Behunnin-Beck House | George Downard House |
| William Ford House      | Jens Petersen House       | Freeman Allred house      | Spring City Public School     |                     |                      |



Benches placed along the trail provide resting areas where people can sit, relax, and soak up the surroundings.

Featured monuments highlight local artists' work and provide brief historical facts of Spring City.



Currently the wide median between the sidewalk and road is nice open space with great potential. The addition of a wide gravel trail would beautify the area and provide a safe pedestrian path. The trail connects various locations throughout the city and promotes an active lifestyle.



Dept. of Landscape Architecture & Environmental Planning-Rural Intermountain Planning Program-Utah Main Street-U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Corridor-Mayors & City Councils-Sanpete County-UDOT

U.S. 89 Heritage Highway **Charrette 07**

## Sanpete County

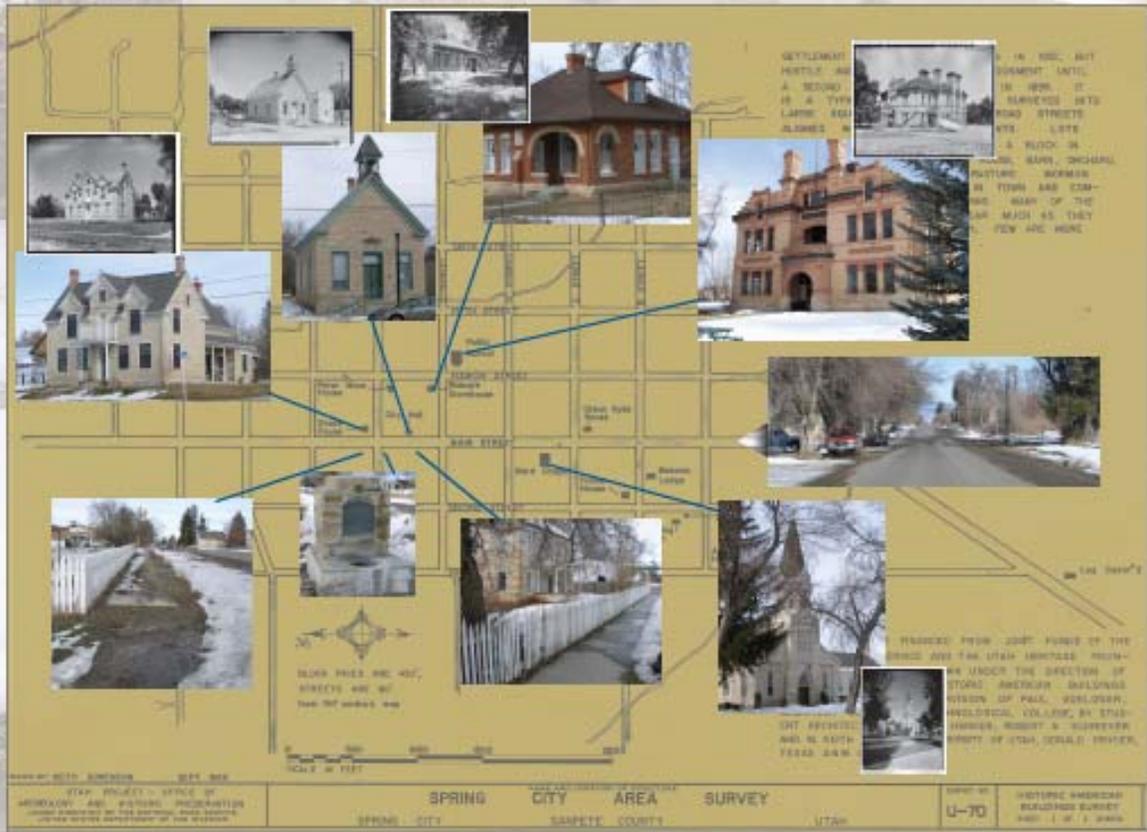
"It's not just a road. It's much more."

Gunnison Manti Ephraim Spring City Mt. Pleasant Fairview

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Spring City: Parks, Trails, & Open Space

# Historic Main Street yesterday and today...what of tomorrow?



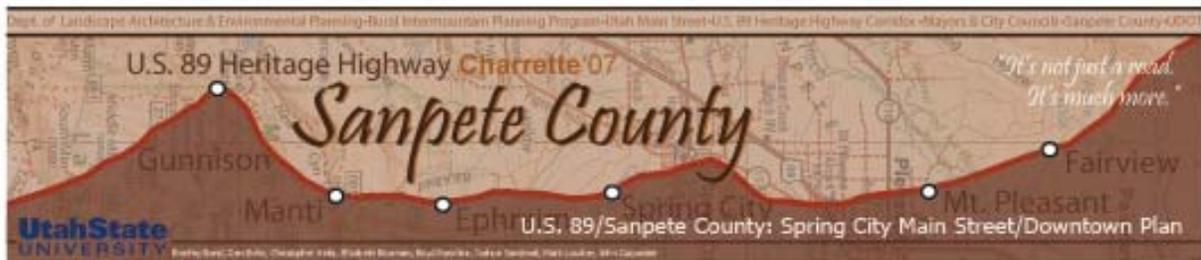
## Design Intent:

It is consistent with human nature to keep hold of something good: a good memory, a good time, a good place. Time is dynamic, always moving and ever changing. Spring City is a good place and it is changing presently; however, that change need not make it a bad place. It is our intent to portray graphically the rich history of this wonderful place, with a small glimpse of what its future may be.

History provides several examples of legal and economic factors that force growth, despite efforts to prevent it. Those same factors may be used to benefit the residents of a community, to manage that growth. This generally happens

when the citizens (old and new) are pro-active and create a master plan together, as a cohesive community.

It is our sincere belief that with proper planning, the "spirit" of Spring City can be preserved for generations to come. We hope our simple designs provide a start, to prime the pump in the well of community ideas... that Spring City may remain an oasis in the desert of the urban growth around it.



# Historic Spring City

## Spring City Aerial Map and Elements of Interest



Proposed North and South entrances.



Historic School with unique architecture.



Historic aerial photo, displaying the original grid city layout.



Historic LDS church



Dept. of Landscape Architecture & Environmental Planning-Rural Informational Planning Program-Utah Main Street-U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Corridor-Mayors & City Councils-Canebrake County-UDOT

U.S. 89 Heritage Highway **Charrette 07**

*It's not just a road. It's much more.*

**Sanpete County**

Gunnison Mantle Ephraim Spring City Mt. Pleasant Fairview

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U.S. 89/Sanpete County: Spring City Main Street/Downtown Plan

# Historic Main Street yesterday and today...what of tomorrow?

## Spring City Historical District Map



A proposed modification of the current monument to be installed at the same location.



New storefront signs to be placed in front of the Main Street businesses.



A proposed gateway at the North and South Spring City entrances.



A proposed pocket park along the Main Street corridor, south of Spring City Kitchen.

### Legend:

- Green - Main Street Central District
- Blue - Expanded Main Street District
- Red - Spring City Historical District
- Green Dot - Historical Street



Section view of proposed Main Street parking in the business district, 100 North to 100 South.



Proper infill along Main Street with new businesses.



Improper infill along Main Street causes chaos.

Dept. of Landscape Architecture & Environmental Planning-Rural Information Planning Program-Utah Main Street-U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Corridor-Mayors & City Councils-Cannonville-Garfield County-GOOD

U.S. 89 Heritage Highway **Charrette 07**

*Sanpete County*

Gunnison Mantu Ephraim Spring City Mt. Pleasant Fairview

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U.S. 89/Sanpete County: Spring City Main Street/Downtown Plan

*"It's not just a road. It's much more."*





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**A LOOK AT U.S. HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89**

## EPHRAIM



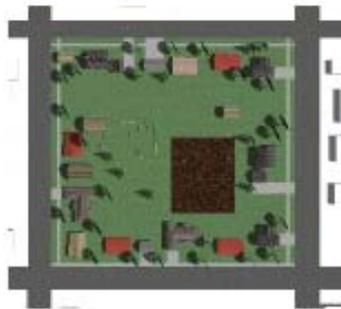
# Parks, Trails, and Open Space Ephraim, Utah

## Infill Alternatives

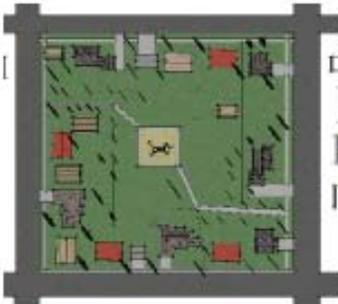


Housing Infill

Ag Infill



Park Infill



## Opportunities for Infill

There are many areas in Ephraim to have infill development. There are several choices to make in that area. You can have Housing infill which increases density and reduces sprawl. You can have a continuation of agriculture and rural identity, or you can connect your parks, trails, and open space with "pocket parks". The brown areas are opportunities for infill and the green areas are existing parks. The blue area is the stream that runs through the city



# Parks, Trails, and Open Space Ephraim, Utah

## Open Space Matrix



**Spatial Analysis** - Shows the existing large parks as well as smaller pocket parks. Leaving results of neighborhoods that are not within walkable distances to a park. This allows city planners and park directors to determine where the needs for parks are.

- Agriculture
- Urban
- Wildlife
- Riparian

### Green Space Throughout the City



**Uses Analyze** - This views the current cities planning and zoning. Then it looks at the current location of the parks, both large scale parks and small greenspaces. With this information you see who has close access to this park. This tells you the primary and secondary users of the park. Looking at zoning areas shows you where the future growth will occur. Then connecting green spaces together with trails that are legible and paths with signage. This shows how a clear overall matrix can allow citizens to not only form a cognitive map of how the city trail systems work, but then promotes the use of these areas.

### Green Space Within the City

**Green Space Studies** - The reason open and greenspace studies are significant is, that it deals with more than recreation. The agriculture land, wildlife corridors, riparian corridors, as well as urban habitat are all taken into consideration. This allows planners to preserve rural character, consider the importance of productive ag lands, and determine how important is there wildlife habitats. Although the importance of recreation can not be overlooked. Trail systems promote healthier lifestyles, Parks increase neighborhood real estate, and allows people to enjoy the beautiful place Ephraim has to offer.

By getting the community aware of the openspace matrix system, the city of Ephraim can focus on good planning for the future. Making decisions best for the community, environment, rural character, and future economy. Growth then becomes exciting and controllable, and sustains a future that represents the great people of Sanpete.

Background Photos:  
<http://agric.its.state.ut.us/>

Computer Imaging:  
Team 7 - Utah State University  
LAEP Department



# Parks, Trails, and Open Space

## Ephraim, Utah

### What is Open Space?

In general, open space is forests, meadows, fields, wetlands, floodplains, stream corridors, historic landscapes, farmland, parks, greenways, and other areas that remain relatively undisturbed.



### Classification of open space for Ephraim, Utah.

- Agricultural-** Any open space that is used for crops, livestock, or rangeland.
- Riparian-** Any open space that has direct correlation with streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, or any other water body.
- Wildlife/Natural-** Any open space that is relatively undisturbed habitat for wildlife. Public access is restricted where low density, passive recreational activities may be allowed on a seasonal basis, such as birding and hiking.
- Urban-** Any open space that falls within a residential, commercial, or industrial setting. This may include but is not limited to parks, tennis courts, ball fields, and golf courses.



### Benefits of Open Space.

The benefits of open space are basic but well known. Open space protects water supply, reduces flood hazard, promotes biodiversity among plant and animal life, and provides citizens a change to enjoy nature and the beauty that it provides us. Open spaces provide relief from the urban grind by simply offering aesthetic relief. Open space also provides opportunities to learn about ecology and our connection to the land. Agriculture has also been a fundamental icon to the heritage of Ephraim. The open space of agriculture provides Ephraim with a rural feeling that its' citizens identify with and is treasured by those living outside that community.



### Goals/Ideas for Ephraim, Utah.

- Create a system of Open Space, Trails, and Parks that is interconnected.
  - Conserve and enhance the network of open and natural areas in and around Ephraim.
  - Protect and enhance the environment.
  - Protect wildlife corridors and wildlife habitat.
  - Natural features and riparian areas should also be protected and enhanced.
  - Protect Cultural Heritage.
  - Preserve historic landscapes that reflect Ephraim's rural history.
  - Limit sprawl by encouraging infill.
  - Successfully work with private landowners to protect and enhance stream corridors and other open spaces.
- Source: Town of Cary, Open space and historic resources plan



## T-O-O-L-B-O-X Regulations

- Riparian Buffer Rules
- Planned Unit Developments
- Urban Growth Boundaries
- Mandatory Dedication of Open Space
- Performance Zoning
- Bonus/Incentive Zoning
- Voluntary Agriculture Districts

## Aquisition Methods

- Conservation Easements
- Leasing
- Management Agreements
- Mutual Coventants
- Limited Development Techniques
- Purchases of Development Rights
- Transfer of Development Rights

## Financial Strategies

- Bond Issues
- General Fund Appropriation
- Revolving Fund
- Preferential Tax Assesment
- Real Estate Transfer Tax
- Development Impact Fees
- Other Taxes and Fees
- State and Federal Grants



By using the Toolbox, the city of Ephraim can avoid becoming a city they do not want to evolve into. More of the Toolbox can be found at [www.cityofcary.org](http://www.cityofcary.org) extension.usu.edu/files/publications/publication/NR\_RF\_004.pdf extension.usu.edu/files/publications/publication/NR\_RF\_003.pdf

# Parks, Trails, and Open Space Ephraim, Utah

## Connecting with Trails

2. **Hansen House:** The Hansen residence is an older building for Ephraim. The placement of this house is significant. Before streets the house was placed along the creek running through town. This gave the house importance to the community. The fact that this house sits on an extremely well preserved lot is an excellent example of how a historical residence can be so effectively preserved.

4. **The Old Park:** To the north lies the Old Park is the symbol of their heritage and their heritage. Built though there are no more an example of the park it still has a strong presence among the people of Ephraim. The original design for the park and was the oldest building in town. It was destroyed along the line of the great fence with several others and stands as the only. The original building was a symbol of identity for many people. The building for the city has disappeared from existence, yet should be reconstructed. The Old Park area should be a strong symbol of the city. Building on how this could be a great place along the creek offers a number of options. It could be a park for the future, a museum, or just a historical site and museum. Whatever used it is valid for it still holds a special meaning and education for the city to get off. There is a strong symbol place for the town and historical of it's identity. Location for town it could be easily accessible from almost all parts of the town by foot and daily with by passing tourists.



1. **Stone Archway Residence:** The residence is one with obvious historical value. The stone house is not the most important (although the most distinctive) Carpenter Gothic style structure on the site. The older carriage house and other architectural elements that should be showcased for the area history. The rough floor sign with the stables are excellent preserved examples of the early Ephraim history.

3. **Power Park:** Power park is a well known spot in town among both visitors and locals. For the reason it makes a great placement for the key part of the trail. Power park serves different purposes for all different generations. It can be a museum park for anything from art shows to lawn bowls.

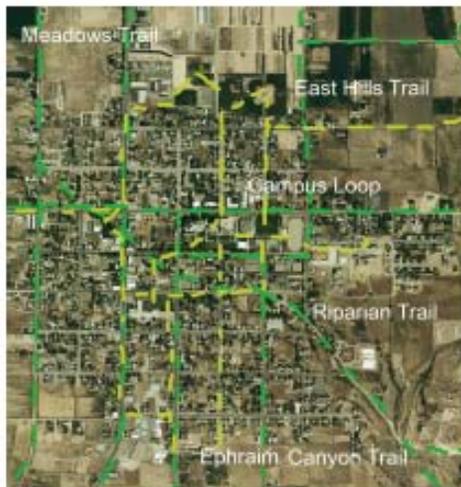
## Linking the Historical



3. **The Lo-ops:** This building is one of the oldest in town and was recently recognized that it should be preserved. The importance of the building dates back to the time when it was included in the Old Park. It was used as the Tabernacle and a corner store building for the newly established community. The historical importance of the building is very great as since 1976 there has been a Scandinavian festival the weekend before Memorial day and it has been taking place in the green square adjacent to the College and town. To go further back into the past people of Ephraim direct raised the old Co-way after burning down the old Rock Tabernacle. In the recent past the decision has been made to preserve the building and make it the center focus of the Main Street and entire downtown.

6. **Stone Cottage Complex:** To the modern part of the history trail. The end of access is near shopping and recreation. The buildings are going through a extensive renovation and reworking process. Even though the cottage complex and it's buildings are not as historic as the rest of the town, yet it is an integral part of the community and it's economy. That is why it makes a fitting end to the history trail. It is not only part of the history it will also make much more history for the community to be proud of. The cottage's contribution to the already famous street that has been set of Ephraim, a experience and they people have created a work of art of the area heritage. Dating back to 1880 Stone cottage started on the Stone Cottage and as it grew very slowly it did not get a permanent residence till about twenty years later. The cottage stayed small until it was bombed near the site in 1982 when it became a beautiful two-story cottage. There are a few architectural on the complex that have historical significance. They are the Sage Building and the Modern Warehouse. The stone building is separate from those built in 1880 and is still standing on the cottage's first permanent building. The Modern Warehouse is another key one point for the trail. It is also historically important because it is something Modern use use for the history of the village. The site serves as a great stopping point for the history history being the rest of the city both in both it's original state.

## Linking the Future



**Trails Inventory- (Green)** These are trails that are identified by the city of Ephraim as significant. They may be considered pedestrian or jogging routes. The trails in (Yellow) show possible links that connect all green spaces. These green spaces are large sporting complex's, campus greens, smaller pocket parks, and may even be green plaza areas.

Links should always be ledgible by those who are the users. This means paths, signs, street trees, paving patterns, and other obvious indicators. This becomes the connective tissue in the pedestrian landscape.

There are great connective roads that go east from Ephraim into the hills. This is a great gateway for habitat observers. There are about 3 locations that may be considered these gateways. This is where the wildlife corridor crosses along the east bench, just outside the city limits.

By preparing for the future with trails, there lies great opportunities. One being the learning of the past by a historical type of walk, that connects people today with the past. The users can also experience a healthier lifestyle with recreational, and fitness oriented trails. Users are often seeking serenity with wilderness walks. Ephraim as a city can strategically utilize all these wonderful resources. Trails can be a combination of both urban and rural, to help keep the small town feel.

Credits: State of Utah AGRC for the base Maps.



**ANALYSIS MAP**

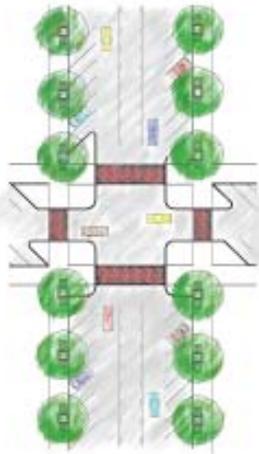


- Historic Downtown
- Vehicular Circulation
- Green Space
- Parking
- Landmarks

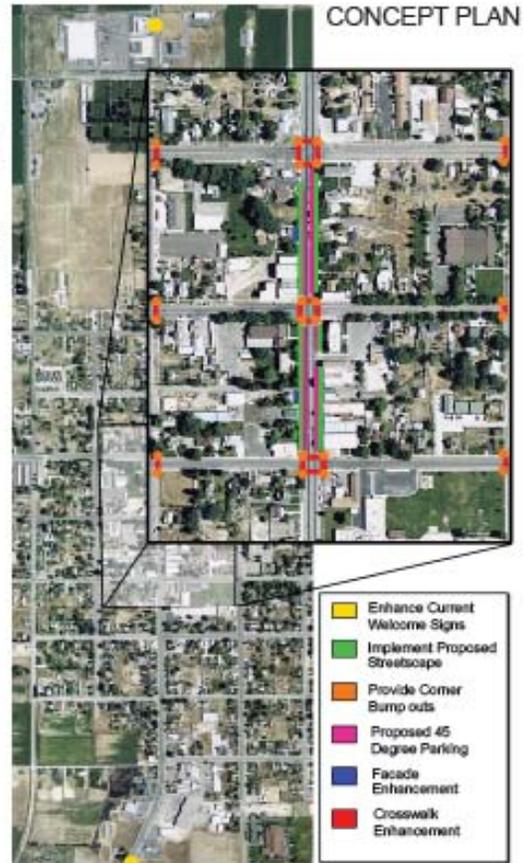
**PARKING ISSUES** - Street side parking, as it currently exists, is not visually legible and cannot accommodate parking for everyone. Alternate parking in rear or adjacent lots facilitate the majority of the parking for downtown businesses. Main Street parking needs to have 45 degree parking lines to delineate stalls and increase parking capacity. Bump-outs soften the monotony of a consecutive row of stalls and calm traffic to allow for safe street crossing. Statistically, street front businesses will not suffer a loss of customers if parking is placed in the rear. Improved access in and out of rear lots, along with visible signage, will help customers orient themselves towards the businesses. Multiple use stalls for day and night activities would help reduce the parking shortage as well.

**CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**PRESERVATION** - Around the mid 1800's, settlers from Denmark inhabited what is currently known as the City of Ephraim. In subsequent years, Scandinavian ancestors migrated to Ephraim and helped to bolster a distinct cultural identity to this area. Celebration of this heritage is displayed in the annual Scandinavian festival. Preserving this legacy can be accomplished in the downtown and main street area by portraying physical elements such as historic placards, sidewalk etches, lamp post signs, interpretive signage and bollard kiosks. Large objects such as statues can also help to define both the downtown area and the city as a whole.



(Before) (After)

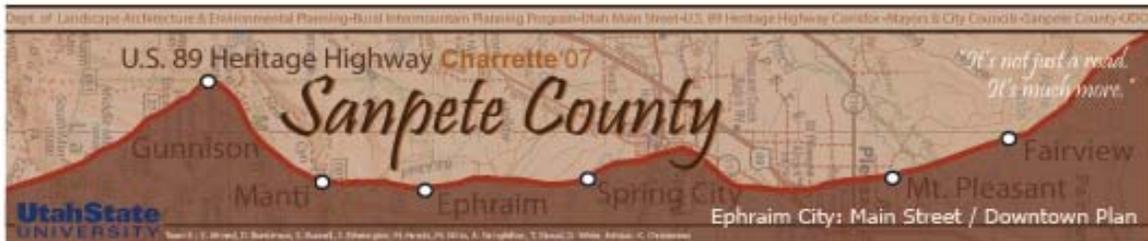


- Enhance Current Welcome Signs
- Implement Proposed Streetscape
- Provide Corner Bump outs
- Proposed 45 Degree Parking
- Facade Enhancement
- Crosswalk Enhancement

**PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION** - Safety is vital to a productive downtown atmosphere. Pedestrian access along store fronts and across the street should allow optimum security to its users. Patterned or striped crosswalks increase visibility to drivers and pedestrians, while also providing an aesthetic appeal. Crosswalk signal lights at intersections provide added safety. If signals are not feasible, then crossing flags, more abundantly provided, should be placed at either side of the street.

**CROSS-SECTION**

- Add
- Subtract or Change





**CELEBRATION OF THE ARTS** - Although Ephraim is small and secluded, many great artists have emerged from this talented city. Thanks to Snow College, many genres of art have been taught and shared throughout the world. One famous artist in particular is C.C.A. Christensen. The excitement and appreciation for art is only truly displayed in small pocket parks such as the adjoining courtyard of the Central Utah Art Center. The visual display of art can best enhance the downtown area by incorporating subtle artistic works of art on streetscape elements such as: lamp posts, benches, trash receptacles, fountains, buildings, etc. Current sculptures need night lighting to accentuate the art both day and night. Audio speakers playing popular jazz, or other music varieties, during special events or around food establishments, would also help to create a welcoming ambience to the downtown area.



**HISTORIC GUIDELINES** - Traces of historic 19th century buildings and architecture can still be found in the City of Ephraim. Places such as the Co-op and the C.C.A. Christensen home are marvelously preserved artifacts. Unfortunately, there are no regulations that prohibit the alteration or renovation of historic buildings to reflect its original style. Rules governing the alteration or consoling of building facades must be established in order to truly preserve the look and feel of traditional Ephraim development. Here are a few suggestions to consider when setting guidelines:

- 1) Keep building facades as accurately detailed as its original design.
- 2) If renovations or upgrades are necessary, preserve existing elements and alter only what is necessary, conveying the style of the previous architecture.
- 3) If demolition is necessary, reconstruction must coincide with either the exact replica of the destroyed structure, or recreated to reflect and represent the style of other architecture from that era and/or the surrounding buildings.
- 4) Incentive programs will be offered to those who actively preserve the structure, whether it be under their ownership for an extended period of time, or a newly acquired piece of property.
- 5) A historic preservation committee will dictate if all regulations are being followed and penalize any one who acts contrary to these guidelines.

**Signage Ideas** - Signs similar to those used by the CO-OP reflect the Scandinavian culture. Signs of this style create that Scandinavian feeling for each pedestrian and downtown shopper.



**CITY SEAL IDEA** - This symbol is an adaptation of the symbol currently used for the Scandinavian festival. It has been altered to reflect the Heritage and culture of Ephraim by incorporating country flags, historic wildlife, and hunting heritage.

Welcome Sign (Before)



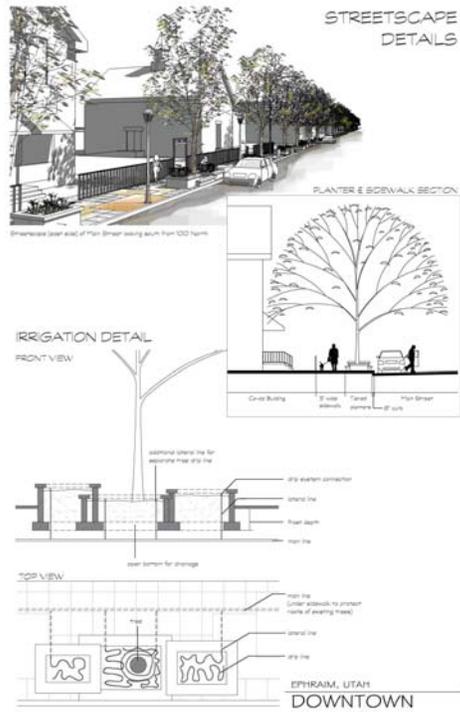
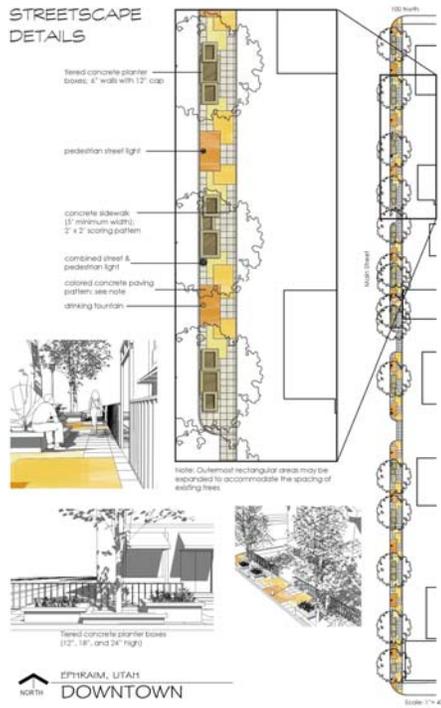
(After)



**WELCOME SIGN** - At either end of Ephraim lies a welcome sign. This is a great way to welcome tourist and give a brief overview of the history and culture of the city. It is essential to keep these signs in open view and enhance the beauty around it. Relocating street and speed limit signs so they are not in the view of the welcome sign is important. Throughout the main street corridor, business signs can be lowered to the level of the welcome sign without jeopardizing business, and thus increasing the aesthetic driving experience. Greater attention will be drawn to the sign by providing colorful planting which grabs attention without obscuring the face of the sign.

**INTERPRETIVE BOLLARD**





### AMENITY SPECIFICATIONS

#### STREET LIGHTING

Manufacturer: King Luminaire  
[www.kingluminaire.com](http://www.kingluminaire.com)

Street/Pedestrian Combination  
 Cast Aluminum Pole  
 K3550FF  
 18-30' tall (available in 2' increments)

Pedestrian  
 Cast Aluminum Pole  
 K1050FC  
 10-17' tall (available in 1' increments)

Small Size Street Arm  
 K4300-50w  
 (available up to 50' outreach)

Dural Luminaire  
 (Shallow)  
 K4207

Drinking Fountain  
 Manufacturer: Hesco Corporation  
[www.hesco.com](http://www.hesco.com)

Precast Resistant Fiberglass  
 Drinking Fountain  
 30"PL/14"LT  
 350CFR/Single

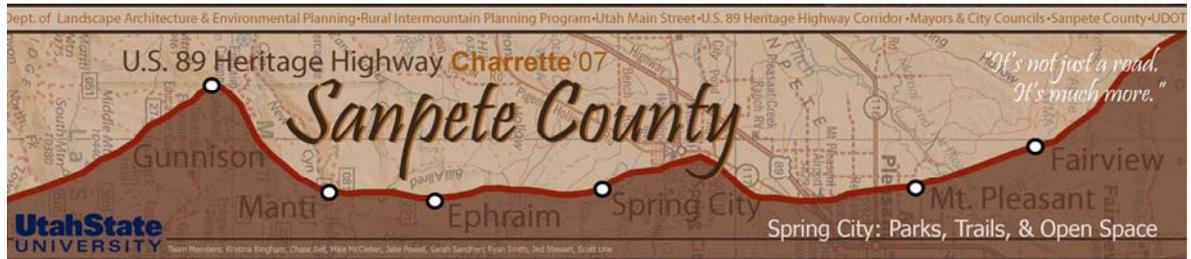
#### BENCH & WASTE CONTAINER

Manufacturer: Wausau Tile  
[www.wausau.com](http://www.wausau.com)

Metal-Armor Bench  
 MP 2200  
 Size 73" x 25" x 34"

Metal Waste Container  
 MP 3000  
 Size 20" dia x 33"

EPHRAIM, UTAH  
 DOWNTOWN







2007 CHARRETTE  
**A LOOK AT U.S. HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89**

MANTI



# Conceptual Open Space & Trail Master Plan



Trails Master Plan



Trail Head Marker From Urban Trail to Foothill and Regional Trails

## Potential Problems:

There are no strong markers to guide people to historical places in town. There is a need for better signage to advertise to people passing through the city. Trails are minimal through the city. Sidewalks are not continuous and there could be more of them. Sidewalks are a little old and could use some maintenance in residential areas. There is no trail system to guide people to different locations in the city just sidewalk and road. Other types of paths could make it interesting and exciting to go places throughout the city. The historical walk is a great opportunity for people to walk and learn of the Manti's history but the sites are in an awkward order.



Example of Foothill Trail and Trail Head

## Proposals:



Learning Opportunity on Trail

- Signs should be redesigned to be more visual to passersby. There should be signs designed to be in harmony with the buildings and character of Manti.

- Trails need to be created to give people opportunities for other activities. Different types of trails should be integrated, (for example: urban, canal, foothill, and regional trails) all of which interconnect.

- Trail heads should be located in public places and changes in trail types. Placing trailheads in parks will allow people to end or start in memorable identifiable locations. At trail heads, signs should be used to show the route of the trail and its connections to other trails.

Urban Park Trail Head to Connecting Trails Throughout the City



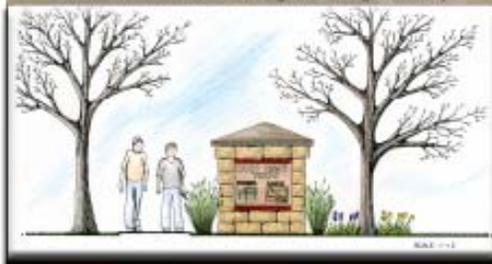
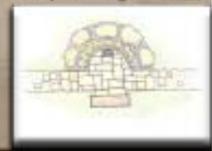
Signage Located on Main Street for National Forest Connection

- Materials should be in harmony with the rest of Manti and its historical character. Trails can use permeable gravel that is the same color as the gravel in the valley, the canal trail would be paved with asphalt or it could be done with compressed clay, and urban trails would use concrete sidewalks.

- Sitting locations along the trails and at trail heads would be useful to users.

- Signs for educational purposes could be used to teach people about the city.

Example of Sitting Area on Trail



U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Charrette 07



# Downtown & Neighborhood Connectivity



Downtown & Neighborhood Connectivity Map

thus cause more damage to the landscape and environment on the mountainside. Having trails from one location to another creates a corridor. Downtown sidewalks are in fairly good condition.

### Proposals:

- Urban trails should be concrete that matches the color of the native landscape or the existing concrete. Stepping stones native to Manti could be used around bench and sitting areas.

- Canal trails should use colored gravel that is or looks native to the area. Asphalt or compacted clay can also be used for trail surfaces. Neighbors to the canal should be contacted and before considering the trails because their property lies adjacent to the canals. Contact the canal company to see if they may allow for building a canal in their right-of-way.

- Foothill trails will give people the benefit of connecting to the regional trails in the area. Connecting to trails that go up Manti Canyon will guide users to the Sky Line Trail which is used often. Designated trail heads are necessary to help mark the trail for the daily user and the yearly user. These trail heads will reduce the amount of scaring occurring along the foothills, on the east side of Manti.



Downtown Sidewalk



Downtown Sidewalk



Downtown Cross Section of a Possible Solution for City Urban Trails

### Potential Problems:

Urban trails are either in need of maintenance or they are not continuous. Canal trails are non existing and would be a major benefit to the community. A trail along the canal would allow other modes of travel in the city of Manti. Foothill trails are not marked and



Lack of Trail or Sidewalk in Residential Area



Residential Neighborhood Cross Section of Sidewalks With Canals or Swales

Urban Trail



Canal Trail



# Existing Park Reclamation



New Restrooms in the City Park



Existing Restrooms in the City Park



New Pavilion Design in the City Park



Existing Pavilion in the City Park

## Potential Problems:

Currently the City Park and Fairgrounds seem to be run down and are an eyesore to people so the park and fairgrounds do not get used as to their full potential. Restrooms are not a great site but are necessary, pavilions seem old, and tennis courts are fenced by a rusting old fence and do

not appear to be used often. In the fairgrounds it appear as though there is no central point or area where people can gather outside of the rodeo grounds. There is open area but it is either parking or dirt. Near the high school football field the two baseball fields need maintenance and a central point does not exist. There are no sidewalks to the baseball fields nor football field from the north parking area. All of these areas are essential to the city and should be maintained and kept in the city if it is the cities goal to bring in more revenue and keep the current residents here. Other small parks throughout the city seem to be in better condition but could also use some maintenance.

## Proposals:



Existing Football and Baseball Fields

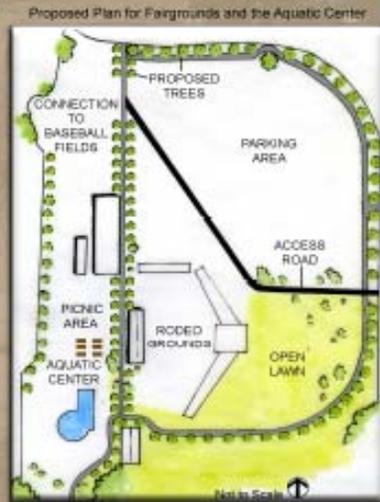
- Need to revitalize all parks but particularly the City Park and the Fairgrounds.
- The baseball fields by the high school should have a sidewalk installed and a soccer field to the east. Trees should be added west of the football field.
- Parks should have trails and trail heads installed.
- The Fairgrounds should stay in Manti and have



Existing Fairgrounds



sidewalks installed, and designate open lawn area to the southeast.  
- The pool should have a picnic area added to the north and additional planting.  
- The city park needs maintenance and new pavilions and restrooms. A redesign of the park would be beneficial.



U.S. 89 Heritage Highway **Charrette 07**  
**Sanpete County**  
Gunnison Manti Ephraim Spring City Mt. Pleasant Fairview  
Utah State UNIVERSITY  
U.S. 89/Manti: Parks, Trails, & Open Space  
"It's not just a road. It's much more."

# Proposed North & South Entrance Rest Areas



Plan View of North Entrance Rest Area



Perspective of North Entrance Rest Area



North Entrance Rest Area Plaza

Bottom: Plan View of South Entrance Rest Area



Perspective of South Entrance Rest Area



Parking for North Entrance Rest Area



South Entrance Rest Area Plaza



Picnic Tables for Entrance Rest Areas



Parking for South Entrance Rest Area

## Potential Problems:

The North gateway is over powered by the Temple and resort style sign. Use of the temple as a gateway is important for Manti. The sign works but there should be a better use of the area around the sign. The South gateway is just barren and doesn't seem useable in any way. Speed coming in to town could be a factor in the future.

## Proposal:

We propose that the land around the sign be used as a rest area for visitors and those residents who may just want to get away from home and enjoy the outdoors in a park environment.

- Slow traffic by using a center planting island on U.S. 89. Cross walks from one side of the U.S. 89 to the other with a different textured and paving pattern
- Moving the proposed park across the street as well would help to create an even better gateway.
- Placing information kiosks at these rest areas would help people to get around the city better and if more information is needed, directions to city hall would be on the kiosk.
- Picnic tables at these rest areas would allow people other places and opportunities in the city.
- Trail heads would be at these locations to connect to other trails in and around the city.
- A location in this rest area is designated for a beautiful photo opportunity of the Manti Temple and the welcome sign for the city.



# Downtown Manti and Mainstreet "Preserving Historical Character and Identity"

## UNDERSTANDING:

Settled in 1849 in the heart of Utah, the city of Manti is a place with rich historical significance and heritage. Located in Sanpete County, the city is known for the exquisite LDS Temple, Mormon Miracle Pagoda, and over 100 historical structures built by early Mormon settlers. This proud city has maintained its strong quality of historic character and displays many beautiful architectural buildings, fountains, and murals throughout its downtown.



## MANTI COMMUNITY VISION:

"To be a beautiful, clean, healthy, safe, friendly small town that is attractive to new business and is progressive and organized, while being centered around the community's heritage."  
 \*This vision has vast possibilities in becoming a working reality that realizes those potentials. Within this charter it is our pleasure to assist those in finding that vision.

## IN EXISTENCE:

The city of Manti has gone to great lengths to preserve the identity of their city. It has done a commendable job in restoring much of the existing historic architecture and truly exemplifies the community organization and support necessary for the implementation of these planning phases. To maintain the character of their city, they have emphasized participation with many national programs including the National Tree City Program, National Mainstreet Program, and the Pioneer Communities Heritage Corridor Program. They are currently working towards the establishment of a Revitalization Program and the adoption of a Historic District Overlay. Through continued planning efforts, Manti possesses the unique potential to develop into an attractive growing community while capturing the essence of a the disappearing historic Utah life.



## IMPLEMENTATION/GOALS:

\*Locate the areas within Downtown Manti and along the highway 89 corridor which should be considered in future planning processes to continue in making the Manti vision a reality.  
 \*Aspects of planning include expansion of zoning and building ordinances.  
 \*Enhancement of streetscape and landscaping through the preservation of Manti's historic buildings and their friendly small town atmosphere and quiet rural lifestyle.







2007 CHARRETTE  
**A LOOK AT U.S. HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89**

**GUNNISON**



# Gunnison "Progress with Purpose"

The history of Gunnison is a deep well of culture and tradition. It includes such treasures as Rocky Point, the family-favorite City Park, a former Jewish settlement and graves, petroglyphs, dinosaur footprints, and the enduring spirit of the pioneers. Gunnison is living up to its motto "Progress with Purpose" but must remember its past.

The economic sources found in Gunnison are widely diverging, from agriculture and livestock to outdoor recreation. The town is both the retail and cultural center for all of Gunnison Valley. With the addition of open trails, parks, and greenways, the economy will only improve. One tangible benefit is the average increase to adjacent property values, usually about 30%. Though developers will argue that developed land will result in higher property tax revenues, the increased demand on public services and infrastructure most often outweigh such revenues, resulting in a net decrease to local governments. Intangible benefits include increased productivity and morale of local workers.

Open trails and parks are proven benefactors to mental, physical, and emotional wellbeing of local residents. The ability to walk, jog, or ride a bike along a greenway, or to simply enjoy a park in a more passive sense, is good for the soul. The opportunities to create such greenways decrease with each passing year, as more and more land is bought up for development. City leaders and local citizens alike will long for the days when such trail networks and city parks could have been more easily created.

Gunnison is the destination of choice for hundreds of families each year. They come for family reunions, 4th of July celebrations, or simply to be home again. With many different recreational opportunities in the area, Gunnison is also becoming a destination for outdoor enthusiasts. This growing popularity should be prepared for and embraced.

### ROCKY POINT

While the large G remains a beacon of tradition, the more ancient history found at Rocky Point should be respected and enjoyed. A short hike reveals petroglyphs, dinosaur footprints, and regional geology, which can become both an educational tool and a noted point of interest. These elements lend to a deeper history of the area. This area will become the primary destination along the Farmer's Freeway, providing wonder at such ancient marvels here in Gunnison Valley.



### CITY PARK AND DOWNTOWN

The City Park has long been a favorite for family gatherings. The park already serves as a backdrop to the Main Street greenway leading to the Sanpetch Riverwalk. Its history should be maintained while also looking ahead to the future. With an updated design and added connections to other greenway nodes, the commercial downtown and civic center like traditional heart of celebration will retain its status as the premiere venue for family recreation.



### INDUSTRIAL PARK

A city grows for many reasons, but industry is particularly important. The advance of an industrial park will provide corporations an open, beautifully landscaped and accessible area to locate their businesses. By providing this area close to the community and increasing the housing density in its northeastern neighborhood, Gunnison will become the kind of walkable community companies and workers can enjoy.



### CHALK CLIFFS

This popular destination for Boy Scouts and others is in need of restoration and improvement. A riparian restoration center located near the Chalk Cliffs will become an educational tool for all age groups. This area will also become the trailhead to a connection between Gunnison and the meander further to the north. By including a campground, opportunities for fishing and recreation, and other amenities, this area will become a premier destination along the Sanpetch River corridor.



### THE FARMER'S FREEWAY

Next to a marathon, connection to important historical sites, scenic route to lakes and logging sites, this beautiful 25-mile loop through the western countryside of Gunnison Valley will be promoted for what it is, a passage through time. With the addition of zigzagged points of interest along the trail, and increased protection of the Freeway's existence, users will enjoy the peaceful history found at Rocky Point and elsewhere along the loop. These points of interest become destinations themselves, providing an enjoyable journey for everyone.



### OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION

Gunnison is a beautiful rural community with wide open spaces and big skies. As the city grows, it becomes increasingly important to preserve and maintain the open spaces surrounding the city. This will not only protect the open space to grow, providing citizens an opportunity to retain their high-valued way of life.



### RIVER GREENWAY PARK

The Riverwalk has been recognized as an important anchor to the trail and park system, and as much-anticipated improvements will help this corridor remain an appealing destination to all. By improving the river banks with native plants, and continuing the landscape development of key areas, the corridor's sustainability will excel. This will serve as both a recreational and educational experience to visitors of all ages.



### NATIONAL FOREST

The nearby Westcliffe National Forest is a haven for the most popular outdoor recreational activities in Utah, including ATV, hiking, and mountain biking. This will only continue to improve Gunnison's standing as a hub for outdoor recreation.

U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Corridor

Sanpete County

U.S. 89/Sanpete County: Trails, Parks & Open Space

"It's not just a road. It's much more."



# GUNNISON CITY PARK



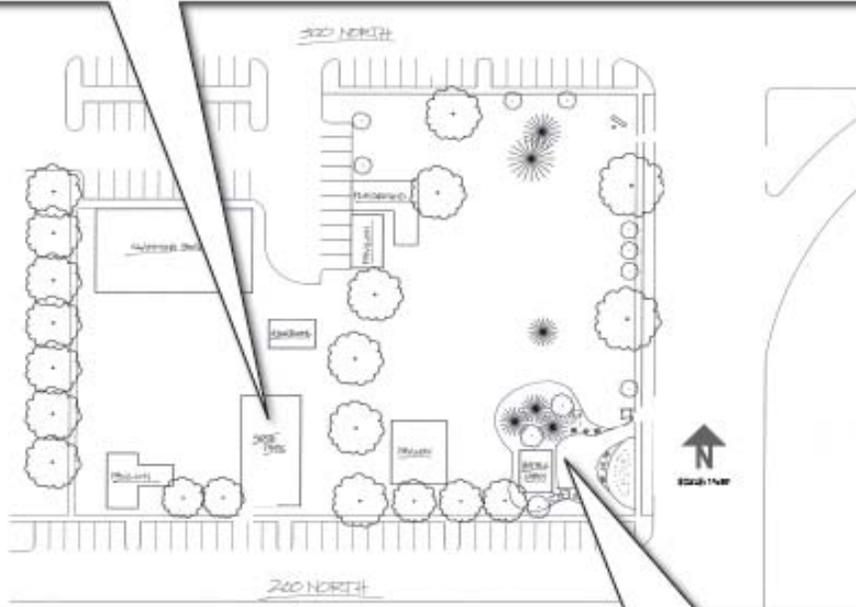
### SKATE PARK

Local youth from Gunnison pulled together an amazing 4,000 dollars to build a skate park, which continues to be a very popular activity and well used space. These youth have created a space for which they feel a measure of ownership. This is an excellent example of community involvement that has improved the quality of life.

Even being a great example of community change, the skate park holds more potential. Relatively simple and inexpensive additions would easily fit its amenity with its surroundings. Such additions may include: installing colorful fabric to the fence, painting ground or equipment, and shade structures.

### TOOLBOX

- Community involvement: [What do the residents want? What things matter to them and do the city? How will the youth care for their project?](#)
- Resources for fabric: [Checkmate](#), [www.checkmate.com](#), [www.fabric.com](#), [www.fabric.com](#)



### TOOLBOX

- Community involvement
- Historic preservation grants: [www.nps.gov/grants](#), [www.history.gov/grants](#), [www.nps.gov](#)
- Rural development grants: [www.rurdev.com](#)

### HISTORIC ZONE

Gunnison has rich history that needs telling. The park already holds several important monuments that illustrate that history. The current placement of the monuments lacks readability and unity. To create a better setting for the monuments, we propose moving them to the southwest corner of the park near the historic cabin. This location lends itself naturally to a historic zone. Grouping the monuments will help visitors appreciate Gunnison's heritage. Native limestone paving creates both walking paths and a place space suitable for both various civic events and casual visitors.



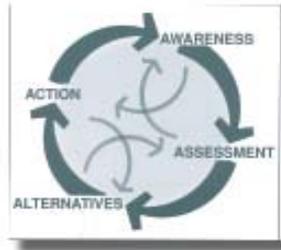
Other educational elements could be added as appropriate such as a historical herb garden. The historical zone is an ideal location for this type of installation because of its scale and direct relation to the history of western settlement.






## ENVISION

"One way a community can assess and preserve its open space is by developing an open space plan, or including an assessment of open space and recreational resources as part of its comprehensive plan. In this process, a community: 1) categorizes and inventories all of its open space parcels by looking at their use and function within the community, 2) prioritizes the open space parcels for protection, and 3) considers the best way to use and protect them."



"Greenways, trails, bikeways, and railtrails are now mainstream. They are infrastructure."

## COOPERATION

Learning is a continuous process, and new issues, resources, and constituents will be discovered at all stages of the process. There will be a great deal of feedback between steps, and returning to earlier steps to make adjustments will be necessary. By allowing for this natural learning process, you don't have to worry about getting everything right the first time you try it.

The benefits of Community Involvement are that it gives the opportunity to:

- Resolve potential conflicts between parties at an early stage;
- Involve stakeholders and local communities knowledge and experience;
- Develop feelings of local ownership;
- Reduce the perception that policy is provided without input from the community.

## CONNECTION

Physical connections      Connections between people  
Connections between associations with common goals  
Connections for wildlife      Connections to nature

Trails are designed to provide a recreational experience. Use of a recreation trail is a choice made by those individuals who desire the experience that the trail provides. Recreation trails should provide users with disabilities with access to the same range of trail experiences offered to other users at the site. This means that trails should be designed to reach destinations or points of interest and travel through various environments.



**Bicycle Path**

This type of bike path is a completely separate right-of-way for the primary use of bicycles. For existing pathways vegetation should be added to create a buffer between bicyclists and vehicular traffic.



**Recreation Trails**

This type of trail system is located along existing canals and river systems. They will connect users to recreational opportunities found within the city. It is recommended that these trails should be 10' wide to allow for maintenance vehicles.



**Shared Roadways**

This type of bike path refers to a right-of-way on the edge of a road designated by signs or permanent markings as a bicycle route, but which is also shared with pedestrians and motorists.

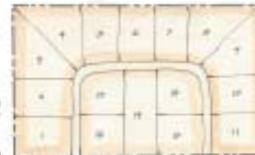
## PRESERVATION

"Smart growth uses the term "open space" broadly to mean natural areas both in and surrounding localities that provide important community space, habitat for plants and animals, recreational opportunities, farm and ranch land, places of natural beauty and critical environmental areas. Open space preservation supports smart growth goals by bolstering local economies, preserving critical environmental areas, improving our communities quality of life, and guiding new growth into existing communities."

### Clustering

Clustering is a method to accommodate development and preservation at the same time. It allows development, at a higher than normal density on portions of a property that do not contain valuable resources and preserves environmentally sensitive or scenic lands, or agricultural lands in other areas of the site. The resulting open space areas are protected by deed restriction or easement.

Incentives for clustering often lead to the placement of home sites on marginal agricultural land. This lowers the impact of residential development on the natural landscape and minimizes the cost of providing public services to newer homes which are located more closely together.



TRADITIONAL LARGE LOTS



CLUSTERING



In a rural community where there are farmsteads in typical arrangements such as this one (on the left), consider having new development follow a pattern shown at the right. New development can be accommodated while still preserving the landscape character and preserving farm lands.

U.S. 89 Heritage Highway **Charrette 07**

# Sanpete County

Gunnison      Mantie      Ephraim      Spring City      Mt. Pleasant      Fairview

U.S. 89/Sanpete County: Trails, Parks & Open Space

"It's not just a road. It's much more."

Utah State University      U.S. 89 Heritage Highway Corridor - Mayor & City Council - Sanpete County ADO



**Gunnison City Concept Map**

**Define Downtown**

It is important as the city grows to define the core economic and cultural downtown area. The median proposed for traffic calming through this three-block area will also set it apart visually. Sidewalks should run the full length of the town and provide places to stop and rest.

**Zoning Concerns**

To promote and maintain an economic core the Gunnison City Council should carefully consider rezoning areas of Main Street particularly on the three-block area identified as the future urban core. This area should be zoned for commercial development and open space or "pocket parks". Density guidelines should be included in the zoning with a grandfather provision for existing property owners.

**Identify Gateways**

A city's identity is crucial to promoting name recognition. People should know when they enter and leave Gunnison. To mark the north end of town a "gateway" should be created at the intersection of 2nd north and Main Street just south of the city park. A prime location for the gateway on the south end is the intersection of HW89 and 2nd south, where the land rises.

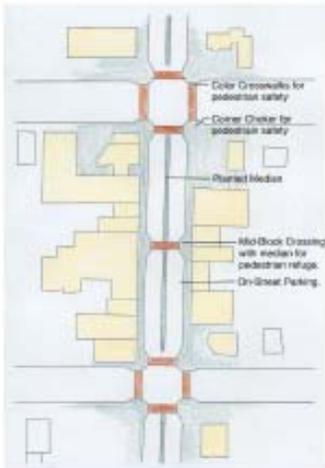
**Urban Trails**

The Gunnison city park at the north end of town and the river parkway and trail system at the south should be connected via an urban trail running down the west side of Main Street. This connection will be emphasized by the proposed town square between 1st and 2nd south, and could also be emphasized by other "pocket parks" along the way.



**Traffic**

Semi-truck traffic has a major negative impact on downtown Gunnison, with a truck passing every 80 seconds. This is a safety concern as well as a noise issue. There is currently a decrease in the speed limit through the downtown area, but official and physical enforcement measures are needed to make downtown a safer place for pedestrians. Traffic-calming measures such as those have been implemented in towns across the country.



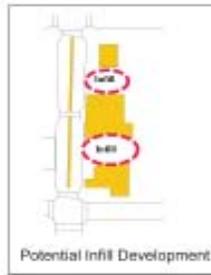
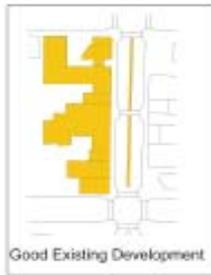
Utah has adopted AASHTO guidelines (January 2001, Planning Magazine) which regulate the speeds and the adoption of pedestrian friendly environments. Some AASHTO guidelines include design speeds, lane widths, street trees, corners, mid-block crossings, pedestrian refuge islands, on-street parking, and sidewalks.

According to TrafficCalming.org chokers and narrowed lanes, as illustrated in figure "X", decreased speeds an average of 7%. Chokers decreased speeds up to 14%. Slower speeds contribute to pedestrian safety and could be funded through UDOT's Road Safety Improvement program. These devices can also have a positive aesthetic impact, can provide planting spaces, and are relatively inexpensive.

The improved pedestrian environment can create more street life, which could facilitate a dramatic improvement in the economic vitality of the downtown core.

As vehicles slow down the vernacular architecture of the downtown core is reinforced to passing motorists. This too will increase economic activity as parked cars and pedestrians can entice passing motorists to fulfill their curiosity and investigate the core.





**Commercial building density**

Increased commercial density can improve the overall aesthetics, and workability of the downtown core. If the buildings are close together it is easy to shop there. If they are too far away and you need a car you might choose to shop somewhere else.

To improve the cohesiveness of the downtown core, building densities should be uniform on all three blocks, as illustrated in the graphic to the left.

**Development**

The empty shops in the core downtown area detract from the cities character. Occupying and repairing these buildings will do much to revitalize the downtown area and the Gunnison economy. Residents should carefully consider their talents, interests, and needs and then call on their entrepreneurial spirit to establish businesses appropriate for, and sustainable in, the area. Special accommodations could be made to get these types of businesses into vacant buildings in downtown.

**Signage Ordinances**

The Gunnison City Council should create a commercial signage ordinance. The ordinance should address sign size, height, type, material used, and whether signs may jut out or lie flat on buildings. The city can also look at more options for street level signs for pedestrian benefit downtown. One good example of use of signs is the Dorius Law Office and HSR buildings. Their signs are visible and attractively fit without being obtrusive. It would be beneficial to look at ordinances developed by other cities.



**New civic center**

Our intent with the design of the new civic center is to incorporate City Hall into the downtown area, and provide a town square. This is a common place where the whole community can gather. It can function as a formal place of Government that is ADA accessible. We chose the corner of Main and 1st south as the location based on: traditional community activities, visibility from the street, and proximity to the pedestrian downtown core. This town square can be a place of cultural celebration, integrating traditions and events with the economics of the downtown core. This park can compliment the pedestrian friendly downtown businesses with an open area on the North side of the New Civic Hall. This park could be used for recreational activities, a picnic area during a block party, or a place to view the 4th of July parade. We have also provided a space for the annual Christmas tree lighting. Parking has been provided on the South side of the building which connects to an alley behind the building for better circulation.



**Before**

**Architectural Guidelines**

The Gunnison City Council should implement architectural style guidelines governing street lighting, building facades, public garbage cans along Main Street, benches, street signs, commercial signs, etc. This will create and maintain a desired atmosphere and experience in Gunnison in the face of future growth.



**After**





#### Highway 89 and 28 Intersection

The intersection between Highway 89 and 28 is a bit confusing and upon approaching the intersection there is a sense uncertainty of arrival and direction. The town lacks enclosure, depth, and color at the north gateway and is in need of a traffic calming solution.

One solution that would help communicate arrival, direction, and a warm welcome, as well as calm traffic at this intersection, would be to add street trees and park strips alongside the roads. To help maximize views and screen eyesores, such as the prison, a massing of trees should be planted at the intersection of 89 and 28 to the west and north.



#### Art

To showcase the characteristics and talents of the residents of Gunnison as well as to beautify the city, sculpture by local artists can be placed at city gateways, on sidewalks, and in parks. The median in the downtown area can also be used. Blank walls on the sides of buildings can be used for murals, mosaics, or paintings of historical and aesthetic value. Artwork or historic stories can also be incorporated into the sidewalks of the core downtown to provide visual interest in that area.



#### Island Art Interpretation

The island at the intersection of 89 and 28 has a lot of potential for a grand welcome and future landmark of Gunnison. This would be a great location were local art could be displayed to help portray the heritage of this unique place. Three planters could be placed in the island representing the history of Gunnison in its early developmental years. The two smaller planters represent Keams and Chalk Hill Point. The dry creek river meandering through the island represents Sanpich River. The larger planter in the middle would represent how Keams and Chalk Hill Point settlers merged together by counsel of Brigham Young for reasons of flooding to form Gunnison City as it is now. In the center, would be placed a sculpture representing the founders of Gunnison or some other special piece of artwork that could tell a story about the history of this valley. The plantings within the island and alongside the park strips could be a representation of the valley landscape with grasses, low shrubs, flowers, and rocks typical of the valley. Symbolism within the design of the landscape will add depth and differentiate the community from all others, emphasizing Gunnison's uniqueness.



# A Sample Inventory

The following is a sample inventory of heritage, recreational, and educational resources found in the MPNHA, categorized by resource type. A full inventory is located in the Supporting Reference Materials, including the Corridor Management Plan for Scenic Byway 12.

## National Historic Sites and Districts

- Fruita Rural Historic District
- Mt. Pleasant’s Main Street
- Panguitch City
- Spring City Historic District
- Star Ranch
- Town centers of Kanab, Orderville, and Glendale
- Wasatch Academy

## Preserve America and National Main Street Communities

- Escalante
- Kanab
- Manti
- Mt. Pleasant
- Panguitch

## National Parks

- Bryce Canyon—rock pinnacles and canyon scenery on the eastern edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau form the scenic beauty of this park
- Capitol Reef—unique canyon scenery with upturned, folded rock formations along the Waterpocket Fold
- Zion—spectacular scenery, views, and overlooks

## National Monuments

- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument—desert canyons and plateaus



Figure 1: Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

## National Forests

- Dixie National Forest
- Fishlake National Forest
- Manti-La Sal National Forest

## National Recreation Areas

- Glen Canyon National Recreational Area

## National Resource Lands

- Lands administered by the BLM and available for recreational use

## State Parks

- Anasazi Indian Village
- Coral Pink Sand Dunes
- Escalante
- Fremont Indian
- Kodachrome Basin
- Otter Creek
- Palisade
- Piute

## State Wildlife and Management Areas

- Appletree
- Big Hollow
- Bicknell Bottoms
- Blackhill
- Ephraim Canyon
- Hilltop
- Manti Face
- Manti Meadows
- Mayfield
- Nine Mile
- Richfield
- South Nebo

## National Scenic and Historic Byways

- Energy Loop: Huntington-Eccles Canyon (SR 31 from Huntington to Fairview; SR 264 and SR 96 from Fairview to Colton)
- Scenic Byway 12 (from its junction with U.S.-89 to Torrey)

## State Scenic Byways

- Fishlake Scenic Byway (SR 25 between SR 24 and SR 72)
- Beaver Canyon Scenic Byway (SR 153 from Beaver to Elk Meadows)
- Capitol Reef Scenic Byway (SR 24 from Loa to Hanksville)
- Markagunt Scenic Byway (SR 14 from Cedar City to its junction with U.S.-89)
- Mt. Carmel Scenic Byway (U.S.-89 from Kanab to its junction with SR 12)
- Patchwork Parkway (SR 143 from Parowan to Panguitch)
- Zion Park Scenic Byway (SR 9 from I-15 to junction at Mt. Carmel)

## County Historic Buildings

### Sanpete County

- Ephraim Co-op, 1871
- Fairview Museum of History and Art
- Fountain Green Social Hall, 1891
- Heritage Village, Mt. Pleasant
- Manti Temple
- Moroni Opera House, 1890
- Old Pioneer Museum, Mt. Pleasant
- Wasatch Academy

### Sevier County

- Glenwood Co-op Store, 1878
- Joseph Wall Gristmill, 1874
- Ralph Barney House (famous Mormon furniture maker), 1873, Richfield
- Redmond Town Hall, 1881

### Piute County

- John & Ella Morill House, 1895, Junction
- Kimberly Ghost Town
- Pines Hotel, 1890, Marysvale
- Piute County Courthouse, 1903, Junction

### Wayne County

- Hanksville LDS Meetinghouse, 1911
- Hans Peter Nielsen Gristmill, 1890
- Teasdale Tithing Granary

- Torrey Log Church/Schoolhouse

### Garfield County

- Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum, Escalante
- Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum, Panguitch
- Edison Alvey Museum, Escalante
- Escalante Tithing Office, 1884
- M. Parker (Butch Cassidy), Cabin, c. 1879, Circleville
- Panguitch Social Hall, 1900

### Kane County

- Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum, Orderville
- Heritage House in Kanab
- Maynard Dixon and Edith Hamlin House and Studio, Mt. Carmel
- Mt. Carmel School and Church, c. 1890
- Home of William Derby Johnson, Jr., House (Cole's Hotel), Kanab

## Heritage Events

### Little Denmark

- Ephraim Scandinavian Festival
- Heritage Fly-In
- Horseshoe Mountain Pottery Sale and Heritage Music
- Hub City Days and Soap Box Derby
- Lace Making Days
- Lamb Days
- Mountain Man Rendezvous
- Mormon Miracle Pageant
- Pioneer Days
- Rhubarb Festival and Ugly Truck Contest
- Spring City Heritage Days

### Sevier Valley

- Fremont Indian State Park
- Rocky Mountain ATV Jamboree
- San Rafael Trapping Party Mountain Man Rendezvous
- Western Heritage at the Black Hawk Arena

### Headwaters

- Hometown Christmas Craft Fair
- Marysvale Town Reunion
- Long Valley Heritage Celebration
- Native American Powwow

- Panguitch Hometown Christmas Fair
- Panguitch Quilt Walk
- Panguitch Homecoming Celebration
- Under the Rim
- Biplane Fly-In
- Duck Creek Days
- Kaibab Paiute Heritage Day Powwow
- Kanab Highway 89 Days
- Southern Utah Bluegrass Festival
- Western Legends Roundup

### Boulder Loop

- Bicknell International Film Festival
- Bryce Canyon Country Rodeo
- Entrada Institute
- High Country Quilters Show and Big Apple Days
- Old-Time Fiddlers and Bear Festival
- Wide Hollow Fishing Derby

# MPNHA Supporting Historic Information

## Historical Overview by County

The Mormon pioneer experience has directly affected the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area's (MPNHA) natural environment, physical form, and social framework—from the architecture of the buildings and homes to the roads, communities, culture, and open space.

### Garfield and Kane Counties

Pioneers who originally settled in an area known as Muddy River in present-day Nevada, returned to Utah and settled in a community they named Orderville. The name of this new community came from the pioneers' practice of the United Order, a social experiment in which all property was held in common. The pioneers ate their meals in a common dining room, raised livestock as a community, worshiped together, and coordinated other economic activities through a community board of directors. Orderville and neighboring Glendale were the longest lasting and most successful of the territory's United Order communities. The historic Rock Church in the area is now a museum that contains pictures and dioramas of the United Order era.



Figure 1: The Rock Church in Mt. Carmel, Utah

On the southern end of the corridor, Kane County's prehistoric Indian dwellers were part of the Hisatsinom culture, which existed in the area until approximately 1250 AD.

Archaeologists have recorded hundreds of Hisatsinom sites on Fifty Mile Mountain within Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Only a few have been excavated. The Southern Paiutes occupied the county in more recent historic times.



Figure 2: MPNHA Native Americans

Several southern corridor towns, including Kanab, were first settled in the mid-1860s.

Kanab was resettled in 1870 by Levi Stewart and others at the request of Brigham Young. In March 1874, Young encouraged the formation of a United Order in Kanab. It did not last as long as its counterpart in Orderville.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries a majority of Kane County's residents were farmers or ranchers. However, another dimension of activity was added in 1922 when *Deadwood Coach*, a movie starring Tom Mix, was filmed in the Kanab area. By the 1930s, Kanab was called Little Hollywood because of extensive movie filming.

The 1920s and 1930s also saw rapid tourism development centered on the popularity of Bryce Canyon, Zion, and Grand Canyon national parks. In addition, during the construction of Glen Canyon Dam, which began in 1956, Kanab's population doubled and its economy expanded.

The Native Americans (the Hisatsinom, Fremont, Southern Paiutes, and Utes) lived in the areas of Garfield and Kane counties before the Mormon expansion. The first white settlers made the difficult trip from Beaver and Parowan through the mountains to Panguitch in March 1864. The young community was abandoned during the Black Hawk War (1865–68), a battle fought between the Native Americans and settlers over possession of lands, and was not resettled until 1871. Boulder, a small community located to the east of Panguitch, was settled in 1889 and was the most isolated town in Utah until the mid-1930s, when Civilian Conservation Workers (CCC) constructed a road connecting it to Escalante.

Vast rangelands and some of the state's largest forest reserves have made cattle

ranching and lumber Garfield County's most important industries since pioneer times. The creation of Bryce Canyon National Park in 1928 increased the importance of tourism to the local economy. Sections of Capitol Reef National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreational Area that lie within the county remained highly inaccessible into the late 1980s. However, they now draw tourists to the area.

## Wayne County

In May 1892, Wayne County was carved from Piute County. Most of the new county's towns were settled after 1880 because of its remote location and limited resources.

Raising livestock is the oldest and traditionally most important industry in this area; although today tourism adds an important dimension to the county's economy. The creation of national forests in the early-20th century reduced the number of cattle that could be grazed in western Wayne County, and cattle rustling by the notorious Robbers Roost gang threatened ranchers until the late 1890s.

During the Great Depression, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) provided funds to build a courthouse in Loa. The CCC operated three camps in the county, building roads, campgrounds, and small water projects.



Figure 3: Bunks in a CCC bunkhouse

In Wayne County, scientists have identified the remains of extinct Pleistocene species such as the sloth, horse, mammoth, bison, and camel. Scientists have also dated Archaic and Fremont Indian sites (e.g., the Cowboy Caves) to between 6300 BC and 450 AD. In historic times, the county was also part of the Ute Indian's domain.

Horseshoe (Barrier) Canyon and the Maze section of Canyonlands in eastern Wayne County contain spectacular pictographs.

## Sevier and Piute Counties

Before the pioneers arrived, Sevier Valley and the surrounding country were claimed by Indian Chief Sowiatt, half-brother of Chiefs Walker and Arapien. Their bands numbered in the hundreds, and their hunting grounds were plentiful.

The Mormons arrived in 1864, settling the areas near present-day Richfield. The community was abandoned during the Black Hawk War and was not resettled until 1870. Many of Sevier County's early settlers were Scandinavians who brought distinctive building styles and cultural practices with them.



Figure 4: Early home in Sevier County (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

Evidence of prehistoric inhabitants has been found in the caves of Kingston Canyon in Piute County. The Fremont and Paiute tribes also occupied the area. Then the pioneers came.

The cultures of the Native Americans and the pioneers conflicted, and the struggle that emerged centered on the concept of land and how it should be used. When the first Anglo families—25 in number—arrived in the Sevier Valley in the spring of 1864 and started building homes, the Native Americans observed the newcomers. They were especially intrigued when a ditch was dug from what was called Warm Springs Creek.

The pioneers had planted about 10 acres of wheat and some oats, and the irrigation ditch did its job. The grain grew so well that the town was changed from its original name of Omni to Richfield. The water and soil in the Sevier Valley provided the settlers with the resources they needed to develop an agricultural-based economy.

Circleville, the boyhood home of Butch Cassidy, was settled in 1864 by a group of pioneers from Ephraim. Another group of Mormons settled the neighboring town of Junction in the same year.

In nearby Marysvale, the earth's riches played an important role in the economy, with a mining boom appearing in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Today, Big Rock Candy Mountain stands in full color where mining for gold once blossomed.

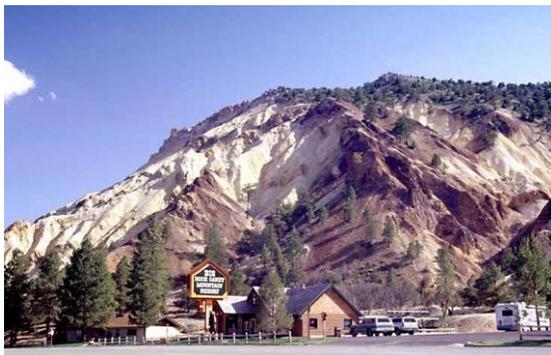


Figure 5: Big Rock Candy Mountain

In Sevier Valley, Fremont sites continue to be found, especially during construction projects. Fremont State Park preserves artifacts from a recently discovered prehistoric village. In November 1983, the largest known Fremont village was uncovered. The site includes 80 residential structures and pit houses and many storage granaries. Several tons of cultural material have been found, including pottery, arrowheads, and grinding stones. All of the discovered materials are now on

display in the visitor center, which includes a museum with information about Fremont and present-day Native Americans. A replica of a Fremont pithouse is located nearby. Trails throughout the park allow one to view the rock art and visit other points of interest.

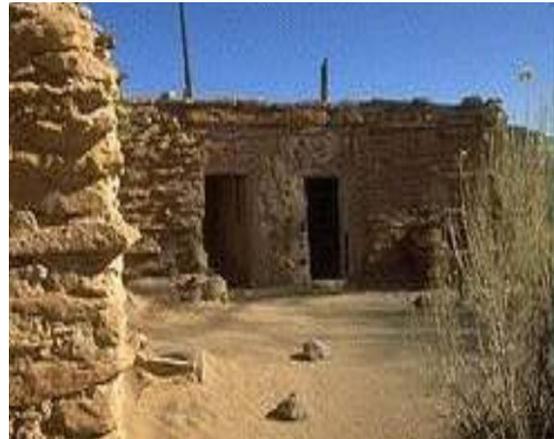


Figure 6: Fremont State Park Sevier County

## Sanpete County

The Sanpete area's prehistoric inhabitants include the Fremont-Sevier agriculturalists who disappeared around AD 1300.

Mounds have yielded small stone- and mud-walled structures, as well as pottery, points, and metates, but Sanpete has not been systematically studied as have areas to the south and east.

Ute Chief Wakara enslaved local San Pitch Indians, who gathered and hunted in the local marshes and canyons. The Utes had adopted the horse and other trappings of Plains Indian Culture and ranged widely from an apparent winter base in Sanpete County. Wakara at first invited Mormon settlement, perhaps for the resources it would bring, and then opposed it in a war during 1853–54, which caused a period of “forting up” and the abandonment of area towns. The Black Hawk War, a more

serious and prolonged series of guerrilla raids, also disrupted county settlement.

The first Mormon settlers arrived in the area in the fall of 1849. They chose the Manti site because of a nearby warm spring, the extensive limestone quarries (later exploited commercially), and the fine farming and grazing lands nearby. The county's larger towns were established in the first decade of settlement. Scandinavian immigrants soon made up a sizable minority, and elements of their culture and humor remain today.

## The Mormon Pioneer Influence

The story of the Mormon pioneers is one of the most compelling and captivating in our nation's history. After traveling 1,400 miles from Illinois either by wagon or by handcart, the pioneers arrived at the great Salt Lake Valley. Along the way, the pioneers experienced many hardships, including starvation, dehydration, and exposure to the elements. Many pioneers died during the journey.

Most residents of Utah and some visitors are aware of the general story of the Mormon pioneers—how they entered the Great Salt Lake Valley and commenced a colonization effort. People in general, however, are not aware of the pioneer landscape that illustrated the early Mormon settlements, since urbanization has encroached on the settlement patterns that were characteristic of the pioneer experience.

The small towns along the corridor convey this heritage, offering a rich opportunity for schoolchildren, parents, and others in the state's more populous counties and for visitors at-large to understand and

appreciate the colonization heritage of the Mormon pioneers. For example, residents of Panguitch celebrate Quilt Days every year to commemorate the sacrifice and fortitude of the area's early settlers, whose efforts saved the community from starvation in 1864.



Figure 7: The Quilt Walk Festival

Quilt Days memorializes the Quilt Walk, in which a group of men from Panguitch attempted to cross over the mountains to Parowan, a community to the west, to procure food during the community's first winter. Because of deep snows, the pioneers were unable to trek across the mountains. Using quilts, these men formed a path that supported their weight. Using this unique form of "snowshoes," the men ultimately reached their destination, obtained food, and returned to Panguitch.

Other remarkable stories that took place throughout the heritage area demonstrate the tenacity of the Mormon pioneers. At times, in order to survive, the pioneers had to overcome major natural obstacles. One such obstacle was Hole in the Rock.

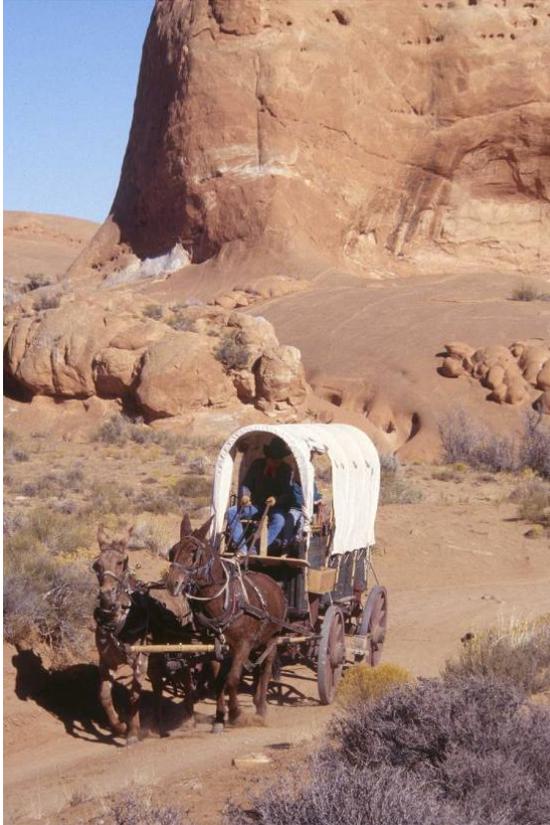


Figure 8: Hole in the Rock reenactment

In 1880, a group of 250 people, 80 wagons, and 1,000 head of cattle came upon the Colorado River Gorge. After searching to find an acceptable path to the river, the pioneers found a narrow crevice leading to the bottom of the gorge. Because the crevice was too narrow to accommodate their wagons, the pioneers spent six weeks enlarging the crevice by hand, using hammers, chisels, and blasting powder, so wagons could pass. Today the Hole in the Rock stands as a monument to the resourcefulness of the Mormon pioneers.

Soon after Mormons arrived in Utah, Brigham Young announced his intention to spread the new Zion from the Rocky Mountains west to the Sierra Nevada. The northern border of the territory would be Oregon and the southern border Mexico.

Parts of California would be annexed as well, in part to bring Mormon immigrants by sea rather than over the rough land crossing from the east.

Young instituted a pattern of establishing towns and way stations approximately one day's journey apart, along a "Mormon Corridor" meant to connect Salt Lake City with the Pacific Ocean. This corridor is now I-15. When Senator Robert F. Bennett first articulated his support for the MPNHA, he said that when he was young and traveled throughout the state with his father, the late U.S. Senator Wallace Bennett, they would go south on what was then U.S. Highway 91 and return north on U.S. Highway 89, or vice versa.

Senator Bennett also noted that with I-15, the traveler cannot get a feel for the towns that reflect the heritage of Mormon colonization. That, he said, can only be found along the Highway 89 corridor. It is crucial, noted Senator Bennett, to maintain and preserve the heritage of the small towns along Highway 89 and the Boulder Loop of Scenic Byway 12 (Utah's first All-American Road), and Capitol Reef Country Scenic Byway (SR 24).

## Native American Influence

Fremont State Park and the Anasazi Indian village are the two best examples of the impact of Native Americans on the landscape. In addition, the story of Native Americans permeates the region, from the names of towns to numerous archaeological sites.

Native Americans lived in Sevier County as early as 11,000 BC, as illustrated by a weapon point identified as a Clovis fluted point that was discovered near Lake Accord in northeastern Sevier County. Prehistoric Native Americans used such

points to hunt mammoth. The Paleo-Native Americans attached the points to spears and used the weapons to hunt big game that lived near ancient lakes and marshes such as ancient Accord Lake.

Several anthropologists have theorized that the Paleo-Native Americans who used the Clovis points lived during a period of transition. Archaeologists later identified this new culture as the Western Desert Archaic culture.

Native Americans identified by anthropologists as Paleo-Native Americans (10,000 BC to 7500 BC) were followed by the western Archaic culture (7500 BC to AD 500), and then the Fremont culture (AD 500 to about AD 1300).

Native Americans played an integral role in the MPNHA's natural setting—a role that is manifest in the Anasazi Indian Village, at Fremont Indian State Park, and in the winding trails of Highway 89. Chief Black Hawk and his people struggled to preserve the lands from pioneer encroachment and found themselves embroiled in a classic clash of cultures. The intensity of the struggle can be seen in interpretive displays and battle site markings that show the triangle of distrust that developed among settlers, Native Americans, and the U.S. Army.



Figure 9: Anasazi Indian dwelling

The Anasazi are the ancestors of the modern Pueblo Indians. They settled and farmed in the Four Corners Region (where Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado meet) between AD 1 and AD 1300. The Anasazi produced fine baskets, pottery, cloth, and tools. They left thousands of stone houses, cliff dwellings, and goods behind.

*Anasazi* is a Navajo word usually translated as “Ancient Ones.”

Archaeologists use the term to describe the basket-maker Pueblo Indian culture. They were a creative people who produced corn, squash, and beans and domesticated the turkey. They supplemented their diet by hunting game.

Beginning at about the start of the Christian era, the Western Desert Archaic people were replaced by a new group of people whom archaeologists identify as the Fremont culture.

The Fremont culture was first identified in 1931 from archaeological sites found along the Fremont River in Wayne County near Capitol Reef National Monument (later to be a national park). Thus, the Native American link to all of the counties along the corridor can be seen. The Fremont culture flourished in the region until about AD 1300 when, like their predecessors, the Fremont people disappeared and were either absorbed or replaced by Numic-speaking Native Americans from the American Southwest. The San Pitch Native Americans came after the Fremont-Sevier agriculturalists. They occupied the area drained by the San Pitch and Upper Sevier River.



Figure 10: Early Fremont dwelling

Whatever its origin, the Fremont culture left much evidence of its existence in Sevier County and other areas of the region. This legacy is preserved at several important sites. Fremont dwellings and food storage structures showing where the people lived in relation to the physical environment, the tools they used, societal artifacts, and their artwork provide trained archaeologists and others valuable windows through which to study these early inhabitants of the region.



Figure 11: Fremont State Park



**SCENIC BYWAY 12**  
**Corridor Management Plan**



# SCENIC BYWAY 12

## Corridor Management Plan



***Prepared for:***

Garfield County and Wayne County Commissions

***Prepared by:***

Five County Association of Governments,  
planning consultants

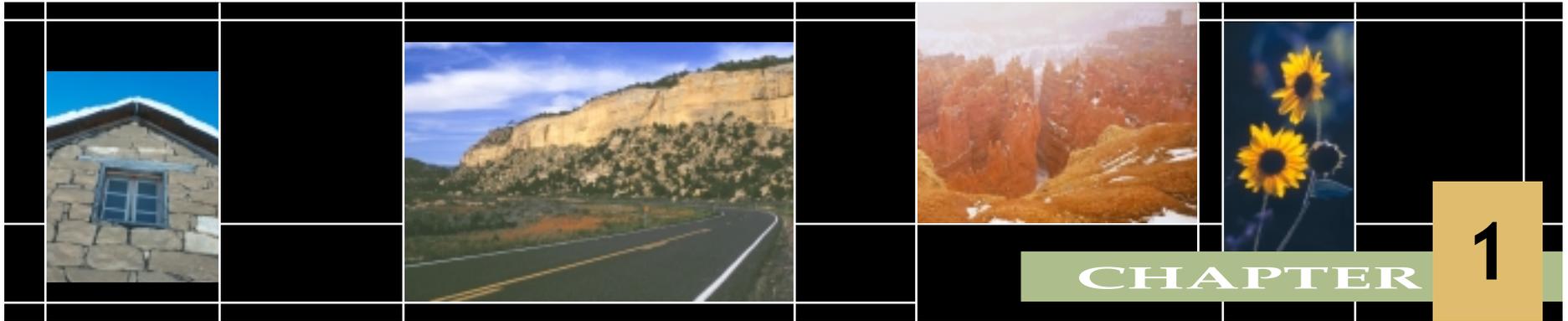
December 2001

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CHAPTER

1

## Introduction

Utah’s Scenic Byway 12 is one of the most spectacular roads in the country. It stretches 124 miles across a richly varied landscape and serves as the main artery through this remote and rugged region of the Colorado Plateau. Its sensational scenery draws people from all over the world to journey through unforgettable terrain and time.

Scenic Byway 12 traverses the south central portion of the state of Utah, running in a southwest to northeast direction that travels through several ecosystems, from sage flats to ponderosa pine forests to slickrock deserts to quaking aspen stands. It lies between Bryce Canyon and Capitol Reef National Parks and travels through Dixie National Forest as well as the northern part of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The road travels through landscapes that span elevations ranging from 4,000 feet at the Escalante River to 11,000 feet at the top of Boulder Mountain. Travelers encounter archeological, cultural, historical, natural, recreational and scenic qualities while driving this unique and thrilling byway.

Scenic Byway 12 is the only principal through highway that runs east of Panguitch and links U.S. 89 with S.R. 24. It is the lifeblood of the region. To some, this byway supports their very livelihood and to most it

is a way to and from home. To the traveler, Scenic Byway 12 is a destination unto itself and the way into this remote region that affords a seamless transition through publicly-owned, state and private lands.

Scenic Byway 12 was designated a National Forest Scenic Byway in 1988. State Scenic Byway designation followed in April of 1990. It was among the first state highways in Utah to gain this status. Then in early 2001, local stakeholders decided to come together and plan for the future of this valuable resource and to consider pursuing All-American Road designation. This corridor management plan is a result of that collaborative effort.



-Western US context of Scenic Byway 12



## **National Scenic Byways Program**

The National Scenic Byways Program was created as a part of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA). This was the first piece of transportation legislation to provide programs and funds to do more than construct or maintain highways. The legislation enabled communities to seek funding to enhance highway corridors through such projects as building picnic areas, constructing rest areas, or installing wayside interpretive exhibits.

Through community support, the corridor management plan may be used to apply for National Scenic Byway Designation, specifically All-American Road status. All-American Road status is the most prestigious of the national scenic byway



- Old gas station in Boulder, Utah, alongside Scenic Byway 12

designations. It provides national and international marketing and may open doors to new and significant funding for scenic byway corridor improvement and preservation projects.

### **Purpose of a Corridor Management Plan**

A corridor management plan (CMP) is a document that details the future strategies and actions for management of the byway. The plan is one that is compiled by the people of the local communities who have a vested interest in the protection and enhancement of the byway and its corridor. It is important to note that the CMP is not an instrument to regulate conditions, mandate changes, or condemn private property. The plan identifies the special qualities of the byway corridor and addresses how to sustain the character of Scenic Byway 12.

This corridor management plan can be used as a means to consolidate the ideas of those who live along Scenic Byway 12, communicate concerns, facilitate conflict, avoid redundancy, initiate byway pride and strive to protect the valuable resources. However, it is important to note that the CMP cannot solve all the issues; it is an outline of the goals and strategies for Scenic Byway 12.

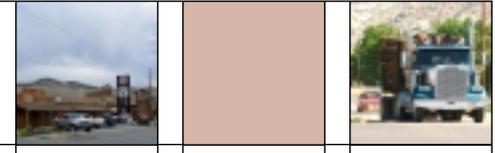
Scenic Byway 12 serves as the gateway to a region that is rich in multiple intrinsic qualities and

deserves the security of a CMP that outlines the planning strategies and actions for the future.

The partners who engage in developing a future plan for the highway can vary. Examples of various partners and their potential interests include:

- *Mayors and city councils of towns that have an interest to represent the needs of their people.*
- *Local town and county government planning commissions that prepare and administer local general plans and zoning ordinances.*
- *A federal or state agency responsible for managing lands along the corridor.*
- *A state transportation agency responsible for the safety and maintenance of the byway.*
- *A county travel council responsible for promoting the region for tourism and economic development while also encouraging protection of the resources.*
- *A city or town responsible for improving or developing infrastructure within the byway corridor.*
- *Residents concerned about actions occurring in the byway corridor.*

Many entities have compelling reasons to participate in the preparation of a CMP that captures the vision and aspirations of the byway corridor.



## **Protection of Private Property Rights**

Not only is this corridor management plan intended to provide a tool to protect the intrinsic values along Scenic Byway 12, but also it is intended to protect the private property rights of those who own land or live on lands that lie within or adjacent to the corridor boundaries. Therefore, the following principles are made an integral part of this CMP and are intended to guide in the planning and implementation process.

- **THIS CMP WILL NOT HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE AUTHORITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:** Nothing in this CMP will be construed to modify, enlarge, or diminish any authority of federal, state, or local governments to regulate any use of land under any other law or regulation.
- **THIS CMP DOES NOT HAVE ZONING OR LAND USE POWERS:** Nothing in this CMP shall be construed to grant any additional powers of zoning or land use control to anyone.
- **THIS CMP WILL NOT AFFECT LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE PROPERTY:** Nothing in this CMP shall be construed to effect or to authorize any committee, agency, group, or official related to this CMP, to interfere with the

rights of any person with respect to private property; or any local zoning ordinance or land use plan of the State of Utah or a political subdivision thereof.

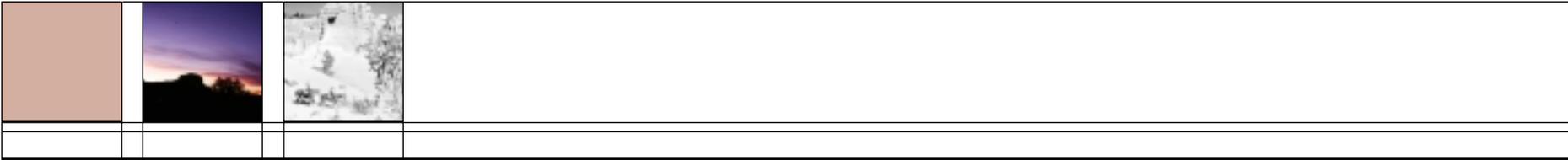
- **THIS CMP WILL NOT LIMIT COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT:** Nothing in this CMP will be construed as granting any authority to limit, in any manner commercial development.

This CMP is a neutral document neither limiting, nor promoting, development.

- **THIS CMP WILL RECOGNIZE THE GROWTH BOUNDARIES AND THE RELATED ANNEXATION PLANS OF EACH COMMUNITY ALONG THE CORRIDOR AS PROVIDED BY UTAH LAW.**



*-Aerial photo of Cannonville, Utah, with Scenic Byway 12 passing through the landscape.*



## Scenic Byway 12 Description

Traveling from west to east, Scenic Byway 12 winds its way through red rock hoodoos, high plateaus, tiny rural communities, slickrock deserts, as well as pine and aspen forests. It travels through Garfield and Wayne Counties, the home of three national parks, three state parks, a national

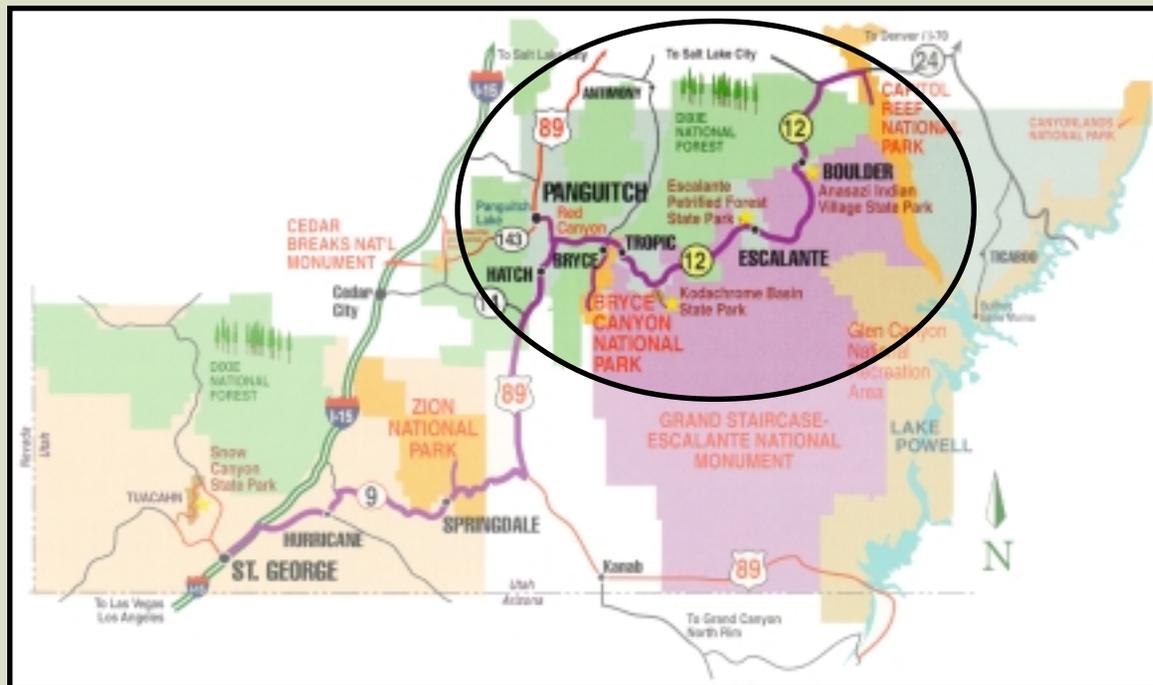
recreation area, and a national monument. The views along this route are breathtaking and the experience of driving Scenic Byway 12 makes an impression that lasts a lifetime.

The gateway of Scenic Byway 12 begins at the junction of U.S. Highway 89 where the road crosses the Sevier River which has meandered and cut through the valley, forming the west end of the Scenic Byway 12 corridor. The byway then winds

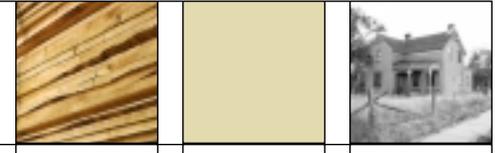
through Dixie National Forest's spectacular Red Canyon. Cutting through the burnt orange and pink towering pinnacles and hoodoos, that were formed by erosion of the sandstone of the Claron Formation, the road climbs to the top of the Paunsaugunt Plateau that opens to vistas of pine, spruce, sage, and pinyon juniper. It is not uncommon to experience wildlife viewing on the high plateau. One can anticipate seeing mule deer, elk, livestock grazing, antelope, prairie dogs, jackrabbits, and several types of raptors such as bald and golden eagles.

The byway drops through the vigorous erosion along the eastern margin of the Paunsaugunt Plateau that has created a sculpted rim that is within the borders of Bryce Canyon National Park. It continues through the towns of Tropic, Cannonville and Henrieville, communities of pioneer origin that are steeped in the rich history of Southern Utah. Each town has its own uniqueness and character, and all rely on this highway for their sustenance.

East of Henrieville, just after crossing the Paria River drainage, Scenic Byway 12 climbs through the eroded badlands of green-gray mudstone and sandstone of the Kaiparowits Formation, referred to as "The Blues". Sparse in vegetation, this stunningly eerie landscape yields some of the richest fossil specimens ever discovered from the Cretaceous Period. The Blues are a part of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. In the distance, is the striking profile of Powell Point, the starkly prominent pink cliff used as a landmark by



*-Regional context map of Scenic Byway 12 within south central Utah.*



Major John Wesley Powell and his crew on their mapping and surveying expeditions throughout the region.

Continuing through Upper Valley, or Potato Valley as it was called because of the wild potatoes that grew there, Scenic Byway 12 follows the magnificent rock outcroppings of the Straight Cliffs Formation. These terraced and craggy yellow cliffs and ledges were home to many Native American cultures of the last 2000 years. The canyon walls rise above the floor of the Upper Valley drainage and follow Scenic Byway 12 on either side until they reach the Escalante Valley.

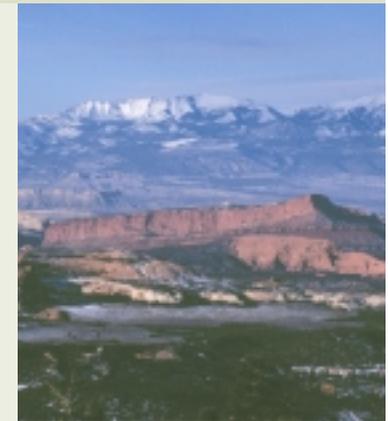
Once through the main street of Escalante, the byway heads toward the desert region where access to some of the most scenic backcountry experiences can be found. Just off Scenic Byway 12 is Hole-in-

the-Rock Road, one of the backways that follows the original route of the Mormon pioneer expeditions and today serves as the main access to the spectacular Escalante Canyons. There, in the distance, are the Straight Cliffs of the Kaiparowits Plateau that run parallel to Hole-in-the-Rock Road and reveal layer upon layer of sandstone stratigraphy all the way south to Lake Powell.

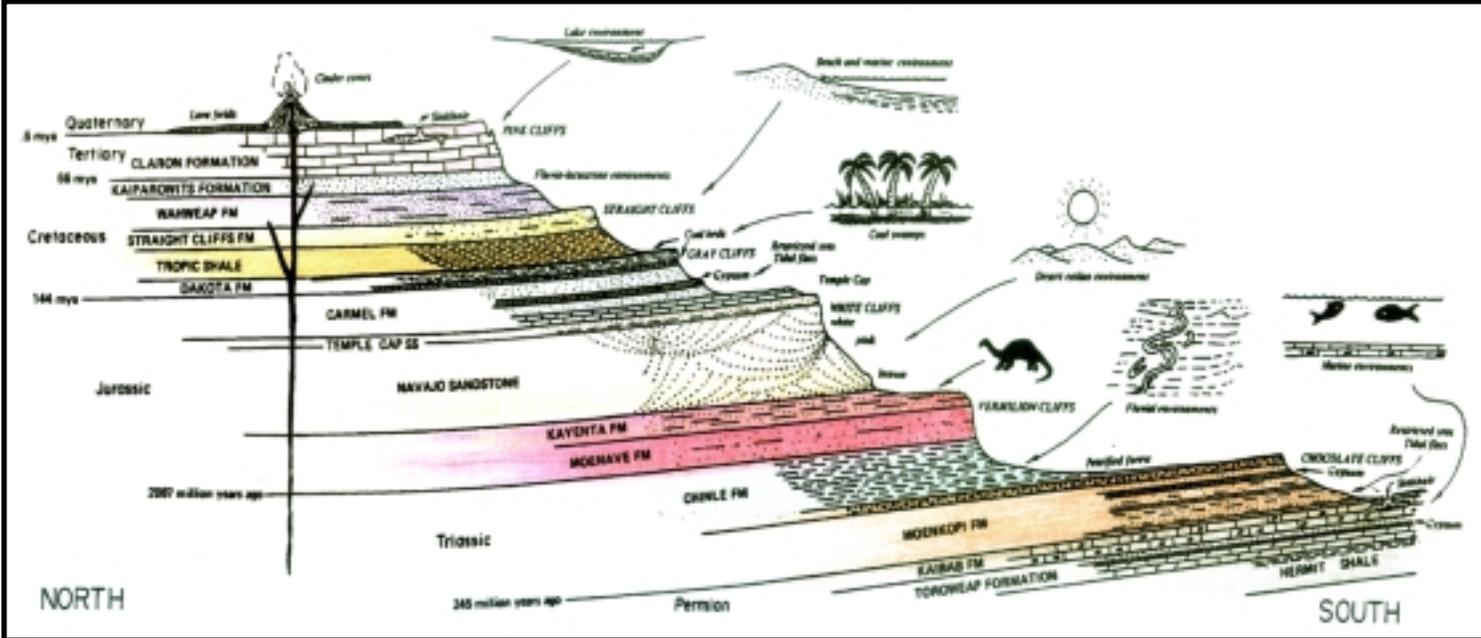
Traversing the Big Flat, Scenic Byway 12 opens into juniper and sage country where one may see the culture of the Old West. Cattlemen drive herds of cattle through this rugged area moving them between their summer and winter ranges. This stunning terrain is also the place from which many canyoneering excursions begin in Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument.

From Head of the Rocks, the slickrock country

is exposed in a dramatic fashion. Here the views stretch across the layers of slickrock all the way to the Henry, Fiftymile and Navajo Mountains, while capturing the labyrinth of canyon rims that twist and turn through the Escalante River drainage. Heading north to the town of Boulder the road crosses the Escalante River, borders the beautiful Calf Creek Recreation Area, and climbs in elevation through the majestic magenta Navajo sandstone to the Hogsback. This part of the highway is on top of a rim with waves of slickrock dropping off dramatically on either side of the pavement. The thrilling experience crossing the Hogsback is enjoyed by travelers as they slow down to negotiate the twisting turns.



*-(left to right) Bryce Canyon hoodoos at sunrise; Scenic Byway 12 going east out of Cannonville, Utah; sandstone formations of the Escalante Canyons region; and sunset over the Waterpocket Fold in Capitol Reef National Park.*



-Geologic formations of the Grand Staircase.

Bowns Reservoir it becomes clear why Clarence Dutton, the geologist who surveyed with Major John Wesley Powell, referred to this region as “the land of superlatives”.

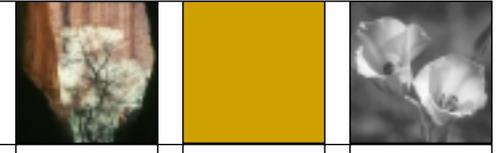
Continuing through aspen and alpine terrain, Scenic Byway 12 curves down the mountain through the town of Grover and onward to the town of Torrey. Just before Scenic Byway 12 reaches the intersection of S. R. 24, the Cockscomb, a jagged rock formation, rises out of the earth like the back of a stilled stegosaurus.

Cresting the hill to the pastoral setting of Boulder, with its rolling green fields and gurgling creeks, Scenic Byway 12 winds into this unique rural town that boasts of being so remote that it was the last town in America to receive its mail by mule. Here in Boulder the traveler can visit the Anasazi State Park Museum to learn of the Anasazi and Fremont cultures and enjoy viewing authentic ruins and artifacts.

Leaving the town of Boulder and climbing up

the eastern flank of Boulder Mountain, which is part of the Aquarius Plateau, Scenic Byway 12 coils upward to an elevation of over 9,000 feet. The mountain itself exceeds 11,000 feet. Several scenic pullouts just off Scenic Byway 12 surprise the traveler with views of Capitol Reef and the Henry Mountains, as well as the Little Rockies beyond. Below, the craggy, jagged edges of purple-red rocks reach upward to form the Waterpocket Fold. Looking down on these rock outcrops and the Lower

This is the point where Scenic Byway 12 ends. But anyone who has experienced this sensational drive knows that it is just as spectacular, only different, when traveling east to west. The ribbon of highway that cuts through this rugged region exposes wonders and memories traveling either direction.



## **Scenic Byway 12 User Profile**

Scenic Byway 12 is driven by travelers of local, regional, national and international origin. Modes of transportation utilized on the byway include, but are not limited to, passenger vehicles, commercial

vehicles, motorcycles, agricultural equipment, bicycles, and horses.

Considering that driving for pleasure has become one of the most popular recreational activities in the U.S., the byway is used for pleasure by many. It is also used by commercial vehicles to transport goods, and by local travelers as a means

to go about daily business. Some travelers drive slowly to relish the sites, while others are focused on traveling efficiently to reach their destinations as quickly as possible. Some of the Scenic Byway 12 travelers are very familiar with the road and others, such as first time visitors, are not.



*(left to right) Bryce Canyon National Park; road to Kodachrome State Park; view to “The Cut” east of Cannonville, Utah; Lower Calf Creek Falls trail from above; and view across slickrock from Hogsback.*

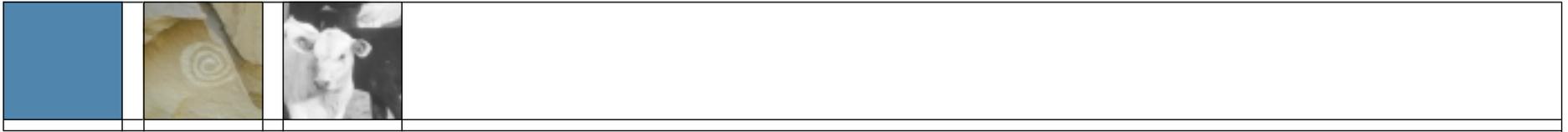
## **Scenic Byway 12 Partnerships**

The Community Partners involved in the planning process for Scenic Byway 12 include a dedicated group who are interested in promoting and preserving the intrinsic qualities of the byway. The Steering Committee is proud of the working relationship that has been built among the following partners:

*Highway 12 neighbors  
City of Panguitch  
Town of Tropic*

*Town of Cannonville  
Town of Henrieville  
City of Escalante  
Town of Boulder  
Local Chambers of Commerce  
Garfield County  
Garfield County Travel Council  
Wayne County  
Wayne County Travel and Economic  
Development Council  
Dixie Interpretive Association  
Utah Travel Council  
Five County Association of Governments  
Utah Department of Transportation*

*Utah Farm Bureau  
Utah State Parks  
Dixie National Forest  
Bureau of Land Management  
Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Capitol Reef National Park  
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area  
Federal Highways Administration  
Panoramaland Resource Conservation  
& Development  
Color Country Resource Conservation  
& Development*



## ***Scenic Byway 12 Group***

The Steering Committee is the core management team for Scenic Byway 12. The Steering Committee will act as coordinator and clearinghouse of information. They will:

- *meet regularly to review the status of implementation projects*
- *review goals and strategies on a regular basis*
- *retire completed actions*
- *prepare annual action plans*
- *give guidance to grant applicants for Scenic Byway 12 projects*

A support group for Scenic Byway 12 will be formed. The intent will be to have the core management team carry on the vision of this plan and monitor the recommendations and actions called forth herein, in cooperation with the original partners.



CHAPTER

2

**Planning Process and Public Participation**

In 2001, the Garfield and Wayne County Commissions were approached by the County Tourism Councils to consider designation of Scenic Byway 12 as an All-American Road. It was determined by the County Commissions of both Wayne and Garfield Counties that locally directed planning is the best way to protect the intrinsic qualities of Scenic Byway 12. After some consideration, the Commissions decided that if a CMP could be developed locally, with local elected officials and citizens participating, and if the CMP would outline strategies to strengthen the local economy as well as protect the intrinsic qualities along the byway, they could support it.

The planning process acknowledges the uniqueness of the resources and is a way to demonstrate the pride that the community has for the byway. And whether or not it is determined that the CMP will be used for application for All-American Road designation, the process that produces it is useful for bringing the various stakeholders along the byway together to collaboratively plan for the future of Scenic Byway 12.

The County Commissions have expressed from the beginning, their desire to see a locally developed corridor management plan for Scenic Byway 12. They retain the right to withdraw from the CMP development or the All-American Road designation process at any time. This is not to indicate their lack of support for a locally developed and managed corridor management plan, but to provide for the termination of the application process for All-American Road designation if necessary. Additionally, should application be made, and designation be awarded, the County Commissions retain the right to de-designate should it be felt at any time in the future that All-American Road status for Scenic Byway 12 is not a benefit to their county.

***History of Scenic Byway 12 Planning Events***

- **1985** - Completion of Highway 12 from Boulder to Torrey.
- **1988** - Forest Service designated Highway 12 a Scenic Byway through the USFS program.

- **1990** - State of Utah designated Highway 12 a State Scenic Byway.
- **2000** - Utah Department of Transportation initiated planning for its corridor study.
- **1/2001** - Dixie National Forest hosted a workshop on the National Scenic Byways Program.
- **2/2001** - Scenic Byway 12 Steering Committee was formed, and the decision was made to develop a CMP by November 2001.
- **5/2001** - Five County Association of Governments was hired to prepare the CMP and the All-American Road designation application.
- **6/2001** - Color Country Rural Conservation and Development Council became steering committee non-profit agency and financial manager.
- **7/2001** - First round of town meetings were held in five byway communities.
- **10-11/2001** - Second round of town meetings were held in the same byway communities.
- **11/2001** - The CMP was finalized and the application for All-American Road designation was compiled.



*-Panel discussion during second town meeting in Boulder, Utah.*

### **Town Meetings**

Prior to the Scenic Byway 12 Town Meetings, the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) conducted public meetings in the Fall of 2000 to explain the UDOT corridor safety study of Highway 12. Information gathered during those meetings has been incorporated into this plan and is included in Chapter 11 – *Transportation and Safety Plan*.

The first round of Scenic Byway 12 town meetings were conducted in five communities during July 2001 to explain the purpose of the Scenic Byway 12 CMP and to seek public input. A

presentation was given that demonstrated the National Scenic Byways Program, the six intrinsic qualities of Scenic Byway 12, and the purpose of preparing a corridor management plan. The participants took part in a mapping exercise that was designed to gather their input on the highlights and concerns along the byway. The information gathered from those meetings has been incorporated throughout the CMP and provide its guiding outline.

The second round of town meetings were held in October and November 2001 to discuss the CMP draft and determine the level of public support for making application for All-American Road designation. The public was given the opportunity to voice their concerns and support for the corridor management document and the application process. At the conclusion of these meetings, the Wayne and Garfield County Commissioners determined that community support was substantial and they decided to go forward with an application to the Federal Highways Administration for All-American Road status.

### **Other Public Outreach**

Throughout the Scenic Byway 12 corridor management planning process various public relations tools and techniques have been used to

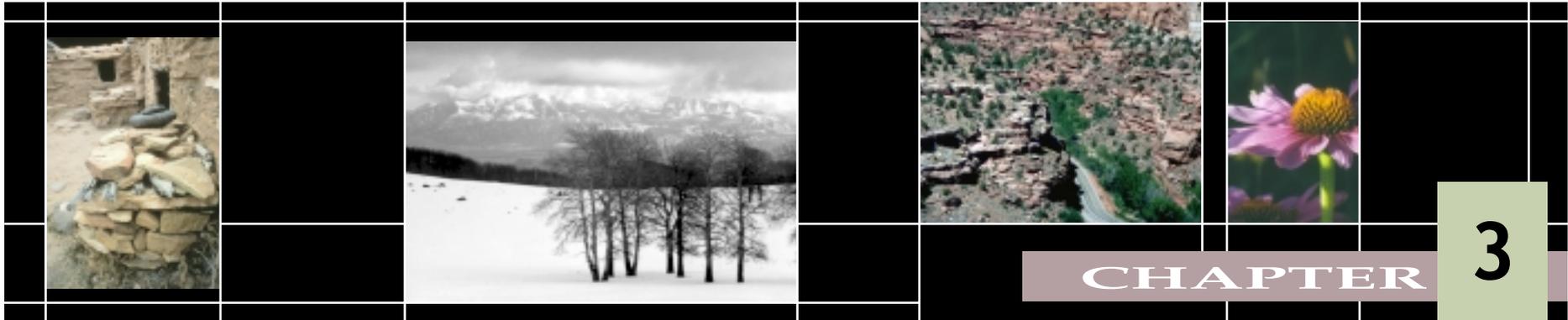
inform the public of byway meetings and updates. Articles were published in local and regional newspapers; public service announcements were aired on local radio; and public notices were posted throughout the byway communities. In addition to these efforts, a Scenic Byway 12 newsletter was mailed to committee members, town meeting participants, and private property owners along the byway.

### **Ongoing Public Outreach**

Public input will continue through the ongoing public meetings sponsored by the county commissions, state and federal agencies and the cities and towns in their normal course of implementation through planning and zoning processes in each jurisdiction. Along with this process, further input will be reviewed with the Association of Governments as the mayors, commissioners, and agency leaders meet throughout the year.

Town meetings will be held annually where citizens can hear the annual report on the CMP and voice their concerns and recommendations. These meetings will be held with the intent of finalizing the annual reports for the county commissions, mayors and agency leaders to adapt at their annual meeting.

An effort to design a Scenic Byway 12 website and link it to pertinent sites is ongoing.



CHAPTER

3

## Vision and Goals

### *Vision*

It is envisioned that Scenic Byway 12 will remain a rural byway that serves the region as the main artery between Panguitch and Torrey and beyond. It is desired that its special rural and rugged flavor be maintained. However, Scenic Byway 12 is critical to the prosperity of the towns that it serves,

and with the increase in traffic and visitation, maintenance and improvement of the scenic byway will be necessary as issues of safety and enhancement come into play.

The vision is to make improvements, where necessary, but to do so in a way that will be in harmony with the intrinsic qualities. Using carefully designed methods and professional expertise, future

development could address the needs and do so without compromising the byway corridor. A good example of this is the construction of tastefully designed restrooms in an area where they minimally disturb the scenic and natural qualities, but address the needs of all travelers, particularly the physically challenged.



*-Scenic Byway 12 between Cannonville and Henrieville, Utah.*



## **Goals**

- *Protect and enhance the quality of life and economic vitality of local communities.*
- *Protect and enhance the integrity of the intrinsic qualities within the byway corridor.*
- *Provide a safe driving experience for the diversity of travelers.*
- *Strengthen and maintain coordination among all partners.*
- *Balance the impacts of projected usage with the impacts to local communities.*
- *Enhance community pride and sense of place.*



## Corridor Boundary and Major Land Use Map

Scenic Byway 12 passes through publicly owned, state and privately owned lands as it makes its way through Garfield and Wayne Counties, Utah. Approximately 95% of the land is managed by federal land management agencies. These include the National Park Service (Bryce Canyon National Park), the US Forest Service (Dixie National Forest), and the Bureau of Land Management (Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument). The Escalante and Anasazi State Parks and State Trust Land parcels are located along the byway. Of the 124 miles of Scenic Byway 12, approximately 112.5 miles are within Garfield County, the remaining 11.5 miles are within Wayne County. Scenic Byway 12 is also the primary route leading to the communities of Tropic, Cannonville, Henrieville, Escalante, and Boulder.

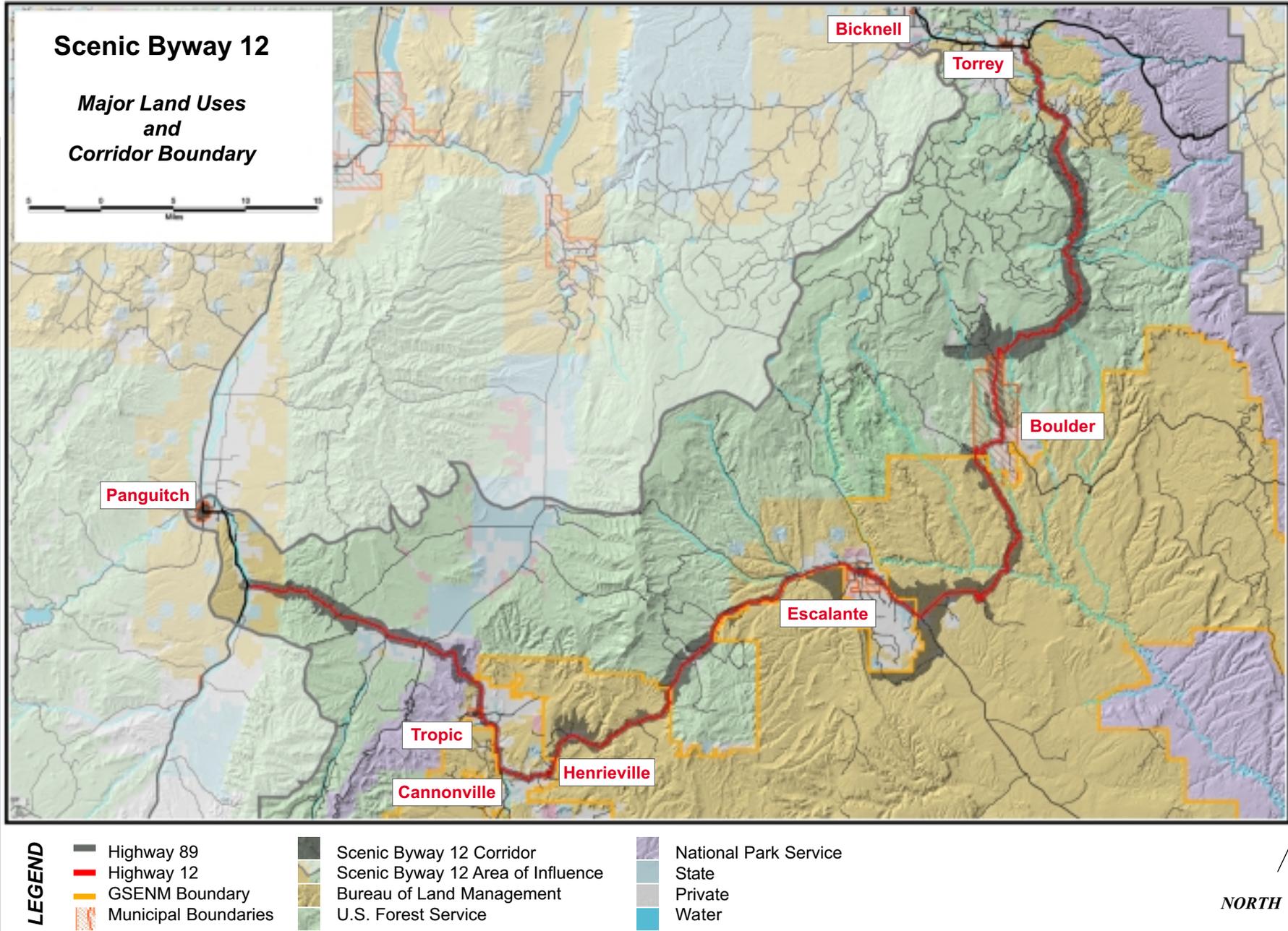
### Scenic Byway 12 Corridor

The Scenic Byway 12 corridor, which is highlighted on the following map, is defined according to existing County and Community General Plans, as well as agency management plans.

The following is a breakdown of how the corridor was delineated:

- *Incorporated towns or cities properties - established commercial zones.*
- *Unincorporated county properties - commercially zoned parcels or highway right-of-way.*
- *Private properties not commercially zoned - highway right-of-way.*
- *BLM / Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument lands - Monument Frontcountry Management Zone (focus area for visitor usage).*
- *USFS / Dixie National Forest lands - 'Roaded Natural' zones (most accessible and focus area for visitor usage).*
- *NPS / Bryce Canyon National Park lands - "Natural Area Sub-Zones" (are protected against development).*

The above-mentioned areas were chosen for inclusion within the corridor boundary because Scenic Byway 12 access is a primary factor in how adjacent lands are used and managed. To minimize local concerns about private property rights and to incorporate existing land management agency decisions, the boundary is based upon current zoning and management directives. The corridor boundary will not be adjusted beyond the areas highlighted on the adjacent map without approval of the Scenic Byway 12 Steering Committee and public involvement.





## **Scenic Byway 12 Area of Influence**

The spectacular nature of Scenic Byway 12 is not based solely upon intrinsic qualities within the corridor boundary. Its uniqueness is also based upon the distant scenic views, the access it provides to

recreational resources not immediately adjacent to the highway, as well as the cultural and historic resources of the local communities that are outside the commercially zoned properties

The delineation of the *Area of Influence* is based upon input from the public meetings where it was noted that many intrinsic qualities in the region were

located not just along the byway, but also in areas primarily accessed from the byway. Examples of this include Bryce Canyon National Park and Escalante Petrified Forest State Park where the entrances are less than three miles off the byway. The shoulder communities located just off the byway also expressed an interest in being involved in the



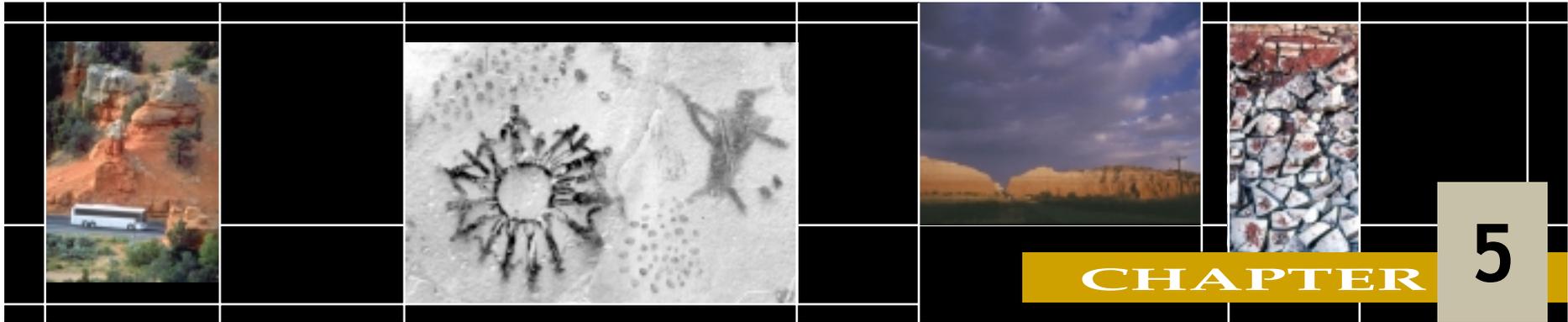
-(left to right) Bryce Canyon National Park; Promise Rock between Cannonville and Henrieville, Utah; Escalante Canyons; and stream and slickrock near Boulder, Utah.



planning process. In order to accommodate these requests and include public input, the *Area of Influence* specifically includes the following:

- *The communities of Panguitch, Torrey, and Bicknell*
- *Bryce Canyon and Capitol Reef National Parks*
- *Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument*
- *Portions of the Paunsaugunt and Aquarius Plateaus that are within the Dixie National Forest and easily accessed from the byway*

The *Area of Influence* is also highlighted on the adjacent map only to illustrate the expansive influence this highway has on a traveler's ability to enjoy this region. But for the sake of clarity, this CMP does not provide guidance or planning strategies for properties within the *Area of Influence*.



## Archeological Resources

### Existing Archeological Resources

*Archeological quality involves those characteristics of the scenic byways corridor that are physical evidence of historic or prehistoric human life or activity that are visible and capable of being inventoried and interpreted. The scenic byway corridor's archeological interest, as identified through ruins, artifacts, structural remains and other physical evidence, have scientific significance that educate the viewer and stir an appreciation of the past. (FHWA Policy 5.18.95)*

The sequence of human populations who lived along what is now the Scenic Byway 12 corridor reaches back as far as 12,000 years ago. Numerous archeological resource sites are found in this region of Utah.

Petroglyphs, pictographs, granaries, pit houses and dwellings serve as some of the reminders of these prehistoric people. The traveler through the Scenic Byway 12 corridor may experience the excitement of discovery while stepping back in time

and learning about these unique cultures.

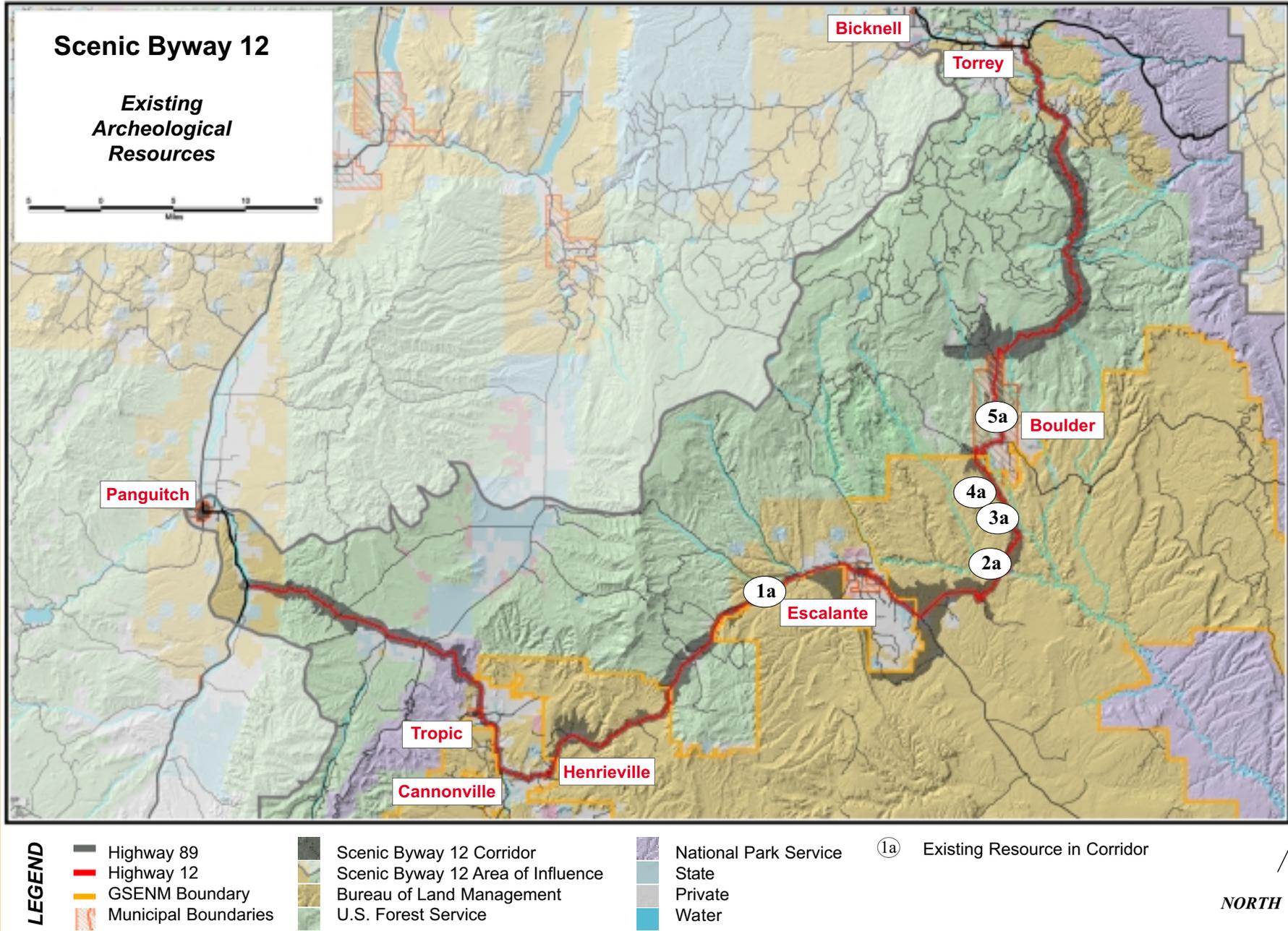
Various cultures have passed through this region: the big game hunters known as the Paleo-Indians (11,500-8,000 B.C.), the Archaic hunter-gatherers (8,000-600 B.C.), and the agricultural Fremont and Anasazi Indian cultures (200-1300 A.D.). Today modern day tribes include the Ute, Paiute, Hopi and Navajo.

The most visible evidence of prehistoric activity existing within the corridor was left by the Anasazi and Fremont cultures. These were two distinct cultures that existed at the same time in the region, from approximately 200-1300 A.D. The Fremont Indians utilized caves and built clusters of pit houses, while the Anasazi Indians built masonry structures from sandstone slabs that were held together by clay mortar and mud. Both cultures were agricultural people who cultivated corn, beans and squash, built irrigation systems, crafted pottery, and excelled at basket weaving. And both cultures expressed themselves with rock art which, while it cannot be strictly interpreted, can be seen and enjoyed by the corridor traveler.

These cultures are interpreted extensively at the Anasazi State Park Museum in Boulder. Here a



*-Anasazi structures at the Anasazi State Park Museum in Boulder, Utah.*





traveler can venture through time and learn about the Coombs site and experience authentic ruins of the Anasazi culture.

There is always a concern that highlighting

archeological resources may invite intentional or even unintentional damage. The sites, often considered sacred, are noted below and are routinely visited by the public and are highlighted in

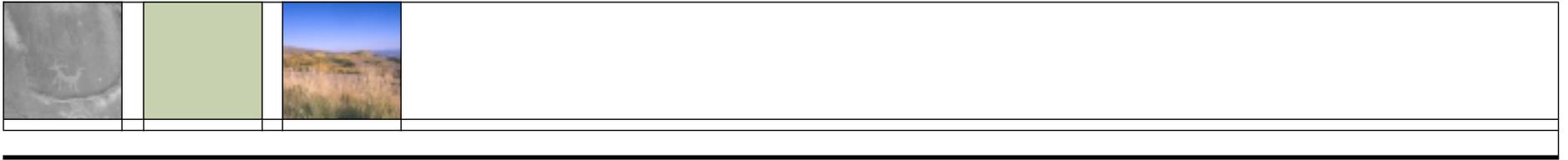
guidebooks. They are also on lands managed by either federal or state agencies that monitor their use.



-Rock art located within the Scenic Byway 12 corridor.

### Existing Archeological Resources

#	Resource	Location	Agency
1a	Fremont Granary	Mile marker 52	GSENM
2a	Escalante River Sites	Highway 12 - Escalante River Junction	GSENM
3a	Calf Creek Granary	Lower Calf Creek Falls Trail	GSENM
4a	Friendship Panel	Lower Calf Creek Falls Trail	GSENM
5a	Coombs Site	Anasazi State Park	DNR



### ***Strategies for Archeological Resources***

- A. Ensure that an organization or agency maintains archeological sites that the public have been invited to visit.
- B. Utilize interpretive facilities and materials to educate the public about archeological sites and their preservation.

### ***Proposed Actions for Archeological Resources***

- A. Develop strategic plan for archeological resources in the corridor for the protection of the promoted sites.
- B. Educate the public about the archeological sites as a unique resource that may be considered sacred.



## Cultural Resources

### Existing Cultural Resources

*Cultural quality is evidence and expressions of the customs or traditions of a distinct group of people. Cultural features including, but not limited to, crafts, music, dance, rituals, festivals, speech, food, special events, and vernacular architecture are currently practiced. The cultural qualities of the corridor could highlight one or more significant communities and/or ethnic traditions. (FHWA Policy 5.18.95)*

The cultural resources along the Scenic Byway 12 corridor manifest themselves in events and traditions of the small rural towns that are found along the route. The people in Garfield and Wayne Counties are proud of their heritage and feel that there is a special and unique story to be told in every town. They express these traditions in annual events, activities and festivals that celebrate each community's uniqueness.

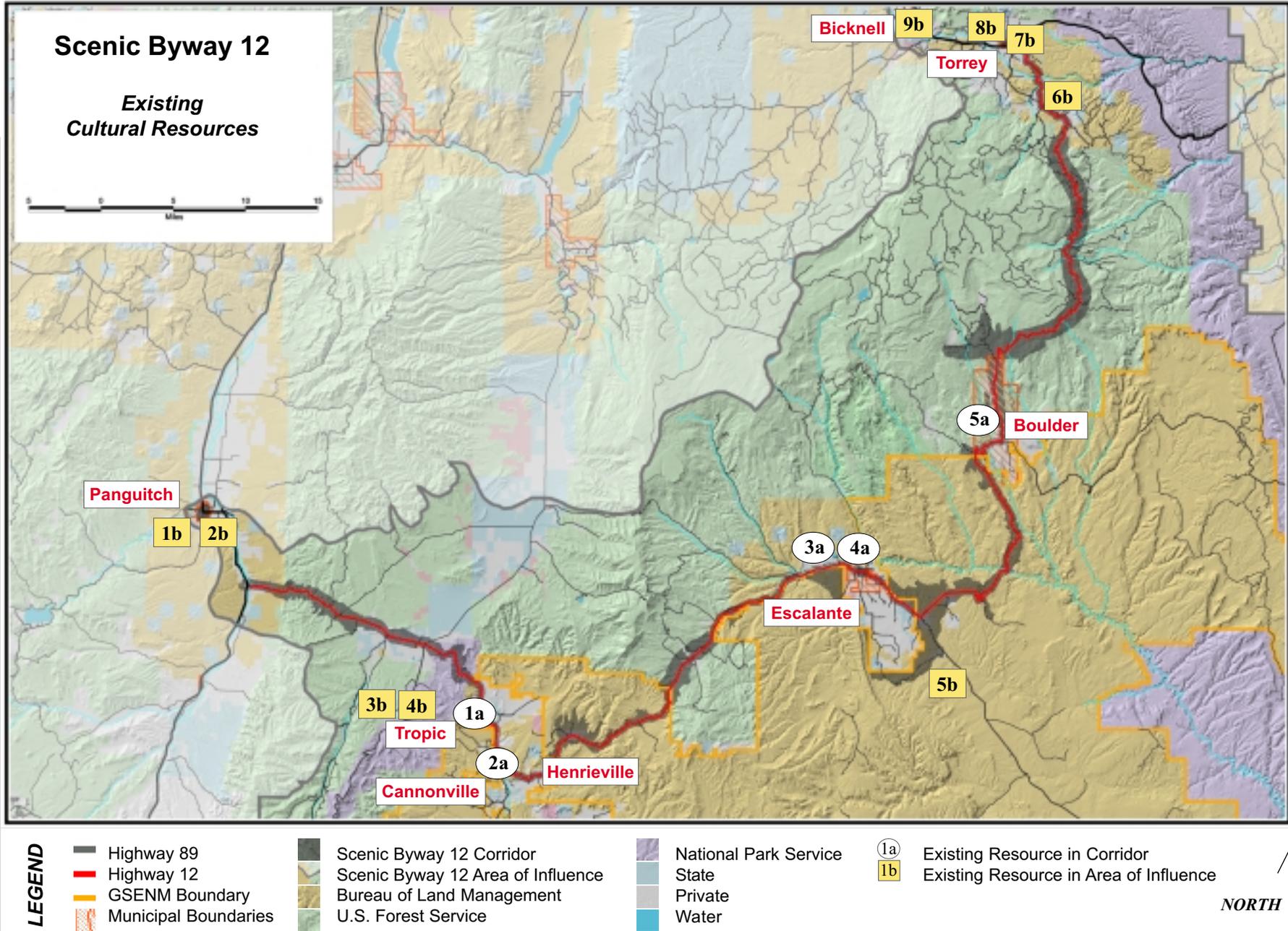
There are many annual events in Garfield and Wayne Counties. For example: the Panguitch Quiltwalk that delights local neighbors and visitors with colorful displays, throughout the town, of home

made quilts by the local quilters; the Cannonville Old Time Fiddlers & Bear Festival where musicians gather to play country, western, pioneer and old time music; The Deer Hunter's Ball in Tropic, a dance that celebrates the Fall hunting season; in Escalante, the Potato Harvest Festival and Escalante Festival where the heritage and local fare, handiwork, and produce of the town are highlighted; and the Torrey Apple Days in Wayne County when the apple harvest is celebrated with a town dance and dinner. These events are just an example of some of the regional cultural traditions. All of the cultural events in the area encourage a celebration and sense of pride in the heritage of the people and the region.

A cultural tradition that is not an event, but is valued just as highly, is the tradition of agricultural open space. The vast stretches of open areas where the land has been cultivated to grow hay or alfalfa, or graze horses, cows, or sheep are treasured in this rural region. The agricultural open space is one of the qualities that is unique in the region and is evident all along the Scenic Byway 12 corridor.

One of the cultural traditions that runs a risk of being lost forever is the Spring and Fall cattle drives. The cattle have been driven from the ranges on the

high plateaus, to the desert allotments in the lower elevations, for years. The method of transport has traditionally been on horseback with the wranglers carefully guiding the animals through the corridor. With the increase of traffic on Scenic Byway 12, as well as tourist fascination, there is a need to address the safety issues of continuing this tradition. Many ranchers have switched to the method of transporting the cattle from the higher to lower elevations in trucks or other vehicles. This method has a negative economic impact on the cattlemen and threatens to lose forever the cowboy tradition that makes the region culturally rich in its heritage. There is a strong sentiment locally to preserve this tradition as well as the agricultural open space that gives the feeling of vastness that makes the corridor unique.





**Existing Cultural Resources  
Within Corridor**

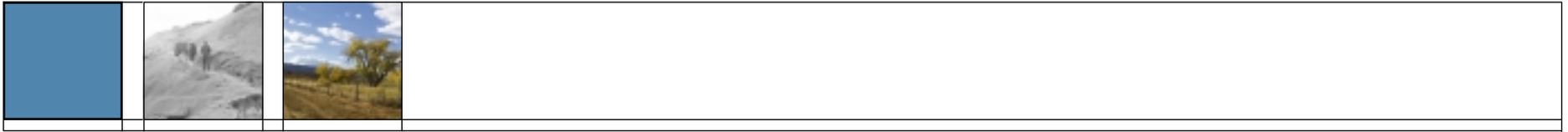
#	Resource	Location
1a	Deer Hunter's Ball	Tropic/Panguitch
2a	Cannonville Old Time Fiddlers & Bear Festival	Cannonville
3a	Escalante Festival	Escalante
4a	Potato Festival/Harvest Festival	Escalante
5a	Boulder Town 4 <sup>th</sup> of July	Boulder
	Agricultural Open Space	Region-wide
	Art Galleries	Region-wide
	County Fairs and Rodeos	Region-wide
	July 24 <sup>th</sup> Pioneer Day	Region wide
	Logging	Region-wide
	Horse Races	Region-wide
	Spring and Fall Cattle Drives	Region-wide
	Trail Rides/Dutch Oven Dinners	Region-wide

**Existing Cultural Resources  
Within Area of Influence**

#	Resource	Location
1b	Panguitch Quilt Walk	Panguitch
2b	Paunsaugunt Wildlife Museum	Panguitch
3b	Bryce Canyon Winter Festival	Bryce
4b	Bryce Canyon Rim Run	Bryce
5b	Hole-In-The-Rock Trek	Escalante
6b	Hale Theatre	Grover
7b	Entrata Institute Presentations	Torrey
8b	Torrey Apple Days	Torrey
9b	Bicknell International Film Festival	Bicknell



*-Spring cattle drive on Scenic Byway 12  
west of Escalante, Utah.*



**Strategies for Cultural Resources**

- A. Provide a forum for local governments, businesses, and state and federal agencies to work together regarding commercial enterprise.
- B. Do not restrict traffic use (i.e. log trucks, cattle trucks, bicycles or agricultural equipment, etc.) along Scenic Byway 12, but continue to adhere to the UDOT laws and regulations that are already in place.
- C. Coordinate with the counties and agricultural preservation organizations to encourage the preservation of open space.
- D. Accommodate growth and development in a manner sensitive to existing cultural concerns.
- E. Scenic Byway 12 Committee supports the following goals that are in concert with the local county general plans:
  - *Promote a regular interface between representatives from agriculture and tourism through scheduling training seminars with Utah State University and with the Utah Department of Agriculture.*
  - *Through agricultural diversification, also*

*known as “agritainment”, promote opportunities for tourism and tourist events/attractions.*

- *Encourage grant and foundation research towards the establishment of museums, art galleries and Main Street projects in the byway communities.*
- F. Encourage the promotion and preservation of heritage activities that highlight local traditions, handiwork, arts and crafts.
- G. Encourage local communities to become active participants in the Utah State Pioneer Communities.

**Proposed Actions for Cultural Resources**

- A. Continue to provide a comprehensive list of cultural activities to be included in marketing packets.
- B. Partner with the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance - Boulder Loop.



*-Barn located just off Scenic Byway 12 in Boulder, Utah.*



CHAPTER

7

## Historic Resources

### Existing Historic Resources

*Historic quality encompasses legacies of the part that are distinctly associated with physical elements of the landscape, whether natural or man-made. They are usually historically significant enough to educate the viewer and stir an appreciation of the past. The historic elements reflect the actions of people and may include buildings, settlement patterns, and examples of human activity. Historic features can be inventoried, mapped and interpreted. They possess integrity of location, setting, material, workmanship, feeling and association. (FHWA Policy 5.18.95)*

Although Native Americans lived in the area for years, the beginning of the modern historic period in Southern Utah is typically noted to be approximately 1540. It was at that time the Spanish explored the region and claimed it for Spain.

In 1776 a group of Spanish explorers lead by two Franciscan priests, Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Silvestre Velez de Escalante traveled into Utah in search of an overland route to

the Pacific Ocean. These Spanish explorers actually never made it as far as Garfield or Wayne Counties, but their influence is felt through place names, such as the town of Escalante.

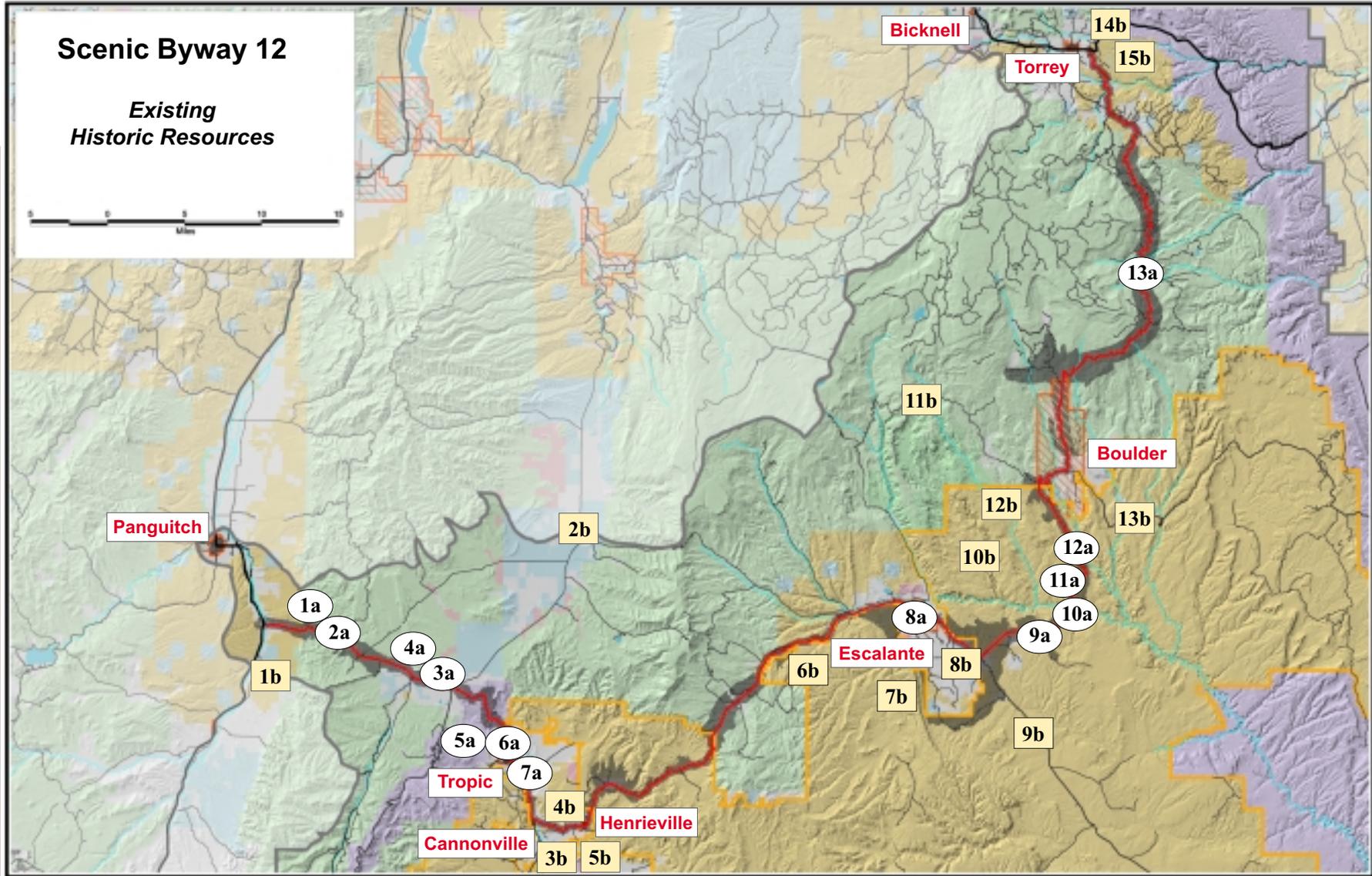
Major John Wesley Powell led two expeditions into the region in 1869. He sent Almon H. Thompson, his brother-in-law, to explore and map the tributaries that flow from the Colorado River again in 1871. Thompson, who actually mistakenly discovered the Escalante River when he mistook it for the Dirty Devil River, continued his scientific explorations until 1877.

The Mormon pioneers entered the region as early as 1864. Panguitch was settled once and then abandoned because of Indian raids and resettled in 1871. Panguitch was known throughout the region for its cold weather. However, the settlers came and farmed and ranched and built a lovely town graced with handsome brick pioneer homes.

Tropic, the next town along Highway 12 was almost named Hansen, but instead was called Tropic because of the mild climate. This town was settled in 1891. In May of that same year the water from the east fork of the Sevier River was diverted over the Paunsaugunt Plateau and channeled into the Tropic Ditch. This was the first time that water was



*-Historic pioneer brick home in Panguitch, Utah.*



**LEGEND**

- Highway 89
- Highway 12
- GSENM Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

- Scenic Byway 12 Corridor
- Scenic Byway 12 Area of Influence
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service

- National Park Service
- State
- Private
- Water

- ⓐ Existing Resource in Corridor
- ⓑ Existing Resource in Area of Influence

**NORTH**



### Existing Historic Resources *Within Corridor*

#	Resource	Location
1a	Butch Cassidy Draw	Red Canyon
2a	Red Canyon Tunnels (CCC)	Red Canyon
3a	Bryce Canyon Airport and Hangar	Bryce Canyon
4a	1947 Bryce Canyon Crash Site	Paunsaungunt Plateau
5a	Mossy Caves	Bryce Canyon
6a	Tropic Ditch	Bryce Canyon
7a	Ebenezar Bryce Homestead	Tropic
8a	Everett Ruess Story	Escalante
9a	Cream Cellar Route	Head of the Rocks
10a	Boynton - Phipps Legend	Escalante River
11a	Calf Creek	Escalante – Boulder
12a	Hogsback	Escalante – Boulder
13a	Wildcat Guard Station	Boulder Mountain
	CCC Projects	Region-wide
	Pioneer Homes, Barns, Outbuildings	Region-wide
	Ripgut Fences, Old Juniper Pole Fences, Corrals	Region-wide
	Settlement Patterns	Region-wide
	Water Systems (Canals, Ditches, etc.)	Region-wide

diverted from the Great Basin to the Colorado River. Tropic had a thriving enterprise of plum and apple orchards because of its plentiful water and mild temperatures.

Cannonville, located in the Upper Paria Valley serves as the gateway to the intriguing Kodachrome State Park, a wonderland of red sandstone.

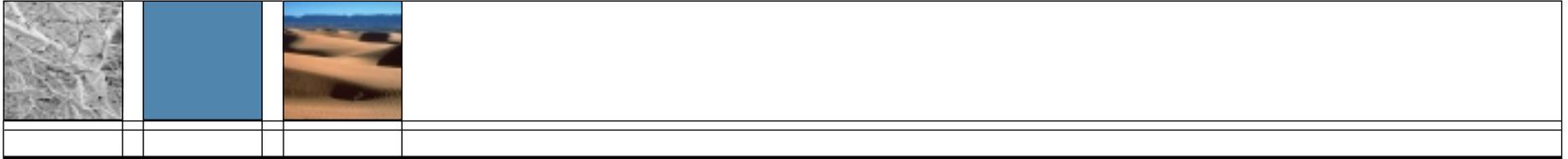
Cannonville residents first called their town Clifton because of the views of the Pink Cliffs. Ebenezer Bryce first settled in Cannonville, but became frustrated with the insufficient water supply. He and a partner moved to Henderson Valley, several miles upstream and built a canal seven miles long that ended in the amphitheater of red rock spires



*-Post office in Henrieville, Utah.*

that the local folk called Bryce’s Canyon. Legend has it that when asked his opinion of the spectacular scenery of the future national park, Bryce claimed, “It’s a hell of a place to lose a cow”.

The town of Henrieville received families from the abandoned towns of Clifton and Wooden Shoe. It is a small town of homes, with no real commercial district. Residents are proud of the Henrieville Old School House / Community Center, a multi-use facility, which was built by the town folk in 1881. Henrieville, surrounded by vanilla and white cliffs and spires, can boast of unusual scenery that appears to radiate the sunlight in the sandstone. In many ways Henrieville, of all the towns, has changed the least from its original pioneer heritage.



**Existing Historic Resources**  
*Within Area of Influence*

#	Resource	Location
1b	Hillsdale	South of Junction 89 & 12
2b	Widstoe	John's Valley north of Bryce
3b	Peter's Crack	Henrieville
4b	Promise Rock	Henrieville
5b	Georgetown	South of Cannonville
6b	Upper Valley Homesteads	Escalante
7b	Proctor	South of Escalante
8b	Escalante Airport	Escalante
9b	Hole in the Rock	Escalante
10b	Boulder Mail Trail	Escalante – Boulder
11b	Hell's Backbone Road	Escalante – Boulder
12b	Old Boulder Road	Escalante – Boulder
13b	Burr Trail	Boulder
14b	Torrey Canal	Torrey
15b	DUP Schoolhouse	Torrey

Escalante, also known as Potato Valley, was settled in 1876 and lies approximately in the center of Garfield County on the south side of the Escalante River. Escalante was built, like so many Utah pioneer towns, on the settlement pattern grid system. Following the “Zion plat” plan, the blocks were sectioned into four one and one-fourth acre lots. Every lot had space for a home, usually log, a barn and a garden. Each family also had a 20 acre parcel

used for farm land outside of the town proper. The pioneer homes and barns are still seen in town today.

In 1879 stockmen brought their herds to the virgin ranges of Boulder Mountain. The town of Boulder has been noted as one of the most isolated towns in all of Utah. There the cattlemen let their stock take advantage of the lush grasses and flowing streams of Boulder Mountain. Even today the 200 some citizens are outnumbered by the horses and

cattle. Hundreds of years ago the Anasazi Indians thrived on the very land that is now known as Boulder town.

Grover, settled in 1887, is on the northern slope of Boulder Mountain and lies between Fish Creek and Carcass Creek. By 1894 Grover was receiving mail and the residents no longer had to travel to Teasdale to pick up letters and packages.

The town of Torrey is surrounded by Thousand Lake Mountain to the north, Boulder Mountain and the Fremont River to the south, and the stunning Waterpocket Fold to the east. It was officially surveyed in 1896 and still has irrigation ditches flowing in the center of town, flanked by a canopy of cottonwood trees. This picturesque town is the gateway to Capitol Reef National Park and serves as a picturesque village and tourist playground today.



*-Pastoral scene along Scenic Byway 12  
in Boulder, Utah.*



*-Rustic barn in Escalante, Utah.*

Another highlight of this rich history is the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933, which was established under President Roosevelt’s New Deal Administration. The CCC was formed to put young men, from needy families, to work during the Great Depression. The CCC improved campgrounds, worked on water and soil conservation projects and most notably built the roads that we use today. The CCC engineered the Hell’s Backbone Road and bridge as well as the byway from Head of the Rocks to the outer limits of Boulder town.

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was established in 1935 and it also

provided work for the needy. WPA projects included long-range value projects such as highways, streets, bridges, and parks. The Southern Utah region greatly benefited from the work of the CCC and the WPA.

Throughout the Scenic Byway 12 corridor one can experience evidence of the rich history and have the accessibility of areas of influence that lead from the byway proper. There are museums and authentic pioneer structures that house visitor centers to aid the traveler in the discovery.



*- Mule team that transported mail between Boulder and Escalante, Utah.*

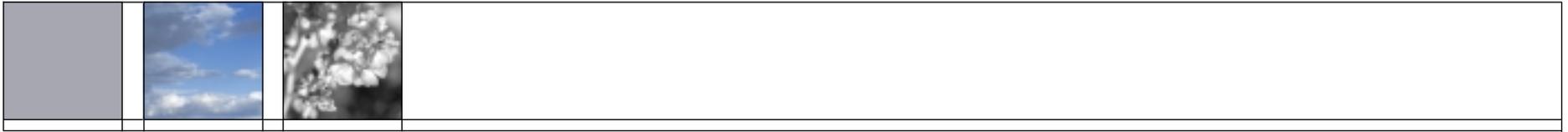


*- CCC work once located near Escalante, Utah.*



*- Historic ranching cabin once located south of Escalante, Utah.*

Garfield County, which Scenic Byway 12 traverses, covers some of the most rugged landscape in the United States. This remote region has been noted by many as the “last” frontier. The last river to be discovered in the continental United States was the Escalante River. The last place in the U.S. to deliver mail by mules or horseback was the stretch between Boulder and Escalante. The last place to be explored, mapped and actually traversed was the rugged canyons of the Escalante. And the road between Boulder and Torrey was paved only as recently as 1985.



### **Strategies for Historic Resources**

- A. Work with counties and towns along the scenic byway to develop planning and zoning to accommodate growth and development in a manner sensitive to the existing historic concerns.
- B. Work with counties and towns to develop inventory and preservation plan for the historic structures in the corridor, such as pioneer houses and outbuildings, historic airport hangars, and frontier fences.
- C. Support fund raising efforts for restoration and renovation of important historic structures along byway (consider seeking National or State Historic Register listing, by district or structure).
- D. Continue to develop interpretive materials that provide comprehensive historic highlights of the corridor.
- E. Work with towns and individuals to identify and develop sites that highlight historic events along the corridor.

### **Proposed Action for Historic Resources**

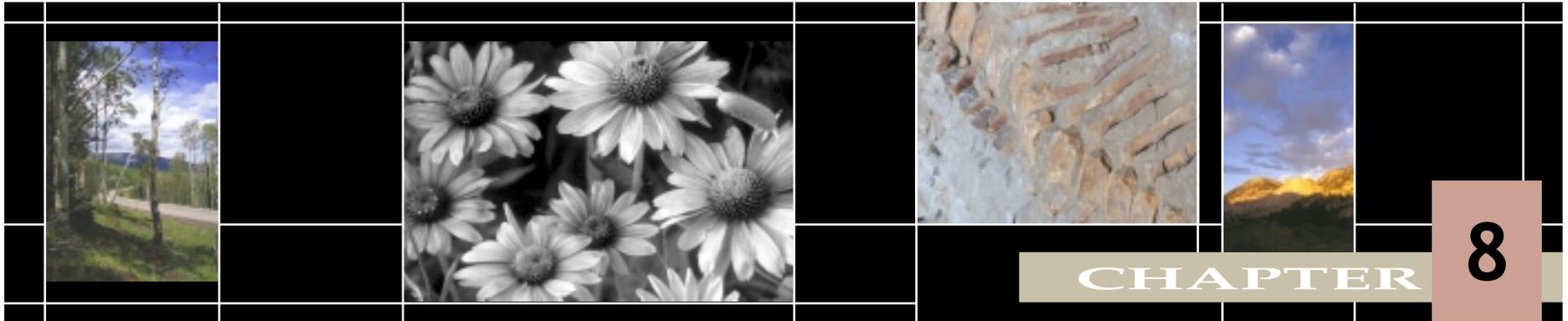
- A. Support the planning of The Last Wagon Museum, Escalante.

*(Factual historic material in this section came primarily from the following sources:*

Murphy, Miriam B. *A History Of Wayne County*. Salt Lake City, Utah. Utah State Historical Society. 1999.

Newell, Linda King. *A History Of Garfield County*. Salt Lake City, Utah. Utah State Historical Society. 1998.

Roundy, Jerry C. *“Advised Them To Call The Place Escalante”*. Springville, Utah. Art City Publishing. 2000.)



## Natural Resources

### Existing Natural Resources

*Natural quality applies to those features of the visual environment that are in a relatively undisturbed state. These features predate the arrival of human populations and may include geological formations, fossils, landforms, water bodies, vegetation, and wildlife. There may be evidence of human activity but the natural features reveal minimal disturbances. (FHWA Policy 5.18.95)*

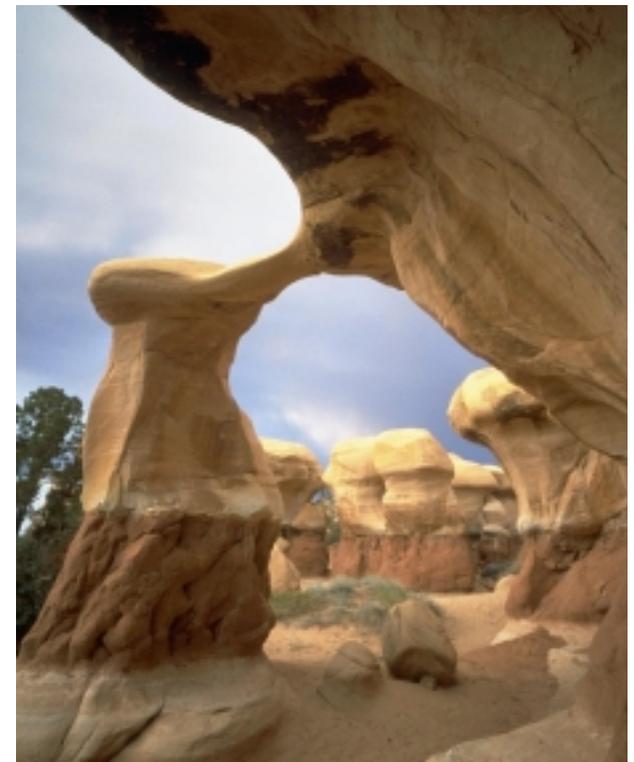
The natural intrinsic qualities along Scenic Byway 12 are found in a relatively undisturbed state. They often predate the human populations and include geological formations and paleontological phenomenon, vegetation and wildlife. These natural qualities abound along the byway corridor.

Because the road passes through at least five different ecosystems, the flora and fauna is quite diverse. Factors such as elevations, temperature, available moisture, soil makeup and slope direction effect plant distribution. There may be sage and rabbit brush at the lower elevations that yield to yucca and ponderosa pine and eventually to aspen

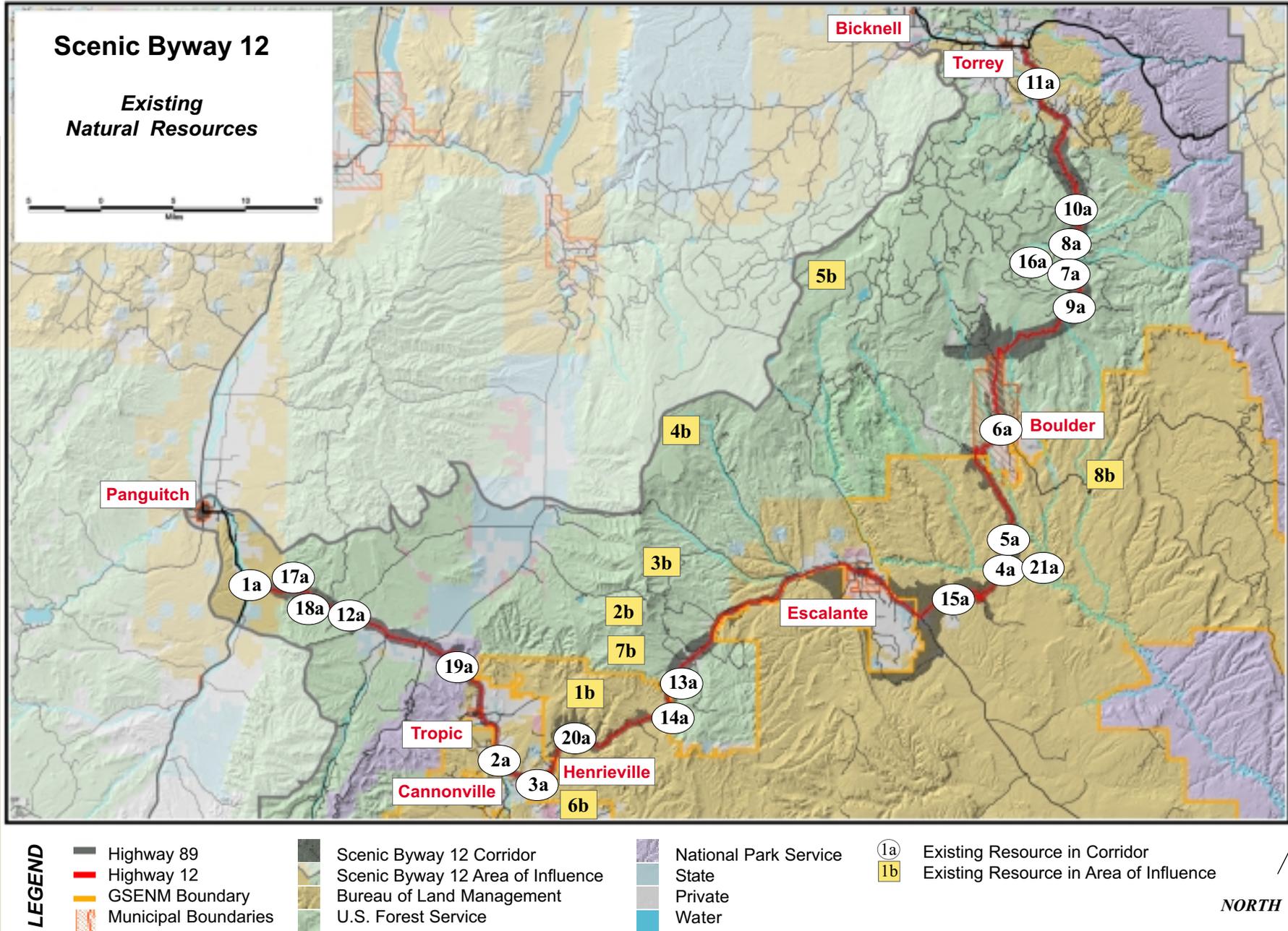
stands and other conifers. Wildlife is plentiful as well. It is not unusual to see antelope, elk and occasionally bear at the higher elevations. Mule deer, coyote, bobcats, rabbits and beaver can also be seen while experiencing the byway.

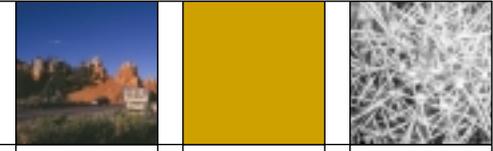
Geologically, Scenic Byway 12 is a journey through time. Erosion has played a part in exposing the geologic secrets throughout the corridor.

At the beginning of Scenic Byway 12 as it travels from west to east, the road begins in the colorful Jurassic rocks. It soon yields to the drab-colored sandstone and siltstone of the Cretaceous strata. Near Bryce Canyon the spectacular tertiary rocks, mostly of the Claron Formation, are also known as the Pink Cliffs. It winds its way through the Kaiparowits Formation, the Wahweap Formation, the Straight Cliffs Formation, through Tropic shale all the way to the Entrada Formation. It cuts even deeper and includes the Carmel Formation, the Navajo sandstone, the Kayenta, Chinle and Moenkopi Formations. It truly becomes a living laboratory for those interested in geologic history. For others it is simply a display of color and sculpture.



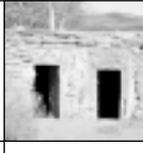
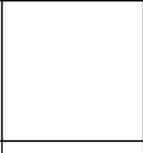
*-Sandstone formations at Devils Garden south of Escalante, Utah.*





## Existing Natural Resources Within Corridor

#	Resource		#	Resource
<b>Water Systems</b>			<b>Geology and Paleontology</b>	
1a	Sevier River		17a	Sevier Fault
2a	Paria River		18a	Red Canyon
3a	Henrieville Creek		19a	Bryce Canyon
4a	Escalante River		20a	The Blues
5a	Calf Creek		21a	Escalante Canyons
6a	Boulder Creek			Straight Cliff Formation
7a	Pleasant Creek			Navajo Sandstone Formation
8a	Wildcat Creek			Kayenta Formation
9a	Oak Creek			Wingate Formation
10a	Chokecherry Creek			Claron Formation
11a	Fremont River			Dinosaur and other fossils
<b>Land Areas</b>			<b>Wildlife</b>	
12a	Paunsaugunt Plateau			Pronghorn
13a	Upper Valley			Deer herds
14a	Liston Flat			Elk herds
15a	Big Flat			Bald eagle
16a	Boulder Mountain			Golden eagle
<b>General</b>				Sage grouse
	Clean air			Wild turkey
	Night time skies			Mountain lion
	Quiet			Utah prairie dog
	Solitude			Black bear
	Clean air			Brown bear



**Existing Natural Resources**  
*Within Area of Influence*

#	Resource
<b>Land Areas</b>	
1b	Coal Bench
2b	Table Cliff Plateau
3b	Escalante Mountain
4b	Barney Top
5b	Aquarius Plateau
<b>Geology and Paleontology</b>	
6b	Kodachrome Basin
7b	Powell Point
8b	Long Canyon

**Strategies for Natural Resources**

- A. Encourage communities to adopt ordinances through planning and zoning that ensure protection of the night-time skies.
- B. Develop sites and interpretive materials that highlight the natural resources along the corridor.
- C. Cooperate with all agencies on long range planning.



*-GSENM Paleontologist at a dinosaur excavation south of Cannonville, Utah.*



CHAPTER

9

## Recreational Resources

### Existing Recreational Resources

*Recreation quality involves outdoor recreational activities directly associated with and dependent upon the natural and cultural elements of the corridor’s landscape. The recreational activities provide opportunities for active and passive recreational experiences. They include but are not limited to, skiing, rafting, boating, fishing, and hiking. Driving the road itself may qualify as a pleasurable recreational experience. The recreational activities may be seasonal, but the quality and importance of the recreational activities as seasonal operations must be recognized. (FHWA 5.18.95)*

Recreational opportunities abound all along the Scenic Byway 12 corridor. In fact, there are so many activities that travelers often exclaim that it would take a lifetime to experience the entire region. From hiking, camping, and backpacking to horseback riding, fishing, hunting, off-highway vehicle (OHV), motorcycle riding, road and mountain biking, cross-country skiing, rock climbing and photography to sheer driving for pleasure, the byway corridor offers

a multitude of memory-making moments.

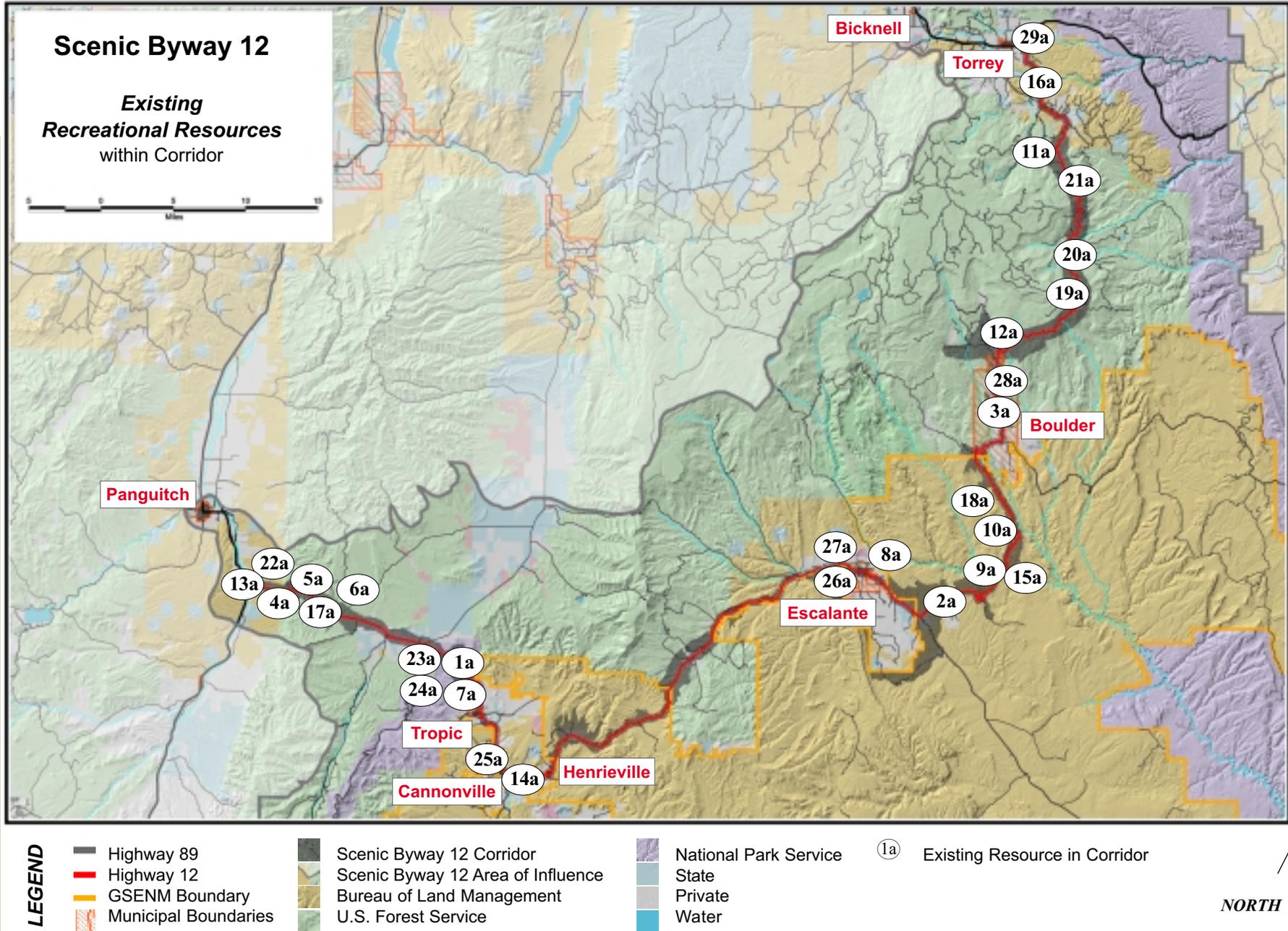
The type of activity to pursue is often determined by the amount of time one has in the area, as well as one’s physical ability. The recreational experiences are typically the most satisfactory when the recreationalist consults a local visitor center for maps and current weather and road conditions. The very nature of this remote and rugged region that Scenic Byway 12 traverses is awesome because of its wildness. Travelers should explore the region with clear directions, current on-the-ground information, maps, drinking water, and an understanding that to get from one point to another usually takes longer than one may estimate.

The chart below attempts to capture the recreational resources and opportunities that are



*-Fly fisherman enjoying a local lake.*

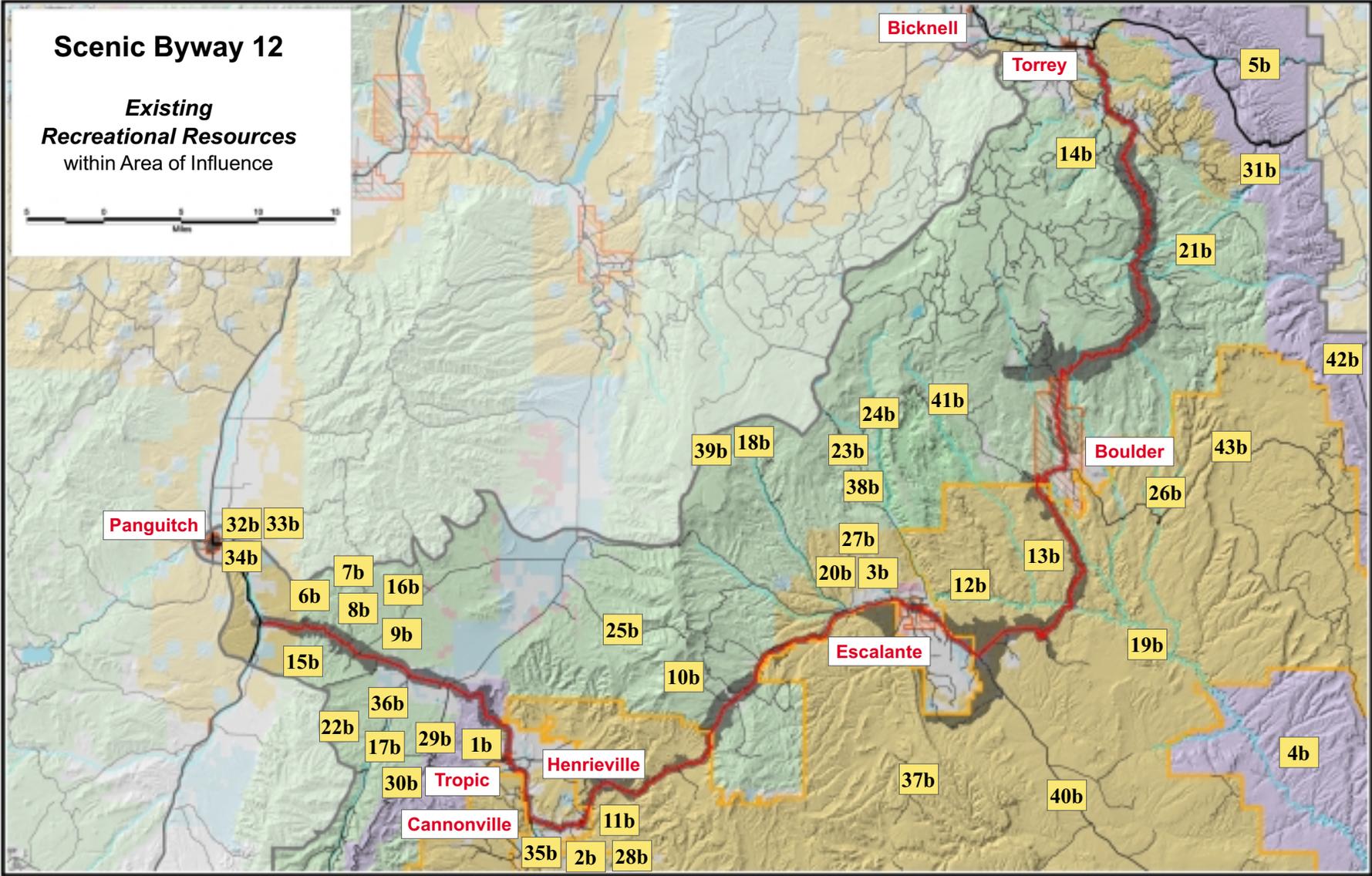
available. However, it must be noted that simply being in the region, with its spectacular scenery, clean air, night skies, and amazing solitude can be a recreational experience in and of itself.





### Existing Recreational Resources *Within Corridor*

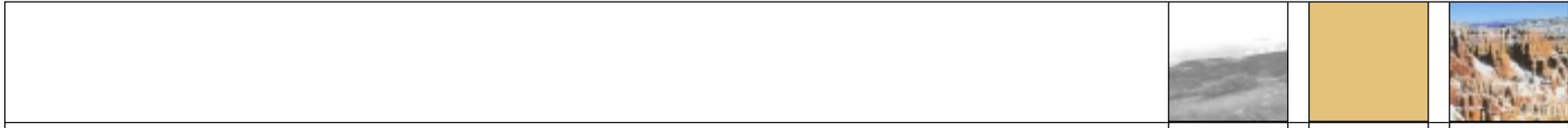
#	Resource	Responsible Party	#	Resource	Responsible Party
<b>National / State Parks and Monuments</b>			<b>Campgrounds</b>		
1a	Bryce Canyon National Park	NPS	17a	Red Canyon Campground	USFS
2a	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	BLM	18a	Calf Creek Recreation Area	BLM
3a	Anasazi State Park	DNR	19a	Oak Creek Campground	USFS
<b>Trails</b>			20a	Pleasant Creek Campground	USFS
4a	Thunder Mountain Trailhead	USFS	21a	Singletree Campground	USFS
5a	Red Canyon Bike Trail	USFS	22a	Red Canyon RV & Campground	Private Owner
6a	Butch Cassidy Trailhead	USFS	23a	Bryce Canyon Pines Campground	Private Owner
7a	Mossy Cave Trail	NPS	24a	Bryce Pioneer Village RV & Campground	Private Owner
8a	Escalante Town Trailhead	BLM	25a	Cannonville Bryce Valley KOA	Private Owner
9a	Escalante River Trailhead	BLM	26a	Broken Bow RV & Campground	Private Owner
10a	Lower Calf Creek Falls Trail	BLM	27a	Moqui RV Park	Private Owner
11a	Great Western Trail	USFS	28a	Boulder Exchange RV	Private Owner
12a	Chriss Lake Trailhead	USFS	29a	Wonderland Resort RV	Private Owner
<b>Rivers</b>					
13a	East Fork of the Sevier River				
14a	Paria River				
15a	Escalante River				
16a	Fremont River				



**LEGEND**

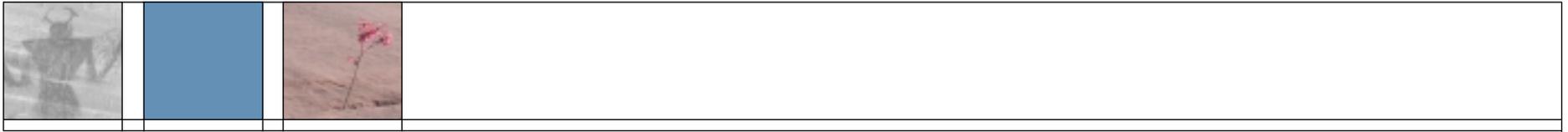
- Highway 89
- Highway 12
- GSENM Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries
- National Park Service
- State
- Private
- Water
- Scenic Byway 12 Corridor
- Scenic Byway 12 Area of Influence
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- Existing Resource in Area of Influence

**NORTH**



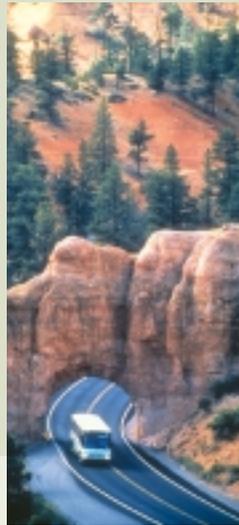
**Existing Recreational Resources**  
*Within Area of Influence*

#	Resource	Responsible Party	#	Resource	Responsible Party
<b>National / State Parks and Monuments</b>			<b>Campgrounds</b>		
1b	Bryce Canyon National Park	NPS	22b	King Creek Campground	USFS
2b	Kodachrome State Park	DNR	23b	Posey Lake Campground	USFS
3b	Escalante Petrified Forest State Park	DNR	24b	Blue Spruce Campground	USFS
4b	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	NPS	25b	Pine Lake Campground	USFS
5b	Capitol Reef National Park	NPS	26b	Deer Creek Campground	BLM
<b>Trails</b>			27b	Escalante State Park Campground	DNR
6b	Grand View Trail	USFS	28b	Kodachrome State Park Campground	DNR
7b	Losee Canyon Trailhead	USFS	29b	Ruby's Inn RV & Campground	Private
8b	Casto Canyon Trailhead	USFS	30b	Bryce Canyon NP Campground	NPS
9b	Butch Cassidy Draw	USFS	31b	Capitol Reef Campground	NPS
10b	Powell Point Trailhead	USFS	32b	Big Fish KOA Campground	Private
11b	Henrieville to Kodachrome Trail	Private, BLM, State	33b	Hitch N' Post Campground	Private
12b	Boulder Mail Trail	BLM	34b	Paradise RV & Campground	Private
13b	Upper Calf Creek Falls	BLM	<b>Scenic Backways</b>		
14b	Great Western Trail	USFS	35b	Cottonwood Canyon Road	Garfield/Kane Co.
15b	Coyote Hollow Trailhead	USFS	36b	East Fork of the Sevier Road	Garfield Co./USFS
16b	Fremont ATV Trail	USFS	37b	Smoky Mountain Road	Garfield/Kane Co.
<b>Rivers, Lakes, and Reservoirs</b>			38b	Posey Lake Road	Garfield Co./USFS
17b	Tropic Reservoir	USFS	39b	Griffin Top Road	Garfield Co./USFS
18b	Barker Reservoirs	NPS	40b	Hole in the Rock Road	Garfield/Kane Co.
19b	Escalante River	GSENM	41b	Hell's Backbone Road	Garfield Co./USFS
20b	Wide Hollow Reservoir	Esc. Irrigation Co.	42b	Notom-Bullfrog Road	Garfield/Kane Co.
21b	Lower Bowns Reservoir	USFS	43b	Burr Trail Road	Garfield Co./NPS



### Strategies for Recreational Resources

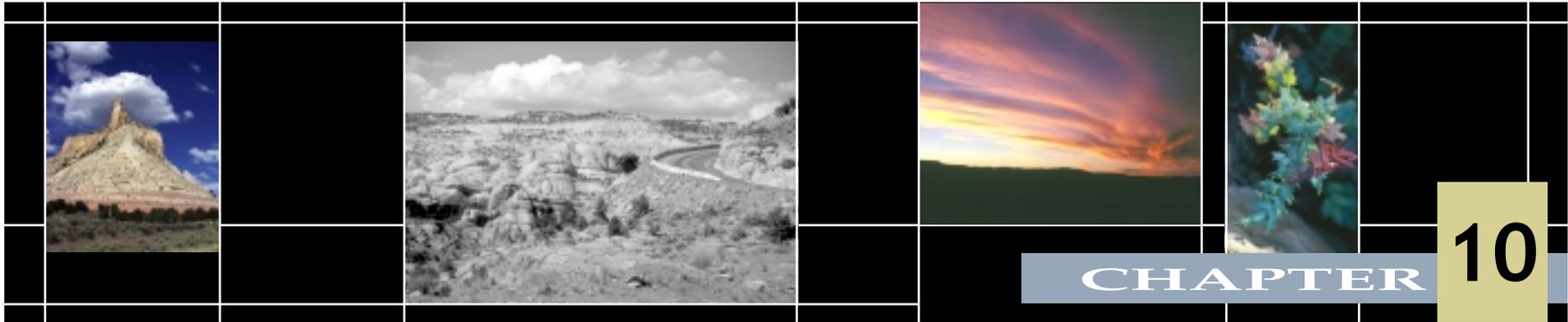
- A. Work with agencies and related businesses to provide recreational facilities that will accommodate travelers, including the physically challenged.
- B. Continue to update and produce comprehensive recreational materials to provide important directional and safety information.
- C. Encourage the extension of the recreational season to a year-round calendar.



-There is a variety of recreational activities along Scenic Byway 12.

### Proposed Actions for Recreational Resources

#	Resource	Proposed Action	Responsible Party
A	Red Canyon Bike Trail	Extend to Bryce Canyon.	USFS, NPS
B	Hoodoo Formation Trail	Combine parking with the Cream Cellar Route site and develop a one-mile loop trail.	GSENM
C	Escalante River Trailhead	Install new kiosk; install toilet.	GSENM
D	Calf Creek Recreation Area	Complete site plan.	GSENM
E	Upper Calf Creek Falls Trailhead	Do NOT install signage on Byway 12.	GSENM
F	Great Western Trail	Improve all signage.	USFS



## Scenic Resources

### Existing Scenic Resources

*Scenic quality is the heightened visual experience derived from the view of natural and man-made elements of the visual environment of the scenic byway corridor. The characteristics of the landscape are strikingly distinct and offer a pleasing and most memorable visual experience. All elements of the landscape - landform, water vegetation, and man-made development - contribute to the quality of the corridor's visual environment. Everything present is in harmony and shares in the intrinsic qualities. (FHWA Policy 5.18.95)*

The scenic quality along the Scenic Byway 12 corridor is evident in every mile. The outstanding landscape contributes to the reasons why Scenic Byway 12 is considered the crown jewel of southern Utah. The passage through the corridor is somewhat similar to a moveable feast; around every turn there is another remarkable view or landmark that makes driving the byway a memorable experience.

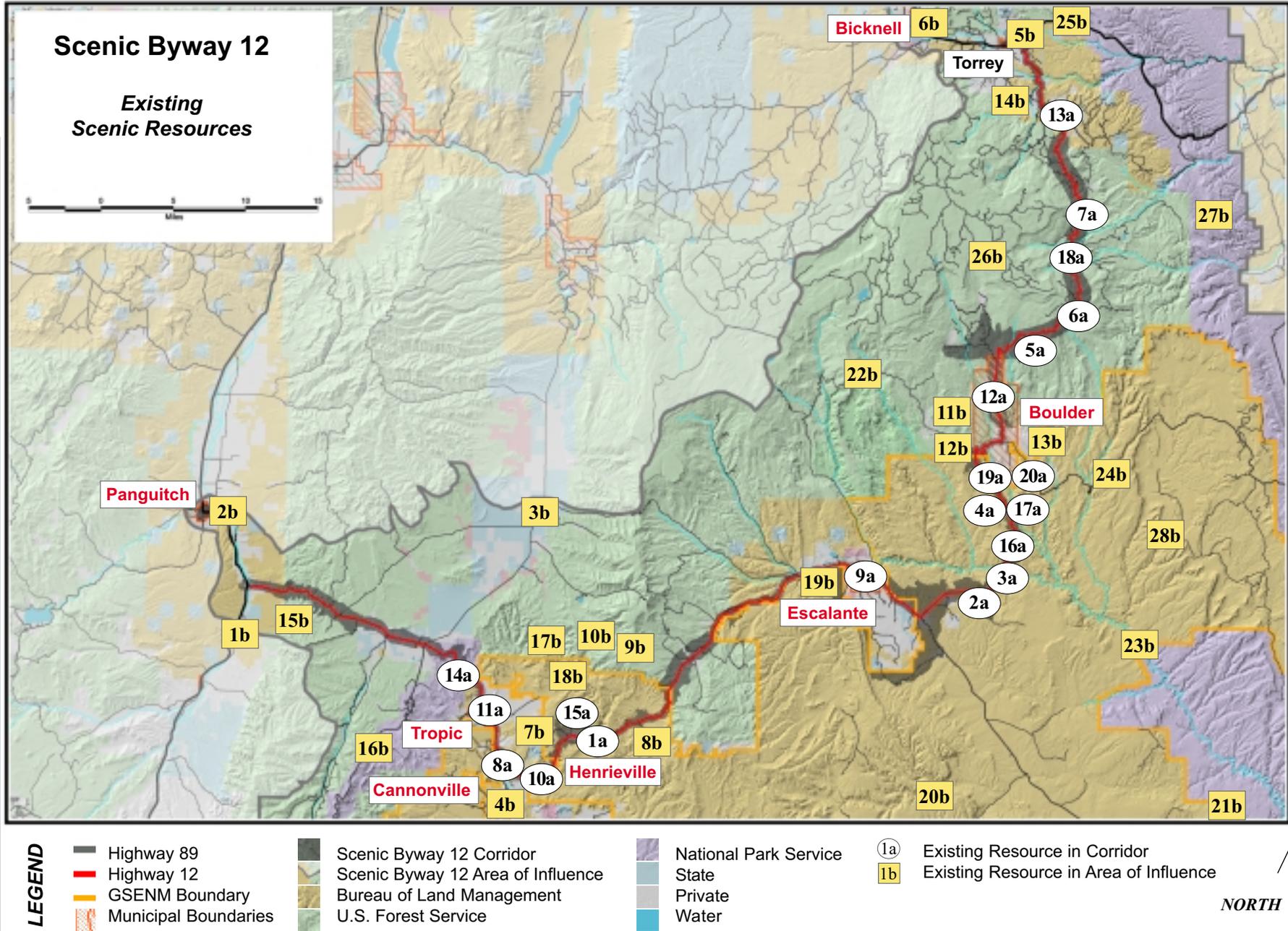
Traveling Scenic Byway 12 is a passage through time. The eroded cliffs of exposed stratigraphy take us through a geologic table of

eons. The barns, outbuildings, pioneer structures and rip-gut fencing remind the traveler of the recent heritage. It takes time to enjoy this wonderful

scenic byway! The winding two-lane road insists that the traveler savor the experience.



*-Hiking the Peek-a-boo Loop in Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah.*



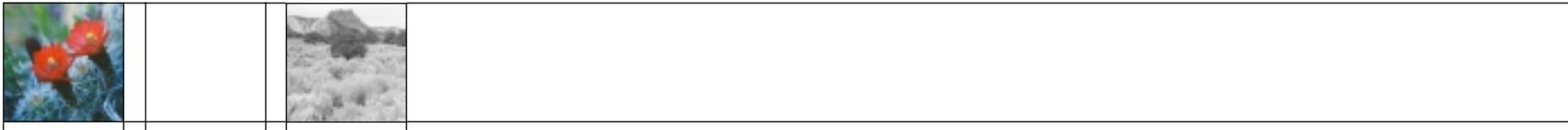


**Existing Scenic Resources**  
*Within Corridor*

#	Resource	#	Resource
<b>Overlooks</b>		<b>Natural Areas</b>	
1a	Upper Blues Overlook	14a	Bryce Canyon
2a	Head of the Rocks Overlook	15a	The Blues
3a	Boynton Overlook	16a	Calf Creek-Escalante River Canyons
4a	Hogsback Overlook	17a	The Hogsback
5a	Homestead Overlook	18a	Boulder Mountain
6a	Steep Creek Overlook	19a	New Home Bench
7a	Larb Hollow Overlook	20a	Dry Hollow
<b>Settlements</b>			
8a	Cannonville		
9a	Escalante		
10a	Henrieville		
11a	Tropic		
12a	Boulder		
13a	Grover		

**Strategies for Scenic Resources**

- A. Recommend methods to preserve and protect visual quality along byway corridor within the existing ordinances.
- B. Encourage the enforcement of the existing regulations regarding removal of off-site signage.
- C. Encourage and work with local governments in consolidating business and services signage into single, standardized units.
- D. Work with the Utah Department of Transportation in replacing concrete “jersey” barriers with retaining structures that are equally effective but more aesthetically appropriate.
- E. Work with federal, state, and local agencies to institute common and consistent design and color standards for signage, public rest areas and similar facilities, and interpretive exhibits and kiosks.
- F. Encourage future development of industrial structures, such as cell phone towers, power lines, and telephone lines to be designed to blend into the landscape.



**Existing Scenic Resources**  
*Within Area of Influence*

#	<i>Resource</i>	#	<i>Resource</i>
<b>Settlements</b>		<b>Natural Areas</b>	
1b	Hillsdale	15b	Red Canyon
2b	Panguitch	16b	Bryce Canyon
3b	Widstoe	17b	Pink Cliffs
4b	Georgetown	18b	The Blues
5b	Torrey	19b	Little Desert
6b	Bicknell	20b	Fiftymile Mountain
<b>Landmarks</b>		21b	Navajo Mountain
7b	Promise Rock	22b	Hell's Backbone
8b	Sinking Ship	23b	Escalante River Canyons
9b	Powell Point	24b	Long Canyon
10b	Henderson Point	25b	Velvet Ridge
11b	Schoolhouse Ledge	26b	Boulder Mountain
12b	Balancing Rock	27b	Waterpocket Fold
13b	Sugarloaf	28b	Circle Cliffs
14b	Cockscomb		



CHAPTER

11

## Transportation and Safety Plan

The safety conditions for Scenic Byway 12 are generally good. The Utah Department of Transportation is conducting a separate Corridor Study that specifically relates to the maintenance

and safety conditions for Scenic Byway 12. This Scenic Byway 12 CMP is not intended to address operational problems related to Scenic Byway 12, but to record the areas of concern brought forth by the public in this planning process.

Safety for travelers on Scenic Byway 12 was one of the concerns voiced by the public in the Town Meetings. UDOT has for years, endeavored to keep the byway safe for all travelers. Their efforts are acknowledged as they address the emergency concerns when necessary, and address a maintenance schedule regularly.

It is understood, that bicycle traffic, pedestrians stopping on the byway, narrow shoulders or lack of shoulders; and the need for passing lanes are just a few of the areas of concern that continuously need

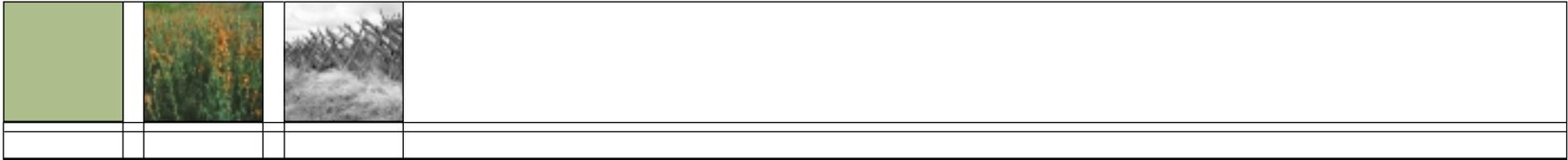
to be addressed as the byway receives more travelers annually.

Scenic Byway 12 is included in the Utah Department of Transportation’s long range planning process. As noted, safety improvements and regular maintenance of the byway is an ongoing process. Through the corridor management planning process the safety, maintenance and signage issues are addressed and strategies will be recommended to continue this important step in enhancing and protecting the byway right-of-way.

Scenic Byway 12 partners will continue to look to UDOT for a cooperative relationship in the development of plans to improve the safety of the highway. These plans will be coordinated with the Scenic Byway 12 Steering Committee. Working together, the byway will be maintained to the level deserving of a scenic byway.



*-A vehicle enters Red Canyon, the western gateway to Scenic Byway 12.*



**Traffic Counts**

The traffic along Scenic Byway 12 has steadily increased in the last years. There has been a 9% increase in the *Annual Average Daily Traffic Count*

from the fiscal year 1997 to fiscal year 2000. In light of this fact, it appears that planning for a consistent increase in the number of travelers is

prudent. The chart below demonstrates the traffic patterns:

<b>Annual Average Daily Traffic Count</b>					
<i>Location Description</i>	<i>Beginning Mileage</i>	<i>End Mileage</i>	<i>Section Length</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 1997</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2000</i>
Junction SR 89 to Bryce Canyon (SR 63)	0.00	13.68	13.68	2,106	2,360
Junction SR 63 to North Tropic	13.68	20.95	7.27	2,080	2,330
Incorporated Limits Tropic	20.95	21.48	0.53	1,650	1,620
South Tropic to West Cannonville	21.48	25.64	4.16	1,168	1,323
Incorporate Limits Cannonville	25.64	25.95	.031	1,199	1,345
East Cannonville to West Henrieville	25.95	29.25	3.30	1,245	1,395
Incorporated Limits Henrieville	29.25	29.48	0.23	1,435	1,605
East Henrieville to West Escalante	29.48	59.16	29.68	1,015	1,255
Incorporated Limits Escalante	59.16	60.49	1.33	3,213	3,610
East Escalante to Hole-in-the-Rock Road	60.49	64.82	4.33	1,086	1,220
Hole-in-the-Rock Road to West Boulder	64.82	83.77	18.95	1,086	1,220
West Boulder to Forest Boundary	83.77	87.92	4.15	917	1,030
Forest Boundary to North Boulder	87.92	92.96	5.04	574	645
North Boulder to County Boundary Line	92.96	111.21	18.25	574	645
County Boundary Line to Forest Boundary	111.21	115.74	4.53	302	345
Forest Boundary to Grover	115.74	117.00	1.26	302	345
Grover to Teasdale Road	117.00	118.95	1.95	246	305
Teasdale Road to Junction SR 24	118.95	123.67	4.72	205	420
<b>Total Annual Average Traffic</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>20,403</b>	<b>23,018</b>



## **General Byway Maintenance Concerns**

The following items are general maintenance concerns that exist along Scenic Byway 12.

*Flood control /Rock slides* - Plans for addressing these concerns have been and will be ongoing.

*Drainage and culverts* - Replacement and clearing of culverts is regularly addressed in the maintenance process by UDOT.

*Shoulders* - Highway shoulder widening where needed and feasible will be planned and prioritized in coordination with UDOT to provide a safe and enjoyable travel experience for all those who use the highway.

*Passing Lanes* – The safe movement of multi-purpose traffic along the highway is a concern, for local businesses, residents, truck traffic, and visitors. The strategic location of these passing lanes will greatly enhance the driving experience of visitors and local residents.

*Pullouts* - More pullouts are potentially needed for slow-moving traffic along the byway. Pullouts should be clearly signed differentiating between those that are intended for slow traffic turnouts and those that are designed for scenic viewing.

*Steep Slopes* -The natural terrain lends itself to breathtaking views and relatively steep areas on the highway. The Scenic Byway 12 committee will encourage a positive look at these areas in coordination with the UDOT to ensure continued enjoyment of the natural surroundings while supporting safety.

*Sight Distance* - Sight distance both directions will be a concern in the design and location of these pullouts along with clear signing as to ingress and egress locations and speed reductions where necessary.

*Speed* - Consistent and appropriate speed limits are needed along the byway. UDOT will be encouraged to study speed transitions at intersections, pullouts, passing lanes, etc. to further enhance the travel experience and traffic integration along the highway.

*Signage* - Visible and consistent signage is necessary for the safety and aesthetics of the byway. Many travelers regularly stop for photo opportunities in areas that can create traffic-pedestrian hazards. Clear, understandable signage in these areas will be encouraged.

On the following page is an inventory of safety and maintenance areas along Scenic Byway 12.

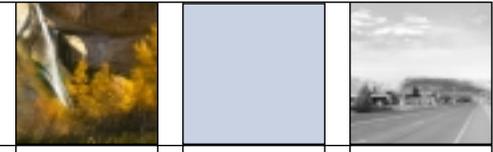


-UDOT crews working east of Henrieville, Utah with Powell Point in the background.



## Highway Safety and Maintenance Inventory

<i>Mileposts</i>	<i>Priority Safety and Maintenance Areas</i>
1-7	Wash-out problems, signage and crosswalks in areas of high motor vehicle/pedestrian traffic
7-14	Snow drift accumulation
14	Steep slopes result in difficulty keeping shoulder material in place
14-16	Passing lanes needed
14-20	Lack of designated ROW, weed control, flood control, shoulder work, edge slough-off, narrow and blocked culverts
21-22	Culverts blocked with old but operative irrigation pipes
22	County road intersection, sight distance problem
24-26	Chronic wash-out problem
27	Culvert box needs to be extended
29	Regular maintenance in Henrieville Creek area
29.5-33	Sinking of road-base through the "Henrieville Dips"
35-37	Culvert maintenance due to flood debris
37-48	Wash-out problems, flooding, sharp curves, steep drop-offs, no guardrails
47	Culvert needs to be extended
49-52	Chronic flooding and wash-out problems
55	Y-intersection (Main Canyon), sharp curve, and icy roads in winter
57-59	Drainage problems due to ditches and culverts being closed off
60-72	Problems keeping shoulder material in place
70-84	Shoulders need material, material sources inadequate, rock slides, wash-outs, narrow road, oil (pavement) depth, drainage, engineering of base, lack of designated ROW, shoring up barriers with fill/false shoulders, sight distance
83-112	Rock slide and drainage problems, snow drift, lack of designated ROW
94-101	Material sites used as borrow source are in this section
117-118	Alligator cracking, may need to be rebuilt down to the base
118-119	Rutting in road surface
119-124	Narrow and winding curves, sharp turns with drop-offs



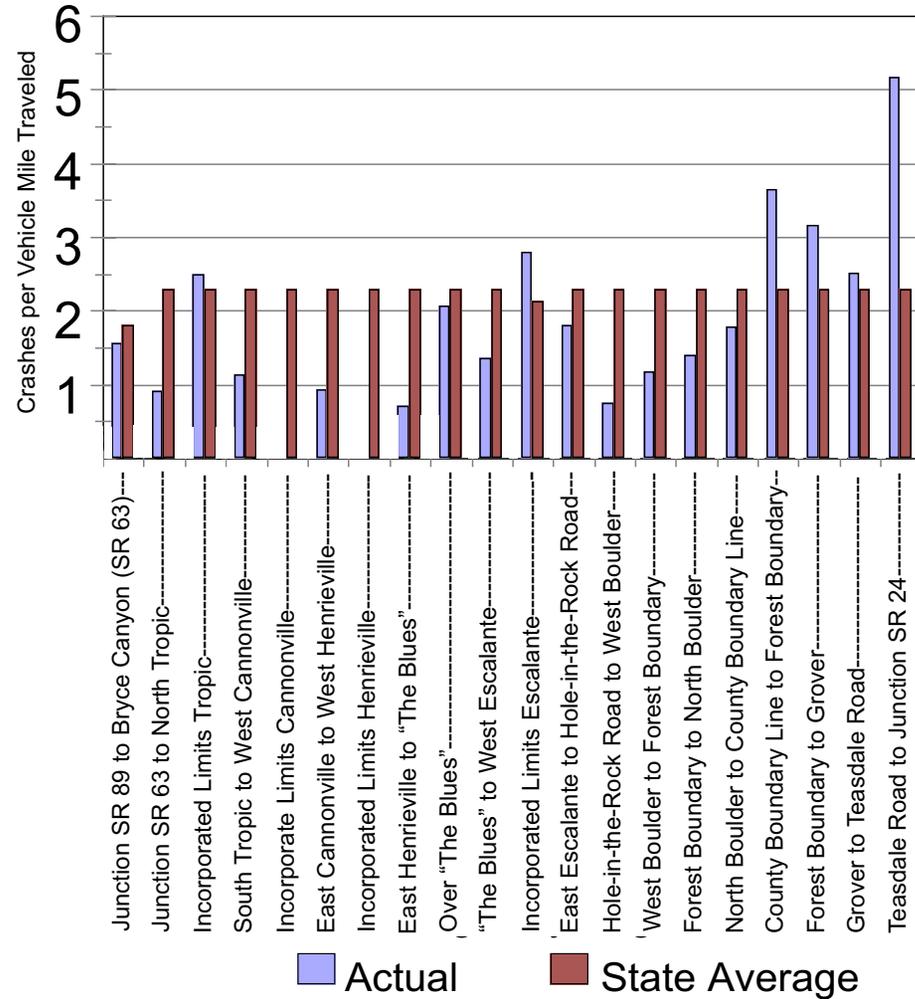
## Crash History

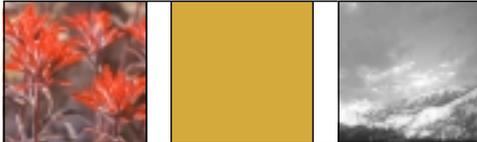
The Scenic Byway 12 crash rate is overall lower than the statewide average rate for highways with similar function and traffic volume. The crash rate is based upon the number of crashes per vehicle mile traveled. While this is a positive aspect in the safety of travelers on the highway, this will continually be an area that will be taken into consideration by the Scenic Byway 12 Steering Committee. UDOT will continue to monitor the crash records of this byway to identify locations where the crash rate increases above the statewide average rate for similar byways so safety improvements can be designed and implemented.



*-Sunset along byway traveling between Cannonville and Tropic, Utah.*

## CRASH RATES OF SCENIC BYWAY 12 COMPARED TO UTAH STATE AVERAGES

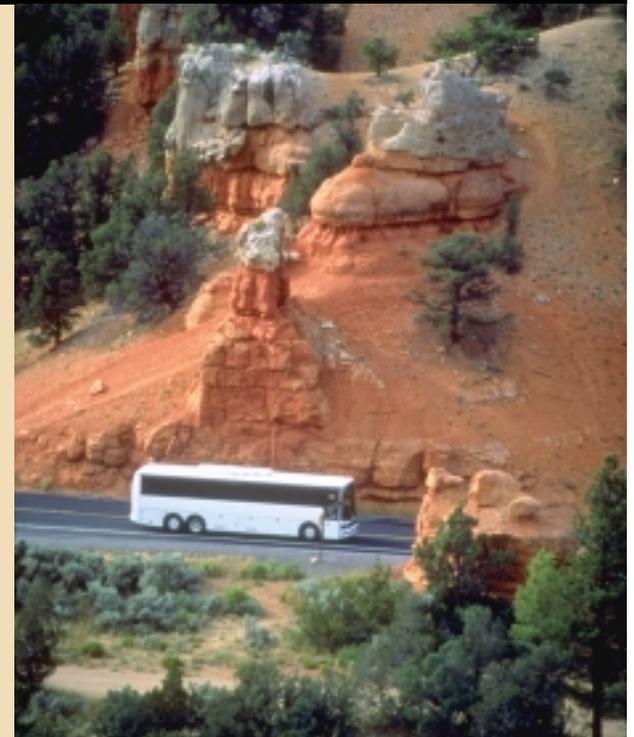




## Safety Management Strategies

Several items were identified through the long and short range planning process. An overview of safety management strategies for Scenic Byway 12 is provided below.

- A. Accommodate bicycle traffic in a safe manner by considering some or all of the following solutions:
- *coordinate a bicycle plan among Scenic Byway 12 partners*
  - *separate bicycle traffic from motorized traffic lanes*
  - *extend existing bike trails*
  - *provide alternative bike paths*
  - *add bike lanes*
- B. Reduce safety concerns of cattle drives and open range cattle on byway by some or all of the following solutions:
- *utilize better signage*
  - *use flags or hazard lights to warn about cattle drives*
  - *provide adjacent passage routes*
  - *construct fences*
  - *encourage use of reflective ear tags*
- C. Encourage the communities to seek additional funding for emergency services and for law enforcement personnel, including Search and Rescue.
- D. Encourage UDOT to install traffic warning and directional signage in locations where it does not exist or is currently insufficient.
- E. Encourage UDOT to construct shoulders, auxiliary lanes, or parking in interpretive areas if warranted by safety concerns.
- F. Encourage the construction of pullouts for slow moving traffic along frequently congested sections of byway, especially interpretive turnouts.
- G. Coordinate with UDOT to reduce pedestrian/ auto conflicts by reducing speeds in pedestrian zones, siting scenic or interpretive turnouts in locations that keep pedestrian traffic on the same side of the road and/or install warning signage.
- H. Provide information in the form of brochures, maps, kiosks or signs that inform tourists about such topics as services available, safety concerns, and road information.
- I. Encourage UDOT to continue the long- and short-range safety planning efforts as well as



*-Tour bus traveling through striking red rock formations in Red Canyon.*

regular maintenance inspections for Scenic Byway 12.

- J. Support the coordination of planning involvement among byway partners for the various levels of safety and maintenance issues in the future.



### **Meeting Design Standards**

Improvements to the highway should be planned and designed with the intention of meeting future transportation needs while protecting the intrinsic values of Scenic Byway 12. This will require continuing cooperation between private land owners, local governments, federal land management agencies and UDOT in order to design

improvements which will serve the public using Scenic Byway 12, commerce, resource extractive industry, land management and safety.

### **Bicycle and Pedestrian Traffic**

Bicycle and pedestrian traffic is now becoming more prevalent along Scenic Byway 12. The new facilities built at Red Canyon provide a separation of bicycle traffic from vehicular traffic to enhance the safety of travelers. Other areas along the highway will be identified where similar projects are needed.

P e d e s t r i a n traffic will continue to be planned and provided for at appropriate places along the highway. Locating pullouts and restrooms in locations that pedestrians do not need to cross the byway or interfere with oncoming traffic. Signage that is uniform and clear will be installed to give safety

and directional information to pedestrians.

All future highway construction projects should be designed to consider bicycle and pedestrian concerns.

### **Increased Tourism and Traffic**

It is anticipated that through the implementation of this CMP visitor counts and the average length of stay will increase.

It is anticipated that more traffic will begin to enter the byway from Wayne County due to a longer travel season where travelers utilize the winter months. Whereas much of the perception of the byway has been from the west entrance, a new view of it from the north will be developed to include signage, pullouts, and overlooks.

To accommodate this increase the byway will be enhanced as outlined herein, with pullouts, passing lanes, visitor centers, rest-room facilities, and emergency services. The location, funding, and design of these facilities will be a process taking place over the first few years of the CMP implementation.

In other areas throughout this plan, provisions have been addressed to accommodate the anticipated increases that are expected.



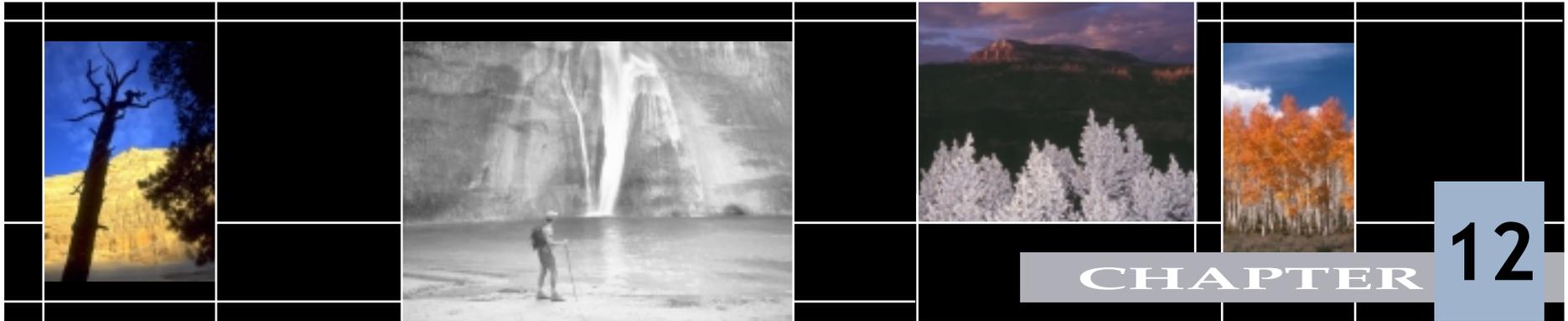
*-The Escalante River bridge is a good example of proper design and use of materials.*



## ***Emergency Services***

The need for emergency services along the byway, as well as the backcountry, is already evident. It is anticipated that more services will be needed as the activity levels increase. These services will need to be located all along the byway for speed of response in emergency situations. Local governments providing these services will need financial assistance to acquire, maintain and operate these services at the level that will be required.

A large percentage of visitors are of international origin. More signage for guiding travelers to emergency service information will be needed using universal symbols. Emergency personnel will need to be prepared to provide services to travelers that are not accustomed to the back roads and rough terrain.



## Interpretive Plan

Interpretation is the means by which stories of a place as well as messages addressing safety, resource protection, and visitor orientation are conveyed to visitors.

Based on the variety and extent of intrinsic qualities all along Scenic Byway 12, there are many fascinating stories to tell. Interpretation can provide the footnotes for a clearer image of the stories to be shared. Not only do travelers benefit from learning the stories along the byway, the local communities get to share their stories and host the visitors in their communities.

Along with the stories, there are also important messages about safety, orientation, and resource protection that should be conveyed to travelers to enhance their enjoyment of the region and to protect the resources that they have come here to experience.

This chapter details the Scenic Byway 12 interpretive topic, theme and goals, and lists the existing interpretive sites, products, and publications. It also includes the proposed actions and strategies for enhancing interpretive opportunities along the byway.

### ***Interpretive Topic and Theme***

An interpretive topic is the broadest, most general expression of an idea to be conveyed. It is much like a headline of an article or the title of a story. For Scenic Byway 12 it was decided that the guiding interpretive topic upon which the theme and other interpretive materials, waysides, and exhibits would be based is – JOURNEY THROUGH TIME.

The interpretive theme is the key message to be conveyed to the visitor. It was determined that the interpretive theme for Scenic Byway 12 is:

***“Vast vistas and layers of history accompany the traveler through the changes of time.”***

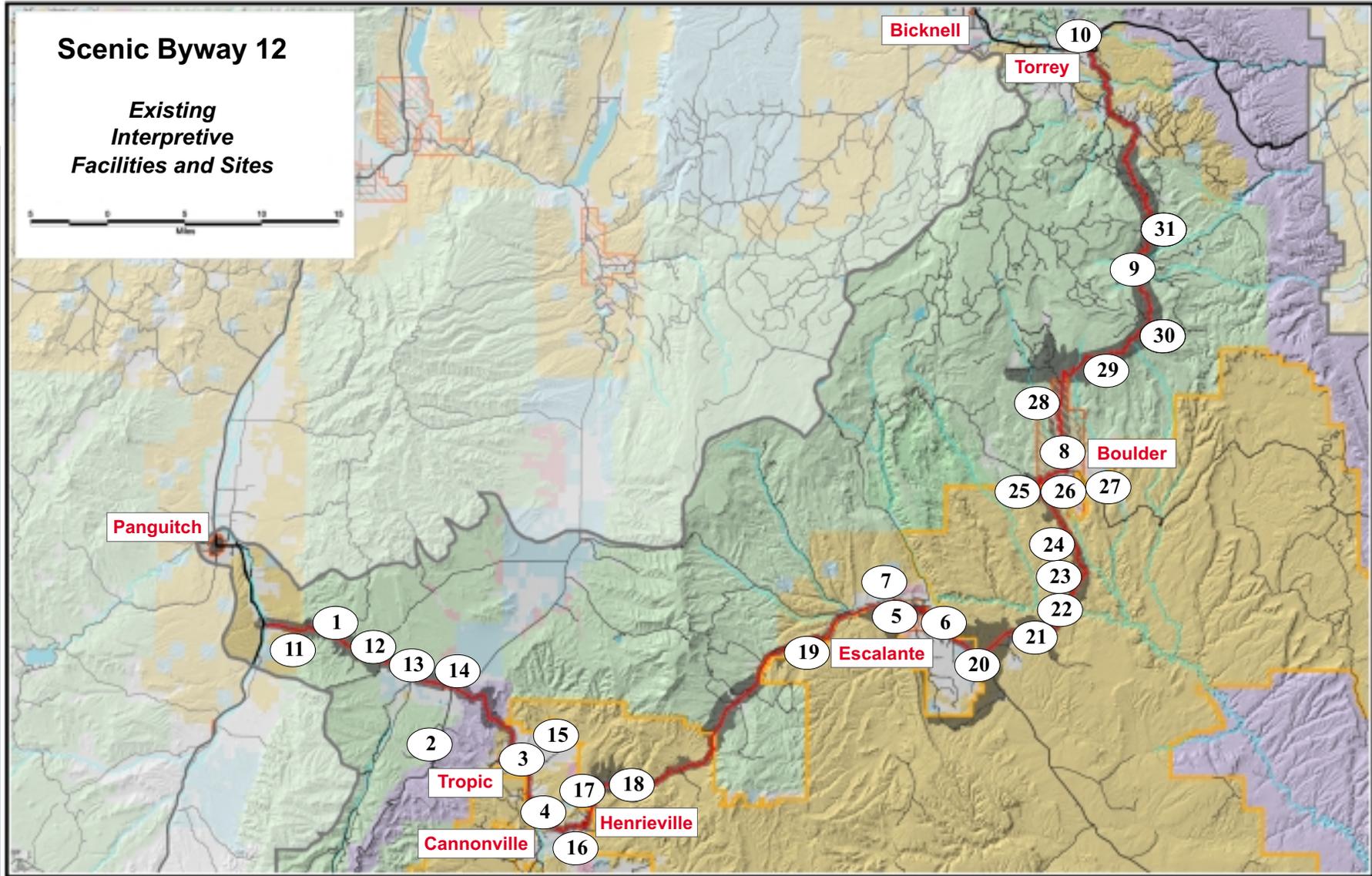
### ***Interpretive Goals***

- *Welcome visitors and orient them to facilities, services, and attractions of the area.*
- *Promote a deepening visitor understanding and appreciation of the Scenic Byway 12*
- *Encourage the enjoyment and appropriate use of the corridor.*

- *Encourage responsible use of our public lands through Leave No Trace and Tread Lightly messages.*
- *Provide accurate information about resources, issues, and land management policies in the area.*

### ***Existing Interpretive Facilities and Sites***

When Scenic Byway 12 was designated a State Scenic Byway in 1990, interpretive planning was completed and many interpretive pullouts, waysides, and panels were located along the corridor. A map and tables on the following pages detail and highlight the existing interpretive facilities and sites.



**Scenic Byway 12**

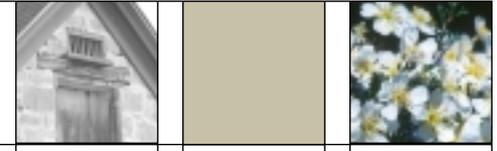
*Existing Interpretive Facilities and Sites*

0 5 10 15 Miles

**LEGEND**

- Highway 89
- Highway 12
- GSENM Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries
- Scenic Byway 12 Corridor
- Scenic Byway 12 Area of Influence
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- State
- Private
- Water
- ① Existing Facility





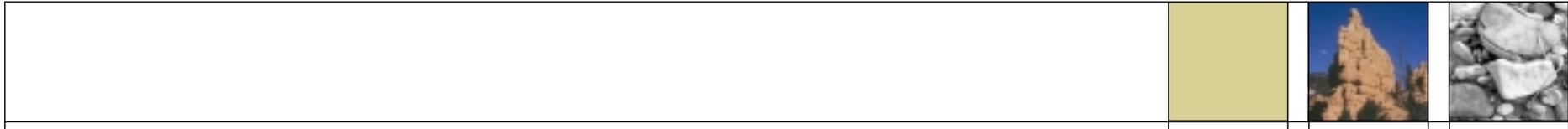
### Existing Interpretive Facilities and Sites

#	<i>Facility / Site Name</i>	<i>Mile Post</i>	<i>Description / Site Amenities</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>
<b>Visitor Information Centers</b>				
1	Red Canyon Visitor Center	3.2	Visitor Information Center for Red Canyon; new center planned	USFS
2	Bryce Canyon Visitor Center	13.5	Visitor Information Center located a few miles south of Scenic Byway 12	NPS
3	Tropic Visitor Information Cabin	21.75	Visitor Information/Orientation	Garfield County
4	Cannonville Visitor Center	25	Visitor Information Center located one block off Scenic Byway 12	GSENM
5	Escalante Interagency Office	59	Multi-agency Visitor Information Center for Dixie National Forest, GSENM, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	USFS, GSENM, NPS
6	Escalante Visitor Information Cabin	60	Main Street, Escalante; refurbished pioneer cabin; three-panel kiosk	Garfield County
7	Escalante Petrified Forest State Park Visitor Center	58	Visitor Information	DNR
8	Anasazi State Park	87.5	Museum and visitor information center	DNR
9	Wildcat Guard Station / Visitor Center	107	Rest stop with restrooms, day use area, and visitor information center on Boulder Mountain between Boulder and Torrey	USFS
10	Torrey Visitor Information Center	124	Located across from the junction of Scenic Byway 12 and State Road 24	Wayne Co. Travel Council
<b>Overlooks, Pullouts, Waysides, and Trails</b>				
11	Red Canyon Gateway Pullout	2.7	Pullout with three-panel upright kiosk; co-located with Thunder Mountain Trailhead and bike path parking lot; restrooms available	UDOT, USFS,
12	Red Canyon Tunnels Pullout	4.8	One wayside panel; defined pullout	UDOT, USFS
13	Red Canyon Trailhead	2.75	Three-panel upright kiosk; restrooms available; parking lot	USFS
14	Bryce Canyon Airplane Crash Pullout	12.5	Two interpretive wayside panels; define pullout	USFS
15	Tropic Wayside	21.5	Single interpretive wayside panel located near Post Office; not a defined pullout; visibility of site is poor	Town of Tropic
16	Cannonville Wayside	25.75	Single interpretive wayside panel located by town park; two blocks off Scenic Byway 12	Town of Cannonville
17	Henrieville Wayside	29.5	Single interpretive wayside panel located by Old Schoolhouse/Community Center; not a defined pullout	Town of Henrieville



### Existing Interpretive Facilities and Sites - Continued

#	Facility / Site Name	Mile Post	Description / Site Amenities	Responsible Party
<b>Overlooks, Pullouts, Waysides, and Trails</b>				
18	Upper Blues Overlook	42	Overlooks the badlands called The Blues; dramatic views of Powell Point and Aquarius Plateau; single interpretive wayside panel; toilet available	GSENM
19	Upper Valley Granaries Pullout	52	Prehistoric Fremont granary nestled in the cliffs above the pullout; single wayside panel and viewing tube; defined pullout	UDOT, GSENM
20	Hole-in-the-Rock Road Pullout	65	Single wayside panel; defined pullout	GSENM, UDOT
21	Head of the Rocks Overlook	70	Expansive views of Escalante Canyons, Boulder Mountain, Henry Mountains; defined pullout; no wayside panels	GSENM, UDOT
22	Boynton Overlook	73	Views of Escalante River drainage and 100 Hands rock art panel; two wayside panels; attractive rock wall; defined pullout	GSENM
23	Calf Creek Recreation Area	75	Lower Calf Creek Falls trail, day use, campground; three information boards and other signage; interpretive brochure for sites along trail available; parking lot; restrooms available	GSENM
24	Top of the Hogsback	80	Wayside panels; located at top of the rise west of the Hogsback; site visibility is poor for making safe turns into and out of pullout	GSENM, UDOT
25	Hell's Backbone / Salt Gulch Wayside	84.5	Single interpretive wayside panel at intersection; not a defined pullout	GSENM, USFS
26	Boulder Overlook	85.5	Single interpretive wayside panel; view of Boulder; defined pullout	USFS, UDOT
27	Burr Trail Junction Wayside	86	Single interpretive wayside panel at intersection; not a defined pullout	UDOT, Town Of Boulder
28	Garkane Power Plant Road Wayside	88	Single interpretive wayside panel at intersection; not a defined pullout	USFS
29	Homestead Overlook	99	Memorial to Clem Church former UDOT Commissioner, wayside panels and multi-panel kiosk; spectacular views to Henry and Navajo Mountains	USFS
30	Steep Creek Overlook	100	Wayside panels; captures view of Waterpocket Fold	USFS
31	Larb Hollow Overlook	109	Wayside panels; views to Henry and Navajo Mountains and across Waterpocket Fold	USFS



**Existing Interpretive Publications, Products, and Programming**

Several interpretive publications, products, and programming activities are currently available from national parks, county travel council offices, visitor

information centers, and local businesses. A listing of those items and activities, along with the responsible agency or group follows:

**Existing Interpretive Publications, Products, and Programming**

<b>Existing Interpretive Publications, Products, and Programming</b>	
<b>Garfield and Wayne County Travel Councils</b>	<b>BLM - Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument</b>
Boulder Mountain: Throne of the Colorado Plateau	Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument Map
The Highway 12 Experience-Video	Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument Visitor Guide
The Byway 12 Scenic Byway Route Guide	Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument Visitor Information Brochure
Bryce Canyon Country Brochure	<b>USFS – Dixie National Forest</b>
Wayne County Brochure	Dixie National Forest - Powell, Escalante & Teasdale Ranger Districts Map
Highway 12 tear-off map	Dixie National Forest Travel Map
<b>Chambers of Commerce</b>	Great Western Trail Brochure
Walking Tour of Pioneer Homes & Barns Brochure	Pine Lake OHV Trail Guide
Guide for Artists and Artisans	Grand View Trail Guide
Heritage Highway 89-Boulder Loop	Fremont ATV Trail Guide
<b>National Park Service</b>	Paunsaugunt ATV Trail Guide
Bryce Canyon National Park Official Map and Guide	Red Canyon Trail Map
Bryce Canyon National Park Visitor Guide – Hoodoo	Teasdale Ranger District Recreational Guide
Bryce Canyon National Park interpretive programs	Dixie National Forest Video
Bryce Canyon National Park radio system, call # 16.10	
Capitol Reef National Park Official Map and Guide	
Capitol Reef National Park Visitor Guide	
Capitol Reef National Park interpretive programs	
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Official Map and Guide	
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area interpretive programs	



## Proposed Interpretive Actions

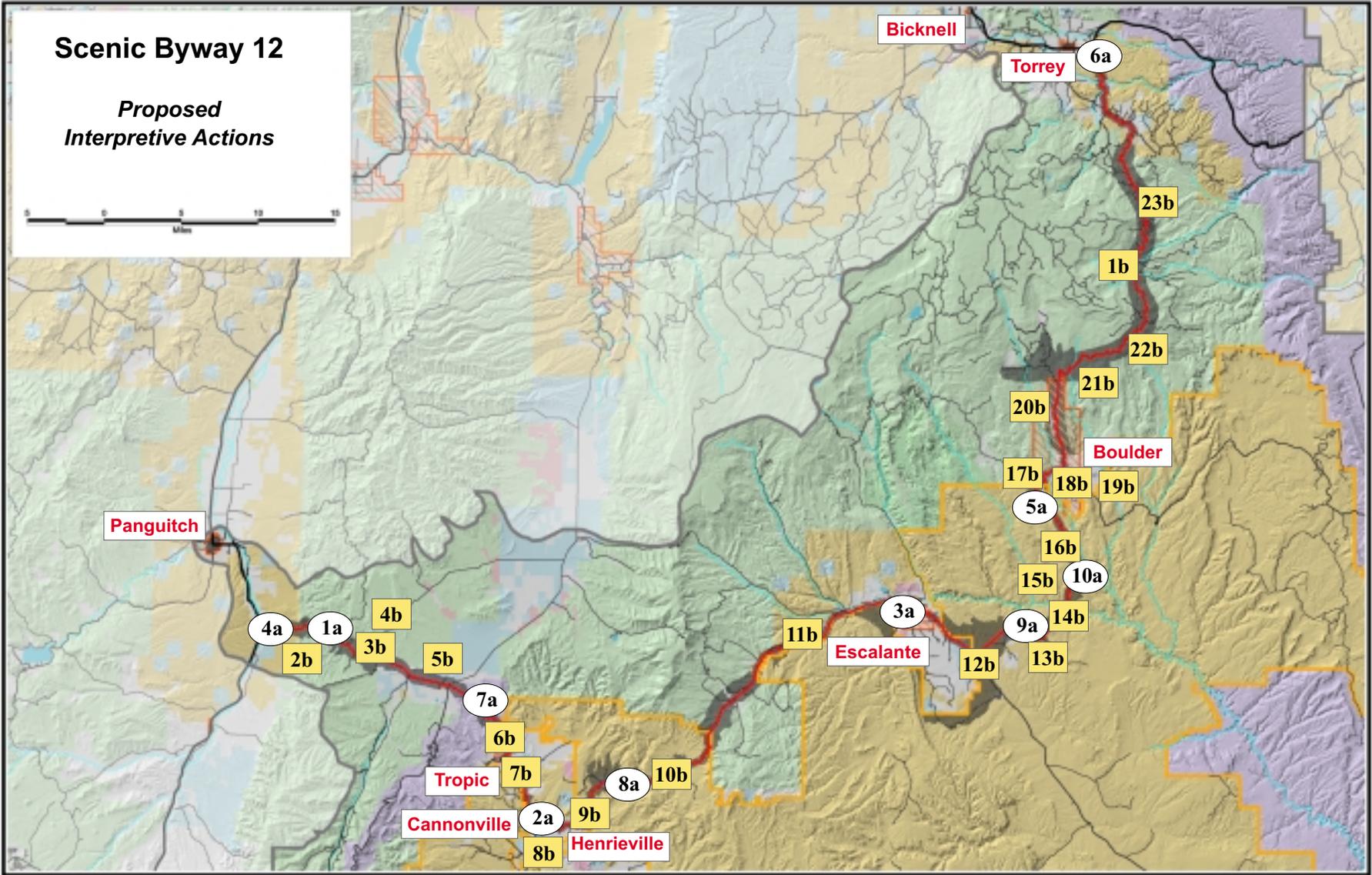
The following tables and the adjacent map detail the proposed new interpretive sites as well as improvements to be made at existing locations.

### Proposed New Interpretive Facilities and Sites

#	Facility / Site Name	Mile Post	Description / Site Amenities	Responsible Party
<b>Visitor Information Centers</b>				
1a	Red Canyon Visitor Center	3.2	New Visitor Center at current site in planning and design stage in 2003	USFS
2a	Cannonville Visitor Center	25	Visitor Information Center located one block off Scenic Byway 12	GSENM
3a	Escalante Interagency Office	59	New Interagency Visitor Center (at current site incorporating remodel of existing building) in planning and design stage; to be completed 6/2003	USFS, GSENM, NPS
<b>Portals</b>				
4a	US 89 / Scenic Byway 12 Junction	0	Install welcome sign	UDOT, USFS, NPS, BLM
5a	Northeast Monument Portal	80.5	Install portal kiosk, parking lot to accommodate buses, restrooms, day use facilities, and develop interpretive trail	GSENM, UDOT
6a	Byways 12 and 24 Junction	124	Install welcome sign	UDOT, USFS, NPS, BLM
<b>Overlooks, Pullouts, Waysides, and Trails</b>				
7a	Plateau Pullout	13	Install kiosk for Bryce Canyon shuttle information for westbound traffic	NPS
8a	Lower Blues Overlook	40	Develop overlook with parking, tables, toilets, and interpretive trail	GSENM
9a	Cream Cellar Route Trailhead	69	Develop parking area; improve trail; develop interpretive brochure; install wayside panel(s)	GSENM, SUP, DUP, UDOT, Last Wagon Museum
10a	Lava Balls Overlook	79	Develop pullout on east side of byway; install wayside panel(s); develop trail	GSENM, UDOT

# Scenic Byway 12

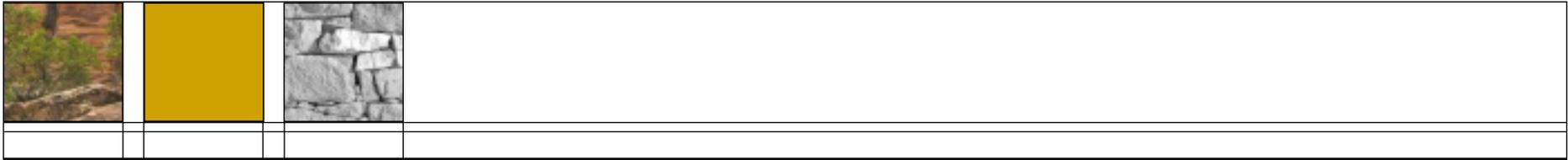
## Proposed Interpretive Actions



**LEGEND**

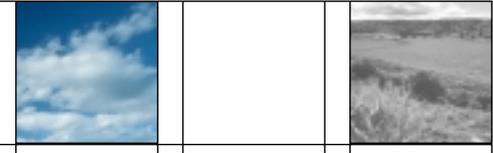
- Highway 89
- Highway 12
- GSENM Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries
- Scenic Byway 12 Corridor
- Scenic Byway 12 Area of Influence
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- State
- Private
- Water
- 1a Proposed New Interpretive Facility
- 1b Proposed Improvement to Existing Interpretive Facility

NORTH



### Proposed Improvements to Existing Interpretive Facilities and Sites

#	<i>Facility / Site Name</i>	<i>Mile Post</i>	<i>Description / Site Amenities</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>
<b>Visitor Information Centers</b>				
1b	Wildcat Guard Station/Visitor Center	107	Pave rest area parking lot and loop to visitor center	USFS
<b>Overlooks, Pullouts, Waysides, and Trails</b>				
2b	Red Canyon Gateway Pullout	2.7	Replace kiosk	UDOT, USFS, NPS
3b	Red Canyon Tunnels Pullout	4.8	Replace wayside panel(s)	USFS
4b	Red Canyon Trailhead	2.75	Replace kiosk	USFS
5b	Bryce Canyon Airplane Crash Wayside	12.5	Replace wayside panel(s)	
6b	Mossy Cave Trailhead	17	Institute interpretive programming by 2004	NPS
7b	Tropic Wayside	21.5	Replace wayside panel; locate in more visible location	Tropic
8b	Cannonville Wayside	25.75	Replace wayside panel	Cannonville
9b	Henrieville Wayside	29	Replace wayside panel	Henrieville
10b	Upper Blues Overlook	42	Move parking east; replace wayside panel	GSENM
11b	Upper Valley Granaries	52	Upgraded parking area for ADA compliance; multi-panel wayside with universally-accessible spotting tubes	UDOT, GSENM
12b	Hole-in-the-Rock Pullout	65	Install multi-panel wayside; develop path to viewpoint	GSENM, UDOT
13b	Head of the Rocks Overlook	70	Develop wayside interpretive plan	GSENM
14b	Boynton Overlook	73	Create cut-outs in rock wall for better viewing	GSENM
15b	Calf Creek Recreation Area	75	Consolidate signage into single kiosk; implement interpretive programs; construct amphitheater	GSENM
16b	Top of the Hogsback Pullout	80	Improve existing pullout	GSENM, UDOT
17b	Hell's Backbone/Salt Gulch Wayside	84.5	Replace wayside panel	GSENM, USFS
18b	Boulder Overlook	85.5	Replace single wayside with two panels; improve pullout	USFS, UDOT
19b	Burr Trail Junction Wayside	86	Interpretive wayside panel/improve signage	UDOT, Boulder
20b	Garkane Power Plant Road Wayside	88	Interpretive wayside panel/improve signage	USFS
21b	Homestead Overlook	99	Replace wayside panels and kiosk; restore Clem Church Memorial	USFS
22b	Steep Creek Overlook	100	Finish paving Steep Creek Overlook; replace wayside panels	USFS
23b	Larb Hollow Overlook	109	Replace wayside panel; improve kiosk	USFS



## Interpretive Strategy

The interpretive strategy is based upon the interpretive goals and an understanding of visitor use and expectations. That strategy facilitates how the byway’s compelling stories are to be shared with the traveler. Acknowledging the many stories that can be told, the interpretive planners will filter those stories through the byway interpretive topic of **JOURNEY THROUGH TIME** and the related theme: *“Vast vistas and layers of history*

*accompany the traveler through the changes of time”* when producing the various interpretive products and exhibits. At specific interpretive sites, it will be necessary to develop an interpretive plan with sub-themes that are related to the primary topic and theme.

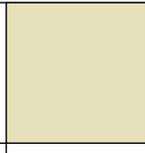
Considering that the existing and proposed interpretative sites along Scenic Byway 12 are spread along 124 miles, it was decided that the best approach to convey the broad notion of the interpretive topic and theme would be to focus on

certain primary sites. Whereas, at the other, secondary sites more specific and detailed interpretation and information would be provided. This approach allows the traveler to come away with the essence of the byway theme without needing to stop at each and every pullout and wayside.

The primary and secondary sites are listed in the following tables.

### Primary Interpretive Sites

Site	Mile Post	Sub-Theme Topics	Agency Responsible
Red Canyon Gateway Pullout	2.7	Orientation / Geology	USFS
Red Canyon Visitor Center	3.2	Geology, Culture, Bio-Diversity	USFS
Bryce Canyon Visitor Center	13.5	Geology, Ecology, Culture	NPS
Cannonville Visitor Center (under construction)	25	Human Geography	BLM
Lower Blues Overlook	40	Geology, Explorers, Paleontology	BLM
Upper Valley Granaries Pullout	52	Prehistory, Archeology, Native American	BLM, UDOT
Escalante Science Center	59	Ecology, Human Geography, Mosaic Landscapes	BLM
Head of the Rocks Overlook	70	Geology, Biodiversity, Human Geography	BLM, UDOT
Lava Balls Overlook (Proposed)	80	Culture, History, Geology	BLM, UDOT
Northeast Monument Portal (Proposed)	81	Culture, History	BLM, UDOT
Boulder Overlook	85.5	History, Settlement Patterns	USFS
Anasazi State Park Visitor Center	87.5	Prehistory, Archeology	DNR
Homestead Overlook	99	Natural, Vegetative	USFS
Larb Hollow Overlook	109	Geology, History	USFS



### **Secondary Interpretive Sites**

<i>Site</i>	<i>Mile Post</i>	<i>Sub-Theme Topics</i>	<i>Agency Responsible</i>
US 89 / Scenic Byway 12 Junction (Proposed)	0	Portal / Welcome Sign	UDOT/Garfield Co.
Red Canyon Tunnels Pullout	4.8	History	USFS
Red Canyon Draw Trailhead	4.9	Natural/History	USFS
Bryce Canyon Airplane Crash Pullout	12.5	History	UDOT
Plateau Pullout (Proposed)	14	Information	NPS
Mossy Cave Trailhead	17	Natural/Historic	NPS
Tropic Wayside	21.5	Historic/Cultural	Tropic
Tropic Visitor Information Cabin	22	Orientation/Information	Tropic
Cannonville Wayside	25.75	History/Cultural	Cannonville
Henrieville Wayside	29.5	History/Cultural	Henrieville
Upper Blues Overlook	42	Geology/Paleontology	GSENM
Escalante Petrified Forest State Park	58	Geology	DNR
Escalante Visitor Information Cabin	59.5	Orientation/Information	Escalante
Hole-in-the-Rock Pullout	65	History/Cultural/Geology	GSENM/Garfield Co.
Cream Cellar Route Trailhead	69	History	BLM
Boynton Overlook	73	Natural/Historic	BLM
Calf Creek Recreation Area	75	Recreation/Natural/Scenic	GSENM
Top of the Hogsback Pullout	80	Scenic	BLM
Hell's Backbone / Salt Gulch Wayside	84.5	History/Natural	BLM/USFS
Burr Trail Junction Wayside	86	History/Geology	Boulder
Garkane Power Plant Road Wayside	88	History/Cultural	UDOT
Steep Creek Overlook	100	Scenic/Geology	USFS
Wildcat Guard Station / Visitor Center	107	Orientation/Information/History	USFS
Torrey Visitor Information Center	124	Orientation/Information	Wayne Co. Travel Council
Scenic Byway 12 and State Road 24 Junction (Proposed)	124	Portal / Welcome Sign	UDOT/Wayne Co.



## CHAPTER

# 13

## Economic Development Plan

One of the primary goals of this CMP is to protect and enhance the quality of life and economic vitality of local communities. If the CMP contributes to the local economy in a balanced way the other goals will be realized.

During the public meetings it became apparent that the economy of local communities along Scenic

Byway 12 was of paramount concern and that a stronger, more diverse economic base was needed as well as a revitalization of existing and previously sound businesses. There was a caution expressed that in this process of development, the quality of life be protected. Tourism was seen as an important part of the broader concern for economic stability in the Scenic Byway 12 corridor region, but other areas of economic growth were also stressed. Consistent with this, the following strategies are recommended to enhance the quality of life and economic vitality of the corridor region.

The primary purpose of this economic development section will be to create a consistency with the economic goals established in existing general plans of the agencies and communities

in the corridor, and the input from public meetings held in conjunction with this CMP. In this effort, the following principles are drawn from the mission statements of both Garfield and Wayne Counties:

- *Value the unique heritage and resulting values that have created current customs, culture, and quality of life.*
- *Deter activities that detract from these values.*
- *Maintain and improve basic services and infrastructure.*
- *Foster unique, cooperative, progressive, prosperous, and growing communities.*
- *Retain and expand traditional businesses and industries.*
- *Protect and improve ranching and agricultural opportunities.*
- *Attract new industries that are consistent with this mission.*
- *Promote tourism.*



-Commercial core of Tropic, Utah on Scenic Byway 12.

### ***Economic Development Strategies***

Encourage the establishment of a working business development committee, made up of business and community leaders, that works together in creating new primary jobs and economic stability within the corridor. The CMP will enhance the quality of life and economic vitality of the local communities by supporting and, where applicable, enhancing Garfield and Wayne Counties individual Economic Development Plans.



## Tourism Development Plan

Tourism is a major source of economic vitality to the state of Utah and within the Scenic Byway Corridor. Many rural communities, in particular, rely on the economic benefits derived from tourism and travel related activities.

Tourism can represent an economic development alternative for communities in addition to agribusiness and natural extraction industries. Increasing the economic benefits from tourism to rural communities can represent an important part of a community's economic development strategy.

Rural tourism appeals to travelers seeking some type of experiential tourism product such as auto touring, birding, nature tourism and cultural and heritage tourism. While rural areas often serve as the backdrop for these types of natural resource and cultural/heritage activities, the rural stakeholders do not always derive direct financial benefits. However, through careful tourism development and focused marketing strategies, rural areas can increase the traveler's length of stay and the amount of traveler spending.

### Tourism Development Goals

- *Increase consumer awareness of the area.*
- *Increase length of stay, thereby creating destination travelers.*
- *Increase tour operator and travel agent awareness of the area.*
- *Promote the area within the existing infrastructure with the Utah Travel Council, the Grand Circle Association, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 - Boulder Loop.*
- *Continue to capitalize on the media coverage of the 2002 Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City.*

### Tourism Development Strategies

- *Encourage development of a full range of accommodations and facilities.*
- *Encourage development of evening activities.*
- *Encourage additional cultural activities.*
- *Develop opportunities for destination travelers and "windshield tourists".*

### Existing Visitor Services

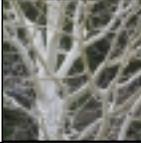
Along the corridor, travelers may choose from a wide variety of services to include:

*Accommodations:* motels, hotels, bed & breakfast, inns, home-stays, lodges, private & public campgrounds and RV parks

*Restaurants:* café, home-style, fine-dining, fast-food, drive-ins, specialty

*Shopping:* art galleries, heritage shops, specialty stores, souvenirs, hand-made/local arts & crafts, bookstores, fly shops, sporting goods, jewelry shops

*Traveler Services:* Banks/ATM's, grocery stores, convenience stores, beauty salons, emergency/health services, service stations, towing services, auto repair shops, sports equipment rentals, pet boarding

## Existing Promotion Efforts

Garfield and Wayne Counties recognized the significance of local tourism organizations many years ago, due to its importance as an economic development tool. Garfield and Wayne Counties each have operating divisions of county government, which are responsible for tourism marketing and promotion efforts. Both county Travel Councils receive their funding through a portion of collection of Transient Room Tax and a Restaurant Tax. A majority of this funding is used on marketing and promotional efforts.

Both Travel Councils engage in the following marketing and promotional activities:

- *Produce materials/brochures highlighting attractions and services available within the county.*
- *Operate visitor centers to enhance tourist visits/ educate the traveling public about the various things to see and do in the area.*
- *Host web sites to assist the tourist with making plans to visit the area. Web sites include links to the attractions in the area such as the national parks and monuments, the BLM and the National Forests, as well as links to the private sector services and attractions.*
- *Participate in various tourism trade shows, promoting the area to tour operators, AAA counselors, travel agents and consumers.*
- *Conduct familiarization tours for both the tourism trade as well as the media.*
- *Coordinate and cooperate with regional and state tourism organizations, recognizing that tourists travel to a region and a destination, not just a county.*
- *Advertise in select publications.*
- *Participate in the Utah National Park Cooperative program, highlighting Utah's five national parks and promoting the route from Zion, Bryce, Capitol Reef, Canyonlands and Arches National Parks.*



*-Lower Calf Creek Falls from cliffs above.*



*-Bryce Canyon National Park hoodoos aglow at sunrise.*



*-View across Escalante Canyon to  
Aquarius Plateau.*

## **Scenic Byway 12 Marketing Plan**

The Scenic Byway 12 marketing plan is intended to increase awareness of the byway as a destination and to enhance the area economies via the tourist activities along the corridor. The following lists detail the recommended strategies and actions for accomplishing this task.

### *Promotion Strategies*

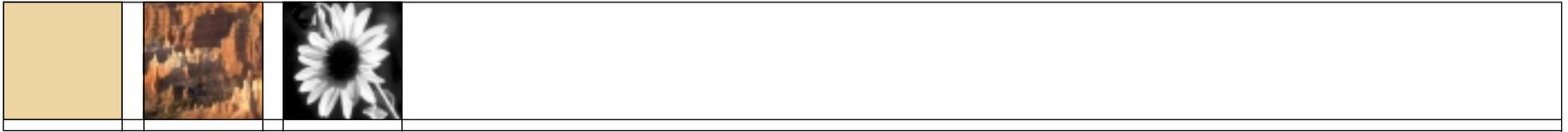
- A. Develop itineraries and package opportunities to encourage tour groups to use the recreation, services, and activities along the corridor, creating a destination and retaining the consumer for a longer period of time.
- B. Increase awareness of Scenic Byway 12 by conducting familiarization tours for Utah Travel Council, visitor center staff, and related government agencies to improve customer service and quality of information to extend length of stay of travelers.
- C. Produce effective materials in English and determine the need for specific International language materials.
- D. Promote off-season visitation by developing a separate marketing plan to enlighten the visitor to the unique activities Scenic Byway 12 has to offer during the low visitation season.

### *Participation Strategies*

- A. Participate fully in all marketing opportunities provided with national designation, to include brochures, web sites, maps, etc.
- B. Participate in international and domestic marketing and promotion campaigns produced by the Utah Travel Council, as well as other destination marketing organizations.
- C. Participate and coordinate with heritage oriented projects such as Utah Heritage Highway 89. Consider a separate committee to assist with awareness of heritage related businesses.

### *Research and Development Strategies*

- A. Develop a marketing alliance.
- B. Research all opportunities to promote the Scenic Byway 12 brand. Consider a separate ad campaign utilizing the logo and brand of Scenic Byway 12.
- C. Support a study to determine traveler experience and economic impact along the corridor to develop travel patterns, spending figures, and activity participation, destination choices and length of stay patterns.
- D. Prioritize developing projects along the corridor to guarantee successful completion, and to ensure that projects are not competing for the same funding.



### *Promotion Actions*

- A. Develop a logo and brand for Scenic Byway 12.
- B. Maintain and enhance the existing Scenic Byway 12 brochure.
- C. Generate press releases through Scenic Byway 12 committee and distribute to local and national media.
- D. Conduct familiarization tours for media (electronic & print) and tourism trade (AAA counselors, tour operators, and travel agents) and the domestic and international markets.
- E. Conduct hospitality-training program for front line employees throughout the Scenic Byway 12 corridor to provide optimum customer service.

corridor (hiking, biking, 4-wheel drive, horseback riding trails, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobile trails, etc.).

### *Research and Development Actions*

- A. Research and develop a web site for Scenic Byway 12. Include accommodations, services, restaurants, recreation, coming attractions, and links to assist the traveler in vacation planning, all translated into other languages.
- B. Research, and determine, if feasible, developing a videotape or CD-ROM for marketing to individual travelers and the tourism trade.
- C. Research and determine, if feasible, developing collateral materials which provide detailed information on activities throughout the



## Signage Plan

### Existing Signage

In general, the majority of the signage along Scenic Byway 12, including outdoor advertising, directional, and safety signs, is located near the

junctions with other highways and prior to towns and major attractions. The proliferation of signage is greatest in the stretch of byway from the U.S. 89 junction to the intersection with State Road 63, which leads to Bryce Canyon National Park. The

stretch of byway with the least amount of signage is from east of Henrieville to west of Escalante.

### Outdoor Advertising Signage

Outdoor advertising signage is more commonly referred to as billboards. Along Scenic Byway 12 there are sections where outdoor advertising signage is in place. These signs range in size from relatively small to standard full-size billboards. In some instances these structures block the view to intrinsic qualities contained in this CMP as well as cause visual clutter.

One of the provisions of the State Scenic Byway program is that no new off-site advertising signage is to be erected. Since Scenic Byway 12's designation in 1990 as a State Scenic Byway, UDOT has had a mandate to control outdoor advertising and has a plan in place for doing so. Additionally, each city along Scenic Byway 12 has adopted sign ordinances that control signage within their boundaries. Garfield and Wayne Counties also have zoning ordinances in place that address appropriate sign controls in the unincorporated areas along Scenic Byway 12.



*-Dramatic geologic layers as seen by Scenic Byway 12 between Tropic and Cannonville, Utah.*



**Off-site Outdoor Advertising Actions**

Correction of those signs that do not comply with present zoning ordinances and state guidelines along Scenic Byway 12 will be encouraged according to the provisions of the local zoning ordinances and state laws. In some cases, signs that have been erected without authorization will need to be removed. Other corrective actions will be developed and encouraged to address those signs that have existed prior to the implementation of this CMP that are not consistent with this plan.

**Highway Signage**

Signage along highways follow the Manual Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for standards regarding size and color. The following is a brief overview of some of the commonly used signage color standards.

- *Directional signage* – GREEN – *mileage to next city, etc.*
- *Regulatory* - WHITE - *speed limits, use of lanes, etc.*
- *Service signage* – BLUE – *RV parks, gas, lodging, etc.*
- *Recreational and Point of Interest signage* – BROWN – *parks, campgrounds, trailheads, etc.*

- *Warning signage* – YELLOW – *sharp curves, pedestrian crossings, etc.*

Along some sections of the byway there are possibly more informational signs than are necessary. Also, some signage is not color-coded consistently with standards or even with other similar signs along the byway. For example, some trailhead signage is green and not brown. Another signage issue to be addressed is how pullout and overlook signage should be formatted. In some instances signage directs to travelers to “scenic pullouts” that are actually “point of interest” waysides.

**Additional Signage Actions**

A comprehensive sign plan will be produced to determine if and where new signage is needed, to consolidate and remove extraneous signs, and to reduce the visual clutter they cause. This plan should also address consistency in design, style, materials, wording, and color.

**Evaluation of Sign Plans**

This CMP encourages the implementation of these plans in a manner consistent with the goals and objectives herein. A report of progress in this area will be made annually to ensure that the goals are being met.



## Implementation, Evaluation and Monitoring

### ***Implementation***

The Counties, State and Federal agencies and all of the communities along Scenic Byway 12 presently have adopted general plans, and zoning ordinances to address land use needs. These existing management plans and ordinances will be the mechanism through which this CMP will be implemented.

### ***Design Review Process***

Existing developments along Scenic Byway 12 that are in need of enhancement will be identified and placed on a priority list for improvement, consistent with the goals of the County and City General Plans and the CMP. The counties and communities will work with private owners to create financial incentives and funding sources that will help the developments become more attractive and successful, as they redesign their developments to fit in with the overall scheme of the Scenic Byway 12 CMP.

As new developments are proposed they will be submitted to the Planning Commissions of the

Counties and Cities, as the case may be, for design review according to existing planning and zoning ordinances and policies. These new projects will receive correct public hearing notification. The new projects will be evaluated according to the goals and objectives of the local governments, existing planning documents as well as this Scenic Byway 12 CMP.

### ***Evaluation and Monitoring***

An annual report will be presented to the county commissions and Scenic Byway 12 partners regarding the responsibilities and progress of each of the public entities along Scenic Byway 12 as it relates to the goals and strategies of the CMP. Where areas of improvement

are identified, these entities will work together with the towns and local agencies in making the needed improvements.



*-Autumn leaves in Calf Creek as it passes over eroded sandstone.*

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## Acknowledgements

The compilation and preparation of the Scenic Byway 12 Corridor Management Plan included many people from various groups and communities along the byway.

**The Scenic Byway 12 Steering Committee includes the following members:**

Nan Anderson, *Wayne County Travel Council*  
Sharol Bernardo, *Private Business Owner*  
Cindy Calbaum, *Dixie National Forest*  
Tom Clark, *Capitol Reef National Park*  
Maloy Dodds, *Garfield County Commission*  
Margaret Dowd, *Dixie National Forest*  
Fred Fagergren, *Bryce Canyon National Park*  
Bruce Fullmer, *Garfield County Travel Council*  
Jeanne Harshman, *Garfield County Planning Commission*  
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H. Dell LeFevre, *Garfield County Commission*  
Mike Nelson, *Anasazi State Park Museum*  
Clare Ramsay, *Garfield County Commission*  
Barbara Sharrow, *Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument*

**Further support was given by:**

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Cory Black, *Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument*  
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Keith Gailey, *Mayor of Boulder*  
Margaret Godfrey, *Utah Travel Council*  
Dave Hunsaker, *Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument*  
Thorley Johnson, *Mayor of Henrieville*  
Allen Jones, *Wayne County Commission*  
Steve Kendall, *Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument*  
Chris McAlear, *Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument*  
Clenn Okerlund, *Wayne County Commission*  
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Fran Reynolds, *Dixie National Forest*  
Jerry Roundy, *Escalante City Representative*  
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Marjie Spencer, *Mayor Of Escalante*  
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### Prepared for:

Garfield County and Wayne County Commissions

### Prepared by:

Five County Association of Governments:

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Allysia Angus, *graphics and document layout*  
Gael Hill, *writer-editor*  
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Utah Travel Council

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Janet Reffert  
Kelly Rigby  
Larry Royer  
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## **Glossary**

AADTC – Annual Average Daily Traffic Count

Agritainment - using agricultural procedures for economic development, i.e. farmers giving tours of corn mazes on their property.

AOG - Association of Governments

BLM - Bureau of Land Management

CCC - Civilian Conservation Corps

CMP - Corridor Management Plan

DNR - Department of Natural Resources

FHWA - Federal Highway Administration

GSENM - Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

ISTEA - Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991

NPS - National Park Service

RC&D - Rural Conservation and Development Council

UDOT - Utah Department of Transportation

USFS - United States Forest Service

WPA - Works Progress Administration

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## Notes

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## Notes



# Utah State University Study

One of the major objectives of the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area is to promote, develop and market heritage products. Indeed, the predecessor of the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area was the Utah Heritage Products Alliance. This entity was formed in 1999 under the auspices of the Utah Department of Community and Economic Development (now the Utah Dept. of Community and Culture and the Governor's Office of Economic Development) with special support coming from the Utah Division of State History. In October, 2000, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance made the decision to expand the heritage products emphasis and include all aspects of heritage and culture. This gave rise to the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area. The added dimensions undertaken by the Alliance were not meant to detract from the importance of the heritage products component. The significance of products and the artists, artisans and crafters who create them was underscored in 2003, when the artisans and crafters along Heritage Highway 89 received a Best of State Award. Thus, it is very important for the General Management Plan to place heritage products and their development and promotion at the forefront of the General Management Plan. The guidelines and analysis that follow constitute the Plan's heritage products component.

## **GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION OF THE CRAFT INDUSTRY WITHIN THE UTAH HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89 CORRIDOR**

### ***Overview***

This document is a report of observations, guidelines and recommendations for the further development and coordination of the craft industry associated with the Utah Heritage Highway 89, which is currently part of the mission of the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, here after referred to as the Alliance. The Alliance was first commissioned as the Utah Heritage Products Alliance and the organization and structure was primarily designed to serve the needs of artisans, crafters and shops along the designated Heritage Highway 89. The main function in the charter mission was to help market the crafts produced within the Heritage Highway 89 Corridor. This initial role was financed by startup financing from State of Utah sources and funding from dues of those members of the Alliance. This function has broadened to at least a coordinating role and perhaps a more involved role in economic development in the Corridor involved with the crafts, tourism, and other activities to help further the purpose of the Heritage Highway concept for promoting local economic development. The organization is at a juncture where a hard look at its direction and role in the area needs investigation. The

coordination role perhaps needs realignment and emphasis. Decisions need to be made on the direction that the craft industry in the area must take to maintain viability and to promote crafts as an element of economic development in the area. The intent of the Heritage Highway designation is to pool resources and businesses together in order to enhance economic activity in the area and associate this development with the heritage of the area.

The initial effort to develop the Utah Heritage Highway was put forth by the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) of the State of Utah. Pro bona legal services to establish an organization to coordinate the activities, set up an organized board membership, set up loan services, and provide advisory services for the Heritage Highway were arranged for by the DCED. A \$30,000 EDA grant and the first \$50,000 was secured through the efforts of the DCED. A subsequent \$200,000 from the State Legislature to support the organization's operations was then secured. The DCED along with the Utah State University Extension Services has played a significant role in the effort to promote the Highway Corridor and to receive federal heritage corridor status.

This report is not a full feasibility study of directions to take and definition of the role of the Alliance. Rather, it is a report of some observations, positive and negative, on the craft industry and its capability for economic development, and some suggestions on moving ahead with some strategies and the explanation of those strategies. There is reference to an earlier study and survey completed by Gary Anderson of the Utah State Extension Service and it is recommended that leaders in the area review that report as well as information provided here and other craft industry and tourism studies. This report is prepared by the cooperative effort of Karen Biers and DeeVon Bailey of the Utah Extension Service and respectively of the Department of Human Environments and the Department of Economics at Utah State University, and T. F. Glover of the Department of Economics, Utah State University. Much of the concern about carrying out economic development and coordinating this activity revolves around financial issues and the funding of specific initiatives and strategies to move the Alliance, crafters and tourism in the Heritage 89 Corridor forward. Therefore parts of the report are devoted to financial issues. In particular, Ed Meyer of the Governor's Rural Partnership Office in the Utah Department of Community and Economic Development took on the assignment of developing information and making recommendations on revolving loan funds. His report is a separate section of the main report.

Throughout the report there are several references to websites and their URLs that contain various elements of information that would be useful for those involved in the leadership and coordinating roles within the Heritage Highway 89 Corridor and the crafters and businesses to review.

At the outset, the following are recommended for obtaining an update on trends in the craft business and different business aspects that would be helpful to the crafter and the Alliance. Citing of World Wide Web sites do not indicate an endorsement by Utah State University Extension:

<http://artsandcrafts.about.com/library/>  
[www.artistsregister.com/opportunities.phtml](http://www.artistsregister.com/opportunities.phtml)  
[www.insiders.com/ncmnts/main-arts4.htm](http://www.insiders.com/ncmnts/main-arts4.htm)

Assistance can be obtained through Karen Biers of Utah State Extension Services by email at:

[karenb@ext.usu.edu](mailto:karenb@ext.usu.edu)

Other sites on organization and funding include:

<http://www.nado.org/edfs/index.html>,  
[www.niahtcats.com/sales/free.html](http://www.niahtcats.com/sales/free.html) (also includes guidelines and pitfalls of initiating e-commerce).

Some government sites on economic development and financial issues are U. S. Department of Agriculture and Small Business Administration sites:

[www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/irp.htm](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/irp.htm)  
<http://www.sba.gov/financing/frmicro.html>  
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/redl.htm>  
[http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/b&i\\_dir.htm](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/b&i_dir.htm)

Help on coordination can be found at:

<http://www.dced.state.ut.us/pioneer/>  
<http://history.utah.org/httoolkit/>

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### ***Summary of Observations, Strategies, and Recommendations***

#### **THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89 CORRIDOR**

The principal role of government aside from the management of public resources, revenues, and regulatory functions within the communities of the Highway 89 Corridor is to assist in economic development and maintenance of the local economy.

State Agencies such as the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED), Department of Agriculture, and Department of Natural Resources are the arms of state government in extending assistance. It is particularly the mission of the DCED to help local communities and county level governments in the initiation of economic development projects through economic development advice and possible funding dimensions. Utah State University Extension Service provides expertise and advising services in the areas of community economic development business management strategies and the craft industry. The main local government associations with economic development include the county government and multi-county regional government agencies. Local community and economic development involves federal agencies as well such as the U.S. Forest Service and other agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Commerce. For this particular Corridor, the National Park Service is certainly an important cooperating agency in the development of tourism and linking tourism to heritage products.

In December of 2000, Utah Governor Mike Leavitt announced an increased commitment on the part of the State of Utah in stimulating the creation of state heritage areas and corridors. These heritage designations were made in order to develop a theme around which tourism, small business development, the pooling of resources and economic development, and common local community goals could revolve with the initial assistance facilitation of state government. One of the thrusts of the heritage area activity is to stimulate tourism as a means of economic development and to engage the visitor to the area in a participatory and educational experience. This type of activity is sometime been termed "value-added tourism." It should be remembered, however, that state agencies only have the ability to provide possible grants and/or assistance in moving these heritage areas forward as the State Legislature provides funding for such purposes. The DCED funds are dedicated to specific purposes approved by the Legislature. The Legislature has not provided ongoing funding to support heritage efforts to this point. If the Alliance is desirous of more focus of the DCED in funding and technical assistance, then members need to take the initiative to contact Legislators about the needs for the development of this particular heritage corridor.

Government can be of assistance in economic development as people develop that purpose for the mission of government and are willing to devote taxes and associated public revenues for that purpose. However, government budgets can only stretch to a multitude of purposes within limits. Since these limitations exist, and since it is the crafters who are the artisans, the entrepreneurs, the people with the ideas, it is recommended that a local ownership and responsibility continue to develop in the area coupled with a continued search for technical assistance and start-up capital in order to support that purpose.

## THE ROLE OF THE UTAH HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89 ALLIANCE

- The Alliance has several goals set forth for its operation in the Highway 89 Corridor in its mission statement. These goals take the Alliance all the way from a coordinating body to actual craft production, financing and marketing/promotion roles. The objectives of what is to be achieved in the Corridor need to be identified and then the actual operational role of the Alliance needs to be determined. This may mean that a new priority of goals and objectives needs to be conceived and drafted.
- It is recommended that the Alliance take on the responsibility of coordinating and promoting the local ownership of economic development in the area, which has been defined in the objectives and goal statements drafted for the operation of the Alliance. Initially, the economic development direction that has been given priority is the development of the craft and tourism sectors and their links in economic development.
- The reason of being of an organization such as the Alliance is the power to pool resources in the Corridor, or from other locations and economic sectors, in order to finance the initiation of economic activity, lower costs of production, input use, and service delivery; and to efficiently develop and promote markets for products. The Alliance should be able achieve economies of scale in some or all of these functions. This is the same reason for the existence of the cooperative movement in the Corridor. Therefore, these roles are going to have to be sorted out so that they are not competing and inefficient efforts.
- Various craft and tourism organizations in the U.S. and Canada operate on different staffing and budget levels ranging from as low as \$7,000 and as high as several millions of dollars; and with minimal paid staff and reliance on volunteers to several professional staff persons. There are several options that the Alliance could pursue from bringing in a craft professional volunteer who is connected to potential customers to run promotion, jurying and initiating of a craft show to staffing the Alliance to operate the coordinating and promotion of both the craft sector and the other parts of the tourism operations.
- Information from other organizations suggests that taking the option of staffing the Alliance to handle; a) the coordination and promotion of both the craft and tourism sectors; b) purchase of key inputs such as market segment customer lists; c) establishing a craft center/Alliance headquarters; and d) sponsoring a specific craft show at break-even level, would at minimum require a staff of 3 persons. One person would devote time to crafts. Another person would devote time to tourism, and a third would be appointed as an administrative assistant with

clerical and accounting duties. This level of activity is estimated to cost approximately \$120,000 annually (static total not including growth in costs) if a debt is serviced for a building or a building restoration without donations or grants for any parts of the operation. With this cost being financed by dues, and assuming a base of 200 firms (craft and tourist related firms) paying equal dues; the dues would be \$600 annually. Of course, there are other higher and lower level options, and this option can be compared with current levels of effort and expense. If, for example, the craft show in this option above is added as expense, then the cost is \$160,000 with dues being \$800 per firm, but with breaks on booth charges and other set-up costs. A volunteer board would serve as an oversight and industry representation body.

- To the extent the Alliance chooses to deepen its role, the following functions/operations could be undertaken by the Alliance among other functions:
  - a) provide a link between businesses in the Corridor; b) interpret and link the benefits of the Community Reinvestment Act to the Corridor; c) initiate, plan and sponsor events in the Corridor, including craft events; d) provide craft production and sales information and strategy; e) determine the resources that various groups are willing to commit to marketing and production strategy; f) sponsor educational programs for the craft and tourism sectors; and g) purchase or sponsor and finance the purchase of key inputs for the craft and tourism industries within the Corridor.

## **SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CRAFT INDUSTRY AND TOURISM**

- Information from various organizations within the U.S. and Canada suggests that the craft industry is a mixture of what could be called the development of craft, meaning handmade items representative of an historical era or location and culture, items of typical tourist interest relating to a public park location, and gift items.
- Certain craft fairs are known for artisans and craft representations that entered in these fairs. The customers of specific market segments get notification of such shows and make plans to attend specifically to add to lines of crafts that they have previously purchased or to review and purchase new lines representing history/culture of which they do not presently possess in their collections.

Craft fair promotion budgets usually run from \$3,000 to over \$8,000. Promotion and market share for a specific craft media and/or high-end craft within any media generally are usually directly related. Craft shows within Canada and the U.S. cost in the range of \$25,000 to \$350,000 depending on the media entry, entertainment and associated celebration activity. Combined event day-craft fair operations cost from \$20,000 to

\$600,000. The costs for a booth at craft shows run on average in a range of \$95 - \$450. Gift shows are much different display and marketing operations than strict craft fair events. There is both direct marketing and representative marketing at the craft shows and the gift shows.

Approximately 70 percent of tourists buying purchase T-shirts, sweatshirts, postcards, booklets and maps with pictures of the particular location or event they are visiting. This is the category, aside from food and local overnight room rental, on which tourists spend the most money. Limited information suggests that approximately 55 percent of tourists spend the most money on these items. Approximately 30 percent of tourists buying purchase crafts that add to a collection. So there is a market for producing crafts in sets or a base item followed by subsequent supplementary items. The limited information that was gathered suggests that most tourist items purchased in the Corridor area other than food, housing, recreation gear and rental fall in the price range of \$10 to \$45.

### ***Strategies/Initiatives for the Craft Industry: Elements, Cost Structure, and Role of the Alliance***

#### **STRATEGY 1: A JURIED CRAFT SHOW SPONSORED BY THE ALLIANCE**

It is recommended that a separate juried craft show be sponsored by the Alliance, to be held preferably during the summer season and possibly being conducted at a similar time as a certain event day celebration. The scale level of such a show is recommended to be in the neighborhood of \$40,000, with approximately 15 percent of that cost going into promotion, brochures and customer contact outside of the Corridor. There are alternative means of financing such an event and its promotion. Likewise, there are alternative strategies for initiating the event, including promotion and setup by a professional who has customer contacts.

It is recommended that the initial purpose of such an event be focused on a retail show within the Corridor. Wholesale shows are usually well established and are primarily located in larger urban communities. The retail show requires the least experience and usually encounters less risk than the wholesale show. However, if a professional show organizer and promoter with wholesale customer contacts were to initiate the show, then a mix of mainly retail and some wholesale operations could take place.

The initial two seasons of the show could be used to promote the expansion of the craft industry into the Heritage theme chosen and also move to the high margin craft type.

Most promoters and craft councils suggest a threshold of sales generated from the show be 8 to 10 times the cost of the show in order to consider the business potential of the function a success. If the initial show actually turns out to be a breakeven function, then it

needs to generate the 10 fold sales over cost for each craft entrant in order to be considered a success in generating sustaining sales. The current \$15,000 budget for a combined event day-craft fair should generate from \$ 120,000 to \$150,000. The more focused \$40,000 budget should generate from \$320,000 to \$400,000 in sales.

## **STRATEGY 2: PRODUCT DIFFERENTIATION:**

### **THE JURIED CRAFT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HERITAGE THEME**

It is recommended that the focus of the craft product differentiation be to promote and display the heritage theme but offer heritage/culture uniqueness (image) apart from other craft shows that are in existence, particularly in the U.S., in order to attract buyers from the specific targeted market segments including tourists. This uniqueness will also attract international buyers who purchase collectables or sets of collectables.

This is not an indictment of the production and sale of crafts and gift items that meet the general demand of the tourists that come into the area during National Park season, nor their quality. These items are marketed to a different market segment of tourist buyers. The juried craft is targeted to other market segments, which also may include tourists specifically demanding certain unique cultural or historic crafts. The juried differentiation is also designed to target repeated purchases from these other market segments.

There are several skillfully developed crafts being produced running the range from quilts, rugs, pottery, heritage utensils, dolls, jewelry, and other handmade items. They all could, or currently do, represent an era of heritage and culture that is associated with the area, its settlement, the people and the natural beauties of the Corridor. Several craft items already have a differentiated reputation [hat is recognized by particular buyers with specific preferences associated with certain craft market segments. These reputations should be maintained and promoted at the same time that the items also become differentiated further in the heritage dimension.

The theme should be well thought out and then documented. Moreover, most craft items should be tied to the heritage theme by documentation. This two -tiered documentation then provides the basis for the jury process and the promotion of the particular craft differentiation to specific market segments.

The question to be resolved is, what particular heritage theme should be followed? The current hangtags seem to indicate a mixed theme of information for tourists (what and who is along highway 89) with a reference as to how to find out more, and a reference to fine craftsmanship and "a piece of history", and then a symbolism promotion of Utah heritage and highway 89. The crafters and Alliance members need to decide the "image" that is -(in" to be promoted and whether the craft image can be coupled with encouraging tourism or should be separated from specific promotion of tourism by the Alliance.

### **STRATEGY 3: PRICING**

Unless the collective approach to pricing through coordination of cooperative marketing or through a marketing function taken on by the Alliance is undertaken, the pricing of a portfolio of craft products will be set by the interactions in each market segment or by some attempt by the crafters to administer their own markup pricing depending on their understanding of the demand conditions that they face.

Crafts with relatively few substitutes in the craft industry will command a higher markup. The impact of the juried craft is product differentiation in order to price a portfolio of products with high markup. Crafts and gift items which are commonly found in various tourist areas command less markup.

If pricing is coordinated collectively, then it appears that a three-tier attribute price coordination strategy would be followed. The three general tiers include first, the \$20 - \$75 range items that most tourists are going to be purchasing and for which there is a long record of purchase. The second tier is the juried craft, which is the existing craft that would be priced considerably above the general tourist item. The third tier includes new crafts introduced that belong to the second group and for which market share is not yet established. The marketing literature would then generally suggest in these conditions that an increasing pricing path of initially selling at low prices, and then prices increase over time according to the craft cycle. The incremental level and timing of the increases in price are highly dependent on beginning market share and, in this case, the deepness of product differentiation. The strategy is that price increases as market share increases.

### **STRATEGY 4: CREDIT CARD ACCEPTANCE**

Accepting credit card payments is very important for the craft business. It is probably a necessity in the current market.

Most problems for the small business in accepting credit card payments lie with the institutions that run the merchant accounts. The merchant account provider has the risk of payment if the business doesn't fulfill all the obligations to the credit card holder. The financial institution manages this risk by being selective about the issuance of the merchant accounts. There are some other services that allow credit card payments without opening a merchant account. The small business should investigate these options since they work with small start-up operations and they accept international merchants and intermediaries. But the fees and risks should also be weighed along with convenience.

### **STRATEGY 5: USE OF THE INTERNET**

The number of persons in the United States with access to the Internet continues to increase and nearly 50 percent of the adults in this group purchase goods and services online. Online business to consumer sales is expected to reach \$163 billion in 2005. An increasing number of craftspeople and artisans are establishing a Web presence. A Web presence can increase the exposure to a larger number of buyers in niche markets.

Artisans/craftspeople have a variety of options for establishing a Web presence including: a) establishing a personalized Web site, b) joining a community based site, i.e., local Chamber of Commerce, c) joining an established craft Web site. If the Alliance determines that a group Web site is the best option, criteria need to be established to determine the type of products to be included on the site. The Alliance would need to determine what image they want to create with the site. A possible image for the site might be that it features products that are high quality, handmade, unique, heritage products. A group site would need to have a manager who keeps the site updated. Updates would need to be provided by the artisans/craftspeople.

The cost components of a Web site include the site design, domain registration, and the Web space. The costs will vary based on who designs the page, what is included on the page, and who maintains the site. In addition, money will be needed to market the Web site. Results from a survey of craft producers indicate that there is a positive correlation between the amount of money spent promoting a Web site and the amount of money generated from the site.

### **Financial Considerations and the Revolving Loan Fund**

Though the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance could likely identify grants to fund the costs associated with running its own revolving loan fund, they lack the expertise to do so. Although such expertise could be hired or developed, there is no need to do so as long as existing RLFs with years of expertise meet the needs of heritage entrepreneurs.

The role of the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should be to establish relationships with all existing revolving loan funds (RLFs) if such relationships do not already exist and market the resources of these organizations to Utah Heritage Highway heritage businesses.

If existing RLFs need additional funding to meet the needs of heritage entrepreneurs, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should partner with these organizations to secure such funding. Possible funding sources are identified later in this analysis.

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should assume a pro-active role in identifying and pursuing the financial resources to establish a micro enterprise loan fund dedicated to heritage entrepreneurs.

The Grameen Model, while innovative, is too exotic and administratively complex for a dispersed, conservative rural constituency. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should pursue a traditional micro-loan fund (MLF) model such as the Utah Micro-enterprise Loan Fund that fits better with the needs of its constituency and the capabilities of potential administrative partners.

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should control the focus and lending criteria of the MLF. Consideration should be given to subcontracting with organizations such as the Utah Micro-enterprise Loan Fund, the Deseret Certified Development Company or the Six-County or Five-County Associations of Governments for the administration of the fund.

To take advantage of economies of scale, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should consider partnering with other heritage tourism organizations in the state to establish a single, statewide heritage-based MLF.

## **ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89 CORRIDOR**

The principal role of government aside from the management of public resources and revenues within the communities of the Highway 89 Corridor is economic development and assisting in the maintenance of the local economy. The government of the State of Utah also has a role in assisting local communities with maintaining economic well-being and developing economic growth strategies. State agencies such as the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED), Department of Agriculture, and Department of Natural Resources are the arms of state government in extending this assistance. It is particularly the mission of the DCED to help local communities and county level governments in the initiation of economic development projects either through initial funding aid, economic development advice, or through coordinating various services that can be brought to bear in the economic development process.

There are six of Utah's twenty-nine counties and several local communities that are involved in the south highway 89 Corridor. The coordinating role of government of all these local governments would fall to the state or a combined coordination to achieve specific objectives via a designated regional governing agency. In December of 2000, Utah Governor Mike Leavitt announced an increased commitment on the part of the State of Utah in stimulating the creation of state heritage areas and corridors. These heritage designations were made in order to develop a theme around which tourism, small business development, the pooling of resources and economic development, and common local community goals could revolve with the initial assistance facilitation of state government. One of the thrusts of the heritage area activity is to stimulate tourism as a means of economic development and to engage the visitor to the area in a participatory and educational experience. This type of activity is sometime been termed "value-added

tourism." This is the intent of the heritage area now organized as the Heritage Highway 89 Corridor.

It needs to be recognized that because of this mission there are several economic development goals that derive there from in addition to supporting the production and marketing of heritage crafts. It is true that the stimulation of tourism also stimulates the sale of craft products but there are other economic activities that need assistance and resources from state and local government entities to maintain and further develop the economic base in the area. We only point out here that such a mission could spread such assistance and resources thinly amongst competing economic develop activity needs. To this point, the Utah Legislature has not provided an ongoing budget to support heritage efforts in the State. DCED funds are dedicated to specific purposes approved by the Legislature and, as such, are currently limited in scope.

This report concentrates on the possible strategies that could be developed and carried out by the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, craft cooperatives and craft producer/marketers in enhancing income from craft product production and sales. However, there is a link in economic development between the craft industry, motel industry, other tourism attractions and other businesses within the Corridor. It is recommended that these links be strengthened and coordination between these groups be enhanced in order to bring about a stronger local ownership and responsibility for the economic future of the Corridor and/or its expansion. Therefore, the role of government assistance is presented with this intent, and economic feasibility, in mind. It is suggested that the role of government in this case could be focused on the following.

1. The provision of seed funding and economic development funding and expertise. The main local government link to tourism is the county level transient room tax revenues. There are six counties involved in the Corridor, as it is now constituted. There needs to be increased communication and coordination of the industries within the Corridor and country level government in order to assist economic development. There needs to be communication from local people to the Legislators about economic development assistance in the area as well.
2. The coordination and facilitation of initial efforts to bring the craft producers (and marketers) together to recognize similar economic development goals and to assist these individuals and business in the effort to pool resources in order to lower input and promotion costs and to penetrate craft markets.
3. Coordinate efforts to identify additional resources and sources of information that can be used to promote the production and sale of craft products. Here, the Utah State University Extension Service can provide a key informational role. DCED

assistance could also be important in this resource and information identification effort.

4. Provide or help producers find marketing support or key input acquisition and information. Again, the Utah State University Extension Service can be a key advisory and information source in this area of need.

**a) Provision of seed funding and expertise.** There are considerable risks involved in taking the current levels of producing and marketing crafts in the Corridor to another level. Business expansion always involves financial risk. Government economic development funding can be used to either subsidize initial efforts to expand or to partially guarantee lender funding of these efforts. For example, if it is deemed feasible to initiate a craft show within the Corridor that is expanded beyond the current connection to certain event days, negotiation with government to subsidize this initial first expanded show could be worked out within limits of available seed funds that are available from economic development agencies. Government agencies could facilitate financing partnerships of such expanded craft shows amongst business, lenders, and foundations. Such agencies could subsidize initial acquisition of customer or a variety of craft market segment lists from major craft magazine publishers, catalog marketers, or other craft organizations. Funding could be made available to develop expanded promotion of the craft industry and the basis of the heritage craft sector in the Corridor, or to subsidize the connection of the promotion efforts of the producers (via the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance or cooperatives in the Corridor) to regional, national and possibly international craft promotion efforts and links. Government funding could be used to set up initial revolving loan funding to producers and to marketing efforts or to provide a guarantee mechanism to facilitate the set up of a revolving loan fund with a local lender. Of course, these financial links should be made following received law and without conflicts of interests or contractual arrangements that would lead to conflicts of interest.

**b) Coordination and facilitation of initial economic development efforts.** Government agencies could take the role of supplying financial advice and coordinating agency funding. Additionally, these agencies could provide expertise in facilitating the contact to agencies, the details of setting up funding sources and the regulation of the same, in bringing about cost reductions in the initial economic development project phases. Contact could be made with lenders and community leaders to coordinate such things as establishing merchant accounts to facilitate acceptance of credit

card purchases of crafts and establishing start-up funding or revolving loan funding.

**c) Coordinate the effort to identify additional funding sources.** The Department of Community and Economic Development is in a position, within limits as designated by approval and budgeted by the State Legislature, to provide assistance in identifying other state and federal sources of funding for economic development projects and specific projects that would be helpful to the craft industry. A person or persons could be appointed to coordinate such activities for the regional government in the area and the Alliance and point the Alliance to the opportunities and the pitfalls that present themselves. This role is important as well to being able to develop resources and expertise that can be called on to provide information on economic activity, markets, and financial considerations. Strategies for financing are covered separately in a later section of this report on revolving loan funds.

**d) Support in marketing, input and information acquisition.** The success of the craft industry and contact with tourism is dependent on successfully penetrating the market, identifying market segments, and lowering the cost of input and production. Government can help in this effort by partnering information acquisition and coordinating the pooling of resources in order capture cost economies. A point person within a development agency can also work effectively by sharing information and direction to a cooperative organization or the Alliance in marketing expertise, cost efficient inventory maintenance, and input acquisition. It is actually the Alliance or cooperative that has to carry out the strategy but sometimes needs direction from others with a broader outlook and information base. Networking is important in both marketing the product and sourcing the inputs. An agency such as the Community and Economic Development Department could assign expertise in this area to work with the artisans, sales organizations and producers in the Corridor. The Utah State University Extension Service currently provides advice and information to local communities and organization on economic development and craft production and marketing.

## **THE ROLE OF THE UTAH HERITAGE HIGHWAY 89 ALLIANCE**

The major role of the Alliance is to provide the coordination, information and operational links between business of a diverse nature in the Corridor, the community interests and

government. The goals of the Alliance have been set forth in a General Work Plan document issued in 2001<sup>1</sup>. These goals are:

5. To assist the existing heritage product industry along Highway 89 in enhancing and expanding their market worldwide.
6. To stimulate the development of additional heritage artisans and products, particularly in coordination with Utah State Extension Service.
7. To establish Utah's Heritage Highway (historic US 89) as the West's premier location for buying quality-made heritage products.
8. To provide experiences of Utah's heritage, especially through the effective use of print and electronic media.

The concept of the Alliance follows in concept the Utah Governor's increased commitment to bring about the creation of state heritage areas and corridors. The idea is to engage the tourist visitor in participatory and educational experiences relating to the heritage corridor. This model implies that small businesses including art shops, craft shops become an integral part of the tourist experience. But in addition, it is implied that these shops join with bed and breakfast and working ranches in offering this experience. There is an added mission to the Alliance in addition to coordinating the functions of the craft industry that is intended in the goals of the Alliance. When the Alliance was first initiated in 1998, it was established as the Utah Heritage Products Alliance, and the General Work Plan suggests the purpose of the Alliance is to develop and market Utah-made heritage products worldwide and through shops along Heritage Highway 89. It is now established as the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance following the theme of the Governor's commitment to heritage corridors. The mission as the Alliance is now organized appears to be somewhat broader than the coordination of the production and sales of heritage crafts, however, since ostensibly the extension of purpose is to the value-added tourism model. The suggested implication is that production and sale of heritage crafts provides a stimulus for tourism and growth of tourism services in the highway 89 Corridor.

With the somewhat broader goals of the Alliance in mind, as explained above, it is suggested that the assistance and coordinating role of the Alliance could take on several dimensions briefly explained below if funding base is sufficient, or the Alliance could take on at least one or two of these activities as they are given priority and are sufficiently financed. There could be a considerable financial commitment on the part of the Alliance in addition to the coordinating role that needs to be considered as indicated in some of the

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<sup>1</sup> Heritage Highway 89 Alliance. 2001. General Work Plan - 2001.

suggested roles the Alliance could take up. However, these areas of service suggest that the craft industry would need to move to a more intense production, financial, and marketing level in order to finance the Alliance to take on such things as certain promotion services, purchasing services, guarantees, etc. mentioned below as possible roles for the Alliance<sup>2</sup>. It would need to be determined if the Alliance could lower costs in these functions by pooling resources and acting for a broader base of the craft industry relative to the existing cost conditions faced by the individual businesses. In a series of papers by Gary Anderson of the Utah State Extension Service outlining feasibility of the role of the Alliances, it was reported that there was not much support in the Corridor for substantial financial commitment via dues to the Alliance for several reasons, some involving a lack of understanding of what is involved in promotion and linking to both product and input markets in the craft industry, and others related to fear of cost escalation if the Alliance takes on certain roles. With this explanation in mind, a list of possible roles that the Alliance could take up for and behalf of the individual craft business is given below.

9. Provide a link between the businesses in the Corridor, including the craft business and artisans, and community interests and government agencies that might lend assistance in the maintenance and growth of the businesses and the economic development process in the Corridor. The Alliance also provides the coordinating role in interpreting and bringing the benefits of the Community Reinvestment Act to the Corridor. The purpose of the Act is to bring lenders into targeted development initiatives. This link may also involve the Alliance in the coordination of services for the local craft industry or even making arrangements for guarantees that lower the costs of certain services, such as the merchant accounts that facilitate craft business acceptance of credit card purchases, for example. More information on the Act is online at the Enterprise Foundation site <http://www.enterprisefoundation.org>. This latter role involves a considerable financial role and coordination between lenders, government agencies and the businesses. In this role, the Alliance needs to establish relationships with existing revolving loan funds and/or microfinance/micro enterprise loan funds and connect the resources of these organizations to the businesses and craft producers in the Corridor. The Alliance would be the coordinating arm to connect financing to the various economic development elements of the Corridor in addition to the craft industry. There are a number of organizations and training opportunities to which the Alliance could turn to develop this finance coordinating expertise. The economic development finance service of the National Association of

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<sup>2</sup> Anderson, Gary L. 2001. Utah Heritage Highway "89" Alliance Feasibility Study.

Development Organizations is a good source of information and training and further detail of their programs can be found online at [www.nado.org/edfs/index.html](http://www.nado.org/edfs/index.html). Another is the National Development Council at [www.ndc-online.org/training/pdc/courses.htm#ed405](http://www.ndc-online.org/training/pdc/courses.htm#ed405). A rural revolving loan fund is currently set up in the State of Utah and more information can be found online at the UTFC Financing Solutions site [www.utfc.org](http://www.utfc.org). Microfinance arrangements are different than the revolving loan function but these alternatives could be pursued. More information on these and micro enterprise funding can be found at [www.sba.gov/financing/microparticipants.html](http://www.sba.gov/financing/microparticipants.html). More detailed information on financing is provided in a separate section of this report.

10. The Alliance is envisioned as initiating and even planning events, or coordinating the coupling of a more extended craft event with a community event during the tourist season within the Corridor. An alternative is to partner with craft show promoters and take on the role as sponsor, leaving the promotion and development of the event to the promoter, or to producers.
11. The Alliance could be directly responsible for the promotion of events and the craft industry in the Corridor. The Alliance could be involved in the coordination of or actual sponsoring of a craft catalog for the Corridor, website promotion and website collection of customer data, etc. A website is currently being maintained and done so at minimal cost. However, there are many dimensions of the use of the website that could be considered. They do involve additional cost for the Alliance or the producers being represented by the Alliance. This matter is discussed in a separate section of this report. Information from other organizations operating craft websites, electronic stores on the web, or catalogs suggests that such website operations would cost from \$6,000 -\$10,000 to set up and maintain.
12. The Alliance could be responsible for providing craft production and sales strategy information to the artisans and craft businesses. This would involve setting up a process of collecting marketing and input acquisition data, event activity calendars and finding information about craft events, registries, and market representatives in other regions, nationally, and internationally. The Alliance could take the responsibility to help the artisans and craft businesses to be registered on key craft event and promotional registries that are linked to World Wide Web page sites such as [www.artistsregister.com/opportunities.phtml](http://www.artistsregister.com/opportunities.phtml), for example, which advertises craft opportunities for the Western states. There are other registries as well and they link to other specific craft industry websites. In this role, the Alliance could also develop an information base containing marketing and craft production studies that have been completed by other organizations.

13. The Alliance could take the role of determining the resources that various groups in the Corridor are willing to commit to marketing and production strategy and how these groups view promotion of crafts that are developed for different market segments. The Alliance, in the role of representing different perspectives of the craft industry in the Corridor, could study ways that best use the limited resources in developing markets and lowering the costs of transactions and services that are to be made and acquired in the process of doing business.
14. The Alliance could sponsor educational programs for developing new crafts and maintaining ongoing marketing and production functions within the industry. It is suggested that educational programs be accomplished on a fee for service bases or through the Extension Service function as coordinated by the Alliance. More information on the possible Extension Service role can be obtained from Karen Biers by email at [karenb@ext.usu.edu](mailto:karenb@ext.usu.edu) or by phone at (435) 797-1534 or 1533.
15. The Alliance is representative of several different craft and tourism-based businesses. In that role the Alliance could take on the responsibility of either directly financing or coordinating the financing and acquiring customer lists for the craft market segments in which the craft industry of the Corridor participates and those sectors of the craft market that are to be developed in the future. On the input side of the market, the Alliance could be the arm for the local craft industry in bargaining for cost economies in the purchase of inputs for a diverse set of artisans and craft businesses. This could extend to other interrelated businesses in the Corridor. This would expand the mission of the Alliance from a coordinating/information role to buyer or at least to a purchasing-negotiation commitment for the local area. It would extend the Alliance position into the role that the cooperative has in the area. A distinction would need to be made or defined between the existence of the cooperative and its contractual basis of doing business and the contractual basis of the Alliance doing business if this is to be the role of the Alliance. It may be that both types of organization cannot efficiently operate simultaneously and one or the other would be redundant. This would need to be investigated before the Alliance would decide to actually enter this purchasing business. The Alliance could take the coordinating role but point a pooled purchasing arm to financing such as explained in A above in order to facilitate the purchasing function.
16. In further deepening its role in the Corridor, the Alliance could establish a craft center, or take over that particular role that has existed under the craft cooperative movement and which has been projected for the future in other locations in the Corridor or outside of the Corridor. This action would have to be coordinated with the existing cooperative establishments. It would have to be determined if the Alliance could actually pool a greater resource base and lower costs of input

acquisition, marketing of products and promotion. Currently, it is projected that a craft center developed within the area would require approximately \$76,000 for acquisition of an historical building or the restoration of such a building with a debt service of approximately \$14,850 annually at current interest rate levels. There are funds from historical societies or micro-financing agencies that can be pursued in order to initiate such a center. The Alliance would have to take the initiative in developing the funding base. Cost information from other organizations suggests that taking the option of staffing the Alliance to handle; a) the coordination and promotion of both the craft and tourism sectors, b) purchase of key inputs such as market segment customer lists, c) establishing a craft center/Alliance headquarters, and d) sponsoring a specific craft show at break-even level (\$40,000), would at minimum require a staff of 3 persons. One person would devote time to crafts. Another person would devote time to tourism, and a third would be appointed as an administrative assistant with clerical and accounting duties. This level of activity is estimated to cost approximately \$120,000 annually (static total not including growth in costs) if a debt is serviced for a building or a building restoration without donations or grants for any parts of the operation. With this cost being financed by dues, and assuming a base of 200 firms (craft and tourist related firms) paying equal dues; the dues would be \$600 annually. Of course, there are other higher and lower level options, and this option can be compared with current levels of effort and expense. If, for example, the craft show in this option above is added as expense, then the cost is \$160,000 with dues being \$800 per firm, but with breaks on booth charges and other set-up costs. A volunteer board would serve as an oversight and industry representation body.

17. This scale of operations and role implies a considerable change in intensity of both the craft and tourism industries. Current combined event day-craft show operations rely heavily on government budgets and operate at around the \$15,000 level including promotion. Booth charges are \$65 for a one-day craft entry and \$100 for a one-day food booth entry. Power for craft and food sales are also handled by government budgets. In the more intense craft production and marketing mode, coupled with more intense promotion of tourism, the Alliance would have to rethink the area of coordination, which would probably have to expand beyond the businesses of the Highway 89 Corridor. Doubling the businesses paying dues to operate the Alliance would reduce dues if they were to be paid on an equal share bases, but the coordinating and promotional role of the Alliance would have to expand. Indeed, if a craft center were to be established, then the Alliance would have to look seriously at location choice. There is greater tourism traffic in the Lake Powell area than most centers within the southern Highway 89 Corridor. Tourism in Cedar City has been fairly steady in connection with the Shakespearean Festival. There could be further cooperation with the

- National Park Service in tourism promotion, possibly funding, and in developing a location for a craft center associated with national park visitation.
18. Of course, higher and lower scales of action could be undertaken than the initiative outlined above. At approximately \$95,000 annually, one person coordinating both the craft and tourism functions of the Alliance along with an administrative assistant and considerable outsourcing of accounting services could be established. Again, this includes debt service for a center, operations, and some acquisition of key inputs for the craft industry. If the Alliance relied almost completely on volunteers, outside funding for the specific Alliance craft show, but operated with an administrative assistance accountable to a volunteer board and executive committee of that board, then the costs is estimated to be approximately \$55,000. Again, certain key inputs, such as customer lists, could be purchased under the auspices of the Alliance. Using the 200 businesses as the divisor, the dues, if shared equally, would be running from \$475 down to \$275 depending on which of these less intensive scales of operation is chosen.
  19. Another issue that needs to be investigated is the location of craft sales closer to urban populations such as the Wasatch Front communities, or in Las Vegas. This positioning of sales definitely would be in competition with other craft sales efforts in these locations. In order to connect craft production and sales to tourism in the Highway 89 Corridor, production and sales would have to remain established in the Corridor while a sales expansion effort extended to these more urban locations. Such an effort could be counterproductive if the tourism was siphoned from the Corridor by giving access to heritage crafts in these urban areas. A specific marketing and tourism study would have to be developed before such an action would be undertaken.

## **SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CRAFT INDUSTRY AND TOURISM**

A quick search of information and contacts were made with various craft organizations, craft/gift/historic fair organizations, and communities in the U.S. and Canada in order to develop some baseline information about the craft industry, cost elements of various craft initiatives and shows, tourism and the craft industry, and some advantages and disadvantages of alternative strategies to expanding or starting up a specific craft operation.<sup>3</sup> This reporting is in no way an exhaustive coverage of the elements of the craft industry and the marketing, promotion and production functions within that industry.

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<sup>3</sup> Contacts were made and information gathered by Karen Biers and DeeVon Bailey of the Utah State Extension Services and T.F. Glover of the Department of Economics at Utah State University. Bailey also developed a report on cost information that he collected from various information, and this current report uses considerable information from that report, DeeVon Bailey. 2002. Potential Costs Associated With Different Types of Shows/Festivals. Paper, Department of Economics, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

However, information below develops a perspective from which to develop a discussion of recommendations for the future development of craft production in the Highway 89 Corridor.

### **The Craft Industry**

Information from various organizations within the U.S. and Canada suggests that the craft industry is a mixture of what could be called the development of craft, meaning handmade items representative of an historical era or location and culture, items of typical tourist interest relating to a public park location, and gift items. Some organizations have developed a mixture of these classes of products and others are successful at producing and promoting exclusive historical handmade crafts and still others concentrate in gift items that are mass produced for sale. Crafts, gifts and tourist items are associated with natural wonder locations, cultural identities, with historical organizations and themes, and events and attractions, some of which are historical/cultural events and others primarily entertainment events or amusement parks. The exclusive handmade craft is sold at a mixture of these events, but there are also more narrowly focused marketing channels for these items through craft/gift representatives, catalogs and particularly mainline craft catalogs, and some online marketing outlets. Much of the handmade craft traffic is generated by word of mouth within specific narrowly defined market segments particularly if the craft is a representation of a certain era of history or culture. The consumers of these crafts have specific lines in mind and search for different craft representations from cultures or historical eras. Recently, the matching of artisan, craft business and consumer has been enhanced through craft registries operating both online and offline.

Certain craft fairs are known for artisans and craft representations that entered in these fairs. The customers of specific market segments get notification of such shows or receive brochures and other notification of the long standing tradition and time of the show and make plans to attend specifically to add to lines of crafts that they have previously purchased or to review and purchase new lines representing history/culture of which they do not presently possess in their collections. There are opportunities in these types of markets to take advantage of favorable price paths over time by developing and offering base craft lines and then later in time offering a supplementary craft related to the base craft. The historic or cultural element of the craft allows this favorable pricing strategy.

There are various forms of craft development and marketing organizations. There are interesting start-up marketing agency arrangements that are present in the historic/cultural craft market. Some supply both retail and wholesale buyers. For example, the Craft Council of Newfoundland and Labrador markets to corporations, associations and government entities to source handmade gifts and presentation pieces for awards and

honors or retirement occasions. Craft portfolio presentations are made at the client's offices to discuss the appropriate needs for upcoming occasions and company presentations. Gift packing, cards, salutations, etc. are presented and customized to customer requirements specific to the occasions. The Craft Council can be contacted at 709-753-2749 or online at [www.craftcouncil.nf.ca](http://www.craftcouncil.nf.ca) with a link to the corporate services, and the partner Labrador Craft Marketing Agency (LCMA), which has both retail and wholesale clients and client listings, can be found online at [www.labradorcrafts.ca](http://www.labradorcrafts.ca). Representatives of the LCMA are designated to attend the large eastern Canadian craft and gift shows seeking information on wholesale buyers and incorporating this information into promotions and marketing strategy. Some 75 percent of the artisans are aboriginal and have historically been known for their handmade pottery craft and reflection of the quality of the craft and the tradition of the aboriginals. The LCMA has established their promotional logo around this tradition under the name "Labrador Traditions" with secondary logo being "Quality Labrador Crafts." The North Carolina Mountains organizations combine craft promotion and sales with arts and culture activities and boast a set of galleries as sales outlets and places where portfolios of craft lines and earthworks are displayed. Some galleries promote the theme of yesteryear landscapes and communities of the mountain country in North Carolina, but other outlets "celebrate the beauty of the earth through the eyes of the artists" by promoting Native American wildlife themes in crafts and gifts as well as Mexican Indian themes. Crafts are sold along with drawings, prints, and paintings and. Events are sponsored including concerts and promotion of a concert season. These businesses and artisans are listed and promoted by a major eastern U.S. registry and listing of arts and culture, Insiders Guide and are online at [www.insiders.com/ncmntns](http://www.insiders.com/ncmntns). The listing and organization is divided by Southern Mountains, Central Mountains and Northern Mountains representation. One finds the online display of [www.utahheritage.com/](http://www.utahheritage.com/) similar to the North Carolina listing but reflecting the different culture and setting of the Highway 89 Corridor.

The Central Plains Development Center located at Holbrook, Nebraska is different type of organization. An abandoned school building was renovated and serves as a central place home for the production of crafts and training programs. Ten businesses are located together in the former school building and form a centralized craft business hub in the area. The businesses are promoted through the GROW Nebraska Marketing and Training Program and were featured in the November 1996 Crafts Report. This organization is a start-up from government economic development funding similar to the Tamarack Craft Center in West Virginia that attracts close to a half-million visitors annually in recent years. State government made a very substantial investment in the Tamarack Center. The Nebraska organization is represented online at [www.growneb.com/Jinfo.htm](http://www.growneb.com/Jinfo.htm). There are many other organization types and information media that could be reported, but the above are a representation of the craft industry information that was gathered.

## Cost Structures of Shows, Fairs and Event Days

Contacts were made with several persons and organizations that sponsor and manage craft fairs; combined event days-craft show functions and forms of historic festivals, and gift shows to obtain a sketch of information on the structure and level of costs and the operations of the events. Information was obtained on craft representatives and the type of shows they attend or enter and represent several artisans, the cost of attendance and booth costs, registration fees and admission charges.<sup>4</sup> Given the information gleaned from others, Craft fairs within craft industry regions cost between \$25,000 and as high as \$350,000. There are some regional craft specialty shows that run higher in cost but limited information was shared about the breakdown of costs at these shows. Additional investigation would have to be made in order to get more detailed cost information. Booth fees for craft entries run from free entry to as high as \$300 as given in the information that was acquired. Typical is a fee of \$100 for a 10 foot by 10 foot booth, and 10 foot by 20 foot booths can run up to \$200. Covered booths with special electricity use for craft making and/or cash register operation at summer season shows run upward to \$300. Some craft fairs offer discounts on the booth fee for artisans who demonstrate their craft or who offer their services in craft education sessions. Typical arrangement would be the cost of \$95 for a 10-foot by 10-foot booth if the craft is demonstrated, and \$135 to \$150 for such a booth if the craft is not demonstrated and only displayed for potential sales. Admission at these shows varies from free admission to a cost of \$20 per adult. Some group rates are offered for special tourist group visitors and package tourists such as groups scheduled to come into the area via tour bus, etc. The admission is included in the overall cost of the tour package. An example of cost categories and levels and the procedures of a craft show can be found for the Black Mountain Arts and Craft Show online at [www.olddepot.org/craftshow/crafters.htm](http://www.olddepot.org/craftshow/crafters.htm).

Combined event days-craft shows range in cost from \$20,000 to \$600,000. Booth costs range from \$95 to \$400 for typical 10-foot by 10-foot booths and larger booths with special facilities are more expensive.<sup>4</sup> Again, there are discounts on booth fees for various services that are performed by the craft entrant. Many of these events are sponsored in their entirety or partner sponsored and operated by a volunteer agency such as a charity, a hospital or a public agency. In this case there is a contract between the craft interests and the partner sponsor on the split of both revenues and costs. A 1999 survey conducted by the *Crafts Report* magazine staff suggests some statistics about craft show costs, sales at the craft show, and some information about mean income levels of crafters in ten different craft mediums. This survey can be found online at [www.craftsreport.com/industrystats/insight99.html](http://www.craftsreport.com/industrystats/insight99.html). There are some gaps in the survey

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<sup>4</sup>Some detail of the interviews with some of the contacts is contained in DeeVon Bailey. 2002. Potential Costs Associated With Different Types of Shows/Festivals. Paper, Department of Economics, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

since in some of the reported categories the number of respondents to the survey is quite low, but there is some benchmark information about incomes and expenditures in the industry that provide a perspective on the industry and the scale of operations of craft shows and the different media entries of these shows.

Summer Fest is an outdoor art show held in Logan, Utah each summer on the Tabernacle grounds. Logan Regional Hospital (LRH) has been the volunteer agency organizing and operating this show for the past few years. Summer Fest is a juried show and focuses on art rather than crafts. The art offered at Summer Fest ranges from high-end watercolor art, oil painting, and sculpting to lower-end art such as birdhouse making. The jury attempts to make each booth unique in art display and representation. The show requires 20 volunteers to operate the events and functions included. Total costs for the show are between \$30,000 and \$40,000 annually with about \$3,500 of the total spent on promotion. Besides promotion, costs include tents, stages, sound systems, and musicians. Logan Regional Hospital receives the revenues from the booth fees, which are \$125 per booth for the displayers and \$300 for food booths irrespective of size. The show draws 10,000 to 15,000 visitors most of whom are from the communities within Cache Valley. The publicity for the event is directed to the residents and businesses in the local communities. The festival is recipient of free advertisement from local businesses and other volunteer groups. These types of festivals are generally considered "breakeven" events. There are benefits to local businesses, motels and food establishments during the two and one-half days of the event, but most of the impact is during that period of time and to some extent a day or two prior to the event.

Historical festivals generally cost between \$150,000 to over \$3 million. The typical cost for intermountain region festivals of this type vary from \$150,000 to \$800,000. Booth fees for craft artisans range from \$95 to \$300 for rather uniform booths but with some booths there are more expanded facility amenities. Again, the range in booth cost is dependent on services provided by the artisan as part of the festival. These costs run from 65 to 75 percent of the total revenues generated by these festivals. Admission charges are the usual policy and they can run up to \$20 for an adult admission. Some of these festivals have two-part tariffs; a fee for entry and a charge for certain events such as festival concerts on designated days, or for demonstrations. The organization sponsors of these events usually contract for 15 -20 percent of food sales as a way to generate revenues to maintain the sponsorship of the shows. Entertainers generally are a part of the action at these festivals and can cost up to 25 percent of total costs for the entire festival. In some cases the entertainers are sponsored by grants and gifts from businesses to the festival organization.

Wholesale craft shows are a whole different marketing operation. The main cost element of interest is the cost of getting to the show and the entry. For the artisan and the small

craft business these shows are used to display craft portfolios and to obtain information on customers and market segments of customers. The costs associated with participating at a wholesale craft show include booth space, travel and living expenses, and shipment expenses for the products and the craft portfolios. Some information was obtained from various craft councils and organizations sponsoring such shows. Typical information is summarized in conversation with Alice Merit<sup>5</sup>, who directs the Tennessee Association of Crafts and Artists (TACA). She explains that TACA was organized in 1965 and held its first local craft shows in 1972. Ms. Merit indicates that TACA has a full-time staff of one person and two part-time people. TACA organizes local and regional craft shows, provides business training and professional development opportunities to craftspeople and artists in Tennessee, and generally promotes the Tennessee craft industry. TACA helps organize craftspeople and artists to participate in wholesale craft shows. They typically take 6-10 producers to these shows. Ms. Merit estimates the total cost of participating at these shows to be approximately \$10,000. TACA charges the people they take to the show enough money to cover TACA expenses. The cost to individual participants is between \$1,000 and \$1,500. Sales orders generated at the shows vary widely. Ms. Merit indicates that at a recent show held by the Rosen Group, an organization similar to TACA, but representing producers in Arkansas, generated about \$120,000 in sales orders while TACA generated only about \$10,000, and the \$10,000 was about the level of the TACA costs.

TACA does not view wholesale craft shows as a method to generate money to support their organization. TACA charges an annual membership fee of \$35 to its 600 members and also operates three local and regional craft shows each year. Their spring show is only for Tennessee arts and crafts and has 170 booth spaces that are sold for \$310 each. TACA operates two fall shows with a combined total of 280 booth spaces that are sold for \$200 each. TACA solicits contributions from local communities and businesses and also occasionally applies for government-sponsored grants.

Gift shows are generally huge operations costing several millions of dollars but with upwards to 3,000 booth entries or more on some occasions. The gift show is primarily a representative marketing operation. Booth costs range from \$900 upward to \$2,500 and the representative displays portfolios and products for sale for different producers. From the information gathered on the operations of representatives, it appears that commissions charged range between 7 and 10 percent of the sales price. These commissions are either contracted commissions for the sale of products or the producer consigns the product to the representative and spot commissions are taken at the time of sale. The markup on products distributed through the gift show process and subsequent orders represents a

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<sup>5</sup> TACA is located in Nashville, TN and the telephone number is 615.385.1904.

wide range of from 20 percent all the way to 100 percent depending on the craft item. Juried crafts, and particularly pottery items, representing an historical era or a particular culture usually have the higher markup over costs and are the most likely to be marked at the keystone level of 100 percent. Art works also receive a high markup over costs. There is an advantage to the representative marketing approach in that several craft lines can be displayed and sold through the one representative. This can also be a disadvantage if promotion and sales effort is uneven amongst different craft lines.

Handmade crafts only comprise a portion of the displays and representation at gift shows. There is some sentiment that the gift show does not provide the format for the concentration of promotion and subsequent sales of handmade and juried crafts as do specific craft shows or even combined event day-craft fairs.

If an organization such as the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance or the Sanpete Trade Association were to send a representative or a group of producers to a gift show, then the cost of such representation could run from \$5,000 to \$10,000 depending on the product shipment, the booth cost, and the stay at the particular gift show location. This was the case for information that we found on the operations of some craft councils or marketing agencies directly representing craft producers. For example, the Labrador Craft Marketing Agency (LCMA) in Canada attends major wholesale shows such as the Atlantic Craft show in Halifax and the major gift show in Toronto. The LCMA does not operate a retail outlet but coordinates the craft marketing efforts of Newfoundland and Labrador producers. The LCMA philosophy is to not intrude on local business sales efforts but concentrate their efforts on coordinating the marketing crafts to these local businesses and to seek wholesale business for the producers. Other associations send producer representatives to a selection of wholesale craft shows and gift shows. The representation is geared to specific market segments. The costs are split in various ways between the producers making the trip and the craft association or council.

### **Tourism and the Craft Industry**

From the information gathered it appears that it is important to understand the shopping behavior of the tourist. One of the goals of the Alliance was to promote crafts to the tourist population coming into central and southern Utah, so it is important that the Alliance members and members of any cooperative understand this shopping behavior and the implied focus on craft production and pricing that would be involved. Results of a comparative study of tourists and non-tourist shoppers at the Sanpete Trade Association

indicate that the tourists anticipated finding heritage-related products in the Cooperative.<sup>6</sup> A summary of the limited information acquired from other sources provides a part of the story on items purchased and the pricing levels for these items. A more detailed survey would have to be carried out in order to accurately characterize demand behavior in the Heritage Highway 89 Corridor.

Approximately 30 percent of tourists buying purchase crafts that add to a collection. So there is a market for producing crafts in sets or a base item followed by subsequent supplementary items. Most marketing studies would suggest that there is an opportunity in the base good supplementary good case to increase the value of the base good by creating the supplemental good in such a way, or developing the timing of its creation relative to the timing of the production of the base good, in order to link such a good to the base good. However, the marketing of the base and supplementary good has to be under a rather strict control strategy and the market for this coupling of goods is highly segmented. Many tourists return to a certain location both because there are scenery amenities and because of certain event day programs and, in addition, they are looking for additions to collectables. These tourists are the market segment to be targeted. The producer must also keep a record of these customers. Occasional brochures sent to this niche market would be a highly effective marketing effort. One has to also separate out the customers that are actually purchasing a craft collectable from those that are repeat purchasers of location mementos such as bumper stickers, key chains, small and lower priced gift items, etc. The particular market segment of interest in this case also includes persons who make repeat purchases of antiques.

Approximately 70 percent of tourists buying purchase T-shirts, sweatshirts, postcards, booklets and maps with pictures of the particular location or event they are visiting. This is the category, aside from food and local overnight room rental, on which tourists spend the most money. Limited information suggests that approximately 55 percent of tourists spend the most money on these items. This closely matches an earlier regional tourist study that was conducted in the Midwest.<sup>7</sup> The tourist market segments of most interest to handmade and historical/cultural craft makers would be the ethnic/arts segment and the history/national parks segment. These tourists are interested in ethnic, folk, historic, and Western crafts that are also associated with particular historic or national park locations.

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<sup>6</sup>Wayment, Tawna. 2002. Analysis of Consumers' Perceptions and Attitudes Towards Services and Products Offered by a Craft Cooperative in Rural Utah. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Utah State University, Logan.

<sup>7</sup>Gahring, S., S. Niemyer, R. Reilly and J. A. Stout. 1992. *Marketing Crafts and Other Products to Tourists*. North Central Regional Extension Publication 445, University of Minnesota, August.

They are also returning visitors and repeat purchasers of specific craft items or sets of collectables. They would be possibly interested in the ethnic background of the Heritage Highway 89 Corridor but most likely interested in the historic/national park setting of the Corridor. Another segment to which some promotion effort could be targeted is the urban/entertainment group of tourists who do have preferences for handicraft and designer crafts and mainly purchase crafts for gifts and visual impact amenity when displayed in the home. However, most of these types of tourists visit galleries in urban locations and make their purchases in these locations. However, the Alliance could do more promotion in Western cities in order to attract visits by these tourists to the Corridor. Southern Utah also attracts the active recreation tourist in large numbers. The handmade craft or artwork is not a major focus of purchases of this group. Their expenditures in the area are primarily for food, recreation gear and rentals, and overnight room rental. The items they buy are in the T-shirt, sweatshirt and small memento category.

The limited information that was gathered suggests that most tourist items purchased in the Corridor area other than food, housing, recreation gear and rental fall in the price range of \$10 to \$45. Sales of handmade craft of historical/cultural nature are primarily made to collector customers or customers who are interested in ethnic/cultural crafts who are located in other states within the U.S. and primarily western states. These customers may be tourists or were touring the Corridor when they found their first craft item and became interested in the historical/cultural setting of the corridor and the sequence of crafts developed and sold by the local craft producers. Obviously, this represents a considerably limited information base. A more detailed survey and marketing study would be needed to assess the accuracy of this observation and to develop information on price ranges and demand ranges within the Corridor and closely associated western regions.

### **The Craft Center and Loan Funding**

Limited information was acquired on those craft associations that have central locations for either production of crafts, training efforts, portfolio display or all three functions combined. Some associations and marketing agencies do maintain craft centers for the production and display of craft. Others rely on marketing efforts to place crafts in local businesses or with wholesale craft dealers. If the center is to be a place production, display and training, then it is important that the center be located at a known historical or cultural building that becomes a part of the craft promotion. Another strategy is to locate the center in an area of heavier tourist traffic. Several associations advertise these centers online and develop a sequence of photos of the historical area and cultural background and the historical/cultural background of the building in which the center is housed. The architecture character is documented and promoted. Typical displays are represented by the Black Mountain craft producers, and the Old Depot Association at

[www.olddepot.org/craftshow/crafter\\*s.htm](http://www.olddepot.org/craftshow/crafter*s.htm), and the Devon House Craft Centre located near the St. John harbor in Newfoundland displayed online at [www.craftcouncil.nf.ca/about/devonhouse.asp](http://www.craftcouncil.nf.ca/about/devonhouse.asp).

Preliminary information suggests that loan funds to be contracted with producers are no more than \$40,000 and most likely around \$25,000. An upper limit on funds loaned to any one producer or artisan is usually the case and this limit is typically in the range of \$3,000 to \$4,500. The loan is used for the purchase of supplies, small equipment, and in some cases is used for start-up expenditures such as training expenditures. These revolving loans are set up from grant funds from businesses or lenders and in some cases from government agency economic development grants and micro-finance or micro-enterprise funding. The operation of the loan fund is usually through a lender with an association or craft council providing guarantees in some cases via links to existing larger purpose revolving funds or from micro enterprise funding. In the case of the guarantee arrangement, there is usually a two-part grant or financing arrangement to initiate the craft revolving loan fund. One element of the financing is for the loan fund and another is an initiating finance arrangement for the guarantee fund that is also managed by the lender or a separate investment agency or bank. Financing via a micro-finance organization is an approach to fill financing gaps between lender limitations and loan costs and the needs of the craft organization or producer. Usually the lender will only finance up to 50 - 60 percent of a startup loan because of restrictions on taking risk relative to capitalization that are part of the regulatory structure on commercial lenders. Moreover, the interest rate is sometimes higher than the craft producer can pay in the startup position. So the micro-financing or micro-enterprise function is called in to fill in the gaps in the financing needs. This function is usually coordinated by the craft association or council and is done so in several cases as a link to a broader and larger business financing arrangement. More information these types of financial support arrangements can be found at [www.gfusa.org/replicatiozs/domestic4000.html](http://www.gfusa.org/replicatiozs/domestic4000.html), or at the Colorado Micro credit site at [www.coloradomicrocredit.org](http://www.coloradomicrocredit.org). More detail on this function is given in the section on the revolving loan fund that follows later in this report.

## ***Strategies/Initiatives for the Craft Industry: Elements, Cost Structure, and Role of the Alliance***

### **OVERVIEW**

The descriptions and recommendations given below for alternative strategies/initiatives that could be carried out in the craft industry within the highway 89 Corridor reflect recent efforts to obtain data and information on possible alternatives, how they might work, the advantages and disadvantages and the estimated cost structure. That which is reported is not a summary of a detailed marketing or strategy study but rather a sketch of

the elements of these possible alternatives, the organizational requirements that are projected to be needed in order to initiate the alternatives, and some actions that would need to be taken. The strategies discussed focus on the production, promotion and sale strategy of the craft industry. There are some implications made about the effects of these alternatives on other business and possible economic activity within the Corridor but those projections are not the main thrust of the explanation given below.

## **STRATEGY 1: THE CRAFT SHOW WITHIN THE CORRIDOR**

### **The Level of Effort**

Currently, crafts are created, displayed and sold at existing event days and celebrations within the communities of the highway 89 Corridor. There are crafts that are sold through the function of the Sanpete Trade Association cooperative and other items sold by independent artisans and craft businesses in these event day entries. Those items sold through the cooperative are charged the commission on the sales price of the item. This commission is reduced if producers volunteer work at the cooperative at the rate of 8 hours per month. Crafts sold by cooperative members through event days in the Corridor are also charged the commission on the sale price of the particular item. From the survey conducted by Gary Anderson of the Utah State Extension Service<sup>8</sup> opinion amongst the producers is in favor of initiating a craft fair within the Corridor. The cost of such craft show is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$40,000 with approximately 15 percent of that cost going into promotion, brochures, and customer contacting outside of the Corridor. The preference is for a summer time show and possibly being conducted at a similar time as certain event day celebrations are taking place, but separate of the Scandinavian days celebration, which is a combined craft-event day function. This kind of fair could be sponsored by the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance or the Alliance with craft business partnering. A threshold attendance of at least 15,000 paying an adult entrance fee of \$5 would have to be the target of the promotion in order to pay the cost of the fair and develop limited funding for repeat sponsorship without charging a booth fee to craft display entrants. The initial promotion and set up of the fair would have to come from grants either from arts and crafts agencies or economic development agencies of the State of Utah, or from some form of loan from a lender with guarantee from these agencies or guarantee linked to some form micro-financing agreement. Alternatively, a booth charge of at least \$100 for the initial fair would be a minimal booth charge for a 10-foot by 10-foot booth.

### **A Show Promotion Alternative**

An alternative to this type of arrangement for a craft show is for an outside volunteer craft promoter to initiate the promotion of the crafts to a set of buyers in addition to

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<sup>8</sup>Anderson, Gary L. 2001. Utah Heritage Highway "89" Alliance Feasibility Study.

customers that would be on local producer lists. The sponsors of the show would have to decide on the focus of the show relative to craft type or allow all types of handmade craft to be promoted and displayed. This places the sponsor such as the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance in the role of coordinating agency for the producers. In the process of gathering information about the craft industry and its operations these types of arrangements were discussed with promoters. A few names of show promoters were listed. One such promoter contacted, Ms. Barbara Pitt<sup>9</sup> directs Heritage Markets in Carlisle, Pennsylvania and has been a wholesale trade show promoter for traditional crafts for almost 25 years. Ms. Pitt shared a typical arrangement that could be made for a small sized local craft show and the funding for the promotion is based on booth fees. A small entry show would have a booth fee of \$95 of which she would take \$45 for promotion to her buyers and spend around 50 hours in promotion work. This is a typical arrangement she has with a show in Granville, Ohio. There are other arrangements that could be made and the fee charged would vary by the arrangement made. If a promoter were to take on the task of promoting for a broader set of potential customers for the Corridor crafts then other funding arrangements would be required perhaps including initial funding for the initial show much the same as discussed earlier, i.e., funding coming from grants.

### **Expenditures by Attendees**

The expectations of expenditures at this type of event appears to be surprising at first glance but the information on the split of expenditures at a local craft show confirms that approximately from 85-90 percent of visitor expenditure is on food and the remaining 10-15 percent is spent on crafts entered in the show. However, there could be entry fees for food booths at such a function and then a split of earnings from these booths with the vendors. A typical split is 80-85 percent to vendor and 15-20 percent for the sponsoring organization. It is also important that specific craft customers be attracted to the show in order to generate orders for future delivery of crafts.

### **A Juried Show**

Most promoters contacted, including Ms. Pitt, suggest that the craft products need to be special and set apart from the usual tourist target items, since they will not be price competitive with mass produced items. Uniqueness is what attracts people and the specific craft market segments such as the historical/national parks and the ethnic/cultural segments. The indication is that the local craft show not become just another attraction in the area and that it be differentiated in nature from other local events but be held at the same time as some other attraction, preferably not a combined craft-event day function. Most promoters discussed the "living history" aspect of the crafts for such a local areas as

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<sup>9</sup> The contact is Heritage Markets, Box 389, Carlisle, PA 17013. The telephone number is 717.249.9404.

southern Utah and it is this aspect of the consumers experience with the product that differentiates a "heritage" event from simply another craft show. The strategy is basically to develop a theme and then let the craftspeople and artisan develop the mood by displaying and promoting their products based on guidelines that require faithfulness to the theme. A juried show is recommended. It is recognized that there are more than one theme involved in the production of crafts in the Corridor and some artisan already have market reputation for their particular theme. Again, this would put an organization that represents producers in a coordinating role in order to determine what theme or if multiple themes should be represented by the promoter in the development of the show and promoting to customer market segments.

### **The Purpose of the Show and Its Impacts**

Preliminary information was obtained on the value of the local craft show to the local community. One of the persons contacted was Laurie Huttunen<sup>10</sup> of HandMade in America. She indicates that the value of local craft show is the broader economic impact this type of show has on the entire community compared to participation in wholesale craft shows. Tourist expenditure is generated for the local area. The wholesale craft shows tend to more directly benefit artists and craftspeople themselves with less of a direct effect on the local community. The sponsor of the local craft shows would have a booth fee of \$95 of which she would take \$45 for promotion to her buyers and spend around 50 hours in promotion work. This is a typical arrangement she has with a show in Granville, Ohio. There are other arrangements that could be made and the fee charged would vary by the arrangement made. If a promoter were to take on the task of promoting for a broader set of potential customers for the Corridor crafts then other funding arrangements would be required perhaps including initial funding for the initial show much the same as discussed earlier, i.e., funding coming from grants needs to determine the target of the benefit and then organize and promote the show accordingly.

Ms. Huttunen suggests that a group just starting should focus on retail shows in their own area because they require the least experience and the least risk. Wholesale shows can be expensive and also require considerable experience. Typically, wholesale shows are well established and they are located in larger marketing areas in urban locations. The sponsor-promoter mode of developing the local craft show, however, combines elements of the wholesale show with the local retail show particularly, as mentioned earlier, if the promoter is contacting and advertising to a set of known buyers from specific market segments. Generally, putting the show together is straightforward. The challenge is in attracting potential customers to the show. Linking the shows with another local

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<sup>10</sup> The contact is HandMade in America, Box 2089, Asheville, NC 28802. The telephone number is 828.252.0121.

attraction would then be advantageous. There are events within the Corridor that could be used and there is the Shakespearean Festival in nearby Cedar City that could also be used if negotiated.

### **The Measure of Success**

Most promoters and craft councils suggest a threshold of sales generated from the show be 8 to 10 times the cost of the show in order to consider the business potential of the function a success. If the initial show actually turns out to be a breakeven function, then it needs to generate the 10 fold sales over cost for each craft entrant in order to be considered a success in generating sustaining sales. For a total show at the level of \$40,000 in cost, which would probably be a breakeven operation in this case, \$400,000 in sales should be generated. A booth fee of \$100, and other costs of entry such as a registration of \$30 and a jury fee of \$70 and perhaps other costs of \$100, would mean that \$3,000 in sales would have to be generated for the entrant to judge the event a sales success. This is a general rule of thumb in the industry and would in addition be true for attendance at a major wholesale craft show or entry in a major gift show. The costs of entry into a gift show, for example, could run \$5,000 - \$10,000 as outlined earlier in this report. The successful sales generated threshold would then have to be from \$48,000 to \$100,000 to consider this effort a sustainable venture. The success also depends on the capability to produce using the handmade technology and within jury rules. The artisan has to consider the time in production and the time commitment to the handmade process and then enter a show or order business at the appropriate level that matches their estimated creation level and time of production.

## **STRATEGY 2: PRODUCT DIFFERENTIATION:**

### **THE JURIED CRAFT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HERITAGE THEME**

The earlier report by Gary Anderson providing information on producer preferences suggests that craft producers responding to a survey were in favor of crafts being juried and going further to develop a heritage theme. However, there was sentiment for the coordinated promotion and sales of juried and non-juried crafts at shops in the area and through the Sanpete Trade Association and the combined craft-event day functions in the area such as the Scandinavian Heritage Festival, the Quilt Walk and Apple Days. This presents a dilemma in developing a pricing pattern for juried and non-juried crafts and maintaining price as a signal of market segmentation in the selling of the crafts. It also presents a problem in developing a theme, and particularly the historic/cultural theme, to differentiate an ongoing local craft show from other craft shows in the western region of the U.S. and other locations in order to attract specific customer market segments.

### **The Juried Craft**

It is recommended that if a local craft show is to be initiated that the show be a juried show. The intent of the show is to differentiate the heritage theme that could be further developed and used to market the crafts produced in the area. The show needs to promote and display the heritage theme but offer heritage/culture uniqueness apart from other craft shows that are in existence, particularly in the U.S., in order to attract buyers from the specific targeted market segments including tourists. Much of the handmade craft items produced in the area will not be price competitive with the general tourist-preferred items and/or gifts (the \$25 - \$75 range). Therefore, they must be differentiated and allow the differentiated price to signal the particular market segment in which the craft matches. This is not an indictment of the production and sale of crafts and gift items that meet the general demand of the tourists that come into the area during park season nor their quality. These items are marketed to a different market segment of repeat purchasers. The juried craft is targeted to other market segments, which also may include tourists specifically demanding certain unique cultural or historic crafts. The juried differentiation is also designed to target repeated purchases from these other market segments.

There are several skillfully developed crafts being produced running the range from quilts, rugs, pottery, heritage utensils, dolls, jewelry, and other handmade items. They all represent an era of heritage and culture that is associated with the area, its settlement, the people and the natural beauties of the Corridor. Several craft items already have a differentiated reputation that is recognized by particular buyers with specific preferences associated with certain craft market segments. These reputations should be maintained and promoted at the same time that the items also become differentiated further in the heritage dimension. If the proper representation of producers and business is maintained on the board of the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, then the Alliance is the organization that could take on the role of coordinating the development of the differentiated heritage theme that could be tied to the handmade items and provide the basis for promotion.

### **The Heritage Theme**

The theme should be well thought out and then documented. Moreover each craft item should be tied to the heritage theme by documentation. This two tiered documentation then provides the basis for the jury process and the promotion of the particular craft differentiation to specific market segments (both wholesale and retail), local shops, and combined event day-craft functions where the craft portfolios and items are entered.

The question to be resolved is, what particular heritage theme should be followed? The current hangtags seem to indicate a mixed theme of information for tourists (what and who is along highway 89) with a reference as to how to find out more, and a reference to fine craftsmanship and "a piece of history", and then a symbolism promotion of Utah

heritage and highway 89. It is true that the Alliance is a "Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance", and it is a piece of Utah heritage that is being represented by the crafts. It is also true that recent emphasis is being put on economic development along highway corridors and coordination among arts and craft groups and agencies within Utah. However, it appears that the brief promotional statement is attempting to appease its recent backers and a host of other local activities rather than actually representing what is being offered as the particular heritage of the fine craft that is being skillfully developed. One is tempted to ask the question, is it highway 89 that is important in the promotion? The answer appears to be affirmative for promotion of tourism, but the intent to promote crafts, which of course in turn might affect tourism, appears to be somewhat muted in the statement of the hangtag. The new hangtag does suggest "Hand Made", but is a statement that is coupled with the designation of the heritage highway, "Heritage Utah 89 Highway". The back of this hangtag then completes a description of the highway as a scenic route. Two promotion messages are attempted, but the one that makes the point is all about the highway, targeting tourism and implying that as the main promotion target attached to the craft. This is a worthy promotion target. However promotion of the craft produced in the area and its representation of a known location or heritage appears to be muted. The original hangtag also split the promotion message and in four dimensions, namely, the highway, highway 89 heritage, Utah heritage, and then more about the crafts and wares produced in the area than is indicated in the new hangtag.

To further clarify this dissection, let us look at, for example, the promotion element in the Craft Council of Newfoundland and Labrador, which also has a scenic summer coastal route as well as boat access from the west leading in to St. John's. The logo adopted has a basic and familiar map of Labrador and the island of the location of St. John's, then the simple emboldened lettering as major title, "**LABRADOR TRADITIONS**", and minor title, "Quality Labrador Crafts" in a chosen lettering font promoting the tradition of the Labrador craft skill associated mainly with aboriginals in that location. Of course, the crafts coming from this area have a long and mature reputation for the types of items and the living history of the skilled artisans. But the promotion is centered on this particular skill and is targeted to the particular market segment of interest. The logo can be viewed online at [www.labradorcrafts.ca/agency.htm](http://www.labradorcrafts.ca/agency.htm). The Craft Council and the Labrador Craft Marketing Association are in the background and are the coordinating and promotional agencies but not any part of the focus of or target of the promotion. It is the differentiated product that is mainly being promoted. HandMade in America promotes a broad early American handmade theme that is well known.

The North Carolina craft councils come closer to what has now been apparently initiated as a possible theme in the Highway 89 Corridor, but the scenic promotion is the "North Carolina Mountains" and then promotion of the various galleries and the local craft shows. The gallery promotions indicate the type of craft carried and the differentiation of

the craft portfolios that can be viewed at each gallery. Thus the theme is also mixed between tourism (but craft hunting tourism by buyers in specific market segments) and the galleries that are located in the mountain area. Several galleries advertise that they carry culture specific crafts and gift items from artisans and producers in other locations such as certain cultures in Mexico, the western Native American cultures and others. A review of this approach can be made online at [www.insiders.com/ncmntns/main-arts4.htm](http://www.insiders.com/ncmntns/main-arts4.htm).

Steps have been taken to propose a national heritage area for the Corridor. The proposal calls for "National Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area." This could be the basis for a craft promotion theme. This could possibly mean yet another change in emphasis in promotion and the thrust of promotion in the hangtag. This type of theme was discussed with other craft show and craft marketing professionals to get an assessment of the possible success of such a theme and some sketch of the extent of the market interested in this particular tie to heritage. Ms. Barbara Pitt of Heritage Markets in Carlisle, Pennsylvania suggests that a "Mormon Heritage" theme has at least a regional appeal but maybe not a broad appeal. Other professionals suggest the regional appeal for this type of cultural reference and possible expansion to western U.S. markets, but also indicate that existing craft being produced in the area already have close to a brand stage reputation and it may be difficult to establish this theme as the brand and then reassign these existing craft lines to a private label position under this new intended "umbrella" brand. Brand loyalty to the new theme is untested. The suggestion is that the theme brand that currently exists is actually linked to the national parks location recognition and recognition of the artisans and people in that area. In comparison, the "American Handicrafted" theme has a broad appeal as do the North Carolina Mountains themes, the latter being closer to the known existing theme that has apparently been perceived by these professionals for the highway 89 Corridor. The "Mormon Heritage" theme is also perceived as having a reasonably close substitute in the Mormon Handicraft brand that is located within Utah but which is marketed primarily in the Wasatch Front area of the state. There are some existing heritage themes (and scenery themes) that are labeled in current online promotion of the Corridor, such as "Little Denmark", "Under the Rim", etc that could be used as a theme or a combination of heritage-tourism strategies.

The theme, which would guide the jurying procedure in a collective effort of the artisans and producers to promote craft sales, appears at best to be unsettled. The settling of this issue could be one of the roles of the Alliance, if there is appropriate representation on the board of the Alliance. However, there remains the question of the role that is to be taken up by the Sanpete Trade Association or any other cooperative that would be initiated in the Corridor. If the craft cooperative mode of operation is continued, then it would appear that these cooperatives (or councils) take the initiative in developing the craft promotion theme and the cooperative promotion and sales effort. In such case, the

Alliance then steps back out of the craft promotion decision and takes up its multifaceted role of coordinating tourism, heritage highway 89 tourism and development and economic development in addition to craft development in the Corridor with other agencies, mainly governmental agencies. The main aim of the cooperation or the coordination role is to be able to pool resources (or command resources) to achieve scale economies in the input acquisition, production, and marketing activities of the Corridor.

### **The Jurying Procedure**

It is recommended that the jurying of the crafts be done by an outside craft specialist or craft promoter. This requires the specific theme and/or heritage link be developed and well documented. If the local craft show strategy is to be followed, then it is recommended that a professional promoter be brought in to manage the jurying process with other outside specialists and in addition to promote and set up the craft show. A deadline for registration of a portfolio of crafts should be set prior to the show, if the show is used as the "kick-off" of the craft display and sales season where tourists and other customers come into the Corridor with intent on attending the show along with attendance at another Corridor or regional attraction in addition to touring Heritage Highway 89. The jurying should be completed shortly after this deadline. The artisan/crafter should be required to present a summary of the portfolio, including a title of the work or representation of the private label differentiation of the craft within the general theme, date made, the media classification, and dimensions of the work. There should be rules drawn up to appropriately judge the work according to its match with alternative market segments and should be done by the crafters and craft specialists. The rules should be clearly articulated and posted or sent to the potential entrants or those developing crafts to be sold in conformity with the juried craft intent. The work should be judged for quality, suitability, and originality or conformity with the theme. Quotas may have to be imposed for each media in order to balance the presentation of a craft show, but this action depends on the number of media categories and the total number of entries relative to display capacity. There are several online sites that can be viewed in order to obtain information on the development of the craft show, the juried craft and the advantages and disadvantages of alternative jury processes such as [www.olddepot.org/craftshow/jury.htm](http://www.olddepot.org/craftshow/jury.htm), [www.olddepot.org/rules.htm](http://www.olddepot.org/rules.htm), and [www.craftcouncil.nf.ca/lcma.asp](http://www.craftcouncil.nf.ca/lcma.asp) to name but a few.

### **STRATEGY 3: PRICING**

Unless the collective approach to pricing through coordination of cooperative marketing or through a marketing function taken on by the Alliance is undertaken, the pricing of a portfolio of craft products will be set by the interactions in each market segment or by some attempt by the crafters to administer their own markup pricing depending on their understanding of the demand conditions that they face. Crafts with relatively few

substitutes in the craft industry will command a higher markup. The impact of the juried craft is product differentiation in order to price a portfolio of products with high markup. Crafts and gift items which are commonly found in various tourist areas command less markup. The levels at which crafts are priced also vary with the product differentiation and the market segment as explained earlier.

If collective marketing is pursued, then the pricing of a product portfolio (a mixture of market segments and/or quality attributes) has to be coordinated. The marketing literature generally suggests that a firm managing the pricing of a two-tiered or multi-tiered portfolio of products has to pay attention to market segment perceived benefits of the products (demand conditions) and non-price marketing effort. There are exceptions to this conclusion, most of which are related to the problem of pricing and alternative retail marketing formats (mainly the introduction of mass marketing) where, in the multi-format marketing case, overall store/shop assortments have greater effect on shopping behavior than pricing and promotions. In these cases, retailer's feature advertising activity generally affects shopping behavior (which stores to shop and how much to spend), while unadvertised discounts do not. These exceptions aside, it is generally the case that a sustainable high pricing strategy is associated with substantial non-price marketing effort resulting in higher discounted revenue streams over time. The additional key to sustained high pricing strategy is to exactly match the product and product differentiation to the right market segment and its perceived benefits that the product seemingly provides, inducing a high willingness to pay and non-willingness to substitute. The customer's acceptance of the product without side-effect reservations or association with negative externalities (for example pollution) also is important in sustaining a price level. One of the values of tying crafts to a historic heritage theme or to a noted natural location is that the good becomes associated as an "experience" good. The good is perceived as having multiple attribute benefits that are tied to customer experiences as the good is purchased or purchased with other amenity goods. The idea of the "experience economy" is that the customer is the product. Goods are developed to satisfy certain feelings and to provide customer experience in the pleasantries or amenities of the product or its use with other products. Crafts fit the category of an experience good when coupled with the customer's experience of other services. This idea may be the attempted promotion message that is contained in the original hangtag that was developed by the Heritage Products Alliance and causes it to be perceived as having a mixed message as viewed by the limited information that was obtained by craft specialists. This perception would have to be considered in addressing the action and initiating strategy 2 discussed above. Extension worksheets for "Marketing Crafts" are in Appendix A. These sheets are designed to assist producers in identifying target markets, differentiating products from competition, and determining production costs and break-even analysis.

If pricing is coordinated collectively, then it appears that a three-tier attribute price coordination strategy would be followed. The three general tiers include first, the \$20 - \$75 range items that most tourists are going to be purchasing and for which there is a long record of purchase; second, the juried craft which is the existing craft that would be priced considerably above the general tourist item; and new crafts introduced that belong to the second group and for which market share is not yet established. The marketing literature would then generally suggest in these conditions that an increasing pricing path of initially selling at low prices, which then increase over time according to the craft cycle. The incremental level and timing of the increases in price are highly dependent on beginning market share, and in this case the deepness of product differentiation. The strategy is that price increases as market share increases. Obviously, a detailed market study of market share and craft pricing would have to be completed in order to give direction on the details of this strategy such as level of increase, identification of the craft product cycle, and craft substitution possibilities for the second and third tier attributes of crafts. More precisely, if the items of all three attribute tiers are simultaneously introduced as new products, previous marketing data and results do suggest the successful pricing strategy as the "penetration strategy" of increasing pricing trend for a single product tier as well as a multi-tier portfolio of products as opposed to the "skimming strategy" of setting relatively high prices initially and then decreasing price over time given special market circumstances such as competition and substitutability. But the level of increase and the timing of the increase in the product cycle depend heavily on non-price competition (product differentiation and promotion) of the firm, and in the case at hand the price coordinating organization.

With substantial beginning market share, two sets of pricing strategies are usually indicated, namely, decreasing and steady pricing paths for the existing general item and the existing differentiated product. A new and differentiated product starts with low market share and the pricing path would then be the increasing price path as market share increases, but again depending on the promotion and differentiation capability of the firm.

The existing items that are most purchased by tourists in the Corridor are substitutable, but not instantaneously since they are sold in a specific location such as the highway 89 Corridor. So each location (Highway 89 Corridor versus, for example, Grand Canyon) has some influence over price sometimes referred to as a geographical monopoly but it is really a monopolistic competitor position where others can enter the market but they do so in a sequential or lagged manner. This power over price exists as long as items are tied to the specific location such as mementos relating to a particular national park or location of culture. Again, this is a manifestation of product differentiation. Precise pricing paths would have to rely on information from a more detailed marketing study.

## **STRATEGY 4: CREDIT CARD ACCEPTANCE**

Accepting credit card payments is very important for the craft business. It is probably a necessity in the current market. This observation could be common knowledge to the shop owners and the craft producers in the Highway 89 Corridor and the suggestions made below are offered without complete knowledge of the extent of acceptance credit card purchases. However, there are some problems and costs that are encountered by the small business entrepreneur in accepting credit card payments. These problems need to be identified and there could be a role of a coordinating body, such as the Alliance or a craft cooperative in resolving these problems and working with banks to reduce the costs of accepting credit card payments.

Mail order sales, phone orders, craft show and other spot market sales, and selling crafts online all benefit from accepting credit card payments. Customers will still buy crafts if the producer does not offer such services, but the chances of a sale are greatly increased by this convenience offered to the customer. The steps involved in setting up this option, however, can be confusing and they involve set up fees that can be a deterrent to the small business person. In general the steps involve: a) contacting a bank, generally the bank where the business has a checking account, to learn of the details about opening a merchant account; b) checking around to find out information on other companies that perform credit card transactions, but checking with caution, since this transaction business can be fraught with fraud; c) study all the details to determine all the charges that apply to payments accepted by credit card; d) file the application and pay the fees and work with the institution or company issuing the merchant account on credit checks that they will conduct; and e) learn how to process credit card charges as instructed upon account activation and teach employees the proper processing and checking that has to be done to accept such payments.

Most problems for the small business in accepting credit card payments lie with the institutions that run the merchant accounts. The merchant account provider has the risk of payment if the business doesn't fulfill all the obligations to the credit card holder. Payment risk is managed by the financial institution by being selective about the issuance of the merchant accounts. Merchant account companies manage this same risk by insurance but charge much higher rates for the merchant account in order to cover the insurance fees. The small business with low volume sales is presents a larger risk situation for the financial institution and the small business application can be turned down or additional fees can be added in order to operate the merchant account.

There are some other services that allow credit card payments without opening a merchant account. The small business should investigate these options since they work with small start-up operations and they accept international merchants and intermediaries. This option can be useful for the small business that needs to expand sales or deal with an

international intermediary. The option is especially designed for selling online. As with the other alternatives, this option needs to be thoroughly investigated and the business needs to understand all the fees and limitations. Fees may be higher using these options but may be less hassle and may be useful for international sales. More detailed information can be obtained from the CCNow website at [www.ccNow.com/](http://www.ccNow.com/). A rather comprehensive list of these types of services can be found at the Joscon Networks sites like [www.webquarry.com/~patty/ecommercialibrarytoolshosting.html](http://www.webquarry.com/~patty/ecommercialibrarytoolshosting.html), or [www.education.ul.te/tw/postgrad/business.htm](http://www.education.ul.te/tw/postgrad/business.htm). A review of the CCNow procedures and updates can be found online at [www.wilsonweb.com/reviews/](http://www.wilsonweb.com/reviews/). The concept of e-commerce and selling online can be reviewed at <http://ecommerce.about.com/library/blnl.htm>. Information on arts and crafts business and the acceptance of credit card payments can be found online at <http://artsandcrafts.about.com/library/>, and one goes to their weekly information newsletter there are different aspects of the arts and craft industry that are explained including recent surveys of the business and some updates on directions and what is new in the industry. These newsletters also provide recommendations on the business end of the craft world. The newsletters are found at the same site as above but at the weekly page, <http://arsandcrafts.about.com/library/weeklyl>. This site also links to many other business and e-commerce sites. Additional information on selling online and its importance to the craft industry is given at another location in this report.

## **STRATEGY 5: USE OF THE INTERNET**

### **Overview**

The number of persons in the United States with access to the Internet has grown by 900 percent since 1994 and nearly 50 percent of the adults in this group purchase goods and services online."<sup>11</sup> This growth has changed the typical Web user from a white, college educated male to a more homogeneous user that is reflective of the population. As users of the Internet, females have surpassed the number of males. A recent survey revealed that females tend to use the Internet for shopping because it is convenient and males tend to shop on the Internet to find 'good buys'. Therefore, females tend to shop at name brand sites while males tend to browse. Online business-to-consumer (b to c) sales are expected to continue increasing and it is predicated that sales will reach \$163 billion in 2005. According to Forrester Research Company, pure e-tailers are the businesses that are beginning to show profit from Web based sales. The brick and mortar retailers are still trying to establish themselves as e-tailers.

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<sup>11</sup> Weiss, Michael J. 2001, March. Online America. *American Demographics*, 53-60.

### **Artisans/Craftspeople Use of the Web as a Marketing Strategy**

The Craft Organization Directors Association reports that the fine crafts market is a \$13.8 billion industry in the United States. The number of artisans and craftspeople with established Web sites is increasing. The advantage of a Web site for an artisan is that the site can provide exposure to a larger number of buyers in their niche market. The Internet allows for fast communication between buyers, who may need more information, and the artisan. A critical question remains. Are craftspeople and artisans making money from their Web presence?

Results from a survey of readers of the Craft Report indicate that there is a positive correlation between the amount of money spent promoting the Web site and the amount of money generated from the site. A little over half (53.8 percent) of the self-selected respondents indicated that they made less than \$1,000 from Web sales. Information was not available to indicate if this was net or gross income. Sales tended to increase the longer the site had been on the Web. One-third of the respondents who had been online for over 5 years reported incomes ranging from \$8,000 to \$15,000<sup>12</sup>. Results from a survey of heritage related business operators, living in southern Utah along Highway 89, indicated that 25 of the 34 respondents were interested in selling products using a Web site. Only 17 respondents indicated that they were willing to pay more than \$50 for a Web page.

Artisans and craftspeople interested in establishing a Web presence have a variety of options including a) establishing a personalized Web site, b) joining a community based site (i.e., local Chamber of Commerce), and c) joining an established craft Web site. Artisans and craftspeople that produce one-of-a-kind artwork may find that their products sell well on an auction type Web site. Research indicates that auction-based artwork can sell for 15 to 20 percent more than artwork featured at a fixed price. In addition, artwork sold via auction typically sells in a shorter time frame.

### **Group Sites**

If the Alliance chooses to design a specific group Web site for artisans and craft-persons who live along the designated corridor that is different from the existing [www.utahheritage.com](http://www.utahheritage.com) site, criteria would need to be established to determine what type of products would be included on the site. Strategy 2 addresses issues related to the juried craft and the development of a heritage theme. If the Alliance determines that the image they want to create for the Web site is one of quality, handmade, heritage products, the criteria would provide guidance to achieve this image. However, a group Web site is only as strong as its weakest artisan or craftsman. The Web site image could be lowered if

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<sup>12</sup> Backer, Noelle. 2001, January. Are Craftspeople Making Money on the Internet? *Crafts Report*, 12-15,33.

one producer fails to meet the quality standards and/or does not meet the standards of fulfillment.

The standards of fulfillment would need to be determined by the group. They would need to decide if the group will warehouse the products or if the orders will be filled and shipped by each artisan/craftsperson (i.e., will the producer drop ship the order to the customer). If products are warehoused, decisions need to be made as to where the warehouse will be located as well as who will process orders. In the event that a large number of orders are received for products, the Alliance would need to determine if producers could supply their products in quantity. Artisans/craftspeople would need to be prepared to produce enough products to meet demand. This preparation could include: a) establishing a line of credit so that financial resources are available to purchase raw materials and to pay overhead costs; b) establishing a production process, so that products can be made efficiently; c) determining if a labor pool exists if the orders are more than individual artisans/craft-person can fill.

If a group site was established, a system would need to be established to keep the site up-to date. If one-of-a-kind or limited edition products are sold out, the producer would have to be responsible for notifying Web maintenance that the product needs to be removed from the site. The Alliance would also need to determine how they would finance the Web site. Some options might include: a) charging the producer an initial fee and then a commission, b) charging only a commission, c) charging an annual fee, or d) including the cost in an allocation to annual Alliance dues.

Another disadvantage of a group Web site is that the odds of shoppers finding individual producers are greater. Results from an exploratory study indicated that viewing order had a significant impact on consumers' likelihood of product purchase.<sup>13</sup> If a product was the first product viewed, consumers indicated that they were less likely to purchase the product than if it was viewed second or third. This finding suggests those products on a group Web site need to be rotated so that they do not always remain in the same viewing order. Another issue for the Alliance to consider is "Who stands behind the product if there is a dissatisfied customer?"

### **Cost of Establishing a Web presence**

Cost components of a Web site include site design, domain registration, and the Web space. Site design costs vary with the amount of information displayed on the site. Including graphics in a site will cost more than a site without graphics. Frequently, a "Webmaster" (i.e., Web site designer) is hired to design the site. A Web site attribute

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<sup>13</sup> Biers, Karen. 2001. Web Page Background Color Evaluative Effect on Selected Product Attributes. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

rating scale is included in Appendix B. The design and hosting for a group' Web site may be less expensive than a personal site. However, these companies are in business and need to make money, so check the agreement very carefully. The other costs associated with a "free" or low cost site design may end up costing more than paying a Webmaster to design the sign the site. A Web designer may charge \$40-\$100 per hour to design and establish a site. Web shoppers expect Web sites to be updated frequently. Therefore, in addition to the start-up costs of establishing a Web presence, the Alliance would need to allocate resources, such as labor and money, to maintain the site. Domain names need to be reserved. The cost of reserving a domain name for two years can vary from \$40 to \$75. Web space, or the location where the site resides, costs around \$20 to \$30 per month. A detailed cost estimate of establishing and maintaining a site should be obtained before starting the designing.

Some issues that need to be addressed include:

20. cost per page
21. cost to replace or add items
22. commissions or ongoing monthly charges
23. ownership of the site

The addition of a "shopping cart" feature to the Web site will typically be an additional cost. The use of a shopping cart does not let the artisans/craft-persons control orders. If the featured products are one-of-a-kind and involve considerable time to produce, it is recommended that shoppers contact the producer for a delivery time or that a delivery time be stated on the site. In this way, the producer can control the number of items ordered. The current conversion rate from products placed in a shopping cart to products actually purchased from the cart is 2 percent. Cart abandonment may occur because the shipping information is not available to the customer until after the product is placed in the cart, delivery time is not available prior to placing a product in the cart, or security information is not available.

Results of the exploratory study indicate a significant correlation found between the attractiveness of the product and the consumers' likelihood of purchase. The Alliance may need to hire a professional photographer to take slides or pictures of the products to be featured on the Web site. The pros and cons of digital pictures versus photographs and/or slides need to be discussed with the Webmaster. Good quality photographs/slides could also be used to develop other promotional materials. Thus the cost could be spread across other marketing pieces.

Money also needs to be budgeted for marketing the Web site. A common misconception is that if the domain name is registered with popular search engine, all that has to be done

is wait for the orders to come in. If this approach is used, the revenue from Web orders will probably be very limited.

### **Internet as a Resource for Artisans and Craftspeople**

The Internet can also increase the number of resource options available to artisans and craft-persons. Craft retailers report that they search the Internet for new and unique craft products to sell in their retail outlets. The crafters along the Corridor could use the Internet as a source of raw materials.

### **Recommendations**

Prior to establishing a Web presence, an artisan, craft-person, or the Alliance need to determine how a Web site would fit into their total marketing strategy. Some artisans/craftspeople may only want to use a Web presence to provide information about the business (including contact information) while others may want to use a Web presence for e-selling. The Alliance needs to include a marketing plan within their business plan. A business plan would help the organization develop their marketing plans based on their mission statement and determine how and if Web based selling would fit within the organization's marketing strategies. Having a plan would help the Alliance members establish an image related to the heritage industry. The business plan would also include financial projections that would help the organization determine their break-even point. Guidelines for writing a business plan are included in Appendix C . Information on starting specific businesses is available at the Business Information Center.<sup>14</sup>

Some products sell well on the Web while there may not be a market for others. The percent of artisans/craftspeople and their mediums, with online income over \$8,000 include: a) jewelry - 21.6 percent, b) ceramics/pottery and glass - each 13.7 percent, c) metal - 11.8 percent, d) wood - 9.8 percent, e) fiber/textile - 5.9 percent, f) leather and mixed media - each 3.9 percent, and g) paper - 2 percent (Backer, 2001). Craft products that sell well on the Web may reflect the craft trend in vogue. If this is indeed the case, then products could change as consumers change what they are seeking in the craft market. Craft producers could try selling products through an established craft Web site to determine if their product(s) would sell using the Web sales strategy. Some examples of online sites that specialize in handcrafted items include, but are not limited to [www.FunctionalArts.com](http://www.FunctionalArts.com); [www.ArtMecca.com](http://www.ArtMecca.com); [www.Guild.com](http://www.Guild.com); and [www.ArtistsVillage.com](http://www.ArtistsVillage.com) The Crafts Report magazine frequently features online craft retailers.

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<sup>14</sup> Utah Department of Commerce, 2000. Doing Business in Utah, 11. Phone: 801.741.4251.

## ***Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance Feasibility Analysis: Revolving Loan Funds***

Note: This analysis was prepared by Ed Meyer, Governor's Rural Partnership Office, Utah Department of Community and Economic Development. For sixteen years, Meyer has helped rural Utah businesses and economic development professionals identify financial resources. He was instrumental in establishing Small Business Development Centers throughout rural Utah and has been certified by the National Development Council's in the area of Economic Development Finance. Meyer also served as the initial Director of the Utah Heritage Products Alliance.

### **OVERVIEW**

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance represents the interests of a wide variety of heritage businesses. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

<i>Bed and Breakfast Inns</i>	<i>Guides and Outfitters</i>	<i>Farmers</i>
<i>Ranchers</i>	<i>Food Processors</i>	<i>Restaurants</i>
<i>Hotels and Motels</i>	<i>Visual Artists</i>	<i>Performing Artists</i>
<i>Artisans</i>	<i>Gift Shops</i>	<i>Art Studios</i>
<i>Museums</i>	<i>Tour Operators</i>	<i>Antique Shops</i>

The capital needs of these businesses will vary greatly depending on the nature of each enterprise. However, depending on how long a business has been in existence, there are different finance tools that should be in place to support the growth of heritage-based businesses. The National Association of Development Organization's Economic Development Finance Service explains the role of microfinance organizations, small business development revolving loan funds and commercial lenders in various stages of what they call "the continuum of lending".

*"Microfinance organizations, small business development RLFs, and commercial lenders form what is known as the continuum of lending. The continuum describes the path that many small businesses follow to access increasing amounts of credit over time. Micro-enterprises and small businesses are often unable to secure commercial credit for a number of reasons, including the lack of a credit history, no collateral, and a loan amount that is uneconomical for banks to underwrite and service. Through the continuum of lending, micro-enterprises are given the chance to establish their creditworthiness by first obtaining loans under \$25,000 from noncommercial microfinance organizations. As they become larger companies with greater credit needs, they move to RLFs for loans ranging from*

*\$25,000 to \$100,000. Many of these RLF loans are participating with commercial lenders, who may ultimately become the sole lender for the business as its creditworthiness is established. In essence, microfinance organizations and small business development RLFs are breeding grounds for bankable businesses.”*  
(<http://www.nado.org/edfs/index.html>)

This analysis will look at the issues surrounding capital formation for heritage-based businesses in rural Utah and discuss the possible role of revolving loan funds and microfinance initiatives. The report will address key feasibility issues and identify resources the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance may want to access should it choose to pursue its own capital formation initiative. The author will also make recommendations based on this analysis and personal experience.

### **Are Banks Enough?**

If the banking community in rural Utah adequately addresses the capital needs of heritage entrepreneurs, there is no need for the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Association to pursue the creation of a funding mechanism. Three bankers were confidentially interviewed. The bankers represented a small community bank, a larger regional bank and a very large multi-state bank. Their responses were consistent with one another and clearly identify the need for a supplemental finance tool. The following is a summary of their remarks:

- Banks are places where people in your community put their money for safeguarding. Consequently, banks do not make risky investments of your neighbor's funds.
- Banks are heavily regulated. If bank regulators find a bank is making risky investments, they require the bank to hold funds in reserve to protect depositors. Banks make a profit by reinvesting depositor funds so, if they are required to hold funds in reserve, they are less profitable.
- Lending decisions are based on the "5 Cs" of lending. These are:
  - **Character**- Are you an individual who can be trusted? The regional and multi-state bankers confirmed that all but the smallest lending decisions are made by a review committee located in another community. This creates a challenge since the committee members have no history upon which to base a character decision. The community banker said he still takes the character of the borrower into consideration, but that the size of the bank limits the amount of money they can lend
  - **Capacity** - What is your financial strength and track record? All the bankers said that rural entrepreneurs wanting to start a business seldom have a track record. Artisans and artists seldom are financially strong, especially during their formative years.

- **Capital** - How much of your own money have you invested? The bankers typically wanted to see a borrower invest cash equaling 20% to 40% of the project. This requirement excludes the cash poor rural entrepreneur.
- **Collateral** - What do you have to pledge against the loan? Few rural entrepreneurs want to use their personal property as a guarantee, but bankers said this would often be the case. The project itself is often not considered as adequate collateral because the bankers see it as property that would be hard to sell in the event of default. For example, if you borrow money to build a pottery kiln in rural Utah, the banker may feel they could only sell it for a dime on the dollar if the property was repossessed. In many parts of rural Utah, bankers feel any property has limited collateral value because of the difficulty finding a buyer.
- **Conditions** - What is the economy doing and how will it affect your company? The bankers were all concerned with the downturn in tourism. However, they were clearly uncomfortable with many kinds of heritage businesses. They felt somewhat comfortable with the conditions impacting more traditional heritage businesses such as gift shops, restaurants and bed and breakfast inns. They were much less confident with businesses such as artists, artisans, guides and outfitters and tour operators. The bankers admitted that, without a better understanding of the conditions impacting these businesses, they would be reluctant to make any significant loans. They might, however, provide a low level of financing if the borrower meets the other "4 Cs."
- Every banker made a point of saying that they would welcome the opportunity to fund any sound deals proposed by heritage entrepreneurs. However, based on their interpretation of the "5 Cs", it is clear that all but the very lowest risk heritage projects will not receive financing without an outside intervention.

### **Revolving Loan Funds (RLF)**

For the purposes of this analysis, a distinction will be made between traditional revolving loan funds (RLF) and microfinance (micro-enterprise) loan funds (MLF). Traditional revolving loan funds typically fill a "gap" between the loan terms a bank offers and what is acceptable to the entrepreneur. For example, a bank may only be willing to finance 60% of a loan, but the entrepreneur can only provide a 20% equity investment. An RLF can fill this "gap" by lending the entrepreneur the remaining 20% and assuming a second position on the loan. Another kind of gap could occur if, for example, the bank was willing to provide a loan at 10%, but the entrepreneur needed a lower interest rate to justify borrowing the funds. An RLF could fill this "gap" by financing a portion of the loan at a lower rate that, when blended with the higher interest bank loan, would meet the overall interest needs of the borrower. A final gap addressed by an RLF is the "risk gap". Banks often consider a rural loan to be risky due to the perceived risk in disposing of assets in the event of repossession. An RLF addresses this risk by assuming a portion of this risk and assuming a subordinate position. For example, the borrower may invest 20%, an RLF may loan 30% in second position and a bank may lend 50% in first

position. In the event of a foreclosure, the bank can sell the assets for as low as 50% of their value and still not experience a loss. In addition, the bank's portion of the loan can be 70% to 80% guaranteed by agencies such as the SBA or USDA Rural Development, thereby further reducing the "risk gap". These guarantee programs will be reviewed in more depth later in the analysis when a variety of available resources are discussed.

Please note that in the above scenarios, the RLFs role is to leverage bank financing. This partnership with banks is typical of RLFs. While RI-Fs are an outstanding tool for helping existing businesses in distressed communities access expansion capital, they are typically not in the best position to address the financing needs of startup firms. This is because startup up firms are typically weak in several of the "5 Cs" previously discussed and, since RLFs involve partnerships with banks, early stage businesses still have difficulty meeting a bank's lending criteria. The needs of these early stage businesses is better addressed by a variant of the traditional RLF called a microfinance loan fund (MLF) that will be explored in depth later in this analysis.

The key point is that traditional RI-Fs are an important tool in meeting the needs of those heritage entrepreneurs who, with some help filling financing gaps, could qualify for a bank loan. Consequently, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Association needs to assure that such entrepreneurs have access to this important resource. However, before establishing a traditional RLF, three issues should be addressed. These issues relate to cost, expertise and need.

### **Cost**

The cost of establishing and maintaining an RLF need not be a prohibitive factor. If the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Association were to establish an RLF, the funding for this initiative would almost assuredly come from one or more government or foundation grant. These grants typically allow a reasonable administrative fee. In addition, RLF often assess fees to borrowers to pay for a portion of administrative costs. It is important that administrative costs be fully anticipated including elements such as:

- Salaries
- Benefits
- Facility Costs
- Equipment Costs
- Utilities (including long distance telephone costs)
- Travel (borrowers should be visited periodically to monitor progress)
- Training Costs (for both the administrator and the borrower)
- Accounting and Audit Costs

## **Expertise**

Ideally, the administrator of an RLF will have lending experience. The administrator will need to understand the various funding tools available to help leverage both the RI-Fs funds and the bank loan. He or she should have the skills to read and analyze business plans and financial statements. There will also be a need to administer and, perhaps, write grants. The administrator should also have the skills to package loans. Strong accounting skills are also required.

As currently staffed, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Association is inadequately staffed to meet these needs. The current director is a half time position who has a multitude of responsibilities that would prohibit him from effectively administering an RLF. Utah State University Extension has supplemented the association's staff with a full time employee dedicated to the Utah Heritage Highway, but this individual's experience does not include the skills outlined above. In addition, while the organization appears to have adequate fiscal controls in place at this time, these controls have only been in place since the fall of 2000. Given the fiscal responsibilities associated with administering an RLF, the organization should be cautious about assuming such an obligation until it has demonstrated the ability to function with the current fiscal controls for a period of time.

Should the Utah Heritage Highway Association choose to establish its own RLF, one of two options should be considered. First, since administrative costs can be paid through RLF funds, the organization should consider hiring a part time employee or contract with an individual with lending experience. Secondly, should the organization elect to hire or contract with an individual without these skills, they should immediately enroll this person in a training program dedicated to managing revolving loan funds. Two such programs are offered by:

- National Association of Development Organization's Economic Development Finance Service (<http://www.nado.org/edfs/index.html>)
- National Development Council (NDC) (<http://www.ndc-online.org/training/pdc/ourses.htm#ed405> and <http://www.ndc-online.org/training/edfpcp/index.htm>)

The author of this section has taken NDC courses and found them to be invaluable. The National Association of Development Organizations has a strong record of offering outstanding training programs for rural communities.

## **Need**

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance has conducted two surveys of heritage businesses within its service area and confirmed a need for funding throughout the "continuum of lending". Certainly, it is important that revolving loan funds be available

to help such businesses leverage bank financing. However, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should not invest its limited staff and resources in creating an RLF if there is not a need to do so. There are currently at least three organizations operating revolving loan funds serving businesses along Utah Heritage Highway 89. The two organizations that are most responsive to local businesses are the Six County Association of Governments serving Sanpete, Sevier, Juab, Millard, Wayne and Paiute Counties (<http://www.governor.state.ut.us/planning/aog/6county.htm#Six County>, Association of Governments) and the Five County Association of Governments serving Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield and Wayne Counties (<http://www.fcaog.state.ut.us/>). A third revolving loan fund established, in part, to provide rural loans statewide is run by UTFC Financing Solutions (<http://www.utfc.org/>) UTFC has, in the past, expressed an interest in including heritage-based businesses in its portfolio. However, their track record in this area is not strong and they have recently reorganized.

These three revolving loan funds have both the capital and expertise to meet the needs of Utah Heritage Highway 89 heritage entrepreneurs. Both the Six County and Five County Revolving Loan Funds have historically invested in such enterprises and UTFC has the potential to do so.

### **Recommendations**

24. Though the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance could likely identify grants to fund the costs associated with running its own revolving loan fund, they lack the expertise to do so. Although such expertise could be hired or developed, there is no need to do so as long as existing RLFs with years of expertise meet the needs of heritage entrepreneurs.
25. The role of the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should be to establish relationships with all existing RLFs if such relationships do not already exist and market the resources of these organizations to Utah Heritage Highway heritage businesses.
26. If existing RLFs need additional funding to meet the needs of heritage entrepreneurs, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should partner with these organizations to secure such funding. Possible funding sources are identified later in this analysis.

### **Microfinance/Micro enterprise Loan Funds (MLF)**

MLFs fill another niche in the "continuum of lending" that is very important for early stage heritage businesses. Many heritage businesses lack the track record needed to qualify for a loan from the bank. Even with the leverage offered through an RLF, banks are reluctant to approve such loans. MLFs play a critical role in providing funds to help early stage businesses get a start and develop the business history needed to qualify for

more traditional funding at a later date. Typically an MLF provides smaller loans ranging from a few hundred to as much as \$35,000. The average MLF loan is approximately \$10,000. Though MLFs typically welcome the opportunity to leverage their funds with other lenders, they are often the only lender participating in a loan.

This analysis will look at two case studies of MLFs employing two different micro lending models. The first case study will be Colorado Micro credit, Inc. using the "Grameen" peer lending model. (<http://www.coloradomicrocredit.org>) The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance is encouraged to research other similar MLFs based on this non-traditional model (<http://www.gfusa.org/replications/domestic4000.html>) The second case study will be the Utah Micro enterprise Loan Fund which relies on a more traditional, Mentor-oriented model. (<http://www.umlf.com/>). As with the non-traditional models, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance is encouraged to research similar, more traditional models. (<http://www.sba.gov/financing/microparticipants.html>)

### **Colorado Microcredit, Inc.**

*"The model adopted to achieve this mission was that pioneered by the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh (<http://www.grameen-info.org>) in 1976 to help women gain access to capital a tool to rise out of poverty. Instead of asking for collateral, Colorado Microcredit requires the members of the borrowing circle to guarantee each other's business plans and agree to repay the loans. This model has been used successfully in developing countries for over 20 years by 14 million low-income borrowers, achieving a loan repayment rate of over 97%.*

*Colorado Microcredit, Inc. (CMC) is a Colorado business operating as a non-profit corporation, which makes small loans without checks or collateral for business startup and expansion projects to people without access to credit. Meetings open to the public and held every Thursday morning from 10:30 to 12:00 noon at the Agape Church, 2501 California St. and every Wednesday evening from 5:30 to 6:45 p.m. at Rocky Mountain SER, 3555 Pecos St. First, attend the basic business class called, "So You Think You Want To Start Your Own Business, " offered in three sessions, at no charge, at the Community Outreach Service Center at 2515 California St. every Thursday at 10:00 in the morning. Each circle group elects their own leader, determines their meeting schedule and by-laws. Loans are made to a Loan Circle of 5 members. The loan requests are approved by the circle members for each member of the circle, after CMC has assisted in the review of each circle member's business plan and budget.*

*Loans are made to a circle group that has completed the following:*

- *A group of 5 people is formed who will work together to start their*

*businesses and help each other build their businesses.*

- *Using the forms provided by CMC, a business plan is developed by every member, with a Budget and Income Statement. A Balance Sheet is used for loans over \$1,000.*
- *Each Business Plan is reviewed by a representative of CMC and by each member of the Circle before approval is given for Loan #1.*
- *A one-time membership fee of \$50 is paid to CMC.*
- *The circle agrees to repay their loans with interest according to the CMC model.*
- *Loans are repaid monthly, on the 15th of the month, at 12% annual interest.*
- *Loan # 1 is for \$ 500.00 and is repaid in 4 monthly payments of \$ 128.14 (includes interest).*
- *Loan # 2 is for \$ 1,000.00 and is repaid in eight monthly payments of \$ 130.69 (includes interest).*
- *Once all members of a circle have repaid Loan #1, they are eligible to borrow \$1000.00 in a second loan.*
- *\$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000 and \$5,000 loans are also available for CMC*
- *Members who have successfully completed Loans 1 and 2.*
- *All members must be current on their loans before any new loan is made to a group member. "*

*(Source: <http://www.coloradomicrocredit.org/about.html>)*

The Grameen Model as represented here by Colorado Microcredit, Inc. has both strengths and challenges that should be considered by the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance.

Strengths include:

27. No requirement for collateral
28. Provides funds for people without access to alternative sources of credit
29. Requires participants to attend business education classes and complete a business plan.
30. Provides for technical oversight from program managers. 5. Places tremendous peer pressure on borrowers.

Challenges include:

- Lack of personal risk by borrower may reduce long term commitment.
- Lack of credit review may result in loans to disreputable entrepreneurs.
- Peer lending is an intensive process that requires a unique set of interpersonal and administrative skills that may be hard to recruit in a rural setting.

- Due to the relative isolation of rural communities and disperse nature of heritage entrepreneurs within these communities, peer lending teams may be comprised of individuals who lack common bonds. Without these bonds, the peer pressure upon which peer lending depends may not exist.

### **Utah Microenterprise Loan Fund**

*"Founded in 1993, the Utah Microenterprise Loan Fund (UML Fund) is a private, tax-exempt, non-profit corporation designed to provide financing and management support to entrepreneurs. A Board of Trustees composed of representatives of these entities oversees operations and establishes operating policies.*

*Many entrepreneurs do not have formal training or education, but they do have drive, creativity, and entrepreneurial spirit to initiate and manage a small enterprise. These same entrepreneurs may be unable to secure conventional credit for business ventures because they do not have sufficient capital, credit history or collateral. The UML Fund is designed to provide a modestly secured form of financing up to \$10, 000 for these entrepreneurs.*

#### **WHO DOES THE UML FUND SERVE?**

*The UML Fund serves owners of start-up and existing firms who do not have access to traditional funding sources, especially those who are socially or economically disadvantaged. The business must be located in Salt Lake County.*

#### **WHAT IS REQUIRED OF APPLICANTS?**

##### **1. Business Plan**

*Since most clients lack another means of repayment, loan applicants must demonstrate through a very realistic business plan that a loan issued by the UML Fund can be repaid from business operations.*

##### **2. UML Fund Application**

*The 4-page UMLF application should be completed in its entirety. The application will be considered incomplete if key information is omitted.*

##### **3. Personal Financial Statements**

*Include a personal balance sheet and previous years' income statement for each of the company's principals.*

*The UML Fund is designed to help people who cannot borrow from traditional lenders such as banks and finance companies. Applicants should exhaust all sources prior to considering the UMLF. If you, or key partners, have sufficient personal wealth that you could borrow money elsewhere, the UML Fund will not approve your loan.*

#### **HOW DOES THE UMLF PROCESS WORK?**

##### *Step 1: Call and register to attend an Orientation Session*

*You must attend an orientation meeting to be eligible to apply for a UMLF loan. Held twice per month, you will receive (1) additional details for applying for the microloan and (2) application materials. You do not need to bring anything other than a pen to the Orientation Session.*

##### *Step 2: Complete Applicant Requirements as outlined above and submit to*

##### *Step 3: UMLF Communicates Your Proposal to the Credit Committee*

*Upon receipt of a complete application packet, copies of your business plan and application will be forwarded to members of the UMLF Credit Committee. This Committee, composed of small business owners and representatives from participating financial institutions, determines lending policies and approve or denies loans based on the merits of each loan application.*

##### *Step 4: Your Personal Presentation*

*Unique to the lending process, applicants personally present their plan to the credit committee and address any further questions and/or concerns the committee may have. This is a noteworthy opportunity to demonstrate to members of the committee that your idea is sound and you can make it work!*

##### *Step 5: The "Yes" or "No" Answer*

*Immediately following your presentation, your proposal will be discussed, members will vote and the decision will be made. Typically, applicants are informed of the outcome the following day.*

##### *Step 6: Funds Disbursed to Borrower*

*Depending upon what additional information is needed (i.e. verification of insurance, titles, etc.), loans are usually originated and funds disbursed within 10 working days.*

*Step 7: Borrower assigned an "Account Manager"*

*In efforts to increase the probability of your success, borrowers are assigned an "Account Manager" that serves as (1) a referral source to business assistance resources, (2) an advocate, supporter and "champion" and (3) a liaison to the UML Fund.*

#### *HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE TO GET THE FUNDS?*

*A credit committee meeting will be scheduled within 30 days of the submission of a complete application packet.*

#### *WHAT WILL THIS COST ME?*

##### *1. Application Fee*

*A \$20.00 fee submitted with the application and business proposal package, for the costs involved in the initial management assessment and credit review process by the UML Fund.*

##### *2. Loan Origination Fee*

*For approved applications, there is an origination fee of 1% for each year of the loan (i.e. a \$10,000 loan over 5 years = fee of \$500)*

##### *3. Other Fees*

*For items required for the loan closing such as lien searches, filing fees, recording fees, etc. (typically \$25-50).*

#### *WHAT ELSE SHOULD I KNOW?*

*The UML Fund is staffed with two part-time employees. Please call for an appointment rather than just stopping by. "*

*(Source: <http://www.uml.com>.)*

The Traditional/Mentor Model as represented here by the Utah Microenterprise Loan Fund. has both strengths and challenges that should be considered by the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance. Strengths include:

31. Provides funds for people without access to alternative sources of credit. 2) Requires participants to complete a business plan and provide financial statements.

32. Requires that applicant make presentation to review board.
33. Brings resources of multi-talented review board to the table.
34. Assigns a one-on-one mentor to nurture the business during the loan period.

Challenges include:

35. Providing quality mentoring for geographically isolated entrepreneurs.
36. Providing technical assistance to entrepreneurs not experienced in business plan development and preparation of financial statements.
37. Recruiting a top notch review team

### **Cost**

The cost factors associated with running a micro lending loan fund are basically the same as identified for a revolving loan fund earlier in this analysis with the exception that, since loans are significantly smaller, the cost of capitalizing an MLF is significantly less. For example, \$250,000 in debt capital would fund an average of ten projects in an MLF while it might fund only a single project in an RLF. This reduced capitalization cost is significant since it will open the door to grant resources that would have been unable to fund a full-fledged revolving loan fund. Funding sources will be identified later in this analysis. It is, however, significant that the ratio between administrative overhead and funds available for loans is reduced in an MLF. Some granting agencies look unfavorably on applications where a large proportion of the funds is dedicated to administration.

### **Expertise**

The expertise required for a traditional/mentor MLF is identical to that identified for an RLF on page 45. However, the expertise required for administering a peer review MLF is greater due to the need to manage the group processes required in the Grameen model. However, in either case, expertise need not be a limiting factor for the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance as long as the organization elects to recruit an administrator to run the MLF or partners with an existing MLF or RLF for this service.

### **Need**

The key to Utah Heritage Highway 89 becoming a world class heritage tourism destination will be its success in offering the tourist a variety of ways to "taste" Utah's rural heritage. Tourist need to extend their stay and spend their vacation dollars by staying in bed and breakfast inns, touring art galleries and artisan studios, eating Dutch oven dinners under the stars, listening to cowboy music and poetry or riding horses to see historic sites located off the beaten track. At this time, Utah Heritage Highway 89 is in its infancy in developing entrepreneurs to offer this kind of service to tourists. Consequently, there is a tremendous need for startup capital for heritage businesses and micro-enterprise loan funds are the ideal mechanism for providing this kind of capital.

In the case of revolving loan funds, there are adequate institutions already in place to meet the demand for capital within their specific niche. This is not the case for micro-enterprise loan funds. The Utah Microenterprise Loan Fund is limited to Salt Lake County. The Six County and Five-County Association of Governments RLFs are designed to share risk with banks and can only address micro lending needs to a limited degree. Many startup heritage entrepreneurs bootstrap their operations through credit card debt or second mortgages on their homes, but this is less than an ideal situation. UTFC Financial Solutions does have an MLF, but it has a statewide mission that is largely technology based and has not historically been aggressive in funding early stage heritage businesses. Clearly there is a need for a heritage-based MLF along US Highway 89.

### **Recommendations**

38. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should assume a pro-active role in identifying and pursuing the financial resources to establish a micro enterprise loan fund dedicated to heritage entrepreneurs.
39. The Grameen Model, while innovative, is too exotic and administratively complex for a dispersed, conservative rural constituency. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should pursue a traditional MLF model such as the Utah Microenterprise Loan Fund that fits better with the needs of its constituency and the capabilities of potential administrative partners.
40. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should control the focus and lending criteria of the MLF. Consideration should be given to subcontracting with organizations such as the Utah Microenterprise Loan Fund, the Deseret Certified Development Company (<http://www.deseretcdc.com>) or the Six-County or Five County Associations of Governments for the administration of the fund.
41. To take advantage of economies of scale, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should consider partnering with other heritage tourism organizations in the state to establish a single, statewide heritage-based MLF.

### **Client Preparation**

Whether the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance elects to establish an RLF or an MLF, there is a definite role the organization should plan relative to client preparation. The single most common recurring comment received about small rural entrepreneurs seeking financing is that "They are not prepared to request funding." Specifically, rural entrepreneurs seldom approach a lender with a sound business plan, financial statements and projects and a good understanding of basic business principles. This is a need for heritage business approaching a bank, an RLF or an MLF.

Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance staff already work closely with their local small business development centers (<http://business.utah.org/sbdclist.html>) and should continue

to refer heritage business to these key partners. In addition, they should co-sponsor entrepreneur education courses with strategic partners. Due to the organization's unique relationship with heritage entrepreneurs, existing entrepreneur education courses could easily be adapted to address specific heritage issues and incorporate member businesses with relevant experience into the curriculum. The most comprehensive entrepreneur education courses appear to be the NxLevel courses (<http://www.nxlevel.org>) available through the regional small business development centers.

*"The NxLevel™ Entrepreneurial Training Program is funded by a grant from the U S WEST Foundation to the University of Colorado at Denver. Housed in the*

*Colorado Center for Community Development, NxLevel™ is the result of listening to the business training needs of business service providers in 36 states. They said they wanted training programs that:*

- 1) Provided basic business skills training, including preparing a business plan.*
- 2) Provided practical guidance in bookkeeping, marketing, financial projections and negotiating with lenders.*
- 3) Provided a standardized curriculum that was cost-effective, yet flexible and focused on the community level.*

*NxLevel™'s mission was clear-to develop training courses that met all of the above needs. The basic premise behind developing the training courses is that the business or person who plans is the business or person who succeeds. Planning is a learned skill. For this reason, NxLevel™ put a premium on teaching entrepreneurs better*

*planning skills, from business concept development to the actual preparation of a comprehensive business plan. The result has been the development five turnkey training programs:*

- NxLevel™ for Business Start-ups*
- NxLevel™ for Entrepreneurs*
- NxLevel™ for Enterprising Youth*
- NxLevel™ for Micro-Entrepreneurs*
- NxLevel™ for Agricultural Entrepreneurs"*

*An example of the curriculum offered during a NxLevel course is the following outline for NxLevel for Entrepreneurs.*

- *Introduction/Are You Entrepreneurial Material?*
- *Developing Your Business Concept*
- *Business Start-up Options (1) and Market Research*
- *Business Start-up Options (2) Business Fundamentals*
- *Testing the Idea: Market Research & Analysis*
- *Getting to the Market: Marketing Strategies*
- *Understanding Budgets & Financials*
- *Raising the Money Getting Started & Managing the Future"*

(Source: <http://www.nxlevel.org>)

In addition, Utah State University Extension, through its home-based business specialist Karen Biers ([karenb@ext.usu.edu](mailto:karenb@ext.usu.edu)) and certified trainers statewide, offers an outstanding entrepreneur education courses targeted to home-based businesses. Please also be aware that Bim Oliver, director of DCED's Pioneer Communities Program (<http://www.dced.state.ut.us/pioneer/>) has expressed an interest in partnering with the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance and the regional SBDC offices to sponsor NxLevel training along the Utah Heritage Highway.

### **Community Reinvestment Act**

It is important that the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance understand the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) since it can be an important tool in encouraging banks to participate in targeted lending initiatives includes RLFs and MLF. The following summary of CRA is provided by the Enterprise Foundation (<http://www.enterprisefoundation.org>):

*"The Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) was enacted by the Congress in 1977 to help meet the credit needs of low- and moderate-income communities. CPA is a Federal law requiring banks to meet the credit needs of the entire community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. CPA does not require banks to make loans in particular areas or to subsidize unprofitable borrowers, but it does require banks to consider its entire community when making lending decisions. CRA has encouraged lenders to invest in Low Income Housing Tax Credit developments, to make loans for affordable multifamily housing development, to offer small business lending, and to support community development corporations (CDCs).*

*Under CRA, banks receive ratings from the various bank regulatory agencies on how well the serve low- and moderate-income borrowers and neighborhoods. These ratings are public information. CRA was enacted in 1977 in response to*

*widespread complaints about banks "redlining" - drawing on a map with a red pen and arbitrarily denying credit to certain neighborhoods. Twelve years later in 1989, CPA ratings were publicly disclosed for the first time after studies revealed disparities between bank loan approval rates for white and black borrowers with similar incomes and credit histories. In recent years, CRA has been modified and improved, eliminating excess paper work and making the actual analysis of bank's lending and investments more meaningful. CRA has made banks consider business opportunities in areas other than wealthy suburbs, resulting in large increases in bank investments in poor communities.*

*CRA is not a costly government program. While federal agencies monitor a bank's compliance with the law, the Community Reinvestment Act does not involve the provision of federal dollars for community development, but rather encourages private investment for the purpose. Benefits accrue to banks and communities without costing tax payer dollars.*

*CRA has shown many successful results. According to the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, CRA has encouraged formal commitments of some \$1 trillion in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods since it was enacted. Just as importantly, CPA has shown banks good business opportunities that they otherwise would have missed. Over the last three years, there has been greater CRA activity than ever before; meanwhile, the last three years have also seen the highest levels of bank profitability in history. As CRA commitments continued to grow, the first two quarters of 1998 finished an 18-month run of record earnings for banks. The third quarter, while profits were somewhat down at \$15 billion, still had banks celebrating their second best quarter for domestic earnings on record and the highest level of equity capital since 1941. Although, banks have lost money on lending overseas, commercial real estate ventures, derivatives trading, and a host of other speculative activities; no loss has been attributed to CRA. There is no evidence that "helping to meet the credit needs of the entire community" (the exact words of the statute) has ever caused a bank to fail.*

*CRA has been successful in maintaining growth in banking while increasing investment in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. The law has spurred tangible revitalization in poor communities, giving flexible small business and commercial development loans to communities that have gone without them for years.*

*(Source: <http://www.enterprisefoundation.org/policy/crasummary.asp>)*

As an example of how a bank can be encouraged to contribute to a targeted finance program is provided by the Utah Microenterprise Loan Fund. Recently Providian Bank

contributed \$250,000 to this Utah-based MLF for the purpose of make micro enterprise loans to entrepreneurs interested in establishing daycare centers. By doing so, the bank can boast of their involvement in a community-based CRA initiative and the Utah Microenterprise Loan Fund can address a critical finance need for their targeted clientele which primarily includes woman entrepreneurs. (<http://investorinfo.providian.com/ire/ir/site.zhtml?ticker=pvn&script=410&layout=6&item id=59458>)

## **RESOURCE INFORMATION**

The following list identifies significant resources not previously identified in this analysis. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should research these resources in depth to determine the degree to which they can support organization-support capital formation initiatives:

### **Grants**

These resources can provide direct grants to support the creation of an RLF or an MLF:

- USDA Rural Development Grants  
(<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/rbeg.htm>)
- USDA Forest Service Rural Community Assistance Grants  
([http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/health/spf/rca\\_spf/rca\\_grant.html](http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/health/spf/rca_spf/rca_grant.html))
- Community Development Block Grants  
(<http://www.dced.state.ut.us/cdbg/index.html>)
- EDA Title IX Revolving Loan Fund  
([http://www.doc.gov/eda/html/Id\\_fund\\_prog.htm](http://www.doc.gov/eda/html/Id_fund_prog.htm))

### **Relending Programs**

The following programs provide very low interest loans to organizations that then lend funds to businesses, typically at a higher interest rate to cover operating expenses:

- USDA Intermediary Relending Program  
(<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/irp.htm>)
- SBA Microloan Program (<http://www.sba.gov/financing/frmicro.html>)
- USDA Rural Economic Development Loans  
(<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/redl.htm>)
- USDA Rural Development Business and Industry Direct Loans  
([http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/b&i\\_dir.htm](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/b&i_dir.htm))

### **Innovative Funding Options**

The following programs support capital formation through loans, equity, grants, the sale of bonds and/or deposits:

- Community Development Finance Institutions (<http://www.treas.gov/cdfi>)
- SBA Certified Development Companies  
(<http://www.sba.gov/financing/fredec504.html>)

### **Leveraging Tools**

The following programs leverage bank loans by assuming a portion of the loan at a subordinate position or providing a loan guarantee:

- SBA 7A Guarantees (<http://www.sba.gov/financing/fr7aloan.html>)
- SBA LowDoc (<http://www.sba.gov/financing/frlowdoc.html>)
- SBA Express Loans (<http://www.sba.gov/financing/frfastrak.html>)
- SBA Prequalification Loan (<http://www.sba.gov/financing/frprequal.html>)
- USDA Rural Development Business and Industry Direct Loans  
([http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/b&i\\_dir.htm](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/b&i_dir.htm))
- USDA Rural Development Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans  
([http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/h&i\\_gar.htm](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/h&i_gar.htm))



# Environmental Assessment

## SUMMARY

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area seeks to develop and implement programs, projects, and policies that will preserve the natural, cultural, and historical legacy of the early Mormon Pioneers who tamed the harsh desert lands of central Utah. Central to this is how the land was shaped by the people and how, in turn, the land shaped and continues to shape the people. The Management Plan (MP) will provide a structured, yet flexible, program for ensuring appropriate and coordinated enhancement, preservation, and conservation of important assets of the Heritage Area.

This Environmental Assessment examines three alternatives:

**Alternative One: No Action**

**Alternative Two: The People**

**Alternative Three: The People and the Land (Preferred)**

Alternative Two and Alternative Three show little to no adverse (negative) effect on the environment. The key difference between the Alternatives is the degree of potential for positive effect on the environment. Alternative One, by its very nature, shows no impact from federal action but demonstrates a potential adverse impact from a lack of federal action. At a minimum, Alternative Two: The People should be undertaken to preserve the nationally important story of the intrepid Mormon Pioneers who settled the remote areas of Utah and carried with them that indomitable pioneer spirit that allowed them to survive such harsh environs. In limiting the actions to Alternative Two: The People, an essential link and explanation of the shaping of the people and the pioneer spirit is lost. Alternative Three: The People and the Land integrates the effect of the land and how both man and the land shaped and were shaped through their interaction. Without the story of that interaction, the unique adaptations, and unique traditional products would lose context and meaning.

Given the predominance of State and Federal land ownership throughout the MPNHA, less than 10% of the land area is privately held; most of the potential impacts to the environment are not within the control of the MPNHA. There are no anticipated adverse affects to air quality; surface and ground water resources(including floodplains and wetlands); threatened, endangered, candidate, and species or species of special concern; land uses; recreation; the socio economic environment; ethnographic resources; or environmental justice.

Potential adverse affects may result from construction projects. Specifically the construction of the proposed interpretive centers in Little Denmark and Under the Rim may have an adverse affect on the biotic communities and soils and historic restoration and preservation projects both identified and contemplated for the future have the potential for adverse affects on cultural resources. Those adverse affects on biotic communities and soils, and in rare cases subsurface archeological resources, from new construction projects on undisturbed land should be evaluated in a separate and specific Environmental Assessment when the project solicits federal funding. The adverse affect on soils is likely to be minimal and can be mitigated, but those projects that may adversely affect biotic communities, or in rare cases disturb archeological deposits, may require avoidance. Similarly, historic restoration and preservation projects may adversely affect the resource being restored or preserved. For any historic preservation or

restoration project being undertaken the MPNHA should include the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer early in the design process to ensure compliance with Section 110 (k) and Section 106 of the Historic Preservation act. Since the MPNHA is replete with archeological resources, any project requiring excavation on an undisturbed site should involve the State Historic Preservation Officer prior to ground disturbance. Again, the level of additional review should be determined on a case by case basis.

**Public Review and Comment**

If you wish to comment on this Environmental Assessment for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Management Plan, you may mail your comments to the name and address below. Our practice is to allow for comments to be reviewable by the public including names and home addresses of respondents. A respondent may request that we withhold their home address from the record, which we will honor to the extent permissible by law but **if you wish to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your response.** All submissions from organizations or businesses, in addition to individuals who opt not to withhold their information, and comments from representatives or officials of organizations or businesses will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Questions or comments on this Environmental Assessment for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Management Plan should be submitted in writing to:

**The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance  
115 W. Main  
Mt. Pleasant, UT 84647  
Attn: Mr. Monte Bona, Executive Director**

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## Purpose and Need

### **Purpose**

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) seeks to develop and implement programs, projects, and policies that will preserve the natural, cultural, historical, and recreational legacy of the early Mormon Pioneers who tamed the harsh desert lands of central Utah. Central to this is how the land was shaped by the people and how, in turn, the land shaped and continues to shape the people. The Management Plan will provide a structured, yet flexible program for ensuring the enhancement, preservation, and conservation of important assets of the Heritage Area. The purpose of this Environmental Assessment is to set the baseline data for the environmentally sensitive attributes of the MPNHA and to provide direction and recommendations for future Environmental Assessments that may be necessary to undertake certain heritage area projects. The MPNHA Management Plan (MP) that is the subject of this EA does not forward a specific project but is instead a broad plan that sets the scope and intent of the MPNHA for funding projects with future federal appropriations. Although the plan will not have a direct effect on the environment, the policies and directives in the plan will influence the manner that future federal dollars will be spent.

### **Need**

This Environmental Assessment is required to ensure the appropriate expenditure of federal funds and compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act of 1966 which requires that all federally funded projects consider the effect of an action on the environment and where necessary recommends methods to mitigate those effects that are determined to be adverse.

The MPNHA MP is needed to ensure that future federal appropriations are used in the most efficient and beneficial manner that supports the authorizing legislation. The MPNHA MP provides a coordinated and prioritized approach to the preservation, enhancement, interpretation, and conservation of the Heritage Area's historic, natural, cultural, and recreational assets, including the support and expansion of heritage related products. Without this prioritized and efficient plan, the expended federal funds would be fragmented, ineffective, and would have no lasting positive effect on the heritage area. The role of the Mormon Pioneers is important to the settlement of the state of Utah and later additional states throughout the American west. The preservation, enhancement, interpretation, and conservation of the early history of the Mormon Pioneers is of national importance. With the approval of the statutorily required MPNHA MP, the likelihood of long lasting and visible positive impact on the heritage area and the history of the Mormon Pioneers is greatly increased.

### **Background and History**

The preservation, enhancement, interpretation, and conservation of the assets of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area has been a focus of the local communities and the state of Utah for an extended period of time and includes the formation of the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance. For the last seven years this body has provided coordination and administration of multiple preservation and interpretation projects. The communities of the MPNHA are rather small but interrelated through a common history and long standing common needs that form the interconnections that are still present through the Alliance structure. The authorization of the MPNHA has broadened and enhanced an already functional heritage area. With that approval of the MP, the MPNHA will further unite these districts and coordinate the ongoing efforts throughout the local communities. The MPNHA comprises a contiguous region that encompasses a

diverse mix of Mormon pioneer heritage resources. Therefore, the residents of the heritage region and their culture are strongly identified with the past, present, and future of the land on which the Mormon pioneers brought their unique colonization effort. The cities and towns within the heritage region have strong ties to Mormon colonization and are culturally connected to each other.

The MPNHA is positioned to foster a close relationship with all levels of government, the private sector, business interests, and local communities and will empower communities to conserve, preserve, and enhance their heritage while strengthening future economic opportunities. Focused programs will be undertaken to conserve, interpret, and develop the historical, cultural, natural and recreational resources within the Heritage Area and to expand, foster, and develop heritage businesses and products relating to the cultural heritage of the MPNHA.

### **Public Scoping**

#### **The review process in general:**

In order to draw the greatest number of responses from all of the vast area that the MPNHA encompasses, the MPNHA held public meetings to review the MPNHA MP at the County Seat of each affected county on the following dates: Sanpete County, October 17, 2007 held at Mt. Pleasant City Hall; Piute County Courthouse, October 18, 2007; Kane County, October 29, 2007; held at Kanab Library. Comments also received on Internet site, written submittals and through the distribution of CDs.

The MPNHA MP was also provided for public review at the following public library locations for a 30 day period:

Mt. Pleasant Library  
24 East Main Street  
Mt. Pleasant, UT 84647

Richfield Library  
83 East Center Street  
Richfield, UT 84701

Panguitch Library  
25 South 200 East  
Panguitch, UT 84759

Kanab Library  
374 North Main Street  
Kanab, UT 84741

Escalante Library  
90 North 100 West  
Escalante, UT 84726

Gunnison Library  
38 W Center Street  
Gunnison, UT 84634

Ephraim Library  
30 South Main Street  
Ephraim, UT 84627

Manti Library  
50 South Main Street  
Manti, UT 84642

Salina Library  
90 West Main Street  
Salina, UT 84654

Bicknell Library  
79 North 100 West  
Bicknell, UT 84715

Comments were collected from the public in the following manner: email, mail, and comments made at public meetings.

### ***Distribution***

The draft MP and Environmental Assessment for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area were issued on July 24, 2008. Ten printed copies and 100 CD versions were mailed to numerous stakeholders who had been identified over the last seven years. (A list of stakeholders is below)

### **Stakeholders**

#### **Mayors**

**Claren Heaton**, Alton  
**Dale Albrecht**, Annabella  
**Shannon Allen**, Antimony  
**Scott Gurney**, Aurora  
**Sherwood Albrecht**, Bicknell  
**Richard Parsons**, Big Water  
**Bill Muse**, Boulder  
**Rod Syrett**, Bryce Canyon Town  
**Alma Fletcher**, Cannonville  
**Darwin Jensen**, Centerfield  
**Dwayne Bayles**, Central Valley  
**Joe Dalton**, Circleville  
**John Baxter**, Elsinore  
**Cliff Birrell**, Ephraim  
**Don Porter**, Escalante  
**Spencer Cox**, Fairview  
**Scott Bartholomew**, Fayette  
**Scott Collard**, Fountain Green  
**Bruce Harris**, Glendale  
**Jake Albrecht**, Glenwood  
**Scott Hermansen**, Gunnison  
**Curtis Whipple**, Hanksville

**Kevin Eldredge**, Hatch  
**Carlton Johnson**, Henrieville  
**Ray Owens**, Joseph  
**Juel Jensen**, Junction  
**Kim Lawson**, Kanab  
**Carlos Jessen**, Kingston  
**Harlow Brown**, Koosharem  
**Jeff Olsen**, Loa  
**Kent Chappel**, Lyman  
**Natasha Madsen**, Manti  
**Gary James**, Marysvale  
**John Christensen**, Mayfield  
**Robert Nilsson**, Monroe  
**Ron Pipher**, Moroni  
**Chesley Christensen**, Mt. Pleasant  
**Brad Adair**, Orderville  
**Arthur Cooper**, Panguitch  
**Paul Christensen**, Redmond  
**Brad Ramsey**, Richfield  
**Jim Reynolds**, Salina  
**Chad Houchlin**, Sigurd  
**Eldon Barnes**, Spring City  
**Garry Bringham**, Sterling  
**J. Fred Hansen**, Torrey

**Lowell Mecham**, Tropic  
**Bryon Davis**, Wales  
**County Commissioners**  
**Garfield County**  
D. Maloy Dodds  
H. Dell LaFevre  
Clare Ramsey  
**Kane County**  
Duke Cox  
Daniel Hulet  
Mark Habbeshaw  
**Piute County**  
Kay Blackwell  
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Tarval Torgerson  
**Sanpete County**  
Mark Anderson  
Dwight Inouye  
Claudia Jarrett  
**Sevier County**  
Ivan Cowley  
Gary Mason  
Ralph Okerlund  
**Wayne County**  
De Rae Filmore

Thomas Jeffrey  
Stanley Wood

**Partnership Advisory  
Group**

**National Parks and  
Monuments**

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Manager, Grand Staircase-  
Escalante National  
Monument

**Al Hendrix**  
Superintendent, Capitol Reef  
National Park

**Eddie Lopez**  
Superintendent, Bryce  
Canyon National Park

**Kitty Roberts**  
Superintendent, Glen Canyon  
National Recreation Area

**Kate Cannon**  
Superintendent, Canyonlands  
National Park

**Cordell Roy**  
Utah State Coordinator,  
National Park Service

**Jock Whitworth**  
Superintendent, Zion National  
Park

**National Forests**

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Supervisor, Fishlake National  
Forest

**Robert Macwhorter**  
Supervisor, Dixie National  
Forest

**Rod Player**  
Acting Supervisor, Manti-  
LaSal National Forest

**Bureau of Land  
Management**

**Selma Sierra**  
Director, Utah State Office

**Resource Conservation  
and Development  
Coordinators**

**Linda Lind**  
Panoramaland

**Vicki Tyler**  
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**Gael Hill**  
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**Margaret Hunt**  
Director, Utah Arts Council

**Ally Isom**  
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Superintendents**

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Basin

**Kendall Farnsworth**,  
Escalante

**Michael Franklin**, Coral Pink  
Sand Dunes

**Bob Hanover**, Fremont  
Indian

**Shon Tripp**, Palisade

**Kaymar Willis**, Piute and  
Otter Creek

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University Extension Service

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Nonprofit Organizations**

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**Regions**

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**Kevin Christensen**  
Economic Development  
Director, Sanpete County

**Russ Cowley**  
Six Counties Association of  
Governments

**Bruce Fullmer**  
Travel Director, Garfield  
County

**Ted Hallisee**  
Travel Director, Kane County

**John Holland**  
Coordinator, Scenic Byway  
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**Jody King**  
Economic Development  
Director, Wayne County

**Malcom Nash**  
Economic Development  
Director, Sevier County

**Ken Sizemore**  
Five Counties Association of  
Governments

**Jo Sojourner**  
Travel Director, Wayne  
County

**Mel Terry**  
Economic Development  
Director, Piute County

***Relationship of proposed action to previous and current planning efforts***

The Management Plan of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area is a continuation, expansion, and enhancement of the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance plans and projects. The Management Plan will provide vision and guidance for the preservation, enhancement, interpretation, and conservation of the Heritage Area resources and heritage products. The policies and directives of the Management Plan will affect the types and general intensity of heritage development, resulting project partnerships, and the management of the proposed and potential projects and venues within the Heritage Area. Additional plans and efforts associated with the MPNHA are in the supporting documents of the MP.

## Impact Topics

### **Physiography and Soils**

The geology of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area is a product of both the actions of rivers and water bodies and historic geologic activity. Mivida is the generally representative soil type for the state of Utah and occurs most prevalently in the western end of the Boulder Loop District and throughout the Headwaters (Garfield County) and Under the Rim (Kane County) heritage districts. Mivida soil is composed of mostly fine sandy loam with a pinkish-brown sub-soil and yellowish-red topsoil. In general the soils are well drained and consists alluvial soils, sandy loams, and rocky slopes. The following geologic types are found within each Heritage district:

#### **Little Denmark**

The geology of the area is varied with a small area formed at the north from Middle Tertiary volcanic rocks and Early Tertiary river and lake basin fill. The eastern half of Little Denmark is predominately Cretaceous marine, coastal plain and coal formations while the western half to the south of the fore mentioned Middle Tertiary volcanic rock formations is composed of Quaternary alluvial , sand dune, glacial, and landslide formation which gives way to early tertiary formations and Jurassic sand dune, river, marine, and evaporite formations.

#### **Sevier Valley**

The Sevier Valley district is fairly evenly split in its geographic formations to the north and the south. The north, from west to east is composed of a band of Jurassic sand dune, river, marine, and evaporite formations followed by a band of Early Tertiary river and lake basin fill formations and lastly composed of a larger group of Cretaceous marine, coastal plain and coal formations. The southern half of the Sevier Valley is formed predominately by Middle Tertiary volcanic rocks and occasional intrusive rocks with interspersed valleys of Quaternary alluvial, sand dune, glacial, and landslide formations.

#### **Headwaters**

Piute county and the northwestern section of the Headwaters district are formed by a continuation of the Middle Tertiary volcanic rocks and interspersed valleys of Quaternary alluvial, sand dune, glacial, and landslide formations seen in the southern half of Sevier Valley. Each of the Middle Tertiary volcanic rock formation is ringed by Early Tertiary river and lake basin fill at the southern border of the district. To the east of these formations the Sevier Valley is composed mostly of Cretaceous marine, coastal plain and coal formations which give way to Jurassic sand dune, river, marine, and evaporite formations, a small Permian marine, river, and sand dune formation, and then equal shares of Cretaceous marine, coastal plain and coal and Jurassic sand dune, river, marine, and evaporite formations with some notable intrusive rock formations as you approach the Colorado River.

#### **Boulder Loop**

Boulder Loop begins in the west with Middle Tertiary volcanic rocks interspersed with Quaternary-Tertiary basalt formations, followed by Quaternary alluvial, sand dune, glacial, and landslide formations, a narrow band of Permian marine, river, and sand dune formations and giving way to the predominate Jurassic sand dune, river, marine, and evaporite formations that surround an area of Cretaceous marine, coastal plain and coal formations.

**Under the Rim**

This district consists predominately of large areas of Jurassic sand dune, river, marine, and evaporite formations and Cretaceous marine, coastal plain and coal formations with small areas of Permian marine, river, and sand dune formations to the south and . Quaternary-Tertiary basalt formations and Early Tertiary river and lake basin fill formations to the northwest.

***Air Quality***

Section 118 of the 1963 Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) requires federally funded projects to meet all federal, state, and local air pollution standards. To date the MPNHA has not violated any of the Clean Air standards. However the area is very arid and contains a large amount of well drained sandy soils. Any proposed project may temporarily affect the air quality by dust and vehicle emissions but said affects would be temporary and would cease at completion of the project. Due to the fine particulate matter that is present in the soils throughout the heritage area, it is recommended that construction always include paved roadways, access, and parking areas to prevent any long term particulate disturbances.

## **Surface and Ground Water Resources**

The MPNHA contains three watersheds: the Sevier River Basin, the West Colorado River Basin, and the Virgin River and Kanab Creek Basin. In general any federal action must comply with the Clean Water Act of 1977 which requires federal projects to restore or maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's waterways and to prevent, control, and abate water pollution. Should a federally funded action affect a national waterway, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act authorizes the US Army Corps of Engineers to prohibit or regulate the removal or discharge of fill into US waters. Any action that may have an affect on a US water must receive a Section 404 permit from the US Corps of Engineers that will ensure that the action will remain consistent with the Clean Water Act.

In addition Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, requires federal actions to avoid where possible adverse impacts on wetlands. Any action which may have an adverse affect on a wetland must address the mitigation of those impacts through a Statement of Findings. Adhering to the Statement of Findings will ensure the action will remain consistent with this Executive Order.

Finally, Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, requires all federal agencies to avoid construction within the 100-year floodplain unless no other practical alternative exists. If construction is required within the 100-year flood plain, that construction may require a Statement of Findings listing the potential impact of the construction and measures to be undertaken to remain consistent with this Executive Order.

## **Surface Water Resources**

Rivers within the MPNHA remain uncontrolled with the exception of the Colorado River on the far eastern boundary. That section of the Colorado River is in federal stewardship and has no private property adjoining the River. The remaining surface waters are generally uncontrolled with the exception of some reservoirs. All of the MPNHA has numerous lakes and ponds with a few major rivers located in each district. With the exception of Little Denmark, the districts are dependent on snow pack and run off within the waterways to provide water to recharge wells or supply water via diversion. Little Denmark has the sole aquifer in the Heritage Area, known as the Principal Valley-Fill Aquifer.

The water bodies (lakes, ponds, and reservoirs) and the streams, creeks, and rivers that supply them, provide important fish and riparian habitat within each heritage district. The tables in each district were provided by Onlineutah.com. The majority of these water bodies and the streams, creeks, and rivers that supply them are controlled by the state or federal government.

### **Little Denmark**

#### *Surface Water*

Little Denmark is mostly within the Sevier River Basin watershed with the exception of the far eastern half, over the Wasatch Plateau, which is within the West Colorado River Basin. The major waterways in the district consist of the Sevier River on the west and the Sanpitch River which flows through the center. These rivers are within the Sevier River Basin and recharge the Principal Valley-Fill Aquifer. The Sevier River Basin is currently drier than normal while the West Colorado River Basin is in a Phase II Drought condition.

The following table, provided by Utahonline.com, lists the water bodies within Little Denmark. These water bodies, in conjunction with the creeks, streams, and rivers that supply them provide habitat for many fish and riparian species. As mentioned before

most of the waterways and water bodies throughout Little Denmark are on State or Federal land.

Lake or Reservoir	Elevation	Location	Nearby Towns	
Academy Mill Reservoir	8,806'	2,684.07m	39.28281N 111.37119W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Beaver Dam Reservoir	8,747'	2,666.09m	39.65421N 111.29503W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Blind Lake	8,115'	2,473.45m	39.76350N 111.56803W	<a href="#">Fairview</a> <a href="#">Milburn</a> <a href="#">Indianola</a>
Blue Lake	9,255'	2,820.92m	39.33579N 111.33777W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Blue Lake	9,474'	2,887.68m	39.08403N 111.34408W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Blue Lake	10,272'	3,130.91m	39.05529N 111.50505W	<a href="#">Axtell</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Brush Reservoir	8,989'	2,739.85m	39.07450N 111.43927W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Cottonwood Reservoir	7,342'	2,237.84m	39.25319N 111.55734W	<a href="#">Ephraim</a> <a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Cove Lake	9,395'	2,863.60m	39.21296N 111.42466W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Deep Lake	9,323'	2,841.65m	39.10979N 111.52008W	<a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
<a href="#">Duck Fork Reservoir</a>	4,990'	1,520.95m	39.64064N 111.30934W	<a href="#">Ferron</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Molen</a>
Emerald Lake	10,148'	3,093.11m	39.07474N 111.49758W	<a href="#">Axtell</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Emery Reservoir	9,439'	2,877.01m	39.09434N 111.47294W	<a href="#">Ephraim</a> <a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Fairview Lakes	8,980'	2,737.10m	39.64064N 111.30934W	<a href="#">Fairview</a> <a href="#">Milburn</a> <a href="#">Huntington</a>
Grassy Lake	8,940'	2,724.91m	39.32186N 111.33111W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Grass Flat Reservoir	8776'	2,674.92m	39.28149N 111.35976W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
<a href="#">Gunnison Reservoir</a>	5,381'	1,640.13m	39.23467N 111.69513W	<a href="#">Gunnison</a> <a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Hartney Lake	7,838'	2,389.02m	39.76218N 111.55363W	<a href="#">Fairview</a> <a href="#">Milburn</a> <a href="#">Indianola</a>
Henningson Reservoir	10,016'	3,052.88m	39.05700N 111.49414W	<a href="#">Axtell</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Island Lake	10,325'	3,147.06m	39.06653N 111.51370W	<a href="#">Ferron</a> <a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a>
<a href="#">Jet Fox Reservoir</a>	10,108'	3,080.92m	39.24327N 111.46523W	<a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
John August Lake	10,308'	3,141.88m	39.28936N 111.44551W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Lake Hill	8,397'	2,559.41m	39.32572N 111.50010W	<a href="#">Fairview</a> <a href="#">Milburn</a> <a href="#">Mount Pleasant</a>
Julius Flat Reservoir	8,875'	2,705.10m	39.04532N 111.45357W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Little Madsen Reservoir	8,794'	2,680.41m	39.55856N 111.25177W	<a href="#">Clear Creek</a> <a href="#">Mount Pleasant</a>
Lizard Lake	9,393'	2,862.99m	39.14204N 111.36390W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Loggers Fork Reservoir	10,036'	3,058.97m	39.26423N 111.46216W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
<a href="#">Lower Gooseberry Reservoir</a>	5,381'	1,640.13m	39.22957N 111.69924W	<a href="#">Clear Creek</a> <a href="#">Fairview</a> <a href="#">Scofield</a>
Lower Sixmile Pond	8,986'	2,738.93m	39.19058N 111.54521W	<a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Madsen Lake	7,987'	2,434.44m	39.76531N 111.56544W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Miller Flat Reservoir	8,468'	2,581.05m	39.53667N 111.24950W	<a href="#">Clear Creek</a> <a href="#">Mount Pleasant</a>
New Canyon Reservoir	8,858'	2,699.92m	39.36287N 111.46103W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
<a href="#">Nine Mile Reservoir</a>	5,384'	1,641.04m	39.17339N 111.71086W	<a href="#">Gunnison</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Oakley Lakes	9,945'	3,031.24m	39.11321N 111.48103W	<a href="#">Ephraim</a> <a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Olsen Sough	5,076'	1,547.16m	39.07138N 111.83797W	<a href="#">Axtell</a> <a href="#">Centerfield</a> <a href="#">Redmond</a>
<a href="#">Palisade Lake</a>	5,873'	1,790.09m	39.20697N 111.66788W	<a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Patton Reservoir	8,273'	2,521.61m	39.23926N 111.56343W	<a href="#">Ephraim</a> <a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Petes Reservoir	8,867'	2,702.66m	39.26653N 111.51173W	<a href="#">Ephraim</a> <a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Petes Hole Reservoir	8,865'	2,702.05m	39.29107N 111.38702W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Rolfson Reservoir	8,848'	2,696.87m	39.56115N 111.26130W	<a href="#">Clear Creek</a> <a href="#">Mount Pleasant</a>
Rush Pond	9,421'	2,871.52m	39.14204N 111.42015W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Slide Lake	8,586'	2,617.01m	39.28310N 111.34952W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Soup Bowl Lake	8,750'	2,667.00m	39.29591N 111.38652W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Spinners Reservoir	9,619'	2,931.87m	39.09107N 111.44585W	<a href="#">Ephraim</a> <a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Town Reservoir	7,746'	2,360.98m	39.13579N 111.60581W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Twin Lake	7,208'	2,197.00m	39.11971N 111.60600W	<a href="#">Axtell</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Upper Sixmile Pond	8,986'	2,738.93m	39.18887N 111.54025W	<a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Wales Reservoir	5,514'	1,680.67m	39.50050N 111.61476W	<a href="#">Chester</a> <a href="#">Moroni</a> <a href="#">Wales</a>
Willow Lake	9,642'	2,938.88m	39.13525N 111.38635W	<a href="#">Castle Dale</a> <a href="#">Clawson</a> <a href="#">Ferron</a>
Woods Lake	9,413'	2,869.08m	39.06609N 111.55954W	<a href="#">Axtell</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
WPA Ponds	9,305'	2,836.16m	39.11638N 111.51989W	<a href="#">Ephraim</a> <a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Wrigley Springs Reservoir	8,901'	2,713.02m	39.09038N 111.29963W	<a href="#">Axtell</a> <a href="#">Mayfield</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
Yearns Reservoir	7,470'	2,276.86m	39.25480N 111.54295W	<a href="#">Ephraim</a> <a href="#">Manti</a> <a href="#">Sterling</a>
<a href="#">Yuba Reservoir</a>	4,990'	1,520.95m	39.35546N 111.95313W	<a href="#">Gunnison</a> <a href="#">Mills</a> <a href="#">Scipio</a>

### Ground Water

Little Denmark possesses a large aquifer that occurs in the valley areas and underlies most privately held property in the area. The water quality of the aquifer ranges from Class I Pristine Quality to Class II Drinking Water Quality. For a desert environment, this water resource is very valuable and its recharge areas should be protected.

### Sevier Valley

The Sevier Valley heritage district is almost entirely within the Sevier River Basin with the exception of the far eastern section which is contained within the West Colorado River Basin. The Sevier River Basin is currently drier than normal while the West Colorado River Basin is in a Phase II Drought condition.

### Surface Water

The Sevier Valley heritage district contains two notable waterways – the Sevier River and the headwaters of Otter Creek, both of which are under the stewardship of the federal government. The Sevier River provides needed surface water for wildlife and fish and supports important riparian habitat as does Otter Creek, albeit to a lesser degree. Throughout the Sevier Valley are multiple lakes, ponds and reservoirs as shown on the following list provided by Onlineutah.com:

Lake or Reservoir	Elevation	Location	Nearby Towns
Abes Reservoir	8,763' 2,670.96m	38.78906N 111.65799W	<a href="#">Sigurd Venice Vermillion</a>
Acord Lakes	7,969' 2,428.95m	38.90555N 111.47284W	<a href="#">Emery, Salina</a>
Annabella Reservoir	9,826' 2,994.96m	38.64774N 112.00189W	<a href="#">Annabella Austin Central</a>
Bear Valley Reservoir	7,522' 2,292.71m	38.66028N 111.88702W	<a href="#">Annabella Austin Central</a>
<a href="#">Big Lake</a>	9,326' 2,842.56m	38.65156N 111.96089W	<a href="#">Annabella Central Richfield</a>
Boobe Hole Reservoir	7,231' 2,204.01m	38.67830N 111.80578W	<a href="#">Annabella Austin Central</a>
Broadhead Lakes	9,871' 3,008.68m	38.71120N 111.73857W	<a href="#">Sigurd Venice Vermillion</a>
Crater Lakes	9,514' 2,899.87m	38.57294N 111.65867W	<a href="#">Burrville Greenwich Koosharem</a>
Davis Hollow Reservoir	7,992' 2,435.96m	38.68765N 111.94419W	<a href="#">Annabella Austin Central</a>
Deep Lake	9,912' 3,021.18m	38.64332N 111.99250W	<a href="#">Annabella Austin Central</a>
Duck Lake	9,826' 2,994.96m	38.65412N 112.00625W	<a href="#">Annabella Austin Central</a>
Emerald Lakes	10,256' 3,126.03m	38.72210N 111.58856W	<a href="#">Salina Koosharem</a>
Farnsworth Reservoir	9,532' 2,905.35m	38.77113N 111.66064W	<a href="#">Glenwood Sigurd Venice</a>
Farrell Pond	8,322' 2,536.55m	38.54258N 111.45846W	<a href="#">Fremont Loa Lyman</a>
<a href="#">Fish Lake</a>	8,848' 2,696.87m	38.54605N 111.71269W	<a href="#">Burrville Koosharem Loa</a>
Floating Island Lake	8,307' 2,531.97m	38.53501N 111.45840W	<a href="#">Fremont Loa Lyman</a>
<a href="#">Forsythe Reservoir</a>	7,995' 2,436.88m	38.52377N 111.53143W	<a href="#">Fremont Loa Lyman</a>
Gardener Hollow Reservoir	8,375' 2,552.70m	38.65905N 112.35225W	<a href="#">Elsinore Joseph Sevier</a>
Gates Lake	9,685' 2,951.99m	38.76756N 111.68452W	<a href="#">Glenwood Sigurd Venice</a>
Hamilton Reservoir	9,754' 2,973.02m	38.77220N 111.67260W	<a href="#">Glenwood Sigurd Venice</a>
Harves Reservoir	9,506' 2,897.43m	38.76932N 111.65927W	<a href="#">Glenwood Sigurd Venice</a>
Hunts Lake	9,393' 2,862.99m	38.54547N 112.08945W	<a href="#">Greenwich Koosharem Monroe</a>
Jeffry Reservoir	5,968' 1,819.05m	38.58437N 111.31471W	<a href="#">Fremont Loa Lyman</a>
<a href="#">Johnson Valley Res.</a>	8,825' 2,689.86m	38.60970N 111.64411W	<a href="#">Burrville Fremont Loa</a>
<a href="#">Koosharem Reservoir</a>	7,001' 2,133.90m	38.60016N 111.84155W	<a href="#">Burrville Greenwich Koosharem</a>
Lake Louise	9,831' 2,996.49m	38.63198N 111.68211W	<a href="#">Burrville Koosharem Monroe</a>
Lost Creek Reservoir	9,708' 2,959.00m	38.70742N 111.69839W	<a href="#">Salina Koosharem</a>
Lower Hunts Lake	8,351' 2,545.38m	38.53330N 112.10656W	<a href="#">Greenwich Koosharem Monroe</a>
Magleby Reservoir	9,354' 2,851.10m	38.57740N 111.99073W	<a href="#">Burrville Koosharem Monroe</a>
Meeks Lake	8,340' 2,542.03m	38.53828N 111.45056W	<a href="#">Fremont Loa Lyman</a>
<a href="#">Mill Meadow Reservoir</a>	7,687' 2,343.00m	38.51088N 111.56481W	<a href="#">Fremont Loa Lyman</a>
Morrell Pond	7,982' 2,432.91m	38.54703N 111.43681W	<a href="#">Fremont Loa Lyman</a>
Mud Lake	9,951' 3,033.06m	38.59459N 112.01639W	<a href="#">Austin Monroe Sevier</a>
Mud Lake	7,826' 2,385.36m	38.80529N 111.54552W	<a href="#">Salina Koosharem</a>
Oles Pond	9,314' 2,838.91m	38.61160N 111.48074W	<a href="#">Burrville Fremont Koosharem</a>
Paradise Valley Lake	7,920' 2,414.02m	38.63135N 111.43878W	<a href="#">Burrville Fremont Loa</a>
Rex Reservoir	7,230' 2,203.70m	38.78795N 111.77467W	<a href="#">Sigurd Venice Vermillion</a>
<a href="#">Redmond Lake</a>	5,116' 1,559.36m	38.99547N 111.87217W	<a href="#">Redmond Salina Aurora</a>

Rocky Ford Reservoir	5,210'	1,588.01m	38.85590N 111.95845W	<a href="#">Aurora, Richfield, Sigurd</a>
Saleratus Reservoir	8,061'	2,456.99m	38.82978N 111.46337W	<a href="#">Emery Fremont</a>
Salina Canyon Dam	5,407'	1,648.05m	38.93041N 111.81276W	<a href="#">Redmond Salina Aurora</a>
Salina Canyon Dam #4	6,848'	2,087.27m	38.88266N 111.54352W	<a href="#">Emery Moore Salina</a>
Salina Reservoir	9,716'	2,961.44m	38.76287N 111.65677W	<a href="#">Glenwood Sigurd Venice</a>
Sargent Lake	8,196'	2,498.14m	38.51834N 112.33493W	<a href="#">Joseph Monroe Sevier</a>
Scrub Flat Reservoir	8,923'	2,719.73m	38.61120N 112.03761W	<a href="#">Austin Monroe Sevier</a>
Sheep Valley Reservoir	9,206'	2,805.99m	38.73543N 111.54146W	<a href="#">Salina Koosharem</a>
Skumpah Reservoir	7,894'	2,406.09m	38.93770N 111.48340W	<a href="#">Emery, Salina</a>
Slide Lake	10,220'	3,115.06m	39.01942N 111.50179W	<a href="#">Axtell Mayfield Redmond</a>
Snow Fence Pond	9,541'	2,908.10m	38.59771N 111.54446W	<a href="#">Burrville Fremont Koosharem</a>
Snow Lake	11,332'	3,453.99m	38.63779N 111.71110W	<a href="#">Burrville Koosharem Monroe</a>
Soldier Canyon Dam #1	5,720'	1,743.46m	38.90685N 111.80851W	<a href="#">Redmond Salina Aurora</a>
Soldier Canyon Dam #2	6,196'	1,888.54m	38.88237N 111.77784W	<a href="#">Aurora Salina Sigurd</a>
Solomon Reservoir	8,229'	2,508.20m	38.54700N 111.45638W	<a href="#">Fremont Loa Lyman</a>
Spring Reservoir	8,250'	2,514.60m	38.51673N 111.61652W	<a href="#">Burrville Fremont Koosharem</a>
Three Creeks Reservoir	6,837'	2,083.92m	38.62832N 112.43472W	<a href="#">Elsinore Joseph Sevier</a>
Tidwell Pond	9,190'	2,801.11m	38.61909N 111.54903W	<a href="#">Burrville Fremont Loa</a>
Twin Lake	8,281'	2,524.05m	38.52411N 112.32348W	<a href="#">Joseph Monroe Sevier</a>
Twin Ponds	7,625'	2,324.10m	38.81873N 111.78216W	<a href="#">Sigurd Venice Vermillion</a>
Twin Ponds	8,945'	2,726.44m	38.78652N 111.64811W	<a href="#">Glenwood Sigurd Venice</a>
Washburn Reservoir	9,189'	2,800.81m	38.60705N 112.03077W	<a href="#">Austin Monroe Sevier</a>
Willies Flat Reservoir	10,297'	3,138.53m	38.66604N 111.53406W	<a href="#">Burrville Fremont Loa</a>
Willow Creek Reservoir	5,722'	1,744.07m	39.01834N 111.75072W	<a href="#">Axtell Mayfield Redmond</a>
Willow Lake	7,629'	2,325.32m	38.52108N 112.34470W	<a href="#">Joseph Monroe Sevier</a>
Wood Hollow Reservoir	7,531'	2,295.45m	38.56648N 111.89723W	<a href="#">Burrville Koosharem Monroe</a>

## Headwaters

### Surface Water

The Headwaters heritage district consists of two counties – Piute and Garfield. Piute County borders the Sevier Valley heritage district and contains the main stem of the Sevier River, which splits in about the center of the county into main and East Fork just before the Piute Reservoir. Otter Creek also flows into the Headwaters district from the Sevier Valley where it joins the East Fork of the Sevier River. The county is 95% within the Sevier River Basin watershed which is currently drier than normal.

Fishing is plentiful and the string of important riparian habitat is intensified where the rivers join within Piute County. Additionally there are multiple lakes, ponds, and reservoirs in this section of the Headwaters as shown in the following table provided by Onlineutah.com:

Lake or Reservoir	Elevation	Location	Nearby Towns	
<a href="#">Barney Lake</a>	10,121'	3,084.88m	38.48514N 112.08815W	<a href="#">Burrville Koosharem Marysvale</a>
Burnt Flat Reservoir	8,885'	2,708.15m	38.45436N 112.01260W	<a href="#">Burrville Greenwich Koosharem</a>
Butte Reservoir	9,203'	2,805.07m	38.19596N 111.84502W	<a href="#">Angie Circleville Kingston</a>
Clause Pond	9,310'	2,837.69m	38.20441N 111.90558W	<a href="#">Angie Circleville Kingston</a>
Death Hollow Reservoir	9,124'	2,781.00m	38.15485N 111.86380W	<a href="#">Angie Circleville Kingston</a>
Dog Lake	9,549'	2,910.54m	38.30710N 111.89558W	<a href="#">Angie Greenwich</a>
Dry Lake	7,529'	2,294.84m	38.26604N 112.13153W	<a href="#">Angie Junction Kingston</a>
Dry Lake	9,912'	3,021.18m	38.38242N 112.01862W	<a href="#">Alunite Greenwich Koosharem</a>
Dry Wash Pond	9,171'	2,795.32m	38.19693N 111.89114W	<a href="#">Angie Circleville Kingston</a>
Durkee Reservoir	6,075'	1,851.66m	38.41697N 112.18296W	<a href="#">Alunite Marysvale Thompsonville</a>
Fishlake Reservoir	8,478'	2,584.09m	38.48858N 111.81876W	<a href="#">Burrville Koosharem Marysvale</a>
Forshen Reservoir	9,199'	2,803.86m	38.23535N 111.87168W	<a href="#">Angie Circleville Kingston</a>
Forshen Spring Reservoir	9,288'	2,830.98m	38.22953N 111.87571W	<a href="#">Angie Circleville Kingston</a>
Lower box Creek Reservoir	8,471'	2,581.96m	38.48105N 111.98738W	<a href="#">Burrville Koosharem Marysvale</a>
Manning Meadow Reservoir	9,738'	2,968.14m	38.48796N 112.07156W	<a href="#">Burrville Koosharem Marysvale</a>
Middle Spring Lake	7,670'	2,337.82m	38.40993N 112.11681W	<a href="#">Burrville Greenwich Koosharem</a>
Mud Lake	9,592'	2,923.64m	38.28330N 111.88780W	<a href="#">Angie Greenwich</a>
Nicks Pond	9,208'	2,806.60m	38.21072N 111.88370W	<a href="#">Angie Circleville Kingston</a>
<a href="#">Otter Creek Reservoir</a>	6,378'	1,944.01m	38.21503N 111.98260W	<a href="#">Antimony Junction Kingston</a>

Parker Lake	9,213'	2,808.12m	38.28286N 111.85599W	<a href="#">Angle Greenwich</a>
Pine Point Reservoir	8,845'	2,695.96m	38.35119N 111.85496W	<a href="#">Angle Greenwich Loa</a>
<a href="#">Piute Reservoir</a>	5,974'	1,820.88m	38.29755N 112.20687W	<a href="#">Antimony Junction Kingston</a>
Pole Canyon Reservoir	8,538'	2,602.38m	38.27792N 112.05237W	<a href="#">Antimony Junction Kingston</a>
Rocky Ford	6,675'	2,034.54m	38.17621N 112.16085W	<a href="#">Angle Circleville Kingston</a>
Smiths Reservoir	7,288'	2,221.38m	38.15373N 112.18943W	<a href="#">Angle Circleville Kingston</a>
Taylor Pond	5,814'	1,772.11m	38.45935N 112.22469W	<a href="#">Alunite Marysvale Sevier</a>
Tuft Reservoir	9,447'	2,879.45m	38.37372N 112.05396W	<a href="#">Alunite Greenwich Koosharem</a>
Twin Lakes	10,112'	3,082.14m	38.34077N 112.38388W	<a href="#">Alunite Greenwich Koosharem</a>
Upper Box Creek Reservoir	8,851'	2,697.78m	38.47809N 111.99854W	<a href="#">Burrville Koosharem Marysvale</a>
Voyles Pond	9,721'	2,962.96m	38.38212N 112.03222W	<a href="#">Alunite Greenwich Koosharem</a>
W. Cedar Grove Reservoir	8,505'	2,592.32m	38.38110N 111.84820W	<a href="#">Greenwich Koosharem Loa</a>
Wills Reservoir	9,183'	2,798.98m	38.42176N 112.02272W	<a href="#">Burrville Greenwich Koosharem</a>
Windy Ridge Reservoir	8,273'	2,521.61m	38.45353N 111.83430W	?
Wood Pond	9,171'	2,795.32m	38.19693N 111.89114W	<a href="#">Angle Circleville Kingston</a>

The Headwaters district continues into Garfield County where the Sevier River and the East Fork of the Sevier River continue their southward journey on the western half and the headwaters of the Escalante River and the continuation of the Dirty Devil River are on the east and flow south to reach the Colorado River on the far eastern boundary of the Headwaters district. This county is contained primarily within the West Colorado River Basin watershed with the western 1/3 being with the end of the Sevier River Basin watershed. This leaves the majority of the county in a Phase II drought while the western 1/3 is only drier than normal. The Sevier River also provides the only significant white water boating opportunity within the MPNHA outside of the Colorado River.

As shown in other heritage districts, this section of the Headwaters district has multiple lakes, ponds, and reservoirs as shown in the following table provided by Onlineutah.com:

Barker Reservoir	9,567'	2,916.02m	37.92118N 111.82815W	<a href="#">Boulder Escalante Osiris</a>
Barney Lake	9,946'	3,031.54m	38.02264N 111.61801W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Escalante</a>
Bear Lake	9,682'	2,951.07m	38.02787N 111.51475W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Grover</a>
Bess Lake	11,079'	3,376.88m	38.13574N 111.45406W	<a href="#">Bicknell Grover Teasdale</a>
Big Lake	9,882'	3,012.03m	38.08087N 111.69302W	<a href="#">Boulder Escalante Osiris</a>
Big Lake	10,937'	3,333.60m	38.10649N 111.42491W	<a href="#">Antimony Teasdale Torrey</a>
Blue Lake	9,641'	2,938.58m	37.93569N 111.82458W	<a href="#">Boulder Escalante Osiris</a>
Blue Lake	10,529'	3,209.24m	38.08453N 111.57002W	<a href="#">Boulder Escalante Osiris</a>
Bowns Reservoir	7,415'	2,260.09m	38.10999N 111.26994W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Grover</a>
Brush Corral Reservoir	5,209'	1,587.70m	37.75319N 110.93413W	<a href="#">Bullfrog Halls Crossing Ticaboo</a>
Butterfly Lake	9,724'	2,963.88m	38.08723N 111.74267W	<a href="#">Boulder Escalante Osiris</a>
Cave Flat Reservoir	5,978'	1,822.09m	37.94517N 110.89534W	<a href="#">Boulder Eggnog Notom</a>
Chris Lake	9,508'	2,898.04m	38.02867N 111.40481W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Grover</a>
Crater Lake	10,985'	3,348.23m	38.10569N 111.46993W	<a href="#">Antimony Teasdale Torrey</a>
Crescent Lake	10,876'	3,315.00m	38.07546N 111.48460W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Grover</a>
Cuddyback Lake	9,554'	2,912.06m	38.00718N 111.52540W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Grover</a>
Cyclone Lake	9,869'	3,008.07m	37.98411N 111.71674W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Escalante</a>
Deer Creek Lake	9,947'	3,031.85m	38.03933N 111.38551W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Grover</a>
Divide Lake	9,553'	2,911.75m	38.04522N 111.46229W	<a href="#">Antimony Teasdale Torrey</a>
Dry Lake	9,875'	3,009.90m	37.99000N 111.72096W	<a href="#">Boulder Escalante Loa</a>
Dry Lake Flat	9,141'	2,786.18m	38.06252N 110.82476W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Escalante</a>
East Boulder Lakes	11,030'	3,361.94m	38.12425N 111.47724W	<a href="#">Bicknell Grover Teasdale</a>
Elbow Lake	11,137'	3,394.56m	38.14102N 111.48939W	<a href="#">Bicknell Grover Teasdale</a>
Fish Creek Lake	9,977'	3,040.99m	38.16384N 111.43794W	<a href="#">Bicknell Grover Teasdale</a>
Flat Lake	9,626'	2,934.00m	37.93203N 111.82692W	<a href="#">Boulder Escalante Osiris</a>
Grass Lake	9,946'	3,031.54m	38.05572N 111.43857W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Grover</a>
Green Lake	9,863'	3,006.24m	37.99286N 111.71674W	<a href="#">Boulder Escalante Loa</a>
Halfmoon Lake	10,824'	3,299.16m	38.07912N 111.47515W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Grover</a>
Hay Lake	9800'	2,987.04m	38.05827N 111.76658W	<a href="#">Boulder Escalante Osiris</a>
Horse Lake	10,078'	3,071.77m	37.85798N 111.88208W	<a href="#">Boulder Escalante Osiris</a>
Horseshoe Lake	10,797'	3,290.93m	38.08803N 111.46571W	<a href="#">Antimony Boulder Grover</a>

Jacobs Reservoir	10,075'	3,071.77m	38.04538N 111.60378W	<a href="#">Antimony</a> <a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a>
Joe Lay Reservoir	9,465'	2,884.93m	37.92973N 111.82026W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
Lake Philo	9,915'	3,022.09m	38.04076N 111.73784W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
Lake Powell	3,701'	1,128.06m	37.56727N 110.77758W	<a href="#">Bullfrog</a> <a href="#">Halls</a> <a href="#">Crossing</a> <a href="#">Ticaboo</a>
Long Canyon Reservoir	4,776'	1,455.72m	37.67973N 110.88982W	<a href="#">Bullfrog</a> <a href="#">Halls</a> <a href="#">Crossing</a> <a href="#">Ticaboo</a>
Long Willow Bottom Res.	9,870'	3,008.38m	37.90813N 111.84714W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
Lost Lake	9,790'	2,983.99m	37.04999N 111.78407W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
Lower Barker Reservoir	9,473'	2,887.37m	37.92479N 111.82335W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
Mud Lake	10,433'	3,179.98m	37.88178N 111.86501W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
North Creek Reservoir	6,949'	2,118.06m	37.84486N 111.75920W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
Oak Creek Reservoir	10,091'	3,075.74m	37.87068N 111.37466W	<a href="#">Antimony</a> <a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Grover</a>
Pacer Lake	9,297'	2,833.73m	37.99318N 111.89120W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
<a href="#">Panguitch Lake</a>	8,215'	2,503.93m	37.71802N 112.64268W	<a href="#">Brian</a> <a href="#">Head</a> <a href="#">Panguitch</a> <a href="#">Parowan</a>
<a href="#">Pine Lake</a>	8,196'	2,498.14m	37.73982N 111.95795W	<a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Henrieville</a> <a href="#">Widtsoe</a>
Pollywog Lake	9,173'	2,795.93m	38.10267N 111.82045W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
<a href="#">Posy Lake</a>	8,687'	2,647.80m	37.93652N 111.69523W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Loa</a>
Purple Lake	10,564'	3,219.91m	38.07323N 111.57183W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
Ridge Lake	11,083'	3,378.10m	38.13330N 111.45221W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Rim Lake	10,858'	3,309.52m	38.07323N 111.50832W	<a href="#">Antimony</a> <a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Grover</a>
Roundy Reservoir	9,964'	3,037.03m	38.04522N 111.67755W	<a href="#">Antimony</a> <a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a>
Round Willow Bottom Res.	9,832'	2,996.79m	37.90597N 111.84311W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
Row Lakes	10,266'	3,129.08m	38.07959N 111.58429W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
Spectacle Lake	10,863'	3,311.04m	38.08135N 111.50852W	<a href="#">Antimony</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a> <a href="#">Torrey</a>
Tall Four Reservoir	9,673'	2,948.33m	37.92005N 111.83407W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
Thompson Reservoir	4,977'	1,516.99m	37.76585N 110.90806W	<a href="#">Bullfrog</a> <a href="#">Halls</a> <a href="#">Crossing</a> <a href="#">Ticaboo</a>
Tropic Reservoir	7,841'	2,389.94m	37.60566N 112.25349W	<a href="#">Cannonville</a> <a href="#">Hatch</a> <a href="#">Tropic</a>
Velvet Lake	10,397'	3,169.01m	37.96736N 111.78907W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>
<a href="#">Wide Hollow Reservoir</a>	5,912'	1,801.98m	37.78709N 111.63732W	<a href="#">Escalante</a>
Yellow Lake	9,620'	2,932.18m	37.93408N 111.82365W	<a href="#">Boulder</a> <a href="#">Escalante</a> <a href="#">Osiris</a>

## Boulder Loop

The Fremont River flows from the west to the east within the Boulder Loop district and is joined by Muddy Creek in about the center of the district and their confluence creates the Dirty Devil River which flows south into the Headwaters district. The Colorado River forms the eastern boundary of the Boulder Loop district. All of the Boulder Loop district is contained within the West Colorado River watershed and is experiencing a Phase II drought.

The Boulder Loop district has few lakes, ponds, and reservoirs than the preceding heritage districts, but they are still important water and habitat resources. The following water bodies, (the table below provided by Onlineutah.com) are found in the Boulder Loop district:

Lake or Reservoir	Elevation	Location	Nearby Towns	
Beaver Dam Reservoir	9,953'	3,033.67m	38.16560N 111.43360W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Blind Lake	10,040'	3,060.19m	38.42812N 111.51208W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Blind Lake	10,239'	3,120.85m	38.17821N 111.44321W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Blue Lake	10,319'	3,145.23m	38.46047N 111.47898W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Bobs Hole	8,990'	2,740.15m	38.23085N 111.46974W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Bullberry Lakes	9,025'	2,750.82m	38.24473N 111.50309W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Clark Lake	10,118'	3,083.97m	38.15866N 111.43968W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Coleman Reservoir	8,356'	2,546.91m	38.25348N 111.49162W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
<a href="#">Cooke Lake</a>	?	?	?	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Fremont</a> <a href="#">Loa</a>
Cub Lake	11,158'	3,400.96m	38.16233N 111.45778W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Cutler Lake	11,086'	3,379.01m	38.16981N 111.45964W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Dead Horse Lake	11,042'	3,365.60m	38.17186N 111.49212W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Evans Reservoir	8,271'	2,521.00m	38.46326N 111.78864W	<a href="#">Burrville</a> <a href="#">Koosharem</a> <a href="#">Marvsvale</a>
Deadman Hollow Reservoir	8,215'	2,503.93m	38.45612N 111.76767W	<a href="#">Burrville</a> <a href="#">Koosharem</a> <a href="#">Marvsvale</a>
<a href="#">Donkey Reservoir</a>	10,167'	3,098.90m	38.20417N 111.49032W	<a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a> <a href="#">Torrey</a>
Fish Creek Reservoir	?	?	?	<a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a> <a href="#">Torrey</a>

Flatiron Lakes	8,323'	2,536.85m	38.25475N 111.49001W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Government Lake	9,232'	2,813.91m	38.24640N 111.52497W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Grass Lake	9,406'	2,866.95m	38.21873N 111.46422W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Honeymoon Lake	10,079'	3,072.08m	38.16282N 111.44395W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Jim Larsen Reservoir	9,060'	2,761.49m	38.21683N 111.44185W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Left Hand Reservoir	9,905'	3,019.04m	38.19874N 111.47470W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Lost Lake	9,629'	2,934.92m	38.22777N 111.51282W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Lower Reservoir	9,955'	3,034.28m	38.20182N 111.47712W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Middle Reservoir	10,030'	3,057.14m	38.20045N 111.48418W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Mill Meadow Reservoir	?	?	?	<a href="#">Koosharem</a> <a href="#">Loa</a> <a href="#">Fremont</a>
Ned Reservoir	9,146'	2,787.70m	38.22934N 111.48133W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Neff Reservoir	10,275'	3,131.82m	38.44693N 111.49423W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Parker Hollow Reservoir	8,414'	2,564.59m	38.34884N 111.81900W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Greenwich</a> <a href="#">Loa</a>
Pear Lake	10,233'	3,119.02m	38.17069N 111.44166W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Raft Lake	11,066'	3,372.92m	38.16560N 111.49398W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Round Lake	9,797'	2,986.13m	38.20593N 111.47396W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Solitaire Lake	10,195'	3,107.44m	38.19297N 111.48387W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>
Spray Reservoir	8,473'	2,582.57m	38.46683N 111.76188W	<a href="#">Burrville</a> <a href="#">Koosharem</a> <a href="#">Marysville</a>
Twin Lakes	11,151'	3,398.82m	38.16731N 111.47898W	<a href="#">Bicknell</a> <a href="#">Grover</a> <a href="#">Teasdale</a>

### Under the Rim

The Sevier River and the East Fork of the Sevier terminate in the north west section of the Under the Rim heritage district and the headwaters of the Virgin River, continuation of the Paria River as it flows south in the central section while the Escalante River flows into the Colorado River on the eastern boundary of the heritage district, just north of Lake Powell. All of these waterways flow within the boundaries of the State and Federal land and contain important riparian and fish habitat. The western 1/3 of the Under the Rim district is within the Virgin River – Kanab Creek Basin watershed and is under a Phase I drought while the eastern 2/3 is within the West Colorado River Basin and experiencing a Phase II drought.

Lakes are not as plentiful within Under the Rim, but they do contain valuable fisheries and recreational assets. The largest lake in the MPNHA is Lake Powell has its western shores located in the southeastern section of Under the Rim district. The following lakes, ponds, and reservoirs are found in the Under the Rim district (table provided by [Onlineutah.com](#)):

Aspen Mirror Lake	8,415'	2,564.89m	37.52372N 112.67436W	<a href="#">Alton</a> <a href="#">Cedar City</a> <a href="#">Long Valley Jct.</a>
Big Lake	5,368'	1,636.17m	37.15767N 112.54449W	<a href="#">Kanab</a> <a href="#">Mt. Carmel</a> <a href="#">Orderville</a>
Cow Lake	8,812'	2,685.90m	37.50744N 112.73139W	<a href="#">Alton</a> <a href="#">Cedar City</a> <a href="#">Long Valley Jct.</a>
Duck Lake	8,543'	2,603.91m	37.51600N 112.69554W	<a href="#">Alton</a> <a href="#">Cedar City</a> <a href="#">Long Valley Jct.</a>
Flax Lakes	7,425'	2,263.14m	37.38232N 112.52783W	<a href="#">Alton</a> <a href="#">Glendale</a> <a href="#">Orderville</a>
Hidden Lake	6,023'	1,835.81m	37.34718N 112.60198W	<a href="#">Glendale</a> <a href="#">Mt. Carmel</a> <a href="#">Orderville</a>
Johnson Lakes	5,425'	1,653.54m	37.10598N 112.33431W	<a href="#">Kanab</a> <a href="#">Mt. Carmel</a> <a href="#">Orderville</a>
<a href="#">Lake Powell</a> Bullfrog	3,701'	1,128.06m	37.51081N 110.73645W	<a href="#">Bullfrog</a> <a href="#">Ticaboo</a>
<a href="#">Lake Powell</a> Wahweap	3,701'	1,128.06m	37.00992N 111.47863W	<a href="#">Big Water</a> <a href="#">Bullfrog</a> <a href="#">Ticaboo</a>
Le Vanger Lakes	7,031'	2,143.05m	37.43393N 112.51584W	<a href="#">Kanab</a> <a href="#">Mt. Carmel</a> <a href="#">Orderville</a>
Mc Donald Lake	6,946'	2,117.14m	37.42597N 112.53168W	<a href="#">Kanab</a> <a href="#">Mt. Carmel</a> <a href="#">Orderville</a>
<a href="#">Navajo Lake</a>	9,039'	2,755.09m	37.52426N 112.78333W	<a href="#">Alton</a> <a href="#">Cedar City</a> <a href="#">Long Valley Jct.</a>
Three Lakes	5,475'	1,668.78m	37.13516N 112.56702W	<a href="#">Kanab</a> <a href="#">Mt. Carmel</a> <a href="#">Orderville</a>

## **Biotic Communities**

### **Vegetation**

The MPNHA is an arid district and its climate varies by elevation. Little Denmark Sevier Valley and the northern and western section of the Headwaters are characterized by the mountains on the west and east with the valley grass lands being the principle location of urbanized development. Boulder Loop, by contrast is mountainous and rocky while the eastern section of the Headwaters is mountainous and gives way to grasslands and desert plains and the Colorado River canyons. Under the Rim consists of high desert plains with rock formations and higher temperatures. Altitude also is a determining factor for precipitation with the mountains receiving average precipitation of 40 to 50 inches a year and the low lying desert areas receiving 5 to 10 inches of precipitation per year.

Given the widely varying conditions within the MPNHA one may see a variety of both native and naturalized non-native plants throughout the MPNHA. The following are plants native to Utah:

Common name	Species name
Grasses:	
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracillis</i>
Alkali Sacaton Grass	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>
Basin Wildrye	<i>Leymus cinereus</i>
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Stipa Hymenoides</i>
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>
Perennials:	
Showy Sandwort	<i>Arenaria macradenia</i>
Sulfurflower Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>
Sundancer Daisy	<i>Hymenoxys acaulis</i>
Maple Mallow	<i>Liamna rivularis</i>
Desert Four O'clock	<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i>
Little Beebalm	<i>Mondardella odoratissima</i>
Fragrant Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>
Wasatch Penstemon	<i>Penstemon cyananthus</i>
Firecracker Penstemon	<i>Penstemon eatonii</i>
Palmer Penstemon	<i>Penstemon Palmeri</i>
Utah Penstemon	<i>Penstemon utahensis</i>
Whipple Penstemon	<i>Penstemon whippleanus</i>
Gooseberryleaf Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia</i>
Firechalice	<i>Zauschneria latifolia</i>
Shrubs:	
Utah Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>
Mountain Big Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentate vaseyana</i>
Shadscale	<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>
Fernbush	<i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i>
Green Mormon Tea	<i>Ephedra viridis</i>
Apache Plume	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>
Creeping Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia Repens</i>
Littleleaf Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus Micorophyllus</i>
Cliffrose	<i>Purshia Mexicana</i>
Golden Currant	<i>Ribes aureum</i>

Desert Sage  
Oakleaf Sumac

Salvia dorrii  
Rhus trilobata

Succulents:  
Dwarf Yucca

Yucca Harrimaniae

Trees:

White Fir  
Bigtooth Maple  
Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany  
Single-leaf Ash  
Pinyon Pine  
Gambel Oak

Abies concolor  
Acer grandidentatum  
Cecocarpus Ledifolius  
Fraxinus anomala  
Pinus edulis  
Quercus gambelii

Native plants are of particular interest and are located throughout the MPNHA.

The following plants are of special interest and are listed as they may occur within the heritage districts. Most of these plants are considered sensitive and many are Federally protected species. Each of the tables below contains a link to the Utah Department of Natural Resource website and contains more detailed information on each species. To access the website simply press the "ctrl" key and click the name in the table.

### Little Denmark

Common name

[HELIOTROPE MILKVETCH](#)

Scientific name

[ASTRAGALUS MONTII](#)

### Sevier Valley

Common name

[HELIOTROPE MILKVETCH](#)  
[LAST CHANCE TOWNSENDIA](#)  
[UTAH ANGELICA](#)  
[WRIGHT FISHHOOK CACTUS](#)

Scientific name

[ASTRAGALUS MONTII](#)  
[TOWNSENDIA APRICA](#)  
[ANGELICA WHEELERI](#)  
[SCLEROCACTUS WRIGHTIAE](#)

### Headwaters

Common name

[AQUARIUS INDIAN PAINTBRUSH](#)  
[AUTUMN BUTTERCUP](#)  
[JONES CYCLADENIA](#)  
[MAGUIRE DAISY](#)  
[UTAH ANGELICA](#)  
[UTE LADIES'-TRESSES](#)

Scientific name

[CASTILLEJA AQUARIENSIS](#)  
[RANUNCULUS AESTIVALIS](#)  
[CYCLADENIA HUMILIS VAR JONESII](#)  
[ERIGERON MAGUIREI](#)  
[ANGELICA WHEELERI](#)  
[SPIRANTHES DILUVIALIS](#)

### Boulder Loop

Common name

[AQUARIUS INDIAN PAINTBRUSH](#)  
[BARNEBY REED-MUSTARD](#)

Scientific name

[CASTILLEJA AQUARIENSIS](#)  
[SCHOENOCRAMBE BARNEBYI](#)

[FLAT TOPS WILD BUCKWHEAT](#)

[LAST CHANCE TOWNSENDIA](#)

[MAGUIRE DAISY](#)

[RABBIT VALLEY GILIA or WONDERLAND ALICE-  
FLOWER](#)

[UTE LADIES'-TRESSES](#)

[WINKLER PINCUSHION CACTUS](#)

[WRIGHT FISHHOOK CACTUS](#)

[ERIOGONUM CORYMBOSUM VAR.  
SMITHII](#)

[TOWNSENDIA APRICA](#)

[ERIGERON MAGUIREI](#)

[GILIA CAESPITOSA](#)

[SPIRANTHES DILUVIALIS](#)

[PEDIOCACTUS WINKLERI](#)

[SCLEROCACTUS WRIGHTIAE](#)

### **Under the Rim**

Common name

[JONES CYCLADENIA](#)

[KODACHROME BLADDERPOD](#)

[SILER PINCUSHION CACTUS](#)

[WELSH'S MILKWEED](#)

Scientific name

[CYCLADENIA HUMILIS VAR JONESII](#)

[LESQUERELLA TUMULOSA](#)

[PEDIOCACTUS SILERI](#)

[ASCLEPIAS WELSHII](#)

## Fish and Wildlife

There is abundant wildlife throughout the MPNHA, with the greatest concentration of the wildlife being located within State Parks or National Parks, Forests, and Monuments. It should be noted that each species listed below contain a hyperlink to the Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife Resources website. By using the control key and clicking on the species name it will take the user to the webpage specific to that species. A photo and description of the species and its habitat is listed on the webpage with a link to a map showing the species distribution in the state. Some of the species listed below may have only a very small habitat area in any one heritage district but are included regardless. It is suggested that if one is undertaking a future project in a particular heritage district that will require further NEPA compliance work that the analysis consult these listing to determine if the species is likely to be present. This is particularly true in the following section regarding threatened and endangered species, candidate species, and species of special concern.

### Fish

It should be noted that many fish listed in the Boulder Loop, Headwaters, and Under the Rim districts occur only in the Colorado River and its tributaries and are under federal stewardship.

#### Little Denmark

Common Name	Scientific Name
<a href="#">BLACK BULLHEAD</a>	<a href="#">AMEIURUS MELAS</a>
<a href="#">BLACK CRAPPIE</a>	<a href="#">POMOXIS NIGROMACULATUS</a>
<a href="#">BLUEGILL</a>	<a href="#">LEPOMIS MACROCHIRUS</a>
<a href="#">BROOK TROUT</a>	<a href="#">SALVELINUS FONTINALIS</a>
<a href="#">BROWN TROUT</a>	<a href="#">SALMO TRUTTA</a>
<a href="#">CHANNEL CATFISH</a>	<a href="#">ICTALURUS PUNCTATUS</a>
<a href="#">COMMON CARP</a>	<a href="#">CYPRINUS CARPIO</a>
<a href="#">CUTTHROAT TROUT</a>	<a href="#">ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII</a>
<a href="#">FATHEAD MINNOW</a>	<a href="#">PIMEPHALES PROMELAS</a>
<a href="#">GREEN SUNFISH</a>	<a href="#">LEPOMIS CYANELLUS</a>
<a href="#">LARGEMOUTH BASS</a>	<a href="#">MICROPTERUS SALMOIDES</a>
<a href="#">LEATHERSIDE CHUB</a>	<a href="#">GILA COPEI</a>
<a href="#">LONGNOSE DACE</a>	<a href="#">RHINICHTHYS CATARACTAE</a>
<a href="#">MOTTLED SCULPIN</a>	<a href="#">COTTUS BAIRDII</a>
<a href="#">MOUNTAIN SUCKER</a>	<a href="#">CATOSTOMUS PLATYRHYNCHUS</a>
<a href="#">MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH</a>	<a href="#">PROSOPIUM WILLIAMSONI</a>
<a href="#">NORTHERN PIKE</a>	<a href="#">ESOX LUCIUS</a>
<a href="#">RAINBOW TROUT</a>	<a href="#">ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS</a>
<a href="#">RED SHINER</a>	<a href="#">CYPRINELLA LUTRENSIS</a>
<a href="#">REDSIDE SHINER</a>	<a href="#">RICHARDSONIUS BALTEATUS</a>
<a href="#">SMALLMOUTH BASS</a>	<a href="#">MICROPTERUS DOLOMIEU</a>
<a href="#">SPLAKE</a>	<a href="#">SALVELINUS NAMAYCUSH X S. FONTINALIS</a>
<a href="#">UTAH CHUB</a>	<a href="#">GILA ATRARIA</a>
<a href="#">UTAH SUCKER</a>	<a href="#">CATOSTOMUS ARDENS</a>
<a href="#">WESTERN MOSQUITOFISH</a>	<a href="#">GAMBUSIA AFFINIS</a>

WHITE BASS

MORONE CHRYSOPS

**Sevier Valley**

Common Name

BLACK BULLHEAD

BLACK CRAPPIE

BLUEGILL

BONNEVILLE CUTTHROAT TROUT

BROOK TROUT

BROWN TROUT

CHANNEL CATFISH

COLORADO RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT

COMMON CARP

CUTTHROAT TROUT

FATHEAD MINNOW

GREEN SUNFISH

LAKE TROUT

LARGEMOUTH BASS

LEATHERSIDE CHUB

MOTTLED SCULPIN

MOUNTAIN SUCKER

MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH

NORTHERN PIKE

RAINBOW TROUT

RED SHINER

REDSIDE SHINER

SMALLMOUTH BASS

SPLAKE

TIGER MUSKIE

TIGER TROUT

UTAH CHUB

UTAH SUCKER

WESTERN MOSQUITOFISH

WHITE BASS

Scientific Name

AMEIURUS MELAS

POMOXIS NIGROMACULATUS

LEPOMIS MACROCHIRUS

ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII UTAH

SALVELINUS FONTINALIS

SALMO TRUTTA

ICTALURUS PUNCTATUS

ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII PLEURITICUS

CYPRINUS CARPIO

ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII

PIMEPHALES PROMELAS

LEPOMIS CYANELLUS

SALVELINUS NAMAYCUSH

MICROPTERUS SALMOIDES

GILA COPEI

COTTUS BAIRDII

CATOSTOMUS PLATYRHYNCHUS

PROSOPIUM WILLIAMSONI

ESOX LUCIUS

ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS

CYPRINELLA LUTRENSIS

RICHARDSONIUS BALTEATUS

MICROPTERUS DOLOMIEU

SALVELINUS NAMAYCUSH X S. FONTINALIS

ESOX LUCIUS X E. MASQUINONGY

SALMO TRUTTA X SALVELINUS FONTINALIS

GILA ATRARIA

CATOSTOMUS ARDENS

GAMBUSIA AFFINIS

MORONE CHRYSOPS

**Headwaters**

Common Name

BLACK BULLHEAD

BLACK CRAPPIE

BLUEHEAD SUCKER

BLUEGILL

BONNEVILLE CUTTHROAT TROUT

BONYTAIL

Scientific Name

AMEIURUS MELAS

POMOXIS NIGROMACULATUS

CATOSTOMUS DISCOBOLUS

LEPOMIS MACROCHIRUS

ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII UTAH

GILA ELEGANS

[BROOK TROUT](#)  
[BROWN TROUT](#)  
[CHANNEL CATFISH](#)  
[COLORADO PIKEMINNOW](#)  
[COLORADO RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT](#)  
[COMMON CARP](#)  
[CUTTHROAT TROUT](#)  
[FATHEAD MINNOW](#)  
[FLANNELMOUTH SUCKER](#)  
[GREEN SUNFISH](#)  
[HUMPBACK CHUB](#)  
[LARGEMOUTH BASS](#)  
[LEATHERSIDE CHUB](#)  
[LONGNOSE DACE](#)  
[MOTTLED SCULPIN](#)  
[MOUNTAIN SUCKER](#)  
[MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH](#)  
[NORTHERN PIKE](#)  
[RAINBOW TROUT](#)  
[RED SHINER](#)  
[REDSIDE SHINER](#)  
[ROUNDTAIL CHUB](#)  
[SMALLMOUTH BASS](#)  
[STRIPED BASS](#)  
[THREADFIN SHAD](#)  
[TIGER TROUT](#)  
[UTAH CHUB](#)  
[UTAH SUCKER](#)  
[WALLEYE](#)  
[WESTERN MOSQUITOFISH](#)  
[WHITE BASS](#)  
[YELLOW BULLHEAD](#)

[SALVELINUS FONTINALIS](#)  
[SALMO TRUTTA](#)  
[ICTALURUS PUNCTATUS](#)  
[PTYCHOCHEILUS LUCIUS](#)  
[ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII PLEURITICUS](#)  
[CYPRINUS CARPIO](#)  
[ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII](#)  
[PIMEPHALES PROMELAS](#)  
[CATOSTOMUS LATIPINNIS](#)  
[LEPOMIS CYANELLUS](#)  
[GILA CYPHA](#)  
[MICROPTERUS SALMOIDES](#)  
[GILA COPEI](#)  
[RHINICHTHYS CATARACTAE](#)  
[COTTUS BAIRDII](#)  
[CATOSTOMUS PLATYRHYNCHUS](#)  
[PROSOPIUM WILLIAMSONI](#)  
[ESOX LUCIUS](#)  
[ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS](#)  
[CYPRINELLA LUTRENSIS](#)  
[RICHARDSONIUS BALTEATUS](#)  
[GILA ROBUSTA](#)  
[MICROPTERUS DOLOMIEU](#)  
[MORONE SAXATILIS](#)  
[DOROSOMA PETENENSE](#)  
[SALMO TRUTTA X SALVELINUS FONTINALIS](#)  
[GILA ATRARIA](#)  
[CATOSTOMUS ARDENS](#)  
[SANDER VITREUS](#)  
[GAMBUSIA AFFINIS](#)  
[MORONE CHRYSOPS](#)  
[AMEIURUS NATALIS](#)

### **Boulder Loop**

Common Name

[BLACK BULLHEAD](#)  
[BLACK CRAPPIE](#)  
[BLUEHEAD SUCKER](#)  
[BLUEGILL](#)  
[BONYTAIL](#)  
[BROOK TROUT](#)  
[BROWN TROUT](#)  
[CHANNEL CATFISH](#)  
[COLORADO PIKEMINNOW](#)

Scientific Name

[AMEIURUS MELAS](#)  
[POMOXIS NIGROMACULATUS](#)  
[CATOSTOMUS DISCOBOLUS](#)  
[LEPOMIS MACROCHIRUS](#)  
[GILA ELEGANS](#)  
[SALVELINUS FONTINALIS](#)  
[SALMO TRUTTA](#)  
[ICTALURUS PUNCTATUS](#)  
[PTYCHOCHEILUS LUCIUS](#)

[COLORADO RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT](#)  
[COMMON CARP](#)  
[CREEK CHUB](#)  
[CUTTHROAT TROUT](#)  
[FATHEAD MINNOW](#)  
[FLANNELMOUTH SUCKER](#)  
[GREEN SUNFISH](#)  
[LARGEMOUTH BASS](#)  
[LEATHERSIDE CHUB](#)  
[MOTTLED SCULPIN](#)  
[MOUNTAIN SUCKER](#)  
[MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH](#)  
[NORTHERN PIKE](#)  
[RAINBOW TROUT](#)  
[RAZORBACK SUCKER](#)  
[RED SHINER](#)  
[REDSIDE SHINER](#)  
[ROUNDTAIL CHUB](#)  
[SAND SHINER](#)  
[SMALLMOUTH BASS](#)  
[TIGER TROUT](#)  
[UTAH CHUB](#)  
[UTAH SUCKER](#)  
[WESTERN MOSQUITOFISH](#)  
[WHITE BASS](#)

[ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII PLEURITICUS](#)  
[CYPRINUS CARPIO](#)  
[SEMOTILUS ATROMACULATUS](#)  
[ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII](#)  
[PIMEPHALES PROMELAS](#)  
[CATOSTOMUS LATIPINNIS](#)  
[LEPOMIS CYANELLUS](#)  
[MICROPTERUS SALMOIDES](#)  
[GILA COPEI](#)  
[COTTUS BAIRDII](#)  
[CATOSTOMUS PLATYRHYNCHUS](#)  
[PROSOPIUM WILLIAMSONI](#)  
[ESOX LUCIUS](#)  
[ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS](#)  
[XYRAUCHEN TEXANUS](#)  
[CYPRINELLA LUTRENSIS](#)  
[RICHARDSONIUS BALTEATUS](#)  
[GILA ROBUSTA](#)  
[NOTROPIS STRAMINEUS](#)  
[MICROPTERUS DOLOMIEU](#)  
[SALMO TRUTTA X SALVELINUS FONTINALIS](#)  
[GILA ATRARIA](#)  
[CATOSTOMUS ARDENS](#)  
[GAMBUSIA AFFINIS](#)  
[MORONE CHRYSOPS](#)

### **Under the Rim**

Common Name

[BLACK BULLHEAD](#)  
[BLACK CRAPPIE](#)  
[BLUEHEAD SUCKER](#)  
[BLUEGILL](#)  
[BROOK TROUT](#)  
[BROWN TROUT](#)  
[CHANNEL CATFISH](#)  
[COMMON CARP](#)  
[CUTTHROAT TROUT](#)  
[FATHEAD MINNOW](#)  
[FLANNELMOUTH SUCKER](#)  
[GIZZARD SHAD](#)  
[GREEN SUNFISH](#)  
[LARGEMOUTH BASS](#)  
[LEATHERSIDE CHUB](#)  
[MOTTLED SCULPIN](#)

Scientific Name

[AMEIURUS MELAS](#)  
[POMOXIS NIGROMACULATUS](#)  
[CATOSTOMUS DISCOBOLUS](#)  
[LEPOMIS MACROCHIRUS](#)  
[SALVELINUS FONTINALIS](#)  
[SALMO TRUTTA](#)  
[ICTALURUS PUNCTATUS](#)  
[CYPRINUS CARPIO](#)  
[ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII](#)  
[PIMEPHALES PROMELAS](#)  
[CATOSTOMUS LATIPINNIS](#)  
[DOROSOMA CEPEDIANUM](#)  
[LEPOMIS CYANELLUS](#)  
[MICROPTERUS SALMOIDES](#)  
[GILA COPEI](#)  
[COTTUS BAIRDII](#)

MOUNTAIN SUCKER  
MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH  
NORTHERN PIKE  
RAINBOW TROUT  
RED SHINER  
REDSIDE SHINER  
SMALLMOUTH BASS  
STRIPED BASS  
THREADFIN SHAD  
UTAH CHUB  
WALLEYE  
WESTERN MOSQUITOFISH  
WHITE BASS

CATOSTOMUS PLATYRHYNCHUS  
PROSOPIUM WILLIAMSONI  
ESOX LUCIUS  
ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS  
CYPRINELLA LUTRENSIS  
RICHARDSONIUS BALTEATUS  
MICROPTERUS DOLOMIEU  
MORONE SAXATILIS  
DOROSOMA PETENENSE  
GILA ATRARIA  
SANDER VITREUS  
GAMBUSIA AFFINIS  
MORONE CHRYSOPS

## Birds

Birds use the Colorado River extensively as a flyway, providing a wide variety of transient and resident species within the MPNHA and affording many opportunities for passive observation.

### Little Denmark

[AMERICAN AVOCET](#)  
[AMERICAN COOT](#)  
[AMERICAN CROW](#)  
[AMERICAN GOLDFINCH](#)  
[AMERICAN KESTREL](#)  
[AMERICAN PIPIT](#)  
[AMERICAN ROBIN](#)  
[AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER](#)  
[AMERICAN TREE SPARROW](#)  
[AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN](#)  
[AMERICAN WIGEON](#)  
[ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER](#)  
[BALD EAGLE](#)  
[BAND-TAILED PIGEON](#)  
[BARN OWL](#)  
[BARN SWALLOW](#)  
[BELTED KINGFISHER](#)  
[BLACK ROSY-FINCH](#)  
[BLACK SWIFT](#)  
[BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE](#)  
[BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE](#)  
[BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD](#)  
[BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK](#)  
[BLACK-NECKED STILT](#)  
[BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER](#)  
[BLACK-THROATED SPARROW](#)  
[BLUE GROSBEAK](#)  
[BLUE GROUSE](#)  
[BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER](#)  
[BOBOLINK](#)  
[BREWER'S BLACKBIRD](#)  
[BREWER'S SPARROW](#)  
[BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD](#)  
[BROWN CREEPER](#)  
[BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD](#)  
[BUFFLEHEAD](#)  
[BULLOCK'S ORIOLE](#)  
[BURROWING OWL](#)

[RECURVIROSTRA AMERICANA](#)  
[FULICA AMERICANA](#)  
[CORVUS BRACHYRHYNCHOS](#)  
[CARDUELIS TRISTIS](#)  
[FALCO SPARVERIUS](#)  
[ANTHUS RUBESCENS](#)  
[TURDUS MIGRATORIUS](#)  
[PICOIDES DORSALIS](#)  
[SPIZELLA ARBOREA](#)  
[PELECANUS ERYTHORRHYNCHOS](#)  
[ANAS AMERICANA](#)  
[MYIARCHUS CINERASCENS](#)  
[HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS](#)  
[PATAGIOENAS FASCIATA](#)  
[TYTO ALBA](#)  
[HIRUNDO RUSTICA](#)  
[CERYLE ALCYON](#)  
[LEUCOSTICTE ATRATA](#)  
[CYPSELOIDES NIGER](#)  
[PICA HUDSONIA](#)  
[POECILE ATRICAPILLUS](#)  
[ARCHILOCHUS ALEXANDRI](#)  
[PHEUCTICUS MELANOCEPHALUS](#)  
[HIMANTOPUS MEXICANUS](#)  
[DENDROICA NIGRESCENS](#)  
[AMPHISPIZA BILINEATA](#)  
[PASSERINA CAERULEA](#)  
[DENDRAGAPUS OBSCURUS](#)  
[POLIOPTILA CAERULEA](#)  
[DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS](#)  
[EUPHAGUS CYANOCEPHALUS](#)  
[SPIZELLA BREWERI](#)  
[SELASPHORUS PLATYCERCUS](#)  
[CERTHIA AMERICANA](#)  
[MOLOTHRUS ATER](#)  
[BUCEPHALA ALBEOLA](#)  
[ICTERUS BULLOCKII](#)  
[ATHENE CUNICULARIA](#)

[BUSHTIT](#)  
[CALIFORNIA GULL](#)  
[CALIFORNIA QUAIL](#)  
[CANADA GOOSE](#)  
[CANVASBACK](#)  
[CANYON WREN](#)  
[CASPIAN TERN](#)  
[CATTLE EGRET](#)  
[CHIPPING SPARROW](#)  
[CHUKAR](#)  
[CINNAMON TEAL](#)  
[CLARK'S GREBE](#)  
[CLARK'S NUTCRACKER](#)  
[CLIFF SWALLOW](#)  
[COMMON GOLDENEYE](#)  
[COMMON MERGANSER](#)  
[COMMON NIGHTHAWK](#)  
[COMMON RAVEN](#)  
[COMMON TERN](#)  
[COMMON YELLOWTHROAT](#)  
[COOPER'S HAWK](#)  
[CORDILLERAN FLYCATCHER](#)  
[DARK-EYED JUNCO](#)  
[DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT](#)  
[DOWNY WOODPECKER](#)  
[EUROPEAN STARLING](#)  
[EVENING GROSBEAK](#)  
[FERRUGINOUS HAWK](#)  
[GADWALL](#)  
[GAMBEL'S QUAIL](#)  
[GOLDEN EAGLE](#)  
[GRASSHOPPER SPARROW](#)  
[GRAY CATBIRD](#)  
[GRAY FLYCATCHER](#)  
[GRAY VIREO](#)  
[GRAY-CROWNED ROSY-FINCH](#)  
[GREAT BLUE HERON](#)  
[GREAT HORNED OWL](#)  
[GREATER SAGE-GROUSE](#)  
[GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE](#)  
[GREATER YELLOWLEGS](#)  
[GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE](#)  
[GREEN-WINGED TEAL](#)  
[HAIRY WOODPECKER](#)

[PSALTRIPARUS MINIMUS](#)  
[LARUS CALIFORNICUS](#)  
[CALLIPEPLA CALIFORNICA](#)  
[BRANTA CANADENSIS](#)  
[AYTHYA VALISINERIA](#)  
[CATHERPES MEXICANUS](#)  
[STERNA CASPIA](#)  
[BUBULCUS IBIS](#)  
[SPIZELLA PASSERINA](#)  
[ALECTORIS CHUKAR](#)  
[ANAS CYANOPTERA](#)  
[AECHMOPHORUS CLARKII](#)  
[NUCIFRAGA COLUMBIANA](#)  
[PETROCHELIDON PYRRHONOTA](#)  
[BUCEPHALA CLANGULA](#)  
[MERGUS MERGANSER](#)  
[CHORDEILES MINOR](#)  
[CORVUS CORAX](#)  
[STERNA HIRUNDO](#)  
[GEOTHYLPIS TRICHAS](#)  
[ACCIPITER COOPERII](#)  
[EMPIDONAX OCCIDENTALIS](#)  
[JUNCO HYEMALIS](#)  
[PHALACROCORAX AURITUS](#)  
[PICOIDES PUBESCENS](#)  
[STURNUS VULGARIS](#)  
[COCCOTHAUSTES VESPERTINUS](#)  
[BUTEO REGALIS](#)  
[ANAS STREPERA](#)  
[CALLIPEPLA GAMBELII](#)  
[AQUILA CHRYSÆTOS](#)  
[AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM](#)  
[DUMETELLA CAROLINENSIS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX WRIGHTII](#)  
[VIREO VICINIOR](#)  
[LEUCOSTICTE TEPHROCOTIS](#)  
[ARDEA HERODIAS](#)  
[BUBO VIRGINIANUS](#)  
[CENTROCERCUS UROPHASIANUS](#)  
[ANSER ALBIFRONS](#)  
[TRINGA MELANOLEUCA](#)  
[PIPILO CHLORURUS](#)  
[ANAS CRECCA](#)  
[PICOIDES VILLOSUS](#)

[HERMIT THRUSH](#)  
[HORNED LARK](#)  
[HOUSE FINCH](#)  
[HOUSE SPARROW](#)  
[HOUSE WREN](#)  
[JUNIPER TITMOUSE](#)  
[KILLDEER](#)  
[LARK SPARROW](#)  
[LAZULI BUNTING](#)  
[LESSER GOLDFINCH](#)  
[LESSER SCAUP](#)  
[LESSER YELLOWLEGS](#)  
[LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE](#)  
[LONG-BILLED CURLEW](#)  
[LONG-EARED OWL](#)  
[MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER](#)  
[MALLARD](#)  
[MARbled GODWIT](#)  
[MARSH WREN](#)  
[MERLIN](#)  
[MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD](#)  
[MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE](#)  
[MOURNING DOVE](#)  
[NORTHERN FLICKER](#)  
[NORTHERN GOSHAWK](#)  
[NORTHERN HARRIER](#)  
[NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD](#)  
[NORTHERN PINTAIL](#)  
[NORTHERN PYGMY-OWL](#)  
[NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW](#)  
[NORTHERN SHOVELER](#)  
[NORTHERN SHRIKE](#)  
[OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER](#)  
[ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER](#)  
[OSPREY](#)  
[PEREGRINE FALCON](#)  
[PIED-BILLED GREBE](#)  
[PINE SISKIN](#)  
[PINYON JAY](#)  
[PRAIRIE FALCON](#)  
[PURPLE MARTIN](#)  
[RED CROSSBILL](#)  
[RED-BREAStED MERGANSER](#)  
[RED-BREAStED NUTHATCH](#)

[CATHARUS GUTTATUS](#)  
[EREMOPHILA ALPESTRIS](#)  
[CARPODACUS MEXICANUS](#)  
[PASSER DOMESTICUS](#)  
[TROGLODYTES AEDON](#)  
[BAEOLOPHUS RIDGWAYI](#)  
[CHARADRIUS VOCIFERUS](#)  
[CHONDESTES GRAMMACUS](#)  
[PASSERINA AMOENA](#)  
[CARDUELIS PSALTRIA](#)  
[AYTHYA AFFINIS](#)  
[TRINGA FLAVIPES](#)  
[LANIUS LUDOVICIANUS](#)  
[NUMENIUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[ASIO OTUS](#)  
[OPORORNIS TOLMIEI](#)  
[ANAS PLATYRHYNCHOS](#)  
[LIMOSA FEDOA](#)  
[CISTOTHORUS PALUSTRIS](#)  
[FALCO COLUMBARIUS](#)  
[SIALIA CURRUCOIDES](#)  
[POECILE GAMBELI](#)  
[ZENAIDA MACROURA](#)  
[COLAPTES AURATUS](#)  
[ACCIPITER GENTILIS](#)  
[CIRCUS CYANEUS](#)  
[MIMUS POLYGLOTTOS](#)  
[ANAS ACUTA](#)  
[GLAUCIDIUM GNOMA](#)  
[STELGIDOPTERYX SERRIPENNIS](#)  
[ANAS CLYPEATA](#)  
[LANIUS EXCUBITOR](#)  
[CONTOPUS COOPERI](#)  
[VERMIVORA CELATA](#)  
[PANDION HALIAETUS](#)  
[FALCO PEREGRINUS](#)  
[PODILYMBUS PODICEPS](#)  
[CARDUELIS PINUS](#)  
[GYMNORHINUS CYANOCEPHALUS](#)  
[FALCO MEXICANUS](#)  
[PROGNE SUBIS](#)  
[LOXIA CURVIROSTRA](#)  
[MERGUS SERRATOR](#)  
[SITTA CANADENSIS](#)

[RED-NAPED SAPSUCKER](#)  
[RED-TAILED HAWK](#)  
[RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD](#)  
[RING-BILLED GULL](#)  
[RING-NECKED DUCK](#)  
[RING-NECKED PHEASANT](#)  
[ROCK PIGEON](#)  
[ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK](#)  
[RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET](#)  
[RUDDY DUCK](#)  
[RUFFED GROUSE](#)  
[RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD](#)  
[SAGE SPARROW](#)  
[SAGE THRASHER](#)  
[SANDHILL CRANE](#)  
[SAVANNAH SPARROW](#)  
[SAY'S PHOEBE](#)  
[SCOTT'S ORIOLE](#)  
[SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER](#)  
[SHARP-SHINNED HAWK](#)  
[SHORT-EARED OWL](#)  
[SNOWY EGRET](#)  
[SONG SPARROW](#)  
[SPOTTED SANDPIPER](#)  
[SPOTTED TOWHEE](#)  
[STELLER'S JAY](#)  
[SWAINSON'S HAWK](#)  
[TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE](#)  
[TOWNSEND'S WARBLER](#)  
[TREE SWALLOW](#)  
[TUNDRA SWAN](#)  
[TURKEY VULTURE](#)  
[VESPER SPARROW](#)  
[VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW](#)  
[VIRGINIA'S WARBLER](#)  
[WARBLING VIREO](#)  
[WESTERN GREBE](#)  
[WESTERN KINGBIRD](#)  
[WESTERN MEADOWLARK](#)  
[WESTERN SANDPIPER](#)  
[WESTERN SCREECH-OWL](#)  
[WESTERN TANAGER](#)  
[WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW](#)  
[WHITE-FACED IBIS](#)

[SPHYRAPICUS NUHALIS](#)  
[BUTEO JAMAICENSIS](#)  
[AGELAIUS PHOENICEUS](#)  
[LARUS DELAWARENSIS](#)  
[AYTHYA COLLARIS](#)  
[PHASIANUS COLCHICUS](#)  
[COLUMBA LIVIA](#)  
[BUTEO LAGOPUS](#)  
[REGULUS CALENDULA](#)  
[OXYURA JAMAICENSIS](#)  
[BONASA UMBELLUS](#)  
[SELASPHORUS RUFUS](#)  
[AMPHISPIZA BELLI](#)  
[OREOSCOPTES MONTANUS](#)  
[GRUS CANADENSIS](#)  
[PASSERCULUS SANDWICHENSIS](#)  
[SAYORNIS SAYA](#)  
[ICTERUS PARISORUM](#)  
[CALIDRIS PUSILLA](#)  
[ACCIPITER STRIATUS](#)  
[ASIO FLAMMEUS](#)  
[EGRETTA THULA](#)  
[MELOSPIZA MELODIA](#)  
[ACTITIS MACULARIUS](#)  
[PIPILO MACULATUS](#)  
[CYANOCITTA STELLERI](#)  
[BUTEO SWAINSONI](#)  
[MYADESTES TOWNSENDI](#)  
[DENDROICA TOWNSENDI](#)  
[TACHYCNETA BICOLOR](#)  
[CYGNUS COLUMBIANUS](#)  
[CATHARTES AURA](#)  
[POOECETES GRAMINEUS](#)  
[TACHYCNETA THALASSINA](#)  
[VERMIVORA VIRGINIAE](#)  
[VIREO GILVUS](#)  
[AECHMOPHORUS OCCIDENTALIS](#)  
[TYRANNUS VERTICALIS](#)  
[STURNELLA NEGLECTA](#)  
[CALIDRIS MAURI](#)  
[MEGASCOPS KENNICOTTII](#)  
[PIRANGA LUDOVICIANA](#)  
[ZONOTRICHIA LEUCOPHRYS](#)  
[PLEGADIS CHIHUI](#)

[WHITE-THROATED SWIFT](#)  
[WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER](#)  
[WILLOW FLYCATCHER](#)  
[WILSON'S SNIPE](#)  
[WILSON'S WARBLER](#)  
[YELLOW WARBLER](#)  
[YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT](#)  
[YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER](#)

[AERONAUTES SAXATALIS](#)  
[SPHYRAPICUS THYROIDEUS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX TRAILLII](#)  
[GALLINAGO DELICATA](#)  
[WILSONIA PUSILLA](#)  
[DENDROICA PETECHIA](#)  
[ICTERIA VIRENS](#)  
[DENDROICA CORONATA](#)

### **Sevier Valley**

[AMERICAN AVOCET](#)  
[AMERICAN COOT](#)  
[AMERICAN CROW](#)  
[AMERICAN DIPPER](#)  
[AMERICAN GOLDFINCH](#)  
[AMERICAN KESTREL](#)  
[AMERICAN PIPIT](#)  
[AMERICAN ROBIN](#)  
[AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER](#)  
[AMERICAN TREE SPARROW](#)  
[AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN](#)  
[AMERICAN WIGEON](#)  
[ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER](#)  
[BAIRD'S SANDPIPER](#)  
[BALD EAGLE](#)  
[BAND-TAILED PIGEON](#)  
[BARN OWL](#)  
[BARN SWALLOW](#)  
[BELTED KINGFISHER](#)  
[BEWICK'S WREN](#)  
[BLACK ROSY-FINCH](#)  
[BLACK SWIFT](#)  
[BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE](#)  
[BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE](#)  
[BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD](#)  
[BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK](#)  
[BLACK-NECKED STILT](#)  
[BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER](#)  
[BLACK-THROATED SPARROW](#)  
[BLUE GROSBEAK](#)  
[BLUE GROUSE](#)  
[BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER](#)  
[BLUE-WINGED TEAL](#)  
[BOBOLINK](#)

[RECURVIROSTRA AMERICANA](#)  
[FULICA AMERICANA](#)  
[CORVUS BRACHYRHYNCHOS](#)  
[CINCLUS MEXICANUS](#)  
[CARDUELIS TRISTIS](#)  
[FALCO SPARVERIUS](#)  
[ANTHUS RUBESCENS](#)  
[TURDUS MIGRATORIUS](#)  
[PICOIDES DORSALIS](#)  
[SPIZELLA ARBOREA](#)  
[PELECANUS ERYTHORHYNCHOS](#)  
[ANAS AMERICANA](#)  
[MYIARCHUS CINERASCENS](#)  
[CALIDRIS BAIRDII](#)  
[HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS](#)  
[PATAGIOENAS FASCIATA](#)  
[TYTO ALBA](#)  
[HIRUNDO RUSTICA](#)  
[CERYLE ALCYON](#)  
[THRYOMANES BEWICKII](#)  
[LEUCOSTICTE ATRATA](#)  
[CYPSELOIDES NIGER](#)  
[PICA HUDSONIA](#)  
[POECILE ATRICAPILLUS](#)  
[ARCHILOCHUS ALEXANDRI](#)  
[PHEUCTICUS MELANOCEPHALUS](#)  
[HIMANTOPUS MEXICANUS](#)  
[DENDROICA NIGRESCENS](#)  
[AMPHISPIZA BILINEATA](#)  
[PASSERINA CAERULEA](#)  
[DENDRAGAPUS OBSCURUS](#)  
[POLIOPTILA CAERULEA](#)  
[ANAS DISCORS](#)  
[DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS](#)

[BOHEMIAN WAXWING](#)  
[BREWER'S BLACKBIRD](#)  
[BREWER'S SPARROW](#)  
[BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD](#)  
[BROWN CREEPER](#)  
[BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD](#)  
[BULLOCK'S ORIOLE](#)  
[BURROWING OWL](#)  
[BUSHTIT](#)  
[CALIFORNIA GULL](#)  
[CALIFORNIA QUAIL](#)  
[CANADA GOOSE](#)  
[CANVASBACK](#)  
[CANYON WREN](#)  
[CASPIAN TERN](#)  
[CASSIN'S FINCH](#)  
[CASSIN'S KINGBIRD](#)  
[CATTLE EGRET](#)  
[CEDAR WAXWING](#)  
[CHIPPING SPARROW](#)  
[CHUKAR](#)  
[CINNAMON TEAL](#)  
[CLARK'S GREBE](#)  
[CLARK'S NUTCRACKER](#)  
[CLIFF SWALLOW](#)  
[COMMON LOON](#)  
[COMMON NIGHTHAWK](#)  
[COMMON RAVEN](#)  
[COMMON YELLOWTHROAT](#)  
[COOPER'S HAWK](#)  
[CORDILLERAN FLYCATCHER](#)  
[DARK-EYED JUNCO](#)  
[DOWNY WOODPECKER](#)  
[DUSKY FLYCATCHER](#)  
[EARED GREBE](#)  
[EUROPEAN STARLING](#)  
[EVENING GROSBEAK](#)  
[FERRUGINOUS HAWK](#)  
[FOX SPARROW](#)  
[FRANKLIN'S GULL](#)  
[GADWALL](#)  
[GAMBEL'S QUAIL](#)  
[GOLDEN EAGLE](#)  
[GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET](#)

[BOMBYCILLA GARRULUS](#)  
[EUPHAGUS CYANOCEPHALUS](#)  
[SPIZELLA BREWERI](#)  
[SELASPHORUS PLATYCERCUS](#)  
[CERTHIA AMERICANA](#)  
[MOLOTHRUS ATER](#)  
[ICTERUS BULLOCKII](#)  
[ATHENE CUNICULARIA](#)  
[PSALTRIPARUS MINIMUS](#)  
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[SAY'S PHOEBE](#)  
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[SONG SPARROW](#)  
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[PINICOLA ENUCLEATOR](#)  
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[GYMNORHINUS CYANOCEPHALUS](#)  
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[MELOSPIZA MELODIA](#)  
[ACTITIS MACULARIUS](#)  
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[TOWNSEND'S WARBLER](#)  
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[TURKEY VULTURE](#)  
[VEERY](#)  
[VESPER SPARROW](#)  
[VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW](#)  
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[WARBLING VIREO](#)  
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[WESTERN KINGBIRD](#)  
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[WHITE-FACED IBIS](#)  
[WHITE-THROATED SWIFT](#)  
[WILD TURKEY - RIO GRANDE](#)  
[WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER](#)  
[WILLOW FLYCATCHER](#)  
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[YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER](#)

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[MYADESTES TOWNSENDI](#)  
[DENDROICA TOWNSENDI](#)  
[TACHYICINETA BICOLOR](#)  
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[TYRANNUS VERTICALIS](#)  
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[SPHYRAPICUS THYROIDEUS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX TRAILLII](#)  
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[WILSONIA PUSILLA](#)  
[TROGLODYTES TROGLODYTES](#)  
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[AMERICAN COOT](#)  
[AMERICAN CROW](#)  
[AMERICAN DIPPER](#)  
[AMERICAN GOLDFINCH](#)  
[AMERICAN KESTREL](#)  
[AMERICAN PIPIT](#)  
[AMERICAN REDSTART](#)  
[AMERICAN ROBIN](#)

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[BOTAURUS LENTIGINOSUS](#)  
[FULICA AMERICANA](#)  
[CORVUS BRACHYRHYNCHOS](#)  
[CINCLUS MEXICANUS](#)  
[CARDUELIS TRISTIS](#)  
[FALCO SPARVERIUS](#)  
[ANTHUS RUBESCENS](#)  
[SETOPHAGA RUTICILLA](#)  
[TURDUS MIGRATORIUS](#)

[AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER](#)  
[AMERICAN TREE SPARROW](#)  
[AMERICAN WIGEON](#)  
[ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER](#)  
[BAIRD'S SANDPIPER](#)  
[BALD EAGLE](#)  
[BAND-TAILED PIGEON](#)  
[BARN OWL](#)  
[BARN SWALLOW](#)  
[BARROW'S GOLDENEYE](#)  
[BELTED KINGFISHER](#)  
[BEWICK'S WREN](#)  
[BLACK ROSY-FINCH](#)  
[BLACK SWIFT](#)  
[BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE](#)  
[BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE](#)  
[BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD](#)  
[BLACK-CHINNED SPARROW](#)  
[BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON](#)  
[BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK](#)  
[BLACK-NECKED STILT](#)  
[BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER](#)  
[BLACK-THROATED SPARROW](#)  
[BLUE GROSBEAK](#)  
[BLUE GROUSE](#)  
[BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER](#)  
[BLUE-WINGED TEAL](#)  
[BOBOLINK](#)  
[BOHEMIAN WAXWING](#)  
[BONAPARTE'S GULL](#)  
[BREWER'S BLACKBIRD](#)  
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[BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD](#)  
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[CALIFORNIA GULL](#)  
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[HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS](#)  
[PATAGIOENAS FASCIATA](#)  
[TYTO ALBA](#)  
[HIRUNDO RUSTICA](#)  
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[NYCTICORAX NYCTICORAX](#)  
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[SELASPHORUS PLATYCERCUS](#)  
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[CLARK'S GREBE](#)  
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[COMMON GOLDENEYE](#)  
[COMMON LOON](#)  
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[COMMON YELLOWTHROAT](#)  
[COOPER'S HAWK](#)  
[CORDILLERAN FLYCATCHER](#)  
[DARK-EYED JUNCO](#)  
[DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT](#)  
[DOWNY WOODPECKER](#)  
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[EVENING GROSBEAK](#)  
[FERRUGINOUS HAWK](#)  
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[FORSTER'S TERN](#)  
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[RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET](#)  
[RUDDY DUCK](#)  
[RUFFED GROUSE](#)  
[RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD](#)

[ACCIPITER GENTILIS](#)  
[CIRCUS CYANEUS](#)  
[MIMUS POLYGLOTTOS](#)  
[ANAS ACUTA](#)  
[GLAUCIDIUM GNOMA](#)  
[AEGOLIUS ACADICUS](#)  
[ANAS CLYPEATA](#)  
[LANIUS EXCUBITOR](#)  
[SEIURUS NOVEBORACENSIS](#)  
[CONTOPUS COOPERI](#)  
[VERMIVORA CELATA](#)  
[PANDION HALIAETUS](#)  
[GAVIA PACIFICA](#)  
[CALIDRIS MELANOTOS](#)  
[FALCO PEREGRINUS](#)  
[PODILYMBUS PODICEPS](#)  
[PINICOLA ENUCLEATOR](#)  
[CARDUELIS PINUS](#)  
[GYMNORHINUS CYANOCEPHALUS](#)  
[VIREO PLUMBEUS](#)  
[FALCO MEXICANUS](#)  
[PROGNE SUBIS](#)  
[SITTA PYGMAEA](#)  
[LOXIA CURVIROSTRA](#)  
[MERGUS SERRATOR](#)  
[SITTA CANADENSIS](#)  
[VIREO OLIVACEUS](#)  
[AYTHYA AMERICANA](#)  
[SPHYRAPICUS NUCHALIS](#)  
[PHALAROPUS LOBATUS](#)  
[BUTEO JAMAICENSIS](#)  
[AGELAIUS PHOENICEUS](#)  
[LARUS DELAWARENSIS](#)  
[AYTHYA COLLARIS](#)  
[PHASIANUS COLCHICUS](#)  
[COLUMBA LIVIA](#)  
[SALPINCTES OBSOLETUS](#)  
[PHEUCTICUS LUDOVICIANUS](#)  
[CHEN ROSSII](#)  
[BUTEO LAGOPUS](#)  
[REGULUS CALENDULA](#)  
[OXYURA JAMAICENSIS](#)  
[BONASA UMBELLUS](#)  
[SELASPHORUS RUFUS](#)

[RUFIOUS-CROWNED SPARROW](#)  
[SAGE SPARROW](#)  
[SAGE THRASHER](#)  
[SANDHILL CRANE](#)  
[SAVANNAH SPARROW](#)  
[SAY'S PHOEBE](#)  
[SCOTT'S ORIOLE](#)  
[SEMIPALMATED PLOVER](#)  
[SHARP-SHINNED HAWK](#)  
[SHORT-EARED OWL](#)  
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[SNOWY EGRET](#)  
[SNOWY PLOVER](#)  
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[SPOTTED SANDPIPER](#)  
[SPOTTED TOWHEE](#)  
[STELLER'S JAY](#)  
[SURF SCOTER](#)  
[SWAINSON'S HAWK](#)  
[SWAINSON'S THRUSH](#)  
[SWAMP SPARROW](#)  
[TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE](#)  
[TOWNSEND'S WARBLER](#)  
[TREE SWALLOW](#)  
[TUNDRA SWAN](#)  
[TURKEY VULTURE](#)  
[VARIED THRUSH](#)  
[VEERY](#)  
[VESPER SPARROW](#)  
[VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW](#)  
[VIRGINIA'S WARBLER](#)  
[WARBLING VIREO](#)  
[WESTERN BLUEBIRD](#)  
[WESTERN GREBE](#)  
[WESTERN KINGBIRD](#)  
[WESTERN MEADOWLARK](#)  
[WESTERN SANDPIPER](#)  
[WESTERN SCREECH-OWL](#)  
[WESTERN SCRUB-JAY](#)  
[WESTERN Tanager](#)  
[WESTERN WOOD-PEWEE](#)  
[WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH](#)  
[WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW](#)  
[WHITE-FACED IBIS](#)

[AIMOPHILA RUFICEPS](#)  
[AMPHISPIZA BELLI](#)  
[OREOSCOPTES MONTANUS](#)  
[GRUS CANADENSIS](#)  
[PASSERCULUS SANDWICHENSIS](#)  
[SAYORNIS SAYA](#)  
[ICTERUS PARISORUM](#)  
[CHARADRIUS SEMIPALMATUS](#)  
[ACCIPITER STRIATUS](#)  
[ASIO FLAMMEUS](#)  
[CHEN CAERULESCENS](#)  
[EGRETTA THULA](#)  
[CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS](#)  
[ACTITIS MACULARIUS](#)  
[PIPILO MACULATUS](#)  
[CYANOCITTA STELLERI](#)  
[MELANITTA PERSPICILLATA](#)  
[BUTEO SWAINSONI](#)  
[CATHARUS USTULATUS](#)  
[MELOSPIZA GEORGIANA](#)  
[MYADESTES TOWNSENDI](#)  
[DENDROICA TOWNSENDI](#)  
[TACHYCNETA BICOLOR](#)  
[CYGNUS COLUMBIANUS](#)  
[CATHARTES AURA](#)  
[IXOREUS NAEVIUS](#)  
[CATHARUS FUSCESCENS](#)  
[POOECETES GRAMINEUS](#)  
[TACHYCNETA THALASSINA](#)  
[VERMIVORA VIRGINIAE](#)  
[VIREO GILVUS](#)  
[SIALIA MEXICANA](#)  
[AECHMOPHORUS OCCIDENTALIS](#)  
[TYRANNUS VERTICALIS](#)  
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[CALIDRIS MAURI](#)  
[MEGASCOPS KENNICOTTII](#)  
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[SITTA CAROLINENSIS](#)  
[ZONOTRICHIA LEUCOPHRYS](#)  
[PLEGADIS CHIHUI](#)

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[WHITE-THROATED SWIFT](#)  
[WHITE-WINGED SCOTER](#)  
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[WILD TURKEY - RIO GRANDE](#)  
[WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER](#)  
[WILLOW FLYCATCHER](#)  
[WILSON'S PHALAROPE](#)  
[WILSON'S SNIPE](#)  
[WILSON'S WARBLER](#)  
[WINTER WREN](#)  
[WOOD DUCK](#)  
[YELLOW WARBLER](#)  
[YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT](#)  
[YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD](#)  
[YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER](#)

[ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS](#)  
[AERONAUTES SAXATALIS](#)  
[MELANITTA FUSCA](#)  
[MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO MERRIAM](#)  
[MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO INTERMEDIA](#)  
[SPHYRAPICUS THYROIDEUS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX TRAILLII](#)  
[PHALAROPUS TRICOLOR](#)  
[GALLINAGO DELICATA](#)  
[WILSONIA PUSILLA](#)  
[TROGLODYTES TROGLODYTES](#)  
[AIX SPONSA](#)  
[DENDROICA PETECHIA](#)  
[ICTERIA VIRENS](#)  
[XANTHOCEPHALUS XANTHOCEPHALUS](#)  
[DENDROICA CORONATA](#)

### **Boulder Loop**

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[AMERICAN KESTREL](#)  
[AMERICAN PIPIT](#)  
[AMERICAN REDSTART](#)  
[AMERICAN ROBIN](#)  
[AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER](#)  
[AMERICAN TREE SPARROW](#)  
[AMERICAN WIGEON](#)  
[ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER](#)  
[BALD EAGLE](#)  
[BAND-TAILED PIGEON](#)  
[BARN SWALLOW](#)  
[BELTED KINGFISHER](#)  
[BEWICK'S WREN](#)  
[BLACK SWIFT](#)  
[BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE](#)  
[BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE](#)  
[BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD](#)  
[BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON](#)  
[BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK](#)  
[BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER](#)  
[BLACK-THROATED SPARROW](#)  
[BLUE GROSBEAK](#)  
[BLUE GROUSE](#)  
[BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER](#)  
[BLUE-WINGED TEAL](#)

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[FALCO SPARVERIUS](#)  
[ANTHUS RUBESCENS](#)  
[SETOPHAGA RUTICILLA](#)  
[TURDUS MIGRATORIUS](#)  
[PICOIDES DORSALIS](#)  
[SPIZELLA ARBOREA](#)  
[ANAS AMERICANA](#)  
[MYIARCHUS CINERASCENS](#)  
[HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS](#)  
[PATAGIOENAS FASCIATA](#)  
[HIRUNDO RUSTICA](#)  
[CERYLE ALCYON](#)  
[THRYOMANES BEWICKII](#)  
[CYPSELOIDES NIGER](#)  
[PICA HUDSONIA](#)  
[POECILE ATRICAPILLUS](#)  
[ARCHILOCHUS ALEXANDRI](#)  
[NYCTICORAX NYCTICORAX](#)  
[PHEUCTICUS MELANOCEPHALUS](#)  
[DENDROICA NIGRESCENS](#)  
[AMPHISPIZA BILINEATA](#)  
[PASSERINA CAERULEA](#)  
[DENDRAGAPUS OBSCURUS](#)  
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[BOHEMIAN WAXWING](#)  
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[CALIFORNIA CONDOR](#)  
[CALIFORNIA GULL](#)  
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[CANYON WREN](#)  
[CASSIN'S FINCH](#)  
[CASSIN'S KINGBIRD](#)  
[CHIPPING SPARROW](#)  
[CHUKAR](#)  
[CINNAMON TEAL](#)  
[CLARK'S NUTCRACKER](#)  
[CLIFF SWALLOW](#)  
[COMMON NIGHTHAWK](#)  
[COMMON RAVEN](#)  
[COMMON YELLOWTHROAT](#)  
[COOPER'S HAWK](#)  
[CORDILLERAN FLYCATCHER](#)  
[DARK-EYED JUNCO](#)  
[DOWNY WOODPECKER](#)  
[DUSKY FLYCATCHER](#)  
[EUROPEAN STARLING](#)  
[FERRUGINOUS HAWK](#)  
[FOX SPARROW](#)  
[FRANKLIN'S GULL](#)  
[GADWALL](#)  
[GAMBEL'S QUAIL](#)  
[GOLDEN EAGLE](#)  
[GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET](#)  
[GRAY CATBIRD](#)  
[GRAY FLYCATCHER](#)  
[GRAY JAY](#)  
[GRAY VIREO](#)  
[GREAT BLUE HERON](#)  
[GREAT HORNED OWL](#)  
[GREATER SAGE-GROUSE](#)

[DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS](#)  
[BOMBYCILLA GARRULUS](#)  
[EUPHAGUS CYANOCEPHALUS](#)  
[SPIZELLA BREWERI](#)  
[SELASPHORUS PLATYCERCUS](#)  
[CERTHIA AMERICANA](#)  
[MOLOTHRUS ATER](#)  
[ICTERUS BULLOCKII](#)  
[ATHENE CUNICULARIA](#)  
[PSALTRIPARUS MINIMUS](#)  
[GYMNOGYPS CALIFORNIANUS](#)  
[LARUS CALIFORNICUS](#)  
[BRANTA CANADENSIS](#)  
[CATHERPES MEXICANUS](#)  
[CARPODACUS CASSINII](#)  
[TYRANNUS VOCIFERANS](#)  
[SPIZELLA PASSERINA](#)  
[ALECTORIS CHUKAR](#)  
[ANAS CYANOPTERA](#)  
[NUCIFRAGA COLUMBIANA](#)  
[PETROCHELIDON PYRRHONOTA](#)  
[CHORDEILES MINOR](#)  
[CORVUS CORAX](#)  
[GEOHYLIPIS TRICHAS](#)  
[ACCIPITER COOPERII](#)  
[EMPIDONAX OCCIDENTALIS](#)  
[JUNCO HYEMALIS](#)  
[PICOIDES PUBESCENS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX OBERHOLSERI](#)  
[STURNUS VULGARIS](#)  
[BUTEO REGALIS](#)  
[PASSERELLA ILIACA](#)  
[LARUS PIPIXCAN](#)  
[ANAS STREPERA](#)  
[CALLIPEPLA GAMBELII](#)  
[AQUILA CHRYSÆTOS](#)  
[REGULUS SATRAPA](#)  
[DUMETELLA CAROLINENSIS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX WRIGHTII](#)  
[PERISOREUS CANADENSIS](#)  
[VIREO VICINIOR](#)  
[ARDEA HERODIAS](#)  
[BUBO VIRGINIANUS](#)  
[CENTROCERCUS UROPHASIANUS](#)

[GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE](#)  
[GREEN-WINGED TEAL](#)  
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[HERMIT THRUSH](#)  
[HORNED LARK](#)  
[HOUSE FINCH](#)  
[HOUSE SPARROW](#)  
[HOUSE WREN](#)  
[JUNIPER TITMOUSE](#)  
[KILLDEER](#)  
[LARK SPARROW](#)  
[LESSER GOLDFINCH](#)  
[LESSER SCAUP](#)  
[LEWIS'S WOODPECKER](#)  
[LINCOLN'S SPARROW](#)  
[LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE](#)  
[LONG-BILLED CURLEW](#)  
[LONG-EARED OWL](#)  
[MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER](#)  
[MALLARD](#)  
[MARSH WREN](#)  
[MERLIN](#)  
[MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL](#)  
[MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD](#)  
[MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE](#)  
[MOURNING DOVE](#)  
[NASHVILLE WARBLER](#)  
[NORTHERN FLICKER](#)  
[NORTHERN GOSHAWK](#)  
[NORTHERN HARRIER](#)  
[NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD](#)  
[NORTHERN PINTAIL](#)  
[NORTHERN PYGMY-OWL](#)  
[NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL](#)  
[NORTHERN SHOVELER](#)  
[NORTHERN SHRIKE](#)  
[OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER](#)  
[ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER](#)  
[OSPREY](#)  
[PEREGRINE FALCON](#)  
[PINE GROSBEAK](#)  
[PINE SISKIN](#)  
[PINYON JAY](#)  
[PLUMBEOUS VIREO](#)

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[ANAS CRECCA](#)  
[PICOIDES VILLOSUS](#)  
[CATHARUS GUTTATUS](#)  
[EREMOPHILA ALPESTRIS](#)  
[CARPODACUS MEXICANUS](#)  
[PASSER DOMESTICUS](#)  
[TROGLODYTES AEDON](#)  
[BAEOLOPHUS RIDGWAYI](#)  
[CHARADRIUS VOCIFERUS](#)  
[CHONDESTES GRAMMACUS](#)  
[CARDUELIS PSALTRIA](#)  
[AYTHYA AFFINIS](#)  
[MELANERPES LEWIS](#)  
[MELOSPIZA LINCOLNII](#)  
[LANIUS LUDOVICIANUS](#)  
[NUMENIUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[ASIO OTUS](#)  
[OPORORNIS TOLMIEI](#)  
[ANAS PLATYRHYNCHOS](#)  
[CISTOTHORUS PALUSTRIS](#)  
[FALCO COLUMBARIUS](#)  
[STRIX OCCIDENTALIS LUCIDA](#)  
[SIALIA CURRUCOIDES](#)  
[POECILE GAMBELI](#)  
[ZENAIDA MACROURA](#)  
[VERMIVORA RUFICAPILLA](#)  
[COLAPTES AURATUS](#)  
[ACCIPITER GENTILIS](#)  
[CIRCUS CYANEUS](#)  
[MIMUS POLYGLOTTOS](#)  
[ANAS ACUTA](#)  
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[AEGOLIUS ACADICUS](#)  
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[PRAIRIE FALCON](#)  
[PURPLE MARTIN](#)  
[PYGMY NUTHATCH](#)  
[RED CROSSBILL](#)  
[RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH](#)  
[RED-NAPED SAPSUCKER](#)  
[RED-TAILED HAWK](#)  
[RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD](#)  
[RING-BILLED GULL](#)  
[RING-NECKED PHEASANT](#)  
[ROCK PIGEON](#)  
[ROCK WREN](#)  
[RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET](#)  
[RUFFED GROUSE](#)  
[SAGE SPARROW](#)  
[SAGE THRASHER](#)  
[SAVANNAH SPARROW](#)  
[SAY'S PHOEBE](#)  
[SCOTT'S ORIOLE](#)  
[SHARP-SHINNED HAWK](#)  
[SHORT-EARED OWL](#)  
[SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER](#)  
[SPOTTED SANDPIPER](#)  
[SPOTTED TOWHEE](#)  
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[SWAINSON'S HAWK](#)  
[SWAINSON'S THRUSH](#)  
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[TURKEY VULTURE](#)  
[VEERY](#)  
[VESPER SPARROW](#)  
[VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW](#)  
[VIRGINIA'S WARBLER](#)  
[WARBLING VIREO](#)  
[WESTERN KINGBIRD](#)  
[WESTERN MEADOWLARK](#)  
[WESTERN SCREECH-OWL](#)  
[WESTERN SCRUB-JAY](#)  
[WESTERN Tanager](#)  
[WESTERN WOOD-PEWEE](#)  
[WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH](#)  
[WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW](#)

[FALCO MEXICANUS](#)  
[PROGNE SUBIS](#)  
[SITTA PYGMAEA](#)  
[LOXIA CURVIROSTRA](#)  
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[BUTEO JAMAICENSIS](#)  
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[PHASIANUS COLCHICUS](#)  
[COLUMBA LIVIA](#)  
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[AMPHISPIZA BELLI](#)  
[OREOSOPTES MONTANUS](#)  
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[SAYORNIS SAYA](#)  
[ICTERUS PARISORUM](#)  
[ACCIPITER STRIATUS](#)  
[ASIO FLAMMEUS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS](#)  
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[PIPILO MACULATUS](#)  
[CYANOCITTA STELLERI](#)  
[BUTEO SWAINSONI](#)  
[CATHARUS USTULATUS](#)  
[MYADESTES TOWNSENDI](#)  
[DENDROICA TOWNSENDI](#)  
[TACHYCNETA BICOLOR](#)  
[CATHARTES AURA](#)  
[CATHARUS FUSCESCENS](#)  
[POOECETES GRAMINEUS](#)  
[TACHYCNETA THALASSINA](#)  
[VERMIVORA VIRGINIAE](#)  
[VIREO GILVUS](#)  
[TYRANNUS VERTICALIS](#)  
[STURNELLA NEGLECTA](#)  
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[APHELOCOMA CALIFORNICA](#)  
[PIRANGA LUDOVICIANA](#)  
[CONTOPUS SORDIDULUS](#)  
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[WILD TURKEY - MERRIAM'S](#)  
[WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER](#)  
[WILLOW FLYCATCHER](#)  
[WILSON'S SNIPE](#)  
[WILSON'S WARBLER](#)  
[WINTER WREN](#)  
[YELLOW WARBLER](#)  
[YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT](#)  
[YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD](#)  
[YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER](#)

[AERONAUTES SAXATALIS](#)  
[MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO MERRIAM](#)  
[SPHYRAPICUS THYROIDEUS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX TRAILLII](#)  
[GALLINAGO DELICATA](#)  
[WILSONIA PUSILLA](#)  
[TROGLODYTES TROGLODYTES](#)  
[DENDROICA PETECHIA](#)  
[ICTERIA VIRENS](#)  
[XANTHOCEPHALUS XANTHOCEPHALUS](#)  
[DENDROICA CORONATA](#)

### **Under the Rim**

[ACORN WOODPECKER](#)  
[AMERICAN AVOCET](#)  
[AMERICAN BITTERN](#)  
[AMERICAN COOT](#)  
[AMERICAN CROW](#)  
[AMERICAN GOLDFINCH](#)  
[AMERICAN KESTREL](#)  
[AMERICAN PIPIT](#)  
[AMERICAN REDSTART](#)  
[AMERICAN ROBIN](#)  
[AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER](#)  
[AMERICAN TREE SPARROW](#)  
[AMERICAN WIGEON](#)  
[ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER](#)  
[BALD EAGLE](#)  
[BAND-TAILED PIGEON](#)  
[BARN OWL](#)  
[BARN SWALLOW](#)  
[BELTED KINGFISHER](#)  
[BENDIRE'S THRASHER](#)  
[BEWICK'S WREN](#)  
[BLACK ROSY-FINCH](#)  
[BLACK SWIFT](#)  
[BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE](#)  
[BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE](#)  
[BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD](#)  
[BLACK-CHINNED SPARROW](#)  
[BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON](#)  
[BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK](#)  
[BLACK-NECKED STILT](#)  
[BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER](#)

[MELANERPES FORMICIVORUS](#)  
[RECURVIROSTRA AMERICANA](#)  
[BOTAURUS LENTIGINOSUS](#)  
[FULICA AMERICANA](#)  
[CORVUS BRACHYRHYNCHOS](#)  
[CARDUELIS TRISTIS](#)  
[FALCO SPARVERIUS](#)  
[ANTHUS RUBESCENS](#)  
[SETOPHAGA RUTICILLA](#)  
[TURDUS MIGRATORIUS](#)  
[PICOIDES DORSALIS](#)  
[SPIZELLA ARBOREA](#)  
[ANAS AMERICANA](#)  
[MYIARCHUS CINERASCENS](#)  
[HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS](#)  
[PATAGIOENAS FASCIATA](#)  
[TYTO ALBA](#)  
[HIRUNDO RUSTICA](#)  
[CERYLE ALCYON](#)  
[TOXOSTOMA BENDIREI](#)  
[THRYOMANES BEWICKII](#)  
[LEUCOSTICTE ATRATA](#)  
[CYPSELOIDES NIGER](#)  
[PICA HUDSONIA](#)  
[POECILE ATRICAPILLUS](#)  
[ARCHILOCHUS ALEXANDRI](#)  
[SPIZELLA ATROGULARIS](#)  
[NYCTICORAX NYCTICORAX](#)  
[PHEUCTICUS MELANOCEPHALUS](#)  
[HIMANTOPUS MEXICANUS](#)  
[DENDROICA NIGRESCENS](#)

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[BLUE GROSBEAK](#)  
[BLUE GROUSE](#)  
[BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER](#)  
[BLUE-WINGED TEAL](#)  
[BOBOLINK](#)  
[BOHEMIAN WAXWING](#)  
[BONAPARTE'S GULL](#)  
[BREWER'S BLACKBIRD](#)  
[BREWER'S SPARROW](#)  
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[BULLOCK'S ORIOLE](#)  
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[CALIFORNIA CONDOR](#)  
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[CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD](#)  
[CANADA GOOSE](#)  
[CANVASBACK](#)  
[CANYON WREN](#)  
[CASSIN'S FINCH](#)  
[CASSIN'S KINGBIRD](#)  
[CATTLE EGRET](#)  
[CEDAR WAXWING](#)  
[CHIPPING SPARROW](#)  
[CHUKAR](#)  
[CINNAMON TEAL](#)  
[CLARK'S GREBE](#)  
[CLARK'S NUTCRACKER](#)  
[CLIFF SWALLOW](#)  
[COMMON BLACK-HAWK](#)  
[COMMON GOLDENEYE](#)  
[COMMON LOON](#)  
[COMMON MERGANSER](#)  
[COMMON NIGHTHAWK](#)  
[COMMON POORWILL](#)  
[COMMON RAVEN](#)  
[COMMON REDPOLL](#)  
[COMMON YELLOWTHROAT](#)  
[COOPER'S HAWK](#)  
[CORDILLERAN FLYCATCHER](#)

[AMPHISPIZA BILINEATA](#)  
[PASSERINA CAERULEA](#)  
[DENDRAGAPUS OBSCURUS](#)  
[POLIOPTILA CAERULEA](#)  
[ANAS DISCORS](#)  
[DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS](#)  
[BOMBYCILLA GARRULUS](#)  
[LARUS PHILADELPHIA](#)  
[EUPHAGUS CYANOCEPHALUS](#)  
[SPIZELLA BREWERI](#)  
[SELASPHORUS PLATYCERCUS](#)  
[CERTHIA AMERICANA](#)  
[MOLOTHRUS ATER](#)  
[BUCEPHALA ALBEOLA](#)  
[ICTERUS BULLOCKII](#)  
[ATHENE CUNICULARIA](#)  
[PSALTRIPARUS MINIMUS](#)  
[GYMNOGYPS CALIFORNIANUS](#)  
[LARUS CALIFORNICUS](#)  
[STELLULA CALLIOPE](#)  
[BRANTA CANADENSIS](#)  
[AYTHYA VALISINERIA](#)  
[CATHERPES MEXICANUS](#)  
[CARPODACUS CASSINII](#)  
[TYRANNUS VOCIFERANS](#)  
[BUBULCUS IBIS](#)  
[BOMBYCILLA CEDRORUM](#)  
[SPIZELLA PASSERINA](#)  
[ALECTORIS CHUKAR](#)  
[ANAS CYANOPTERA](#)  
[AECHMOPHORUS CLARKII](#)  
[NUCIFRAGA COLUMBIANA](#)  
[PETROCHELIDON PYRRHONOTA](#)  
[BUTEOGALLUS ANTHRACINUS](#)  
[BUCEPHALA CLANGULA](#)  
[GAVIA IMMER](#)  
[MERGUS MERGANSER](#)  
[CHORDEILES MINOR](#)  
[PHALAENOPTILUS NUTTALLII](#)  
[CORVUS CORAX](#)  
[CARDUELIS FLAMMEA](#)  
[GEOTHLYPIS TRICHAS](#)  
[ACCIPITER COOPERII](#)  
[EMPIDONAX OCCIDENTALIS](#)

[DARK-EYED JUNCO](#)  
[DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT](#)  
[DOWNY WOODPECKER](#)  
[DUSKY FLYCATCHER](#)  
[EARED GREBE](#)  
[EUROPEAN STARLING](#)  
[EVENING GROSBEAK](#)  
[FERRUGINOUS HAWK](#)  
[FLAMMULATED OWL](#)  
[FORSTER'S TERN](#)  
[FOX SPARROW](#)  
[FRANKLIN'S GULL](#)  
[GADWALL](#)  
[GAMBEL'S QUAIL](#)  
[GOLDEN EAGLE](#)  
[GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET](#)  
[GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW](#)  
[GRACE'S WARBLER](#)  
[GRAY CATBIRD](#)  
[GRAY FLYCATCHER](#)  
[GRAY JAY](#)  
[GRAY VIREO](#)  
[GREAT BLUE HERON](#)  
[GREAT HORNED OWL](#)  
[GREATER ROADRUNNER](#)  
[GREATER SAGE-GROUSE](#)  
[GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE](#)  
[GREATER YELLOWLEGS](#)  
[GREEN HERON](#)  
[GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE](#)  
[GREEN-WINGED TEAL](#)  
[HAIRY WOODPECKER](#)  
[HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER](#)  
[HERMIT THRUSH](#)  
[HOODED MERGANSER](#)  
[HOODED ORIOLE](#)  
[HORNED GREBE](#)  
[HORNED LARK](#)  
[HOUSE FINCH](#)  
[HOUSE SPARROW](#)  
[HOUSE WREN](#)  
[INDIGO BUNTING](#)  
[JUNIPER TITMOUSE](#)  
[KILLDEER](#)

[JUNCO HYEMALIS](#)  
[PHALACROCORAX AURITUS](#)  
[PICOIDES PUBESCENS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX OBERHOLSERI](#)  
[PODICEPS NIGRICOLLIS](#)  
[STURNUS VULGARIS](#)  
[COCCOTHAUSTES VESPERTINUS](#)  
[BUTEO REGALIS](#)  
[OTUS FLAMMEOLUS](#)  
[STERNA FORSTERI](#)  
[PASSERELLA ILIACA](#)  
[LARUS PIPIXCAN](#)  
[ANAS STREPERA](#)  
[CALLIPEPLA GAMBELII](#)  
[AQUILA CHRYSAETOS](#)  
[REGULUS SATRAPA](#)  
[ZONOTRICHIA ATRICAPILLA](#)  
[DENDROICA GRACIAE](#)  
[DUMETELLA CAROLINENSIS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX WRIGHTII](#)  
[PERISOREUS CANADENSIS](#)  
[VIREO VICINIOR](#)  
[ARDEA HERODIAS](#)  
[BUBO VIRGINIANUS](#)  
[GEOCOCCYX CALIFORNIANUS](#)  
[CENTROCERCUS UROPHASIANUS](#)  
[ANSER ALBIFRONS](#)  
[TRINGA MELANOLEUCA](#)  
[BUTORIDES VIRESCENS](#)  
[PIPILO CHLORURUS](#)  
[ANAS CRECCA](#)  
[PICOIDES VILLOSUS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX HAMMONDII](#)  
[CATHARUS GUTTATUS](#)  
[LOPHODYTES CUCULLATUS](#)  
[ICTERUS CUCULLATUS](#)  
[PODICEPS AURITUS](#)  
[EREMOPHILA ALPESTRIS](#)  
[CARPODACUS MEXICANUS](#)  
[PASSER DOMESTICUS](#)  
[TROGLODYTES AEDON](#)  
[PASSERINA CYANEA](#)  
[BAEOLOPHUS RIDGWAYI](#)  
[CHARADRIUS VOCIFERUS](#)

[LARK BUNTING](#)  
[LAZULI BUNTING](#)  
[LEAST SANDPIPER](#)  
[LESSER GOLDFINCH](#)  
[LESSER SCAUP](#)  
[LESSER YELLOWLEGS](#)  
[LEWIS'S WOODPECKER](#)  
[LINCOLN'S SPARROW](#)  
[LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE](#)  
[LONG-BILLED CURLEW](#)  
[LONG-EARED OWL](#)  
[LONG-TAILED DUCK](#)  
[MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER](#)  
[MALLARD](#)  
[MARbled GODWIT](#)  
[MARSH WREN](#)  
[MERLIN](#)  
[MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL](#)  
[MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD](#)  
[MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE](#)  
[MOURNING DOVE](#)  
[NASHVILLE WARBLER](#)  
[NORTHERN FLICKER](#)  
[NORTHERN GOSHAWK](#)  
[NORTHERN HARRIER](#)  
[NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD](#)  
[NORTHERN PINTAIL](#)  
[NORTHERN PYGMY-OWL](#)  
[NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW](#)  
[NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL](#)  
[NORTHERN SHOVELER](#)  
[NORTHERN SHRIKE](#)  
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[OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER](#)  
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[OSPREY](#)  
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[PEREGRINE FALCON](#)  
[PIED-BILLED GREBE](#)  
[PINE GROSBEAK](#)  
[PINE SISKIN](#)  
[PINYON JAY](#)  
[PLUMBEOUS VIREO](#)

[CALAMOSPIZA MELANOCORYS](#)  
[PASSERINA AMOENA](#)  
[CALIDRIS MINUTILLA](#)  
[CARDUELIS PSALTRIA](#)  
[AYTHYA AFFINIS](#)  
[TRINGA FLAVIPES](#)  
[MELANERPES LEWIS](#)  
[MELOSPIZA LINCOLNII](#)  
[LANIUS LUDOVICIANUS](#)  
[NUMENIUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[ASIO OTUS](#)  
[CLANGULA HYEMALIS](#)  
[OPORORNIS TOLMIEI](#)  
[ANAS PLATYRHYNCHOS](#)  
[LIMOSA FEDOA](#)  
[CISTOTHORUS PALUSTRIS](#)  
[FALCO COLUMBARIUS](#)  
[STRIX OCCIDENTALIS LUCIDA](#)  
[SIALIA CURRUCOIDES](#)  
[POECILE GAMBELI](#)  
[ZENAIDA MACROURA](#)  
[VERMIVORA RUFICAPILLA](#)  
[COLAPTES AURATUS](#)  
[ACCIPITER GENTILIS](#)  
[CIRCUS CYANEUS](#)  
[MIMUS POLYGLOTTOS](#)  
[ANAS ACUTA](#)  
[GLAUCIDIUM GNOMA](#)  
[STELGIDOPTERYX SERRIPENNIS](#)  
[AEGOLIUS ACADICUS](#)  
[ANAS CLYPEATA](#)  
[LANIUS EXCUBITOR](#)  
[SEIURUS NOVEBORACENSIS](#)  
[CONTOPUS COOPERI](#)  
[VERMIVORA CELATA](#)  
[PANDION HALIAETUS](#)  
[GAVIA PACIFICA](#)  
[CALIDRIS MELANOTOS](#)  
[FALCO PEREGRINUS](#)  
[PODILYMBUS PODICEPS](#)  
[PINICOLA ENUCLEATOR](#)  
[CARDUELIS PINUS](#)  
[GYMNORHINUS CYANOCEPHALUS](#)  
[VIREO PLUMBEUS](#)

[PRAIRIE FALCON](#)  
[PURPLE MARTIN](#)  
[PYGMY NUTHATCH](#)  
[RED CROSSBILL](#)  
[RED-BREASTED MERGANSER](#)  
[RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH](#)  
[RED-EYED VIREO](#)  
[REDHEAD](#)  
[RED-NAPED SAPSUCKER](#)  
[RED-NECKED PHALAROPE](#)  
[RED-TAILED HAWK](#)  
[RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD](#)  
[RING-BILLED GULL](#)  
[RING-NECKED DUCK](#)  
[RING-NECKED PHEASANT](#)  
[ROCK PIGEON](#)  
[ROCK WREN](#)  
[ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK](#)  
[ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK](#)  
[RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET](#)  
[RUDDY DUCK](#)  
[RUFFED GROUSE](#)  
[RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD](#)  
[RUFOUS-CROWNED SPARROW](#)  
[SAGE SPARROW](#)  
[SAGE THRASHER](#)  
[SANDHILL CRANE](#)  
[SAVANNAH SPARROW](#)  
[SAY'S PHOEBE](#)  
[SCOTT'S ORIOLE](#)  
[SHARP-SHINNED HAWK](#)  
[SHORT-EARED OWL](#)  
[SNOW GOOSE](#)  
[SNOWY EGRET](#)  
[SNOWY PLOVER](#)  
[SONG SPARROW](#)  
[SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER](#)  
[SPOTTED SANDPIPER](#)  
[SPOTTED TOWHEE](#)  
[STELLER'S JAY](#)  
[SWAINSON'S HAWK](#)  
[SWAINSON'S THRUSH](#)  
[SWAMP SPARROW](#)  
[TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE](#)

[FALCO MEXICANUS](#)  
[PROGNE SUBIS](#)  
[SITTA PYGMAEA](#)  
[LOXIA CURVIROSTRA](#)  
[MERGUS SERRATOR](#)  
[SITTA CANADENSIS](#)  
[VIREO OLIVACEUS](#)  
[AYTHYA AMERICANA](#)  
[SPHYRAPICUS NUHALIS](#)  
[PHALAROPUS LOBATUS](#)  
[BUTEO JAMAICENSIS](#)  
[AGELAIUS PHOENICEUS](#)  
[LARUS DELAWARENSIS](#)  
[AYTHYA COLLARIS](#)  
[PHASIANUS COLCHICUS](#)  
[COLUMBA LIVIA](#)  
[SALPINCTES OBSOLETUS](#)  
[PHEUCTICUS LUDOVICIANUS](#)  
[BUTEO LAGOPUS](#)  
[REGULUS CALENDULA](#)  
[OXYURA JAMAICENSIS](#)  
[BONASA UMBELLUS](#)  
[SELASPHORUS RUFUS](#)  
[AIMOPHILA RUFICEPS](#)  
[AMPHISPIZA BELLI](#)  
[OREOSOPTES MONTANUS](#)  
[GRUS CANADENSIS](#)  
[PASSERCULUS SANDWICHENSIS](#)  
[SAYORNIS SAYA](#)  
[ICTERUS PARISORUM](#)  
[ACCIPITER STRIATUS](#)  
[ASIO FLAMMEUS](#)  
[CHEN CAERULESCENS](#)  
[EGRETTA THULA](#)  
[CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS](#)  
[MELOSPIZA MELODIA](#)  
[EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS](#)  
[ACTITIS MACULARIUS](#)  
[PIPILO MACULATUS](#)  
[CYANOCITTA STELLERI](#)  
[BUTEO SWAINSONI](#)  
[CATHARUS USTULATUS](#)  
[MELOSPIZA GEORGIANA](#)  
[MYADESTES TOWNSENDI](#)

[TOWNSEND'S WARBLER](#)  
[TREE SWALLOW](#)  
[TUNDRA SWAN](#)  
[TURKEY VULTURE](#)  
[VARIED THRUSH](#)  
[VEERY](#)  
[VESPER SPARROW](#)  
[VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW](#)  
[VIRGINIA'S WARBLER](#)  
[WARBLING VIREO](#)  
[WESTERN BLUEBIRD](#)  
[WESTERN GREBE](#)  
[WESTERN KINGBIRD](#)  
[WESTERN MEADOWLARK](#)  
[WESTERN SANDPIPER](#)  
[WESTERN SCREECH-OWL](#)  
[WESTERN SCRUB-JAY](#)  
[WESTERN Tanager](#)  
[WESTERN WOOD-PEWEE](#)  
[WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH](#)  
[WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW](#)  
[WHITE-FACED IBIS](#)  
[WHITE-THROATED SPARROW](#)  
[WHITE-THROATED SWIFT](#)  
[WILD TURKEY - RIO GRANDE](#)  
[WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER](#)  
[WILLOW FLYCATCHER](#)  
[WILSON'S PHALAROPE](#)  
[WILSON'S SNIPE](#)  
[WILSON'S WARBLER](#)  
[WINTER WREN](#)  
[YELLOW WARBLER](#)  
[YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT](#)  
[YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD](#)  
[YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER](#)

[DENDROICA TOWNSENDI](#)  
[TACHYGINETA BICOLOR](#)  
[CYGNUS COLUMBIANUS](#)  
[CATHARTES AURA](#)  
[IXOREUS NAEVIUS](#)  
[CATHARUS FUSCESCENS](#)  
[POOECETES GRAMINEUS](#)  
[TACHYGINETA THALASSINA](#)  
[VERMIVORA VIRGINIAE](#)  
[VIREO GILVUS](#)  
[SIALIA MEXICANA](#)  
[AECHMOPHORUS OCCIDENTALIS](#)  
[TYRANNUS VERTICALIS](#)  
[STURNELLA NEGLECTA](#)  
[CALIDRIS MAURI](#)  
[MEGASCOPS KENNICOTTII](#)  
[APHELOCOMA CALIFORNICA](#)  
[PIRANGA LUDOVICIANA](#)  
[CONTOPUS SORDIDULUS](#)  
[SITTA CAROLINENSIS](#)  
[ZONOTRICHIA LEUCOPHRYS](#)  
[PLEGADIS CHIHUI](#)  
[ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS](#)  
[AERONAUTES SAXATALIS](#)  
[MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO INTERMEDIA](#)  
[SPHYRAPICUS THYROIDEUS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX TRAILLII](#)  
[PHALAROPUS TRICOLOR](#)  
[GALLINAGO DELICATA](#)  
[WILSONIA PUSILLA](#)  
[TROGLODYTES TROGLODYTES](#)  
[DENDROICA PETECHIA](#)  
[ICTERIA VIRENS](#)  
[XANTHOCEPHALUS XANTHOCEPHALUS](#)  
[DENDROICA CORONATA](#)

## Mammals

### Little Denmark

[AMERICAN BEAVER](#)  
[AMERICAN MARTEN](#)  
[AMERICAN MINK](#)  
[AMERICAN PIKA](#)  
[BADGER](#)  
[BIG BROWN BAT](#)  
[BIG FREE-TAILED BAT](#)  
[BLACK BEAR](#)  
[BLACK RAT](#)  
[BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT](#)  
[BOBCAT](#)  
[BOTTA'S POCKET GOPHER](#)  
[BRAZILIAN FREE-TAILED BAT](#)  
[BRUSH MOUSE](#)  
[BUSHY-TAILED WOODRAT](#)  
[CANADA LYNX](#)  
[CHISEL-TOOTHED KANGAROO RAT](#)  
[CLIFF CHIPMUNK](#)  
[COMMON GRAY FOX](#)  
[COYOTE](#)  
[DEER MOUSE](#)  
[DESERT WOODRAT](#)  
[DWARF SHREW](#)  
[ELK OR WAPITI](#)  
[ERMINE](#)  
[GOLDEN-MANTLED GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[HOARY BAT](#)  
[HOPI CHIPMUNK](#)  
[HOUSE MOUSE](#)  
[LEAST CHIPMUNK](#)  
[LITTLE BROWN MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-EARED MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-LEGGED MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-TAILED VOLE](#)  
[LONG-TAILED WEASEL](#)  
[MASKED SHREW](#)  
[MERRIAM'S SHREW](#)  
[MONTANE SHREW](#)  
[MONTANE VOLE](#)  
[MOOSE](#)  
[MOUNTAIN COTTONTAIL](#)

[CASTOR CANADENSIS](#)  
[MARTES AMERICANA](#)  
[MUSTELA VISON](#)  
[OCHOTONA PRINCEPS](#)  
[TAXIDEA TAXUS](#)  
[EPTESICUS FUSCUS](#)  
[NYCTINOMOPS MACROTIS](#)  
[URSUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[RATTUS RATTUS](#)  
[LEPUS CALIFORNICUS](#)  
[LYNX RUFUS](#)  
[THOMOMYS BOTTAE](#)  
[TADARIDA BRASILIENSIS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS BOYLII](#)  
[NEOTOMA CINEREA](#)  
[LYNX CANADENSIS](#)  
[DIPODOMYS MICROPS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS DORSALIS](#)  
[UROCYON CINEREOARGENTEUS](#)  
[CANIS LATRANS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS](#)  
[NEOTOMA LEPIDA](#)  
[SOREX NANUS](#)  
[CERVUS CANADENSIS](#)  
[MUSTELA ERMINEA](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS LATERALIS](#)  
[LASIURUS CINEREUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS RUFUS](#)  
[MUS MUSCULUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS MINIMUS](#)  
[MYOTIS LUCIFUGUS](#)  
[MYOTIS EVOTIS](#)  
[MYOTIS VOLANS](#)  
[MICROTUS LONGICAUDUS](#)  
[MUSTELA FRENATA](#)  
[SOREX CINEREUS](#)  
[SOREX MERRIAMI](#)  
[SOREX MONTICOLUS](#)  
[MICROTUS MONTANUS](#)  
[ALCES ALCES](#)  
[SYLVILAGUS NUTTALLII](#)

[MOUNTAIN LION OR COUGAR](#)  
[MULE DEER](#)  
[MUSKRAT](#)  
[NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE](#)  
[NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL](#)  
[NORTHERN GRASSHOPPER MOUSE](#)  
[NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER](#)  
[NORTHERN RACCOON](#)  
[NORWAY RAT](#)  
[ORD'S KANGAROO RAT](#)  
[PINYON \(PINON\) MOUSE](#)  
[PIUTE GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[PRONGHORN](#)  
[RED FOX](#)  
[RED SQUIRREL](#)  
[RINGTAIL](#)  
[ROCK SQUIRREL](#)  
[SILVER-HAIRED BAT](#)  
[SNOWSHOE HARE](#)  
[STRIPED SKUNK](#)  
[TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)  
[UINTA CHIPMUNK](#)  
[UINTA GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[VAGRANT SHREW](#)  
[WATER SHREW](#)  
[WATER VOLE](#)  
[WESTERN HARVEST MOUSE](#)  
[WESTERN JUMPING MOUSE](#)  
[WESTERN PIPISTRELLE](#)  
[WESTERN SMALL-FOOTED MYOTIS](#)  
[WESTERN SPOTTED SKUNK](#)  
[WHITE-TAILED ANTELOPE SQUIRREL](#)  
[WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT](#)  
[WOLVERINE](#)  
[YELLOW-BELLIED MARMOT](#)

[FELIS CONCOLOR](#)  
[ODOCOILEUS HEMIONUS](#)  
[ONDATRA ZIBETHICUS](#)  
[ERETHIZON DORSATUM](#)  
[GLAUCOMYS SABRINUS](#)  
[ONYCHOMYS LEUCOGASTER](#)  
[THOMOMYS TALPOIDES](#)  
[PROCYON LOTOR](#)  
[RATTUS NORVEGICUS](#)  
[DIPODOMYS ORDII](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS TRUEI](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS MOLLIS](#)  
[ANTILOCAPRA AMERICANA](#)  
[VULPES VULPES](#)  
[TAMIASCIURUS HUDSONICUS](#)  
[BASSARISCUS ASTUTUS](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS VARIEGATUS](#)  
[LASIONYCTERIS NOCTIVAGANS](#)  
[LEPUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[MEPHITIS MEPHITIS](#)  
[CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS UMBRINUS](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS ARMATUS](#)  
[SOREX VAGRANS](#)  
[SOREX PALUSTRIS](#)  
[MICROTUS RICHARDSONI](#)  
[REITHRODONTOMYS MEGALOTIS](#)  
[ZAPUS PRINCEPS](#)  
[PIPISTRELLUS HESPERUS](#)  
[MYOTIS CILIOLABRUM](#)  
[SPILOGALE GRACILIS](#)  
[AMMOSPERMOPHILUS LEUCURUS](#)  
[LEPUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[GULO GULO](#)  
[MARMOTA FLAVIVENTRIS](#)

### **Sevier Valley**

[AMERICAN BEAVER](#)  
[AMERICAN MINK](#)  
[AMERICAN PIKA](#)  
[BADGER](#)  
[BIG BROWN BAT](#)  
[BIG FREE-TAILED BAT](#)  
[BLACK BEAR](#)

[CASTOR CANADENSIS](#)  
[MUSTELA VISON](#)  
[OCHOTONA PRINCEPS](#)  
[TAXIDEA TAXUS](#)  
[EPTESICUS FUSCUS](#)  
[NYCTINOMOPS MACROTIS](#)  
[URSUS AMERICANUS](#)

[BLACK RAT](#)  
[BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT](#)  
[BOBCAT](#)  
[BOTTA'S POCKET GOPHER](#)  
[BRAZILIAN FREE-TAILED BAT](#)  
[BRUSH MOUSE](#)  
[BUSHY-TAILED WOODRAT](#)  
[CANADA LYNX](#)  
[CANYON MOUSE](#)  
[CLIFF CHIPMUNK](#)  
[COMMON GRAY FOX](#)  
[COYOTE](#)  
[DEER MOUSE](#)  
[DESERT COTTONTAIL](#)  
[DESERT WOODRAT](#)  
[DWARF SHREW](#)  
[ELK OR WAPITI](#)  
[ERMINE](#)  
[GOLDEN-MANTLED GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[HOARY BAT](#)  
[HOPI CHIPMUNK](#)  
[HOUSE MOUSE](#)  
[LEAST CHIPMUNK](#)  
[LITTLE BROWN MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-EARED MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-LEGGED MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-TAILED VOLE](#)  
[LONG-TAILED WEASEL](#)  
[MERRIAM'S SHREW](#)  
[MONTANE SHREW](#)  
[MONTANE VOLE](#)  
[MOUNTAIN COTTONTAIL](#)  
[MOUNTAIN LION OR COUGAR](#)  
[MULE DEER](#)  
[MUSKRAT](#)  
[NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE](#)  
[NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL](#)  
[NORTHERN GRASSHOPPER MOUSE](#)  
[NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER](#)  
[NORTHERN RACCOON](#)  
[NORWAY RAT](#)  
[ORD'S KANGAROO RAT](#)  
[PALLID BAT](#)  
[PINYON \(PINON\) MOUSE](#)

[RATTUS RATTUS](#)  
[LEPUS CALIFORNICUS](#)  
[LYNX RUFUS](#)  
[THOMOMYS BOTTAE](#)  
[TADARIDA BRASILIENSIS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS BOYLII](#)  
[NEOTOMA CINEREA](#)  
[LYNX CANADENSIS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS CRINITUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS DORSALIS](#)  
[UROCYON CINEREOARGENTEUS](#)  
[CANIS LATRANS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS](#)  
[SYLVILAGUS AUDUBONII](#)  
[NEOTOMA LEPIDA](#)  
[SOREX NANUS](#)  
[CERVUS CANADENSIS](#)  
[MUSTELA ERMINEA](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS LATERALIS](#)  
[LASIURUS CINEREUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS RUFUS](#)  
[MUS MUSCULUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS MINIMUS](#)  
[MYOTIS LUCIFUGUS](#)  
[MYOTIS EVOTIS](#)  
[MYOTIS VOLANS](#)  
[MICROTUS LONGICAUDUS](#)  
[MUSTELA FRENATA](#)  
[SOREX MERRIAMI](#)  
[SOREX MONTICOLUS](#)  
[MICROTUS MONTANUS](#)  
[SYLVILAGUS NUTTALLII](#)  
[FELIS CONCOLOR](#)  
[ODOCOILEUS HEMIONUS](#)  
[ONDATRA ZIBETHICUS](#)  
[ERETHIZON DORSATUM](#)  
[GLAUCOMYS SABRINUS](#)  
[ONYCHOMYS LEUCOGASTER](#)  
[THOMOMYS TALPOIDES](#)  
[PROCYON LOTOR](#)  
[RATTUS NORVEGICUS](#)  
[DIPODOMYS ORDII](#)  
[ANTROZOUS PALLIDUS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS TRUEI](#)

[PIUTE GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[PRONGHORN](#)  
[RED FOX](#)  
[RINGTAIL](#)  
[ROCK SQUIRREL](#)  
[SILVER-HAIRED BAT](#)  
[SNOWSHOE HARE](#)  
[STRIPED SKUNK](#)  
[TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)  
[UINTA CHIPMUNK](#)  
[UINTA GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[UTAH PRAIRIE-DOG](#)  
[WATER SHREW](#)  
[WESTERN HARVEST MOUSE](#)  
[WESTERN JUMPING MOUSE](#)  
[WESTERN PIPISTRELLE](#)  
[WESTERN RED BAT](#)  
[WESTERN SMALL-FOOTED MYOTIS](#)  
[WESTERN SPOTTED SKUNK](#)  
[WHITE-TAILED ANTELOPE SQUIRREL](#)  
[WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT](#)  
[WOLVERINE](#)  
[YELLOW-BELLIED MARMOT](#)  
[YUMA MYOTIS](#)

[SPERMOPHILUS MOLLIS](#)  
[ANTILOCAPRA AMERICANA](#)  
[VULPES VULPES](#)  
[BASSARISCUS ASTUTUS](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS VARIEGATUS](#)  
[LASIONYCTERIS NOCTIVAGANS](#)  
[LEPUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[MEPHITIS MEPHITIS](#)  
[CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS UMBRINUS](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS ARMATUS](#)  
[CYNOMYS PARVIDENS](#)  
[SOREX PALUSTRIS](#)  
[REITHRODONTOMYS MEGALOTIS](#)  
[ZAPUS PRINCEPS](#)  
[PIPISTRELLUS HESPERUS](#)  
[LASIURUS BLOSSEVILLII](#)  
[MYOTIS CILIOLABRUM](#)  
[SPILOGALE GRACILIS](#)  
[AMMOSPERMOPHILUS LEUCURUS](#)  
[LEPUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[GULO GULO](#)  
[MARMOTA FLAVIVENTRIS](#)  
[MYOTIS YUMANENSIS](#)

### **Headwaters**

[AMERICAN BEAVER](#)  
[AMERICAN BISON](#)  
[AMERICAN PIKA](#)  
[ARIZONA WOODRAT](#)  
[BADGER](#)  
[BIG BROWN BAT](#)  
[BIG FREE-TAILED BAT](#)  
[BLACK BEAR](#)  
[BLACK RAT](#)  
[BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT](#)  
[BOBCAT](#)  
[BOTTA'S POCKET GOPHER](#)  
[BRAZILIAN FREE-TAILED BAT](#)  
[BRUSH MOUSE](#)  
[BUSHY-TAILED WOODRAT](#)  
[CALIFORNIA MYOTIS](#)  
[CANADA LYNX](#)  
[CANYON MOUSE](#)

[CASTOR CANADENSIS](#)  
[BOS BISON](#)  
[OCHOTONA PRINCEPS](#)  
[NEOTOMA DEVIA](#)  
[TAXIDEA TAXUS](#)  
[EPTESICUS FUSCUS](#)  
[NYCTINOMOPS MACROTIS](#)  
[URSUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[RATTUS RATTUS](#)  
[LEPUS CALIFORNICUS](#)  
[LYNX RUFUS](#)  
[THOMOMYS BOTTAE](#)  
[TADARIDA BRASILIENSIS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS BOYLII](#)  
[NEOTOMA CINEREA](#)  
[MYOTIS CALIFORNICUS](#)  
[LYNX CANADENSIS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS CRINITUS](#)

[CLIFF CHIPMUNK](#)  
[COMMON GRAY FOX](#)  
[COYOTE](#)  
[DEER MOUSE](#)  
[DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP](#)  
[DESERT COTTONTAIL](#)  
[DESERT WOODRAT](#)  
[DWARF SHREW](#)  
[ELK OR WAPITI](#)  
[ERMINE](#)  
[GOLDEN-MANTLED GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[HOARY BAT](#)  
[HOPI CHIPMUNK](#)  
[HOUSE MOUSE](#)  
[LEAST CHIPMUNK](#)  
[LITTLE BROWN MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-EARED MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-LEGGED MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-TAILED VOLE](#)  
[LONG-TAILED WEASEL](#)  
[MERRIAM'S SHREW](#)  
[MONTANE SHREW](#)  
[MONTANE VOLE](#)  
[MOUNTAIN COTTONTAIL](#)  
[MOUNTAIN LION OR COUGAR](#)  
[MULE DEER](#)  
[MUSKRAT](#)  
[NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE](#)  
[NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL](#)  
[NORTHERN GRASSHOPPER MOUSE](#)  
[NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER](#)  
[NORTHERN RACCOON](#)  
[NORWAY RAT](#)  
[ORD'S KANGAROO RAT](#)  
[PALLID BAT](#)  
[PINYON \(PINON\) MOUSE](#)  
[PIUTE GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[PRONGHORN](#)  
[RED FOX](#)  
[RED SQUIRREL](#)  
[RINGTAIL](#)  
[ROCK SQUIRREL](#)  
[SAGEBRUSH VOLE](#)  
[SILVER-HAIRED BAT](#)

[NEOTAMIAS DORSALIS](#)  
[UROCYON CINEREOARGENTEUS](#)  
[CANIS LATRANS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS](#)  
[OVIS CANADENSIS NELSONI](#)  
[SYLVILAGUS AUDUBONII](#)  
[NEOTOMA LEPIDA](#)  
[SOREX NANUS](#)  
[CERVUS CANADENSIS](#)  
[MUSTELA ERMINEA](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS LATERALIS](#)  
[LASIURUS CINEREUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS RUFUS](#)  
[MUS MUSCULUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS MINIMUS](#)  
[MYOTIS LUCIFUGUS](#)  
[MYOTIS EVOTIS](#)  
[MYOTIS VOLANS](#)  
[MICROTUS LONGICAUDUS](#)  
[MUSTELA FRENATA](#)  
[SOREX MERRIAMI](#)  
[SOREX MONTICOLUS](#)  
[MICROTUS MONTANUS](#)  
[SYLVILAGUS NUTTALLII](#)  
[FELIS CONCOLOR](#)  
[ODOCOILEUS HEMIONUS](#)  
[ONDATRA ZIBETHICUS](#)  
[ERETHIZON DORSATUM](#)  
[GLAUCOMYS SABRINUS](#)  
[ONYCHOMYS LEUCOGASTER](#)  
[THOMOMYS TALPOIDES](#)  
[PROCYON LOTOR](#)  
[RATTUS NORVEGICUS](#)  
[DIPODOMYS ORDII](#)  
[ANTROZOUS PALLIDUS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS TRUEI](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS MOLLIS](#)  
[ANTILOCAPRA AMERICANA](#)  
[VULPES VULPES](#)  
[TAMIASCIURUS HUDSONICUS](#)  
[BASSARISCUS ASTUTUS](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS VARIEGATUS](#)  
[LEMMISCUS CURTATUS](#)  
[LASONYCTERIS NOCTIVAGANS](#)

[SNOWSHOE HARE](#)  
[STRIPED SKUNK](#)  
[TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)  
[UINTA CHIPMUNK](#)  
[UINTA GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[UTAH PRAIRIE-DOG](#)  
[WATER SHREW](#)  
[WATER VOLE](#)  
[WESTERN HARVEST MOUSE](#)  
[WESTERN JUMPING MOUSE](#)  
[WESTERN PIPISTRELLE](#)  
[WESTERN RED BAT](#)  
[WESTERN SMALL-FOOTED MYOTIS](#)  
[WESTERN SPOTTED SKUNK](#)  
[WHITE-TAILED ANTELOPE SQUIRREL](#)  
[WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT](#)  
[YELLOW-BELLIED MARMOT](#)  
[YUMA MYOTIS](#)

[LEPUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[MEPHITIS MEPHITIS](#)  
[CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS UMBRINUS](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS ARMATUS](#)  
[CYNOMYS PARVIDENS](#)  
[SOREX PALUSTRIS](#)  
[MICROTUS RICHARDSONI](#)  
[REITHRODONTOMYS MEGALOTIS](#)  
[ZAPUS PRINCEPS](#)  
[PIPISTRELLUS HESPERUS](#)  
[LASIURUS BLOSSEVILLII](#)  
[MYOTIS CILIOLABRUM](#)  
[SPILOGALE GRACILIS](#)  
[AMMOSPERMOPHILUS LEUCURUS](#)  
[LEPUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[MARMOTA FLAVIVENTRIS](#)  
[MYOTIS YUMANENSIS](#)

### **Boulder Loop**

[AMERICAN BEAVER](#)  
[AMERICAN BISON](#)  
[AMERICAN MINK](#)  
[AMERICAN PIKA](#)  
[ARIZONA WOODRAT](#)  
[BADGER](#)  
[BIG BROWN BAT](#)  
[BIG FREE-TAILED BAT](#)  
[BLACK BEAR](#)  
[BLACK RAT](#)  
[BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT](#)  
[BOBCAT](#)  
[BOTTA'S POCKET GOPHER](#)  
[BRAZILIAN FREE-TAILED BAT](#)  
[BRUSH MOUSE](#)  
[BUSHY-TAILED WOODRAT](#)  
[CALIFORNIA MYOTIS](#)  
[CANADA LYNX](#)  
[CANYON MOUSE](#)  
[CLIFF CHIPMUNK](#)  
[COMMON GRAY FOX](#)  
[COYOTE](#)  
[DEER MOUSE](#)  
[DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP](#)

[CASTOR CANADENSIS](#)  
[BOS BISON](#)  
[MUSTELA VISON](#)  
[OCHOTONA PRINCEPS](#)  
[NEOTOMA DEVIA](#)  
[TAXIDEA TAXUS](#)  
[EPTESICUS FUSCUS](#)  
[NYCTINOMOPS MACROTIS](#)  
[URSUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[RATTUS RATTUS](#)  
[LEPUS CALIFORNICUS](#)  
[LYNX RUFUS](#)  
[THOMOMYS BOTTAE](#)  
[TADARIDA BRASILIENSIS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS BOYLI](#)  
[NEOTOMA CINEREA](#)  
[MYOTIS CALIFORNICUS](#)  
[LYNX CANADENSIS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS CRINITUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS DORSALIS](#)  
[UROCYON CINEREOARGENTEUS](#)  
[CANIS LATRANS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS](#)  
[OVIS CANADENSIS NELSONI](#)

[DESERT COTTONTAIL](#)  
[DESERT WOODRAT](#)  
[DWARF SHREW](#)  
[ELK OR WAPITI](#)  
[ERMINE](#)  
[GOLDEN-MANTLED GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[HOARY BAT](#)  
[HOPI CHIPMUNK](#)  
[HOUSE MOUSE](#)  
[LEAST CHIPMUNK](#)  
[LITTLE BROWN MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-EARED MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-LEGGED MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-TAILED VOLE](#)  
[LONG-TAILED WEASEL](#)  
[MERRIAM'S SHREW](#)  
[MONTANE SHREW](#)  
[MONTANE VOLE](#)  
[MOUNTAIN COTTONTAIL](#)  
[MOUNTAIN LION OR COUGAR](#)  
[MULE DEER](#)  
[MUSKRAT](#)  
[NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE](#)  
[NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL](#)  
[NORTHERN GRASSHOPPER MOUSE](#)  
[NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER](#)  
[NORTHERN RACCOON](#)  
[NORWAY RAT](#)  
[ORD'S KANGAROO RAT](#)  
[PALLID BAT](#)  
[PINYON \(PINON\) MOUSE](#)  
[PRONGHORN](#)  
[RED FOX](#)  
[RED SQUIRREL](#)  
[RINGTAIL](#)  
[ROCK SQUIRREL](#)  
[SILVER-HAIRED BAT](#)  
[SNOWSHOE HARE](#)  
[STRIPED SKUNK](#)  
[TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)  
[UINTA CHIPMUNK](#)  
[UINTA GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[UTAH PRAIRIE-DOG](#)  
[WATER SHREW](#)

[SYLVILAGUS AUDUBONII](#)  
[NEOTOMA LEPIDA](#)  
[SOREX NANUS](#)  
[CERVUS CANADENSIS](#)  
[MUSTELA ERMINEA](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS LATERALIS](#)  
[LASIURUS CINEREUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS RUFUS](#)  
[MUS MUSCULUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS MINIMUS](#)  
[MYOTIS LUCIFUGUS](#)  
[MYOTIS EVOTIS](#)  
[MYOTIS VOLANS](#)  
[MICROTUS LONGICAUDUS](#)  
[MUSTELA FRENATA](#)  
[SOREX MERRIAMI](#)  
[SOREX MONTICOLUS](#)  
[MICROTUS MONTANUS](#)  
[SYLVILAGUS NUTTALLII](#)  
[FELIS CONCOLOR](#)  
[ODOCOILEUS HEMIONUS](#)  
[ONDATRA ZIBETHICUS](#)  
[ERETHIZON DORSATUM](#)  
[GLAUCOMYS SABRINUS](#)  
[ONYCHOMYS LEUCOGASTER](#)  
[THOMOMYS TALPOIDES](#)  
[PROCYON LOTOR](#)  
[RATTUS NORVEGICUS](#)  
[DIPODOMYS ORDII](#)  
[ANTROZOUS PALLIDUS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS TRUEI](#)  
[ANTILOCAPRA AMERICANA](#)  
[VULPES VULPES](#)  
[TAMIASCIURUS HUDSONICUS](#)  
[BASSARISCUS ASTUTUS](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS VARIEGATUS](#)  
[LASIONYCTERIS NOCTIVAGANS](#)  
[LEPUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[MEPHITIS MEPHITIS](#)  
[CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS UMBRINUS](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS ARMATUS](#)  
[CYNOMYS PARVIDENS](#)  
[SOREX PALUSTRIS](#)

[WATER VOLE](#)  
[WESTERN HARVEST MOUSE](#)  
[WESTERN PIPISTRELLE](#)  
[WESTERN RED BAT](#)  
[WESTERN SMALL-FOOTED MYOTIS](#)  
[WESTERN SPOTTED SKUNK](#)  
[WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT](#)  
[YELLOW-BELLIED MARMOT](#)  
[YUMA MYOTIS](#)

[MICROTUS RICHARDSONI](#)  
[REITHRODONTOMYS MEGALOTIS](#)  
[PIPISTRELLUS HESPERUS](#)  
[LASIURUS BLOSSEVILLII](#)  
[MYOTIS CILIOLABRUM](#)  
[SPILOGALE GRACILIS](#)  
[LEPUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[MARMOTA FLAVIVENTRIS](#)  
[MYOTIS YUMANENSIS](#)

### **Under the Rim**

[ALLEN'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)  
[AMERICAN BEAVER](#)  
[AMERICAN PIKA](#)  
[ARIZONA WOODRAT](#)  
[BADGER](#)  
[BIG BROWN BAT](#)  
[BIG FREE-TAILED BAT](#)  
[BLACK BEAR](#)  
[BLACK RAT](#)  
[BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT](#)  
[BOBCAT](#)  
[BOTTA'S POCKET GOPHER](#)  
[BRAZILIAN FREE-TAILED BAT](#)  
[BRUSH MOUSE](#)  
[BUSHY-TAILED WOODRAT](#)  
[CALIFORNIA MYOTIS](#)  
[CANADA LYNX](#)  
[CANYON MOUSE](#)  
[CLIFF CHIPMUNK](#)  
[COMMON GRAY FOX](#)  
[COYOTE](#)  
[DEER MOUSE](#)  
[DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP](#)  
[DESERT COTTONTAIL](#)  
[DESERT SHREW](#)  
[DESERT WOODRAT](#)  
[DWARF SHREW](#)  
[ELK OR WAPITI](#)  
[ERMINE](#)  
[FRINGED MYOTIS](#)  
[GOLDEN-MANTLED GROUND SQUIRREL](#)  
[HOARY BAT](#)  
[HOPI CHIPMUNK](#)

[IDIONYCTERIS PHYLLOTIS](#)  
[CASTOR CANADENSIS](#)  
[OCHOTONA PRINCEPS](#)  
[NEOTOMA DEVIA](#)  
[TAXIDEA TAXUS](#)  
[EPTESICUS FUSCUS](#)  
[NYCTINOMOPS MACROTIS](#)  
[URSUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[RATTUS RATTUS](#)  
[LEPUS CALIFORNICUS](#)  
[LYNX RUFUS](#)  
[THOMOMYS BOTTAE](#)  
[TADARIDA BRASILIENSIS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS BOYLII](#)  
[NEOTOMA CINEREA](#)  
[MYOTIS CALIFORNICUS](#)  
[LYNX CANADENSIS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS CRINITUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS DORSALIS](#)  
[UROCYON CINEREOARGENTEUS](#)  
[CANIS LATRANS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS](#)  
[OVIS CANADENSIS NELSONI](#)  
[SYLVILAGUS AUDUBONII](#)  
[NOTIOSOREX CRAWFORDI](#)  
[NEOTOMA LEPIDA](#)  
[SOREX NANUS](#)  
[CERVUS CANADENSIS](#)  
[MUSTELA ERMINEA](#)  
[MYOTIS THYSANODES](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS LATERALIS](#)  
[LASIURUS CINEREUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS RUFUS](#)

[HOUSE MOUSE](#)  
[LEAST CHIPMUNK](#)  
[LITTLE BROWN MYOTIS](#)  
[LITTLE POCKET MOUSE](#)  
[LONG-EARED MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-LEGGED MYOTIS](#)  
[LONG-TAILED VOLE](#)  
[LONG-TAILED WEASEL](#)  
[MERRIAM'S SHREW](#)  
[MONTANE SHREW](#)  
[MONTANE VOLE](#)  
[MOUNTAIN COTTONTAIL](#)  
[MOUNTAIN LION OR COUGAR](#)  
[MULE DEER](#)  
[MUSKRAT](#)  
[NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE](#)  
[NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL](#)  
[NORTHERN GRASSHOPPER MOUSE](#)  
[NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER](#)  
[NORTHERN RACCOON](#)  
[NORWAY RAT](#)  
[ORD'S KANGAROO RAT](#)  
[PALLID BAT](#)  
[PINYON \(PINON\) MOUSE](#)  
[PRONGHORN](#)  
[RED FOX](#)  
[RED SQUIRREL](#)  
[RINGTAIL](#)  
[ROCK SQUIRREL](#)  
[SAGEBRUSH VOLE](#)  
[SILVER-HAIRED BAT](#)  
[SNOWSHOE HARE](#)  
[STRIPED SKUNK](#)  
[TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)  
[UINTA CHIPMUNK](#)  
[WATER SHREW](#)  
[WESTERN HARVEST MOUSE](#)  
[WESTERN PIPISTRELLE](#)  
[WESTERN RED BAT](#)  
[WESTERN SMALL-FOOTED MYOTIS](#)  
[WESTERN SPOTTED SKUNK](#)  
[WHITE-TAILED ANTELOPE SQUIRREL](#)  
[WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT](#)  
[YELLOW-BELLIED MARMOT](#)

[MUS MUSCULUS](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS MINIMUS](#)  
[MYOTIS LUCIFUGUS](#)  
[PEROGNATHUS LONGIMEMBRIS](#)  
[MYOTIS EVOTIS](#)  
[MYOTIS VOLANS](#)  
[MICROTUS LONGICAUDUS](#)  
[MUSTELA FRENATA](#)  
[SOREX MERRIAMI](#)  
[SOREX MONTICOLUS](#)  
[MICROTUS MONTANUS](#)  
[SYLVILAGUS NUTTALLII](#)  
[FELIS CONCOLOR](#)  
[ODOCOILEUS HEMIONUS](#)  
[ONDATRA ZIBETHICUS](#)  
[ERETHIZON DORSATUM](#)  
[GLAUCOMYS SABRINUS](#)  
[ONYCHOMYS LEUCOGASTER](#)  
[THOMOMYS TALPOIDES](#)  
[PROCYON LOTOR](#)  
[RATTUS NORVEGICUS](#)  
[DIPODOMYS ORDII](#)  
[ANTROZOUS PALLIDUS](#)  
[PEROMYSCUS TRUEI](#)  
[ANTILOCAPRA AMERICANA](#)  
[VULPES VULPES](#)  
[TAMIASCIURUS HUDSONICUS](#)  
[BASSARISCUS ASTUTUS](#)  
[SPERMOPHILUS VARIEGATUS](#)  
[LEMMISCUS CURTATUS](#)  
[LASIONYCTERIS NOCTIVAGANS](#)  
[LEPUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[MEPHITIS MEPHITIS](#)  
[CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[NEOTAMIAS UMBRINUS](#)  
[SOREX PALUSTRIS](#)  
[REITHRODONTOMYS MEGALOTIS](#)  
[PIPISTRELLUS HESPERUS](#)  
[LASIURUS BLOSSEVILLII](#)  
[MYOTIS CILIOLABRUM](#)  
[SPILOGALE GRACILIS](#)  
[AMMOSPERMOPHILUS LEUCURUS](#)  
[LEPUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[MARMOTA FLAVIVENTRIS](#)

YUMA MYOTIS

MYOTIS YUMANENSIS

## Reptiles

### Little Denmark

[COMMON GARTERSNAKE](#)  
[COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARD](#)  
[COMMON SIDEBLOTCHED LIZARD](#)  
[DESERT HORNED LIZARD](#)  
[DESERT SPINY LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN FENCE LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN RACER](#)  
[GOPHERSNAKE](#)  
[GREAT BASIN \(WESTERN\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[GREAT BASIN COLLARED LIZARD](#)  
[GREATER SHORT-HORNED LIZARD](#)  
[LONG-NOSED LEOPARD LIZARD](#)  
[MIDGET FADED \(WESTERN\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[MILKSNAKE](#)  
[NIGHTSNAKE](#)  
[ORNATE TREE LIZARD](#)  
[RING-NECKED SNAKE](#)  
[RUBBER BOA](#)  
[SONORAN MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKE](#)  
[STRIPED WHIPSNAKE](#)  
[TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKE](#)  
[TIGER WHIPTAIL](#)  
[WESTERN SKINK](#)

[THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS](#)  
[SCELOPORUS GRACIOSUS](#)  
[UTA STANSBURIANA](#)  
[PHRYNOSOMA PLATYRHINOS](#)  
[SCELOPORUS MAGISTER](#)  
[SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS](#)  
[COLUBER CONSTRICTOR](#)  
[PITUOPHIS CATENIFER](#)  
[CROTALUS OREGANUS LUTOSUS](#)  
[CROTAPHYTUS BICINCTORES](#)  
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[GAMBELIA WISLIZENII](#)  
[CROTALUS OREGANUS CONCOLOR](#)  
[LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM](#)  
[HYSIGLENA TORQUATA](#)  
[UROSAURUS ORNATUS](#)  
[DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS](#)  
[CHARINA BOTTAE](#)  
[LAMPROPELTIS PYROMELANA](#)  
[MASTICOPHIS TAENIATUS](#)  
[THAMNOPHIS ELEGANS](#)  
[ASPIDOSCELIS TIGRIS](#)  
[EUMECES SKILTONIANUS](#)

### Sevier Valley

[COACHWHIP](#)  
[COMMON GARTERSNAKE](#)  
[COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARD](#)  
[COMMON SIDEBLOTCHED LIZARD](#)  
[DESERT HORNED LIZARD](#)  
[DESERT SPINY LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN FENCE LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN RACER](#)  
[GOPHERSNAKE](#)  
[GREAT BASIN \(WESTERN\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[GREAT BASIN COLLARED LIZARD](#)  
[GREATER SHORT-HORNED LIZARD](#)  
[LONG-NOSED LEOPARD LIZARD](#)  
[MIDGET FADED \(WESTERN\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[MILKSNAKE](#)

[MASTICOPHIS FLAGELLUM](#)  
[THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS](#)  
[SCELOPORUS GRACIOSUS](#)  
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[SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS](#)  
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[LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM](#)

[NIGHTSNAKE](#)  
[ORNATE TREE LIZARD](#)  
[RING-NECKED SNAKE](#)  
[SONORAN MOUNTAIN KINGSSNAKE](#)  
[STRIPED WHIPSNAKE](#)  
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[HYP SIGLENA TORQUATA](#)  
[UROSAURUS ORNATUS](#)  
[DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS](#)  
[LAMPROPELTIS PYROMELANA](#)  
[MASTICOPHIS TAENIATUS](#)  
[THAMNOPHIS ELEGANS](#)  
[ASPIDOSCELIS TIGRIS](#)  
[EUMECES SKILTONIANUS](#)

### **Headwaters**

[COACHWHIP](#)  
[COMMON GARTERSNAKE](#)  
[COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARD](#)  
[COMMON SIDEBLOTCHED LIZARD](#)  
[DESERT HORNED LIZARD](#)  
[DESERT SPINY LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN COLLARED LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN FENCE LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN RACER](#)  
[GOPHERSNAKE](#)  
[GREAT BASIN \(WESTERN\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[GREATER SHORT-HORNED LIZARD](#)  
[GREEN PRAIRIE \(PRAIRIE\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[HOPI \(PRAIRIE\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[LONG-NOSED LEOPARD LIZARD](#)  
[MIDGET FADED \(WESTERN\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[MILKSNAKE](#)  
[NIGHTSNAKE](#)  
[ORNATE TREE LIZARD](#)  
[PAINTED TURTLE](#)  
[PLATEAU STRIPED WHIPTAIL](#)  
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[CROTALUS OREGANUS LUTOSUS](#)  
[PHRYNOSOMA HERNANDESI](#)  
[CROTALUS VIRIDIS VIRIDIS](#)  
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### **Boulder Loop**

[COACHWHIP](#)  
[COMMON GARTERSNAKE](#)  
[COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARD](#)  
[COMMON SIDEBLOTCHED LIZARD](#)

[MASTICOPHIS FLAGELLUM](#)  
[THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS](#)  
[SCELOPORUS GRACIOSUS](#)  
[UTA STANSBURIANA](#)

[DESERT SPINY LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN COLLARED LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN FENCE LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN RACER](#)  
[GOPHERSNAKE](#)  
[GREAT BASIN \(WESTERN\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
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[HOPI \(PRAIRIE\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[LONG-NOSED LEOPARD LIZARD](#)  
[MIDGET FADED \(WESTERN\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[MILKSNAKE](#)  
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[SONORAN MOUNTAIN KINGSSNAKE](#)  
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[TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKE](#)  
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[SCELOPORUS MAGISTER](#)  
[CROTAPHYTUS COLLARIS](#)  
[SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS](#)  
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[PITUOPHIS CATENIFER](#)  
[CROTALUS OREGANUS LUTOSUS](#)  
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[CROTALUS OREGANUS CONCOLOR](#)  
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[ASPIDOSCELIS TIGRIS](#)  
[EUMECES SKILTONIANUS](#)

#### **Under the Rim**

[BLACK-NECKED GARTERSNAKE](#)  
[COACHWHIP](#)  
[COMMON GARTERSNAKE](#)  
[COMMON LESSER EARLESS LIZARD](#)  
[COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARD](#)  
[COMMON SIDEBLOTCHED LIZARD](#)  
[DESERT HORNED LIZARD](#)  
[DESERT SPINY LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN COLLARED LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN FENCE LIZARD](#)  
[EASTERN RACER](#)  
[GOPHERSNAKE](#)  
[GREAT BASIN \(WESTERN\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[GREAT BASIN COLLARED LIZARD](#)  
[GREATER SHORT-HORNED LIZARD](#)  
[GREEN PRAIRIE \(PRAIRIE\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[GROUNDSSNAKE](#)  
[HOPI \(PRAIRIE\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[LONG-NOSED LEOPARD LIZARD](#)  
[LONG-NOSED SNAKE](#)  
[MIDGET FADED \(WESTERN\) RATTLESNAKE](#)  
[MILKSNAKE](#)  
[NIGHTSNAKE](#)  
[ORNATE TREE LIZARD](#)

[THAMNOPHIS CYRTOPSIS](#)  
[MASTICOPHIS FLAGELLUM](#)  
[THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS](#)  
[HOLBROOKIA MACULATA](#)  
[SCELOPORUS GRACIOSUS](#)  
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[SCELOPORUS MAGISTER](#)  
[CROTAPHYTUS COLLARIS](#)  
[SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS](#)  
[COLUBER CONSTRICTOR](#)  
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[CROTALUS OREGANUS LUTOSUS](#)  
[CROTAPHYTUS BICINCTORES](#)  
[PHRYNOSOMA HERNANDESI](#)  
[CROTALUS VIRIDIS VIRIDIS](#)  
[SONORA SEMIANNULATA](#)  
[CROTALUS VIRIDIS NUNTIUS](#)  
[GAMBELIA WISLIZENII](#)  
[RHINOCHEILUS LECONTEI](#)  
[CROTALUS OREGANUS CONCOLOR](#)  
[LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM](#)  
[HYP SIGLENA TORQUATA](#)  
[UROSAURUS ORNATUS](#)

[PAINTED TURTLE](#)  
[PLATEAU STRIPED WHIPTAIL](#)  
[RING-NECKED SNAKE](#)  
[SONORAN MOUNTAIN KINGSSNAKE](#)  
[STRIPED WHIPSNAKE](#)  
[TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKE](#)  
[TIGER WHIPTAIL](#)  
[WESTERN BANDED GECKO](#)  
[WESTERN LYRESNAKE](#)  
[WESTERN PATCH-NOSED SNAKE](#)  
[WESTERN SKINK](#)

[CHRYSEMYS PICTA](#)  
[ASPIDOSCELIS VELOX](#)  
[DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS](#)  
[LAMPROPALTIS PYROMELANA](#)  
[MASTICOPHIS TAENIATUS](#)  
[THAMNOPHIS ELEGANS](#)  
[ASPIDOSCELIS TIGRIS](#)  
[COLEONYX VARIEGATUS](#)  
[TRIMORPHODON BISCUTATUS](#)  
[SALVADORA HEXALEPIS](#)  
[EUMECES SKILTONIANUS](#)

### **Arachnids & Insects**

There are many varieties of arachnids and insects within the MPNHA but only one that is notable, the Coral Pink Sand Dunes Tiger Beetle. The Tiger Beetle can only be found in its single habitat located within the Under the Rim heritage district. Great caution should be exercised for any project in the vicinity of the Tiger Beetle's habitat.

### **Under the Rim**

[CORAL PINK SAND DUNES TIGER BEETLE](#)

[CICINDELA LIMBATA ALBISSIMA](#)

## **Threatened and Endangered Species, Candidate Species, and Species of Special Concern**

The Endangered Species Act (1973) requires all federally funded projects to examine that impact listed species. To accomplish this, the Utah Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Division maintains a listing of all species of concern within the state. These species have been included on the list either through federal action or by identification by other agencies as species of concern.

The following is the Utah State maintained listing of the Threatened and Endangered Species, Candidate species, and recognized Species of Special Concern. The full list is included since there may be undocumented species habitat within a specific heritage district. Once a project is proposed and compliance is required for a specific project, the project's area of potential effect should be reviewed for the possible presence of all of the relevant listed species. The tables following this list show the known sensitive species distributions for each heritage district.

### **Utah State Listings**

#### **Plants**

The following plants are protected and are listed as threatened (T) or endangered (E):

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listed Status
Common Bearpoppy	<i>Arctomecon humilis</i>	E
Welsh's Milkweed	<i>Asclepias welshii</i>	T
Deseret Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus desereticus</i>	T
Hermit Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus eremiticus</i>	E
	<i>Astragalus ampullariodes</i>	E
Paradox Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus homgreniorum</i>	E
Monti's Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus limnocharis</i>	T
	<i>Astragalus montii</i>	T
Navajo Sedge	<i>Carex specuicola</i>	T
Jones' Waxdogbane	<i>Cycladenia humilis</i>	T
	<i>Cycladenia jonesii</i>	T
Maguire's Fleabane	<i>Erigeron maguirei</i>	T
Uinta Basin Waxfruit	<i>Glaucocarpum suffrutescens</i>	E
	<i>Schoenocrambe suffrutescens</i>	E
Streambank Wild Hollyhock	<i>Iliamna rivularis</i>	E
	<i>Iliamna corei</i>	E
King's Mousetail	<i>Ivesia kingii</i>	T
Barneby's Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium barneybyanum</i>	E
Tum Bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella Rubicundula</i>	E
	<i>Lesquerella tumulosa</i>	E
Despain's Pincushion Cactus	<i>Pediocactus despainii</i>	E
Winkler's Pincushion Cactus	<i>Pediocactus winkleri</i>	T
Atwood's Phacelia	<i>Phacelia argillacea</i>	E
Maguire's Primrose	<i>Primula cusickiana</i>	T
	<i>Primula maguirei</i>	T
Fall Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus aestivalis</i>	E
	<i>Ranunculus acriformis</i>	E
Uinta Basin Plainsmustard	<i>Schoenocrambe argillacea</i>	T
Syes Butte Plainsmustard	<i>Schoenocrambe barnebyi</i>	E

Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus	Sclerocactus glaucus	T
Siler's Pincushion Cactus	Sclerocactus sileri	T
	Pediocactus sileri	T
Wright's Fishhook Cactus	Sclerocactus wrightiae	E
Ute Lady's Tresses	Spiranthes diluvialis	T
Last Chance Townsend Daisy	Townsendia aprica	T

## Wildlife

### Birds

#### Federal Candidate Species

Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*

#### Federally Threatened Species

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*  
 Mexican Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*

#### Federally Endangered Species

California Condor (experimental) *Gymnogyps californianus*  
 Whooping Crane (extirpated) *Grus americana*  
 Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*

#### Conservation Agreement Species

Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*

#### Wildlife Species of Concern

Grasshopper Sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*  
 Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*  
 Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*  
 Ferruginous Hawk *Buteo regalis*  
 Greater Sage-grouse *Centrocercus urophasianus*  
 Black Swift *Cypseloides niger*  
 Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*  
 Lewis's Woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*  
 Long-billed Curlew *Numenius americanus*  
 American White Pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*  
 Three-toed Woodpecker *Picoides tridactylus*  
 Sharp-tailed Grouse *Tympanuchus phasianellus*

### Mammals

#### Federal Candidate Species

(None)

#### Federally Threatened Species

Utah prairie-dog *Cynomys parvidens*  
 Brown/Grizzly bear (extirpated) *Ursus arctos*  
 Canada lynx *Lynx canadensis*

#### Federally Endangered Species

Black-footed ferret (experimental, non-essential in Duchesne and Uintah counties) *Mustela nigripes*

Gray wolf (extirpated)

*Canis lupus*

**Conservation Agreement Species**

(None)

**Wildlife Species of Concern**

Preble's shrew

Townsend's big-eared bat

Spotted bat

Allen's big-eared bat

Western red bat

Fringed myotis

Big free-tailed bat

Pygmy rabbit

Gunnison's prairie-dog

White-tailed prairie-dog

Silky pocket mouse

Dark kangaroo mouse

Mexican vole

Kit fox

*Sorex preblei*

*Corynorhinus townsendii*

*Euderma maculatum*

*Idionycteris phyllotis*

*Lasiurus blossevillii*

*Myotis thysanodes*

*Nyctinomops macrotis*

*Brachylagus idahoensis*

*Cynomys gunnisoni*

*Cynomys leucurus*

*Perognathus flavus*

*Microdipodops megacephalus*

*Microtus mexicanus*

*Vulpes macrotis*

**Amphibians**

**Federal Candidate Species**

Relict leopard frog (extirpated)

*Rana onca*

**Federally Threatened Species**

(None)

**Federally Endangered Species**

(None)

**Conservation Agreement Species**

Columbia spotted frog

*Rana luteiventris*

**Wildlife Species of Concern**

Western toad

Arizona toad

*Bufo boreas*

*Bufo microscaphus*

**Reptiles**

**Federal Candidate Species**

(None)

**Federally Threatened Species**

Desert tortoise

*Gopherus agassizii*

**Federally Endangered Species**

(None)

**Conservation Agreement Species**

(None)

**Wildlife Species of Concern**

Zebra-tailed lizard  
 Western banded gecko  
 Desert iguana  
 Gila monster  
 Common chuckwalla  
 Desert night lizard  
 Sidewinder  
 Speckled rattlesnake  
 Mojave rattlesnake  
 Cornsnake  
 Smooth greensnake  
 Western threadsnake

*Callisaurus draconoides*  
*Coleonyx variegatus*  
*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*  
*Heloderma suspectum*  
*Sauromalus ater*  
*Xantusia vigilis*  
*Crotalus cerastes*  
*Crotalus mitchellii*  
*Crotalus scutulatus*  
*Elaphe guttata*  
*Opheodrys vernalis*  
*Leptotyphlops humilis*

**Fish****Federal Candidate Species**

(None)

**Federally Threatened Species**

Lahontan cutthroat trout (introduced)

*Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi*

**Federally Endangered Species**

Humpback chub  
 Bonytail  
 Virgin chub  
 Colorado pikeminnow  
 Woundfin  
 June sucker  
 Razorback sucker

*Gila cypha*  
*Gila elegans*  
*Gila seminuda*  
*Ptychocheilus lucius*  
*Plagopterus argentissimus*  
*Chasmistes liorus*  
*Xyrauchen texanus*

**Conservation Agreement Species**

Bonneville cutthroat trout  
 Colorado River cutthroat trout  
 Virgin spinedace  
 Least chub  
 Roundtail chub  
 Bluehead sucker  
 Flannelmouth sucker

*Oncorhynchus clarkii utah*  
*Oncorhynchus clarkii pleuriticus*  
*Lepidomeda mollispinis mollispinis*  
*Iotichthys phlegethontis*  
*Gila robusta*  
*Catostomus discobolus*  
*Catostomus latipinnis*

**Wildlife Species of Concern**

Leatherside chub  
 Desert sucker  
 Yellowstone cutthroat trout  
 Bear Lake whitefish  
 Bonneville cisco  
 Bonneville whitefish  
 Bear Lake sculpin

*Gila copei*  
*Catostomus clarkii*  
*Oncorhynchus clarkii bouvieri*  
*Prosopium abyssicola*  
*Prosopium gemmifer*  
*Prosopium spilonotus*  
*Cottus extensus*

**Mollusks**

**Federal Candidate Species**

Ogden rocky mountain snail  
Fat-whorled pond snail

*Oreohelix peripherica wasatchensis*  
*Stagnicola bonnevillensis*

**Federally Threatened Species**

(None)

**Federally Endangered Species**

Kanab amber snail  
Desert valvata (extirpated)

*Oxyloma kanabense*  
*Valvata utahensis*

**Conservation Agreement Species**

(None)

**Wildlife Species of Concern**

Southern tightcoil  
Eureka mountain snail  
lyrate mountain snail  
Brian Head mountain snail  
Deseret mountain snail  
Yavapai mountainsnail  
cloaked physa  
Utah physa  
wet-rock physa  
longitudinal gland pyrg  
smooth Glenwood pyrg  
desert springsnail  
Otter Creek pyrg  
Hamlin Valley pyrg  
carinate Glenwood pyrg  
Ninemile pyrg  
bifid duct pyrg  
Bear Lake spring snail  
Black Canyon pyrg  
sub-globose Snake pyrg  
southern Bonneville pyrg  
northwest Bonneville pyrg  
California floater  
western pearlshell

*Ogaridiscus subrupicola*  
*Oreohelix eurekaensis*  
*Oreohelix haydeni*  
*Oreohelix parawanensis*  
*Oreohelix peripherica*  
*Oreohelix yavapai*  
*Physa megalochlamys*  
*Physella utahensis*  
*Physella zionis*  
*Pyrgulopsis anguina*  
*Pyrgulopsis chamberlini*  
*Pyrgulopsis deserta*  
*Pyrgulopsis fusca*  
*Pyrgulopsis hamlinensis*  
*Pyrgulopsis inopinata*  
*Pyrgulopsis nonaria*  
*Pyrgulopsis peculiaris*  
*Pyrgulopsis pilsbryana*  
*Pyrgulopsis plicata*  
*Pyrgulopsis saxatilis*  
*Pyrgulopsis transversa*  
*Pyrgulopsis variegata*  
*Anodonta californiensis*  
*Margaritifera falcate*

## **Sensitive Species by Heritage District**

### **Plants**

The sensitive plants occur in small areas throughout the MPNHA, many of them known to occur on federal land. However, it is possible for some sensitive plants to occur in undocumented locations on private lands. Therefore a site survey of land to be cleared may be necessary to assure no sensitive plant species are present.

#### **Little Denmark**

Threatened species:

[HELIOTROPE MILKVETCH](#)

[ASTRAGALUS MONTII](#)

#### **Sevier Valley**

Threatened species:

[HELIOTROPE MILKVETCH](#)

[ASTRAGALUS MONTII](#)

[LAST CHANCE TOWNSENDIA](#)

[TOWNSENDIA APRICA](#)

Endangered species:

[WRIGHT FISHHOOK CACTUS](#)

[SCLEROCACTUS WRIGHTIAE](#)

Species of concern:

[UTAH ANGELICA](#)

[ANGELICA WHEELERI](#)

#### **Headwaters**

Threatened species:

[JONES CYCLADENIA](#)

[CYCLADENIA HUMILIS VAR JONESII](#)

[MAGUIRE DAISY](#)

[ERIGERON MAGUIREI](#)

[UTE LADIES'-TRESSES](#)

[SPIRANTHES DILUVIALIS](#)

Endangered species:

[AUTUMN BUTTERCUP](#)

[RANUNCULUS AESTIVALIS](#)

Species of concern:

[AQUARIUS INDIAN PAINTBRUSH](#)

[CASTILLEJA AQUARIENSIS](#)

[UTAH ANGELICA](#)

[ANGELICA WHEELERI](#)

#### **Boulder Loop**

Threatened species:

[LAST CHANCE TOWNSENDIA](#)

[TOWNSENDIA APRICA](#)

[MAGUIRE DAISY](#)

[ERIGERON MAGUIREI](#)

[UTE LADIES'-TRESSES](#)

[SPIRANTHES DILUVIALIS](#)

[WINKLER PINCUSHION CACTUS](#)

[PEDIOCACTUS WINKLERI](#)

Endangered species:

[BARNEBY REED-MUSTARD](#)  
[WRIGHT FISHHOOK CACTUS](#)

[SCHOENOCRAMBE BARNEBYI](#)  
[SCLEROCACTUS WRIGHTIAE](#)

Species of concern:

[AQUARIUS INDIAN](#)  
[PAINTBRUSH](#)

[CASTILLEJA AQUARIENSIS](#)

[FLAT TOPS WILD BUCKWHEAT](#)

[ERIOGONUM CORYMBOSUM VAR.](#)  
[SMITHII](#)

### **Under the Rim**

Threatened species:

[LAST CHANCE TOWNSENDIA](#)  
[MAGUIRE DAISY](#)  
[UTE LADIES'-TRESSES](#)  
[WINKLER PINCUSHION CACTUS](#)

[TOWNSENDIA APRICA](#)  
[ERIGERON MAGUIREI](#)  
[SPIRANTHES DILUVIALIS](#)  
[PEDIOCACTUS WINKLERI](#)

Endangered species:

[BARNEBY REED-MUSTARD](#)  
[WRIGHT FISHHOOK CACTUS](#)

[SCHOENOCRAMBE BARNEBYI](#)  
[SCLEROCACTUS WRIGHTIAE](#)

Species of concern:

[AQUARIUS INDIAN](#)  
[PAINTBRUSH](#)

[CASTILLEJA AQUARIENSIS](#)

[FLAT TOPS WILD BUCKWHEAT](#)

[ERIOGONUM CORYMBOSUM VAR.](#)  
[SMITHII](#)

## **Wildlife**

### **Birds**

The entire MPNHA provide habitat to a wide range of sensitive bird species. Any project that involves land clearing should be reviewed for the possibility of harming the habitat of the applicable bird species.

#### **Little Denmark**

Threatened species:

[BALD EAGLE](#)

[HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS](#)

Endangered species:

None

Conservation agreement species:

[NORTHERN GOSHAWK](#)

[ACCIPITER GENTILIS](#)

Species of concern:

[GRASSHOPPER SPARROW](#)

[AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM](#)

[SHORT-EARED OWL](#)

[ASIO FLAMMEUS](#)

[BURROWING OWL](#)

[ATHENE CUNICULARIA](#)

[FERRUGINOUS HAWK](#)

[BUTEO REGALIS](#)

[GREATER SAGE-GROUSE](#)

[CENTROCERCUS UROPHASIANUS](#)

[BLACK SWIFT](#)

[CYPSELOIDES NIGER](#)

[BOBOLINK](#)

[DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS](#)

[LONG-BILLED CURLEW](#)

[NUMENIUS AMERICANUS](#)

[AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN](#)

[PELECANUS ERYTHORHYNCHOS](#)

#### **Sevier Valley**

Threatened species:

[BALD EAGLE](#)

[HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS](#)

Endangered species:

Conservation agreement species:

[NORTHERN GOSHAWK](#)

[ACCIPITER GENTILIS](#)

Species of concern:

[GRASSHOPPER SPARROW](#)

[AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM](#)

[SHORT-EARED OWL](#)

[ASIO FLAMMEUS](#)

[BURROWING OWL](#)

[ATHENE CUNICULARIA](#)

[FERRUGINOUS HAWK](#)

[BUTEO REGALIS](#)

[GREATER SAGE-GROUSE](#)

[CENTROCERCUS UROPHASIANUS](#)

[BLACK SWIFT](#)

[CYPSELOIDES NIGER](#)

[BOBOLINK](#)  
[LONG-BILLED CURLEW](#)  
[AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN](#)

[DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS](#)  
[NUMENIUS AMERICANUS](#)  
[PELECANUS ERYTHRORHYNCHOS](#)

#### **Headwaters**

Threatened species:

[BALD EAGLE](#)  
[MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL](#)

[HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS](#)  
[STRIX OCCIDENTALIS LUCIDA](#)

Endangered species:

[CALIFORNIA CONDOR](#)  
[SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER](#)

[GYMNOGYPS CALIFORNIANUS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS](#)

Conservation agreement species:

[NORTHERN GOSHAWK](#)

[ACCIPITER GENTILIS](#)

Species of concern:

[SHORT-EARED OWL](#)  
[BURROWING OWL](#)  
[GREATER SAGE-GROUSE](#)  
[BLACK SWIFT](#)  
[BOBOLINK](#)  
[LEWIS'S WOODPECKER](#)  
[LONG-BILLED CURLEW](#)

[ASIO FLAMMEUS](#)  
[ATHENE CUNICULARIA](#)  
[CENTROCERCUS UROPHASIANUS](#)  
[CYPSELOIDES NIGER](#)  
[DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS](#)  
[MELANERPES LEWIS](#)  
[NUMENIUS AMERICANUS](#)

#### **Boulder Loop**

Threatened species:

[MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL](#)

[STRIX OCCIDENTALIS LUCIDA](#)

Endangered species:

[CALIFORNIA CONDOR](#)  
[SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER](#)

[GYMNOGYPS CALIFORNIANUS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS](#)

Conservation agreement species:

[NORTHERN GOSHAWK](#)

[ACCIPITER GENTILIS](#)

Species of concern:

[SHORT-EARED OWL](#)  
[BURROWING OWL](#)  
[FERRUGINOUS HAWK](#)  
[GREATER SAGE-GROUSE](#)  
[BLACK SWIFT](#)

[ASIO FLAMMEUS](#)  
[ATHENE CUNICULARIA](#)  
[BUTEO REGALIS](#)  
[CENTROCERCUS UROPHASIANUS](#)  
[CYPSELOIDES NIGER](#)

[BOBOLINK](#)  
[LEWIS'S WOODPECKER](#)  
[LONG-BILLED CURLEW](#)

[DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS](#)  
[MELANERPES LEWIS](#)  
[NUMENIUS AMERICANUS](#)

### **Under the Rim**

Threatened species:

[BALD EAGLE](#)  
[MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL](#)

[HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS](#)  
[STRIX OCCIDENTALIS LUCIDA](#)

Endangered species:

[CALIFORNIA CONDOR](#)  
[SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER](#)

[GYMNOGYPS CALIFORNIANUS](#)  
[EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS](#)

Conservation agreement species:

[NORTHERN GOSHAWK](#)

[ACCIPITER GENTILIS](#)

Species of concern:

[SHORT-EARED OWL](#)  
[BURROWING OWL](#)  
[FERRUGINOUS HAWK](#)  
[GREATER SAGE-GROUSE](#)  
[BLACK SWIFT](#)  
[BOBOLINK](#)  
[LEWIS'S WOODPECKER](#)  
[LONG-BILLED CURLEW](#)

[ASIO FLAMMEUS](#)  
[ATHENE CUNICULARIA](#)  
[BUTEO REGALIS](#)  
[CENTROCERCUS UROPHASIANUS](#)  
[CYPSELOIDES NIGER](#)  
[DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS](#)  
[MELANERPES LEWIS](#)  
[NUMENIUS AMERICANUS](#)

### **Mammals**

The MPNHA provides habitat for a number of sensitive species. Any project involving land clearing should be carefully reviewed against the known habitat for the sensitive species known to be present in the applicable heritage district.

### **Little Denmark**

Threatened species:

[CANADA LYNX](#)

[LYNX CANADENSIS](#)

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

[TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)  
[BIG FREE-TAILED BAT](#)

[CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[NYCTINOMOPS MACROTIS](#)

### **Sevier Valley**

Threatened species:

[UTAH PRAIRIE-DOG](#)  
[CANADA LYNX](#)

[CYNOMYS PARVIDENS](#)  
[LYNX CANADENSIS](#)

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

[TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)  
[WESTERN RED BAT](#)  
[BIG FREE-TAILED BAT](#)

[CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[LASIURUS BLOSSEVILLII](#)  
[NYCTINOMOPS MACROTIS](#)

### **Headwaters**

Threatened species:

[UTAH PRAIRIE-DOG](#)  
[CANADA LYNX](#)

[CYNOMYS PARVIDENS](#)  
[LYNX CANADENSIS](#)

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

[TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)  
[WESTERN RED BAT](#)  
[BIG FREE-TAILED BAT](#)

[CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[LASIURUS BLOSSEVILLII](#)  
[NYCTINOMOPS MACROTIS](#)

### **Boulder Loop**

Threatened species:

[UTAH PRAIRIE-DOG](#)  
[CANADA LYNX](#)

[CYNOMYS PARVIDENS](#)  
[LYNX CANADENSIS](#)

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

[TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)  
[WESTERN RED BAT](#)  
[BIG FREE-TAILED BAT](#)

[CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII](#)  
[LASIURUS BLOSSEVILLII](#)  
[NYCTINOMOPS MACROTIS](#)

### **Under the Rim**

Threatened species:

[CANADA LYNX](#)

[LYNX CANADENSIS](#)

Endangered species:

Species of concern:

[TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)

[CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII](#)

[ALLEN'S BIG-EARED BAT](#)

[IDIONYCTERIS PHYLLOTIS](#)

[WESTERN RED BAT](#)

[LASIURUS BLOSSEVILLII](#)

[FRINGED MYOTIS](#)

[MYOTIS THYSANODES](#)

[BIG FREE-TAILED BAT](#)

[NYCTINOMOPS MACROTIS](#)

### **Amphibians**

While amphibians are present in the MPNHA, the area provides only sparse habitat for sensitive species.

#### **Little Denmark**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Conservation agreement species:

[COLUMBIA SPOTTED FROG](#)

[RANA LUTEIVENTRIS](#)

Species of concern:

[WESTERN \(BOREAL\) TOAD](#)

[BUFO BOREAS](#)

#### **Sevier Valley**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Conservation agreement species:

[COLUMBIA SPOTTED FROG](#)

[RANA LUTEIVENTRIS](#)

Species of concern:

[WESTERN \(BOREAL\) TOAD](#)

[BUFO BOREAS](#)

**Headwaters**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Conservation agreement species:

[COLUMBIA SPOTTED FROG](#)

[RANA LUTEIVENTRIS](#)

Species of concern:

[WESTERN \(BOREAL\) TOAD](#)

[BUFO BOREAS](#)

**Boulder Loop**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Conservation agreement species:

[COLUMBIA SPOTTED FROG](#)

[RANA LUTEIVENTRIS](#)

Species of concern:

[WESTERN \(BOREAL\) TOAD](#)

[BUFO BOREAS](#)

**Under the Rim**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

[ARIZONA TOAD](#)

[BUFO MICROSCAPHUS](#)

**Reptiles**

The MPNHA, while rich in areas with reptiles, has only one species of concern, the Western Banded Gecko, with habitat located solely in the far western section of the Under the Rim heritage district.

### **Little Denmark**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

None

### **Sevier Valley**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

None

### **Headwaters**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

None

### **Boulder Loop**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

None

**Under the Rim**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

[WESTERN BANDED GECKO](#)

[COLEONYX VARIEGATUS](#)

**Fish**

The sensitive fish species located within the MPNHA occur mostly within State or Federal controlled waterways and water bodies. Any river restoration project undertaken that involves dredging must be carefully reviewed for the presence of sensitive fish.

**Little Denmark**

Threatened species:

[LEATHERSIDE CHUB](#)

[GILA COPEI](#)

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

None

**Sevier Valley**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Conservation agreement species:

[BONNEVILLE CUTTHROAT TROUT](#)

[ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII UTAH](#)

[COLORADO RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT](#)

[ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII PLEURITICUS](#)

Species of concern:

[LEATHERSIDE CHUB](#)

[GILA COPEI](#)

## Headwaters

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

[HUMPBACK CHUB](#)

[BONYTAIL](#)

[COLORADO PIKEMINNOW](#)

[GILA CYPHA](#)

[GILA ELEGANS](#)

[PTYCHOCHEILUS LUCIUS](#)

Conservation agreement species:

[BONNEVILLE CUTTHROAT TROUT](#)

[COLORADO RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT](#)

[ROUNDTAIL CHUB](#)

[BLUEHEAD SUCKER](#)

[FLANNELMOUTH SUCKER](#)

[ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII UTAH](#)

[ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII PLEURITICUS](#)

[GILA ROBUSTA](#)

[CATOSTOMUS DISCOBOLUS](#)

[CATOSTOMUS LATIPINNIS](#)

Species of concern:

[LEATHERSIDE CHUB](#)

[GILA COPEI](#)

## Boulder Loop

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

[BONYTAIL](#)

[COLORADO PIKEMINNOW](#)

[RAZORBACK SUCKER](#)

[GILA ELEGANS](#)

[PTYCHOCHEILUS LUCIUS](#)

[XYRAUCHEN TEXANUS](#)

Conservation agreement species:

[COLORADO RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT](#)

[ROUNDTAIL CHUB](#)

[BLUEHEAD SUCKER](#)

[FLANNELMOUTH SUCKER](#)

[ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII PLEURITICUS](#)

[GILA ROBUSTA](#)

[CATOSTOMUS DISCOBOLUS](#)

[CATOSTOMUS LATIPINNIS](#)

Species of concern:

[LEATHERSIDE CHUB](#)

[GILA COPEI](#)

## Under the Rim

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Conservation agreement species:

[BLUEHEAD SUCKER](#)

[CATOSTOMUS DISCOBOLUS](#)

[FLANNELMOUTH SUCKER](#)

[CATOSTOMUS LATIPINNIS](#)

Species of concern:

[LEATHERSIDE CHUB](#)

[GILA COPEI](#)

### **Mollusks**

Few sensitive mollusks are present in the MPNHA. Since mollusk habitat is limited to wet environments and most of the water bodies that support them are controlled by the State or Federal government, it is unlikely that the MPNHA will undertake projects that affect their habitat. As with fish, any river restoration project that might be undertaken that involves dredging should carefully consider the possible presence of the applicable sensitive mollusk.

### **Little Denmark**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

[NINEMILE PYRG](#)

[PYRGULOPSIS NONARIA](#)

[SOUTHERN BONNEVILLE PYRG](#)

[PYRGULOPSIS TRANSVERSA](#)

### **Sevier Valley**

Threatened species:

Endangered species:

Species of concern:

[SMOOTH GLENWOOD PYRG](#)

[PYRGULOPSIS CHAMBERLINI](#)

[OTTER CREEK PYRG](#)

[PYRGULOPSIS FUSCA](#)

[CARINATE GLENWOOD PYRG](#)

[PYRGULOPSIS INOPINATA](#)

### **Headwaters**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

[UTAH PHYSA](#)

[OTTER CREEK PYRG](#)

[BLACK CANYON PYRG](#)

[PHYSELLA UTAHENSIS](#)

[PYRGULOPSIS FUSCA](#)

[PYRGULOPSIS PLICATA](#)

**Boulder Loop**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

None

Species of concern:

None

**Under the Rim**

Threatened species:

None

Endangered species:

[KANAB AMBERSNAIL](#)

[OXYLOMA KANABENSE](#)

Species of concern:

None

## **Land Use**

The MPNHA contains approximately 75% federal or state owned land. Very little private land is available within the MPNHA, with the majority of it being located in the northern section of Little Denmark. This makes the public agencies, particularly the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), critical to the use of land within the MPNHA. The BLM maintains grazing and mineral extraction leases throughout the MPNHA as well as recreation areas. The pattern of land use on the privately held lands remains unchanged from the early establishment of the cities and town of the MPNHA. The towns were established on a grid pattern with a main street and central to each town are the major public buildings that housed the Mormon community government, storehouses and other functions. Today those patterns of development are still strongly present in the communities of the MPNHA.

## **Little Denmark**

This heritage district has perhaps the largest amount of privately owned land, however private land is less than approximately 42% of the land in the area. Sanpete County which encompasses the Little Denmark heritage district is 1,597 sq. mi. The county contains a number of small communities including Axtell, Centerfield, Chester, Christianburg, Clarion (ghost town), Dover (ghost town), Ephraim, Fairview, Fayette, Fountain Green, Freedom, Gunnison, Indianola, Jerusalem, Manti (county seat), Mayfield, Milburn, Moroni, Mt. Pleasant, Oak Creek, Spearmint, Spring City, Sterling, Wales, and West Ephraim. By necessity the focus within the MP is on those cities and towns located on Highway 89. These tend to be larger communities and contain a higher number of significant heritage assets, with Manti's Mormon Temple providing that community with tremendous importance to the Mormon pioneers and today's practicing Mormons and visitors alike. The majority of this heritage district is engaged in government activities, with most communities providing support to those government functions. The area is experiencing slow growth (2000-2005) and nominal annual construction which allows for the land use pattern to remain relatively unchanged.

## **Sevier Valley**

The Sevier Valley heritage district is contained entirely with the 1,976 sq. mi. of Sevier County. The land in this area is mostly in public ownership with only small sections under private control. Sevier Valley has a number of small communities including Annabella, Aurora, Austin, Burrville, Central, Cove, Elsinore, Fremont Junction, Glenwood, Gooseberry (ghost town), Gramse, Jensen, Joeseeph, Kema, Koosharem, Monroe, Nibley, Prattsville, Redmond, Richfield (county seat), Salina, Sevier, Sigurd, Venice, Vermillion, and Whipup. The Sevier Valley has no particularly dominant industry. Land Uses vary from grazing to mining to retail and support services can government activities. The area is experiencing slow growth (2000-2005) and tradition land use patterns remain unchanged.

## **Headwaters**

The Headwaters heritage district (5,912 sq. mi.) is encompassed by Piute (754 sq. mi.) and Garfield (5,158 sq. mi.) counties. The communities that comprise the Headwaters heritage district include (Piute County) Alunite (ghost town), Angle, Circleville, Greenwich, Junction (county seat), Kimberley (ghost town), Kingston, Marysvale, Thompsonville, (Garfield County) Antimony, Asay(ghost town), Bone Valley, Boulder, Bryce, Butlerville, Canonville, Castle, Clifton(ghost town), Egnog, Escalante, Georgetown(ghost town), Hatch, Henrieville, Hillsdale(ghost town), Osiris (ghost town), Panguitch (county seat), Ruby's Inn, Spry, Three Forks, Ticaboo, Tropic, and Widtsoe(ghost town). Piute County, the northern section of the Headwaters district, is predominately engaged in farming. This county has experienced a loss in population

(2000-2005) which can endanger traditional land use practices through vacant structures and abandoned properties. Sevier County, which comprises the majority of the Sevier Valley district is engaged in government activities, with most communities providing support to those government functions. The area is also experiencing a population loss (2000-2005) which can endanger traditional land use practices through vacant structures and abandoned properties.

### **Boulder Loop**

The Boulder Loop heritage district is located within the 2,486 sq. mi. of Wayne County. With little private land, much of this district is unsettled federal or state controlled land. The sparse communities of Aldridge(ghost town), Bicknell, Caineville (ghost town), Eagle City (ghost town), Fremont, Fruita (ghost town), Giles (ghost town), Grover, Hanksville, Loa (county seat), Lyman, Notom (ghost town), Teasdale, and Torrey cover the few areas of privately owned land in this vast area. The dominate economic activity is government services and businesses that support these government activities. This are is also experiencing a loss in population (2000-2005) which can endanger traditional land use practices through vacant structures and abandoned properties.

### **Under the Rim**

Under the Rim is the most heavily constrained of the heritage districts despite covering the 3,904 sq. mi. of Kane County. This district is sparsely populated among the towns of Adairville (ghost town), Bac-Bone, Big Water, Bullfrog, Clarkdale (ghost town), Duck Creek, Factory Farm, Fort Meek, Fort Wahweap, Glendale, Johnson(ghost town), Kanab, Long Valley Junction, Mount Carmel, Orderville, Paria(ghost town), Shirts Fort, Skutumpah (ghost town), Upper Kanab (ghost town), and Whitehouse (ghost town). This area is mostly engaged in providing services to visitors and tourists that come to the area for the wide array of National Parks, Monuments, and Forests. By its very nature, service industries such as these are subject to booms and busts in economic cycles and the pattern of land use changes rapidly when compared to the other heritage districts within the MPNHA. Despite the slow growth (2000-2005) in the area, traditional land use practices are only present with concerted effort to preserve those uses.

## **Recreation**

The MPNHA offers tremendous outdoor recreational opportunities through its State Parks and National Parks, Monuments, and Forests in addition to local municipal and county parks.

### **Little Denmark**

Little Denmark offers tremendous outdoor recreational opportunities which includes access to the Manti-La Sal National Forest. Camping, fishing, boating, horseback riding, mountain biking, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, ice skating, sledding, tennis, swimming, and golfing are available.

#### **Boating**

Boating is available on lakes and streams and is generally non-motorized, mostly consisting of canoes and kayaks.

#### **Trails**

Trails are provided throughout the State Parks and National Forests and include hiking, mountain biking, snowmobile, ATV, and cross country skiing trails.

#### **Parks**

State parks include Scofield, Palisade, and Yuba. In addition there are small park areas maintained in the communities either by the municipality or jointly with the school districts.

### **Sevier Valley**

Sevier Valley offers many outdoor recreation opportunities including access to Fishlake National Forest. Recreational activities include camping, fishing, boating, horseback riding, hunting, mountain biking, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, ice skating, sledding, tennis, and swimming.

#### **Boating**

Boating is available on lakes and streams and is generally non-motorized, mostly consisting of canoes and kayaks and includes white water rafting on the Sevier River.

#### **Trails**

Trails are provided throughout the State Parks and National Forests and include hiking, mountain biking, snowmobile, ATV, and cross country skiing trails.

#### **Parks**

Utah's Fremont Indian State Park is within this district and offers excellent examples of early Indian civilization in this area of Utah.

### **Headwaters**

The Headwaters heritage district has access both the Fishlake and Dixie National Forests and offers camping, fishing, boating, horseback riding, hunting, mountain biking, tennis, and swimming.

#### **Boating**

Boating is available on lakes and streams and is generally non-motorized, mostly consisting of canoes and kayaks.

#### **Trails**

Trails are provided throughout the State Parks and National Forests and include hiking, mountain biking, and ATV trails.

#### **Parks**

State Parks in the Headwaters district include Escalante, Anasazi, Otter Creek, and Piute and also includes Capital Reef and Bryce Canyon National Parks, Cedar Breaks National Monument, and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

**Boulder Loop**

Dixie and Fishlake National Forests are accessible in this district and include camping, fishing, boating, horseback riding, hunting, mountain biking, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, ice skating, sledding, tennis, and swimming opportunities.

**Boating**

Boating is available on lakes and streams and is generally non-motorized, mostly consisting of canoes and kayaks.

**Trails**

Trails are provided throughout the State Parks and National Forests and include hiking, mountain biking, snowmobile, ATV, and cross country skiing trails.

**Parks**

Goblin Valley, Canyon Lands National Park, Capital Reef National Park, Canyon Lands National Park

**Under the Rim**

This heritage districts includes access to the Dixie National Forest and includes many outdoor recreation activities including camping, fishing, boating, horseback riding, hunting, mountain biking, tennis, and swimming.

**Boating**

Boating is available on lakes and streams and is generally non-motorized, mostly consisting of canoes and kayaks.

**Trails**

Trails are provided throughout the State Parks and National Forests and include hiking, mountain biking, snowmobile, ATV, and cross country skiing trails.

**Parks**

State Parks in this district include Kodachrome and Coral Pink Sand Dunes, and access is also available to the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Bryce Canyon National Park.

### **Socio-Economic Considerations**

In general the MPNHA is an area of Utah that saw moderate population growth from 1990 to 2000, with the exception of Little Denmark which experienced rapid growth. However from 2000 to 2005 growth in Little Denmark slowed significantly to a slow growth pattern, joining Sevier Valley and Under the Rim. Headwaters and Boulder Loop were the hardest hit and suffered a loss in population.

Racially the State of Utah is almost homogeneous with a population that is over 93% Caucasian. However from 1990 to 2000 both Little Denmark and the Headwaters districts had a marked growth in Hispanic population, with the number of Hispanics in those two districts nearly doubling from 1990 to 2000.

The MPNHA also saw, with the exception of the Headwaters district, an increase in retirees relocating into their communities. From 1990 to 2000 the population of persons over the age of 60 increased by 15 percent or more. This makes the MPNHA, with the exception of the Headwaters district, a destination for retirees.

Poverty is a concern within the MPNHA. All of the heritage districts but Under the Rim had 10% to 15% of the population living in poverty as of 2003 and less than 10% of the population in the Under the Rim district lived in poverty. However none of these districts were considered to be persistently impoverished.

Access to medical care is a concern throughout the MPNHA, with Little Denmark, Boulder Loop, Under the Rim, and Piute County in the Headwaters district qualifying as a medically underserved area and Sevier Valley and Garfield County in the Headwaters district qualifying as medically underserved populations. Healthcare professionals are in shortage for the total populations in Sevier Valley and Piute County in the Headwaters District and there is a shortage of healthcare professional for low income populations in the remainder of the MPNHA.

As of 2004 only Little Denmark and Sevier Valley had per capita incomes of less than \$20,000 a year while the remaining heritage districts had per capita incomes of \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year.

Unemployment as of 2005 was kept to 4% - 5% for Sevier Valley, Piute County in the Headwaters district and Under the Rim, and Little Denmark and Boulder Loop had unemployment rates of 5%-6% while Garfield County in the Headwaters district experienced unemployment in excess of 7%.

Although not predominately agriculturally based economies, Little Denmark and Sevier Valley produced agricultural products in 2002 in the range of \$50 million - \$100 million, and Boulder loop produced agricultural products in the range of \$10 million to \$50 million. The value of the 2002 crops in the remaining districts was valued at less than \$10 million, including the agriculturally dependent county of Piute.

Self employment in a non-farm related industry is generally an indication of entrepreneurial activity. Within the MPNHA 20% or more of the population in the Boulder Loop and Piute County of the Headwaters district were self employed in a non-farm industry while Little Denmark and Under the Rim had 15% to 20% of the population self employed and the remaining area had only 10% to 15% of their population involved in entrepreneurial activities. In MPNHA this is an important indicator of the existing capacity for heritage product business creation. In some districts it may be necessary to provide

self employment capacity building and training to assist with the development of heritage products.

### Little Denmark

#### Quick Facts Table for Sanpete County from the US Census Bureau

People QuickFacts	Sanpete County	Utah	
Population, 2006 estimate	24,196	2,550,063	
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	6.3%	14.2%	
Population, 2000	22,763	2,233,169	
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006	7.8%	9.7%	
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006	29.2%	31.0%	
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006	11.2%	8.8%	
Female persons, percent, 2006	48.1%	49.7%	
White persons, percent, 2006 (a)	95.8%	93.5%	
Black persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.4%	1.0%	
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a)	1.1%	1.3%	
Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a)	1.1%	2.0%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a)	0.6%	0.8%	
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006	1.0%	1.5%	
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b)	7.9%	11.2%	
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006	88.5%	82.9%	
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	51.1%	49.3%	
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	4.8%	7.1%	
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	9.2%	12.5%	
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	84.6%	87.7%	
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	17.3%	26.1%	
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	3,332	298,686	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000		22.4	21.3
Housing units, 2006	8,529	901,283	
Homeownership rate, 2000	78.8%	71.5%	
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	7.4%	22.0%	
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$104,800	\$146,100	
Households, 2000	6,547	701,281	
Persons per household, 2000		3.27	3.13
Median household income, 2004	\$35,232	\$47,224	
Per capita money income, 1999	\$12,442	\$18,185	

Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	13.8%		10.3%
Business QuickFacts	Sanpete County		Utah
Private nonfarm establishments, 2005		404	65,549
Private nonfarm employment, 2005	4,235		974,686
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005	12.0%		6.3%
Nonemployer establishments, 2005	1,520		175,121
Total number of firms, 2002	1,654		193,003
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.6%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.2%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		2.7%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	23.4%		25.1%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	103,996		25,104,045
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	D		22,905,100
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	127,948		23,675,432
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$5,476		\$10,206
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	8,428		2,984,632
Building permits, 2006		81	25,873
Federal spending, 2004 (\$1000)	93,351		13,683,623
Geography QuickFacts	Sanpete County		Utah
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	1,588.11		82,143.65
Persons per square mile, 2000		14.3	27.2
FIPS Code		39	49
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	None		

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.  
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.  
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data  
NA: Not available  
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information  
X: Not applicable  
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards  
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown  
F: Fewer than 100 firms  
Source: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts

## Sevier Valley

### Quick Facts Table for Sevier County from the US Census Bureau

People QuickFacts	Sevier County	Utah	
Population, 2006 estimate	19,640	2,550,063	
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	4.2%	14.2%	
Population, 2000	18,842	2,233,169	
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006	8.3%	9.7%	
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006	31.1%	31.0%	
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006	13.1%	8.8%	
Female persons, percent, 2006	49.6%	49.7%	
White persons, percent, 2006 (a)	96.5%	93.5%	
Black persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.3%	1.0%	
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a)	2.0%	1.3%	
Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.3%	2.0%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a)	0.1%	0.8%	
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006	0.9%	1.5%	
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b)	3.1%	11.2%	
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006	93.7%	82.9%	
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	58.8%	49.3%	
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	1.3%	7.1%	
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	4.5%	12.5%	
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	85.8%	87.7%	
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	15.2%	26.1%	
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	2,860	298,686	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000		17.6	21.3
Housing units, 2006	7,605	901,283	
Homeownership rate, 2000	82.0%	71.5%	
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	6.1%	22.0%	
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$95,700	\$146,100	
Households, 2000	6,081	701,281	
Persons per household, 2000		3.03	3.13
Median household income, 2004	\$39,160	\$47,224	
Per capita money income, 1999	\$14,180	\$18,185	
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	12.4%	10.3%	
Business QuickFacts	Sevier County	Utah	

Private nonfarm establishments, 2005		506	65,549
Private nonfarm employment, 2005	5,588		974,686
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005	7.9%		6.3%
Nonemployer establishments, 2005	1,254		175,121
Total number of firms, 2002	1,558		193,003
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.6%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.2%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		2.7%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	11.6%		25.1%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	NA		25,104,045
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	98,580		22,905,100
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	200,478		23,675,432
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$10,486		\$10,206
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	20,843		2,984,632
Building permits, 2006		142	25,873
Federal spending, 2004 (\$1000)	99,063		13,683,623
Geography QuickFacts	Sevier County		Utah
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	1,910.25		82,143.65
Persons per square mile, 2000		9.9	27.2
FIPS Code		41	49
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	None		

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

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F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts

## Headwaters

### Quick Facts Table for Piute County from the US Census Bureau

People QuickFacts	Piute County	Utah	
Population, 2006 estimate	1,347	2,550,063	
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	-6.1%	14.2%	
Population, 2000	1,435	2,233,169	
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006	7.1%	9.7%	
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006	27.4%	31.0%	
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006	20.3%	8.8%	
Female persons, percent, 2006	47.7%	49.7%	
White persons, percent, 2006 (a)	97.7%	93.5%	
Black persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.2%	1.0%	
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a)	1.0%	1.3%	
Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.1%	2.0%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a)	0.1%	0.8%	
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006	0.9%	1.5%	
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b)	7.1%	11.2%	
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006	90.9%	82.9%	
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	66.9%	49.3%	
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	2.0%	7.1%	
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	4.9%	12.5%	
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	85.7%	87.7%	
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	14.4%	26.1%	
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000		269	298,686
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000		26.3	21.3
Housing units, 2006		790	901,283
Homeownership rate, 2000	87.0%	71.5%	
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	0.3%	22.0%	
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$80,900	\$146,100	
Households, 2000		509	701,281
Persons per household, 2000		2.79	3.13
Median household income, 2004	\$32,225	\$47,224	
Per capita money income, 1999	\$12,697	\$18,185	
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	13.9%	10.3%	
Business QuickFacts	Piute County	Utah	

Private nonfarm establishments, 2005		26	65,549	
Private nonfarm employment, 2005		143	974,686	
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005	53.8%		6.3%	
Nonemployer establishments, 2005		100	175,121	
Total number of firms, 2002		107	193,003	
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.3%	
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.6%	
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		1.5%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.2%	
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		2.7%	
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		25.1%	
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	NA		25,104,045	
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	NA		22,905,100	
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	3,300		23,675,432	
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$2,388		\$10,206	
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	D		2,984,632	
Building permits, 2006		11	25,873	
Federal spending, 2004 (\$1000)	11,362		13,683,623	
Geography QuickFacts	Piute County		Utah	
Land area, 2000 (square miles)		757.81	82,143.65	
Persons per square mile, 2000		1.9		27.2
FIPS Code		31		49
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	None			

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

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F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts

#### Quick Facts Table for Garfield County from the US Census Bureau

People QuickFacts	Garfield County	Utah
Population, 2006 estimate	4,534	2,550,063
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	-4.2%	14.2%

Population, 2000	4,735	2,233,169	
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006	7.8%	9.7%	
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006	28.6%	31.0%	
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006	16.4%	8.8%	
Female persons, percent, 2006	48.5%	49.7%	
White persons, percent, 2006 (a)	95.7%	93.5%	
Black persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.3%	1.0%	
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a)	2.4%	1.3%	
Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.4%	2.0%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a)	Z	0.8%	
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006	1.1%	1.5%	
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b)	3.6%	11.2%	
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006	92.6%	82.9%	
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	61.7%	49.3%	
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	0.8%	7.1%	
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	3.5%	12.5%	
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	85.8%	87.7%	
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	20.3%	26.1%	
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000		630	298,686
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000		13.9	21.3
Housing units, 2006	3,246	901,283	
Homeownership rate, 2000	79.1%	71.5%	
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	1.4%	22.0%	
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$90,500	\$146,100	
Households, 2000	1,576	701,281	
Persons per household, 2000		2.92	3.13
Median household income, 2004	\$37,454	\$47,224	
Per capita money income, 1999	\$13,439	\$18,185	
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	9.8%	10.3%	
Business QuickFacts	Garfield County	Utah	
Private nonfarm establishments, 2005		158	65,549
Private nonfarm employment, 2005	1,209		974,686
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005	13.0%		6.3%
Nonemployer establishments, 2005		370	175,121
Total number of firms, 2002		474	193,003

Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.3%	
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.6%	
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	F	1.5%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.2%	
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	F	2.7%	
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	26.2%	25.1%	
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	NA	25,104,045	
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	D	22,905,100	
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	16,145	23,675,432	
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$3,502	\$10,206	
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	30,863	2,984,632	
Building permits, 2006		84	25,873
Federal spending, 2004 (\$1000)	41,463		13,683,623
Geography QuickFacts	Garfield County	Utah	
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	5,174.22	82,143.65	
Persons per square mile, 2000		0.9	27.2
FIPS Code		17	49
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	None		

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

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X: Not applicable

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Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts

## Boulder Loop

### Quick Facts Table for Wayne County from the US Census Bureau

People QuickFacts	Wayne County	Utah	
Population, 2006 estimate	2,544	2,550,063	
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	1.4%	14.2%	
Population, 2000	2,509	2,233,169	
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006	7.8%	9.7%	
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006	30.5%	31.0%	
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006	15.5%	8.8%	
Female persons, percent, 2006	49.0%	49.7%	
White persons, percent, 2006 (a)	98.2%	93.5%	
Black persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.2%	1.0%	
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.6%	1.3%	
Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.3%	2.0%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a)	0.2%	0.8%	
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006	0.6%	1.5%	
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b)	2.8%	11.2%	
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006	95.6%	82.9%	
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	62.7%	49.3%	
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	1.7%	7.1%	
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	3.2%	12.5%	
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	88.5%	87.7%	
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	20.9%	26.1%	
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000		385	298,686
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000		19.5	21.3
Housing units, 2006	1,424	901,283	
Homeownership rate, 2000	77.8%	71.5%	
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	4.2%	22.0%	
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$97,600	\$146,100	
Households, 2000		890	701,281
Persons per household, 2000		2.81	3.13
Median household income, 2004	\$34,129	\$47,224	
Per capita money income, 1999	\$15,392	\$18,185	
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	11.1%	10.3%	
Business QuickFacts	Wayne County	Utah	

Private nonfarm establishments, 2005		82	65,549
Private nonfarm employment, 2005		666	974,686
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005	44.5%		6.3%
Nonemployer establishments, 2005		226	175,121
Total number of firms, 2002		282	193,003
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.6%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.2%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		2.7%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		25.1%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	NA		25,104,045
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	D		22,905,100
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	18,106		23,675,432
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$7,123		\$10,206
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	5,791		2,984,632
Building permits, 2006		27	25,873
Federal spending, 2004 (\$1000)	15,420		13,683,623
Geography QuickFacts	Wayne County		Utah
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	2,460.32		82,143.65
Persons per square mile, 2000		1	27.2
FIPS Code		55	49
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	None		

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

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F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts

## Under the Rim

### Quick Facts Table for Kane County from the US Census Bureau

People QuickFacts	Kane County	Utah	
Population, 2006 estimate	6,532	2,550,063	
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	8.0%	14.2%	
Population, 2000	6,046	2,233,169	
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006	7.2%	9.7%	
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006	25.4%	31.0%	
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006	17.0%	8.8%	
Female persons, percent, 2006	49.7%	49.7%	
White persons, percent, 2006 (a)	96.8%	93.5%	
Black persons, percent, 2006 (a)	Z	1.0%	
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a)	1.8%	1.3%	
Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.2%	2.0%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a)	Z	0.8%	
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006	1.1%	1.5%	
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b)	2.9%	11.2%	
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006	94.2%	82.9%	
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	57.4%	49.3%	
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	2.9%	7.1%	
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	6.1%	12.5%	
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	86.4%	87.7%	
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	21.1%	26.1%	
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000		954	298,686
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000		18.9	21.3
Housing units, 2006	4,648	901,283	
Homeownership rate, 2000	77.9%	71.5%	
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	3.2%	22.0%	
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$103,900	\$146,100	
Households, 2000	2,237	701,281	
Persons per household, 2000		2.67	3.13
Median household income, 2004	\$37,613	\$47,224	
Per capita money income, 1999	\$15,455	\$18,185	
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	9.3%	10.3%	
Business QuickFacts	Kane County	Utah	

Private nonfarm establishments, 2005		240	65,549
Private nonfarm employment, 2005	1,837		974,686
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005	28.6%		6.3%
Nonemployer establishments, 2005		618	175,121
Total number of firms, 2002		699	193,003
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.6%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	F		0.2%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	F		2.7%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	15.6%		25.1%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	NA		25,104,045
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	4,822		22,905,100
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	35,812		23,675,432
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$5,931		\$10,206
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	17,839		2,984,632
Building permits, 2006		213	25,873
Federal spending, 2004 (\$1000)	38,162		13,683,623
Geography QuickFacts	Kane County		Utah
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	3,991.96		82,143.65
Persons per square mile, 2000		1.5	27.2
FIPS Code		25	49
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	None		

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

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F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts

## **Cultural Resources**

### **Archeological Resources**

The MPNHA has tremendous cultural resources that remain intact from the period of Mormon settlement and whole towns are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Although many of the communities are traditionally poor, that poverty combined with the pioneer spirit of perseverance and practicality has led to de-facto preservation. Although most of the Native American Tribes have been relocated, with the exception of some very small Paiute Indian Reservations in Sevier Valley, there are some remnants of the influence the tribes on the shaping of the area. It is important to note that there are many archeological resources throughout the MPNHA and many archeological reports have been done, but almost all of the known archeological resources are located on State or Federal Land and are in public stewardship. While the lack of known archeological resources on private lands does not relieve a project from considering the possible adverse affect it may have on such resources, the likelihood of encountering archeological resources on private land is very remote. The less sensitive of these archeological sites are included in the listing of Historic Structures and Districts.

### **Historic Industrial Resources**

The MPNHA has a shared history throughout the districts of relying on mining, predominately for coal but including silver and gold, timber, and grazing as its industrial resources. Today most of these resources are under control of the federal government and continue on a permit or lease basis with the Bureau of Land Management. The SUFCO mine in Salina continues to be a major resource in addition to the BLM grazing and mineral rights.

### **Transportation Resources**

Two major transportation methods have had a major impact on the MPNHA – the railroad and the automobile.

#### **The Railroad**

With the discovery of coal, precious metals, and add to that the high value timber throughout the MPNHA the Denver-Santa Fe Railway made inroads into the MPNHA. This had major impact on the areas economies and many of the ghost towns in the MPNHA were subject to the boom and bust cycles of mining. Today the railroad is no longer active but its railways may be available for conversion to trails.

#### **State and National Scenic and Historic Byways**

National: These run throughout the MPNHA and include the “Energy Loop” running from Huntington to Eccles Canyon on State Route 31 (Huntington to Fairview), State Route 264, and State Route 96 (from Fairview to Colton); the “Nebo Loop” running the length of State Route 132; and Scenic Byway 12 from its junction with US 89 to Torrey

State: These include Fishlake Scenic Byway (SR 25 between SR 24 and SR 72); Beaver Canyon Scenic Byway (SR 153 from Beaver to Elk Meadows); Capitol Reef Scenic Byway (SR 24 from Loa to Hanksville); Cedar Breaks Scenic Byway (SR 148 between SR14 and SR 143); Markagunt Scenic Byway (SR 14 from Cedar City to its junction with US 89); Mt. Carmel Scenic Byway (US 89 from Kanab to its junction with SR 12); Patchwork Parkway (SR 143 from Parowan to Panguitch); Kolob Finger Canyons Road Scenic Byway (junctions with I-15, 18 miles south of Cedar City); and Zion Park Scenic Byway (SR 9 from I-15 to junction at Mt. Carmel).

#### **Airports**

The MPNHA is served by several airports although none receive commercial service but they can accommodate most private or charter planes. The airports include the Bryce Canyon Airport in Bryce Canyon, Mt. Pleasant Airport in Mt. Pleasant, Manti-Ephraim

Airport in Ephraim, and the Kanab City Airport in Kanab. During the era of the great western movie, many scenes and even entire films were shot in the Kanab area and the airport in Kanab helped support the needs of the film industry at that time.

## **Little Denmark**

### **Cultural Institutions**

The cultural institutions in Little Denmark include the Fairview Museum of History and Art, Fountain Green Social Hall, Heritage Village in Mt. Pleasant, Manti Temple, Moroni Opera House, Old Pioneer Museum in Mt. Pleasant, Central Utah Arts Center in Ephraim, Images of Grace in Mt. Pleasant, Relic House in Mt. Pleasant, Traditional Building Skills Institute in Ephraim, Casino Star Theatre in Gunnison, and the Wasatch Academy.

### **Historic Structures & Districts**

#### **Centerfield**

Centerfield School and Meetinghouse  
140 S. Main St.  
Centerfield  
Mormon Church Buildings in Utah MPS

#### **Ephraim**

Andersen, Claus P., House  
2nd South St.  
Ephraim  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

Andersen, Lars S., House  
213 N. 200 East  
Ephraim  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

Anderson, Niels Ole, House  
306 S. 100 East  
Ephraim

Dorius, John, Jr., House  
46 W. 100 North  
Ephraim

Ephraim Carnegie Library  
30 S. Main St.  
Ephraim  
Carnegie Library TR

Ephraim United Order Cooperative Building  
Main and 1st North Sts.  
Ephraim

Greaves-Deakin House  
118 S. Main St.  
Ephraim

Hansen, Hans A., House  
75 W. 100 North  
Ephraim

Jensen, Hans C., House  
263 E. 100 South

Ephraim  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

Jensen, Rasmus, House  
97 E. 100 South  
Ephraim  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

Johnson-Nielson House  
351 N. Main St  
Ephraim

Larsen, Oluf, House  
75 S. 100 West  
Ephraim  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

Larsen-Noyes House  
96 E. Center St.  
Ephraim

Nielsen, Jens, House  
192 W. 200 South  
Ephraim  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

Peterson, Canute, House  
10 N. Main St.  
Ephraim

Snow Academy Building  
150 College Ave.  
Ephraim

Sorensen, Dykes, House  
2nd East St.  
Ephraim  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

Sorensen, Fredrick Christian, House  
E. Center St.  
Ephraim

**Fairview**

Anderson, James, House  
15 S. 200 East  
Fairview

Fairview Amusement Hall  
75 S. State St.  
Fairview

Fairview City Hall  
85 S. State  
Fairview  
Public Works Buildings TR

Fairview Tithing Office/Bishop's Storehouse  
60 W. 100 South  
Fairview  
Tithing Offices and Granaries of the Mormon Church TR

Hjort, Niels P., House  
N. Main St.  
Fairview

**Fountain Green**

Barentsen, Andrew, House  
UT 30  
Fountain Green  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

Fountain Green Hydroelectric Plant Historic District  
NW of Fountain Green  
Fountain Green  
Electric Power Plants of Utah MPS

Olsen, Hans Peter, House  
UT 11  
Fountain Green

**Gunnison**

Casino Theatre  
78 S. Main St.  
Gunnison

Metcalf, James and Caroline M., House  
290 E 500 S  
Gunnison

Oberg--Metcalf House  
12 N 100 E  
Gunnison

**Manti**

Anderson, Lewis and Clara, House  
542 S. Main  
Manti

Bessey, Anthonv W., House  
Off U.S. 89  
Manti

Billings-Hougaard House  
Off U.S. 89  
Manti

Cox-Shoemaker-Parry House  
50 N. 100 West  
Manti

Hansen, Peter, House

247 S. 200 East  
Manti  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

Johnson, Robert, House  
Off U.S. 89  
Manti

Jolley, Francis Marion, House  
Off U.S. 89  
Manti

Manti Carnegie Library  
12 S. Main St.  
Manti  
Carnegie Library TR

Manti City Hall  
191 N. Main  
Manti

Manti National Guard Armory  
50 E. One Hundred N  
Manti  
Public Works Buildings TR

Manti Presbyterian Church  
U.S. 89  
Manti

Manti Temple  
N edge of Manti, on U.S. 89  
Manti

Nielson, John R., Cabin  
Manti Canyon  
Manti

Ottesen, Hans, House  
202 S. 200 W  
Manti  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

Patten, John, House  
95 W. 400 North  
Manti

Tuttle-Folsom House  
195 W. 300 North  
Manti

Sanpete County Courthouse  
160 N. Main St.  
Manti  
Public Works Buildings TR

**Moroni**

Faux, Jabez, House And Barn  
UT 132  
Moroni

Moroni High School Mechanical Arts Building  
350 N. Center St.  
Moroni  
Public Works Buildings TR

Moroni Opera House  
Jct. of UT 132 and W. Main St.  
Moroni

Mortensen--Nelson House  
291 East 100 South  
Moroni

**Mount Pleasant**

Ariksen, Ole, House  
Off UT 116  
Mount Pleasant

Jensen, Frederick C., House  
2nd West and 2nd South  
Mount Pleasant

Mount Pleasant Carnegie Library  
24 E. Main St.  
Mount Pleasant  
Carnegie Library TR

Mount Pleasant Commercial Historic District  
U.S. 89 and UT 116  
Mount Pleasant

Mount Pleasant High School Mechanical Arts Building  
150 N. State St.  
Mount Pleasant  
Public Works Buildings TR

Mount Pleasant National Guard Armory  
10 N. State  
Mount Pleasant  
Public Works Buildings TR

Nielson, N. S., House  
179 W. Main St.  
Mount Pleasant

Rasmussen, Morten, House  
417 W. Main St.  
Mount Pleasant

Seeley, William Stuart, House  
150 S. State St.

Mount Pleasant

Seely, John H., House  
91 S. 5th West  
Mount Pleasant

Staker, Alma, House  
81 E. 300 South  
Mount Pleasant

Staker, James B., House  
U.S. 89  
Mount Pleasant

Wasatch Academy  
Off U.S. 89  
Mount Pleasant

Watkins--Tholman--Larsen Farmstead  
422 E. 400 South St.  
Mount Pleasant

Wheelock, Cyrus, House  
200 E. 100 North  
Mount Pleasant

### **Spring City**

Crawforth, Charles, Farmstead  
SW of Spring City on Pigeon Hollow Rd.  
Spring City

Spring City Historic District  
UT 17  
Spring City

Spring City School  
Off UT 117  
Spring City

### **Springville**

US Post Office--Springville Main  
309 S. Main  
Springville  
US Post Offices in Utah MPS

### **Wales**

Lewellyn, John T., House  
Main St.  
Wales

Wales Co-operative Mercantile Institution  
150 N. State St.  
Wales

## **Ethnic Resources**

The ethnicity of Little Denmark is evident throughout the district in its architectural vernacular and is preserved in multiple events that are held each year. Those events include the Ephraim Scandinavian Festival, Hub City Days and Soap Box Derby, Lace Making Days, Lamb Days, Mountain Man Rendezvous, Mormon Miracle Pageant, Pioneer Days, Rhubarb Festival and Spring City Heritage Days.

## **Sevier Valley**

### **Cultural Institutions**

The cultural institutions in the Sevier Valley include Fremont State Park Museum.

### **Historic Structures & Districts**

#### **Elsinore**

Elsinore Sugar Factory  
E of Elsinore  
Elsinore

Elsinore White Rock Schoolhouse  
25 S. 100 East  
Elsinore

#### **Glenwood**

Glenwood Cooperative Store  
15 W. Center St.  
Glenwood

Johnson, Martin, House  
45 W. 400 South  
Glenwood  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

Wall, Joseph, Gristmill  
355 S. 250 East  
Glenwood

#### **Joseph**

Parker, Joseph William, Farm  
2.5 mi. NE of Joseph  
Joseph

#### **Monroe**

Monroe City Hall  
10 N. Main St.  
Monroe  
Public Works Buildings TR

Monroe Presbyterian Church  
20 E. 100 North  
Monroe

Simonsen, Soren, House  
55 W. 200 North  
Monroe  
Scandinavian-American Pair-houses TR

#### **Redmond**

Redmond Hotel  
15 E. Main St.  
Redmond

Redmond Town Hall

18 W. Main St.  
Redmond

**Richfield**

Ramsay, Ralph, House  
57 E. 2nd North  
Richfield

Richfield Carnegie Library  
83 E. Center St.  
Richfield  
Carnegie Library TR

Jenson, Jens Larson, Lime Kiln  
2 mi. N of Richfield  
Richfield

US Post Office--Richfield Main  
93 N. Main  
Richfield  
US Post Offices in Utah MPS

Young Block  
3-17 S. Main St.  
Richfield

**Salina**

Aspen-Cloud Rock Shelters  
Address Restricted  
Salina

Gooseberry Valley Archeological District  
Address Restricted  
Salina

Peterson--Burr House  
190 W. Main  
Salina

Salina Hospital  
330 W. Main St.  
Salina

Salina Municipal Building and Library  
90 W. Main  
Salina  
Public Works Buildings TR

Salina Presbyterian Church  
204 S. 1st East  
Salina

Sudden Shelter (42SV6)  
Address Restricted  
Salina

**Sevier**

Sevier Ward Church  
E of Sevier U.S. 89  
Sevier

**Ethnic Resources**

The strongest available interpretation and preservation of the Native American ethnic influence is present at the Fremont Indian State Park. In addition the San Rafael Trapping Party Mountain Man Rendezvous and Western Heritage event provide ethnic oriented events for the Sevier Valley district.

## **Headwaters**

### **Cultural Institutions**

The cultural institutions in the Headwaters district include the Desert Wolfe Gallery in Escalante, Gallery Escalante in Escalante, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum in Escalante, Daughters of the Pioneers Museum in Panguitch, Anasazi Village Museum in Boulder, and Edison Alvey Museum in Escalante.

### **Historic Structures & Districts**

#### **Boulder**

Boulder Elementary School  
Off UT 51  
Boulder  
Public Works Buildings TR

Coombs Village Site  
UT 117  
Boulder

#### **Bryce Canyon National Park**

Administration Building, Old  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon  
Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

Bryce Canyon Airport  
SE of Panguitch off UT 12  
Panguitch

Bryce Canyon Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon  
Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins  
SR 63  
Bryce Canyon National Park

Bryce Canyon National Park Scenic Trails Historic District  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon  
Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

Bryce Inn  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon  
Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

Horse Barn  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon  
Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

Loop C Comfort Station  
N. Campground, Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon

Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

Loop D Comfort Station  
N. Campground, Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon  
Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

National Park Service Housing, Old, Historic District  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon  
Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

Rainbow Point Comfort Station and Overlook Shelter  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon  
Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

Riggs Spring Fire Trail  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon  
Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

Under-the-Rim Trail  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon  
Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

Utah Parks Company Service Station  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Bryce Canyon  
Bryce Canyon National Park MPS

**Cannonville**

Henderson, Willaim Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth, House  
87 N. Main St. (Kodachrome Hwy)  
Cannonville

**Canyonlands National Park**

Kolb Brothers "Cat Camp" Inscription  
Big Drop #2 vicinity  
Moab  
Canyonlands National Park MRA

**Capital Reef National Park**

Oak Creek Dam  
Oak Creek, N of N. Coleman Canyon  
Torrey  
Capitol Reef National Park MPS

**Escalante**

Friendship Cove Pictograph  
Address Restricted  
Escalante

Hole-in-the-Rock Trail  
A trail commencing at Escalante, Utah and terminating at Bluff, Utah

Escalante

**Hanksville**

Starr Ranch  
46 mi. S of Hanksville  
Hanksville

**Junction**

Morrill, John and Ella, House  
95 N. Main St.  
Junction

Piute County Courthouse  
Main St. at Center St.  
Junction

**Panguitch**

Owens Jr., William T. and Mary Isabell R., House  
95 N 100 E  
Panguitch

Panguitch Carnegie Library  
75 E. Center St.  
Panguitch  
Carnegie Library TR

Panguitch Historic District  
Roughly bounded by 500 North, 400 East, 500 South, and 300 West  
Panguitch

Panguitch Social Hall  
50 E. Center St.  
Panguitch

Pole Hollow Archeological Site  
Address Restricted  
Panguitch

**Ethnic Resources**

The following ethnic events are provided within the Headwaters district: Hometown Christmas Fair, Marysville Town Reunion, Long Valley Heritage Celebration, Native American Powwow, Panguitch Hometown Christmas Fair, Panguitch Quilt Walk, Panguitch Homecoming Celebration, Duck Creek Days, Kaibab Paiute Heritage Day Powwow, Kanab Highway 89 Days, Southern Utah Bluegrass Festival, and the Wwestern Legends Roundup.

## **Boulder Loop**

### **Cultural Institutions**

Cultural Institutions include the Entrada Institute, The Torrey Gallery, in Torrey, .

### **Historic Structures & Districts**

#### **Bicknell**

Nielson, Hans Peter, Gristmill  
3 mi. SE of Bicknell  
Bicknell

Wayne County High School  
55 N. Center St.  
Bicknell  
Public Works Buildings TR

#### **Fruita**

Fruita Schoolhouse  
Capitol Reef National Park on UT 24  
Fruita

#### **Green River**

Cowboy Caves  
Address Restricted  
Green River

Harvest Scene Pictograph  
Address Restricted  
Green River

Horseshoe (Barrier) Canyon Pictograph Panels  
Address Restricted  
Green River

#### **Grover**

Grover School  
Off UT 117  
Grover  
Public Works Buildings TR

#### **Hanksville**

Bull Creek Archeological District  
Address Restricted  
Hanksville

Hanksville Meetinghouse—School  
Sawmill Basin Rd.  
Hanksville  
Mormon Church Buildings in Utah MPS

#### **Loa**

Loa Tithing Office  
100 West and Center St.  
Loa  
Tithing Offices and Granaries of the Mormon Church TR

**Moab**

D.C.C. & P. Inscription &quot;B&quot;  
Confluence vicinity  
Moab  
Canyonlands National Park MRA

**Teasdale**

Teasdale Tithing Granary  
Off UT 117  
Teasdale  
Tithing Offices and Granaries of the Mormon Church TR

**Torrey**

Behunin, Elijah Cutler, Cabin  
UT 24, 1.5 mi. SE of tip of Horse Mesa  
Torrey  
Capitol Reef National Park MPS

Cathedral Valley Corral  
Middle Desert, SE of Confluence of Cathedral Mountain and Cathedral Valley  
Torrey  
Capitol Reef National Park MPS

Civilian Conservation Corps Powder Magazine  
S of Fremont R., N of Cuts Canyon  
Torrey  
Capitol Reef National Park MPS

Fruita Rural Historic District  
Roughly, along UT 24 from Sulphur Cr. to Hickman Natural Bridge  
Torrey

Hanks' Dugouts  
Confluence of Pleasant Creek and South Draw  
Torrey  
Capitol Reef National Park MPS

Lee, Charles W. and Leah, House  
277 W. 100 North  
Torrey

Morrell, Lesley, Line Cabin and Corral  
Confluence of Middle Desert Wash and Cathedral Valley  
Torrey  
Capitol Reef National Park MPS

Oyler Mine  
Confluence of Grand Wash and Cohab Canyon  
Torrey  
Capitol Reef National Park MPS

Pioneer Register  
SW of confluence of Capitol Wash and Waterpocket Canyon  
Torrey  
Capitol Reef National Park MPS

Torrey Log Church—Schoolhouse  
Approximately 49 E. Main St.  
Torrey  
Mormon Church Buildings in Utah MPS

**Ethnic Resources**

The Boulder Loop heritage district offers the following ethnic events: Bicknell International Film Festival, Bryce Canyon Rodeo, High Country Quilters Show and Big Apple Days, Old-Time Fiddlers and Bear Festival, an Wide Hollow Fishing Derby.

## ***Under the Rim***

### **Cultural Institutions**

Cultural Institutions in Under the Rim include the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum in Orderville, Johnson Canyon Art and Gallery in Kanab, Maynard Dixon Home in Mt. Carmel, Denny's Wigwam in Kanab, Frontier Movie Town in Kanab, Heritage House in Kanab, and Center Street Gallery in Kanab.

### **Historic Structures & Districts**

#### **Escalante**

Hole-In-The-Rock

SE of Escalante in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Escalante

#### **Glen Canyon**

Davis Gulch Pictograph Panel

Address Restricted

Glen Canyon

#### **Kanab**

Bowman-Chamberlain House

14 E. 100 South

Kanab

Cottonwood Canyon Cliff Dwelling

Address Restricted

Kanab

Johnson, William Derby, Jr., House

54 S. Main St.

Kanab

Kanab, Utah MPS

Kanab (Union Pacific) Lodge

86 S 200 W

Kanab

Kanab, Utah MPS

Kanab Hotel and Café

19 W. Center St.

Kanab

Kanab, Utah MPS

Kanab Library

600 South 100 E.

Kanab

Public Works Buildings TR

Parry Lodge

89 E. Center St.

Kanab

Kanab, Utah MPS

Rider--Pugh House

17 W 100 S

Kanab

Kanab, Utah MPS

Stewart--Woolley House  
106 W 100 N  
Kanab  
Kanab, Utah MPS

**Mount Carmel**

Dixon, Maynard, and Edith Hamlin House and Studio  
UT 89  
Mt. Carmel

Mt. Carmel School and Church  
Off UT 89  
Mt. Carmel

**Orderville**

Valley School  
Off US 89  
Orderville  
Public Works Buildings TR

**Environmental Justice**

According to the guidance provided by the Council on Environmental Quality, environmental justice is the fair treatment and substantial involvement of all people in a decision making process regardless of their race, color, national origin, or income. This includes the development, implementation, and enforcement of any laws, regulations, and policies. To provide fair treatment is to ensure that no single group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic group, will bear a disproportionate share of any negative environmental consequences as a result of industrial, municipal, or commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local, or tribal programs and policies.

## Environmental Consequences

### **Methodology for Assessing Impacts**

Impacts are assessed in terms of context, duration, and intensity. In this case the analysis of the impacts is broad, looking at the effect on a regional level and to some degree local, and whether those effects are anticipated to be long term or short term and how severe the impact is – negligible, minor, moderate, or major. The following are the definitions used in this analysis regarding duration and intensity:

Short-term:	Lasting one year or less
Long-term:	Lasting longer than one year
Negligible:	Undetectable to the lowest levels of detection
Minor:	Slight but detectable impact
Moderate:	Readily apparent
Major:	The impact may be severe or adverse or exceptionally beneficial

### **Cumulative Impacts**

The Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, which oversees the implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), requires the cumulative impacts of federal projects be considered and evaluated during the decisions making process. Cumulative impacts are “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions” (40 CFR 1508.7)

The cumulative impacts of the alternatives are determined by adding the affect of the proposed action to the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future action(s) within the area of direct affect and extending it the surrounding potential area of effect, if applicable. In this case the area of potential effect is drawn at the boundaries of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area as set in the enabling legislation.

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) has advanced the Management Plan (MP) to a final draft stage. This Environmental Assessment evaluates the proposed actions, policies and programs presented in the MPNHA MP in combination with the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions in the region to determine the duration and intensity of the potential effects of these actions on the region.

Without the MPNHA and the MP, some of the proposed actions will go forward. However the proposed actions within the MP that are completed without the assistance of the MPNHA and the National Park Service will lack funding or interest to include needed interpretation and enhancement to the final product. If the MP fails to be implemented, the resources identified earlier in this document may be inadequately protected, interpreted, or restored. This would rob future generations of the opportunity to learn first had about and experience these nationally significant resources.

### **Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Impacts to Cultural Resources**

Projects are contemplated in the MPNHA MP that will have an impact on properties potentially eligible, eligible, and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, none of the proposed projects have been advanced to a point where compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) can

be evaluated. Never the less, this environmental analysis considers the potential effects of the MPNHA MP on cultural resources in a general manner. It is the intent of this Environmental Assessment to evaluate only the plan for compliance with both NEPA and Section 106. Each project and program that is implemented by the MPNHA may require additional NEPA and Section 106 review for compliance. When a project or program is reviewed for Section 106 compliance the following process should be followed:

1. Determine the area of potential effect (APE) for the project under consideration
2. Identify all cultural resources present in the area that are either listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or eligible or potentially eligible for listing.
3. Evaluate the impacts of the proposed project for any potentially adverse effects to the identified cultural resources within the APE.
4. Consider ways to first avoid, secondly to minimize, and lastly to mitigate any adverse effects that may reasonably occur as a result of the project.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation requires that a determination of adverse effect or not adverse effect be made for any potentially affected cultural resources. An adverse effect occurs when the impact of the action alters, directly or indirectly, any characteristic of a cultural resource that qualifies it for listing on the National Register such as diminishing the integrity of the resource's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects on cultural properties also includes any reasonably foreseeable adverse effects that may alter the qualities of the resource that are associated through the implementation of the preferred alternative.

CEQ regulations and the National Park Service's *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis and Decision-making* (DO-12) call for a discussion of the appropriateness of mitigation and an analysis of how effective any mitigation measure would be in reducing the intensity of a potential adverse impact. Within this document, any discussion of the effectiveness of a mitigation measure in reducing the intensity of an adverse impact is made in regard to the MP and its NEPA compliance requirements. Any mitigation measures suggested in this document are not intended to meet the requirements of mitigation under Section 106. Separate and specific Section 106 compliance will be required for any projects undertaken by the MPNHA that effect cultural resources.

### **Regulations and Policy**

#### **United State Public Law 109-338, 120 Stat. 1783**

This Public Law authorized the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) through the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance to develop a Management Plan (MP) for consideration and approval by the Secretary of the Interior prior to receiving appropriations for implementation of projects. This legislation requires the MP to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior no later than three (3) years after its enactment. The MP is to include the full range of potential projects, policies, and programs that will enhance, interpret, preserve, and conserve the historic, natural, and cultural resources and heritage products of the MPNHA.

This MP will be further enhancement of the existing Utah Heritage Highway 89 effort. The area is vast covering six counties and over 15,880 square miles. This Region is broken into Districts – Little Denmark (Sanpete County), Sevier Valley (Sevier County), Headwaters (Piute and Garfield Counties), Boulder Loop (Wayne County), and Under the Rim (Kane

County). Each of the Districts is further refined into Chapters which are participating communities. Each District has a common theme and each Chapter provide resources to tell the Heritage story.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969**

This law requires federal actions to take into account the effects a federal action may have on the environment and requires that the environment be protected from adverse effects resulting from proposed federal action. To ensure a balance is struck between federal action and the preservation of natural and cultural resources all federal decision making processes are subject to a detailed evaluation of the impacts of the action and an examination of all reasonable alternative actions that may accomplish the goal of said action. NEPA requires that all interested and affected members of the public be involved in the evaluation process before decisions are made. This Environmental Assessment has been prepared under NEPA guidelines to determine if the propose MPNHA MP has the potential for significant impacts. If no significant impacts are projected for the MPHNA, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be prepared.

**Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) of 1966**

Section 106 requires federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction over a federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on any undertaking that may affect properties that are listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places prior to the approval of any such action.

**National Park Service Director's Order 2 (DO 2): Park Planning (1988)**

The DO 2 describes the decision-making process for developing the goals and actions for the National Park system and those units for the National Trails system administered by the National Park Service. While not directly related to a National Park or National Trail, a Heritage Area is a close proximity to such a unit and until a more specific Director's Order is issued for Heritage Areas, this Director's Order applies.

## Alternatives

During the planning process two action alternatives were formed along with a no action alternative. These alternatives were evaluated for their ability to fulfill the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area goals for interpreting, enhancing, preserving, and conserving the historic, natural, and cultural assets and unique heritage products of central Utah's pioneer history. It was originally contemplated that the analysis would have to be performed separately for each heritage district much like evaluating multiple projects. However the MPNHA has a strong common theme throughout its districts and the actions undertaken in each district are not dissimilar. Therefore the author believes it would be a disservice to evaluate the alternatives in the more narrow and isolated context of the heritage districts. Instead the alternatives should be evaluated across all of the districts as one unified entity, but recognize any adverse impacts for any heritage district as an adverse impact on the whole.

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area has seen slow to moderate growth with periods of population loss. This fluctuating growth cycle has kept the area in a sort of stasis. Coupled with a level of isolation and low median income, the people of the MPNHA have adopted a conservation and preservation ethic that is based on practicality – to use what you have rather than destroy and build anew as their ancestors did from the time of settlement. This pioneer ethic continues today and provides Utah and the nation with some of the best examples of early life in the western frontier.

The challenge then for the MPNHA is to preserve this sense of place while creating a destination out of the substantial historic, natural, and cultural fabric of central Utah and a national market for the unique heritage products indigenous to the Heritage Area. This will be best accomplished through coordinated and linked interpretation with organized programming, education, and marketing and using the well established and emerging partnerships inherent to the Heritage Area designation.

### **Alternative 1: No Action Alternative**

In the No Action Alternative the federal government would choose not to fund the MPNHA. This would leave the MPNHA to continue operating under its existing funding, policies, and practices. Without the assistance of the federal government, the interpretation would lack coordination, programming could not be enhanced or expanded, education would continue in a piece meal fashion, and marketing would remain localized and ineffective for reaching a larger market. All projects would have to rely on funding from local, state, or philanthropic sources and may continue at a slow pace while needed gap funding is sought.

Some of the identified early action projects would go forward including the state grant for Highway 89 interpretive sites and identifying markers. The two major interpretive centers would be delayed significantly and heritage products would continue to be insolated and operate only at a local level with no seed money for increasing local entrepreneurial capacity and new products.

### **Alternative 2: The People**

This alternative would focus solely on the people and the history that they played a part in creating. This would allow for pockets of interpretation that are isolated to each heritage district but would ignore the interdependence and interlinked aspects of early Mormon pioneering efforts and how they were connected. The two main interpretive centers would be pursued, heritage products could be enhanced, and the sites of the

Black Hawk War could have their stories told. But the over arching theme of how and why people did what they did and went where they went would be lost. Those linkages that guide the visitor from one district to another would be left to happenstance rather than an organized and coordinated effort.

***Alternative 3: Preferred Alternative: The People & The Land***

The preferred alternative provides for the interpretation of the great moments and people off the Mormon Pioneer past but adds to it the interrelations of one community to another and why and how the Mormon Pioneers colonized where they did. This linkage through the landscape of central Utah provides for additional projects such as driving, bicycle, and motor coach tours that are woven together through the pattern of settlement and dispersion of early Mormon Pioneers who sought shelter, food, and resources within the vast high arid central Utah landscape. This more organized and organic system of linkages carrier a visitor seamlessly through the Heritage Area and provides the logical basis for events such as the clashing of cultures during the Black Hawk War to the crossing of the hardy Mormon Pioneers through “the hole in the rock” of the Colorado River canyon. It allows the MPNHA to present the entirety of the cultural landscape to the visitor as a continuum of events beginning in Fairview, one of the first Mormon Pioneer settlements in central Utah and ending in south Kane County in the Under the Rim Heritage district. This continuum is still at work today in the communities of the MPNHA and to tell the full story the MPNHA must work in partnership with State and Federal agencies that control much of the land that holds those organic linkages and explanations of the challenges presented then and the new challenges faced by today's MPNHA communities.

***Potential Environmental Impacts***

The MPNHA MP contains a set of policies, concepts, and programs but not specific projects at this time. As such, the MP's potential environmental impacts and benefits are more strategic and conceptual than specific and direct. Each federally assisted project funded by the MPNHA will require a separate and more specific Environmental Assessment.

***No Action***

Under the No Action Alternative, the MP would not be approved and existing local plans and policies would continue. This would leave all contemplated and planned projects to the availability of local, state, or philanthropic funding. The result could be the failure to adequately protect heritage resources, fragmented and inaccurate interpretation, and continued isolation of these remote communities. The available educational resources would be greatly diminished and future generations would not have access to the rich and import history of the MPNHA.

***Action Alternatives***

The two action alternatives will allow for a focused, organized interpretation, enhancement, preservation, and conservation of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area resources and heritage products. The preferred alternative would add a seamless web logical connecting the heritage districts and providing an associative interpretive framework for the visitor to follow.

## **Alternatives Analysis**

### ***Alternative 1: No Action***

#### **Physiography and Soils**

##### **Cumulative Impacts**

The soils and geography of the MPNHA would remain unchanged with no action other than the brief disturbances that may be caused by construction of the interpretive centers, should they become fully funded.

##### **Conclusion**

Due to the sporadic nature of the current funding available it is impossible to gauge when and if any adverse affect on the physiography and soils of the MPNHA may be caused by the inaction of the federal government.

#### **Surface and Ground Water Resources**

##### **Cumulative Impacts**

The MPNHA MP does not forward any projects involving water resources however water is a critical element and resource in the west and the MPNHA is no exception. With no federal action no adverse affects are anticipated for the area's water resources.

##### **Conclusion**

No Action would result in a continuation of present day policies, practices, and actions.

#### **Air Quality**

##### **Cumulative Impacts**

The No Action alternative would allow for current policies to continue and air quality is not an issue for the MPNHA at this time or for the foreseeable future.

##### **Conclusion**

The No Action alternative results in very little impact beyond current measures. The area is rural in character and sparsely populated, however it is dependent on visitors and tourism for an increasingly larger share of its annual product. With no MP in place, should the MPNHA be successful increasing visitation, the means, methods, and alternatives to link the vast Heritage Area together would be absent. This could cause an increase in vehicle miles traveled and particulate matter discharged to the air. While this may have an adverse affect, the affects are likely to be negligible.

#### **Vegetation**

##### **Cumulative Impacts**

The No Action alternative would allow present policies and actions to continue. The cumulative impact could be the lack of education and sensitivity to the presence or absence of native and invasive plant species.

##### **Conclusion**

The No Action alternative does not provide for the interpretation of the native environment of central Utah at the time of the pioneers. This gap in educational opportunities could cause an increase in the introduction of invasive and non-native

plant species that can out compete and over run native plants needed to provide essential habitat for wildlife species.

## **Fish and Wildlife**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

The majority of the land, waterways, and water bodies that support fish and wildlife are under federal and state control. The lack of an approved MP would permit state and federal agencies to continue with their current policies and practices.

### **Conclusion**

Under the No Action Alternative fish and wildlife would continue to be managed by the current agencies with the existing policies and actions. By not approving the MP, any enhancement of the educational materials and interpretive opportunities regarding the high value fish and wildlife in the MPNHA would be lost.

## **Threatened and Endangered Species, Candidate Species, and Species of Special Concern**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

The No Action alternative allows for current policies and actions to continue. In general, the status of the sensitive species within Utah continues to decline. No Action will remove the possibility for limited voluntary conservation that could be achieved through outreach and education provided by the MPNHA and the exploration of conservation easements and other voluntary measures.

### **Conclusion**

The disturbance of habitat is unlikely given the known locations of sensitive species which are almost exclusively within state or federal ownership. However No Action removes nearly any possible voluntary conservation of habitat on private land and would remove the obligation to survey undisturbed land that may have undocumented sensitive species habitat.

## **Land Use**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

Land use would remain unchanged with no federal action.

### **Conclusion**

The pattern of land use in the MPNHA is unique in that it is relatively unchanged since the time of the pioneers. With no MP in place and no federal appropriations, it is expected that land use would remain the same with small changes over time to accommodate the slow growth historically experienced by the area.

## **Recreation**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

With no action on the part of the federal government the access to and promotion of the vast array of recreational opportunities available within the MPNHA would remain at current levels.

### **Conclusion**

The National Parks, Forest, and Monuments would continue to receive the visitation that they currently receive, but without the MP the likelihood of bringing those visitors into the gateway communities and beyond is remote. Without the MP the communities of the MPNHA would continue to be isolated and the many recreational opportunities would be unknown to the average visitor.

## **Socio-Economic Considerations**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

The communities of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area have a low per capita income compared to the rest of the state of Utah and the US in general. Their economies are heavily reliant on government and visitor service sectors as well as having some agricultural production that is dependent upon the use of BLM lands for grazing. In all the economies are unstable and lack diversity in employment sectors.

### **Conclusion**

Without the MP, the opportunity to seed entrepreneurial opportunities for heritage products will be lost. Additionally, a National Heritage Area would provide the opportunity for increased heritage tourism services, tours, accommodations, and other heritage related businesses and support services. Without the MP the communities would not be provided with this opportunity for economic expansion.

## **Historic and Cultural Resources**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

The MPNHA has hundreds of listed property and large historic districts, one of which encompasses an entire town. However the productive use of an historic building is only guaranteed by productive occupancy and maintenance. A number of significant structures throughout the MPNHA are in need of restoration. Without the MP, many of these structures will continue to decay awaiting needed gap funding to proceed with restoration. In addition, without funding for interpretation to weave the communities of the MPNHA together through the telling of historic events and conflicts, the importance of the resources will never be brought to light.

### **Conclusion**

If the federal government fails to act, there will be an adverse impact on historic resources. Without the critical gap funding that can be provided through the MPNHA the many worthy projects contemplated in this MP will at best take longer to complete, and at the worst will never be undertaken. Even with full funding, the MPNHA will be forced to undertake a sort of preservation triage.

## **Ethnic Resources**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

Today there are some well established ethnic resources celebrating the heritage of the pioneers and the Native American Indians that inhabited the area before them. However without the MP the ethnic resources in place will be limited to the current funding and opportunities present today.

### **Conclusion**

Without the MPNHA MP the story of all of the ethnic groups will be left to each group's ability to fund and portray their uniqueness. This could leave certain stories untold or told by others and the historic variety of the peoples of the area could be lost.

## **Environmental Justice**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

Minority populations are very small throughout the MPNHA. There are a number of small Paiute reservations in Sevier County but their population is very low. The area has some diversity of backgrounds among the Caucasian population but no one group qualifies as a minority. With no MP there will be no opportunity to ensure that the history and impact of the Native American Indian is told in a compelling, accurate, and complete way.

### **Conclusion**

The standard for environmental justice is to ensure that no one group receives a disproportionate share of the negative impacts of a federal action and that all groups are provided with an opportunity to participate in the planning and decision making surrounding a federal action. In this case, without a MP the participation of the minority communities present in the MPNHA will be lost. That in itself is a negative impact. The MP, whether undertaken in Alternative 2 or Alternative 3, will provide a positive impact that will at least marginally ensure the inclusion of minorities in the benefits of the MP and will not disproportionately assign any negative impact.

## **Alternative 2: The People**

### **Physiography and Soils**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

Under this alternative, the two interpretive centers would be constructed. The construction will disturb and remove the soil of the site from potential use by other endeavors but it is unlikely that either site would remove high value agricultural soil from use.

#### **Conclusion**

No lasting adverse impact would be anticipated to the soils or the physiography of the MPNHA from this action.

### **Surface and Ground Water Resources**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

While the MPNHA MP does not forward any actions that would directly affect surface or ground water resources, the potential increase in development from heritage tourism related industries and the increase in visitation may require the communities to provide additional water supplies. Hotels and restaurants are notorious water consumers and the development of additional lodging, in particular, may carry an adverse impact on both surface water and ground water supplies.

#### **Conclusion**

In both Alternative 2 and 3, some measure of education and voluntary water conservation should be undertaken by heritage tourism industries. The MP could have an adverse impact on water supplies but that impact should be minor provided voluntary water conservation education and policies are adopted by the heritage tourism industries, particularly lodging and dining.

### **Air Quality**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

Under this alternative the linkages through the story of the landscape and its connection to and through the people would not be present. If this approach were successful in increasing visitation, it may still have singular destination appeal and there would be no "backbone" to build a multi-destination tour on. This would decrease the likelihood of a more mass transit or alternative transportation approach to visiting the remainder of the heritage area in a single well planned trip.

#### **Conclusion**

This alternative could have a moderate adverse impact on air quality due to increased vehicle miles traveled and lack of alternative modes of transportation.

### **Vegetation**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

The focus of this alternative is limited specifically to the people, their actions, and institutions. It would neglect the role and importance of the types and uses of the native vegetation in the MPNHA. Vegetation plays a critical role in a functional ecosystem and provides multiple resources in the MPNHA.

### **Conclusion**

Without some provision for including the role of vegetation resources in this alternative there may be a minor adverse impact through a continuation of insensitivity toward the presence and importance of native plants and toward the introduction and proliferation of invasive and non-native species.

### **Fish and Wildlife**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

Under any of the alternatives, the vast majority of fish and wildlife habitat and their stewardship will continue to be performed by the state and federal governments due to the very small amount of privately held land. Private lands are concentrated into primarily developed areas with little to no habitat value. Under this alternative, The People, the focus remains on the people and their institutions and clashes and provides no larger context that would include the web of the natural environment which in part connected the communities.

#### **Conclusion**

This alternative would forego the opportunity to integrate an appreciation of the natural environment of the MPNHA and the fish and wildlife it supports. While an adverse impact to fish and wildlife is unlikely, enhanced education and interpretation of the importance of fish and wildlife and its role in the MPNHA would be lost.

### **Threatened and Endangered Species, Candidate Species, and Species of Special Concern**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

The majority of the known habitat that supports sensitive species is on state or federal land and water ways and water bodies. The potential for disturbing or adversely affecting these sensitive species is remote. This alternative's exclusive focus on the human element in the MPNHA removes the possibility for voluntary conservation on private land.

#### **Conclusion**

While this alternative does not have an adverse affect on sensitive species, it does limit the effectiveness of the MPNHA to the conservation of only the built environment. While it is recommended under both this alternative and the preferred alternative to survey any potential construction site for the presence of undocumented sensitive species, it will not forward any educational or interpretive program that would heighten public awareness of the importance and rarity of sensitive species.

### **Land Use**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

Land use would continue in its present pattern and be improved by the restoration and reoccupation of some historic structures. If the MPNHA is successful in marketing the heritage area as a destination the Region could experience some growth in the heritage tourism industries and land may be converted to new lodging, restaurant, entertainment, and cultural uses.

#### **Conclusion**

With the approval of the MP and the successful fulfillment of the goals of the MPNHA, the Region could experience new growth in both visitors and heritage tourism related industries. The pattern of land use and development that is present in the area has been relatively unchanged since the time of settlement. Steps should be taken by the respective heritage districts and chapters to ensure that the pattern of development is maintained. While growth is needed and diversification of the economy is welcomed, part of the uniqueness of the MPNHA is the way pioneer settlements were laid out and the principles of interdependence and community that are embodied in the patterns of development still present in the Region.

Without measures in place to preserve the unique land use patterns of the Heritage Area, the very success of the Heritage Area could adversely impact this important resource.

## **Recreation**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

This alternative, like the no action alternative, would neglect the opportunity to provide new recreational access and further promote the vast array of outdoor educational opportunities. Where the no action alternative simply provides no change, this alternative consciously abandons this opportunity.

### **Conclusion**

The National Parks, Monuments and Forests would continue to receive the visitation that they currently receive. With the concentration of this alternative focused solely on the people and not the natural environment that connected them, there would be little reason to enhance those connections and draw the Park, Monument, or Forest visitor into the gateway communities and beyond. As with the no action alternative, this alternative would do little to address the isolation of the assets and communities of central Utah.

## **Socio-Economic Considerations**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

This alternative would expand the economic opportunities of the Region and add opportunities for start up heritage industries including lodgings, eateries, tours, and heritage product development. Economic diversity is needed in central Utah which is heavily reliant on government, visitor service sectors and the use of BLM range land for agricultural production as main drivers of their economies. Increasing the entrepreneurial capacity and opportunities will help diversify the economy and lower the Regions reliance on entities that are outside of local control.

### **Conclusion**

This alternative would have a positive impact on the socioeconomic conditions of the Region and may result in a diversification and stabilization of the economies.

## **Historic and Cultural Resources**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

With the approval of the MP and sufficient appropriations, the MPNHA will be able to address four major restoration projects – the restoration of the three Carnegie Libraries

located in Manti, Ephraim, and Mt. Pleasant; and the restoration of the Casino Star Theatre in Gunnison.

### **Conclusion**

This alternative will impact historic and cultural resources within the MPNHA, but is not likely to adversely affect these resources. Each project must, at a minimum, undergo Section 106 Review by the State Historic Preservation Officer prior to beginning the work.

### **Ethnic Resources**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

This alternative, The People, would certainly impact the ethnic resources of the MPNHA and would allow for an expansion and enhancement of the events and interpretation available that celebrate the ethnicity of the Mormon Pioneers and the Native American Indians that came before them.

#### **Conclusion**

This alternative would affect the ethnic resources of the MPNHA but is not likely to adversely affect these resources. The anticipated affect is an increase in the events and interpretation that celebrates the ethnicity of the Mormon Pioneers and the Native American Indians that came before them.

### **Environmental Justice**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

Minority populations are very small throughout the MPNHA. There are a number of small Paiute reservations in Sevier County but their population is very low. The Region has some diversity of backgrounds among the Caucasian population but no one group qualifies as a minority. Without federal action and approval of the MP there will be no opportunity to ensure that the history and impact of the Native American Indian is told in a compelling, accurate, and complete way and formed from their participation. This action would provide that opportunity to include the Tribes in the telling of the history of Region.

#### **Conclusion**

The standard for environmental justice is to ensure that no one group receives a disproportionate share of the negative impacts of a federal action and that all groups are provided with an opportunity to participate in the planning and decision making surrounding a federal action. In this case, the MP may provide a positive impact that will at least marginally ensure the inclusion of minorities in the benefits of the MP and will not disproportionately assign any negative impact. Steps should be taken to ensure the participation of the Ute, Paiute, and Sanpitch Tribes who once inhabited this region.

## **Alternative 3: Preferred Alternative – The People and the Land**

### **Physiography and Soils**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

Under this alternative, the two interpretive centers would be constructed and future linkages would be added which might entail the construction of pathways and trails to connect the communities through the landscape. These construction projects will disturb and remove the soil from potential use by other endeavors but it is unlikely that any of these projects would remove high value agricultural soil from use.

#### **Conclusion**

No lasting adverse impact would be anticipated to the soils or the physiography of the MPNHA from this action.

### **Surface and Ground Water Resources**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

While the MPNHA MP does not forward any actions that would directly affect surface or ground water resources, the potential increase in development from heritage tourism related industries and the increase in visitation may require the communities to provide additional water supplies. Hotels and restaurants are notorious water consumers and the development of additional lodging, in particular, may carry an adverse impact on both surface water and ground water supplies.

#### **Conclusion**

In both Alternative 2 and 3, some measure of education and voluntary water conservation should be undertaken by heritage tourism industries. The MP could have an adverse impact on water supplies but that impact should be minor provided voluntary water conservation education and policies are adopted by the heritage tourism industries, particularly lodging and dining.

### **Air Quality**

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

Under this alternative the linkages through the story of the landscape and its connection to and through the people would be fully developed. Under this alternative, the story of exploration, of the harsh environment, and the drive to expand can be explained along with the story of the natural resources that were so critical for the survival of all people; pioneers and Native American Indians alike. It also provides a clearer explanation of the conflicts that the area suffered, particularly the Black Hawk War which raged over a 400 mile corridor of central Utah, which erupted over the use and perception of the limited natural resources of the Region. By telling the story of the connection to the land and the progression of the pioneers into central Utah and beyond the critical connecting fabric of the natural environment will be present. This approach would provide the “backbone” needed to create a multi-destination tour. The methods for providing those multi-destination tours could range from mass transit to alternative transportation modes such as bicycling and equestrian trails. If this alternative is exercised and only the automobile is explored as a means of conveying the vast heritage experience that the MPNHA has to offer, then air quality may suffer due to the increased vehicle miles traveled.

#### **Conclusion**

This alternative could have a moderate adverse impact on air quality due to increased vehicle miles traveled if there is no effort to creatively package and offer a multi-destination tours. If tours are organized around alternative modes of transportation the adverse impact may be negligible and would also provide additional market segments that could be targeted – such as avid cyclists or equestrian enthusiasts.

## **Vegetation**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

Vegetation plays a critical role in a functional ecosystem and provides multiple resources in the MPNHA and within this alternative there is the opportunity to interpret the role that vegetation played in the survival of the Native American Indians and the pioneers. This would be best accomplished through partnering with the National Parks, Monuments, and Forests where native and sensitive plants are under stewardship and in many cases educational and interpretive information and programs may already be in place and simply need to be coordinated or enhanced to play a substantive role in telling the MPNHA story.

### **Conclusion**

If this alternative exercises the opportunity to link the role of vegetation to the survival of the peoples of central Utah through coordination with the National Parks, Monuments, and Forests the MPNHA could lower the insensitivity toward the presence and importance of native plants and perhaps deter the continuation of the introduction and proliferation of invasive and non-native species.

## **Fish and Wildlife**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

Under any of the alternatives, the vast majority of fish and wildlife habitat and their stewardship will continue to be performed by the state and federal governments due to the very small amount of privately held land. Private lands are concentrated into primarily developed areas with little to no habitat value. Under this alternative there is the opportunity to relate the struggles of the peoples of central Utah to the larger context that includes the web of the natural environment which in part connected the communities and the role of fish and wildlife in their survival.

### **Conclusion**

This alternative has the opportunity to integrate an appreciation of the natural environment and the fish and wildlife it supports into the larger MPNHA story and how the people and wildlife have depended on one another for their survival. Adverse impacts to fish and wildlife are unlikely under any of the alternatives, but this alternative has the opportunity to enhance educational and interpretive opportunities to tell of the importance of fish and wildlife and its role in the MPNHA.

## **Threatened and Endangered Species, Candidate Species, and Species of Special Concern**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

The majority of the known habitat that supports sensitive species is on state or federal land, water ways, and/or water bodies. The potential for disturbing or adversely affecting these sensitive species is remote. This alternative has the potential for encouraging

voluntary conservation of valuable habitat and even habitat restoration on private land through its broader scope in telling the MPNHA story.

### **Conclusion**

This alternative does not have an adverse affect on sensitive species, but does have the opportunity for forwarding voluntary conservation measures on private lands. While it is recommended under both this alternative and the prior alternative to survey any potential construction site for the presence of undocumented sensitive species, this alternative has an opportunity to increase and an enhance educational or interpretive programs that would heighten public awareness of the importance and rarity of sensitive species.

## **Land Use**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

Land use would continue in its present pattern and be improved by the restoration and reoccupation of some historic structures. If the MPNHA is successful in marketing the heritage area as a destination the Region could experience some growth in the heritage tourism industries and land may be converted to new lodging, restaurant, entertainment, and cultural uses and trails and pathways connecting the communities via alternative modes of transportation.

### **Conclusion**

With the approval of the MP and the successful fulfillment of the goals of the MPNHA, the Region could experience new growth in both visitors and heritage tourism related industries. The pattern of land use and development that is present in the area has been relatively unchanged since the time of settlement. Steps should be taken by the respective heritage districts and chapters to ensure that the pattern of development is maintained. While growth is needed and diversification of the economy is welcomed, part of the uniqueness of the MPNHA is the way pioneer settlements were laid out and the principles of interdependence and community that are embodied in the patterns of development still present in the Region.

Without measures in place to preserve the unique land use patterns of the Heritage Area, the very success of the Heritage Area could adversely impact this important resource.

## **Recreation**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

This alternative provides an opportunity to connect the average National Park, Monument, and/or Forest visitor to the deep and rich history of the MPNAH through the telling of the story of the natural environment that connects all of the resources of central Utah together.

### **Conclusion**

The National Parks, Monuments and Forests may see an increase in visitation due to the efforts of the MPNHA. This alternative provides an opportunity to connect these valuable resources to the story of the peoples of central Utah and the communities they inhabit. If done successfully this alternative may draw visitors into the gateway communities and beyond, increasing the length of their stay and broadening the visitor experience.

## **Socio-Economic Considerations**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

This alternative would expand the economic opportunities of the Region and add opportunities for start up heritage industries including lodgings, eateries, tours, and heritage product development. Economic diversity is needed in central Utah which is heavily reliant on government, visitor service sectors and the use of BLM range land for agricultural production as main drivers of their economies. Increasing the entrepreneurial capacity and opportunities will help diversify the economy and lower the Regions reliance on entities that are outside of local control.

### **Conclusion**

This alternative would expand the economic opportunities of the Region and add opportunities for start up heritage industries including lodgings, eateries, tours, and heritage product development. Economic diversity is needed in central Utah which is heavily reliant on government, visitor service sectors and the use of BLM range land for agricultural production as main drivers of their economies. Increasing the entrepreneurial capacity and opportunities will help diversify the economy and lower the Regions reliance on entities that are outside of local control.

## **Historic and Cultural Resources**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

With the approval of the MP and sufficient appropriations, the MPNHA will be able to address four major restoration projects – the restoration of the three Carnegie Libraries located in Manti, Ephraim, and Mt. Pleasant; and the restoration of the Casino Star Theatre in Gunnison.

### **Conclusion**

This alternative will impact historic and cultural resources within the MPNHA, but is not likely to adversely affect these resources. Each project must, at a minimum, undergo Section 106 Review by the State Historic Preservation Officer prior to beginning the work.

## **Ethnic Resources**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

The preferred alternative of The People and The Land, like the prior alternative, would certainly impact the ethnic resources of the MPNHA and would allow for an expansion and enhancement of the events and interpretation available that celebrate the ethnicity of the Mormon Pioneers and the Native American Indians that came before them.

### **Conclusion**

This alternative would affect the ethnic resources of the MPNHA but is not likely to adversely affect these resources. The anticipated affect is an increase in the events and interpretation that celebrates the ethnicity of the Mormon Pioneers and the Native American Indians that came before them.

## **Environmental Justice**

### **Cumulative Impacts**

Minority populations are very small throughout the MPNHA. There are a number of small Paiute reservations in Sevier County but their population is very low. The Region has some

diversity of backgrounds among the Caucasian population but no one group qualifies as a minority. Without federal action and approval of the MP there will be no opportunity to ensure that the history and impact of the Native American Indian is told in a compelling, accurate, and complete way and formed from their participation. This action would provide that opportunity to include the Tribes in the telling of the history of Region.

### **Conclusion**

The standard for environmental justice is to ensure that no one group receives a disproportionate share of the negative impacts of a federal action and that all groups are provided with an opportunity to participate in the planning and decision making surrounding a federal action. In this case, the MP may provide a positive impact that will at least marginally ensure the inclusion of minorities in the benefits of the MP and will not disproportionately assign any negative impact. Steps should be taken to ensure the participation of the Ute, Paiute, and Sanpitch Tribes who once inhabited this region.

### Comparative Table of Alternatives

Criteria	Alternative 1: No Action	Alternative 2: The People	Alternative 3: The People & The Land (preferred)
<b>Soils</b>	Due to the sporadic nature of the current funding available it is impossible to gauge when and if any adverse affect on the physiography and soils of the MPNHA may be caused by the inaction of the federal government.	No lasting adverse impact would be anticipated to the soils or the physiography of the MPNHA from this action.	No lasting adverse impact would be anticipated to the soils or the physiography of the MPNHA from this action.
<b>Surface and Ground Water</b>	No Action would result in a continuation of present day policies, practices, and actions.	In both Alternative 2 and 3, some measure of education and voluntary water conservation should be undertaken by heritage tourism industries. The MP could have an adverse impact on water supplies but that impact should be minor provided voluntary water conservation education and policies are adopted by the heritage tourism industries, particularly lodging and dining.	In both Alternative 2 and 3, some measure of education and voluntary water conservation should be undertaken by heritage tourism industries. The MP could have an adverse impact on water supplies but that impact should be minor provided voluntary water conservation education and policies are adopted by the heritage tourism industries, particularly lodging and dining.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Alternative 1: No Action</b>	<b>Alternative 2: The People</b>	<b>Alternative 3: The People &amp; The Land (preferred)</b>
<b>Air Quality</b>	<p>The No Action alternative results in very little impact beyond current measures. The area is rural in character and sparsely populated, however it is dependent on visitors and tourism for an increasingly larger share of its annual product. With no MP in place, should the MPNHA be successful increasing visitation, the means, methods, and alternatives to link the vast Heritage Area together would be absent. This could cause an increase in vehicle miles traveled and particulate matter discharged to the air. While this may have an adverse affect, the affects are likely to be negligible.</p>	<p>This alternative could have a moderate adverse impact on air quality due to increased vehicle miles traveled and lack of alternative modes of transportation.</p>	<p>This alternative could have a moderate adverse impact on air quality due to increased vehicle miles traveled if there is no effort to creatively package and offer a multi-destination tours. If tours are organized around alternative modes of transportation the adverse impact may be negligible and would also provide additional market segments that could be targeted – such as avid cyclists or equestrian enthusiasts.</p>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Alternative 1: No Action</b>	<b>Alternative 2: The People</b>	<b>Alternative 3: The People &amp; The Land (preferred)</b>
<b>Vegetation</b>	The No Action alternative does not provide for the interpretation of the native environment of central Utah at the time of the pioneers. This gap in educational opportunities could cause an increase in the introduction of invasive and non-native plant species that can out compete and over run native plants needed to provide essential habitat for wildlife species.	Without some provision for including the role of vegetation resources in this alternative there may be a minor adverse impact through a continuation of insensitivity toward the presence and importance of native plants and toward the introduction and proliferation of invasive and non-native species.	If this alternative exercises the opportunity to link the role of vegetation to the survival of the peoples of central Utah through coordination with the National Parks, Monuments, and Forests the MPNHA could lower the insensitivity toward the presence and importance of native plants and perhaps deter the continuation of the introduction and proliferation of invasive and non-native species.
<b>Fish and Wildlife</b>	Under the No Action Alternative fish and wildlife would continue to be managed by the current agencies with the existing policies and actions. By not approving the MP, any enhancement of the educational materials and interpretive opportunities regarding the high value fish and wildlife in the MPNHA would be lost.	This alternative would forego the opportunity to integrate an appreciation of the natural environment of the MPNHA and the fish and wildlife it supports. While an adverse impact fish and wildlife is unlikely, enhanced education and interpretation of the importance of fish and wildlife and its role in the MPNHA would be lost.	This alternative has the opportunity to integrate an appreciation of the natural environment and the fish and wildlife it supports into the larger MPNHA story and how the people and wildlife have depended on one another for their survival. Adverse impacts to fish and wildlife are unlikely under any of the alternatives, but this alternative has the opportunity to enhance educational and interpretive opportunities to tell of the importance of fish and wildlife and its role in the MPNHA.

Criteria	Alternative 1: No Action	Alternative 2: The People	Alternative 3: The People & The Land (preferred)
<p><b>Threatened and Endangered Species</b></p>	<p>The disturbance of habitat is unlikely given the known locations of sensitive species which are almost exclusively within state or federal ownership. However No Action removes nearly any possible voluntary conservation of habitat on private land and would remove the obligation to survey undisturbed land that may have undocumented sensitive species habitat.</p>	<p>While this alternative does not have an adverse affect on sensitive species, it does limit the effectiveness of the MPNHA to the conservation of only the built environment. While it is recommended under both this alternative and the preferred alternative to survey any potential construction site for the presence of undocumented sensitive species, it will not forward any educational or interpretive program that would heighten public awareness of the importance and rarity of sensitive species.</p>	<p>This alternative does not have an adverse affect on sensitive species, but does have the opportunity for forwarding voluntary conservation measures on private lands. While it is recommended under both this alternative and the prior alternative to survey any potential construction site for the presence of undocumented sensitive species, this alternative has an opportunity to increase and an enhance educational or interpretive programs that would heighten public awareness of the importance and rarity of sensitive species.</p>

Criteria	Alternative 1: No Action	Alternative 2: The People	Alternative 3: The People & The Land (preferred)
<p><b>Land Use</b></p>	<p>The pattern of land use in the MPNHA is unique in that it is relatively unchanged since the time of the pioneers. With no MP in place and no federal appropriations, it is expected that land use would remain the same with small changes over time to accommodate the slow growth historically experienced by the area.</p>	<p>With the approval of the MP and the successful fulfillment of the goals of the MPNHA, the Region could experience new growth in both visitors and heritage tourism related industries. The pattern of land use and development that is present in the area has been relatively unchanged since the time of settlement. Steps should be taken by the respective heritage districts and chapters to ensure that the pattern of development is maintained. While growth is needed and diversification of the economy is welcomed, part of the uniqueness of the MPNHA is the way pioneer settlements were laid out and the principles of interdependence and community that are embodied in the patterns of development still present in the Region.</p> <p>Without measures in place to preserve the unique land use patterns of the Heritage Area, the very success of the Heritage Area could adversely impact this important resource.</p>	<p>With the approval of the MP and the successful fulfillment of the goals of the MPNHA, the Region could experience new growth in both visitors and heritage tourism related industries. The pattern of land use and development that is present in the area has been relatively unchanged since the time of settlement. Steps should be taken by the respective heritage districts and chapters to ensure that the pattern of development is maintained. While growth is needed and diversification of the economy is welcomed, part of the uniqueness of the MPNHA is the way pioneer settlements were laid out and the principles of interdependence and community that are embodied in the patterns of development still present in the Region.</p> <p>Without measures in place to preserve the unique land use patterns of the Heritage Area, the very success of the Heritage Area could adversely impact this important resource.</p>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Alternative 1: No Action</b>	<b>Alternative 2: The People</b>	<b>Alternative 3: The People &amp; The Land (preferred)</b>
<b>Recreation</b>	With no action on the part of the federal government the access to and promotion of the vast array of recreational opportunities available within the MPNHA would remain at current levels.	The National Parks, Monuments and Forests would continue to receive the visitation that they currently receive. With the concentration of this alternative focused solely on the people and not the natural environment that connected them, there would be little reason to enhance those connections and draw the Park, Monument, or Forest visitor into the gateway communities and beyond. As with the no action alternative, this alternative would do little to address the isolation of the assets and communities of central Utah.	The National Parks, Monuments and Forests may see an increase in visitation due to the efforts of the MPNHA. This alternative provides an opportunity to connect these valuable resources to the story of the peoples of central Utah and the communities they inhabit. If done successfully this alternative may draw visitors into the gateway communities and beyond, increasing the length of their stay and broadening the visitor experience.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Alternative 1: No Action</b>	<b>Alternative 2: The People</b>	<b>Alternative 3: The People &amp; The Land (preferred)</b>
<b>Socio-Economic Environment</b>	Without the MP, the opportunity to seed entrepreneurial opportunities for heritage products will be lost. Additionally, a National Heritage Area would provide the opportunity for increased heritage tourism services, tours, accommodations, and other heritage related businesses and support services. Without the MP the communities would not be provided with this opportunity for economic expansion.	This alternative would expand the economic opportunities of the Region and add opportunities for start up heritage industries including lodgings, eateries, tours, and heritage product development. Economic diversity is needed in central Utah which is heavily reliant on government, visitor service sectors and the use of BLM range land for agricultural production as main drivers of their economies. Increasing the entrepreneurial capacity and opportunities will help diversify the economy and lower the Regions reliance on entities that are outside of local control.	This alternative would expand the economic opportunities of the Region and add opportunities for start up heritage industries including lodgings, eateries, tours, and heritage product development. Economic diversity is needed in central Utah which is heavily reliant on government, visitor service sectors and the use of BLM range land for agricultural production as main drivers of their economies. Increasing the entrepreneurial capacity and opportunities will help diversify the economy and lower the Regions reliance on entities that are outside of local control.
<b>Historic and Cultural Resources</b>	If the federal government fails to act, there will be an adverse impact on historic resources. Without the critical gap funding that can be provided through the MPNHA the many worthy projects contemplated in this MP will at best take longer to complete, and at the worst will never be undertaken. Even with full funding, the MPNHA will be forced to undertake a sort of preservation triage.	This alternative will impact historic and cultural resources within the MPNHA, but is not likely to adversely affect these resources. Each project must, at a minimum, undergo Section 106 Review by the State Historic Preservation Officer prior to beginning the work.	This alternative will impact historic and cultural resources within the MPNHA, but is not likely to adversely affect these resources. Each project must, at a minimum, undergo Section 106 Review by the State Historic Preservation Officer prior to beginning the work.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Alternative 1: No Action</b>	<b>Alternative 2: The People</b>	<b>Alternative 3: The People &amp; The Land (preferred)</b>
<b>Ethnic Resources</b>	Without the MPNHA MP the story of all of the ethnic groups will be left to each group's ability to fund and portray their uniqueness. This could leave certain stories untold or told by others and the historic variety of the peoples of the area could be lost.	This alternative would affect the ethnic resources of the MPNHA but is not likely to adversely affect these resources. The anticipated affect is an increase in the events and interpretation that celebrates the ethnicity of the Mormon Pioneers and the Native American Indians that came before them.	This alternative would affect the ethnic resources of the MPNHA but is not likely to adversely affect these resources. The anticipated affect is an increase in the events and interpretation that celebrates the ethnicity of the Mormon Pioneers and the Native American Indians that came before them.
<b>Environmental Justice</b>	The standard for environmental justice is to ensure that no one group receives a disproportionate share of the negative impacts of a federal action and that all groups are provided with an opportunity to participate in the planning and decision making surrounding a federal action. In this case, without a MP the participation of the minority communities present in the MPNHA will be lost. That in itself is a negative impact. The MP, whether undertaken in Alternative 2 or Alternative 3, will provide a positive impact that will at least marginally ensure the inclusion of minorities in the benefits of the MP and will not disproportionately assign any negative impact.	The standard for environmental justice is to ensure that no one group receives a disproportionate share of the negative impacts of a federal action and that all groups are provided with an opportunity to participate in the planning and decision making surrounding a federal action. In this case, the MP may provide a positive impact that will at least marginally ensure the inclusion of minorities in the benefits of the MP and will not disproportionately assign any negative impact. Steps should be taken to ensure the participation of the Ute, Paiute, and Sanpitch Tribes who once inhabited this region.	The standard for environmental justice is to ensure that no one group receives a disproportionate share of the negative impacts of a federal action and that all groups are provided with an opportunity to participate in the planning and decision making surrounding a federal action. In this case, the MP may provide a positive impact that will at least marginally ensure the inclusion of minorities in the benefits of the MP and will not disproportionately assign any negative impact. Steps should be taken to ensure the participation of the Ute, Paiute, and Sanpitch Tribes who once inhabited this region.



## FONSI Report



National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area  
Central and Southern Utah

# Finding of No Significant Impact Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area General Management Plan

## Background

An environmental assessment has been prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, (EA) to examine alternatives and environmental impacts associated with the approval of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) General Management Plan (Plan). The Plan will guide future projects within rural central and southern Utah to protect, conserve, and enhance the cultural, natural, and historical features of the MPNHA. The EA was prepared to meet the current requirements of the National Park Service for compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act of the Department of the Interior. Currently, the area of the MPNHA functions under a Utah state heritage designation and the federal designation will expand the current heritage preservation, interpretation, and enhancement.

The proposal is to approve a Plan/EA that will guide the development of the MPNHA during its ten year authorization. While the Plan/EA suggests a number of undertakings, the Plan and its associated EA have not examined the specific impacts of any of these proposed projects. Instead the EA suggests that each proposed project, once funded and the scope of the undertaking is determined, undertake its own appropriate level of analysis. The function of the Plan/EA is to guide the Management entity in setting its priorities, advancing funding for specific projects, and to provide an overall framework for the working relationship between the National Park Service and the Management Entity.

## Selection of the Preferred Alternative

Three alternatives were evaluated in the EA including alternative 1 (No Action), alternative 2 (The People), and alternative 3 (The People and The Land). Alternative 3 is the Heritage Area's preferred alternative because it best meets the legislative intent, purpose, and need for the project. The educational aspects, the visitor experience, and the history of the Mormon Pioneers can only be preserved, interpreted, and conserved if the interaction of man and the harsh Utah desert environment is told in a holistic manner.

Under alternative 3 the broadest range of projects can be undertaken within the vast heritage area. Those undertakings may include a range of possible undertaking, from fiscal support of heritage events and programming, to assisting heritage artisan coops, to the construction of interpretive centers. Unlike a standard federal undertaking, these potential projects will be undertaken in partnership with a variety of public and private partners. The federal funding will serve to "fill the gaps" which will make a certain project possible. The EA, therefore, has served as a catalog of the various salient features and assets of the MPNHA and has suggested certain precautions and considerations when undertaking a

project in a specific area of the heritage area. The MPNHA is further broken into five "Chapters" that cover six counties and the Plan/EA are similarly organized. Therefore as each Chapter determines what projects it will pursue, each Chapter, in consultation with the Management Entity and the National Park Service, will determine what level of analysis necessary for the project that receives federal funding.

### **Mitigation Measures**

No direct mitigation measures are required to approve the Plan/EA. The Plan/EA suggests a number of considerations for a potential projects, however the approval of the Plan/EA does not require any mitigation measures.

### **Alternatives Considered**

Three alternatives were evaluated in the environmental assessment including the no-action alternative and two action alternatives. Under alternative 1, No-Action, the Plan would not be approved and the MPNHA would go unfunded. Alternative 2, The People, is not the preferred alternative as it would concentrate all of the effort on the evolution of the human institutions, cultures, and settlements. Alternative 3, The People and the Land, is the preferred alternative, where the MPNHA would use the dynamic of the unique and harsh environment and its influence on the people and the unique adaptations made to live in harmony or domination over the central and southern Utah climate.

### **Environmentally Preferred Alternative**

Alternative 3 is the environmentally preferred alternative. The environmentally preferred alternative is determined by applying the six criteria suggested in §101 the National Environmental Policy Act. According to these criteria, the environmentally preferred alternative should 1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations; 2) assure for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings; 3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences; 4) preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice; 5) achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and 6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depleteable resources.

Alternative 3 is the environmentally preferred alternative because it best addresses these six evaluation factors and fulfills the legislative requirements of the MPNHA designation. Alternative 3, The People and the Land, will provide for a holistic approach to the unique qualities of central and southern Utah. Approval of the Plan/EA will allow the MPNHA to receive federal funding that will allow the Heritage Area to preserve this historically, culturally and naturally important area for future generations.

### **Why the Preferred Alternative Will Not Have a Significant Effect on the Human Environment**

As defined in 40 CFR §1508.27, significance is determined by examining the following criteria:

***Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.***

Implementation of the preferred alternative may result in some temporary adverse impacts however the overall benefit of the project outweighs these negative effects. Until the MPNHA receives funding, it is impossible to assess what measures will be necessary to safeguard any of the environmentally sensitive attributes of the MPNHA.

The overall benefit of implementing the preferred alternative is that the MPNHA will be provided with important federal funding that will bridge the gap between project initiation and abandonment. The funding that the MPNHA will receive will also provide a much needed boost to the local economy, enabling a number of rural enterprises to become stable and provide an avenue out of isolation and poverty.

***The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety***

The preferred alternative will have an overall beneficial effect on public health and safety. Approval of the Plan/EA will not result in any direct beneficial or negative effects, however the provision of future funding by approving the Plan/EA may provide for improved public health and safety.

***Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas***

The approval of the Plan/EA and implementation of the preferred alternative will not negatively impact unique characteristics of the MPNHA including park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas but may serve improve those attributes. The Utah State Historic Preservation Officer issued a letter on August 26, 2009 stating that the project conforms to §36CFR800 and meets the requirement for review under Section 106 and approval of the plan will not create an adverse impact.

***The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial***

Throughout the public process, the proposal to approve the Plan/EA was not in any way controversial and the proposed heritage area projects and their effects are not expected to generate future controversy. Portions of the public were concerned with the involvement of the National Park Service, but through the extensive public outreach and education of the public in regard to the Management Entity, its role and the National Park Service role, those concerns were addressed. In general the Plan/EA has received enthusiastic positive support.

***The degree to which the possible effects on the quality on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks***

The effects of approving the Plan/EA are very straightforward and in no way poses uncertainties. The environmental process has not identified any effects that may involve highly unique or unknown risks.

***The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration***

The preferred alternative is not expected to set a precedent for future actions with significant effects, nor does it represent a decision in principle about a future consideration.

***Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate***

***a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.***

Cumulative effects were analyzed in the environmental assessment and no significant cumulative impacts were identified.

***The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.***

This action will not adversely affect any scientific, cultural, or historical resources. On the contrary, failure to approve the preferred alternative may result in adverse effects on these resources. All future projects that receive MPNHA federal funding may need to conduct a separate analysis under §106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The included list of National Register properties within the Plan were downloaded on June 2, 2008. On August 26, 2009, the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with this determination that no historic properties would be adversely affected by this action.

***The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.***

The EA lists all of the potentially affected endangered or threatened species. Each future project may be required to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife under §7 of the Endangered Species Act as necessary. Future consultation with Utah Natural Resources Department may also be necessary. The list of endangered or threatened species within the Plan was downloaded from the State of Utah and the National Fish and Wildlife Service on June 2, 2008.

***Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment***

The action will not violate any federal, state, or local laws or environmental protection laws.

### **Appropriate Use, Unacceptable Impacts, and Impairment**

Sections 1.5 and 8.12 of NPS *Management Policies* underscore the fact that not all uses are allowable or appropriate in units of the National Park System. However the MPNHA and its Management Entity is a privately organized and managed 501(c)3 non-profit corporation. The relationship between the National Park Service and the Management Entity is clearly delineated through the enabling legislation and through a significant history of standard practices throughout the twenty-five other federally authorized heritage areas. Therefore these policies have no bearing on this project and its approval is in no way contrary to these policies.

### **Public Involvement**

The environmental assessment was made available for public review and comment for over a year beginning on July 1, 2008 and concluding June 30, 2009. To notify the public of this review period numerous press releases were prepared, mailed to stakeholders, affiliated Native American tribes, interested parties, and newspapers. Public presentations were conducted before every municipality, before every County Commission, and in public locations within each Chapter. Copies of the document were sent to certain agencies, interested parties and made available in local repositories. Approximately fifty (50)

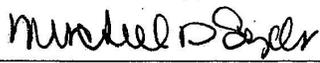
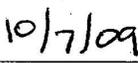
comments were received during this review period. The comments were generally very positive and complimentary in nature. Four comments were received describing concerns over local zoning and private property rights. The enabling legislation for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area and well as the draft management plan address these issues specifically. The management entity for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area does not possess any local zoning authority. In addition, safeguards for the protection of private property rights can be found the enabling legislation for the National Heritage Area as well in their management plan. The FONSI will be sent to all commentators.

**Conclusion**

As described above, the preferred alternative does not constitute an action meeting the criteria that normally require preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS). The preferred alternative will not have a significant effect on the human environment. Environmental impacts that may occur in future projects under the approved Plan/EA being limited in context and intensity, with any adverse impacts being localized, short term, and negligible to moderate. There are no unmitigated adverse effects on public health, public safety, threatened or endangered species, sites or districts listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or other unique characteristics of the region from the approval of the Plan/EA. No highly uncertain or controversial impacts, unique or unknown risks, significant cumulative effects, or elements of precedence were identified. Implementation of the action will not violate any federal, state, or local environmental protection law. This is a broad-scope planning document, and while it is not setting a precedent, it is setting the general direction for establishment of the area.

Based on the foregoing, the National Park Service has determined that an EIS is not required for this project and thus will not be prepared.

Approved:

	
_____ Michael D. Snyder	_____ Date
Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service	

## **Consultation and Coordination**

The consultation and coordination process was undertaken with the participation of the National Park Service, Utah State Governors Office of Travel, Utah State Department of Community and Culture, Utah State Historic Presentation Officer, the Five and Six County Associations of Governments and Travel Directors, County Commissions, Utah State University Extension Service, and the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area.

## Environmental Assessment Bibliography

This is not a complete bibliography of all of the data collected and consulted but is rather the best of the data found regarding the environment of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area. It is hoped that these references will assist future Environmental Assessments conducted for specific projects within the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area.

Endangeredspecie.com, [www.endangeredspecie.com/states/ut.htm](http://www.endangeredspecie.com/states/ut.htm), Listing of sensitive species in Utah

Geology.com, [www.geology.com/cities-map/utah.shtml](http://www.geology.com/cities-map/utah.shtml) , map of towns and cities and roadways in Utah

Intermountain Native Plant Growers Association, [www.utahschoice.org/choice](http://www.utahschoice.org/choice) , listing of native plants, locations, growing conditions and photographs

National Register of Historic Places, [www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/welcome.html](http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/welcome.html) , links and pages for properties and districts on the National Register of Historic Places

OnlineUtah.Com, [www.onlineutah.com/citiesincounties.shtml](http://www.onlineutah.com/citiesincounties.shtml), all data regarding cities located in Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Garfield, Wayne, and Kane Counties

Rural Policy Research Institute, *Demographic and Economic Profile, Utah*, July 2006

US Census Bureau, [www.census.gov/](http://www.census.gov/) , this is the main website for the US Census Bureau and is the clearing house for the most accurate and up to date demographic and economic data available for the United States and where the Quick Facts data tables are reprinted from

US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service, <http://plants.usda.gov/index.html> , plants database

US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service, [www.ut.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils/index.html](http://www.ut.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils/index.html) , this is the website for in depth soils information. Data for this Environmental Assessment was taken from a much broader aggregate source but this site should be consulted for specific soil information for any ground disturbing activity. Some expansive soils may be present, making a geotechnical report necessary prior to beginning construction.

US Department of Agriculture, US Forest Service, [www.fs.fed.us/](http://www.fs.fed.us/) , this website provides information and maps regarding the National Forests of the US

US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov), provides information on the National Parks and Monuments throughout the MPNHA and a database of the listings on the National Register of Historic Places within the state of Utah

US Department of the Interior, US Geological Survey, [www.nationalatlas.gov](http://www.nationalatlas.gov), all information posted relating to the state of Utah

Utah Department of Community and Economic Development, Division of Housing and Community Development, *State of Utah Consolidated Plan 2006-2010*, this document is a compilation of all of the consolidated plans in the state of Utah as prepared by the Utah Associations of Governments

Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality, [www.waterquality.utah.gov/watersheds/lakes.htm](http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/watersheds/lakes.htm) , documentation of water quality in the various water bodies in the MPNHA

Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, [www.wildlife.utah.gov/index.php](http://www.wildlife.utah.gov/index.php) , this website provides in depth information on wildlife and its habitat throughout the MPNHA and maintains the links listed in this Environmental Assessment regarding species location and habitat

Utah Geological Survey, [www.geology.utah.gov/index.htm](http://www.geology.utah.gov/index.htm) , a site with vast amounts of geologic data including formations, water bodies, water quality, aquifers, etc.

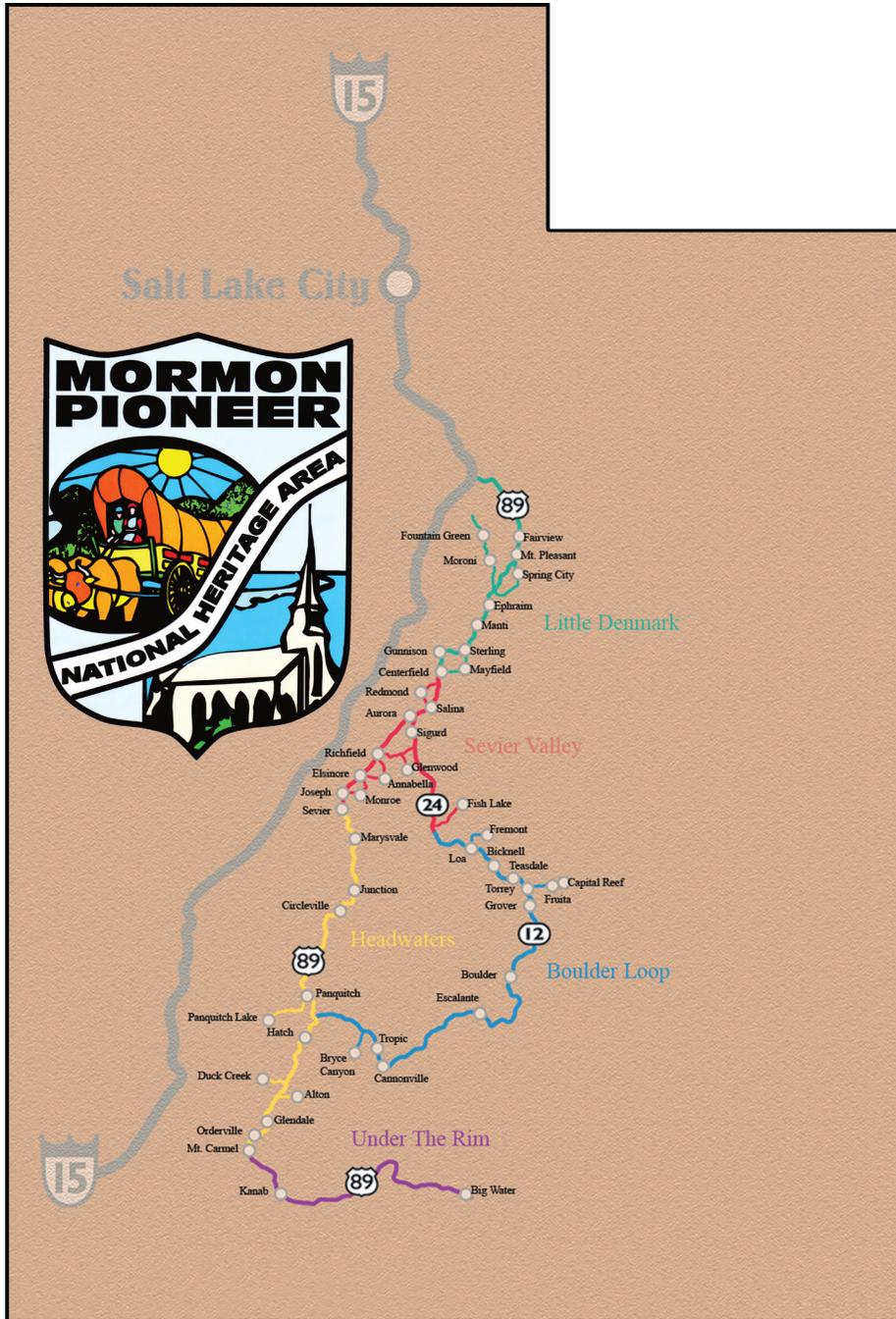
Utah Office of Tourism, [www.utah.com](http://www.utah.com), this website provides cultural and recreational information for the state of Utah

Utah State Parks, [www.utahparks.com/stateparks.phtml](http://www.utahparks.com/stateparks.phtml) , map showing all of the state parks and National Parks, Monuments, and Forests in the state of Utah with sub web pages with information on each state park

Utah State University, Department of Horticulture, [www.hort.usu.edu/PlantGuide/index.htm](http://www.hort.usu.edu/PlantGuide/index.htm) , listing of plants native to the state of Utah

Utah State Government, Administrative Maps Clearing House, [www.maps.utah.gov/subject/subject.php?var=Administrative%20Boundaries](http://www.maps.utah.gov/subject/subject.php?var=Administrative%20Boundaries) , this website provides a number of useful maps regarding jurisdictions, land ownership, etc. within the state of Utah.

Utahrareplants.org, [www.utahrareplants.org/rpg\\_species.html](http://www.utahrareplants.org/rpg_species.html) , listing of rare plants located within the state of Utah





*Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area  
Management Plan*



# Acknowledgements

The following list of our partners is a tribute to the area's steadfast efforts to connect with the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area.

## Mayors

**Claren Heaton**, Alton  
**Dale Albrecht**, Annabella  
**Shannon Allen**, Antimony  
**Scott Gurney**, Aurora  
**Sherwood Albrecht**, Bicknell  
**Richard Parsons**, Big Water  
**Bill Muse**, Boulder  
**Rod Syrett**, Bryce Canyon Town  
**Alma Fletcher**, Cannonville  
**Darwin Jensen**, Centerfield  
**Dwayne Bayles**, Central Valley  
**Joe Dalton**, Circleville  
**John Baxter**, Elsinore  
**Cliff Birrell**, Ephraim  
**Don Porter**, Escalante  
**Spencer Cox**, Fairview  
**Scott Bartholomew**, Fayette  
**Scott Collard**, Fountain Green  
**Bruce Harris**, Glendale  
**Jake Albrecht**, Glenwood  
**Scott Hermansen**, Gunnison  
**Curtis Whipple**, Hanksville  
**Kevin Eldredge**, Hatch  
**Carlton Johnson**, Henrieville  
**Ray Owens**, Joseph  
**Juel Jensen**, Junction  
**Kim Lawson**, Kanab  
**Carlos Jessen**, Kingston  
**Harlow Brown**, Koosharem  
**Jeff Olsen**, Loa  
**Kent Chappel**, Lyman  
**Natasha Madsen**, Manti  
**Gary James**, Marysville  
**John Christensen**, Mayfield  
**Robert Nilsson**, Monroe  
**Ron Pipher**, Moroni  
**Sandra Bigler**, Mt. Pleasant  
**Brad Adair**, Orderville  
**Arthur Cooper**, Panguitch  
**Paul Christensen**, Redmond

**Brad Ramsey**, Richfield  
**Jim Reynolds**, Salina  
**Chad Houchlin**, Sigurd  
**Eldon Barnes**, Spring City  
**Garry Bringham**, Sterling  
**J. Fred Hansen**, Torrey  
**Lowell Mecham**, Tropic  
**Bryon Davis**, Wales

## County Commissioners

### Garfield County

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**H. Dell LaFevre**

**Clare Ramsay**

### Kane County

**Mark Habbeshaw**

**Dean Heaton**

**Daniel Hulet**

### Piute County

**Kay Blackwell**

**Rick Blackwell**

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**Claudia Jarrett**

### Sevier County

**Ivan Cowley**

**Gary Mason**

**Gordon Topham**

### Wayne County

**DeRae Fillmore**

**Thomas A. Jeffery**

**Stanley W. Wood**

### Koosharem Band of Paiutes

**Elliott Yazzie**

## MPNHA Advisory Group

### National Parks and Monuments

**Stan Austin**

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**Past Officers****Chesley Christensen**

Mt. Pleasant City Chair  
Community and Fiscal Agent,  
1998–2009

**Ron Bushman**

Chairman of the Utah Heritage  
Highway 89 Alliance, 1998–2009

# Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Management Plan

**October 8, 2009**

*The Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area Management Plan provided the framework and format for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Management Plan. We gratefully acknowledge their contributions. We also express thanks to the Motor Cities—Automobile National Heritage Area for language derived from their Management Plan.*

*This Management Plan was made possible through funding provided by the National Park Service, the George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation, the Governor's Office of Economic Development, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.*

*Document design and editing by McKinnon-Mulherin, Inc.*



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Gov. Gary R. Herbert

Lt. Gov. Gregory S. Bell

Mr. Ken Salazar  
Secretary of the Interior  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On behalf of the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, which serves as the primary managing entity of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA), and its Executive Committee, the MPNHA Advisory Group, and all of our partners and affiliates, we transmit to you the draft Management Plan (MP) and Environmental Assessment for review and approval.

The mission of the MPNHA is to preserve, promote, develop, and interpret Mormon pioneer heritage along the MPNHA corridor where travelers experience one of the most fascinating stories in the settlement of the West—the colonization story of the Mormon pioneers.

As Senator Robert F. Bennett said when he introduced the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Act:

Spanning 250 miles, from the small town of Fairview, Utah, southward to our border with Arizona, the area encompassed by the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area includes outstanding examples of historical, cultural, and natural resources shaped by Mormon pioneers. The story of the Mormon pioneers is one of the most compelling and captivating in our nation's history. After traveling 1,400 miles from Illinois either by wagon or by pulling a handcart, the pioneers came to the Great Salt Lake Valley. Along the way, the pioneers experienced many hardships. . . . Many people died during their journey. Shortly after arriving in and establishing Salt Lake City, Brigham Young dispatched pioneers to establish communities in present-day Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, and other areas of Utah. . . . Throughout the area included in my proposal are numerous stories of pioneers who persevered through challenging circumstances. . . . The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area will serve as special recognition to the people and places that have contributed greatly to our nation's development. Throughout the heritage area are wonderful examples of architecture . . . and cultural events . . . that demonstrate the way of life of the pioneers. This designation will allow for the



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conservation of historical and cultural resources and the establishment of interpretive exhibits, will increase public awareness, and specifically allows for the preservation of historic buildings.

Planning for the MPNHA is an ongoing process. This draft MP culminates seven years of planning, publishing studies, and involving local governments, educational institutions, community chapters, and dedicated citizens. The process commenced in 2000; the Legislative Act passed on July 24, 2006, and was signed by President George W. Bush on October 12, 2006. Five heritage districts—Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop, along with their community chapters—constitute the focal points for education, revitalization, and tourism. The MP recommends specific projects and programs to tell the tremendous story of the pioneers.

It is not a static story. It is dynamic and current. Modern-day pioneers continue to interact with the land and carve out economic opportunities in an area replete with natural resources. The MPNHA is home to three national parks and three national forests. These incredible sites are bolstered by numerous state parks and a wide range of recreational attractions. Artists, artisans, crafters, outfitters, farmers, ranchers, loggers, and miners tell the pioneer story as they carry on the work ethic and true grit bestowed on them by their forebears.

By telling the Mormon pioneer story, we will ensure that citizens of today and tomorrow will find inspiration as they meet the challenges of the future.

We thank you for your consideration of our MP. We look forward to working with you, your staff, and the National Park Service.

Respectfully yours,

Sandra S. Bigler  
Mayor, Mt. Pleasant City



# Executive Summary

*Spanning 250 miles, from the small town of Fairview, Utah, southward to our border with Arizona, the area encompassed by the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area includes outstanding examples of historical, cultural, and natural resources shaped by Mormon pioneers. The story of the Mormon pioneers is one of the most compelling and captivating in our nation's history. . . . The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area will serve as special recognition to the people and places that have contributed greatly to our nation's development. Throughout the heritage area are wonderful examples of architecture, such as the community of Spring City, heritage products, and cultural events, such as the Mormon Miracle Pageant, that demonstrate the way of life of the pioneers.*

—Senator Robert F. Bennett upon introduction of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) features breathtaking natural resources, inspiring historic stories, and intriguing cultural traditions shaped by the early pioneers from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), or Mormons.



Figure 1: Bryce Canyon amphitheater (Photo by Jonathan Zander)

The Mormon pioneer experience has directly affected the MPNHA's natural environment, physical form, and social framework—from the architecture of the buildings and homes to the roads, communities, culture, and open space.

## Background

For centuries, the area along Highway 89 was inhabited by Native Americans, including members of the Paiute, Ute, and San Pitch tribes. Ute Chief Wakara, whom the Mormons called Chief Walker, invited Brigham Young to send Mormon settlers to the Sanpete Valley. In November 1849, a handpicked group of men, women, and children (originally hailing from New England, England, and Scandinavia) left Salt Lake City and traveled south.

This group established the first Anglo settlement in the area of Manti. The land provided an ample water supply with warm springs located nearby. The area also included an abundant supply of limestone for buildings, and the land was suitable for farming and grazing.

As the number of settlers increased, families were encouraged to move farther south along the Sevier River, where Mormon-patterned communities were established, usually seven to ten miles apart.

The villages in these settlements were designed according to an LDS Church plan that called for homes built in clusters to form a village rather than being scattered in open areas like many settlements throughout the west. Town sites were designed on a grid of 10-acre blocks, and pioneers were assigned a corner lot for their homes; they used the adjacent land for gardens and orchards. In addition, settlers were assigned a portion of the community fields surrounding the town for raising crops and livestock.

Property in the center of the town was set aside for churches, schools, and public buildings. This planned community encouraged interdependence among community members and provided mutual protection. In this “City of Zion” layout, each community had a Main Street and a Center Street. The intersection of these two streets formed point zero from which all other streets in the community were numbered. This street system has continued to the present day throughout these southern Utah communities, as well as many other communities settled by the Mormon pioneers.

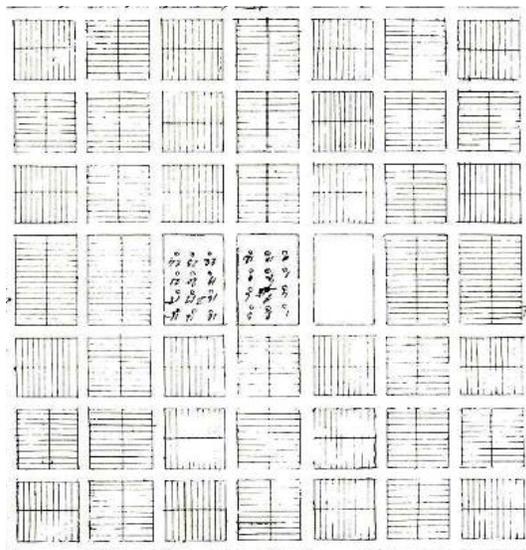


Figure 2: Grid of a basic pioneer settlement

Homes were built in the traditional style of the builder’s country of origin, usually using locally available building materials. Most of these 19th-century homes are still inhabited, while some have been converted to bed and breakfast inns.



Figure 3: A pioneer home in Spring City, Utah

Community buildings were also built with locally available building materials and in the traditional style of the pioneers' countries of origin. One of the most prominent buildings in the Sanpete Valley is the Manti temple, which took 11 years to build and is constructed of oolitic limestone quarried at a site northeast of the temple.



Figure 4: The Manti temple

More than 4,000 buildings in these communities are either listed in the National Register of Historic Places or have the potential to be listed.

## National Heritage Area Designation

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) is one of many national heritage areas designated by the U.S. Congress. Heritage Highway 89, State Highway 12 (Utah's first All-American Road), and Capitol Reef Country Scenic Byway (SR-24) are the arteries that run through the corridor, which contains five heritage districts: Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop. The area reaches across six counties: Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield, and Kane.

The MPNHA is dedicated to preserving, interpreting, marketing, and promoting the heritage of the Mormon pioneers, who played a major role in the colonization of the western United States. The geographical area encompassed in the MPNHA contains some of the most outstanding and interesting features of the Mormon colonization experience in the west.

The landscape, architecture, traditions, beliefs, folk life, products, and events throughout the MPNHA convey the heritage of pioneer settlement and the compelling story of how the early settlers interacted with Native Americans, with the environment, and with established entities and organizations while establishing cities and towns in a harsh yet spectacular natural environment.

The designation of a national heritage area is based on the proposition that natural, cultural, historic, and scenic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. By designating a national heritage area, Congress and the federal government recognize that resources in that area have national importance.

Each national heritage area seeks to use its important resources for community benefit and to communicate its unique story to residents and visitors. The federal government role in national heritage areas does not involve ownership or management but emphasizes technical and financial assistance to local entities from the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service (NPS).



Figure 5: Heritage Districts in the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

Each designated heritage area has the responsibility to define its own resources, objectives, planning strategies, and implementation plans. It is incumbent on a heritage area to frame a management plan that contains the key elements of preservation, interpretation, revitalization, and recreation.

The delineation of the heritage area has been based upon the following criteria:

- The MPNHA comprises contiguous districts that encompass a diverse mix of Mormon pioneer heritage resources.
- Residents of the heritage area and their cultures are strongly identified with the past, present, and future of the land on which the Mormon pioneers brought their unique colonization effort.
- Cities and towns within the heritage area have strong ties to Mormon pioneer colonization and are strongly connected to each other.

## Boundary Description

The MPNHA physical boundary extends from the Utah/Arizona border north along the corridor of U.S. Highway 89 through Fairview to the junction with U.S. 6. It also includes the sections of Highways 12 and 24 where they loop off Highway 89.

The heritage area includes six counties: Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield, and Kane. It also includes the communities of Kanab, Mt. Carmel, Orderville, Glendale, Alton, Cannonville, Tropic, Henrieville, Escalante, Boulder, Teasdale, Fruita, Hanksville, Torrey, Bicknell, Loa, Hatch, Panguitch, Circleville, Antimony, Junction, Marysvale, Koosharem, Sevier, Joseph, Monroe, Elsinore, Richfield, Glenwood, Sigurd, Aurora, Salina, Mayfield, Sterling, Gunnison, Fayette, Manti, Ephraim, Spring City, Mt. Pleasant, Moroni, Fountain Green, and Fairview.

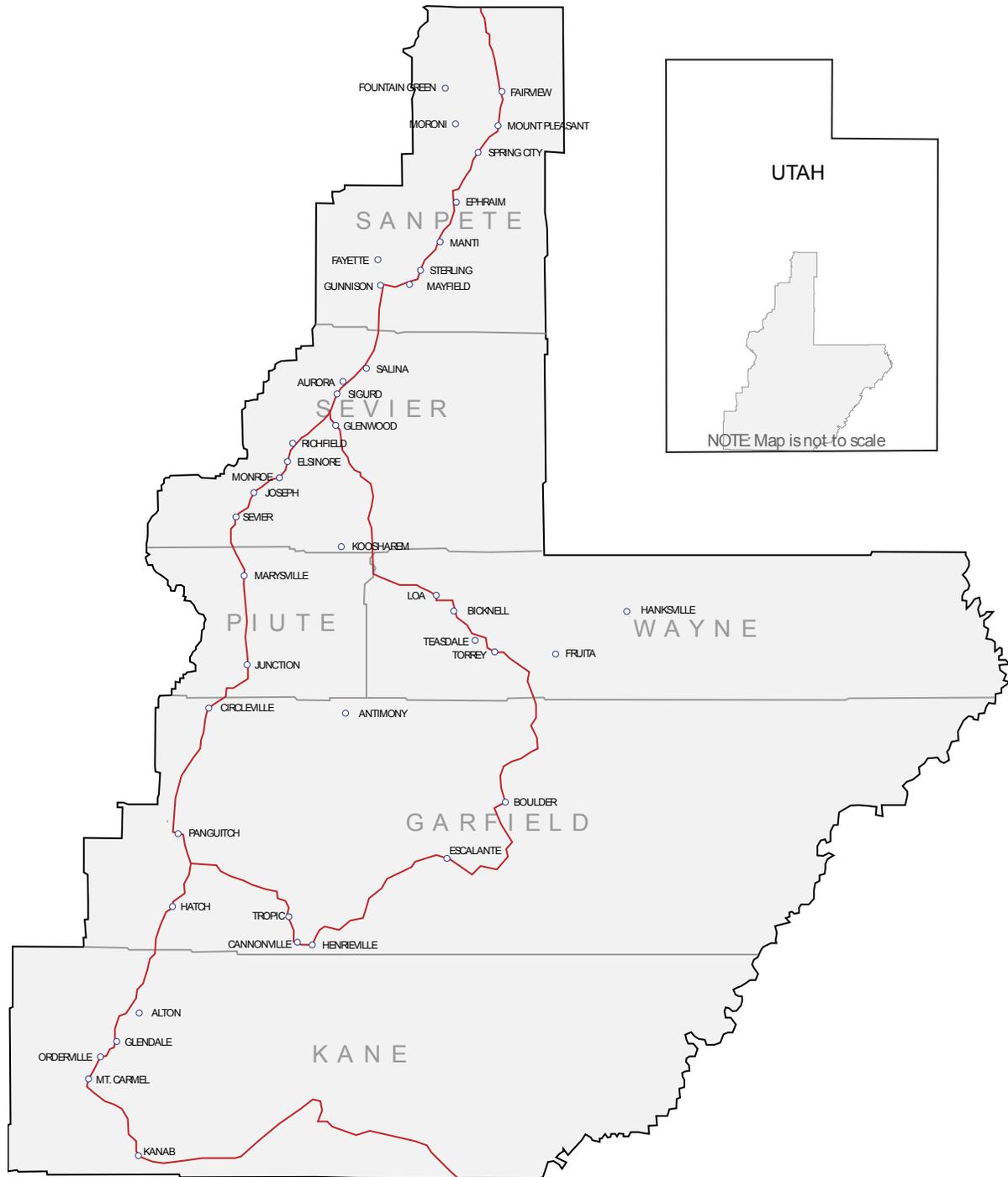


Figure 6: The boundaries of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

## Management Plan

Facilitation and scoping meetings were held in communities along the corridor from 2000 to 2004. The State of Utah first passed legislature designating the heritage area as a state entity in 2004, with two key bills:

- 5B72-4-209 officially designated the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area.
- 53B-18-1001, 1002 established the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center in connection with Utah State University.

The heritage area was recognized nationally, becoming the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area, by the National Heritage Areas Act of 2006, Public L. No. 109–338, 120 STAT. 1738. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, the managing entity of the MPNHA, was established in June 2000. The Alliance is committed to serving as a catalyst organization, driven from the bottom up, that can provide service and assistance to its chapters and chapter members. The Alliance serves as a mechanism and a forum for integrating the values, ideals, work ethics, and true grit of the Mormon pioneers into the life and action of the heritage area.

The Alliance receives annual funding and technical assistance from a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service (NPS). The MPNHA’s designating legislation mandates the development and submission of a management plan to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior for review and approval by October 12, 2009.

## Enabling Legislation

The purpose of the legislation that created the MPNHA is to do the following:

- Foster a close relationship with all levels of government, the private sector, business interests, and local communities
- Empower communities to conserve, preserve, and enhance their heritage while strengthening future economic opportunities
- Conserve, interpret, and develop the historical, cultural, natural, and recreational resources within the heritage area
- Expand, foster, and develop heritage businesses and products relating to the cultural heritage of the MPNHA

The essence of the legislation is found in the six counties and the small towns of the MPNHA that manifest the heritage of their founding fathers and mothers. Each county and town has a story to tell. Collectively, their stories fit into the five heritage districts that constitute the framework for this Management Plan (MP).

Preservation of heritage resources within the MPNHA is challenging and important. The enabling legislation states:

The Management Plan shall include an inventory of resources in the heritage area that includes a list of the properties in the heritage area that should be conserved, restored, managed, developed, or maintained because of the historic, cultural, or natural significance of the property as the property relates to the themes of the heritage area; and does not include any property that is privately owned unless the owner of the property consents in writing to the inclusion.

The legislation further states that the MP shall include the following:

A recommendation of policies for resource management that consider the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including policies for the development of intergovernmental cooperative agreements to manage the historic, cultural, and natural resources and recreational opportunities of the heritage area in a manner that is consistent with the support of appropriate and compatible economic viability.

The legislation also states that the MP must include a program for implementing the Management Plan, including plans for restoration and construction.

The range of resources in the MPNHA is diverse, and preservation and restoration issues reach across the substantial geographical area. Many sites and structures in the MPNHA are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and hundreds of additional buildings and sites have been identified as eligible for the National Register in accordance with Department of Interior guidelines.

The enabling legislation states:

In developing and implementing the Management Plan, the Board shall consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, private property owners, and nonprofit organizations in the heritage area.

The legislation also states:

Nothing in this act modifies, enlarges, or diminishes any authority of federal, state or local government to regulate any use of land under any other law (including regulations).

It goes on to note:

Nothing in this Act grants powers of zoning or land use control to the Alliance, and nothing in this Act affects or authorizes the Alliance to interfere with the right of any person with respect to private property; or any local zoning ordinance or land use plan of the state or political subdivision of the state.

## Management Plan Goals

This document is the Management Plan (MP) and Environmental Assessment for the MPNHA. The MP is the culmination of a seven-year planning process and was submitted for public comment prior to finalization and submission to the Secretary of the Interior as required by the legislation designating the MPNHA. This legislation is included in the Supporting Reference Materials to the MP.

This Plan was made possible through funding provided by the NPS, the George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation, the Governor's Office of Economic Development, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The MPNHA MP intends to accomplish the following functions:

- Create a strategic framework for implementing the plans made by the MPNHA
- Present comprehensive recommendations for the conservation, funding, management, and development of the MPNHA
- Fulfill legislative requirements of the act
- Define projects and programs that will connect the MPNHA mission to tangible benefits for the heritage area and its people
- Involve residents, public agencies, and private organizations in the heritage area
- Propose an implementation strategy for education, revitalization, and tourism that builds on Mormon pioneer heritage resources

- Include an inventory of resources in the heritage area, including a list of property that should be conserved, restored, managed, developed, or maintained
- Outline how MPNHA should implement the MP
- Specify existing and potential sources of funding
- Create an interpretive framework to tell the MPNHA's significant story

## Progress and Challenges

Much of the planning and organization for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) has been completed and matching funds obtained to successfully complete the planned projects. In fact, the National Association of Development Organizations gave the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance an innovation award for its creative approach to regional planning and organization.

In addition, construction plans are in place for the Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center, which will include a museum and visitor center and serve as the major interpretive site for the north end of the MPNHA. A nonprofit organization has guided this project for many years.

The challenge remaining is to carry out the essence of the legislation by creating connections across the entire heritage area in the context of five heritage districts.

## Little Denmark

Little Denmark emphasizes the influence of Scandinavian pioneers sent by Brigham Young to settle the area. Masterful Scandinavian woodworking and stained-glass skills are reflected in many of the marvelous local bed and breakfast inns.



Figure 7: The Manti House Inn bed and breakfast in Manti, Utah

Festivals such as the Scandinavian Heritage Festival in Ephraim and the Mormon Miracle Pageant performed on the hillside near the Manti temple in Manti offer a rich, local flavor.



Figure 8: Scandinavian Heritage Festival

Artisan studios and gift shops are located throughout Little Denmark in buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 9: The Central Utah Art Center located in Ephraim, Utah

The oldest boarding school in the west, Wasatch Academy, is located in Mt. Pleasant. This Little Denmark academy has students from 22 states and 23 countries. The academy tells the story of a Presbyterian minister who founded the school system in Utah.

Also in Little Denmark, the Casino Theatre in Gunnison is a 1912 Beaux Arts theater that tells about the people of Sanpete and the movies that connected them to a larger America.

## Sevier Valley

Sevier Valley is located just south of Little Denmark. In this district, heritage is tied to the rich landscape where farmers and ranchers followed the ancient Native American tradition of living off the land, and where the sights and sounds of Big Rock Candy Mountain and Lemonade Springs live on.

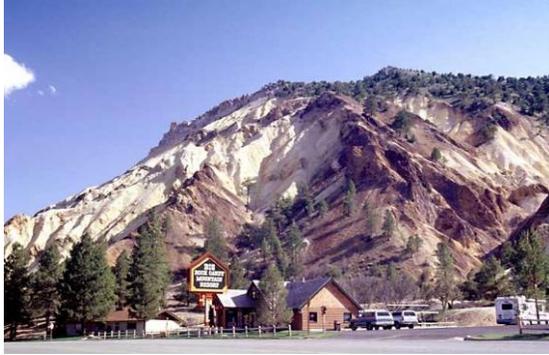


Figure 10: Big Rock Candy Mountain

Whether visitors are buying custom-made saddles, boots, and western wear, listening to the bark of the auctioneer at a local livestock auction, or sitting around a campfire after a Dutch-oven dinner listening to the tales of Butch Cassidy, they will never be far from the land that the descendants of pioneers continue to love and nurture.

## Headwaters

Communities along the Headwaters are as diverse as their individual traditions, while still tied together by the common rivers and tributaries that make the land in Southern Utah blossom.

In this district, you'll find a strong, rich mining heritage complete with abandoned mines and tales of lost gold. Visit tiny towns where the spirit of hardworking miners endures, including the old town of Winkelman, which still stands.



Figure 11: Camping in MPNHA

South of these mining towns lies Panguitch, where stores and homes made from locally fired red brick contain a wealth of heritage shops and historic sites.

The Headwaters district ends in the south at the Long Valley Junction, where Highway 89 meets Highway 14. Residents in Long Valley tell of the settlers who faithfully lived the United Order, an early Mormon lifestyle based on sharing all personal resources with the entire community. Long Valley is also the eastern gateway to Zion National Park.

Enhancements for telling the mining story of Marysvale include refitting and restoring a 1930s glazed-tile building reminiscent of the Bullion Canyon mineral era boom from the mid-1880s to the early 1900s.

## Under the Rim

Under the Rim is located at the southern rim of the MPNHA. The name Under the Rim comes from the location of the red rock rims of the High Plateau of Utah.

Hollywood fell in love with Kanab, located in the Under the Rim district, often filming western movies and television shows featuring this panoramic backdrop.

Under the Rim is also the location of a burgeoning arts community where cozy shops and galleries display fine art, photography, western memorabilia, and high-quality Native American crafts and jewelry.



Figure 12: Zion National Park (Photo by Charles Wood)

Supported by the MP, each district's individuality will blend into a historic spectrum where the collective whole is greater than its various components.



Figure 13: Jackie Hamblin Rife and her western-movie images shot in and near Kanab (Photo by John Telford)

In Kanab, the story of Little Hollywood is told. John Wayne, Frank Sinatra, and scores of actors, directors, and producers used the landscape to tell movie-going America about the west. These stories continue still at the annual Western Legends Roundup Festival.

## Boulder Loop

The Boulder Loop, comprising Utah's first All-American Road (SR 12) and Capitol Reef Country Scenic Byway (SR 24), begins and ends on Highway 89, encompassing breathtaking views of Grand Staircase-Escalante Monument. Capitol Reef and Bryce Canyon National Parks turn a marvelous heritage journey into an unforgettable visual treat.



Figure 14: Main amphitheater in Bryce Canyon

Along the way, you'll find some of the most isolated towns in America; artists, potters, and woodworkers quietly display their handiwork for locals and visitors to appreciate.

Here you can also experience guided horse pack or 4-wheel vehicle trips along cowboy and pioneer trails. And a stop at Anasazi State Park offers an insightful glimpse into ancient Native American heritage.



Figure 15: Anasazi State Park

On the southern end of the heritage area, the Escalante Heritage Center will share the story of the Hole in the Rock trek and preserve the Mormon pioneer heritage of the southeastern pioneers.

## Financial Planning and Goals

Budget planning centers on phase I (years one through five) and phase II (years six through ten).

- Phase I includes demonstration, early action, and revitalization projects and totals \$44.25 million.
- Phase II will focus on projects and programs in the five heritage districts with a projected budget of \$10.305 million.

The enabling legislation authorizes the MPNHA to receive up to \$10 million, which will be matched by the community chapters.

## A Sense of Place

The Management Plan (MP) creates a “sense of the whole,” not just within each given community but also across the regional corridor of Heritage Highway 89 and Scenic Byway 12, Utah’s first All-American Road. This regional identity increases the residents’ awareness of their shared heritage and helps them convey their stories.

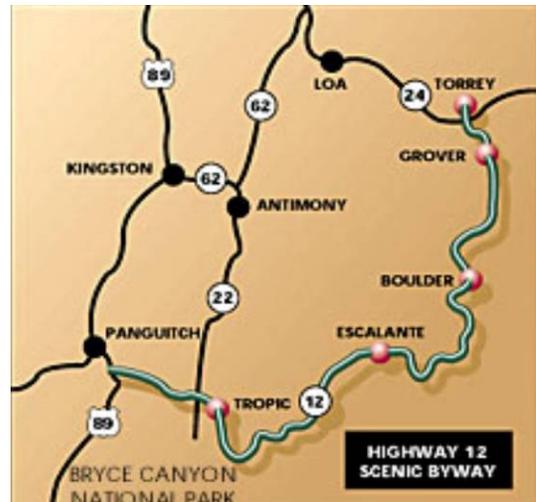


Figure 16: Highway 12, Utah’s first All-American Road

The heritage partnerships resulting from the MP develop and present events, programs, interpretive centers, and pageants that enhance a shared heritage and enable the small towns within the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) to preserve the past and prepare for the future.

A study conducted by the Utah State University Extension Service identified more than 1,000 historic and cultural resources within the MPNHA that tell the Mormon pioneer story. A great need exists to bring all of these resources and stories together, building on what already exists to create an even stronger historic experience and record.



Figure 17: Kaziah Hancock, an MPNHA artist (Photo by John Telford)

A major historical aspect of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) is the Old Spanish Trail, which traces its routes back to 1776. Spanish colonies in northern New Mexico and southern California had the mission of locating a route from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Pacific Coast of California for Spain's religious, military, and commercial purposes. These Spanish colonists made an impact on a corridor that later played a significant role in Mormon colonization.

The area starting along the highway corridor at the Arizona border and passing through the aforementioned six Utah counties also demonstrates that the colonization of the western United States was facilitated by the 1,400-mile trek from Illinois to the Great Salt Lake by the Mormon pioneers. The subsequent colonization efforts in Utah, Nevada, and portions of Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, and California played a major role in the development of America.

The legislation that created the MPNHA finds the following:

The historical, cultural, and natural heritage legacies of Mormon colonization and settlement are nationally significant . . . [and] in the area starting along the Highway 89 corridor at the Arizona border, passing through Kane, Garfield, Piute, Sevier, Wayne, and Sanpete Counties in the State of Utah and terminating in Fairview, Utah, there are a variety of heritage resources that demonstrate the colonization of the western United States. . . . The landscape, architecture, traditions, beliefs, folk life, products, and events along Highway 89 convey the heritage of the pioneer settlement; Boulder Loop, Capitol Reef National Park, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, and the Highway 89 area convey the compelling story.

The MP creates connections between these various attractions and tells a story of common experiences of place, community, and history. Much like the area's talented loom workers pull threads together to make beautiful rugs, the MP weaves all these stories, venues, sites, and centers into an inspiring Mormon heritage tapestry.

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# Supporting Reference Materials

The Supporting Reference Materials binder contains the following information to support the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) Management Plan (MP):

**The National Heritage Areas Act of 2006 Public L. No. 109–338, 120 STAT. 1738**

**MPNHA State Legislation**

**Utah State University Charrette**

**A Sample Inventory**

**MPNHA Supporting Historic Information**

**Scenic Byway 12 General Management Plan**

**Utah State University Heritage Products Study**

**Environmental Assessment**



# Chapter 1: Introduction

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) provides special recognition for the people and places that have contributed greatly to our nation's development.

Throughout the heritage area are wonderful examples of heritage products, architecture (such as the community of Spring City), and cultural events (such as the Mormon Miracle Pageant) that demonstrate the way of life of the pioneers.

This national designation allows for the conservation of historic and cultural resources, the establishment of interpretive exhibits, an increase in public awareness, and the preservation of historic buildings.

## Defines Identity

The MPNHA's identity is made up of the cultural identities of people in the counties of Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield, and Kane, as well as the connecting arteries of Heritage Highway 89 and the Boulder Loop, including Scenic Byway 12, Utah's first All-American Road. Along these historic routes you'll find the five unique western heritage districts that constitute the heritage area: Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop.

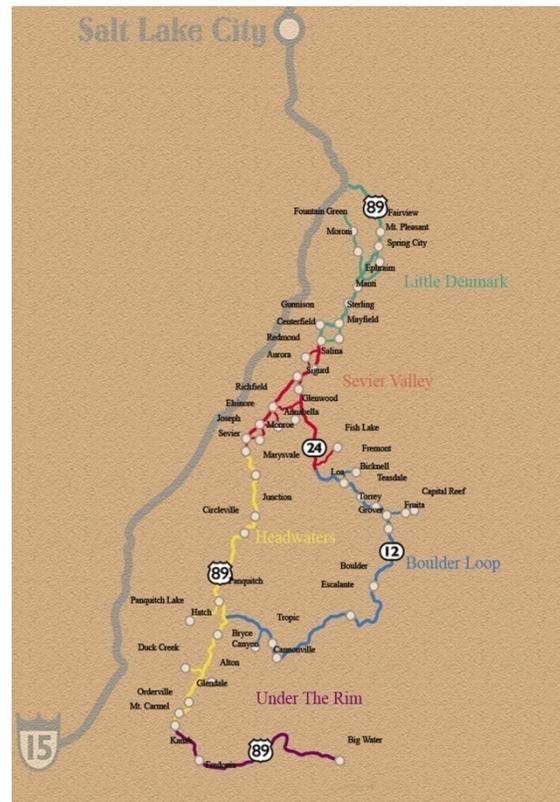


Figure 18: A map of the area outlining the five districts in the MPNHA

While each of these districts defines its heritage in a distinctly local way, collectively, they compose the MPNHA.

## Creates Connections

The MPNHA will create links and connections between districts and organizations in the heritage area that share a common history.

### Tells the Story

The MPNHA tells its story by building on existing interpretive resources and creating interpretive sites to make the history of the heritage area accessible and compelling to residents and visitors alike. The designation also encourages residents in the communities to participate by documenting and sharing their personal histories and the stories of their forebears.

### Strengthens Tourism

The MPNHA strengthens tourism by enhancing existing attractions and increasing their beneficial economic impact.

### Revitalizes and Interprets the Cultural Landscape

The MPNHA enlivens and interprets the cultural landscape by encouraging revitalization of communities associated with the area story and enhancing the quality of life along the heritage corridor and throughout Utah.

### Creates Action

The MPNHA forum serves as a catalyst for heritage-area-wide action by advocating the use of the shared Mormon heritage in the area as a unifying force for managed growth, development, and improved quality of life.

Within the heritage area, the types of activities pursued by the MPNHA's managing partnership in cooperation with public and nonprofit entities may include the following:

- Projects and programs recognizing the heritage area's people and their Mormon pioneer heritage story, including education projects undertaken with MPNHA's affiliates
- Heritage-area-wide activities to enhance identity and tourism potential, including highway signage and coordination with travel and heritage councils in the heritage area, the Utah Office of Tourism, MPNHA affiliates, and others

## Purpose and Organization

This Management Plan (MP) describes the planning process for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) and is intended to provide both a blueprint for the future and a blueprint for public and private agencies. The environmental assessment is included in the Supporting Reference Materials.

The MP has been prepared with extensive public involvement and outreach over a seven-year period. The following chapters document this work.

- **Chapter 1: Introduction.** Gives an overall orientation to the MPNHA, highlights the steps of the planning process, and defines the purpose and organization of this MP.

- **Chapter 2: Thematic Framework.** Presents the development history of the MPNHA through themes, historic periods, and settings.
- **Chapter 3: Interpretive Framework.** Explains how the “story” will be told and where it will be told to visitors and residents.
- **Chapter 4: Demonstration Projects.** Highlights the plan and the concept from which it derived; defines the demonstration project, key venues, and options for funding.
- **Chapter 5: Implementation Agenda.** Describes the scope of the project; presents a management proposal for implementation and administration of heritage programs and discusses a phasing strategy for heritage projects.
- **Chapter 6: Evaluation Strategy.** Adopts the evaluation strategy model developed by the Conservation Study Institute (CSI), as chosen by the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance.
- Scenic Byway 12 General Management Plan
- Utah State University Heritage Products Study
- Environmental Assessment

## Heritage Area Boundaries

Within the boundaries of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA), architecture, events, people, culture, and the landscape tell the story of Mormon colonization from the past; offer economic development, tourism, and educational opportunities for the present; and open the way for positive interaction with the natural resources that will guide the area’s future. The MPNHA comprises contiguous districts that encompass a diverse mix of Mormon pioneer heritage resources.

The MPNHA contains six counties with a population of approximately 60,750. The heritage area includes three national forests, three national parks, two national monuments, and connections to three national scenic byways. More than 60 percent of the MPNHA land is managed by the federal government.

The *heritage districts* of Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and the Boulder Loop constitute the heart of the MPNHA. The goals in the five heritage districts are revitalization, preservation, heritage tourism development, and interpretation. The overarching goal is to make the best economic use of key resources.

## Supporting Reference Materials

Provides additional information in these appendices:

- The National Heritage Areas Act of 2006 Public L. No. 109–338, 120 STAT. 1738
- MPNHA State Legislation
- Utah State University Charrette
- A Sample Inventory
- MPNHA Supporting Historic Information



Figure 19: Heritage Districts in the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

While each of these five districts defines heritage in distinctive ways, collectively they create a united heritage area.

These heritage districts support the broad interpretation of MPNHA themes and work with the MPNHA to preserve, connect, develop, promote, and interpret Mormon pioneer heritage resources for enhanced economic development, education, and quality of life.

Heritage districts will adhere to the following criteria:

- Support the broad interpretation of MPNHA themes
- Work with the MPNHA to preserve, connect, develop, promote, and interpret Mormon pioneer heritage resources for enhanced economic development and quality of life

## Boundary Description

The MPNHA physical boundary extends from the Utah/Arizona border north along the corridor of U.S. Highway 89 through Fairview to the junction with U.S. 6. It also includes the sections of Highways 12 and 24 where they loop off Highway 89.

The heritage area includes six counties: Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield, and Kane. It also includes the communities Kanab, Mt. Carmel, Orderville, Glendale, Alton, Cannonville, Tropic, Henrieville, Escalante, Boulder, Teasdale, Fruita, Hanksville, Torrey, Bicknell, Loa, Hatch, Panguitch, Circleville, Antimony, Junction, Marysvale, Koosharem, Sevier, Joseph, Monroe, Elsinore, Richfield, Glenwood, Sigurd, Aurora, Salina, Mayfield, Sterling, Gunnison, Fayette, Manti, Ephraim, Spring City, Mt. Pleasant, Moroni, Fountain Green, and Fairview.

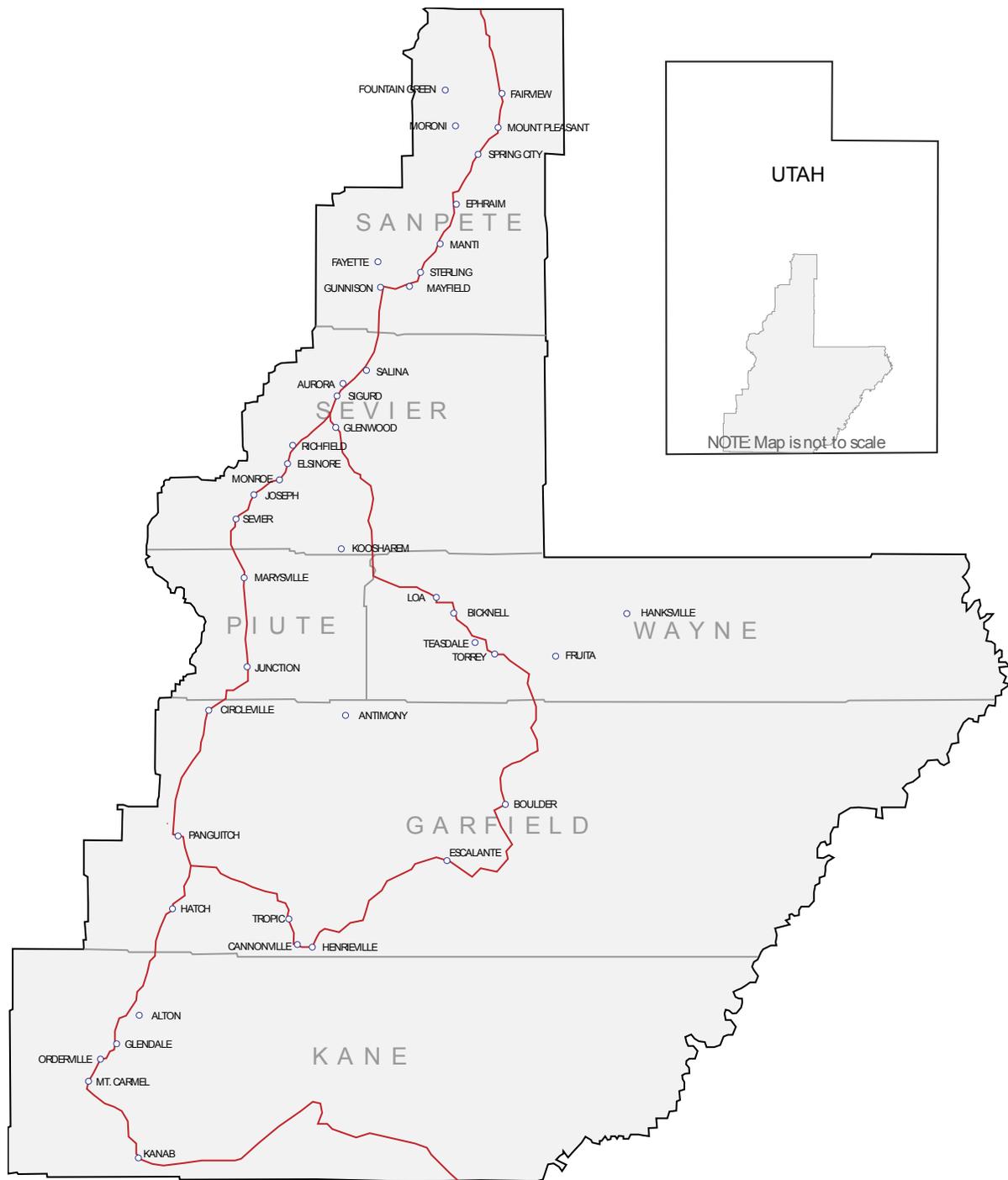


Figure 20: Physical boundaries of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

## Vision

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) helps our citizens and visitors appreciate how Mormon pioneer colonization contributed greatly to the development of the west and America. Telling the Mormon pioneer story instills pride in our communities and motivates people to build on their heritage and plan for the future by remembering the past.

## Goals

Goals and objectives are critical for any successful organization, and the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance and its partners for managing the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) have spent considerable time carefully identifying our goals.

## Education and Interpretation Goals

The MPNHA’s managing partnership is committed to several education and interpretation goals:

- Support efforts to enable the communities in the heritage area to appreciate and tell the story of the pioneers, their settlements, and their interaction with the land
- Assist existing attractions and institutions in communicating the breadth of the MPNHA’s story to the public and place resources in a heritage area context

- Provide mechanisms for families and heritage organizations to share their stories
- Communicate the role of Native Americans, Presbyterian educators, and others who interacted with the Mormon pioneer settlers

## Revitalization Goals

Revitalization projects range from developing Ephraim’s Heritage Block to revitalizing Escalante’s Main Street. In keeping with the heritage area orientation of the MPNHA, funding on a minimum 50 percent matching basis will be allocated to the five heritage districts, as outlined in Appendix B. A budget summary of demonstration, early action, and revitalization projects, as well as administrative costs, can be found in Appendix C.



Figure 21: Ephraim’s heritage block

The MPNHA's managing partnership is committed to these revitalization goals:

- Identify and document significant Mormon pioneer heritage resources
- Provide recognition and support to communities in Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop as they preserve heritage resources
- Focus on significant heritage resources with high interpretive potential where the MPNHA's managing partnership can make a difference
- Build community awareness of the effectiveness of adaptive reuse of properties as a means of accomplishing preservation while achieving economic returns on historic properties

### Tourism and Economic Development Goals

The MPNHA's managing partnership is committed to these tourism and economic development goals:

- Reinforce existing attractions and cultural institutions, helping these organizations communicate the story of the MPNHA
- Develop connections between attractions and assist visitors in experiencing the MPNHA's settings and venues
- Increase cultural and heritage tourism, creating economic benefits for the MPNHA and its communities

- Encourage community development efforts that protect and use heritage resources
- Support improvement of local infrastructure and community building

### Quality of Life Goals

The MPNHA's managing partnership is committed to improving quality of life through these goals:

- Set an agenda with a long-term vision and short-term goals that will bring positive benefits across the heritage area
- Achieve tangible, quantifiable outcomes that can be evaluated and will build support and constituency in the MPNHA
- Operate efficiently and effectively, with the flexibility to respond to unforeseen opportunities and situations
- Encourage communities and organizations to set their own priorities and to define their place within the MPNHA framework
- Partner with other heritage, environmental, and economic development organizations to build on the vision and increase awareness and effectiveness of MPNHA partnerships
- Achieve significant leverage with federal funds that are targeted for the MPNHA and develop sponsors and financial supporters from the private and nonprofit sectors

## Heritage Audience

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) audience is broadly defined as residents and outside visitors who will experience the story, themes, and resources, including physical, historic, natural, and cultural resources, through various interpretive tools.

These interpretive tools will shape the experience and reveal the story and themes to the MPNHA's audience through various techniques including media, artifacts, exhibits, signage, co-ops, artists, artisans, outfitters, crafters, websites, educational programs, tours, resources, sites, and landscapes.

## Planning Process

The culture and economy of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) reflect the interaction of people with the natural environment where they built their towns and institutions. The past, present, and future of the heritage area are connected to the land, water, and state and national parks and forests.

The designation of the MPNHA and the preparation of the MP offer the opportunity to do several things:

- Define heritage area identity, enlarging the heritage constituency and showing that the area's rich heritage has economic and cultural value
- Create heritage-area-wide connections, coordinating and linking the five heritage districts of Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop, as well as demonstrating that local uniqueness is tied to a common heritage

- Tell the MPNHA story by building on existing interpretive resources, making the history of the heritage area come alive for residents and visitors, and working with organizations that document personal histories
- Strengthen tourism in the heritage area by enhancing existing attractions, encouraging development of new attractions, and increasing their economic benefits
- Revitalize and interpret the cultural landscape of the MPNHA, encouraging rejuvenation of communities and enhancing the quality of life along the corridor
- Create a mechanism and forum that can be a catalyst for action in the heritage area, advocating using the shared heritage in the MPNHA as a unifying force for planning, development, governmental relations, and improved quality of life
- Recommend policies for resource management that consider the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental cooperative agreements to manage the historical, cultural, and natural resources and recreational opportunities of the heritage area in a manner that is consistent with the support of appropriate and compatible economic viability

The MPNHA was formed because of citizen interest in supporting the preservation and interpretation of the heritage area's Mormon pioneer heritage.

## Planning and Citizen Involvement

Citizen involvement in the Management Plan (MP) process has been broadly inclusive. The geographic reach of the MPNHA and the scale of the resources warranted a careful and strategic approach to the community process. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance conducted public meetings, involved heritage chapters, and met with the county commissions in Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield, and Kane counties.

### Public Meetings

Many meetings were held throughout the planning and advertised to the public. For example, larger paid advertisements were placed in the following general circulation newspapers:

- Pyramid (Mt. Pleasant)
- Richfield Reaper (Richfield)
- Southern Utah News (Kanab)

These locations were chosen because they represent the north, central, and southern locations of the MPNHA.



Figure 22: Citizen groups gathered in meetings similar to this one throughout the MPNHA

### 2006 Public Meetings

- November 2 in Manti

### 2007 Public Meetings

- January 2 in Richfield
- February 14 in Kanab
- October 17 in Mt. Pleasant
- October 18 in Junction
- October 23 in Panguitch
- October 29 in Kanab
- November 13 in Kanab
- November 27 in Panguitch
- December 7 in Junction

### 2008 Public Meetings

- March 11 in Loa

### County Commission Meetings

In addition to these advertised public meetings, official agendas listed MPNHA presentations that were made in County Commission meetings as follows:

- Sanpete County: Three scheduled presentations
- Sevier County: One scheduled presentation
- Piute County: One scheduled presentation
- Garfield County: Two scheduled presentations

- Wayne County: One scheduled presentation
- Kane County: Four scheduled presentations

In the County Commission meetings, comments from Commissioners were received and implemented. In all six counties, the major concern expressed was land use. Commissioners wanted to be assured that the MP would not interfere with private property and local zoning. These concerns were addressed and set forth in the MP.

In the case of Garfield and Kane Counties, the Commissioners wanted a contract prepared whereby the elected county officials would appoint the two board members representing their respective counties to the Board of Directors of the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance. They also wanted specific language in the contract related to local authority and private property. A contract was prepared, signed, and officially accepted in a board meeting held by the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance.

The County Commissioners in Sanpete, Garfield, and Kane Counties recommended public forums. Accordingly, public meetings were held in Manti and Kanab. More than 200 people attended these meetings and participated with questions and comments. These meetings in particular had an impact on the MP, since panel participants included a representative from Senator Robert F. Bennett's office, the Director of the MPNHA, and the President of Utahns for Rural Solutions. All of their concerns about private property and government encroachment are addressed in the MP.

### *Native American Meeting*

Special effort was made to reach out and include members of Native American tribes in the heritage area. A consultation letter was sent to 14 tribes (see Appendix C for a copy of this letter). The letter was part of a packet that included a disc of the management plan and supporting reference materials, a map showing the boundaries of the MPNHA and a copy of the National Heritage Areas brochure, which includes a map and listing of America's national heritage areas.

On April 2, 2009, a meeting with the tribes was held at the Koosharem Band (Paiutes) offices located in Richfield, Utah. This meeting, which was held from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., focused on a wide range of issues, including tribal land recognition, programs, projects, and economic development initiatives that may be available for Native Americans in the MPNHA. These issues were addressed in conjunction with a detailed presentation of the management plan and supporting reference materials.

Many constructive proposals were made. For example, it was noted that elected tribal leaders should be considered on par with elected county commissioners and mayors. Accordingly, it was agreed that the management plan would acknowledge tribal officers in a parallel capacity with county and city officials. It was further agreed that the Native American Ombudsman would play an integral role in the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, which functions as the management entity for the MPNHA.

Another constructive proposal centered on recognizing the role Native American names have played in towns and sites in the heritage area. Appreciation was extended for the way Native Americans were presented in the documentary *Utah's Blackhawk War* and for the reburial of Chief Blackhawk.

It was suggested that the MPNHA cooperate with a mapping project currently underway whereby all of the mountains in the MPNHA will denote the original Native American names given to these mountains by the ancient inhabitants. The proposal was enthusiastically accepted and a commitment made to participate in bringing it to fruition.

### **Comments from the Public**

The MP includes the ideas and suggestions from public meetings in the community chapter demonstration projects, revitalization projects, and economic developer recommendations.

Constructive comments were received during the public meetings. All of the comments were given careful consideration and most of them were incorporated into the MP.

Some examples of comments follow. The entire folder is in the MPNHA archives.

- “Wasatch Academy is excited about the opportunity to provide information about early pioneers who were not of the LDS faith. Wasatch was founded by a Presbyterian minister in 1875 when he came to Mt. Pleasant, Utah to regain his health. We have reviewed the draft plan and are supportive of its findings. At the same time, we request that more emphasis be placed on the non-Mormon contributions to the heritage area.”
- “The plan looks good and I support it. Some sections, however, are not perfectly clear. Could you more clearly define what a community chapter is supposed to do? I represent an organization that would like to be a chapter. What is our responsibility and how do we qualify to be an official chapter?”
- “As the mayor of a key community, I appreciate the opportunity to have the draft plan presented tonight. It looks good to me, but I would like more time to go through it and get back to you.” (Subsequently, this mayor emailed suggestions and changes that were incorporated into the MP.)
- “Your presentation was interesting and informative. Very good job. I do not have time to read the entire draft, but it appears you are moving in the right direction.”

- “As much as I have seen of the general plan appears to be well-thought-out and should be a great plan well into the future.”
- “Good report. Look forward to its development.”
- “Interpreting the 1890–1950 railroad era from Thistle Junction down to Marysvale is vital. It is a colorful era and needs to be in the plan. The Marysvale end was the docks and corrals for produce all over southern Utah—especially for the Panguitch and Kanab areas. Please consider some railroad interpretive venues, especially emphasizing the twisty old line that ran alongside the Sevier River. A railroad station replica building could double as a community activities building for Monroe through Marysvale and triple as a crafts center for the artisans who live along Highway 89.”
- “You are not giving adequate mention and credit to the early Spanish explorers, and the clergy followers, nor to the cooks, hunters, interpreters, traders, etc. Perhaps you should create a pull-off exhibit with a map of the old Spanish Trail—it might be in conjunction with the north end of the bike trail (Sevier River Canyon has a large parking lot that could host interpretive information before travelers actually follow the Old Spanish Trail (N. East to Salina, West to Cove Fort: Meadow, Utah).”
- “You need to consider a display making use of the parking area of the Fremont Indian State Park (2.5 miles west of Highway 89).”
- “As a business owner along the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area, I am pleased with the progress of the plan. I especially like the designation of the districts. The story of the colonization of the area and the interaction with native populations needs to be told.”
- “The geographical order of part of the plan is off. Check the geography.”
- “You have the history of Fruita wrong. Here are the corrections.”
- “Please note the corrections for Pipe Spring.”
- “As a former BLM employee, I have some concerns about some of the plan’s proposals. Give me time to review.” (The changes were emailed to us and incorporated into the plan.)
- “I have been to two public meetings and each time I see reference made to an auditorium project for Kanab. I work with two boards in that area and I do not recall anyone working on this project. Please check this.” (This project came through the Kanab community chapter and was passed through the two board members from Kane County for recommendation. The respondent was advised of this.)

### Radio Broadcasts

Public radio station KUER devoted a one-hour program to discussions, questions, and comments concerning the MPNHA planning process. The program was broadcasted from the Salt Lake City studios.

Several callers were concerned about the loss of local control and identity. Callers gave the examples of Park City, Utah, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, to illustrate the issue of increasing land prices when traditionally rural areas receive a higher profile and people with higher incomes move in the area, forcing locals out of the housing market.

The MP reflects these issues and centers on involvement of community chapters and local elected officials in the planning and implementation process.

### Press Releases and Events

In addition, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance sent out hundreds of press releases to inform the public about the heritage area and its people, events, and stories. We hosted a booth at the media center in Salt Lake City during the 2002 Winter Olympics. In conjunction with that event, we produced a PBS documentary that told stories about people, places, and events in the MPNHA. We also created a website.

Our ongoing media campaign includes sending out press releases, creating and circulating publications and video presentations, and setting up booths and other information venues at heritage area and statewide events.

### The Launch

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance started the public process in 2000 by holding a series of facilitation meetings along the corridor. We also produced a kick-off edition publication to introduce the public to the MPNHA.



Figure 23: The MPNHA kick-off celebration

We worked with economic development and travel directors along the corridor and received input regarding events, stories, places, and people that should be highlighted in the MPNHA. We conducted a lecture series focusing on the heritage area's "famous and infamous" to attract attention to our efforts. Finally, MPNHA chapters were formed to encourage and compile input on goals, objectives, and plans.

### Heritage Organizations

We created and involved MPNHA chapters in Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop. We defined a chapter as any entity in a community committed to developing, preserving, interpreting, or marketing an aspect of the heritage of the community in which it resides. These chapters constitute the underpinning of the MPNHA.

## Recommendations

We have organized our recommendations according to the entire heritage area, heritage districts, and revitalization recommendations.

### Entire Heritage Area

The Management Plan (MP) recommends that the boundaries of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) be extended to include that part of the Hole in the Rock trail that starts in Escalante and ends in Bluff—a distance of approximately 65 miles. We further recommend that the feasibility of including all of San Juan County be explored.

The study recommended that the following functions and operations be undertaken:

- Provide a link between businesses in the corridor
- Interpret and link the benefits of the Community Reinvestment Act to the corridor
- Initiate, plan, and sponsor events in the corridor, including craft events
- Provide craft production and sales information and strategy
- Sponsor educational programs for the craft and tourism sectors

### Heritage Districts

We provide specific recommendations for each of the five distinct heritage districts in this section.

### Little Denmark

Key recommendations in Little Denmark include the following:

- Take advantage of the appeal of the Fairview entrance to the Huntington-Eccles National Scenic Byway. This scenic route is taken by outdoor recreation enthusiasts who camp and fish in breathtaking surroundings. Strategies should be employed to entice visitors to stay longer in Fairview to visit shops, cafés, and the city museum.



Figure 24: The Huntington-Eccles National Scenic Byway in Fairview (Photo courtesy of and copyrighted by National Scenic Byways Program, [www.byways.org](http://www.byways.org))

- Improve Fairview’s Main Street and businesses to appeal to byway visitors. Streetscape improvements have already been made with assistance from the George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation. Consequently, a well-managed café and gift shops have emerged along the small Main Street. Partnerships need to be formed with the private sector to create more attractions, especially in the area of outdoor recreation. Efforts should also be made to implement the Utah State University trails and streetscape study.
- Encourage more heritage businesses to locate on Mt. Pleasant’s Main Street, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and implement recommendations from the study conducted by Utah State University, which provides for connections between historic downtown, Pleasant Creek, Wasatch Academy, and the town’s parks.
- Expand the Mountain Man Rendezvous event and develop other heritage events.
- Work with the Relic House as a key venue of early pioneer history.
- Tell the story of the Reverend Duncan McMillan and the establishment of Utah’s first schools along the corridor.
- Restore the original Wasatch Academy building on Mt. Pleasant’s historic Main Street.



Figure 25: Original Wasatch Academy schoolhouse

- Preserve resources that tell the story of early mercantile and cooperatives.
- Continue to support the Ephraim Co-op housed in an original ZCMI building.
- Encourage more artisans along the corridor to sell their products through a co-op system, and work toward the development of co-ops throughout the MPNHA.
- Expand and promote the Scandinavian Heritage Festival in Ephraim, which features the works of artisans.



Figure 26: Scandinavian Heritage Festival held in Ephraim, Utah.

- Tell the story of the visit of Chief Walker and the Mormon pioneers to Great Salt Lake. During this visit, they established plans for the settlement of Manti.
- Work closely with Mormon Miracle Pageant officials to make the pageant an even more integral part of the Mormon pioneer story.
- Support the work of the Central Utah Pioneer Center to offer visitors an interactive and vital heritage experience, which features a high-quality interpretive venue.
- Cooperate with the Manti Preserve America Committee in their preservation efforts of Main Street Manti.
- Work with the Moroni heritage chapter on its ongoing functions in the restored opera house. The Traditional Building Skills Institute, a Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance chapter, played an integral role in restoring this gem that once featured traveling theatre productions and is now used for dramatic arts and social events.
- Highlight the evolution of the agricultural sector and the importance of the turkey industry in Moroni.
- Encourage the expansion of Lamb Days in Fountain Green. Work with the Utah Department of Agriculture to tell the story of the sheep industry and the role it played during World Wars I and II.
- Coordinate with the Fountain Green chapter in the functioning and interpretive work in the restored social hall.
- Assist the Gunnison chapter in its efforts to restore the Casino Star Theatre to expand the trail system that is a tribute to the heritage area and has been funded by local government, the Utah Department of Transportation, and the Community Impact Board.
- Connect the Little Denmark area and tell the story through trails and paths. Continue to work with Utah State University on interconnections throughout the area on streetscape design that relates to the parks and trails.
- Assist Centerfield in a project to restore the early LDS meetinghouse.
- Assist in restoring Carnegie Libraries.
- Continue the relationship with the George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation through a creative and appreciative strategy. Throughout Little Denmark, the foundation has played a crucial role in the preservation of historic buildings, including the Moroni Opera House, Fountain Green Social Hall, the historic gymnasium in Mt. Pleasant, the legendary Noyes Building on the campus of Snow College, the old Manti City Hall, and the Carnegie Library in Ephraim. The Traditional Building Skills Institute chapter located on the campus of Snow College should link its work plans with the foundation and continue the restoration, classes, and community outreach it conducts throughout Little Denmark.

- Work with Wasatch Academy, Sanpete County horse raisers, riding clubs, and other groups to promote the horse industry as part of our heritage.
- Engage in partnerships to develop the equestrian center in the county and to develop agritourism.

### Sevier Valley

Key recommendations in the Sevier Valley include the following:

- Connect stories and resources of the pioneers with Native American heritage, and work closely with Paiute Indian leaders. The relationship between the settlers and the Paiutes is one of the strongest potential thematic and contextual linkages in the study area. Mystic Hot Springs has tremendous potential to be developed into a major tourist attraction by telling the story of the Paiutes and the Mormons. Native American beliefs and the legends of the waters carry a compelling message. A partnership between local government, the Paiutes, historians, and private sector developers should be formed to create a major interpretive center.



Figure 27: Mystic Hot Springs

- Take advantage of the state's investment in Fremont State Indian Park, which the Utah State Legislature established in 1985 to preserve Clear Creek Canyon's treasury of rock writing and archaeological sites.
- Establish Fremont State Park as a connecting point to tell the Native American story that ranges from the Walker and Black Hawk wars to the work of the modern-day Paiute tribe. A coordinated plan should be framed to start the Indian story at the Fairview Museum, which contains a computer presentation and pictorial displays about the Ute Native Americans. Markers along Highway 89 tell the story of the Indian wars. More work should be completed to carry the story and the sites all the way south to the Arizona border, with the Fremont site being the central connecting point.



Figure 28: Rock writing at Fremont State Indian Park

- Build a strong relationship with the Richfield Downtown committee and support its efforts to restore historic buildings on Main Street. Richfield is a National Main Street Community and connection should be made with the other two Main Street communities along the Heritage Highway: Mt. Pleasant and Panguitch.



Figure 29: Richfield, Utah



Figure 30: Inside a CCC bunkhouse

- Tell the story of Big Rock Candy Mountain. Establish a pull-out site on the resort property where travelers can obtain information about other pull-out sites along the corridor. The site should also focus on things to see and do in the Sevier Valley area and in the connecting sections of Headwaters. A newly established partnership between the public and private sector supports cooperative efforts to significantly improve the economy in this sector of the highway. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should work with its partners—Utah Business Lending Corporation, the Utah Pioneer Communities Program, and Utah Rural Partnership—to enhance the preservation and development projects set forth in the group’s plans, including the development of a box car motel and railroad museum.
- Tell the stories of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Sevier County and the role of the Presbyterian Church, including its efforts in education and the cultural interaction that took place because of these two movements.
- Build on the relationship with the Sevier County Special Events Director and develop heritage events and shows for the Black Hawk Arena. Emphasize horse events as part of Mormon heritage and work with the arena in Panguitch and the proposed equestrian center in Sanpete County to provide a network for events that feature horses and other aspects of agritourism.
- Continue coordination efforts with the George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation, which has been a major contributor to projects in the Sevier Valley section of the MPNHA, especially on the campus of Snow College South.

## Headwaters

Key recommendations in Headwaters include the following:

- Build relationships with the nonprofit and for-profit ventures that reach north to Big Rock Candy Mountain and focus on the Old Town Winkelman project. These efforts will greatly enhance the economy of this small section of the corridor.
- Work with the heritage committee that is developing the Old Town Interpretive Center in Marysvale and with Moore's Old Pine Inn in Marysvale. Existing plans call for refitting and restoring a 1930s glazed-tile building located on a prominent corner in Marysvale.



Figure 31: Moore's Old Pine Inn in Marysvale, Utah

- Assist the committee in interpretive efforts that tell the story of the Bullion Canyon mineral era boom that took place from the mid-1880s through the early 1900s.

- Tell the story of Circleville's most famous—or infamous—son, George LeRoy Parker, better known as Butch Cassidy. Butch was one of the west's most celebrated "bad men" around the turn of the 20th century when he and his gang robbed banks and trains and rustled cattle. Their escapades were made famous by Paul Newman and Robert Redford in the movie, *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*. In addition, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance produced a PBS documentary during the 2002 Olympics. The documentary, entitled *Stories Along Heritage Highway 89*, featured the story of Butch and Sundance. Stories about Butch should be an integral part of the heritage in this section of the corridor, and the cabin in which he was born should be restored for use as a visitor center.
- Coordinate with Panguitch's Main Street committee. The entire town has been placed in the National Register of Historic Places. The committee, in conjunction with Panguitch's mayor and city council, obtained an enhancement grant for streetscape improvements. Every effort should be made to help the community maintain its downtown effort and thrive.



Figure 32: Panguitch, Utah (Photo by Tom Berens, [www.go-utah.com](http://www.go-utah.com))

- Coordinate with the Garfield Office of Tourism in locating an interpretive pull-out site at the visitor center on the north end of Panguitch.
- Work with Utah’s Scenic Byway 12 (SR 12) Parkway committee to take advantage of Panguitch Lake and its contribution to outdoor recreation. Provide better connections between heritage and outdoor recreation.
- Tell the story of the Quilt Walk and work with local organizers to expand and promote this annual event.
- Coordinate with the artists, artisans, and crafters in the area. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance helped fund the establishment of the Apple Hollow Co-op venture. Much more needs to be done to capitalize on the talented people in the Long Valley area. They have the potential to meet the goals and objectives outlined in the Utah State University study for the arts and crafts industry. The area should be developed as a village industry community with expanded interpretive tools. There is a story behind every work of art. These stories need to be told.
- Take advantage of and work with the promoters of the Paiute ATV Trail (a 230-mile loop traversing three mountain ranges).
- Work with Lake Panguitch Resort Motor Home “condo” developers to identify cultural and heritage attractions that would appeal to their market.
- Emphasize the arena in Panguitch as a venue to promote agritourism and the role that horses play in telling the heritage story. Coordinate with activities at the Black Hawk Arena in Salina and the equestrian center that is being planned in Sanpete County.

### **Under the Rim**

Recommendations for Under the Rim include the following:

- Coordinate with Pipe Spring National Monument, located near Kanab, in telling its Mormon pioneer story. Pipe Spring Fort, known formerly as Winsor Castle, was built for the Mormon Church in the early 1870s by Bishop Anson P. Winsor. Its location controlled the most important source of water over a wide area, and the fort was also essential for the protection of travelers, settlers, and the men who tended the great herds of livestock in this district. Pipe Spring was first visited by Anglos in 1776, when Father Escalante and his party named it Jubuin Cariri S. Samuel. The name Pipe Spring was given in 1858 by a party of Mormon missionaries under the direction of Jacob Hamblin. Jacob’s brother, Gunlock Bill Hamblin, annoyed at not being able to shoot a bullet through a silk handkerchief hanging by one edge, wagered that he could knock the bottom out of a pipe at 50 paces. This he did, and the spring has ever afterward been known as Pipe Spring. In 1863, it became the headquarters of a cattle ranching enterprise carried on by Dr. James M. Whitmore and Robert McIntyre, who were later killed by Native Americans. Their holdings were subsequently purchased by the LDS church. In May 1923, the

buildings and a surrounding 40-acre tract were set aside as a national monument.

- Strengthen the relationship and coordinate with attractions near Kanab, including Johnson Canyon, Angel Canyon, Moqui Cave, The Byways and Backways, Hole in the Rock, Ponderosa/Coral Pink Sand Dunes, and the Smoky Mountain Road.



Figure 33: Coral Pink Sand Dunes (Photo by Mel Lewis, courtesy of Utah Office of Tourism)

- Work closely with the Kane County Travel Council and county heritage chapters in telling the story of Little Hollywood. Assist and support the expansion and marketing of the Western Legends Roundup.
- Tell the story of movie making and expand on the PBS production of *Stories from Highway 89*, which featured Charlton Heston narrating the story of filming in the district.

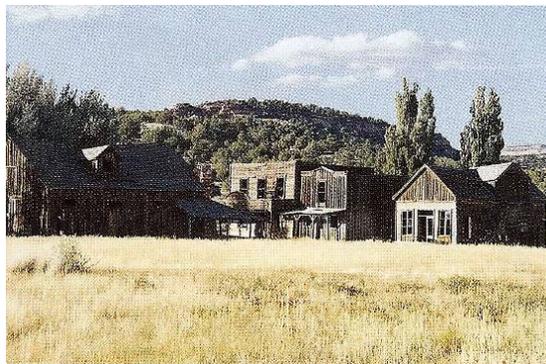


Figure 34: Movie set built near Kanab, known as Little Hollywood

- Build on the relationship with the heritage chapter in Mt. Carmel in expanding and interpreting heritage at the Old Rock Church and Art Gallery.
- Place the interpretive pull-out site at the Kane County Travel Office location and coordinate with the office in highlighting the heritage of the area and connecting travelers with other pull-outs as they travel north through the MPNHA.
- Tell the story of Kanab as the field headquarters for the Powell-Thompson topographic survey of Northern Arizona and Utah, which lasted for six years, starting in 1871.
- Tell the story of Zane Grey who stayed in Kanab in 1912 while writing *Riders of the Purple Sage*.
- Coordinate with the Maynard Dixon and Edith Hamlin house and studio in Mt. Carmel. A recent PBS documentary highlights the major contribution they made to western art.

- Take advantage of the many artists and the landscape that draws them Under the Rim. Add to the Art Familiarization Tour (FAM) conducted with a grant from the National Foundation for the Arts and the U.S. Forest Service.
- Support the development of a historic wood shell amphitheater in Kanab for heritage productions, plays, and events.
- Strengthen private and public efforts to make Orderville a major tourist stop. The story of Orderville is fascinating and compelling. The ancestors of the residents lived for 12 amazingly successful years in an idealistic United Order. Many other Mormon settlements, spurred on by their leaders after the disastrous financial crisis in 1873, also attempted to live the Order for short periods of time, but Orderville outlasted them all. From 1874 to 1876, a little more than 500 people worked cooperative farms, dairies, stockyards and sheep herds, blacksmith and carpenter shops, a bakery, a sawmill, a gristmill, a molasses mill, a bucket factory, a woolen factory, a copper shop, and a tannery. They ate together at a common table and met morning and evening for worship. This is an interpretive story begging to be told through a well-funded, cooperative effort. The MPNHA should make this a priority.
- Use the Amangiri Resort project as an opening to develop high-end cultural and heritage attractions.
- Work closely with the proposed Center for Education, Business, and the Arts (CEBA). The proposal calls for the center to be built in Kanab. The Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center on the campus of Snow College should coordinate its efforts with CEBA since both entities emphasize the use of natural resources, agriculture, business and entrepreneurship education, visual arts, literature, and interdisciplinary efforts in the context of an economic development initiative that includes the components of heritage tourism.

### **Boulder Loop**

Key recommendations in Boulder Loop include the following:

- Coordinate with and support the establishment of the Escalante Heritage Center, which will share the story of the Hole in the Rock trek and preserve Mormon heritage in the Escalante region. This project is a major contributor to the interpretive goals of the MPNHA. In conjunction with the Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center adjacent to the Manti temple on the north end of the corridor, the Escalante Heritage Center will play a significant role in telling the story of Mormon colonization.

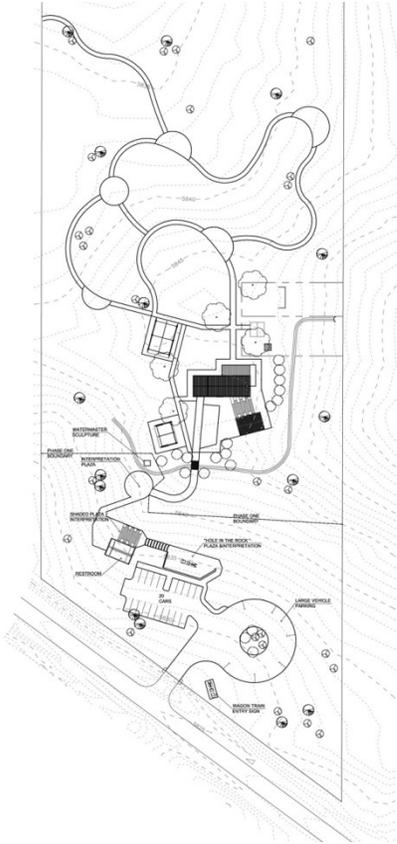


Figure 35: Escalante Heritage Center

- Take advantage of the resources, interpretive capacity, and draw of Capitol Reef National Park and work closely with the park's management team. Help park administrators secure funding for the Fruita interpretive project.
- Support the Entrada Institute, an organization dedicated to the preservation of the area's heritage through arts and education. Attend one of the classes, concerts, readings, workshops, or festivals that it regularly hosts to celebrate both the natural and human history of the region.

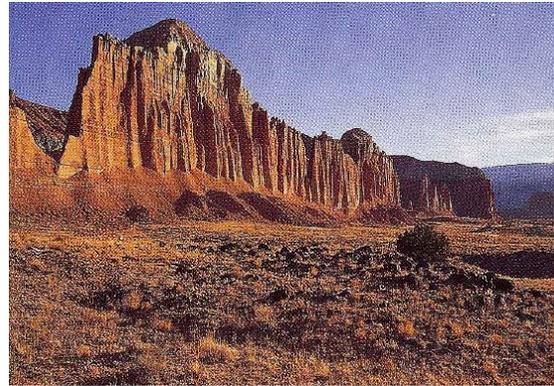


Figure 36: Capitol Reef National Park

- Communicate the role of Native Americans in the district by emphasizing the Anasazi State Park Museum and the connection between the first settlers and the Mormon colonization effort.
- Encourage the revitalization of Escalante's historic Main Street and work closely with the city, the historic preservation chapter, and the private sector in forming partnerships that will lead to the street's success.



Figure 37: Main Street in Escalante, Utah

- Design ways to work effectively with the management team at the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Help visitors and residents appreciate the impact of the monument and the role it plays in the heritage of the area.

- Tell the story of ranchers and the connection of the land and cattle. Emphasize the cowboy spirit that is legendary in the west.
- Identify and document the amazing stories of the pioneers who settled in this harsh yet spectacular environment. Involve the Redd Center at Brigham Young University, the Utah Division of State History, the Utah Humanities Council, the Sons and Daughters of the Utah Pioneer organizations, and all entities that can help preserve oral and written histories.
- Support the Wayne Theater and other organizations that renovate historic structures and make them accessible to residents and tourists. The Bicknell International Film Festival is a wonderful example of this type of activity.
- Work with KBYU-TV and Sanpitch Productions to expand the PBS documentary *Stories along Highway 89* as it pertains to the Hole in the Rock colonization challenge. This compelling story needs to be told in an expanded format.
- Collaborate with the management team at Bryce Canyon National Park.
- Coordinate with Bluff in emphasizing its outstanding examples of early Mormon architecture, restoration, and heritage interpretation.
- Work with the Hole in the Rock Foundation in telling its courageous account of Mormon colonization.

## Revitalization Recommendations

Revitalization elements of the MP center on enhancing visitor experiences in the five heritage districts and the community chapters. Economic development projects in the communities will focus on the restoration of buildings that can house artists, artisans and crafters, cooperative ventures, heritage dining and lodging experiences, outfitters, and related heritage businesses.



Figure 38: Mom's Café in Salina, Utah (Photo by John Telford)

The Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center, under the auspices of Utah State University, will function in a coordinating capacity and work closely with county extension agents to help develop, mentor, guide, and direct businesses to locate in historic buildings.

In addition, the MPNHA will work closely with the Utah Division of State History to expand the number of Certified Local Governments along the corridor; we will also work with the division's architect and staff members on restoration projects and surveys relating to historic buildings.

The MPNHA will partner with the Recreation and Outdoor Tourism Program at Utah State University, especially in establishing connections between outdoor recreation and tourism and heritage tourism businesses.

In addition to providing connections between the preservation of buildings and their occupancy, county extension agents will assist in all aspects of the enhancement of heritage businesses and the creation of heritage products. They will help convey the heritage of pioneer settlements and their role in agricultural development. The center will also play a key role in empowering communities to conserve, preserve, and enhance their heritage while strengthening future economic opportunities. The center will cooperate with the Traditional Building Skills Institute (TBSI) to achieve authenticity in restoration projects.

In many cases, community chapters have undertaken revitalization efforts by using enhancement grants, a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and foundation support to restore buildings and streetscapes and for similar ventures. They have worked with the Associations of Governments and local government in ongoing revitalization planning and implementation.

However, many of these project plans have not taken advantage of Mormon pioneer heritage resources to provide structure and interest. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance will coordinate with community chapters that make a commitment to seeking new ways of approaching community resources. The Alliance should provide technical and financial assistance to chapters who are committed to connecting revitalization efforts with heritage projects.



Figure 39: Fort Ephraim (the revitalization of a block of downtown Ephraim)

Project examples include the following:

- Revitalization of the Ephraim heritage block
- Restoration of the Old Spring City School



Figure 40: The Old Schoolhouse in Spring City, Utah

- Revitalization projects for Manti’s Main Street
- Revitalization projects for Kanab’s Main Street
- Restoration projects for the Fairview Museum and Fairview’s Main Street
- Revitalization and restoration projects in Orderville and Mt. Carmel
- Revitalization efforts for Escalante’s Main Street
- Restoration projects in Salina
- Revitalization projects in Elsinore
- Revitalization projects in Centerville and Junction
- Restoration projects in Centerfield and Gunnison
- Restoration projects in Marysville
- Restoration projects in Monroe
- Restoration and revitalization projects in Wayne County
- Revitalization projects for the Richfield Main Street program
- Revitalization projects for the Mt. Pleasant City Main Street program and the Relic House
- Revitalization projects for the Panguitch Main Street Program



## Chapter 2: Thematic Framework

The Mormon pioneer experience has directly affected the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area's (MPNHA's) natural environment, physical form, and social framework—from the architecture of the buildings and homes to the roads, communities, culture, and open space. This chapter presents observations about the MPNHA's history and setting, organizing themes of the Management Plan (MP), and an inventory of resources available in the MPNHA.

### History of the MPNHA

On the southern end of Under the Rim, Kane County is part of the great Colorado Plateau. While on a visit to Kane County in 1942, Wallace Stegner voiced his response to the area's beauty:

The tiny oases huddle in their pockets in the rock, surrounded on all sides by as terrible and beautiful wasteland as the world can show, colored every color of the spectrum even to blue and green, sculptured by sandblast winds, fretted by meandering lines of cliffs hundreds of miles long and often several thousand feet high, carved and broken and split by canyons so deep and narrow that the rivers run in sunless depths and cannot be approached for miles. Man is an interloper in that country.

Levi Savage, one of the first settlers to visit the area, came to future Kane County in 1860 with a flock of sheep. He found grass knee high stretching across the valley to Kanab Creek and moving like waves from the wind. It seemed that the valley was carpeted with a sea of grass. A small stream of water ran from the canyon north of the future town site of Kanab to the southern side of the valley.

As with most of the areas in the MPNHA, three themes dominate the story of the settlement of Kane County—the *interaction of human beings with the landscape*, the *interaction of human beings with each other*, and the *interaction of greater institutions*.

The land provided continuous deterrents to settlement. The story of settlers who struggled to survive in such a harsh region is often dramatic, but it is always a story of fighters—those unwilling to leave and move to an easier place to survive.

The multicolored striations of the rock forces of the canyon walls provide an apt image of the historic experience of this place, layered with traces of previous generations' lives. It is what might be called the vernacular landscape, formed through the interplay of natural places, cultural geography, and the human-made environment.

It is also a social history, the history of common people interacting with the environment around them. At the intersection of these three elements lies the history of the cultural landscape—the production of spaces for shelter, for business, for recreation—human patterns impressed on the contours of the natural environment.

Therein lies the essence of what this MP proposes for visitors to see, understand, and appreciate—the land and the sense of place, the story of Mormon colonization in the heritage area. This story reflects the story of Mormon colonization at large.

Moving north into Garfield County, which constitutes the Boulder Loop and Headwaters area, the stage for colonization continues.

The first settlers in Panguitch (Headwaters) faced an immediate problem with the land. They had to cut a road through the difficult mountain terrain of Little Creek Canyon before reaching the 25-mile long Panguitch Valley; they finally made that connection on March 16, 1864.

These pioneers found ample water and began to plant crops near Panguitch Creek, which ran from Panguitch Lake located in the mountains to the east. The stalwart settlers divided the land east and south of town into 40-acre fields, with a four-rod lane around each field. At an elevation of almost 7,000 feet, they would be at the mercy of short growing seasons and harsh winters.

The winter of 1864–65 was difficult for the settlers, and it devastated the Native American bands that occupied the land in consort with the pioneers. By 1866, the situation was desperate, reflecting the theme of interaction with other human beings and the landscape.

Brigham Young said this of their plight:

We occupy the land where they used to hunt the rabbit . . . and the antelope were in these valleys in large herds when we first came here. . . . They could catch fish in great abundance in the lake in the season and live upon them pretty much throughout the summer. But now their game is gone and they are left to starve.

The conflict of cultures and the land, coupled with the impossible situation faced by the natives, led to the Black Hawk War.

Visitors to Headwaters in general, and Panguitch in particular, will begin to see and understand this sense of land and place.

While the settlers of Panguitch were settling the land for the second time following the Black Hawk War, John Wesley Powell and his scientific expedition were making an impact on the land and sense of place. Powell was trying to determine if the Colorado River could be navigated, and in the process, he intended to gather as much information as possible about the area's geology, anthropology, and plant and animal life.

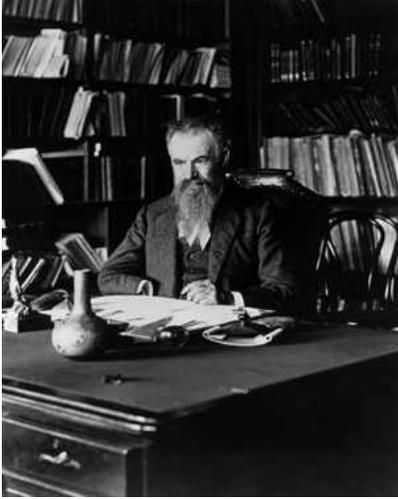


Figure 41: John Wesley Powell

Although Native Americans and early explorers, trappers, and settlers had crossed the Colorado and Green rivers, no one was known to have ventured into the section beyond their confluence and lived to tell about it. Earlier explorers, trappers, and military expeditions in search of practical railroad routes saw no reason to go beyond the confluence. Today visitors and travelers will have the chance to learn about this interaction—this interchange—that manifests a sense of land and place.

Even as Powell's interaction made an imprint on the landscape, so also the heritage of Wayne County, also on the Boulder Loop, was written on the land. The Parker Range and the Awapa Plateau, with elevations of up to 9,000 feet, mark the county's western border. Two other major geographical features help define the western portion of the county: the Aquarius Plateau and Thousand Lake Mountain.

As for the evolution of the small towns in this landscape, the settlement of the land occurred in large part because of Utah's growing population and the need to find new lands for farming, grazing stock, and building family homes. The settlement stories of these towns are remarkably similar. They reflect a story of interaction with the environment. A similar experience greets the visitor of today.

Moving north into the Sevier Valley, the story of land and a sense of place continues. In Sevier, interaction with people and place is tied, in part, to the Old Spanish Trail.

The trail traces its roots back to 1776, when Spanish Catholic fathers Francisco Dominguez and Silvestre Velez de Escalante recorded the first known glimpse of the Sevier River Valley by non-Native Americans. Their assigned mission was to locate a route from Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Pacific Coast of California for the religious, military, and commercial purposes of Spain.

Though their journey was not completed at the time, they made an impact on the corridor, and by the 1820s, the lure of fur, trade, and commerce had brought Mexicans, Americans, and others who were quite familiar with the eastern portion of the Old Spanish Trail and its various branches, to Central Utah and the Sevier Valley.

In 1826, American fur trapper and explorer Jedediah Strong Smith and 15 other trappers traveled south through Sevier Valley, eventually reaching southern California. When Smith came to the junction of the Sevier River and Clear Creek, he veered west following Clear Creek to present Cove Fort. The group reversed this route on its return.

Kit Carson traveled segments of the Old Spanish Trail on several trips, acting as a guide and courier for the federal government. During one trip in 1848, he journeyed on a branch identified as the East Trail (or Fish Lake Trail). The Fish Lake branch separated from the main trail near the confluence of Salina and Niotche creeks; it then followed the latter upstream and continued along the present-day Gooseberry Fremont Road south to Fish Lake.

From Fish Lake, the trail followed Otter Creek down to the East Fork of the Sevier River and on to Kingston, where it rejoined the main trail. Today, travelers and visitors can take the same route and retrace Carson's trip.

Mormon pioneers first experienced the sense of place and the land in December 1849, although it was 1864 before settlement started. The increasingly limited availability of land and water in Sanpete County to the north accounted for the increased interest in the Sevier Valley.

Pioneer leader Parley P. Pratt recommended this pattern of settlement: locate near the source of water and interact with the environment and, of course, the people. The settlers had barely arrived when the Black Hawk War began, and the cultures conflicted.

The background of this confrontation with the Ute Native Americans can be traced to conditions in the Sanpete region and the Sevier River Valley, which bore the brunt of the conflict. As Mormons increasingly colonized the territory, Native Americans became increasingly restricted in their movements and hunting territory.

The winter of 1864–65 was a difficult one for the Ute Native Americans living near Gunnison. The weather was harsh and food scarce. A smallpox epidemic swept through the Indian camps.

Some of the Native American leaders placed the blame on the Mormons, who had taken the land and restricted the natives to marginal lands, making them more dependent upon Mormon and U.S. government handouts.

Soon the hunger led some of the more militant Native Americans to profess that they would “kill Mormons and eat Mormon beef.” Thus began the conflict and the resulting Black Hawk War. Once again, settlement themes emerge—interaction of human beings with the landscape, with each other, and finally, with institutions. This last interaction occurred with the social, political, and economic development of Sevier County that emerged from 1865 to 1896.

To the south in Piute County, or Headwaters, colonization patterns followed the Sevier Valley themes and trends. John C. Fremont made his fifth and last expedition through the area in 1853–54.

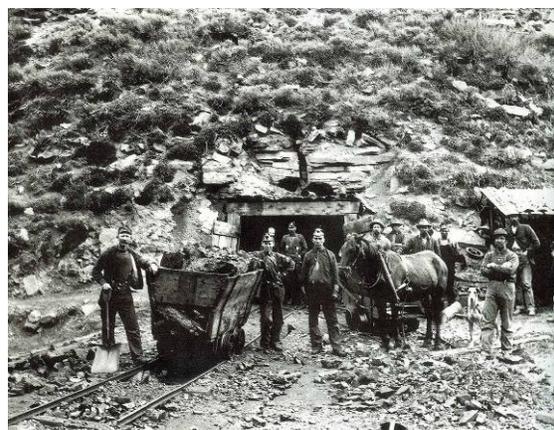


Figure 42: Pioneer miners

A year earlier, in June 1852, the first mineral exploration took place. From the beginning of the Mormon colonization in Utah Territory, rumors of buried Spanish treasure and Spanish mines with rich veins of gold and silver abounded, as did seekers after the hidden wealth. No wealth would emerge from this first exploration, and 16 years would pass before mining would emerge as a settlement factor. In the meantime, the settlers had a county government to create as they interacted with the land.

An act of the territorial legislature formed Piute County in January 1865, with Circleville as the county seat. The sense of community was captured in a *Deseret News* article written by Edward Tolton in February 1865:

The spirit of industry and perseverance in the people is manifest. Their actions are kind and benevolent towards one another, and their determinations . . . demonstrate the will to attend to their own business, honor their mission, and make this place a desirable location for the Saints.

Marysvale was the second settlement to take root in Piute County, with its first settlers arriving on October 24, 1864. Within a year the Piute founders' labors to build towns and till the land would be interrupted as Black Hawk launched his campaign to rid the land of white settlers.

Events in Piute County between 1865 and 1867 illustrate the theme of interaction of human beings with each other even as they cope with the companion theme of interaction with the landscape. Atrocities were committed by both sides during this defining conflict, which wound down when Black Hawk and other Native American leaders signed the peace treaty in 1868. Some raiding and killing by scattered renegade groups continued until 1872.

With peace came renewed interest in Piute County, particularly since rumors had begun to circulate that placer gold had been discovered near the town of Marysvale, which had been abandoned during the war. And thus the third theme of land and sense of place, the interaction of institutions, starts in March 1868, when a few gold seekers begin combing the mountains above Marysvale and found lead instead of gold. The Savage Lead Mine was formed, followed by the Golden Curry Lead Mine claim, and with the discovery of silver, the Silver Dipper Mine emerged. In 1869, the metal all of the prospectors were seeking—gold—was finally discovered in Pine Creek, and the Webster Mine was born.

Meanwhile, to the north in Sanpete County (Little Denmark), the settlers who had first arrived in 1859 were hit hard by the Black Hawk War, the seminal event that illustrates the human interaction theme. Indeed, it is generally accepted that the war started in Manti on April 9, 1865, when John Lowrey had a quarrel with Indian Chief Jake. The Native Americans claimed that this event ignited all of their lingering concerns over land and culture.

In 1870, two events occurred that highlighted an ending and a beginning. The first was when Native Americans came to Manti and made a treaty with Orson Hyde. Treaties would soon be signed throughout Little Denmark, with the final peace treaty being signed in Mt. Pleasant on September 17, 1872. The second 1870 event was the laying of the last rail of the Utah Central Railroad on January 10. Brigham Young drove the last spike on a railroad line that many Sanpete residents had assisted in building. This act would usher in a new era for farmers and businesses, as well as the emergence of the theme of institutions.



Figure 43: Relic house in Mt. Pleasant where the Black Hawk War Treaty was signed

Institutionally, women received the vote when the Women's Suffrage bill passed in the territorial legislature and was signed into law. Coupled with this political event, the fourth estate entered the valley on January 1, when the *Weekly Tribune* was issued in Salt Lake City and circulated in Sanpete. Two years later, on February 19, 1872, a state constitutional convention met in Salt Lake City and framed a constitution.



Figure 44: Original Wasatch Academy schoolhouse

On March 3, 1875, the Reverend D.J. McMillan preached the first non-Mormon sermon in Sanpete, at Mt. Pleasant, and one month later, on April 20, J.S. McMillan opened the first mission school under the Presbyterian Board of Missions, also in Mt. Pleasant.

On April 14, 1879, the cornerstones of the Manti temple were laid, highlighting the Mormon faith even as Presbyterians were making their presence known in the valley. Ten days later, on April 24, the first Utah wheat, including some from Sanpete, was shipped to Liverpool, England, from San Francisco. Thus in two decades, from the founding of Sanpete in 1859 to the manifestation of religious, social, and commercial diversity by 1879, a sense of land and place brought the past, the present, and the future onto the settlement stage.



Figure 45: The Manti temple  
(© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

In Little Denmark and the Sevier Valley, the settlers' economic growth would be greatly assisted by inexpensive and reliable transportation that came with the arrival of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad (D&RGW). The railroad entered the Salt Lake Valley in the 1880s, signaling the end of Union Pacific's monopoly over Utah's rail traffic.

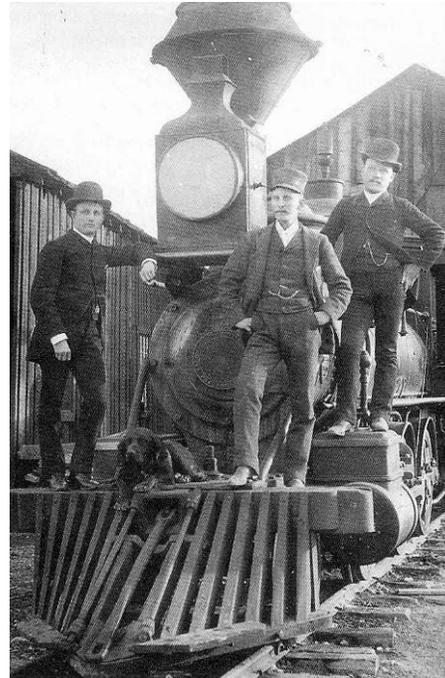


Figure 46: A celebration uniting the railroad occurred at this train station in Manti, Utah

On December 29, 1890, a grand celebration was held in Manti on the completion of the line to that city. Railroad lines in the north sector of Little Denmark were laid in 1879 and 1880 to accommodate the Sanpete Valley Railroad, which was organized to haul coal from Wales.

On October 2, 1884, the first train pulled into Moroni. This was the only railroad in the region, and it conducted a significant amount of business. On May 1, 1886, an excursion train, sponsored by the Moroni Brass Band, began operation.

The settlers wanted to be a part of America's economic expansion. In 1893, the company extended its railroad from Chester to Manti to compete with the Rio Grande line, which, as noted, had pulled into Manti at the end of 1890. The D&RGW line connected to the Valley Line at Thistle Junction via Mt. Pleasant and Manti to Marysville in Headwaters. The Sanpete Valley Railroad merged with them in 1908.

In 1891, D&RGW began serving northern Sevier Valley. That year, townspeople cheered when the railroad reached Salina. Five years later, the line extended to Richfield, and in early June 1896, the first passenger train arrived at the county seat.

The railroad spurred economic growth in Sevier Valley, especially in the livestock industry. However, in the southern parts of the region, remoteness prohibited rail expansion for the shipping of livestock and products.

Rail travel also played an important role in the expansion of tourism. When Zion was named a national park in 1919, excursion interest grew, and Union Pacific and its subsidiary company began heavily promoting both Bryce Canyon and Zion as vacation destinations, especially after Utah Parks Company built a lodge at Zion in 1925.



Figure 47: Rio Grande depot in Mt. Pleasant (Photo by Ray LaFollette)

Rail travelers were transported by tour buses from a town on the railroad line to the company's lodges at Zion and Bryce. The railroad company put a package deal together for tourists, providing the two parks with significant national exposure.

Meanwhile in the 1920s, the D&RGW prepared to put every ounce of energy into the work of properly exploiting attractions like Bryce as well as Fish Lake and scenic Wayne County. Union Pacific built a spur line to Cedar City, which became the railroad company's center for its subsidiary, the Utah Parks Company.

From the Cedar City depot and the El Escalante Hotel (also owned by Union Pacific), tourists would be able to board buses that would take them on a loop through Bryce Canyon, the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, and Zion National Park.

For the Marysvale connection, three automobile touring companies met the mail train as it arrived every day. Tour operators took tourists to Bryce Canyon and the Grand Canyon’s North Rim by way of Bryce Canyon. A Kanab tour operator conducted the tours. The conductor also conducted tours at Bryce and the North Rim. In every case, the Union Pacific Railroad connection was crucial.

As automobile tourism became more popular, the Union Pacific Railroad ended summer season trains on the Lund-Cedar City Connection, and the Utah Parks Company shifted to buses for its tour operations.

In the northern sections of the region in the late 1880s, the Sanpete Valley Railroad was called Polygamist Central because of the commonly held belief that the trains signaled residents if an officer or deputy was aboard the train to search out polygamists under the auspices of the Edmunds-Tucker Act.



Figure 48: Trains transported all types of cargo during the pioneer era

As Sanpete Valley (Little Denmark) became known as “the granary of Utah,” and with the growing importance of the sheep industry, D&RGW played a key role in economic expansion. It is not an exaggeration to state that the period from the coming of the railroad in the late 1880s and early 1890s to the onset of the Great Depression constituted the “golden era” of Little Denmark, and the railroads made it all happen. The development of roads and the improvement of bus service after World War I began to reduce the number of railroad passengers.

By 1947, both passenger and freight revenues were below operating expenditures for the Marysvale line. D&RGW requested permission to drop its passenger service in the region. The request was granted two years later, and the railroad era started moving toward a close. Perhaps the era is best symbolized by the small town of Thistle, located just north of the MPNHA.

Although Thistle is technically not in the MPNHA, its history is closely tied with that of the D&RGW. In 1883, the railroad constructed its line beside the Old Spanish Trail along the Spanish Fork River at the confluence of Thistle and Soldier creeks. The town was named after the thistles growing there.

The town grew into an important little railroad stop, with 600 residents in 1917. With the railroad’s decline, the depot was torn down in 1972, and the post office closed two years later. By 1983, only 50 people remained in the once prosperous little town.



Figure 49: Landslide in Thistle, Utah

In the winter of 1982–83, disaster hit with a flood and slow-creep landslide that inundated the town and was the first Utah disaster declared as such by a president of the United States. Initially, efforts were made to simply haul the creeping dirt away, but those efforts proved futile because of the volume of the slide. The direct costs of the landslide included \$45 million to relocate the railway, \$75 million to relocate the highway, and \$89 million in lost revenue to the railroad.

The region suffered when the already unprofitable Thistle-Marysvale railroad line, which continued to provide freight service for 34 years after passenger service was discontinued, shut down forever.

## Key Themes

The MP proposes three major organizing themes that capture the essence of the Mormon pioneer heritage story and respond to the interpretive goals defined above. Personal histories and stories of real individuals will make these themes come alive.

Key themes should avoid being associated with any chronological time period but should be applicable to past, present, and future relating to the five heritage districts of Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop. Themes should effectively convey the pioneer landscape that illustrated the early Mormon settlement and have a profound personal resonance with visitors and residents of the MPNHA. Effective interpretation requires that the recipient be able to relate the Mormon pioneer experience to his or her own life.



Figure 50: Pioneers in Sanpete County

## Organizing Themes

The three main organizing themes in this Plan are as follows:

- Interaction of people with the landscape
- Interaction of people with each other
- Interaction with the institutions people created

The intent of the organizing themes is to articulate the essence of what the MPNHA is and what it does. The themes have been crafted to fit the criteria presented above. This list of the major themes is expanded in subsequent phases of the MP, and additional subthemes may be added for each major organizing theme. The three themes summarize the heritage area’s overall story and significance.

**Interaction of People with the Landscape**

This theme focuses on the arrival of the pioneers in the heritage area, their settlement of communities, and the impact they had on the landscape. The History of the MPNHA section at the beginning of this chapter emphasizes the story of Mormon pioneer colonization in the heritage area, the way the stage was set for colonization along the corridor, and the sense of place and the land.



Figure 51: Early Utah settlers worked hard to make the land work for them, whether they were farming or ranching

The colonization story of people interacting with the landscape is unique in each of the districts of Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop. Nevertheless, each district shares the common theme of people interacting with the landscape.

This common thread weaves a tunic that clothes the people of every era—from 1847 to the 21st century. It is a story of people interacting with vast natural resources, struggling with the land and its scarce water, and hammering out the means for economic development.

**Interaction of People with Each Other**

The Mormon pioneers did not arrive in a land devoid of people. The Native Americans were here. Their roots traced back through centuries of interacting with the land, and they had strong opinions of its nature and how it should be used.



Figure 52: Early pioneers interacted with each other and those already in the area

Cultural clashes emerged when people interacted with each other as they carved out transportation routes that brought people and their cultures closer together. Unity underpins the interaction of people even as cultural clashes emerge sporadically.

The architecture and town sites bear witness to a cooperative spirit whether in the context of farming, ranching, mining, or town planning. From the Black Hawk War of the 1860s to the creation of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in the 1990s, people with different perceptions interacted, sometimes for ill, but more often for good.

### **Interaction with Institutions People Created**

Institution is defined in its broadest context here. To *institute* means to set up, erect, construct, establish, find, or introduce. The institutions in the heritage area tell a story about people creating entities focusing on social, educational, economic, religious, and recreational purposes and objectives.

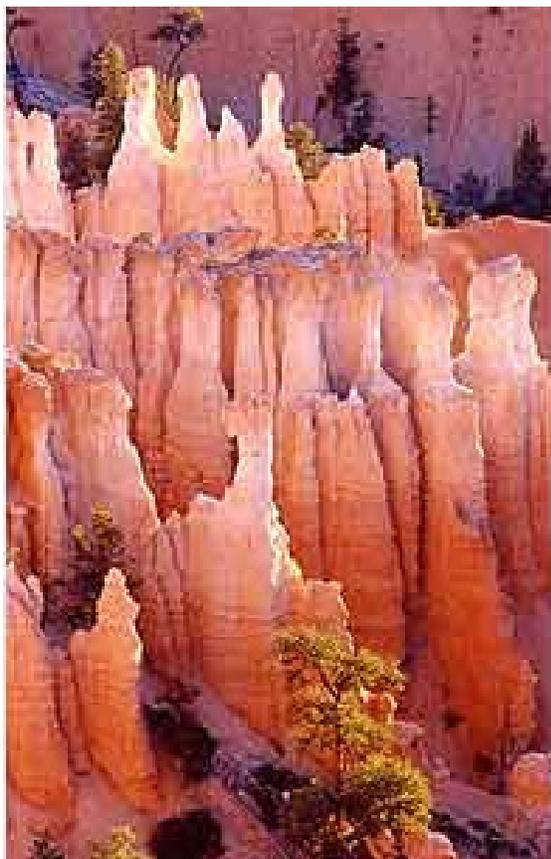


Figure 53: Bryce Canyon (Photo by Charles Wood, [www.go-utah.com](http://www.go-utah.com))

From the establishment of the Zion Cooperative Mercantile venture to the establishment of the railroad and public schools; from social experiments in common living to the creation of a competitive free enterprise system; and finally, to the creation of national parks and monuments, the story of the MPNHA is a story about people creating institutions and then interacting with their own creations.

### **Key Settings**

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) begins at the Arizona border and winds 400 miles north along Heritage Highway 89 to Fairview. An alternative route takes visitors off Highway 89 and follows the Boulder Loop east (Scenic Byway 12, Utah's first All-American Road, and Capitol Reef Country Scenic Byway, SR 24) an equal distance on a journey through picturesque landscapes left by Mother Nature. Small agricultural communities serve as links to the history of the area.

A trip through the MPNHA offers nature's beauty, historic sites, and most of all, compelling people who operate bed and breakfast inns, serve heritage menus in cafés housed in historic buildings, create works of art, mold their crafts, conduct tours, interpret history, and tell stories about their pioneer ancestors.

One spectacular resource in the MPNHA is the natural landscape: breathtaking wonders that shaped the lives and heritage of the early Native Americans and Mormon pioneers and continue to shape the lives and heritage of modern-day residents. This diverse landscape encompasses everything from the red sandstone canyon country to the beautiful valleys of the high alpine country of the mountains.

Today, this spectacular landscape provides virtually unlimited recreational and educational opportunities for residents and visitors alike as they visit national parks, national monuments, national recreational areas, national forests, national resource lands, state parks, state wildlife management areas, and fish hatcheries; scenic byways and backways; visitor centers, museums, interpretive centers, historic districts, and building sites; and a variety of local festivals and special events.

Activities in this setting include backpacking, hiking, camping, viewing spectacular scenery, bird watching and wildlife viewing, fishing, hunting, and horseback riding, to name only a few. For those who prefer more developed areas, opportunities for vehicle-based camping, picnicking, day hiking, biking, driving for pleasure, and resort lodging abound.

Water-based activities in this setting include swimming, sailing, canoeing, waterskiing, and fishing. Winter sports activities include downhill skiing, snowboarding, cross country and backcountry skiing, snowmobiling, and even ski kiting. Those who prefer pavement can discover miles and miles of scenic byways.

Many educational activities in this setting are available at visitor centers and museums in the area. All of the national parks and monuments host visitor centers where both the natural and cultural history is interpreted for visitors. The USDA Forest Service also has visitor centers for the three national forests in the area. The Anasazi State Park Museum and Fremont Indian State Park interpret the cultural heritage of the early Native Americans who lived in the area.

Visitors can also enjoy a number of museums that interpret the life and times of the early pioneers who settled in the setting. These museums include the Heritage House in Kanab, the Edison Alvey Museum in Escalante, the Fairview Museum of History and Art in Fairview, the Butch Cassidy Home north of Panguitch, the Pioneer Relic House in Mt. Pleasant, and the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers museums in Orderville, Escalante, and Panguitch.

Finally, visitors can also experience a variety of festivals and special events throughout the year, including the Scandinavian Heritage Festival in Ephraim, the Mormon Miracle Pageant in Manti, the Annual Lace Making Day in Fairview, the San Rafael Trapping Party Mountain Man Rendezvous at Fremont Indian State Park, the Black Hawk Mountain Man Rendezvous in Mt. Pleasant, the Panguitch Quilt Walk in Panguitch, the Western Legends Roundup in Kanab, and the Annual Old Time Fiddlers and Bear Festival in Cannonville.

These key settings are best understood in the context of the five distinct heritage districts and the small towns that capture the essence of the MPNHA.

## Little Denmark

The settlement of Scandinavians was a defining factor in this district's pioneer history and a place where we can find compelling stories of immigration, conflict with Native Americans, and town development.

**Fairview**, a site for gathering wild hay, was founded in 1859 as North Bend. The town was later named Fairview because you could see fields of grain for 30 miles. Fairview once had a stone fort with 10-foot walls to protect the settlers from Native Americans.



Figure 54: Fairview, Utah (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

**Mt. Pleasant** was originally settled in 1852 as Hambleton Settlement. Native Americans drove the original settlers from the town and burned the community to the ground. Mt. Pleasant's settlers were primarily Scandinavian and British. The main treaty ending the Black Hawk War was signed here. Mt. Pleasant's Main Street and the adjacent boarding school, Wasatch Academy, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 55: Mt. Pleasant, Utah (Photo by Richard Stum)

**Spring City**, at various times, was known as Allred Settlement, Spring Town, and Little Denmark. Spring City is the second oldest community in Sanpete County. Renowned for its many architecturally significant historic buildings, the entire town is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

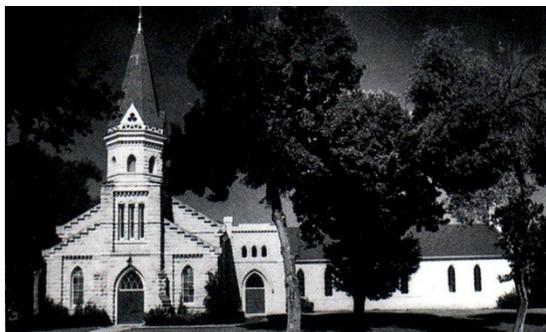


Figure 56: Spring City, Utah

**Fountain Green** was originally a campground of Mormon colonists immigrating to Sanpete Valley. The town was settled in 1859. Big Springs, Silver Creek, and large artesian wells inspired the town's name. Fountain Green has long been a local center of agriculture and historically was famous for its cooperatively owned Spanish Merino sheep herd.



Figure 57: Fountain Green, Utah

**Moroni** originally carried the names Mego and Sanpitch, after local Native Americans. The town was officially established in 1859, and its name was changed to Moroni, a Book of Mormon historic figure. Moroni is home to the Moroni Feed Company, one of the nation's most successful turkey cooperatives.



Figure 58: Moroni Opera House in Moroni, Utah

**Ephraim**, settled in 1854, once housed Sanpete County's most important fort, built for protection from Native Americans during the Black Hawk War. At one time, 90 percent of the town's population was Danish. Ephraim is the home of Snow College and a restored Mormon cooperative mercantile.



Figure 59: Snow College in Ephraim, Utah

**Manti**, established by Brigham Young in 1849 at the invitation of Chief Walker, is the oldest community in Sanpete County. The community is named after a Book of Mormon luminary, Manti, and is the site of the Manti temple, which was built between 1877 and 1888.



Figure 60: Manti temple in Manti, Utah

**Sterling** was settled in 1873 by 15 families from Manti. The town was named for the “sterling” qualities of its citizens. In 1879, Daniel Funk obtained permission from Brigham Young and Ute Chief Arapien to build a resort lake in Arapien Valley. The lake became part of the Utah state park system in 1964 and is now known as Palisade State Park.



Figure 61: Palisade State Park in Utah

**Gunnison** was first called Hog Wallow because the early town sites were so swampy. The name was later changed to Gunnison in memory of Captain John Gunnison, the leader of a U.S. survey team who had been killed by Native Americans in 1853. The town was not abandoned during the Black Hawk War, and families from Sevier and Piute Counties settled there during the 1860s.



Figure 62: Gunnison, Utah (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

**Freedom** is a community west of Highway 89 where Mormon pioneers settled in the foothills. It was established in 1870. The site proved to be excellent for fruit trees. Dairy cows were also numerous in Freedom.

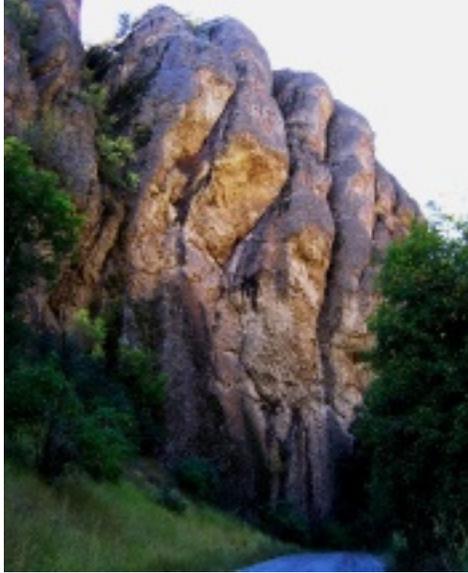


Figure 63: Maple Canyon outside Freedom, Utah

**Wales**, also located in the foothills, was the site of the first coal mine in Utah. In the 1850s, Chief Tabiona showed Mormon leaders the vein of coal. A few years later, when new Welsh settlers arrived in Utah, they were sent to Sanpete County to start extracting coal from the ground. Settled in 1859, the town was originally called Coal Bed. After the mines closed, the settlers stayed, adopting the agrarian and ranching lifestyle common in rural Utah.



Figure 64: Wales, Utah

**Centerfield** was first known as Skin Town. Apparently, in about 1880, a new method for tanning cowhides was discovered and implemented in New York. At the same time, Sanpete suffered a terrible winter with such deep snow that many cattle couldn't find enough forage and died. To keep their operations from being a total loss, ranchers skinned the cows, used the new tanning method on the hides, and hung them out on their fences to dry, leading to the name Skin Town. At various times, the settlement was also called South Gunnison or Twin Town.



Figure 65: Centerfield, Utah (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

When the town was incorporated in 1907, the residents chose the more dignified name of Centerfield because of the community's central location.

**Mayfield** had a rather complicated beginning. After Manti was settled, the land to the south was surveyed and canyons along the mountains were called Six-Mile, Nine-Mile, and Twelve-Mile Canyons, named for their relative distances from the Manti temple. The land at the mouth of Twelve-Mile Canyon had been an Indian farm reservation.



Figure 66: Mayfield, Utah (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

Mads Sorenson, Carl Olsen, and Simon Hansen scouted the site on a logging foray in 1870. The next spring they cut meadow hay, built cabins, and began water division. Other families joined them by 1873 when they formed a United Order Cooperative Society on the north bank of the creek. The settlement was named Mayfield because of the beauty Mother Nature so lavishly displayed in the month of May.

**Fayette** was settled by five families from Springville who arrived by ox team April 8, 1861. After finding Hog Wallow (Gunnison) too crowded, they backtracked five miles to establish Warm Creek. Three families soon left, but the Joseph Bartholomew and James Mellor families stuck it out, and their descendants remain today. One pioneer described the site as a lush meadow paradise abounding in wildlife. LDS Apostle Orson Hyde urged the name change to Fayette for the New York town where the LDS church was organized.



Figure 67: Fayette, Utah (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

**Axtell** was settled in about 1874 by John Bosshardt, who raised the first barley and alfalfa, Lars Fjeldsted, who ran a co-op herd of sheep, and Axel Finarsen, a Danish bachelor. The town spread out on an east-west axis along Willow Creek, which was the area’s name until the arrival of the railroad and post offices in 1891. The place has an expansive open flavor reminiscent of the Midwest, with irrigated grains and alfalfa sweeping eastward to the foothills of the Wasatch Plateau.



Figure 68: Post office in Axtell, Utah (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

Farms and houses are dispersed, as are Axtell’s “central places,” notably the post office and church. Thus it differs from the typical Mormon village settlement plan.

**Milburn** occupies a picturesque cove barely visible from the U.S. 89 scenic overlook near Hilltop. Platted in 1886 on a rocky slope watered by Dry Creek, Milburn already had a number of sawmills built in canyons above it, sparking the choice of name. Families began homesteading of Fairview as early as 1876, so a majority of Milburners never lived in the town itself; rather they loosely clustered around a school, church, and stone store/dance hall whose walls still stand.



Figure 69: Milburn, Utah (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

**Indianola** was organized as a ward and named by LDS Apostle Erastus Snow in 1880. At that time, it numbered more than 100 members, with half Native Americans and half whites. North Sanpeters had herded livestock in the valley and even homesteaded there before Brigham Young decided to set up a model Indian farm for Utes who had not already removed to the Uintah Basin. Eventually, the church had to pay \$12,000 to induce pioneers to vacate the valley. Eventually, most of the Ute Indians moved away, died, or simply failed to multiply, and original settlers returned to the valley. Most of them lived on their farms rather than locate close to the brick meetinghouse (now a granary) built on the town site.



Figure 70: Indianola, Utah (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

**Chester** was settled soon after the homesteading fever hit Sanpete in 1870. Polygamists and other farmers from Mt. Pleasant, Moroni, and Spring City spread out onto the meadows along the bottomlands of Oak and Canal Creeks below Spring City. Despite their dispersion they formed a ward (1877) named Chester, shortened by the Post Office from the “Chesterfield” proposed by David Candland, who had immigrated from Chesterfield, England. We must forgive his lack of originality; he was only trying to improve the image of the hamlet from its original name: The Bottoms. A meetinghouse, a school, a store, and a few houses soon sprang up close to the crossroads at the center of town.

### Sevier Valley

In this district, heritage is centered on the rich landscape, as well as the pioneers who settled the land and the Native Americans with whom they interacted.

The area is thematically cohesive based on this agricultural heritage and, over time, government services, including divisions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Snow College South, and the Applied Technology Center, have played an increasingly important role in the economy.

Tourism is also a growing sector of the economy, and the Black Hawk Arena and an aggressive marketing program for special events have spurred growth in this sector. One of the challenges in the Sevier Valley is to balance the enhancement of tourism and the interpretation of the cultural resources with agriculture, mining, and railroading demands.

One aspect of this challenge will be to alert visitors and residents to the strong relationship between agriculture, power, mining, and shipping interests on the one hand, and the rural setting and natural landscapes associated with tourism on the other hand. Especially noteworthy is the growing interest in the magnificent ATV trails in the area and the visitors who come to use them.



Figure 71: Riding ATVs near Big Rock Candy Mountain

**Redmond** was settled in 1875 when the Black Hawk War ended. It is Sevier County’s northern-most town, situated about 23 miles north of Richfield. The village was named for three red knolls to the west of the town. The land around Red Butte Springs (now Redmond Lake) was surveyed, and by the spring of 1876, grain was planted and a canal was dug, incorporated as the Spring Ditch Irrigation Company.



Figure 72: Redmond, Utah (© Copyright 2007, onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

**Salina** was settled in 1864 and named for nearby salt deposits. As with many communities in the area, the town was abandoned during the Black Hawk War. The town was resettled in 1871, and coal, which has become important to the economy, was discovered in a nearby canyon.

**Aurora** was named for the Roman goddess of dawn because of the colors in the surrounding hills. The town was settled in 1875 by pioneers who had moved south from Provo. The town was originally known as Willow Bend because of its location on a bend of the Sevier River overgrown with willows.



Figure 73: Aurora, Utah

**Sigurd** was settled in 1874 and named by the U.S. Post Office in recognition of the many Danish people who lived in the community. It was first called Neversweat for the heat and humidity; later, it was named Vermillion. Before anyone settled the area, two well-known Indian battles took place near the town site. One was the Cedar Ridge battle in 1868. Settlers who had abandoned settlements in Sevier County were ambushed by 30 Native Americans. The second battle was an attack on Charles and George Wilson, who were crossing the Sevier River at Rocky Ford. Charles was killed and scalped, but George escaped by burrowing under the riverbank.

**Venice**, a small farming village, was initially settled by Francis G. Wall in 1875. On his first glimpse of the area, Wall thought it “must be very rich, as the brush and weeds grew so high.” A visionary, he foresaw fields filled with rich, green alfalfa, golden grains, and many comfortable homes. The Wall family and others settled on the east side of the Sevier River.



Figure 74: Venice, Utah

**Glenwood** was established in 1863 and named after a pioneer, Robert Wilson Glen. It was also known as Glenco and Glen Cove. The town’s original cooperative mercantile still stands as a reminder of its Mormon roots.



Figure 75: The cooperative mercantile in Glenwood, Utah

**Central Valley** was settled in the fall of 1873 when pioneer families settled along the Sevier River. The first homes were small shacks or dugouts. In 1875, William Morrison, a probate judge from Richfield, was called to lay out the town site. He called it Inverury, which was the name of the town he came from in Scotland. In 1940, the name of the town was changed to Central.

**Richfield** originally carried the name of Big Springs, or Warm Springs, because the 1864 settlers discovered a large spring in the area. The name was changed to Omni, after a Book of Mormon figure, before finally changing to Richfield in recognition of the area's rich soil.



Figure 76: Richfield, Utah

**Koosharem** was settled in August 1873 when Brigham Young called George W. Bean and Albert K. Thurber to settle in Grass Valley to teach the Native Americans “the arts of cultivating crops, industry, and peace.” The valley town site became known by its Indian name, Koosharem, meaning “clover blossom.”

**JEMs (Joseph, Elsinore, and Monroe)** is along Highway 89 and includes the three towns and the surrounding areas. The acronym JEMS was framed by the area's heritage council to highlight Scandinavian, British, and Native American heritage. Joseph, settled in 1877, was named for Joseph Young, first president of the Mormon Church's Sevier Stake. Elsinore was named by early Danish settlers after the site of Hamlet's castle in Denmark. Monroe is a picturesque town nestled in a cove at the base of the Sevier Valley's highest peaks.

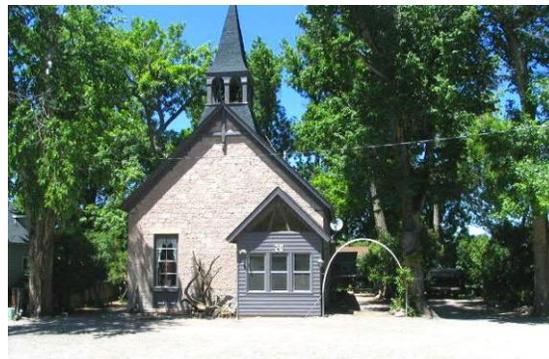


Figure 77: Monroe, Utah

**Antimony** was first settled in 1873 when twenty-two men came on a peacekeeping mission with the Fish Lake Indians. The area was first named Coyote, after several coyote pups were caught and earmarked. It became a mining town in 1880 when the metal antimony was discovered in Coyote Canyon. The town was named Antimony in recognition of the mining activities.

**Annabella** is located south of Richfield and was settled in 1871. The name is derived from Ann S. Roberts and Isabella Dalton who were two of the first women to settle in the area.

### Headwaters

Communities along the Headwaters are as diverse as their individual traditions, but tied together by the common rivers and tributaries which make the land blossom.

**Marysvale** was originally settled in 1863. One colorful story regarding the town's name involves Brigham Young. As the story is told, Young stopped at the village during a trip south and enjoyed an evening of "stag" dancing, a common form of entertainment where men danced together because of the lack of women. It is said that he enjoyed himself so much that he named the town Merry Vale.

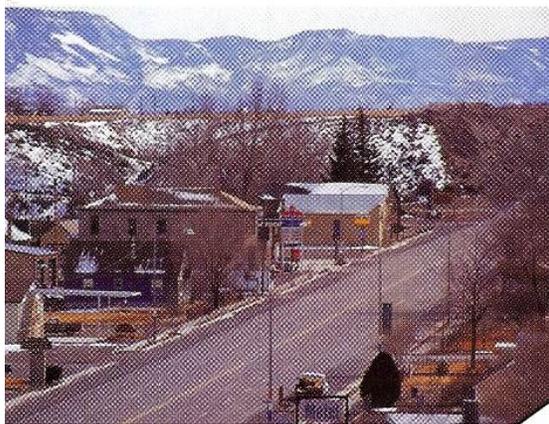


Figure 78: Marysvale, Utah

**Junction**, settled in 1880, was originally known as City Creek. It is located at the junction of the East Fork and Sevier Rivers.



Figure 79: Junction, Utah

**Circleville** was established in 1864 when Brigham Young sent 50 families to this farming community under the direction of Mormon Apostle Orson Hyde. The town was named by a local settler and was once the county seat of Piute County.



Figure 80: Butch Cassidy's childhood home near Circleville, Utah (Photo by Max Bertola)

**Panguitch** was settled in 1864 by pioneers who crossed the mountains from neighboring Parowan. The town was first called Fairview but renamed Panguitch, an Indian word meaning big fish, in recognition of a nearby lake. A well-known local account tells of the first settlers surviving the initial winter by walking on quilts laid in the snow as they crossed the mountains to get supplies from Parowan.



Figure 81: Panguitch, Utah (Photo by Richard Caldwell, [www.go-utah.com](http://www.go-utah.com))

**Hatch** began when the villages of Proctor, Hatchtown, Castle, and Johnson formed the single community of Hatch, named after one of the first settlers, Meltior Hatch, and his two wives.

### Under the Rim

Under the Rim is named for its location beneath the red rock rims of the Colorado Plateau.

**Alton** came into being in 1907 when Jonathon Heaton and other settlers established the community. They surveyed the land and laid out nine 10-acre blocks, dividing each into four lots, with a center block reserved for a town square. Ranches and agricultural opportunities provided the magnet that pulled settlers from Upper Kanab, which became a ghost town. Alton survived. Cattle, horses, and men working the land graphically convey the heritage of Alton.

**Glendale's** history dates from 1864, when the town was founded as Berryville by Mormon brothers named Berry. The area was also called Windsor at one point. It was fortified as a stockade and used for protection by Long Valley residents during the Indian skirmishes of 1865–66. These battles led to the abandonment of the village. The area was resettled in 1871 by groups from the “Muddy Mission,” and two cities (Glendale and Mt. Carmel) emerged from the previous settlements. The name Glendale came from Glendale, Scotland, the former home of Bishop James Leithead.

When the original settlers to the area returned, a conflict between the two groups emerged because many of the new settlers wanted to live the United Order. To resolve the conflict, the families interested in living the order moved three miles to the east and established Orderville.



Figure 82: Glendale, Utah

**Orderville** was one of the most successful American experiences in cooperative living. From 1874 to 1886, its people pooled their wealth and turned over their proceeds to a common storehouse, sharing equally with everyone according to need. They operated sawmills and dairies, raised sheep and cattle, and engaged in farming, including dry farms. They also developed a woolen cloth factory, worked in basket making and silk farming, and maintained a variety of home industries. Although the United Order practice was discontinued, the town's records provide a fascinating study of human nature and practical economics.



Figure 83: Orderville, Utah (circa 1907)

**Mt. Carmel** was settled by Dr. Priddy Meeks in 1864 and was originally called Winsor. As with many towns along the corridor, Native American challenges led to the town's abandonment in 1866. The town was resettled in 1871 by people from the Muddy River towns and renamed Mt. Carmel after an area in Palestine. The name means "a park of garden land." Many families from Mt. Carmel moved to Orderville to participate in the United Order.

**Kanab** was first settled in 1858, but was resettled several times because of conflicts with the Native Americans. The name Kanab is derived from an Indian word for a basket carried on a mother's back for transporting her baby. In 1911, a group of politically prominent men in this community thought it would be humorous to ask the townspeople to vote for an all-female town council. The joke was on the men, though, when no one would run against the women. They became the first all-female town council in the United States. The council rid the town of pigsties, liquor, gambling, stray dogs, and Sabbath breaking. Many said the five women accomplished more than any Kanab city council had done before them.

The Kanab area is known as Little Hollywood for the 200-plus western movies filmed in the area. The town gained renown as a site for making movies following the Tom Mix movie, *Deadwood Coach*, filmed in 1922. Today, the only place to experience the movie sets from that classic era is at Frontier Movie Town, at the end of Center Street.

Frontier Movie Town invites you to walk in the footsteps of the western legends of the silver screen by touring original sets from movies such as *The Outlaw Josey Wales*, *Desperate Hours*, and *One Little Indian*. Sit on the bench from *F Troop*, gaze through the gun port used by Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, and Sammy Davis Jr. in *Sergeants 3*, or sit on the porch of the “Tack & Feed” set from *Black Bart*, plus much more.



Figure 84: Kanab's all-woman city council

Kanab will soon boast the Center for Education, Business, and the Arts (CEBA), an economic development model that builds on tourism in Kane County. This innovative facility will enable education of the workforce, provide business and entrepreneurship training, and attract conferences, seminars, and corporate retreats to Kane County.

**Paria** is located where Highway 89A splits from Highway 89 and heads south into Arizona toward the north rim of the Grand Canyon. The town was named for the Paria River. Located on the banks of Paria and Cottonwood creeks, Paria was first settled in the 1860s, was abandoned because of Native American conflicts, and was then resettled in 1870. Because of its isolation, the town served as a hideout for polygamous wives for a number of years.



Figure 85: Paria Canyon, Utah (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

**Big Water** was originally called Glen Canyon City. The town became the home for workers who built the Glen Canyon Dam in the 1950s. In 1976, non-Mormon Alex Joseph and his extended polygamous family settled in Glen Canyon City after being forced off Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land they had attempted to homestead. Joseph's group petitioned for incorporation, and on December 29, 1983, the town was incorporated as Big Water, with Alex Joseph as the first mayor.

## Boulder Loop

The Boulder Loop begins and ends on Highway 89. This awe-inspiring heritage byway includes Highway 12, the All-American Road.

**Fremont** is named after the Fremont River and was settled in 1876.



Figure 86: Fremont, Utah

**Loa** was established in 1878 by farmers and ranchers who had been living on separate farms. They consolidated under the direction of the LDS church. The town became the county seat. Loa's name is derived from the Hawaiian mountain Mauna Loa, which means high, large, and powerful.



Figure 87: Loa, Utah

**Lyman**, located west of Loa, is a smaller version of its neighbor. In 1876, families settled the side of the river across from Loa. When LDS Apostle Francis S. Lyman visited the town in 1893, he helped the settlers select a better town site on higher ground. The town was named after him.



Figure 88: Lyman, Utah

**Bicknell**, settled in 1879, was originally named Thurber after a local church leader, explorer, and Indian interpreter. The name became Bicknell when the town agreed to change its name in exchange for a gift of books for its public library. The donor was Thomas Bicknell from the state of Rhode Island.



Figure 89: Bicknell, Utah

**Teasdale** was founded in 1870 and named after LDS Apostle George Teasdale.



Figure 90: Teasdale, Utah

**Torrey** was known by several names: Popular, Bonita, Central, Youngstown, and Poverty Flat. It was finally named after Colonel Jay Lynn Torrey, a veteran of the Spanish American War.



Figure 91: Torrey, Utah (© Copyright 2007 onlineutah.com, Kathy M. Wiersdorf)

**Fruita** was settled by Neils Johnson around 1876. The town was originally called Junction because of its location at the confluence of the Fremont River and Sulphur Creek. The village was renamed Fruita in 1903 in keeping with the wonderful fruit grown in the Fruita Valley. The National Park Service (NPS) preserves and manages these historic orchards today as part of the Fruita Rural Historic District. Capitol Reef National Monument was established in 1937, and when it was changed to a national park on December 18, 1971, the town of Fruita became part of the newly designated Capitol Reef National Park.



Figure 92: Historic homestead in the Fruita, Utah, area

**Cainville's** settlers first arrived in 1882–83. The little town flourished until a series of flash floods washed it away. Most of the people sold or abandoned their property and moved away. Today, much of the area around Cainville is cultivated.



Figure 93: Cainville, Utah

**Hanksville** was settled by Ebenezer Hanks, his family, and a group of people from Iron County who had been attracted by the lush green grasses along the Fremont River. In 1892, gold was discovered in the Henry Mountains, but it gave out after three years. At one time, Hanksville was a trading spot for Butch Cassidy and other outlaws. No roads from Hanksville led to the infamous “Robbers Roost,” but the outlaws could reach it from the north and south.



Figure 94: Hanksville, Utah

**Grover**, settled in 1880 and originally known as Carcass Creek, was later named in honor of President Grover Cleveland.

**Boulder** sits at the base of Boulder Mountain. Also known as the Aquarius Plateau, the mountain was once a great obstacle between Garfield County and the northern settlements. Now it is viewed as a recreational asset. Boulder was established by ranchers attracted by the lush grasses. They brought their herds in about 1879 and made a permanent settlement in 1889. Boulder was the last town in the continental United States to receive its mail by mule. It was called the “last frontier” until 1942, when the first vehicle arrived with the mail.



Figure 95: Boulder, Utah (Photo by Sam Camp)

**Escalante** is located where the traveler descends from the Escalante Rim into the basin occupied by the town. Just before you reach Escalante, a sign directs the way to the Hole in the Rock Trail. This is the point where members of the San Juan Mission departed to claim and settle in the San Juan Valley in 1879.



Figure 96: Calf Creek Falls near Escalante, Utah (Photo by Charles Wood, [www.go-utah.com](http://www.go-utah.com))

The area was originally called the Potato Valley because of the wild potatoes growing there. This area was first discovered in 1866 by Mormons in pursuit of Native Americans during the Black Hawk War. The first families moved into the area from Panguitch in 1876, and the name Escalante was suggested by members of the Powell Colorado River Expedition. Father Escalante never actually passed through what became the town, though he did explore much of southern Utah.

**Henrieville** is in a spectacular setting, surrounded by buff-colored bluffs, with views of the red cliffs of Bryce Canyon to the west. The town was named after James Henrie, the first president of the Panguitch Stake, when the first settlers arrived from Cannonville in 1878.



Figure 97: Outside of Henrieville, Utah

**Cannonville** was first settled in the 1870s by ranchers who sought the grasses to feed their livestock. The first residents called the area Clifton because of the beautifully colored cliffs nearby. The name was later changed to Cannonville, after LDS Apostle George Q. Cannon, but some of the residents thought the town was too small to have the name of such a large weapon, so they nicknamed it “Gun Shot.”



Figure 98: Cannonville, Utah

**Bluff**, which is located 65 miles southeast of Escalante and beyond the boundaries of the Boulder Loop, must be included in the MPNHA because it is integrally tied to the Mormon pioneer heritage story. As Senator Robert F. Bennett said in his statement upon introduction of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Act, “At times in order to survive, the pioneers had to overcome major natural obstacles. One such obstacle was the Hole in the Rock. In 1880, a group of 250 people, 80 wagons, and 1,000 head of cattle came upon the Colorado River Gorge. After looking for some time to find an acceptable path to the river, the pioneers found a narrow crevice leading to the bottom of the gorge. Because the crevice was too narrow to accommodate their wagons, the pioneers spent six weeks enlarging the crevice by hand—using hammers, chisels, and blasting powder—so wagons could pass. Today the Hole in the Rock stands as a monument to the resourcefulness of the Mormon pioneers.”



Figure 99: The Lemuel Redd House in Bluff, Utah ([www.bluffutah.org](http://www.bluffutah.org))

On April 6, 1880, these pioneers reached a sandy bottom land along the banks of the San Juan River where they established Bluff City.

**Tropic** was formed in 1892, and the people from Panguitch who settled there felt the climate was downright tropical compared to their own. Surrounding the little town are brightly colored buttes and mountains, topped with deep green conifer forests.



Figure 100: Tropic, Utah

**Bryce Canyon City**, Utah’s newest town, was incorporated in September 2007, with a population of 138. This fledgling community encompasses 2,300 acres at the entrance of Bryce Canyon National Park. Reuben “Ruby” Syrett homesteaded 160 acres in the early 1900s and soon discovered the magnet of tourism. This led to the establishment of Ruby’s Inn, a major resort in the MPNHA.

Collectively, Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop convey a heritage that combines local themes to create the heritage area identity. Together, these themes tell an amazing story of courage, vision, and tenacity.

## Resources

The essence of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) is its unique and rich cultural, historic, and natural resources. By providing a resource inventory, the MPNHA is fulfilling its legislative mandate to identify and document the resources associated with the local, state, and nationally significant history of the Mormon colonization experience in the area. The resource inventory serves the following three purposes:

- Documents heritage area resources
- Supports information in the MP to ascertain appropriate boundary delineation and related recommendations
- Initiates a database that can assist future products of the MPNHA and provide public access to Mormon pioneer heritage information

Inventory began in July 2000 with support from a cadre of volunteers; Utah State University; the Utah Division of State History; the Utah Pioneer Communities and the Main Street Program; and travel directors in Sanpete, Sevier, Wayne, Garfield, Piute, and Kane counties. In addition, a grant from the Utah Department of Community and Economic Development (now the Governor's Office of Economic Development and the Department of Community and Culture) provided financial support. The effort was further assisted by a grant from the Economic Development Administration. This grant enabled Utah State University Extension Services to complete two studies:

- A report for the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance that analyzed the resources available for the proposed MPNHA.
- A supportive report for the Alliance that focused on guidelines for developing and coordinating the craft industry with the MPNHA.

These studies, in coordination with other inventory work, enabled the Alliance to amass and document more than 1,000 resources associated with Mormon pioneer heritage. Entries for each resource include detailed information such as location, ownership, hours of operation, historic designation, cultural landscape category, priority for preservation, and theme and subthemes. A summary inventory, along with a complete inventory, is located in the Supporting Reference Materials.

## Historical and Cultural Resources

A cultural landscape is an area with both cultural and natural resources that is associated with historic events, activities, or people. Cultural landscapes are the result of the interactions between natural forces or events (such as climate, geologic processes, and water courses) and cultural factors (such as the ways cities form and businesses start or the ethnic background of an area's residents).

Transportation corridors and the orientation and the types of buildings and plantings, as well as the uses and industries within areas, are all important elements of cultural landscapes. Cultural landscapes exist throughout the MPNHA.

Understanding the cultural landscapes that define the MPNHA is important for appreciating what the area was like before pioneer colonization and how it grew and changed in response to the development of communities.

Identifying and grasping the landscape is essential in developing the MP. These settings are the uniquely characteristic results of the heritage area's pioneer history. The MP establishes a program and series of actions designed to preserve and enhance the existing resources, as well as improve interpretation and awareness of these resources. As a result, tourism will increase and the heritage area will enjoy appreciable economic development.

Equally important, the settings associated with key events and periods in history, such as the Black Hawk War, need to be preserved and interpreted for future generations. The MP suggests how the MPNHA can protect and enhance the cultural landscapes. The cultural landscape analysis contributes to defining what is important in the MPNHA and developing ways to communicate the story of the Mormon pioneer experience and its influence so residents and visitors alike will have the information they need to understand its impact on the heritage area, state, and nation. Using this framework, the MP guides the creation of an interpretive program that combines existing resources and new initiatives into a coherent story.

The Utah Humanities Council and the Utah Arts Council, including the Folk Arts division, have provided grants to help conserve these cultural traditions. The basic strategy for the MPNHA in identifying and preserving these cultural traditions and resources is to partner with the various councils and with the thriving artists and artisans in the community chapters. We will also work with our university and museum affiliates outside of the heritage area.

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance has established a precedent for producing PBS documentaries. This effort should be continued by working with KBYU-TV, KJZZ-TV, and other organizations that have formed partnerships to take the Mormon pioneer cultural story to the nation.

Eight types of cultural landscapes have been identified in the MPNHA. Each type is characterized by a particular pattern of development and form that communicates the forces that shaped it. Each of these types of culture landscape is summarized below and described in detail in the following pages:

- Cooperative experiments, including the United Order, an early Mormon lifestyle based on sharing all personal resources with the entire community
- Artisan and craft industries, where skills have been preserved to the present day
- Native American contributions and conflicts between the Native American and Mormon cultures
- Transportation corridor
- The architecture of buildings and the relationship of town sites and the natural environment
- Natural resources, parks, and monuments associated with or affected by Mormon communities
- Cultural and educational institutions associated with the Mormon pioneer experience
- Ranching, farming, logging, and mining influences

### Cooperative Experiments

Cooperative ventures such as the United Order and Zion's Cooperative, while no longer practiced in the heritage area, must be understood, communicated, and interpreted in order to understand Mormon pioneer heritage. Early Mormons who chose to participate in this system donated all their resources to the entire community, and the community leader, often the bishop, would then determine how those resources were distributed.

The only United Order remnants available for interpretation are located in Orderville. Bishops' storehouses in communities such as Fountain Green, Ephraim, and Spring City have been restored and are being used as art centers, museums, and offices. A co-op effort for heritage products is being coordinated by Utah State University Extension Services in keeping with the heritage products study included in the Supporting Reference Materials.



Figure 101: Orderville co-op building

The underpinnings of the cooperative movement can still be observed today in the small towns along the MPNHA corridor. The descendants of the pioneers, while not engaged in United Order pursuits, still adhere to its overarching concepts of unity and cooperation.

Kanab’s local branch of the Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI) was organized in 1870 and a United Order established in 1874. This system did not last for many years, although many of its objectives were incorporated into the local bishop’s storehouse, which served as a cooperative means for distributing goods. Similar co-ops were founded in all of the counties along the corridor.

The Zion’s Cooperative in Ephraim has been restored and houses heritage products created by artisans and crafters in the area.



Figure 102: Ephraim Cooperative Mercantile

The town of Orderville’s heritage chapter is undertaking key restoration projects to preserve and interpret the United Order experiment.

Many bishops’ storehouses located throughout the heritage district have been converted to offices and shops.

## Artist and Craft Industries

A thriving artisan and crafts community exists along the corridor. These skills are representative of the pioneers who built homes and commercial buildings in the heritage area.



Figure 103: MPNHA artisan

The Traditional Building Skills Institute (TBSI), located on the campus of Snow College, offers workshops, classes, and even a degree to help perpetuate these skills. In addition, artisans and crafters participate in workshops. Travelers can visit TBSI and sites where products are created.

In March 2002, almost five years before designation of the heritage area was achieved, Utah State University in coordination with its Extension Service, prepared a report funded by the Economic Development Administration and the Utah Department of Community and Economic Development. The full report is contained in the Supporting Reference Materials to the MP.

In 2003, the artisans and crafters along Highway 89 won the Best of State Award. Much can be done to promote the unique appeal these talented individuals bring to the MPNHA.



Figure 104: Don Walker operates a custom boot-making shop in Spring City, Utah (Photo by John Telford)

### **Native American Culture**

Native Americans play a significant role in the history of the area and in defining its current culture. The Highway 89 Alliance has worked with Native Americans during the past ten years to ensure that their contributions would be adequately recognized in the heritage area.

We consulted with Emery Polelonema, who works with the Six County Association of Governments. He is a Hopi Indian who works with all of the tribes along the corridor. His major emphasis centers on the Paiutes since they are engaged in economic development projects that are located in the MPNHA.

Emery read all of the sections of the MP that relate to Native Americans and made constructive comments that were incorporated into the MP. For example, where we referred to "rock art", he suggested that we change the wording to read "rock writing", which more accurately conveys the nature of what is depicted on the rocks. Emery first read the MP in February, 2008. On January 13, 2009, he made another review to ensure accuracy. In addition, he agreed to serve as the MPNHA's Native American ombudsman, and in that capacity, to work with the tribes on projects and programs that interpret Native American heritage and culture.

Native American contributions to the history of the area include the following:

- Fremont State Park (includes some 80 residential structures and pit houses as well as storage granaries)
- Anasazi State Park Museum
- Sevier County's Gooseberry Creek on the northern slope of the Fishlake Plateau, east of present Salina (some 39 recorded Fremont sites have been uncovered there)
- The Sudden Shelter site, located along Ivie Creek in Sevier County
- Clear Creek Canyon in Sevier County (a fruitful area for studying Fremont culture, including Five Fingers Ridge Fremont Village)
- Pictographs near the mouth of Dry Creek as it empties into the Sevier River southeast of Marysvale
- Sites in Piute County featuring archaic and Fremont cultures

- Hisatsinom ruins in Kane County among other places in the Four Corners Area (numerous sites are found on the Kaiparowits Plateau and in Cottonwood Canyon)
- Forgotten Canyon in the Glen Canyon region, where elaborate cliff dwellings have been found
- Defiance House site, named after a pictograph of three warriors carrying shields
- Art panels in the Glen Canyon area and 11 separate structures, a retaining wall, storage structures for food, and a ceremonial room

Today, these Native American cultures continue to influence the area's character:

- Present-day southern Paiutes of Sevier County
- The Koosharem band of Sevier County, which represents a variation of the Ute and Paiute cultures

### **Cultures in Conflict**

The Black Hawk War was a pivotal event in the history of the area, in Mormon colonization, and in both Native American and pioneer cultures. This war was fought along the corridor that ultimately became U.S. Highway 89.

By 1865, Mormons had lived in the Utah Territory for 18 years. At first, the Native Americans welcomed the Mormons as trading partners, but soon large numbers of Mormon families filled the more desirable valleys, pushing Utes and Paiutes from their traditional hunting, gathering, and farming grounds. The Native Americans faced slow starvation. Relations between the settlers and native groups reached their low point during the Black Hawk War of 1865–72.

In an effort to drive white settlers out, Ute subchief Black Hawk declared war. He was joined by angry warriors from the Paiute and Navajo tribes. The warriors raided cattle and horses and harassed settlers along the corridor. Sanpete, Sevier, and Piute counties were hit the hardest, though all of Utah felt the effects of the Black Hawk War. Small white settlements banded together in forts. Travelers took extra precautions, staying in large groups and camping only in established communities.

To the white settlers, losses during the war were devastating. Thousands of head of cattle were stolen in raids.

Though his comrades continued their raids sporadically through 1872, Black Hawk declared a truce in 1867. He signed a peace treaty and even traveled to congregations along the corridor asking for forgiveness and imploring the settlers to understand the plight of his people. Black Hawk died in 1870 of tuberculosis.

Black Hawk War information available throughout the MPNHA includes the following:

- Displays and computer interpretive materials at the Fairview Museum
- Plaques placed at battle sites along the corridor
- DVDs of the PBS documentary *Utah's Black Hawk War: Cultures in Conflict* available at interpretive pull-out sites along the corridor
- Books on the Black Hawk War available at museums and co-ops along the corridor

The Blackhawk War project demonstrates the Alliance's commitment to Native American culture. When we were filming the public television documentary *Utah's Blackhawk War: Cultures in Conflict*, we worked closely with Ute tribe members who are descendants of Chief Blackhawk. In keeping with the respect that Native Americans have for their ancestors, we reburied Blackhawk near a lake on the land where he was born. Tribal Council members guided us throughout this process in coordination with Forest Cuch, the Director of Indian Affairs for the State of Utah. We will follow this example as we involve Native Americans in the implementation of the MP.

### **Transportation Corridor**

Mormon pioneer settlements depended on transportation routes, which often followed Native American trails. As noted, the Black Hawk War was fought along a corridor that ultimately evolved into Highway 89.

The corridor played a key role as a route for settlers to follow. The first settlers traveled up Salt Creek Canyon, a connecting route (now SR-116) from what was then a north-south route from Salt Lake City to the Pacific Ocean (now I-15). Once the settlers had traveled through Salt Creek Canyon, they connected to the trail that took them south along the corridor. This was the route used by Sanpete settlers to take their cattle south to the Sevier Valley for the winter. In 1862, oats were delivered to Ruby Valley by wagon and oxen teams, and the road soon became the main route for mail delivery.

In July 1861, a decision was made to shorten the travel required to traverse through Salt Creek Canyon. Brigham Young authorized spending \$4,000 from tithing funds to complete what ultimately became U.S. 89, which opened to public travel in 1882.

The corridor was a source of strength for the territory. Within 20 years of the settlement of Manti in 1849, settlements dotted the present-day course of U.S. 89 much of the way to Arizona. Later, the route carried trains for the Denver-Rio Grande Railroad. The corridor contains these sites:

- A restored Denver-Rio Grande depot in Mt. Pleasant that serves as a visitor center
- Visitor information centers in the communities along the corridor as noted on the official Utah state map

### Town Sites and Architecture

The Mormon landscape is a reflection of religion and culture, consisting of uniquely related elements. The elements of the landscape can be placed into two general categories:

- Town plan and major structures
- Rural flavor and outbuildings

English and Scandinavian settlers combined vernacular styles with natural settings and elements of rural flavor to create a harmonious cultural region. Architectural styles range from simple pioneer federal to strongly Gothic and Romanesque buildings.

Buildings are classified in different ways, but general patterns are widely accepted, which help people understand structures and the people who designed and built them. A sampling of styles along the corridor includes vernacular, federal, Greek revival, Gothic revival, Victorian revival, Victorian Gothic, Romanesque revival, Victorian eclectic, Queen Anne, bungalow, prairie, Beaux Arts, and neoclassical.

Town plans in the heritage area were based in varying degrees on the plat of the City of Zion. The plat contains one mile square, and the blocks are ten acres, each being forty rods square. The lots are laid out alternately in the squares, setting up predominantly garden views from the houses. Houses are to be set 25 feet from the street, leaving a small yard in front to be planted in a grove according to the taste of the builder, the rest of the lot for gardens, etc.

Early changes from the City of Zion plat came about from the nature of the terrain and irrigation needs. The City of Zion plat had been formulated in the east, and the location of water sources and ease of distribution were more critical in the arid west than they had been in the humid east. Nevertheless, the impact of the plat can still be seen in the small towns along the corridor, including the following:

- Spring City (the entire town is on the National Register)
- Panguitch (the town is on the National Register)
- Mt. Pleasant's Main Street and Wasatch Academy
- Historic main streets, residences, barns, and outbuildings all along the corridor
- The Preserve America towns of Mt. Pleasant, Manti, and Kanab

*Getting Together with Yesterday*, a Sanpete County publication, provides the visitor with an outstanding overview of the architecture of Sanpete County, along with the book, *Sanpete Scenes*.

### Natural Parks, Monuments, and Forests

Settlers were often called upon to create communities in a harsh environment. While visitors today enjoy scenic beauty and the wonder of national forests, parks, and monuments, the Mormon pioneers saw the natural landscape as a challenge to be met and an obstacle to overcome. They did not stand in awe. There was too much work to be done.

And work they did, carving out towns and meeting the natural environment head on. The discoverer of Bryce Canyon, Ebenezer Bryce, noted of today's national park that "it was a heck of a place to lose a cow."

The national parks and monuments in the MPNHA draw national and international visitors to the picturesque, yet challenging, terrain, where the Mormon pioneers built their communities. The national parks in the MPNHA are Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, Zion National Park, and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is also in the MPNHA.

National forests in the MPNHA are Dixie, Fishlake, and Manti-LaSal National Forests. Richa Wilson, an Architectural Historian for the USDA Forest Service, who believes that national parks and forests are places "where history meets nature," writes about Utah's national forests:

In Fishlake National Forest, there are historic cabins that were originally used as a ranger station and now provide easy access to large aspen groves as well as Gooseberry and Sheep Creeks. You can also find evidence of the old mining industry in this forest. You can hike or horseback ride your way past old mining cabins as well as a historic sawmill.

The Skyline Drive Scenic Byway is another area that offers history and scenery. You can see old ranger stations as you take this scenic drive.

### **Cultural and Educational Institutions**

The MPNHA has many educational and cultural partners who help record and communicate its Mormon pioneer heritage:

- The Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center, established by the Utah State Legislature in 2004 (under the auspices of Utah State University and located on the campus of Snow College)
- Redd Center, located on the campus of Brigham Young University
- Mormon History Association
- Utah Humanities Council
- Fairview Museum
- Institute of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism at Utah State University
- Traditional Building Skills Institute
- Sons of the Utah Pioneers
- Daughters of the Utah Pioneers
- Utah Arts Council
- Utah Heritage Foundation
- Department of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning, Utah State University
- Department of Architecture, University of Utah
- Division of Mormon Studies and Culture, Utah State University

### **Ranching, Farming, Mining, and Logging Influences**

The impact of cattle, farming, and mining can be seen all along the corridor. Within the boundaries of Capitol Reef National Park, for example, are traces of Junction, a small town established in 1878. The climate was ideal for growing all types of fruit and vegetables. Because of this, and because of the abundance of Utah towns already called Junction, when the town got its post office between 1900 and 1903, it changed its name to Fruita. It became part of Capitol Reef National Monument in 1937 (which became Capitol Reef National Park in 1971).

Many of the outlying communities in the heritage area were settled by ranchers attracted by lush grasslands. Boulder is an excellent example of ranching heritage, where the first herds were brought in about 1879.

Water is a common resource that affected the settlement of farmers in the heritage area. The lack of water often led to the decline of a community.

In Torrey, for example, settlers were attracted to the waters of Sand Creek, but water was never plentiful enough to sustain a large population. In 1894, some people from Thurber (later re-named Bicknell) purchased water rights to Sand Creek so that more settlers could farm. To supplement the water supply, they dug a canal from the Fremont River, enabling farmers to the west of Torrey to have water.

Later, after many struggles and failures, a pipe was installed across the river that sent water to Torrey. This story of determination and fortitude could be repeated and applied to all of the towns along the corridor. The story of the Mormon pioneers and their relationship to water—how to get, channel, and use this precious resource—is one of the overarching themes running across the cultural landscape of the MPNHA.

Cainville is another ideal example. Though traversing the natural landscape to get to Cainsville was tough, conditions for farming there were excellent. Farmers grew a wide variety of crops. The town flourished until a series of flash floods washed it away. The first flood occurred in 1896, and they continued coming every few years, until the worst one took out the town in 1909. Thus, along the corridor, often the most difficult challenges involved water—when and how it came.

In Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop, the story of the cultural landscape is told by ranchers and farmers who struggled to carve out towns in a harsh, yet nurturing environment.

Mining also played a role along the corridor. The town of Wales, for example, was settled by Mormon pioneers who came when coal was discovered nearby. A railroad spur was built to serve the mine.

In the 1890s, gold was discovered in Clear Creek Canyon on a spot that then became the Kimberly mine. A boom started in the area, and a small town grew up around the Sevier train station. When the gold boom died out in about 1904, the railroad siding was moved and the area reverted to farm land.

In 1868, miners discovered gold and lead in nearby Marysvale. A railroad was built to the town to transport the minerals. The town prospered until well into the 20th century, when the mineral boom ended.

Just west of Marysvale, in the Tushar Mountains, gold was discovered in 1888. In the 1890s, Peter Kimberly and a group of ministers from Chicago purchased property and vastly expanded production. The town of Kimberly emerged and boomed from 1901 to 1908 with more than 500 inhabitants. Nearly \$3 million in gold and silver was produced in the mines of the Tushar Mountains.

Of necessity, Kimberly had a strong jail to house the rough characters who flocked to the saloons and brothels. Butch Cassidy was not among those jailed because he had friends who lived in Kimberly, and he never bothered the company payroll.

By 1938, the mines played out and the miners abandoned the town, which soon died away.

Lumbering played a major role in the economy of Kane County in the pre- and post-World War II period. Kane County men were employed by the Kaibab Lumber Company mill located just below Fredonia, Arizona, and operated in the 1940s by A. Milton and Jay Whiting of Holbrook, Arizona.

In 1943, J.L. Bybee set up a sawmill at the north end of Kanab. Owners of this mill included Jack Mognett and Glenn Johnson. In 1947, the Rowley brothers took over the mill and moved the machinery to the north fork of the Virgin River.

The history of lumbering in the Kane County area has been closely tied to changing policies of the U.S. Forest Service toward timber cutting. The Kaibab National Forest is located in Arizona, but forested areas of the Kaibab Plateau spill over into Kane County.

In the 20th century, the Forest Service developed programs to induce lumber manufacturers to establish modern mills to cut timber logged in the Kaibab. It developed access roads to transport the Kaibab timber to the Fredonia mill. Lumbering was big business during this era and is part of the heritage throughout the MPNHA.

In Garfield County, for example, the development of the first large mill in the Escalante area began in 1943 along Pine Creek near Posey Lake. The Alvey family kept the mill going until it burned down in 1962.

Another lumbering entrepreneur was Paul Steed, who went into the milling business in Upper Valley. From the early- to mid-1960s, Steed's Skyline Lumber Company prospered under a Forest Service Policy that allowed for the increasing sales of mature timber for the stated improvement of forest conditions.

Hillsdale and Hatch also have a heritage of lumbering. Jess Wilson developed the Mammoth Lumber Company in Hatch in 1936, and Panguitch had sawmills from the time of the second settlement. Sawmilling in Panguitch greatly increased following World War II. The Croft Pearson sawmill played a key role in Panguitch lumbering and at one time occupied 106 acres on the west side of Panguitch.

A logging heritage also can be vividly seen in Wayne County. In 1900, the small town of Fremont (population 300) had three operating sawmills, including one that Isaac Riddle and his sons set up in Teasdale in 1885.

Upper Wayne County had large stands of timber and streams to power mills, and lumbering emerged as an industry as early as 1877. By the late 1970s, most of the area timber was coming from Boulder Mountain and was sawed in Lyman by the Chappell Lumber Company and in Bicknell by the Torgerson Sawmill. The preservation of Wayne County's historic timber industry has been a goal for the county.

Other wonderful examples of farming, ranching, and mining experiences can be found:

- Windwalker Guest Ranch
- Farming and ranching landscapes all along the corridor
- The old grist mill between Bicknell and Torrey
- Rangeland in the Escalante area
- Sheep ranches in Sanpete County
- Turkey farms in Sanpete County
- Sevier Valley farms
- Marysvale mining sites
- Bullion Canyon and Kimberly mining sites
- Stationary baler in Grasse Canyon
- Livestock ranching in Long Valley

- Old apple orchards, started with seeds brought from Nauvoo, Illinois, in Long Valley
- Coal mining heritage in Alton, Glendale, and Orderville
- Heaton's Livestock Company Cattle Drive from Long Valley to the Arizona Strip every fall

### Natural Resources

The natural setting of the heritage area is striking and significant. From rivers and streams to open spaces surrounded by mountain ranges, natural resources constitute the recurring theme of the MPNHA.



Figure 105: Three Lakes near Kanab, Utah (Photo by John Telford)

The role of the national parks and forests in the heritage area has been emphasized throughout the Plan. The strategy for the MPNHA in the natural resource realm is to work with professionals at both the state and federal level who manage and plan to achieve balance in a multiuse matrix. The MPNHA will serve as a link between the community chapters and the directors of the parks and forests.

Natural resources are especially relevant in the MPNHA, because most of the land in the MPNHA is publicly owned.

Consequently, there must be an ongoing dialogue at the local level, one that involves private property owners and that enables grassroots entities to interact with natural resource professionals at the state and federal level so governmental units that are closest to the people have a voice in how natural resources are used.

This rationale applies to natural resources ranging from water use to national parks and forest use. The MPNHA's role should be to serve in a liaison capacity on natural resource issues and to partner in securing grants and other funding.

The stature of the area's natural history can be seen in Fishlake and Manti-LaSal National Forests; Zion, Capitol Reef, and Bryce Canyon National Parks; Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument; and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

## Chapter 3: Interpretive Framework

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, the primary managing entity of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA), has defined several goals that express the organization's priorities and aspirations. This section outlines those fundamental goals and proposes a more detailed set of subgoals related to the mission goals for interpretation and education.

**Interpretative Goal #1:** Support efforts to make the communities in the heritage area appreciate the MPNHA story and how it has affected their lives and the lives of their ancestors as follows:

- Communicate an overview of the heritage area and its key resources, providing visitors with an understanding of the breadth and scope of the MPNHA
- Communicate stories and convey information about human experiences with which visitors and residents can identify and thereby appreciate the sacrifices and struggles faced by the Mormon pioneers as they carved out communities in a harsh, yet spectacular natural environment
- Tell great stories that captivate people of all ages

**Interpretative Goal #2:** Assist existing attractions and institutions in communicating the breadth of the MPNHA story to the public and in placing resources in a heritage-area-wide context as follows:

- Effectively use the messages and media already available in the national parks and other venues throughout the heritage area
- Develop new content, interpretive materials, and mechanisms that fill voids and build connections between existing venues and institutions

**Interpretive Goal #3:** Provide mechanisms for individuals to share their Mormon pioneer heritage stories as follows:

- Recognize the personal histories of individuals and families across the heritage area
- Identify how the MPNHA can assist people as they interpret their experiences and the experiences of their ancestors
- Create lively and memorable learning experiences that touch people's emotions
- Underscore the shared values that give the MPNHA its cohesiveness while also giving voice to conflicts and tensions over values, interests, and other issues, especially as they relate to the use of the land and natural resources

**Interpretive Goal #4:** Highlight the importance of the MPNHA story as it relates to Native Americans and other non-Mormon people, ethnic groups, and institutions that played a role in the settlement of communities and the development of schools and organizations as follows:

- Incorporate Native American organizations into the network of interpretive venues throughout the heritage area
- Define targeted activities, events, and other opportunities where ethnic and minority groups, churches, and other institutions can communicate their stories and make them an integral part of MPNHA's interpretation

## Organizing Themes

In addition to these goals, as mentioned earlier in this plan, the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance has developed three main organizing themes:

- Interaction of people with the landscape
- Interaction of people with each other
- Interaction with the institutions people created

These three themes summarize the heritage area's overall story and significance. In this section, we'll describe subthemes and how the rich history of the MPNHA fits into these themes. In the next chapter, you will see that the demonstration projects we have planned build upon the stories of the heritage area and the themes we've outlined here.

**MPNHA Themes, Subthemes, and Supporting Stories**

Interaction of People with the Landscape	Interaction of People with Each Other	Interaction with the Institutions People Created
<p><b>Natural Landscape: Challenges and Opportunities for Pioneer Settlement</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Stories and Topics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>• The Hole in the Rock Expedition</b> This amazing feat of expanding a stone crevice and cascading horses, wagons, and people down a steep incline to cross the Colorado River and settle in what became Bluff, Utah is a striking example of pioneer grit and ingenuity.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• Winter, Spring, and Rattlesnakes in Sanpete</b> The first pioneers who settled in Manti faced tremendous obstacles during the first winter. The landscape was harsh, the weather severe. They built dugouts and persevered until spring only to find that they had been inundated by rattlesnakes. Next, their challenge was to plant and irrigate crops in an arid climate and build from native materials—oolitic limestone and pine.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• Red Rock, Horses, and Cattle in Under the Rim</b> Ranches and agricultural opportunities drew early settlers to Under the Rim. To this day, cattle, horses, and men working the land graphically convey the theme of people interacting with the landscape in this district.</p> </li> </ul>	<p><b>People and Cultures in Conflict</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Stories and Topics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>• Native Americans and Mormon Pioneers</b> As large numbers of Mormon families began to fill the more desirable valleys, they pushed Utes and Paiutes from their traditional hunting, gathering, and farming grounds. The Native Americans faced slow starvation.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• The Black Hawk War</b> Relations between the settlers and native groups reached their low point during the Black Hawk War of 1865–72.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• Miners and Mormons</b> The Mormons struggled with the issue of mining. Colonizers who found their way to the California gold mines were encouraged to come back to Zion where “get rich quick” ventures were discouraged. The miners of Marysvale were sometimes caught in this cultural war of values and lifestyle choices.</p> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Social, Economic, Educational, Religious, and Recreational Institutions</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Stories and Topics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>• Zion’s Cooperative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI)</b> Early experiments in economic cooperative ventures are a distinguishing characteristic of Mormon pioneers. While many historians recognize ZCMI as “America’s first department store,” branches of ZCMI in the heritage area were often more purely cooperative than the parent company. The philosophy behind such ventures—that individual profit is less important than the good of the community—symbolizes the attitude of many of the early settlers in the heritage area.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• The United Order</b> The United Order was more purely cooperative than the mercantile cooperatives. Early Mormons who chose to participate in this system donated all their resources to the entire community, and the community leader, often the bishop, would distribute these resources. The town of Orderville was named for this economic system. This town and bishop’s storehouses in the region provide physical reminders of this fascinating economic institution.</p> </li> </ul>

Interaction of People with the Landscape	Interaction of People with Each Other	Interaction with the Institutions People Created
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>• Bryce Canyon, A Heck of a Place to Lose a Cow</b> The discoverer of Bryce Canyon, Ebenezer Bryce, noted of today’s national park that “it was a heck of a place to lose a cow.” While visitors today enjoy its scenic beauty and wonder, the Mormon pioneers saw the natural landscape as a challenge to be met and an obstacle to overcome.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• Minerals in Marysvale</b> When miners discovered gold and lead in Marysvale, it became a prosperous town and a railroad was built to the town to transport these minerals.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• Headwaters: Too Little or Too Much</b> From the rich mineral finds in Marysvale to the harsh winters in Panguitch, the Headwaters district reflects how interaction with the landscape affected pioneer settlers in both the best and worst of circumstances.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• Sheep in Kane: How the Mountains Brought Prosperity through Grazing</b> The red rock, while striking in beauty to today’s tourists, presented the settlers with a backdrop of valley grass and mountain streams that opened up possibilities for grazing sheep and cattle. The pioneers adapted economic, social, and cultural goals to the harsh, yet nurturing terrain.</p> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>• Farmers and Railroaders</b> While there was not a direct conflict between farmers and railroaders—indeed Mormon leaders encouraged railroad development as a way to move crops to market and people into towns—the railroads were the means of cracking the Mormon wall in that they brought non-Mormons into the settlements. Perhaps more importantly, some colonizers feared the “worldly” influences that ran concurrent with the rails.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• The Powell Expedition</b> While navigating the Green and Colorado rivers, John Wesley Powell and his scientific expedition interacted with Native American tribes along the route and discovered many artifacts of ancient peoples.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• The Panguitch Quilt Walk: An Epic Story of Winter Survival</b> The first settlers in Panguitch traversed the mountain by laying quilts down on the snow to get to Parowan to trade. Their story represents the cooperation required to survive in early communities.</p> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>• Presbyterian Schools</b> The school system in Utah, and the oldest boarding school in the west, were founded by a Presbyterian minister. The Wasatch Academy in Mt. Pleasant is on the National Register of Historic Places and provides an outstanding example of the valuable influence and contributions of non-Mormon early pioneers.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• Free Enterprise</b> From mining to farming and ranching, the endeavors of free enterprise contribute a great deal to the character and story of the heritage area. The railroad was of invaluable assistance to economic growth, and the railroad has a rich history that projects outlined in this plan will preserve and tell.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>• The Creation of National Parks and Monuments, State Parks, and National Forests</b> The heritage area is home to six national parks or monuments, three national forests, and eight state parks. These national and state designations honor the varied and beautiful landscape of the heritage area.</p> </li> </ul>

All of the demonstration projects in this plan interpret the three organizing themes in various ways. A full description of each of these projects is in the following chapter, but this section briefly describes how each demonstration project interprets the themes of the heritage area:

- The **Central Utah Pioneer Center** will interpret every aspect of the thematic framework. It will show how the pioneers interacted with the land and the Native Americans, and how the pioneers built economic and social institutions. It will contain oral histories and interactive links to genealogical resources.
- The **Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center and Traditional Building Skills Institute** provide hands-on experiences of how the pioneers built their homes, buildings, chapels, and temple. There will be venues to show how the settlers interacted with the landscape, each other, and the institutions they created.
- The **Carnegie Libraries** demonstrate the role that institutions of learning played in the colonization experience. They also serve as examples of the importance of preserving historical building along the heritage corridors, especially those buildings that still house their original usage purposes.
- The **Wasatch Academy** also demonstrates the importance of education to early pioneers. In addition, it highlights the contributions of religious institutions outside the Mormon majority, illustrating both the influence of religious institutions and the interaction of people with other cultures.
- **Gunnison Casino Star Theatre** is an excellent example of a historic preservation project and a manifestation of a social and recreational institution.
- The **Equestrian Park and Arena** project shows how important horses and agriculture were to the early pioneers as they adapted to their landscape and built their economy.
- **Big Rock Candy Mountain and Lemonade Springs** primarily show the impact of the railroad as an economic institution. Also, the box car motel and other venues to be located there provide an interpretive and heritage tourism role.
- The **Old Winkelman Town and Marysvale Mining Museum** show the interaction of people with both the landscape and the institutions created for economic development.
- **Little Hollywood** represents an institution and interprets ranching and cowboys as a way that people interacted with the land and each other while concurrently building an economic base. Its outdoor theater provides a means for telling this story.
- The **Old Rock Canyon Church** tells the story of the United Order. It demonstrates two important themes—how the pioneers interacted with the land and how they interacted with each other. It also captures the third theme—the creation of institutions.
- The **Center for Education, Business, and the Arts** emphasizes how the landscape inspires art and affects the institutions of business and education in Kane County.

- The **Tropic Heritage Center**'s natural history museum preserves knowledge of the landscape and geological history of the area, while the historic pioneer cabin and post office will interpret how people lived with that landscape and each other, while creating institutions to build an economic base and a community.
- The **Escalante Pioneer Heritage Center**, like the **Central Pioneer Heritage Center**, will interpret every aspect of the thematic framework. It will be the southern anchor for interpretation in the heritage area.

## Telling the Story

The interpretive strategy for the MP offers the best opportunity to convey the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) story by taking a broad approach to the following aspects of interpretation:

- The MPNHA audience is broadly defined as residents and outside visitors who will experience the story and themes through various interpretive tools.
- The MPNHA story, themes, and resources, including physical, historic, natural, and cultural resources, will be interpreted using tools. These interpretive tools will shape the experience and reveal the story and themes to the heritage area's audience through various techniques, including media, artifacts, exhibits, signage, co-ops, artists, artisans, outfitters, crafters, websites, educational programs, tours, resources, sites, and landscapes.

## Heritage Area Interpretation

The interpretation in the MPNHA might include but would not be limited to the following:

- Web-based and other innovative programs to disseminate the MPNHA family history program across the heritage area
- A broad range of interpretive and educational initiatives such as living history and programs developed for local schools and libraries
- Restoration, preservation, and economic development initiatives within the heritage area
- Joint efforts undertaken with public schools, universities, and libraries in the heritage area to tell the Mormon pioneer story

Interpretation within the heritage areas will reinforce the revitalization efforts of key MPNHA resources carried out by communities in the heritage districts. The MPNHA's managing partnership would offer assistance in securing grants and other efforts to support interpretation.

Interpretive strategy might include the following:

- Experiences shaped by interpretive tours and itineraries that would be developed in the districts of Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop (These experiences would include bus tours and individual driving experiences within and among the heritage areas. Visitors would work with self-guided tours in the community chapters in the five districts.)
- Media-based interpretation that relies on presentations in and among the heritage areas, including prospectus, guides, maps, and broadcast media to be developed in partnership with the Utah Broadcasters Association and TV and radio personalities.
- Interpretive signage, markers, and related materials at key resources selected in partnership with the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance and community chapters
- Cooperative thematic partnerships between heritage district venues and community chapters with connections to the heritage area in working with grant programs and technical assistance



Figure 106: Sample signage for MPNHA sites; U.S. Highway 89 is an artery that runs through the MPNHA. The actual signs will incorporate the MPNHA logo.

## Community Chapters Interpretation

The community chapters are the primary focus of interpretation and visitor experience. Chapters will work with the heritage area and heritage districts on interpretation that will develop civic pride and community understanding of the importance of heritage resources. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance will focus on the following types of activities:

- Take an active role in enhancing the visitor's experience in the community
- Distribute materials that explain the interpretive themes
- Incorporate a standardized MPNHA signage and identity program
- Support joint marketing and promotional opportunities for the MPNHA including linking websites, event participation, publications, and related activities

- Accommodate staging of diverse themed itineraries, tours, and other connections developed in the five heritage districts
- Work with partners on training to ensure consistent and knowledgeable interpretation of the MPNHA story and information of tour opportunities and other resources within the heritage districts and community chapters
- Enter into agreements to sell MPNHA products created by artists, artisans, and crafters

### Identity and Brand Development

The MPNHA needs to build its identity and brand by carefully managing the information and content provided to the public. The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance will do this by orchestrating its public relations and building a clear and consistent image.

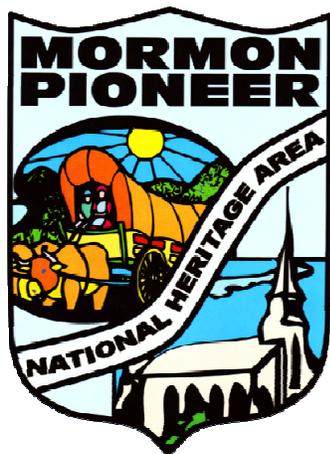


Figure 107: The MPNHA logo

MPNHA public relations, websites, publications, media outreach, and interactions with communities and institutions across the heritage area should use the logo in a consistent way and should have a common look and feel to reinforce the brand identity of the MPNHA.

The logo depicts the pioneers and their institutional base. It does so in the context of a common highway sign configuration and with a “heritage area” wave that denotes a highway winding through the heritage area.



Figure 108: Scenic Byway 12

It is important to emphasize that Utah Heritage Highway 89 and Utah’s first All-American Road (Scenic Byway 12) are the arteries that run through the heritage area. The connection between the arteries and the heritage area is crucial in helping visitors move along the corridor.

The MP defines interpretive themes for the entirety of the heritage area to make its history understandable and accessible to residents and visitors. The MPNHA works closely with its partners to effectively communicate these themes and their relationship to important resources.

## Consistent Interpretive Signage

As visitors travel through the area, they will recognize they are in a special place and will feel a sense of continuity, recurring themes, and a consistent message all reinforced by brochures, kiosks, and signage throughout the heritage area. Visitors will also recognize connections between current residents and the heritage environment where they produce their products, conduct their tours, provide accommodations, and offer food and events germane to the heritage area.



Figure 109: Sample signage for MPNHA sites; U.S. Highway 89 is an artery that runs through the MPNHA. The actual signs will incorporate the MPNHA logo.

Information at sites within the heritage area will provide visitors with maps and directions that encourage traveling the entire 400-mile corridor. At the same time, this information will emphasize the uniqueness of each community within the heritage area's broader context.

Artisans and craft producers, innkeepers, shopkeepers, outfitters, restaurateurs, and tour operators will partner with public and private entities to define a quality environment and a visual panorama that will set this national heritage area apart.

Environmental art and graphics, a well-defined media campaign, a website, interpretive visitor centers, historic buildings, homes, schools, travel planners, documentaries, and marketing will create a "brand identity" for the heritage area that will enrich the cultural, social, and economic value of the heritage area and its people.



Figure 110: Artists share their talents throughout the MPNHA

## Marketing

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance's activities encompass a range of marketing endeavors and develop a strong marketing perspective. By building a market for the MPNHA, the Alliance will expand public consciousness of the importance of Mormon pioneer heritage. The Alliance will develop products, including tours, publications, media, merchandise, and special events, in conjunction with community chapters.

Marketing components would include the following:

- **Product Development:** Production of publications, school curriculum packages, and audiovisual packages. These products would be prepared in coordination with affiliates.
- **Production and packaging of tours and other visitor experiences intended for various segments of the MPNHA audience:** Families with children, young people, adults, seniors, special interest groups and organizations, and church groups. The emphasis will be on marketing high quality Mormon pioneer heritage tours and other visitor services and working with convention and visitor bureaus and entities involved in the promotion of tourism.

The MPNHA should market the recommendations of the MP to the public. Newspapers, CD versions of the MP, and other materials that outline the theme structure, tour proposals, and other products should be used to communicate the MP's goals and partnerships.

Emphasis should be placed on the heritage districts and the capabilities of the community chapters, as well as the relationships developed with local, state, regional, and national organizations.

The MPNHA, as a partnership organization, must work closely with the travel boards and directors in each of the six counties in promoting tour packages and assisting tour operators. These efforts should be coordinated with the Utah Office of Tourism and with affiliate visitor and convention bureaus.



Figure 111: Current MPNHA merchandise

Another marketing aspect should be the development of a line of branded products, such as DVDs, travel tour discs, hats, T-shirts, key chains, cups, and other items, to be placed in museums, visitor and interpretive centers, co-ops, bed and breakfast inns, cafés, and other outlets.

### Merchandising

The MPNHA could develop its own line of merchandise that would augment the products provided by the heritage products partners. Since the emphasis is on authenticity, quality, and the absence of “tourist trap” products, it is imperative that, if undertaken, this effort be carried out in conjunction with the artists, artisans, and crafters in the MPNHA.

### Website Development and Maintenance

Websites are the face an organization presents to the world. The MPNHA website must be user-friendly, full of fascinating information, easy to navigate, and linked to deeper information sources and visitor services that help website users plan trips ranging from a day or weekend to an extended vacation.

The website should contain a heritage store where partners from the art and artisan community can sell their products. The site should also foster expanded dialogue and communication on shared Mormon pioneer interests and issues ranging from interpretation, education, revitalization, heritage tourism, family histories, and legislative activities. Utah State University Extension Services and the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center should take the lead on website functions.

### Web Links

As part of its communication and interpretive efforts, the MPNHA should provide, via its website, broad information (including press releases) about its story, sites, attractions, features, events, national parks and forests, and natural and cultural resources.

### Direction and Information System

It is important to develop and support a direction and information system that will lead visitors to key sites and locations where Mormon heritage is interpreted. The signage program should be developed in full cooperation with the Utah Department of Transportation and should include at a minimum the following components:

- Signs with the MPNHA logo on I-15 and I-70 exits that connect with the heritage area
- Signs on U.S. 6 as it connects with Highway 89
- Signs at the Utah/Arizona border on U.S. 89
- Guide and route signs to lead visitors to Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop
- Other directional signs along tour and heritage routes

### Regional Programs

Several regional programs may be useful in influencing the public perceptions of the MPNHA goals, programs, and purposes. The MPNHA's managing partnership should work with all of the organizations that are stakeholders and partners in Mormon pioneer heritage. The managing partnership will play an important role in increasing understanding and support for the heritage area's projects and programs.

The distribution of information through the partners' networks and communication lists, as well as the inclusion of inserts in their newsletters and other communication tools, would provide an essential awareness component. School programs and a speakers' bureau would add another dimension.

### Visitor Orientation

In addition, the MPNHA will work with the Utah Office of Tourism to orient visitors when they arrive at the airport. A cooperative plan with Temple Square and the convention and visitor centers associated with affiliates should be used to tell the Mormon pioneer story on a wide canvas.

## Identity

The identity component of the environmental communication system should be used to welcome people into the MPNHA and identify venues and locations. Identity elements should be reflective of the spirit of the MPNHA—highly visible and universally recognizable. Consistency will be essential for making MPNHA venues and areas clearly identifiable.

The following conceptual elements are proposed to create and reinforce the MPNHA identity:

- Communities would announce their special contribution to the MPNHA. Markers and signage would be used along with the MPNHA logo to advertise those contributions.
- Signage would be used in community chapter businesses that promote, sell, create, or serve some aspect of the heritage of the community in which they reside.

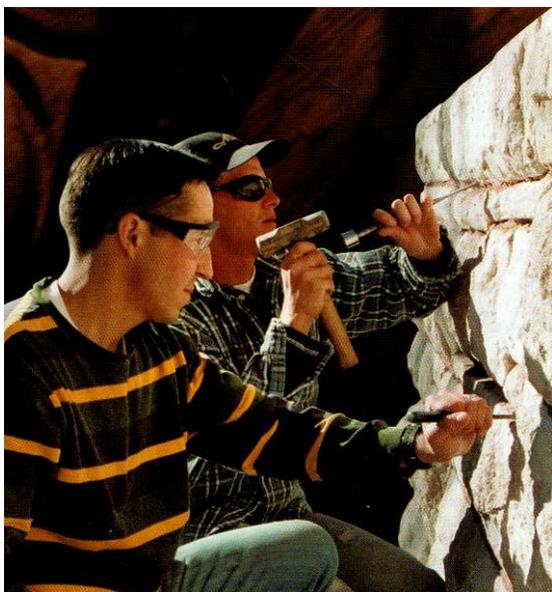


Figure 112: MPNHA artisans

## Directional Component

The directional, or way finding, component of the environmental communication system is imperative for leading the audience to the heritage attractions and businesses. Directional signs should include directional information, the MPNHA identity, and other relevant, brief information. Consistency will be essential.

Suggestions for directional and gateway signage include the following:

- Highway identity signs on Heritage Highway 89, Utah’s first All-American Road (Scenic Byway 12), and Capitol Reef Country Scenic Byway (SR 24)
- Interstate identity signs on I-15 and I-70
- Highway trailblazer signs that help raise awareness of the MPNHA and reinforce the heritage area

Utah State University’s Department of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning should be retained to assist in gateway signage.



Figure 113: Sample trailblazer sign for MPNHA sites; U.S. Highway 89 is an artery that runs through the MPNHA. When the actual signs are done, the signs will incorporate the MPNHA logo.

### Informational Component

The informational component of the environmental communication system provides information and helps identify locations for MPNHA venues, events, and exhibits. This information would also be available at locations where tours are conducted and stops are made at the shops of artisans, artists, crafters, cafés, bed and breakfast inns, and other heritage partners. Visitors in cars will also be guided by informational tools.

The following types of information components could be incorporated into this communication effort:

- A venue information sign would provide specific information about a particular interpretive center, museum, exhibit, or tour. This sign would be consistent in its message, format, and graphic layout.
- Pedestrian maps, directories, and local heritage information would be provided to people visiting the MPNHA.

### Heritage Educational Programs

Educational programs are intended to achieve the MPNHA goal of telling the story of Mormon colonization in the heritage area and the impact the Mormon pioneers had on the west. The material should be meaningful, accessible, and exciting to residents and visitors. Emphasis will be placed on working closely with the chairman of Mormon History and Culture at Utah State University.

The following programs are recommended as part of the MP, with the understanding that additions and adjustments will be made within an organic framework.

#### Personal History Outreach

The Central Utah Interpretive Center and the Escalante Interpretive Center will have personal history components. In addition, MPNHA affiliates, especially the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers and the Sons of the Utah Pioneers, have vast collections of personal histories that have been compiled for decades. The Redd Center of Western History is also an excellent source for oral histories.

In working with affiliates, the goal should be to obtain oral histories from the descendants of the pioneers and prepare video recordings that can be purchased by families and friends. The model to follow would be the travel video produced in Little Denmark spotlighting the Black Hawk War. This production won an award for creative family stories that made a specific cultural conflict striking.

The George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation provided a grant to provide copies of the video to all of the fourth- and eighth-grade classes in Utah—the classes that have a Utah History component. This approach should be expanded as an outreach effort to tell the Mormon pioneer heritage story. School field trips should be emphasized to augment this program.

### The Visitor Experience

The Management Plan (MP) recommends an approach aimed at making the most of one of Utah’s largest industries: tourism. It does so by centering on a highly identified Utah entity—the Mormon pioneer.



Figure 114: Tourists flock to Utah for its exciting recreational opportunities and its rich heritage

The state of Utah welcomes more than 20 million out-of-state visitors annually. The primary goal of the heritage area is to entice a larger percentage of these visitors to make the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) a part of their Utah experience.

The MP calls for connections between Zion, Bryce Canyon, and Capitol Reef National Parks; a Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument; and Dixie, Fishlake, and Manti-La Sal National Forests. It also proposes to work with and strengthen national historic sites and districts and coordinate with the National Main Street Center, Preserve America, and the Utah Pioneer Communities/Main Street Program.

Many local residents are aware of the rich legacy of the MPNHA. At the same time, much more needs to be done to use the travel planner and other marketing tools to encourage Utah’s Wasatch Front families to experience their pioneer heritage in Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and the Boulder Loop. The MP is designed to attract in-state visitors while concurrently reaching out to the greater U.S. and international markets.

The MPNHA venture is clearly developed and coordinated in the MP. It is prepared for national and international visitors, many of whom already plan to visit the national parks, monuments, and forests. These visitors will be enticed to visit the small Mormon towns that constitute the heritage area. The MP focuses on the heritage tourism markets, whose participants stay longer, spend more, and appreciate heritage culture and sites.

The percentage of out-of-state tourism varies in the heritage area, with the counties contiguous or in close proximity to national parks, monuments, and forests enjoying the largest number of visitors. One of the MP's objectives centers on broadening the perspective of the traveler by demonstrating that the shops, cafés, historic buildings, museums, and interpretive centers enrich the overall Utah experience.

In conjunction with its affiliates, the MPNHA should develop tour and visitor experiences as outlined in the travel planner. These experiences would offer clear choices to those interested in having Mormon heritage play a role in their visit to Utah. The experiences would also assist visitors who have already experienced one key venue of the Mormon pioneer heritage area and may wish to explore further.



Figure 115: The MPNHA offers visitors numerous tourist experiences

These packages could vary greatly in length, breadth, and depth, and might comprise a range of itineraries, including the following:

- Different points of origin, including home or place of accommodation, with intercept points at rest areas or entries into Utah
- Trips of varying length or time, including multiday activities
- Topics of interest to visitors, including architecture, natural resources (such as parks and forests), byways, gateway communities, Mormon pioneer heritage shopping experiences, artists, artisans, and heritage dining and lodging experiences

### Tourism Programs

The MPNHA should sponsor an annual event or conference to rally support for its programs, participants, and supporters. This type of event should be themed, engage the public, and increase publicity and awareness about the MPNHA.

The conference could be wide-ranging and include workshops for existing Mormon heritage businesses and for those interested in starting one.

The conference would have a two-pronged purpose:

- To engage participants who want to be involved in interpretation, heritage tourism development, and preservation
- To educate, inform, and inspire those who are interested in visiting the MPNHA to learn more about Mormon pioneer heritage

### Living History and Performance

The Mormon Miracle Pageant in Little Denmark, the Quilt Walk event in Headwaters, and the Western Legends Roundup in Under the Rim are excellent examples of events in the MPNHA that tell the pioneer story. Using these examples, segments of these performances should be taken to schools and other venues as an outreach program.



Figure 116: Western Legends Roundup

### Broadcast Media

Programs should be used to expand the outreach and visibility of the MPNHA. Every effort should be used to work with the Carlisle Exchange and the Utah Broadcaster's Association. A partnership between the media and sponsors would be an effective way to present voices and music that reflect the MPNHA, as well as radio and television spots about local activities, events, and attractions.

### Public Art

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance conducted a tour focusing on artists along the corridor. A grant was obtained from the National Endowment of the Arts and the U.S. Forest Service to emphasize the role of art in the heritage area.



Figure 117: A local artist shares her skills

In addition, the PBS documentary *Stories from Highway 89* contains a segment on artists, with special attention given to two internationally famous artists, Maynard Dixon and Avard Fairbanks. The rich resource of artists, studios, and galleries provides a base for engaging in public art programs.

The MPNHA should engage the creative minds of the arts community in communicating the Mormon pioneer heritage story in nontraditional ways.

The MPNHA would also support existing endeavors, such as the Thunderbird Foundation for the Arts, located in Mt. Carmel. The foundation is a nonprofit organization furthering the legacy of American artist Maynard Dixon by preserving his estate and educating the public about his contributions to American art. The foundation sponsors educational tours of Dixon's Mt. Carmel house and studio, internships for working artists, workshops and artist retreats, and full-day art workshops for people with special needs. In addition, the foundation hosts Maynard Dixon Country, an annual art show, every August.

By working closely with the Utah Arts Council, we can use an artist-in-residence program, along with other efforts to attract sponsorships for artists who could have a high impact on identity and visibility for the MPNHA.

## **Agritourism**

Agritourism offers diversification options for farmers and ranchers. Desmond Jolley, director of the Small Farms Program at the University of California, Davis, has noted the importance of diversification in such opportunities as agritourism and educational tours. If farmers and ranchers are too tardy in their responses to this emerging opportunity, theme park operators will develop simulated farms and operate them as agritourism attractions.

The MPNHA should take the lead in working with Utah State Extension Service and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food in helping farmers and ranchers develop agritourism opportunities.

Experts indicate that the development and expansion of the agritourism industry in the United States offers exciting opportunities for farmers and ranchers, and we want to make the most of the potential of this emerging industry.

## **Flexible Guidelines**

This Management Plan (MP) provides a guide for future interpretive initiatives. The MP forms the framework for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) and its interpretation in appropriate venues. It does not, however, provide the substantive detail needed for specific interpretive activities.

The intent of the MP is not to apply a strict guideline of only one period or theme per venue and certainly not one venue per theme. The guidelines are not meant to suppress local creativity or inhibit flexibility. Rather, they are most relevant to decisions and planning, funding, and implementation of permanent exhibits. As new resources and stories come to light, the thematic structure can serve as a flexible framework for organizing the expanding knowledge about the heritage area. Above all, interpretation cannot remain static, but must be kept fresh, engaging, and updated.

As federal money is appropriated and locally matched, further review by appropriate agencies and experts will be pursued during the design of and prior to the installation of interpretive exhibits. The assistance and technical review of the National Park Service (NPS) and other appropriate experts and agencies, at the appropriate time, will ensure that the most accurate interpretation of the MPNHA will be provided.



# Chapter 4: Demonstration and Early Action Projects

This chapter highlights the Management Plan (MP) and the concept from which it derived and defines the demonstration project, key venues, and options for funding.

- Install the seven Preserve America funded interpretive sites
- Coordinate with Pipe Spring (our affiliate) in telling the Mormon pioneer story

## The Plan

Our Plan focuses on two types of projects: early-action projects and demonstration projects.

### Early-Action Projects

As part of the community involvement process, participants offered a range of ideas and suggestions for projects that could be pursued in the early phases of the MP. The early-action projects came from the heritage areas of Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and the Boulder Loop. In this section, we highlight the goals determined for each area.



Figure 118: Winsor Castle at Pipe Spring

### Entire Heritage Area

- Initiate, plan, and sponsor events throughout the heritage area, including craft events
- Provide craft production and sales information strategies
- Sponsor educational programs for the craft and tourism sectors
- Highlight the agricultural sector including the turkey industry
- Connect stories and resources of the pioneers with Native American heritage

- Focus heritage area artists and link them to the art heritage of Avard Fairbanks and Maynard Dixon
- Identify and document the written and oral stories of the pioneers

### Heritage Districts

We provide specific plans for each of the five distinct heritage districts in the following sections.

#### *Little Denmark*

- Work with the Fairview Museum on interpretive materials and expand the Black Hawk War interactive site
- Develop materials about early co-op mercantile experiments and help the Ephraim co-op establish partners throughout the heritage area

- Tell the story of the visit of Chief Walker to Brigham Young that led to the settlement of Sanpete Valley
- Work closely with Mormon Miracle Pageant officials to make the pageant an integral part of the heritage area's story
- Tell the story of the Reverend Duncan McMillan and the establishment of Wasatch Academy
- Help expand the film festival in Gunnison in conjunction with the Casino Star Theatre
- Coordinate with the Fountain Green Social Hall chapter in interpreting early social and cultural efforts in Little Denmark
- Enhance the Scandinavian Heritage Festival
- Participate in funding and supporting the Relic House in Mount Pleasant
- Build on the relationship with the Sevier County Special Events director and develop heritage events and shows for the Black Hawk Arena
- Help develop a railroad museum and interpretive center along the old Denver Rio Grand railroad line

### *Headwaters*

- Expand the Butch Cassidy section of the *Stories from Heritage Highway 89* DVD to communicate the Wild Bunch story
- Coordinate with the Panguitch Main Street committee on events, especially the Quilt Walk

### *Under the Rim*

### *Sevier Valley*

- Take advantage of the state's investment in the Fremont State Indian Park by entering into a cooperative interpretation program
- Develop stories and print a brochure about Big Rock Candy Mountain
- Tell the stories of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Sevier Valley
- Strengthen the relationship and coordinate with heritage attractions in the Kanab area
- Strengthen private and public efforts to make Orderville a historic site
- Work closely with the Kane County Travel Council in telling the story of Little Hollywood and Zane Grey
- Expand the interpretive efforts at the Old Rock Canyon Church in Mt. Carmel
- Support the Western Legends Roundup

**Boulder Loop**

- Cooperate with Capitol Reef National Park and Bryce Canyon National Park to enhance interpretive capacity
- Work with Envision Escalante in fostering the arts, culture, folklore, humanities, history, agriculture, and the natural environment

**Demonstration Projects**

The demonstration projects provide the interpretive framework and foundation of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) MP.

**Entire Heritage Area**

Three demonstration projects will serve more than one heritage district: the Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center, the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center Housed in the Karen H. Huntsman Library, and the Traditional Building Skills Institute (TBSI).

**Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center**

The Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center will serve as the major interpretive site for the north end of the MPNHA. A nonprofit organization has guided this project for many years and efforts have been successful in securing matching funds. The center will fulfill the goals for interpretation and construction plans are in place.



Figure 119: Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center

The Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center’s counterpart to the south—the Escalante Center—will play the same role in its geographic area. The two centers will be the MPNHA anchors. The Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center has raised a significant amount of money and has outlined a phased program for construction. The budget is \$4 million. The MPNHA plans to contribute \$500,000 and is projecting a community chapter match of \$3.5 million.

**Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center, Housed in the Karen H. Huntsman Library**

In 2004, the Utah State Legislature authorized creating a center to encourage research and studies that enhance Mormon pioneer heritage. This center, called the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center, will be located in the Karen H. Huntsman Library on the campus of Snow College. The library will stand on a heritage plaza that will feature a bronze statue of two Mormon pioneers, Lorenzo and Erastus Snow. The legislation for the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center is included in the Supporting Reference Materials.



Figure 120: The Karen H. Huntsman Library on Heritage Plaza

The combined budget for the plaza, library, and Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center is \$13.9 million. The MPNHA will contribute \$200,000 and the remaining \$13.7 million will be raised by community chapters.

### *Traditional Building Skills Institute*

The Traditional Building Skills Institute (TBSI), also housed on Snow College campus, plays an important role in teaching traditional building skills ranging from masonry to woodcarving. These skills are a heritage of the pioneers who built homes and commercial buildings in this area. The college offers a two-year degree and engages students in restoration work in the MPNHA. Travelers will be able to visit TBSI and sites where products are created.



Figure 121: TBSI

TBSI is currently located in a building on the west campus of Snow College where TBSI personnel share space with Utah State University Extension Service and University outreach programs. They are proposing the construction of a new building, estimated to cost \$6 million. The MPNHA plans to contribute \$150,000 and is projecting a community chapter match of \$5.85 million.

### **Heritage Districts**

In addition, community chapters, in conjunction with the MPNHA have identified demonstration projects and have raised matching funds to develop them in each of the heritage districts.

### *Little Denmark*

#### **Wasatch Academy**

Started in 1875 by the Reverend Duncan McMillan, the founder of public education in Utah, Wasatch Academy is the oldest private boarding school west of the Mississippi. The Wasatch Academy campus is listed in the National Register for Historic Places, and the original Wasatch Academy is located on Mt. Pleasant's Main Street, which is also listed on the National Register. Wasatch Academy, and the original school building in particular, has great significance for the MPNHA. It manifests the interaction of Presbyterians with the Mormon majority and demonstrates how people interacted with each other as well as with the landscape. Matching funds have been raised to restore the building, which will also house a museum.

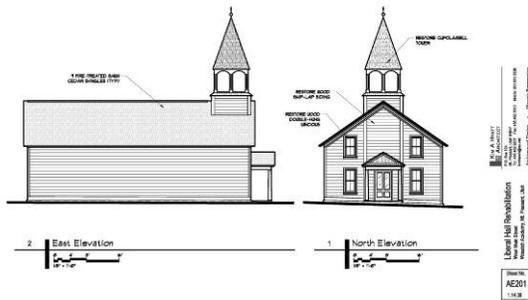


Figure 122: Liberal Hall at Wasatch Academy

Wasatch Academy has fundraising efforts underway to help revitalize Mt. Pleasant’s historic district by restoring the original Wasatch Academy building. This project is budgeted for \$275,000. Wasatch Academy is seeking a \$50,000 grant from the MPNHA and will raise \$225,000 from Wasatch Academy alumni, foundations, and other sources.

**Gunnison Casino Star Theatre**

The Casino Star Theatre project, located in Gunnison, demonstrates the role the arts have played, and continue to play, in the heritage area. The nonprofit corporation that is restoring the theater hosts film festivals and live performances along with showing first-run movies. The theater has a rich history that preceded the silent movie era. Silent movies and the “talkies” followed in this architecturally significant building that is in the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 123: Casino Star Theatre

Casino Star Theatre principals are restoring a historic building that will help revitalize Gunnison’s Main Street. This project is well designed and planned. The budget is \$1.6 million. Gunnison City will help with in-kind matching, and the Casino Star Theatre community chapter is seeking funds from the state and foundations. The MPNHA plans to contribute \$100,000 and is projecting a community chapter match of \$1.5 million.

**Equestrian Park and Arena**

This project will emphasize the role that horses played, and continue to play, in the economy of the MPNHA. With two million horse owners in the United States, many visitors to the MPNHA have an interest in horses and horse events.



Figure 124: Equestrian Park and Arena project

Agritourism will also be emphasized at the park and arena. This project will involve partners at local, state, and national levels and serve as a boarding facility that offers excellent access to riding trails. Local cowboys will also be involved to interpret this important aspect of Mormon heritage. In addition, a partnership has been established with Wasatch Academy, which offers an equine program at its boarding school.

The Equestrian Park and Arena project has a budget of \$2.02 million and is being funded in part by an endowment established by Sam and Diane Stewart. A grant/loan funding proposal for \$1.565 million is being sought from the Utah Community Impact Board and will be serviced with a revenue bond. The MPNHA plans to contribute \$75,000 and is projecting a community chapter match of \$1.945 million to fund the \$2.02 million project.

### **Historic Fairview Social Hall**

Since the late 1800's the Fairview Dance Hall has been the entertainment hub for Fairview residents and other surrounding communities. The Dance Hall building is listed on the Register of Historical Buildings by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

We will completely renovate the existing space in compliance with State Historic Preservation Office guidelines and build a 3600-square-foot addition on the east side of the building. The addition will accommodate a new stage area, green room, dressing rooms, restrooms, storage area, and mechanical room.

The budget for this project is \$2.075 million. Community chapters have raised \$1.975 million and the MPNHA proposes to provide the remaining \$100,000.

### **Carnegie Libraries**

Little Denmark is home to three of Utah's remaining 17 Carnegie Libraries, which are in Mt. Pleasant, Ephraim, and Manti. All of the libraries were constructed early in the 20th Century as part of a nationwide and even worldwide effort by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie to establish public libraries. The Ephraim Library, which was built in 1917, is the first restoration project for the libraries.



Figure 125: The Ephraim Carnegie Library

The MPNHA proposes to restore the Mt. Pleasant, Manti, and Ephraim Carnegie Libraries. The MPNHA plans to contribute \$150,000 and is projecting a community chapter match of \$1.85 million for a total budget of \$2 million.

### *Sevier Valley*

#### **Big Rock Candy Mountain and Lemonade Springs**

Big Rock Candy Mountain, made famous by the Burl Ives song, is an ideal setting to interpret the role the railroad played in Sevier Valley. The focus of this project will be on mining and railroading from the late 1800s through the Great Depression. A nonprofit organization is guiding a plan that involves partners from the private, public, and foundation sectors. Architects and planners have been working on design and footprints for the past two years.



Figure 126: Lemonade Springs

The local chapter has a three-year plan for securing \$175,000, and the MPNHA plans to contribute \$150,000 to reach the total budget of \$325,000.

### *Headwaters*

#### **Old Winkelman Town and Marysvale Mining Museum**

Mining demonstrates pioneer interaction with the natural resources of the heritage area. The Winkelman project will tell the story of the miner and provide an interactive experience where visitors can pan for minerals and ride the mining trails. This is also an identified economic development project that is receiving technical assistance from the Governor's Office of Economic Development.

This Marysvale Mining Museum will bolster the interpretive efforts of Old Winkelman. Its partners will tell the story of mining, provide for an interactive experience, and conduct tours to the old mining sites.



Figure 127: Cabins in Old Winkelman Town

The Old Winkelman Town project is being directed by a community chapter that is working on the formation of an economic development district. The cooperation of the Governor's Office of Economic Development is crucial since this is a revitalization project in a small area. The Marysvale Mining Museum will also be developed in conjunction with this project. The completion of this project could make a significant impact. It needs \$200,000 in funding. The local chapter has commitments for \$100,000 and the MPNHA plans to contribute \$100,000.

### *Under the Rim*

#### **Little Hollywood**

Kanab is located in Under the Rim. Hollywood came here to film westerns when that genre was popular in movie theaters across America and abroad. The Western Legends Roundup highlights this era in an annual festival, which goes beyond filmmaking and captures the essence of the cowboy spirit of the west.

A demonstration project in Kanab calls for the construction of an outdoor theater where the story of the rancher/cowboy can be told nightly to visitors who come to Kanab on their way to the north rim of the Grand Canyon. Cattle ranchers and their interaction with the land is an ongoing story in this heritage area. The descendants of the Mormon pioneers who brought cattle and horses to the natural environment continue to struggle today.



Figure 128: Western Legends Roundup in Kanab, Utah

Little Hollywood Amphitheater community chapter planners estimate a total budget of \$300,000, of which the MPNHA plans to contribute \$100,000. The community chapter will raise the remaining \$200,000.

#### **Old Rock Canyon Church**

The Old Rock Canyon Church project is located in Mt. Carmel. It tells the story of the United Order and how the Mormon pioneers entered into a social experiment where all things were held in common. The story has tremendous social significance because it demonstrates two important themes—how the pioneers interacted with the land and how they interacted with each other. It also captures the third theme—the creation of institutions. The restoration of this building will provide an important venue for telling this chapter of the Mormon heritage saga.



Figure 129: Old Rock Canyon Church and School

The Old Rock Church project, like the Old Winkelman Town effort, has the opportunity to make a significant impact in a small town. This interpretive project has a total budget of \$150,000. The MPNHA plans to contribute \$75,000 and is projecting a community chapter match of \$75,000.

### Center for Education, Business, and the Arts

This innovative center will be built in Kanab and is designed to increase tourism in Kane County. It will also enable education of the workforce, provide business and entrepreneurship training, and attract conferences, seminars, and corporate retreats to Kane County. The center will emphasize the use of natural resources, agriculture, visual arts, literature, and interdisciplinary efforts to strengthen heritage tourism.

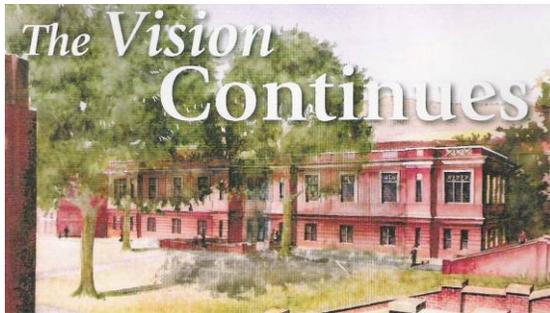


Figure 130: Center for Education, Business, and the Arts

The MPNHA plans to contribute \$150,000 and is projecting a community chapter match of \$3.35 million to reach the total budget of \$3.5 million.

### Boulder Loop

#### Tropic Heritage Center

The Tropic Heritage Center project has two phases: the Community Center, which is currently underway and has funding, and the development of the Heritage Park. The Community Center building will house town offices, a natural history museum, the town library, and convention facilities.



Figure 131: The Tropic Heritage Community Center (rendering)

The town of Tropic is currently seeking funding for the Heritage Park, which will consist of the Ebenezer Bryce Museum, a pioneer cabin, Tropic's old post office, a Daughters of the Utah Pioneers museum, and other buildings to reflect our pioneer heritage. The total budget is \$1.6 million. The MPNHA plans to contribute \$100,000 and is projecting a community chapter match of \$1.5 million.

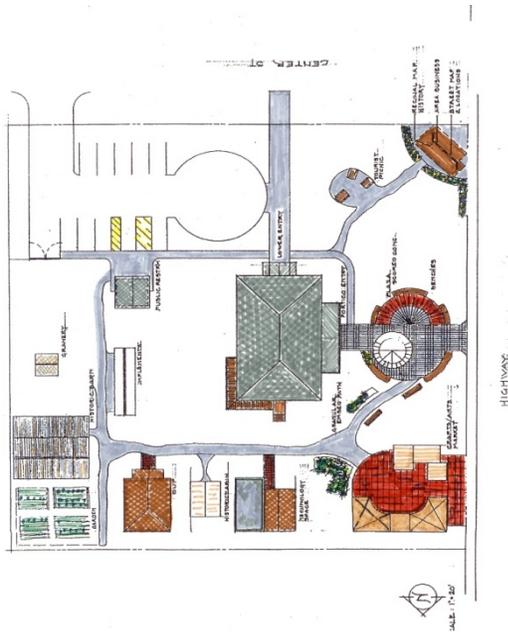


Figure 132: Tropic Heritage Center site plan

### Escalante Pioneer Heritage Center

The Escalante center will serve as an interpretive southern anchor for the MPNHA. Its completion will enable the heritage area to have two major centers for interpretation and visitor interaction. Matching funds are in place, an architect is assigned to the project, and a construction timeline has been established.

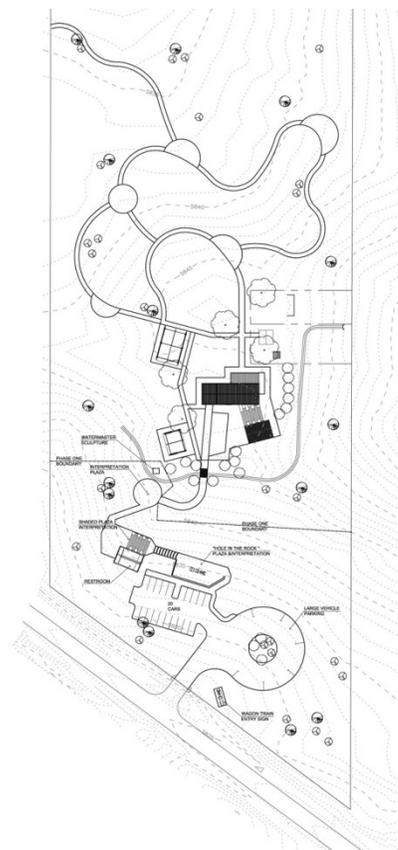


Figure 133: Escalante Pioneer Heritage Center

The Escalante Pioneer Heritage Center is an ambitious and important project that has been underway for several years. At one time, the community chapter had federal commitments to complete the center. Unfortunately, the funding fell through, and the community chapter is subsequently engaged in fundraising efforts that include a Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA\_21) grant. This is a \$1 million project. The MPNHA is planning to contribute \$500,000 and anticipates a community chapter match of \$500,000.

## Looking Forward

The demonstration projects clearly convey the nature of the MPNHA. It is a decentralized entity where the action takes place at the local chapter level. The partners have budgeted \$38.945 million for all the demonstration projects combined, of which the MPNHA proposes to contribute \$2.5 million of its funds. The remaining \$36.445 million will be provided by the local chapters.

## Heritage Access

Another major part of the plan for the MPNHA is access and travel throughout the heritage area. Since the MPNHA constitutes a vast geographical area, connections within and between the five heritage districts and community chapters are critical in providing continuity for visitors and residents.

Creating connections within the MP allows community chapters throughout the heritage area to focus on similar agendas and plan across multi-jurisdictional levels.

The key connecting elements are existing highway and scenic byway linkages, bicycle and horseback riding connections, ATV trail connections, national parks and forest and state park connections, and heritage routes/driving tours. To facilitate these connections, the MPNHA will provide the interpretive framework that links these connecting elements and areas by connecting the roads and trails to the MPNHA.

This section describes the numerous ways that people can access the areas of the MPNHA and the plans for increasing access and providing a consistent experience throughout the MPNHA.

## The Plan for Access

The MP calls for developing and strengthening the connections between natural resource attractions and the adjacent communities that are rich in Mormon heritage. There must be tie-ins between the natural resource attractions and the community chapter offerings. Connections between communities and parks are essential in telling the Mormon pioneer heritage story.

Likewise, the natural resource attractions can connect with each other in telling the story of the land, the people who settled it, and those who interact with it today.

The MPNHA includes a wealth of existing ways to access the area. Visitors and residents alike enjoy numerous scenic byways, bicycle and horseback-riding trails, ATV trails, national and state parks and forests, and heritage routes.

### Scenic Byways

National Scenic Byways provide a way for travelers to discover America's past. The MPNHA includes these National Scenic Byways:

- Scenic Byway 12, Utah's first All-American Road
- The Huntington-Eccles National Scenic Byway
- The Nebo Loop National Adjacent Byway

In addition, there are several state scenic byways. Driving tours and bus tours of the byways offer opportunities to learn about the MPNHA and to attract byway visitors to the small historic towns in close proximity to the scenic routes.

The Utah Office of Tourism has a scenic byways coordinator who serves in the MPNHA Advisory Group. Cooperation, coordination, and connections with this program are essential.

Byways can provide connections between striking examples of the scenic and natural resources in the MPNHA. With their gateway communities, these byways serve an important recreation, interpretation, and resource function.

A coordinated system of environmental communication is recommended to reinforce the identity of the MPNHA and its key venues.

### **Bicycle and Horseback Riding**

Community chapters in the heritage districts have bicycle and horseback riding venues. As visitors travel throughout the heritage area, these opportunities need to be connected so that a bicycling experience in Little Denmark can be linked to one in Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop.



Figure 134: Bicyclists enjoy all that this area has to offer

Cycling enthusiasts can move along the entire corridor and experience differing terrains and levels of experience. The same rationale applies to horseback riding. From a riding experience at a guest ranch in Little Denmark to riding through rugged red rocks in Under the Rim, tremendous opportunities exist for people to interact with the land the Mormon pioneers colonized.



Figure 135: Horseback riding is a popular pastime for locals and tourists

There are a large number of undeveloped horse and bicycle trails throughout the MPNHA, particularly around Red Canyon and Bryce Canyon, and the potential for even more trails abounds. Licensed outfitters offer a variety of guided and supported rides. These rides are a marvelous way for today's visitors to relive experiences associated with the Mormon settlement of the MPNHA.

### **ATV Trails**



Figure 136: ATV trails abound throughout the MPNHA

The Piute ATV Trail in the Sevier Valley and Headwaters heritage districts can connect with the ATV experience in Little Denmark. The same idea of connecting applies to the ATV experience in Under the Rim and the Boulder Loop. In each of these areas, riders can appreciate a wide range of scenery and terrain. Interaction is the key. Community chapters can offer a wide array of activities to augment and enrich visitor stays in the areas.



Figure 137: ATV riders explore the area's many trails

The ATV trails provide connections to the natural resources of the heritage area and graphically convey the story of the land with which the Mormon pioneers interacted.

### **National and State Parks and Forests**

The overarching theme of interaction with the land is graphically represented in the parks and forests of the heritage area. Each entity offers a different yet coordinating experience.



Figure 138: National forests offer tourists year-round pleasure

### **Heritage Routes/Driving Tour**

The official Utah state map plots the official driving tour route along Heritage Highway 89 and the MPNHA. A travel planner is being prepared for travelers and tour operators with experiences that range from one day to two weeks. Emphasis is placed on offering tours in each of the five heritage districts, while at the same time illustrating connections along the entire corridor.

The uniqueness of each area is highlighted while concurrently showing the traveler the connections that naturally flow from the map that designates the heritage area. Each of the community chapters can use the travel planner as a tool to guide them in offering heritage connections and attractions.



# Chapter 5: Implementation Agenda

This section of the Management Plan (MP) presents a management proposal for implementation and administration of heritage programs.

Five heritage districts constitute the key aspects of the MP. For management purposes, the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) functions within the following framework:

- The *heritage area* defines the overall external boundary of the heritage area and is the entirety of the MPNHA.
- *Heritage districts* are geographical settings where heritage is defined in a distinct way. The heritage districts include Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop.
- *Community chapters* are the local wheels of the five heritage districts and comprise entities located in the five heritage districts.

## Managing Partnership

The success of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) requires an organizational culture and style that is enterprising, entrepreneurial, and results-oriented. Partnerships for success must match the ambitious programs ahead. The managing partnership for the MPNHA will include the following entities:

- Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance
- Community Chapters

- MPNHA Advisory Group

- Affiliates

## Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, which is the primary managing entity of the MPNHA, shall have a board of directors consisting of two members from each of the six counties with the State Historic Preservation Officer serving as an at-large member. This committee has grassroots connections to the heritage businesses and provides for connections to elected local officials. The board will meet at least every other month.

## Community Chapters

*Community chapters* are local entities that preserve, promote, develop, or interpret an aspect of the heritage of the communities in which they reside. To be officially identified as an MPNHA community chapter, an organization must be located in one of the five heritage districts and have the capacity to serve an aspect of the heritage tourism visitor's interests and needs.

Coordination with the community chapters rests with the heritage districts, which in turn work with county and local officials where the community chapters are located. The local government partners constitute the local land-use jurisdictions responsible for planning, zoning, and community development within these communities.

The managing partnership will focus on helping community chapters offer an enjoyable and educational visitor experience. We will also assist community chapters in preserving, promoting, developing, or interpreting some aspect of the heritage of the community in which they reside.

### MPNHA Advisory Group

The MPNHA Advisory group is made up of representatives from organizations in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors that are committed to the success of the heritage area. These include federal and state agencies with large landholdings within the heritage area. These organizations have made significant contributions to developing this plan and selecting the projects for the heritage area. All of them received copies of the management plan and commented. Changes were made or projects chosen in coordination with this group's input.

In future, the MPNHA Advisory Group may expand to include others who are committed to the success of the heritage area and whose contributions are deemed appropriate.

Members of the advisory group will meet annually at a conference and provide perspective and insight for the executive board in preparing the annual plan.

### National Parks and Monuments

Representatives from the national parks and monuments in the heritage area, as well as the Utah State Coordinator of the National Park Service are members of the MPNHA advisory group and have a coordinating relationship with the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance. These national parks and monuments are in the heritage area:

- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
- Capitol Reef National Park
- Bryce Canyon National Park
- Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
- Canyonlands National Park
- Zion National Park

Managers or superintendents of these parks and monuments all received disc copies of the management plan and an opportunity to provide feedback. All commented to an extent, and in particular, Al Hendrix, the Superintendent of Capitol Reef National Monument, suggested changes that were incorporated into this management plan.

The National Park Service has provided funds and has a continuing commitment to the heritage area.

### **National Forests**

As with the national parks, representatives from each of the national forests in the heritage area are in the MPNHA Advisory Group and are committed to supporting this plan. Supervisors for these National Forests are in the group:

- Fishlake National Forest
- Dixie National Forest
- Manti-LaSal National Forest

The Regional Architectural Historian of the Intermountain Region of the USDA Forest Service, Richa Wilson, is also in the MPNHA Advisory Group. She has an ongoing relationship with the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance and helps coordinate with the National Forests in and surrounding the heritage area. Richa Wilson is cited in the bibliography for this plan.

In addition, the Alliance has copies of the management plans for the National Forest Service and coordinates carefully with those plans.

### **Bureau of Land Management**

The Director of the Utah State Office of the Bureau of Land Management, Selma Sierra, is also in the MPNHA Advisory Group. She has a coordinating relationship with the alliance.

### **Resource Conservation and Development Coordinators**

Two Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) areas, Panoramaland and Color Country, are located in or overlap the heritage area. Coordinators from these areas also serve in the MPNHA Advisory Group.

### **Utah State Officials**

The Heritage Highway 89 works closely with many offices of the Utah government who are on the MPNHA Advisory Group. The following state offices have contributed to this plan and have an ongoing commitment to the success of the heritage area:

- Utah Department of Agriculture
- Utah Museum Services
- Utah Department of Community and Culture
- Utah Division of State History
- Governor's Office of Economic Development
- Scenic Byways Division of the Utah Travel Office
- Utah Arts Council
- Utah Department of Community and Culture
- Utah Department of Transportation
- Utah Department of Natural Resources

- Utah Division of Parks and Recreation
- Utah Office of Travel
- Utah Division of Indian Affairs

The alliance works with individuals in each of these offices on a continual basis and has a close working relationship with them. They commit time and resources to the success of the heritage area and will continue to do so in the future. We are able to tap into their resources wherever relevant. For example, Leonard Blackham at the Utah Department of Agriculture works to ensure that the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance continues to meet the needs of individuals and organizations in the agricultural sector and in agritourism.

In addition to committing time and resources, many of these offices have committed funds or in-kind donations to the heritage area:

- Governor's Office of Economic Development
- Utah Division of State History
- Utah Department of Community and Culture
- Utah Travel Office
- Utah Arts Council
- Utah Department of Transportation

The Utah Department of Community and Culture also provided copies of their management plans to the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, and we coordinate with those plans, especially those that concern the department's Division of State History.

### **Utah State Park Superintendents**

The MPNHA Advisory Group includes representatives from each of the Utah state parks in the heritage area who coordinate with the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance:

- Kodachrome Basin
- Escalante
- Coral Pink Sand Dunes
- Fremont Indian
- Anasazi State Park Museum
- Palisade
- Piute
- Otter Creek

### **Educational Institutions**

Educational institutions in the MPNHA Advisory Group are instrumental in research and in the plans for several projects and programs in the plan. The following university departments and colleges have representatives in the group:

- Arrington Chair of Mormon History and Culture, Utah State University
- Utah State University Extension Service
- Department of History Brigham Young University
- Snow College

The Utah State University Extension Service and the alliance have a contractual agreement to develop Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center and will be working closely together on that project.

### **Foundations and Nonprofit Organizations**

The following foundations and nonprofit organizations have representatives in the advisory group:

- Utah Humanities Council
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation
- Family and Church History Department, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

The heritage area has received grants and in-kind donations from the first three organizations. Each of these organizations is committed to the ongoing success of the heritage area.

### **Regions**

Regions in the heritage area play an active role in the advisory group and success of the heritage area. The alliance works especially closely with economic development and travel directors in these regions:

- Sevier County
- Sanpete County
- Six Counties Association of Governments
- Five Counties Association of Governments

- Garfield County
- Kane County
- Scenic Byway 12
- Wayne County
- Piute County
- Utah Heritage Foundation

### **Affiliates**

The managing partnership recognizes that other communities and organizations outside of the boundaries of the MPNHA have stories to tell about the Mormon pioneer heritage experience. At the same time, we believe that the resources and areas within the heritage area share common characteristics and history that make this area a cohesive and definable unit whose parts relate strongly to one another by connection of people, events, natural resources, national parks and forests, state parks and venues, and historic continuity.

To reach out to those areas beyond the heritage area, the managing partnership has defined affiliates as resources, districts, communities, and organizations beyond the heritage area boundary. Nevertheless, they share aspects of Mormon pioneer heritage and may collaborate with the MPNHA on projects, programs, marketing, and related activities.

Examples would include the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers; the Sons of the Utah Pioneers; the Mormon History Association; the Utah Heritage Foundation; the LDS Foundation; the Redd Center for Western History; the Mormon Heritage Sites Association; the Salt Lake Visitors and Convention Bureau; the Mormon Cultural Center; the Mormon Trails Association; the Utah Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau; the Bridal Veil Falls/Provo Canyon Highway 189, Scenic Canyons Preservation Society; the Canyon Region Development Alliance; the Hole in the Rock Foundation, Pipe Spring National Monument; and Clawson Shields Heritage Tours.

## Authorities and Duties

### Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance

The 13-member Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance will meet at least every other month. The types of activities pursued by the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance in cooperation with the heritage districts may include but will not necessarily be limited to the following:

- Programs and projects to identify, evaluate, recognize, interpret, and preserve Mormon pioneer heritage resources of local, state, and national significance while increasing tourism
- Participation in initiatives to create heritage-area-wide connections, including Utah's first All-American Road, the Huntington-Eccles National Scenic Byway, the Nebo Loop National Scenic Byway, Utah scenic byways, and others (other areas of involvement could include tours, tour packages, and related efforts that build on and connect Mormon heritage resources, including interpretive and other programmatic connections between community chapters and heritage areas.)
- Technical assistance to encourage revitalization, preservation, and related investment by others as well as to nurture practices for community planning and preservation (such efforts may include working with the Utah Department of Community and Culture and the Utah Division of State History, as well as other entities, to develop guidelines, models, and other tools.)

- Participation training programs sponsored by the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance to deal with revitalization and related activities
- Encouragement of others with whom MPNHA has relationships to participate in matching or other grant programs dealing with the above topics and others that may emerge
- Support consistent and reinforcing interpretation, information, and visitor services, including collateral materials, environmental information, and orientation that reinforce the MPNHA's identity and impact for visitors (these may include assistance with walk-drive tour materials, interpretive signage, and other aspects of the MPNHA communication package.)

### Community Chapters

Within the community chapters, the managing partnership should engage in the following types of activities in collaboration with public and private entities:

- Provide assistance to interpretive venues within each community chapter to implement development projects and interpretive programs that will enhance the visitor experience and tell the Mormon pioneer heritage story (this may include the development of interpretive heritage centers, the preservation of historic buildings, or the cooperative production of interpretative media and/or materials. In these efforts, the managing partnership will be committed to support the mission, independence, and integrity of community chapter partners.)
- Enhance the setting and appeal of community chapter efforts that evoke MPNHA themes (such activities may include providing assistance and support for preservation and development projects as well as complementary new development and use within the communities that enhance the visitor experience and understanding of Mormon pioneer heritage.)

### MPNHA Advisory Group

The chief role of the MPNHA Advisory Group will include overall strategic and policy advice. A committee system will be employed for setting priorities and raising funds to enable the managing partnership to accomplish our mission goals. As noted, the MPNHA Advisory Group will meet annually in conjunction with a conference sponsored by Senator Robert F. Bennett, who led the effort for national designation. They will assist in raising funds to enable the MPNHA to accomplish its mission goals.

During the annual meeting, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance will report on the progress of the MPNHA and present the plan for the coming year.

The MPNHA Advisory Group will advise the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance regarding the following:

- **Grants**—The managing partnership will solicit and administer grants to enable heritage districts and community chapters to enhance their interpretive efforts, to preserve or revitalize heritage resources, and to enhance visitor experience. The grants made by the managing partnership will require a 50 percent match to be provided by the applicant organization. Matching contributions will require fundraising from diverse public and philanthropic sources.
- **Technical Assistance**—The MPNHA will work with its partners, especially with Utah State University and the Utah Division of State History, to provide technical assistance to heritage districts and community chapters. It will also work with the National Park Service (NPS) and other state agencies that can assist in preservation, restoration, interpretation, and the enhancement of heritage businesses.
- **Training**—The MPNHA works through the center to provide training opportunities on a variety of topics for its partners. It will do so by working with the Utah Office of Tourism and other organizations with expertise in enhancing the tourism experience for visitors.

### Affiliates

Based on the quality of resources, community or regional interest, and cooperative interaction, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance may periodically designate organizations that have the following qualities as affiliates:

- Contain resources associated with the Mormon pioneer heritage story
- Demonstrate the capacity for collaboration with the managing partnership
- Have interest in participating in joint marketing and other programs that offer mutual benefit

## Management Objectives

### Mission

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area preserves, interprets, promotes, and enhances its pioneer heritage. We work to increase tourism, encourage economic development, revitalize communities, provide heritage educational opportunities, and improve the quality of life in Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop.

## Objectives

The objectives of the Heritage Area are as follows:

- Foster a close working relationship with all levels of government, the private sector, residents, business interests, and local communities
- Empower communities in the state to conserve, preserve, and enhance the heritage of the communities while strengthening future economic opportunities
- Conserve, interpret, and develop the historical, cultural, natural, and recreational resources within the heritage area
- Expand, foster, and develop heritage businesses and products relating to the cultural heritage of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA)

## Corporate Principles and Philosophy

The MPNHA serves as a catalyst for action by advocating the use of the heritage area's shared Mormon heritage as a unifying force for managed growth, development, and improved quality of life.

The MP inspires ongoing action on a heritage-area-wide scale.

The MPNHA's managing partnership, including the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance and partners from the public, nonprofit, and private sectors, is an inclusive and grassroots-driven organization. It has been designated by Congress and given the responsibility of preparing and implementing this plan through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service (NPS). The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance has engaged in an in-depth planning process during the past seven years with a focus on regionalism.

In fact, the National Association of Development Organizations gave the Alliance an innovation award for its creative approach to regional planning and organization. The Alliance will continue this collaborative approach and will leverage and enhance the benefits of our national and state scenic byway partners, who include the following:

- Scenic Byway 12, Utah's first All-American Road
- Capitol Reef Country Scenic Byway (SR 24)
- The Huntington Eccles National Scenic Byway
- The Nebo Loop
- Fishlake Scenic Byway
- Beaver Canyon Scenic Byway
- Capitol Reef Scenic Byway
- Markagunt Scenic Byway
- Mt. Carmel Scenic Byway

- Patchwork Parkway
- Kolob Finger Canyons Road Scenic Byway
- Zion Park Scenic Byway

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance has produced two public television documentaries: *Utah's Black Hawk War: Cultures in Conflict* and *Stories Along Heritage Highway 89*. These productions articulate heritage area themes that constitute the essence of the MP. These themes focus on shared values, heritage, and history that have joined the communities and people of the heritage area in the past and will do so into the future.

Through implementation of the MP, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance will use the MPNHA as a unifying force that can assist in creating public-private partnerships to achieve its mission goals.

### **Intergovernmental, University, and Foundation Partnerships**

In addition, key leaders in the academic community, foundation presidents, and representatives from civic and government sectors will have to be engaged. This does not mean a departure from the grass roots, locally driven process that has been pursued to date. It simply means that we need to expand in the spirit of Utah's slogan: Life Elevated.

Connecting themes between the various responsibilities and resources of the MPNHA is a major focus.

One of the major themes of the MPNHA is the interaction of people with the land. Three national parks and three national forests, along with two national monuments and numerous state parks, manifest the overarching impact that land has in the heritage area.



Figure 139: Fishlake National Forest

The MPNHA will not thrive unless the connection between the management of these resources by federal and state partners and the management of community efforts by MPNHA's managing partnership are linked. The story cannot be told—the resources cannot be preserved and interpreted—without making this connection. It must be made soon and carried out effectively as the MP is implemented.

The MP emphasizes the importance of Utah's cultural and natural resources as catalysts for revitalization. The managing partnership participates in and encourages programs designed to help communities develop the resources needed for success in heritage tourism.

The partnership includes the following:

- National Park Service (NPS)
- National Main Street Program
- Preserve America Initiative

- U.S. Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- Economic Development Administration
- Utah Office of Tourism
- Utah Pioneer Communities Program
- Utah Division of Parks and Recreation
- Utah Department of Community and Culture
- Utah Division of State History
- Utah Department of Agriculture
- Utah Department of Transportation
- Utah Governor’s Office of Economic Development
- Utah Department of Natural Resources
- Utah State University
- Community Impact Board
- Scenic Byway 12 Committee
- Five-County and Six-County Associations of Governments
- Panoramaland Resource Conservation and Development
- Color Country Resource Conservation and Development
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Utah Heritage Foundation

- George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation
- Many other government, foundation, and corporate partners, including numerous state parks

Numerous projects and plans, organized and implemented by local residents, exist to develop and preserve natural and scenic features of this distinctive area. Many scenic area, byway, and back way designations have been granted. National and state parks, forests, and recreation areas have received substantial investments and have been set aside by appropriate authorities because of the quality and diversity of the scenic landscapes.

In support of the natural environment, funds have been granted to local communities to help them enhance heritage tourism. Numerous historic sites and districts have been included in the National Register of Historic Places, and local governments have invested in streetscape and preservation projects to revitalize their communities.

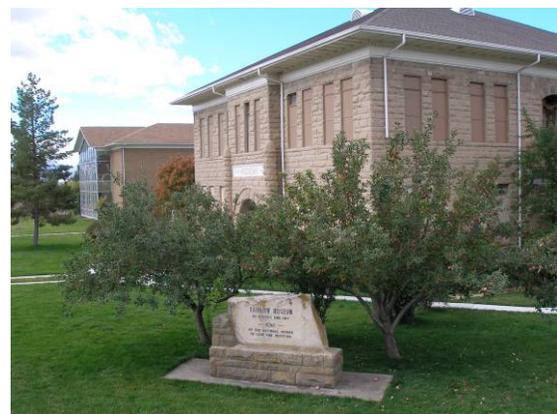


Figure 140: The Fairview Museum of History and Art

The MP seeks to encourage creative community involvement that builds on the success of the Mormon Miracle Pageant, the Fairview Museum of History and Art, and the scores of other cultural outlets that help revitalize towns, while providing a deep and rich cultural experience.

Main Street historic business districts and individual historic buildings have been brought to life with new compatible functions and retail outlets, such as Zions Cooperative Mercantile and related retail businesses that feature heritage products.

The MPNHA will be a catalyst organization that encourages current and potential partners to take the lead in capital- and management-intensive revitalization efforts.

The MPNHA values the partnerships we have with numerous government, university, and foundation organizations.

### **The National Park Service**

The NPS is at the forefront as an intergovernmental partner. Zion, Bryce, and Capitol Reef National Parks, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, and the State Coordinator for the NPS are major partners. The heritage connections among the gateway communities and the interaction with the land can be demonstrated by using the NPS logo. By working closely with the NPS, the MPNHA can build public recognition for the heritage resources that are in towns near the parks and monuments. The advice and technical assistance received from the NPS has been invaluable, and the assistance provided by the NPS in funding for the Plan has brought it to fruition.

### **The U.S. Forest Service**

The Dixie, Fishlake, and Manti-LaSal National Forests are major attractions in

the MPNHA. Natural resources have played a significant role in Mormon pioneer history, and a close working relationship to convey the past and work for the future is crucial for the MPNHA's success.



Figure 141: Manti-LaSal National Forest

### **Other Organizations**

In addition to the NPS and U.S. Forest Service, other federal agencies are significant forces in implementing and enhancing the MP. The enabling legislation sets forth duties and authorities of federal agencies and their connections to other levels of government. A marble cake analogy, rather than a layer cake one, best illustrates the legislative intent:

In general, the Secretary may provide technical assistance and, subject to the availability of appropriations, grant to units of government, nonprofit organizations, and other persons, all the requests of the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance; . . . for use in developing and implementing the Management Plan. The Secretary may not, as a condition of award of technical assistance or grants . . . require any recipient of the technical assistance or grant to enact or modify any land use restriction. (The National Heritage Act of 2006, Public L. No.109-338, 120 Stat. 1738)

The enabling legislation further notes the MP must take into consideration federal, state, county, and local plans in effect on the date of enactment. The MP must also “involve residents, public agencies, and private organizations in the heritage area [and] include a description of actions that units of government and private organizations are recommended to take to protect the resources of the heritage area.”

Examples of entities that have projects relevant to the MPNHA’s goals and objectives include the following:

- **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**—Many of our community chapters support their economic development initiatives with Community Development Block grants. In addition, HUD programs for adaptive use of historic structures could be very helpful in revitalizing main streets and historic districts in the MPNHA. Targeted reinvestment can be pivotal in attracting funds for restoration of buildings of significance.
- **U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)**—In conjunction with the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT), the DOT has provided enhancement grants to many communities in the heritage area. From the restoration of a railroad depot to streetscape projects, the enhancement grant program has been a dynamic source of revitalization. More effective use should be made of a heritage route program to augment the three national scenic byways in the MPNHA. Developing and implementing signage on Highways 89, 6, 12, and 24, as well as I-15 and I-70, is an essential course of action. Streetscape features, signage, and interpretive venues in conjunction with DOT and UDOT should be aggressively pursued along with supporting the implementation of more enhancement grants. This is especially important in the construction of the Escalante Pioneer Heritage Center.
- **The National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts**—In partnership with the Utah Humanities Council and the Utah Arts Council, these two entities provide grants for a broad range of programs and projects that align with the MPNHA Plan. The National Endowment for the Arts and the U.S. Forest Service have provided funding for a tour featuring the art and artists along the heritage corridor. The Utah Humanities Council has been a tremendous supporter for PBS documentaries produced by the Alliance, and the council has also sponsored a lecture series on the “Famous and Infamous Along Heritage Highway 89.” Additionally, the council has supported numerous projects in libraries and other outlets throughout the heritage area. At the federal and state level, these organizations are helpful sources for initiating art and humanities projects, exhibits, and projects that deal with Mormon pioneer heritage.
- **The Utah Division of State History and the Division of Museum Services**—These organizations have much to offer the MPNHA in terms of resources, technical support, and coordination. The State Historic Preservation Office has been and will continue to be a major source of assistance for historic research, preservation, and revitalization of historic resources through technical assistance and especially through its

Certified Local Government (CLG) program. Many CLG communities exist in the MPNHA, and all of them should become participants in this valuable program. Likewise, all of the museums in the heritage area should work closely with the State Director of Museum Services to enhance their interpretive capacities.

- **The Utah Office of Tourism**—This well-managed organization plays a vital leadership role in tourism. The office offers cooperative grants that should be used in coordinating out-of-state advertising for the heritage area. As the MPNHA achieves higher prominence and visitor appeal, the Utah Office of Tourism will be of great assistance in designing and implementing an advertising campaign that pulls visitors from the parks and forests and brings them into the gateway towns where Mormon heritage is preserved and interpreted.
- **Utah Department of Natural Resources, including the Division of Parks and Recreation**—The MPNHA needs to be more engaged in understanding natural resource projects and programs being conducted by the department. Collaboration between the MPNHA and the Department of Natural Resources can provide appropriate interpretive content in the state parks while working on trails projects.
- **Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center**—This entity has been established by statute. It functions under the auspices of Utah State University and works closely with the managing partnership in developing and enhancing heritage tourism businesses in the MPNHA. This relationship needs to be strengthened, and the center should establish offices on the campus of Snow College. In addition, the marketing division of Utah State University Extension Service needs to collaborate with the MPNHA in website creation and management.
- **George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation**—The contribution of the Eccles Foundation in funding projects in the MPNHA has been crucial along Heritage Highway 89. From performance and special event centers to the restoration of historic buildings, the foundation has been the leader in making the area now designated as the MPNHA a viable heritage area. With great appreciation for all the foundation has done, the MPNHA needs to continue to work with the foundation on future projects it may be interested in funding. Special efforts will focus on finishing the Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center, which the foundation has significantly funded, and the Escalante Pioneer Heritage Center.
- **The J. Willard and Alice S. Marriott Foundation**—This foundation has specific interests in heritage tourism. Its geographical focus is Washington, D.C., and Utah. Special emphasis should be placed on developing a relationship with the foundation and identifying projects of mutual interest.

- **The Redd Center for American History at Brigham Young University**—The Redd Center is an outstanding resource, and the MPNHA should partner with the center on programs and projects, especially in the area of resource management of oral histories.
- **Utah Humanities Council**
- **Utah Arts Council**

The MPNHA’s approach to resource preservation and revitalization includes the following:

- Developing a database of heritage resources by partnering with the State Historic Preservation Office
- Defining resource preservation criteria and identifying the highest priority resources
- Creating awareness of resources by telling the heritage story and bringing community chapters and partners together
- Linking resources to the themes of the MPNHA
- Working with the Utah State University Extension Service to develop policies for land and water management techniques
- Executing a memorandum of agreement between the Utah Department of Community and Culture and the Pioneer Communities Program to help manage the historic and cultural resources in a framework that emphasizes the economic viability of buildings and cultural outlets

- Entering into a cooperative relationship with the Utah Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Parks and Recreation to enhance recreational opportunities in the MPNHA
- Encouraging partnerships with the private sector to assure that economic development is an overarching factor in the MPNHA

### **Utah State University**

From the outset of our efforts seven years ago, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance developed a relationship with the state of Utah. Working with the Utah State University Extension Service to develop policies on land and water management techniques is critical to our success.

This relationship is crucial since there is no basis for a heritage area if the rural flavor of the corridor is lost. Land and water management issues and the policies and techniques pertaining to them constitute an important plank in the MPNHA platform.

### **Federal Counterparts**

Utah State University Extension Service employees must interact with their federal counterparts in the regional offices of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (particularly the U.S. Forest Service and National Resource and Conservation Service) and U.S. Department of Interior (particularly the Bureau of Land Management and the NPS) and convey MPNHA plans to these valuable partners. Joint efforts to acquire grants and interact in the implementation of projects will be essential to connect the heritage of the past with the issues of the future.

### Cooperative Relationships

Entering into a cooperative relationship with the Utah Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Parks and Recreation will enhance recreational opportunities in the MPNHA.

From its inception, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, as the managing entity of the MPNHA, has emphasized decentralization and has operated on the theory that programs and projects should be undertaken at the community chapter and heritage area level. The Alliance also decided to partner with other organizations for staff and technical support. One example is our partnership with the Utah State University Extension Service, which provides a county agent to work on the development and enhancement of heritage businesses for the MPNHA. The Extension Service has also provided the agent with a car, expense budget, and secretarial help to support the managing partnership's efforts.

Mt. Pleasant City, by resolution and memorandum of agreement, serves as the chair community and the fiscal agent for the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance. Checks and balances emerge from this relationship, but more importantly, money is saved on administration, which enables the MPNHA to focus funds on projects and programs at the grassroots level.

The recreational opportunities in the MPNHA should be centered in the state parks that operate in the heritage area. The role of the MPNHA should be to work in a cooperative relationship to identify and connect heritage to the area offerings. The same rationale applies to the national parks in the heritage area.

### Encouraging Partnerships

In addition, the MPNHA works to create and strengthen relationships with the private sector to assure that economic development is an overarching factor in the MPNHA.

When an area-wide effort for heritage tourism along Highway 89 commenced in 1998, it centered on heritage products. The initial plan was to have a 400-mile corridor of shops that sold the works of artists, artisans, and crafters. That effort is still in place even as the mission has expanded to include all aspects of heritage tourism, conservation, preservation, and interpretation. We have not lost sight of the heritage entrepreneur as we have expanded.



Figure 142: Fisher Rock Shop in Orderville, Utah (Photo by John Telford)

The MPNHA must continue to emphasize the small businesspeople who create works of art, work as outfitters, operate cafés and bed and breakfast inns, and are involved in a wide array of endeavors that build on heritage tourism. It is imperative that partnerships be formed, technical assistance be given, and financial packages be arranged to spur business growth and economic development.

Many components of the MP are of significant interest to universities, especially heritage area partners Utah State University and Snow College. Other university affiliates with design and environmental interests associated with heritage tourism, cultural resources and local traditions, the arts, rural revitalization and economic development, and architecture offer valuable expertise in implementing the MP as well.

The University of Utah, Brigham Young University, Southern Utah University, and Utah Valley University have programs and resources that would greatly assist the MPNHA. Universities could work with the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center in sponsoring symposia on heritage issues ranging from landscapes to land use. The chairman of Mormon History and Culture at Utah State University should coordinate all Mormon history and culture studies and programs.

Frequently, in support of cooperative ventures with academic institutions, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance should engage corporate, nonprofit, and foundation partners in its activities. Funding assistance and networking to secure the resources needed to develop two major interpretive centers, restore buildings, and revitalize communities represent the most important components of a viable revitalization effort.

### **Key Activities**

As the group that launched the MPNHA endeavor, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance feels a tremendous responsibility to create awareness of resources by telling the heritage story and bringing community chapters and partners together.

During the past seven years, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance has told the Mormon pioneer heritage story by printing brochures, producing documentaries, and developing interactive interpretive programs. The Utah Humanities Council, the Division of State History, the Eccles Foundation, and other entities have worked with community chapters, bringing them together with their state partners to show that heritage has economic value.



Figure 143: Bed and breakfast in Marysville, Utah

The message has been sent that heritage is an economic development engine and old buildings should not be torn down. Rather, they should be restored and put to good economic use.

Alliance members have attended the National Main Street Conference to learn about tax credits, streetscape planning, and adaptive use. The Traditional Building Skills Institute (TBSI), under the guidance of the Utah Division of State History, has been created to preserve traditional building skills. A two-year degree program is now offered at Snow College where TBSI is located.

At the state level, the Department of Community and Culture has written the following:

Culture is good business, especially for local communities. Nationally, heritage tourism is the number one reason Americans travel. . . . To further the development of Utah's cultural heritage tourism, the Cultural Heritage Council (CHC) is focused on two major objectives: 1) Identifying and recruiting strategic partners, 2) Seeking to obtain and leverage additional funding for pass-through grants to better enable local organizations to achieve strategic goals. Culture is indeed good business, and with the right tools and resources, local communities can capture their part of the economic benefit of their cultural and heritage resources. Through financial and technical assistance, the CHC and its participants can play a key role in assisting your community. (*Culture Is Good Business*, Department of Community and Culture)

This statement illustrates that the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance has the role and responsibility to raise public awareness about the value of heritage resources. Resource stories must be told in a way that is compelling and meaningful. It must be shown that heritage resources are important engines for achieving redevelopment and revitalization.

### **Project Development**

Project development will be the primary responsibility of the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance and staff in order to manage initial development projects and coordinate the development of projects that arise out of public and private partnerships. The project management will include duties such as development programming, contracting and coordinating design and construction services, and construction management.

### **Operations and Maintenance**

Because the primary activity of the MPNHA is project development, the primary day-to-day operation and maintenance of venues and programs appropriately reside with the Heritage Highway 89 Alliance.

### **Programming**

Programming is another major activity of the MPNHA. The Heritage Highway 89 Alliance will develop programs and manage special projects.

## **Resource Management**

### **Natural Resources**

The following national forests and national parks in the MPNHA have extensive management plans that guide their activities. Dixie, Fishlake, Manti-LaSal, Zion, Capitol Reef, and Bryce Canyon.

In addition, plans are in operation at the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

The Utah Division of Parks and Recreation has engaged in substantial long-range planning, including management plans for Kodachrome Basin, Escalante, Coral Pink Sand Dunes, Fremont Indian, Asazi Museum, Palisade, Piute and Otter Creek state parks.

Other examples of entities involved in resource management include:

- Utah Quality Growth Commission
- Land Trust Alliance
- Watershed Land Trust
- USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service
- Utah Grazing Land Conservation Initiative
- Soil Conservation Districts
- Utah Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Utah Open Lands
- Nature Conservancy in Utah
- Critical Lands Conservation Fund
- Water Conservation Districts
- Utah Center for Water Resources Research
- Utah Preservation Plan

## Cultural and Historical Resources

The Utah Division of State History in conjunction with its historic preservation office assists communities, businesses, private citizens, and non-profit organizations in surveying, indentifying, preserving and enhancing historic properties throughout the state. The Certified Local Government program functions in the five heritage districts that constitute the MPNHA, and all preservation projects are coordinated with the State Historic Preservation officer.

Numerous management plans, white papers, and studies have been conducted by the Division of State History, and their work has played, and will continue to play, an important role in the preservation of historic resources in the heritage area. The Division’s publication “History Looks to the Future: Planning for Utah’s Future” sets forth Five Action Goals:

- Heritage Resource Stewardship
- Heritage Education
- Partnerships and Networking
- Public Communication and Outreach
- Public Policy Proposals

The State Division of Museum Services serves in a parallel capacity. The state’s role is augmented by the work of the Utah Heritage Foundation, which provides invaluable assistance in the protection and preservation of historic properties.

The Utah Arts Council and the Utah Humanities Council promote the arts and humanities with grants and technical assistance. Cities, counties and non-profit organizations throughout the state are assisted by their programs, which are undertaken in coordination with their management plans, goals, and objectives. Community Chapters throughout the MPNHA are active participants through their museums, arts councils, and heritage organizations.

### Native American Heritage

The Koosharem Band of the Paiute Tribe is engaged in many activities to preserve important elements of their heritage. They work closely with other Paiute bands on economic development, interpretive, and preservation projects. Their board chairman works very closely with an elected council, the Six County Association of Government, and the Native American Ombudsman for the MPNHA to preserve and enhance their rich history, traditions, culture, language, arts and crafts. In so doing, they work closely with Utah State Extension Service, which provides technical assistance in establishing heritage businesses.

### Agriculture

Initiatives in farm land preservation and the promotion of agriculture constitute the essence of the MPNHA. A partnership with Utah State Extension Service serves as a major component in the management plan. A partnership with the Utah Department and Food provides information and program access as follows:

- Rocky Mountain Agriculture Landowners Guide to Conservation and Sustainability
- LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund
- Utah Critical Agriculture Land Conservation Fund
- Agriculture Affiliates
- Agriculture Land Preservation
- Century Farm Registration
- Conservation Easements
- Assistance in the categories of crops, livestock, marketing, pesticides, exporting, well testing, grazing improvement, organic farm certification, rural rehabilitation, animal health, education and outreach, aquaculture water quality testing

As noted, the partnership with Utah State University and its Extension Service provides the framework for agricultural issues, programs, and projects in the MPNHA.

The underlying premise centers on the fact that if the region’s agricultural heritage is lost, the rationale for a national heritage will not exist. Thus, close relationships with agencies at all levels of government must be maintained, including cooperation in developing agritourism. Legislation passed during the 2008 Session of the Utah State Legislature defines agritourism and provides actions for its encouragement. Other helpful state actions include the Utah Right to Farm Enabling Statutes and the Utah Agricultural Districts Enabling Statutes.

### Promotion of Tourism and Economic Development

As set forth in its vision and mission statements, the MPNHA is committed to the promotion of tourism and economic development. A close relationship has been established with the economic development and travel directors in the counties of Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne Garfield and Kane.

In addition, there is a solid partnership in place with the Governor’s Office of Economic Development, the Utah Office of Tourism, the Economic Development Corporation of Utah, the Utah Department of Community and Culture and Film development. Each of these entities has management plans that guide their activities, which include marketing, research, community development, heritage tourism and advertising.

Projects and programs range from cooperative advertising grants to community development block grants, matching funds for development, enhancement projects, and technical assistance. Rural development support through Enterprise Zones and related initiatives are especially helpful. Utah Business Lending Corporation, a non-profit organization offers loans to small businesses in rural Utah, especially along the MPNHA corridor.

Coordinated access to all of these resources is available at [utah.gov](http://utah.gov).

A variety of economic development and promotional activities are undertaken by counties, cities, community chapters and corporations in the MPNHA. They include:

- Chambers of Commerce, Main Street Programs and Business Alliances promote business development and tourism.
- Associations of Government and county economic development committees promote projects in the heritage area.
- Panoramaland and Color Country RC&Ds engage in planning, technical and resource assistance.
- Utah State University, Snow College, Utah State Extension Service and the Small Business Development Center provide research and technical assistance.

- State Scenic Byway Committees and three National Scenic Byways have management plans, active marketing, and interpretive programs.
- Private lodges, outfitters, crafters, artists, artisans and heritage businesses promote and market heritage tourism.
- Land use plans prepared in coordination with associations of governments and planning commissions
- Recreational and open space plans, especially those prepared in conjunction with Utah State University

The activities of the MPNHA operate within the broader context of these activities. The MPNHA Advisory Group represents all of these interests.

### Environmental and Infrastructure Planning

Many national, state, and local agencies function within the boundaries of the MPNHA. All of them have management plans in place that guide their efforts in demographics, infrastructure, and environmental areas. These entities are noted in the management plan and supporting reference materials. A summary of the types of activities in which they are engaged follows:

- State agency environmental regulations and initiatives, including water quality, erosion, and related control programs
- Natural resource management initiatives at the state and local level as outlined in the supporting reference materials
- Environmental regulatory programs at the state and regional level where planning centers on water management and erosion control

- Water resource and wastewater planning at city, county, and regional levels of government, usually coordinated through rural development offices

These initiatives have an impact on the MPNHA in a variety of ways, reaching across the spectrum of water quality and quantity to protecting critical resources. The MPNHA's emphasis on local control and coordination provides an effective framework for working with local governments in protecting key resources in the context of county and city economic development and recreational activities that have an impact on natural and heritage resources. This grassroots organizational approach provides the basis for cultural resource management and protection.

Some examples of organizations, programs, and plans that assist in this effort follow:

- **Preservation Commissions.** Local organizations working in concert with the Utah Division of State History provide protection of cultural and historic resources through community ordinances and planning that manifest commitments to preserve and protect valuable heritage and cultural resources.
- **Architectural Surveys.** The Certified Local Government Program implemented by the Division of State History in concert with local preservation commissions provides matching grants and technical assistance to conduct surveys for important historic and agricultural resources. An ongoing program is underway to assist property owners in their efforts to secure listings in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Local land use plans.** Planning commissions in the counties and cities of the MPNHA provide the framework for managing and protecting cultural resources and landscapes. Experts at Utah State University serve in a consulting capacity to develop and implement these plans.
- **Park/Open Space Plans.** Outstanding work by Utah State University Department of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning is illustrated in the supporting reference materials. The Sanpete County Charrette serves as a model for similar work that should be conducted throughout the region.

The Environmental Assessment included in the Supporting Reference Materials documents and inventories a wide range of resources to be protected in the MPNHNA. An organizational structure is in place for management and protection.

## Budget Planning

Budget planning centers on phase I (years one through five) and phase II (years six through ten). Phase I includes demonstration, early-action, and revitalization projects and outlines the funding plan, which totals \$44.25 million. Phase II of the MP focuses on projects and programs in the five heritage districts of Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop, with a projected budget of \$10.305 million.

Federal funding for the MPNHA is based on Section 259: Authorization of Appropriation in the National Heritage Areas Act of 2006, which states:

(a) In General—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle \$10,000,000 to remain available until expended, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be authorized to be appropriated for any fiscal year.

(b) Federal Share—The Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out using funds made available under this subtitle shall not exceed 50 percent.

In accordance with this legislation, the proposed budget allocates \$1 million per year of federal funding during the ten years of the project and at least 50 percent of the budgets for all activities will be supplied through matching funds. During the strategic planning process, the projects delineated had funding commitments or fundraising efforts were underway to ensure project completion. For a full line-item budget, see the appendices.

Financing for the operations, projects, and programs for the MPNHA reflects the various partnerships that compose the heritage area.

Mt. Pleasant has taken the lead by passing a resolution whereby the city serves as the fiscal agent and the chair community for the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, which in turn acts as the managing entity of the MPNHA.

The Utah State University Extension Service has also provided significant matching support. The Extension Service has assigned a county agent to work full time with the MPNHA. This person's major responsibility is to develop and enhance business in the heritage districts of Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop. The Extension Service also provides secretarial and administrative support.

In 2004, state legislation created the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center. The center is in the process of being established on the campus of Snow College. It will work closely with the Traditional Building Skills Institute, which is also located on the campus.



Figure 144: Karen Huntsman Library, location of the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center (rendering)

As set forth in the state enabling legislation, the center will be the headquarters for the MPNHA. The legislation states:

The purpose of the center is to coordinate interdepartmental research and extension efforts in recreation, heritage tourism, and agricultural extension services and to enter into cooperative contracts with the United States Departments of Agriculture and Interior, state, county, and city officers, public and private organizations, and individuals to enhance Mormon pioneer heritage.

Further, the state statute notes:

The center has the following duties and responsibilities: (a) to support U.S. Congressional findings that the landscape, architecture, traditions, products, and events in the counties convey the heritage of pioneer settlements and their role in agricultural development; (b) to coordinate with extension agents in the counties to assist in the enhancement of heritage businesses and the creation of heritage products; (c) to foster a close relationship with all levels of government, the private sector, residents, business interests and local communities; (d) to support U.S. Congressional findings that the historic, cultural, and natural heritage

legacies of Mormon colonization and settlement are nationally significant; (e) to encourage research and studies relative to the variety of heritage resources along the 250-mile Highway 89 corridor from Fairview to Kanab, Utah, and Highways 12 and 24.

The state statute in its entirety is included in the Supporting Reference Materials. As can be readily seen, the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center has the express purpose of serving as the body that coordinates all of the activities and projects in the MPNHA.

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, as the managing entity of the MPNHA, has entered into a memorandum of agreement to facilitate the statute. When in full operation, the center, under the guidance of the Alliance and the MPNHA Advisory Group, will coordinate the implementation of projects and programs, which will be carried out primarily at the community chapter level.

### **Phase I (Years One through Five)**

The first five years of MPNHA funding will focus on demonstration, early-action, and revitalization projects. This is not to say that the ambitious goals and objectives in the Plan that are independent from these projects will not be pursued. Rather, it means that the partners will fund ongoing marketing, educational, natural, and cultural resource and interpretive efforts from their respective budgets. The demonstration projects have been outlined in Chapter 4.

Collectively the demonstration projects total \$38.945 million. (To see the dollar figures attached to each project, refer to Appendix A.) Pledges, commitments, and fundraising campaigns are underway. The important point to underscore is that all of these efforts are locally driven by community chapters.

With the early action and revitalization projects, the full budget for phase I totals \$44.25 million. Of this amount, only \$2.5 million of federal funding will be used in demonstration projects (to be matched by \$39.25 million) and another \$2.5 million in early action projects (to be matched by \$2.805 million for a total budget of \$5.305 million). During phase I, we will appropriate no more than the authorized \$5 million in federal funding.

The MPNHA will work with its partners to achieve state funding for these projects during legislative sessions of the Utah State Legislature. Commitments at the state level will be sought in conjunction with a well-coordinated effort with the respective community chapters.

### **Phase II (Years Five through Ten)**

Budget planning for Phase II likewise assumes Federal funding of \$5 million. Further strategic planning will identify projects and the funding to implement them at the Heritage District level as set forth in Appendix D.



# Chapter 6: Evaluation Strategy

The Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance has adopted the evaluation strategy model developed by the Conservation Study Institute (CSI). We credit the institute for this model that will guide our evaluation process. National Park Service (NPS) Director Mary Bomar notes, “We need a culture of evaluative thinking as a way of doing business, not only in interpretation, but throughout the National Park Service.”

The Mormon pioneer colonizers established a pattern of thinking about issues ranging from city planning to irrigation, and at the ward level, they built grassroots organizational teams that evaluated their progress. They were geared to be adaptive as well as adoptive, creative as well as consistent. In adopting a model format that “reflects the cyclic and long-term nature of heritage stewardship and development,” we follow the lead of our pioneer forebears who used the term “stewardship” long before it entered into the conservation lexicon. To the pioneers, collaboration and collective action were a matter of survival. For us, they provide the means for evaluating projects, programs, and outcomes that constitute the essence of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA).

The following sections discuss the components of CSI’s model in greater depth as they relate to the MPNHA: core ingredients, guiding strategies, implementation activities, and accomplishments. In following the CSI’s model, we have also used much of their language from the *Development of a National Heritage Area Evaluation Strategy: Report on Phase I*.

## Core Ingredients

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) intends to follow CSI’s definition of core ingredients.

## Key Resources and Investments

The key resources and investments needed to initiate and sustain the MPNHA include preserving the area’s heritage, working with the community, fully assessing the projects, creating a strong Management Plan, and raising money to achieve our goals. At the same time, the MPNHA needs to consider the social, economic, political, and timeline factors that come into play. The MPNHA has performed each of these critical tasks, as discussed in the sections below.

## Preserving Heritage

The MPNHA will emphasize the nationally significant story in great detail of the heritage area and its significant associated assets. This Management Plan (MP) tells the story of the Mormon pioneers who established towns along the heritage corridor; the MPNHA will use this pioneer story and its cultural, historical, landscape, and community components as a guide in the MP’s implementation. Projects and programs will be evaluated by measuring how effectively they preserve, promote, or interpret the heritage of the MPNHA.

### **Engaging Local Leadership, Energy, and Vision**

As outlined in Chapter 5: Implementation Agenda of this MP, the leadership of the MPNHA must be entrepreneurial in its direction; it must establish partnerships that bring the public, nonprofit, and private sectors together in creative and synergistic ways.

The MPNHA vision and mission statements provide the framework for substantive action. The Heritage Highway 89 Alliance will strive to maintain the connection between vision and implementation with every effort; the MPNHA will use evaluation tools to keep this connection strong.

The strength of the MPNHA resides in the small towns along the 400-mile Highway 89 corridor. The Board of Directors of the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance and all of the entities represented in the MPNHA Advisory Group, including local mayors and county commissioners, will analyze and evaluate heritage projects and programs to ensure that they align with the goals and objectives of the MP.

### **Organizing the Community, Building a Strong Network**

The MPNHA will evaluate its effectiveness in community organizing and network building by performing annual assessments in coordination with partnership members in the five heritage districts: Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop. Each of these five districts has community chapters. The chapters engage in grassroots preservation, interpretation, promotion, and development projects and programs. All undertakings require a 50 percent dollar match when MPNHA funds are used; therefore, quantitative and qualitative analysis can be applied to the evaluation process.

### **Performing a Feasibility Study**

The feasibility studies that preceded the MPNHA's designation as a national heritage area served as the starting point for the MP, which includes supporting documents and an environmental assessment. These plans constitute the blueprint for action that will guide the preservation, interpretation, promotion, and development efforts of the MPNHA. The evaluation process calls for linkage between the studies and the demonstration and early action projects to ensure consistency and connectivity to the overarching goals of the MPNHA.

### **Creating a Management Plan**

This MP provides direction for the MPNHA. It is specific where specificity is called for and general where flexibility is the essence of sound planning. The value of the MP will be determined by this basic proposition: its capacity to provide ongoing guidance for the operations of the MPNHA and how well it serves as a tool to help the Alliance measure and assess its goals and objectives.

### Gaining Technical Assistance

The CSI emphasizes technical assistance from outside sources (such as the National Park Service [NPS], state agencies, and the Alliance of National Heritage Areas [ANHA]). The MPNHA has developed relationships with numerous government entities at the local, state, regional, and national levels.

As outlined in this MP, nonprofit, private sector, and affiliate partners also play a crucial role in providing technical assistance. Experts serving in the MPNHA's national and state parks; the U.S. Forest Service; departments and divisions of community and economic development; sources of state history; cultural organizations; and partners all across the spectrum bring expertise to the MPNHA. The key to evaluation will turn on how well the Board of Directors interacts with these experts in a coordinating capacity.

### Raising Money

This MP outlines the budget and resources of funding for 10 years in the Budget Planning section of Chapter 5: Implementation Planning and in the appendices. With its focus on projects, this budget plan will guide future fundraising efforts. After all, presentations made to the state legislature and grant applications to foundations are much more effective when they center on projects and programs at the community chapter level; local elected officials are committed and prepared to make a strong case to the decision makers. Quantitative analysis will be used to evaluate the MPNHA's efforts in fundraising and investment.

### Considering Social, Economic, and Political Factors

The CSI approach emphasizes the need for the MPNHA to be ready to take this partnership approach to heritage stewardship and development based on social, economic, and political factors.

The MPNHA is the only newly established national heritage area located entirely in the state of Utah; the Alliance is ready and committed to taking on a partnership approach to heritage stewardship and development based on nearly 10 years of preparation. At the same time, the MPNHA Board of Directors recognizes the social, economic, and political realities it faces in developing a first-class heritage area. The factors to be considered and evaluated are as follows:

- Political.** It will be vital that state legislators commit funding to take the MPNHA to the level of success outlined in this MP. While this represents a challenge in Utah, which is a conservative state, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance has laid the groundwork for this effort. In the 2004 session of the state legislature, the Alliance worked with state legislators to pass a bill designating the MPNHA and establishing the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center in conjunction with Utah State University. The sole purpose of this legislative effort was to build a solid foundation for the MPNHA by linking the heritage area to a major university. The center's role in the MPNHA is set forth in this MP. In essence, it will serve as the institutional base for the MPNHA and a fulcrum for political communication and action.

- **Economic.** As the MPNHA competes for scarce resources, it recognizes the connection between political and economic factors. Harold Laswell was correct when he defined *politics* as “who gets what, when, and how.” The MPNHA’s success in obtaining money from its local partners, foundations, and corporations will depend greatly on how the MPNHA is perceived politically. Utah is a relatively small state, and the key decision makers from the economic sector know the definition of *political clout*.
- **Social.** When the feasibility of establishing a heritage area along the Highway 89 corridor was being analyzed, facilitators led public discussions and this question frequently arose: “What name do we attach to the heritage area?” A name was not superimposed on the proposed heritage area. Rather, the focus centered on what was nationally significant—the parks, the national forests, the landscape, the buildings, the culture, and the heritage. As the process evolved, the unifying theme was the Mormon colonization experience. This was the captivating story; everything else flowed from it. As the MPNHA implements its themes and stories, it must walk a fine line and make it clear that the Mormon pioneer emphasis is heritage and culture; no official connection with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS, or the Mormons) exists. The social reality is that the LDS church is the predominant religion in the small towns along the corridor and the forefathers of the townspeople were indeed the Mormon pioneers. Nevertheless, the heritage area has new pioneers, including Hispanics and

many others. The MPNHA needs to reach out and embrace diversity.

### Assessing Time Requirements

The development of the MNPNA is a long-term effort. The MP identifies projects and programs and attaches them to a five-year and a 10-year budget. The Plan anticipates that the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center will be functioning by the end of the fifth year, providing an institutional base for an organized effort that will extend beyond the 10 years.

### Other Essential Resources and Investments

Several other essential resources and investments discussed in this section are enhanced by national designation.

### Recognition, Stature, and Credibility

During eight years of planning and organizing, especially after state designation was granted in 2004, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance articulated a message that touted the benefits of national designation. Through speeches and press releases, the message was spread that the story of Mormon colonization is nationally significant and that the state designation was the precursor for the broader national objectives. Community and regional pride are expressed in the MPNHA vision statement, which reads in part, “Telling the Mormon pioneer story instills pride in our communities and motivates people to build on their heritage and plan for the future by remembering the past.”

### Diverse Public and Private Partners

The MPNHA’s managing partnership reaches across diverse public and private partners to achieve a mission that “preserves, interprets, promotes, and enhances its pioneer heritage.” The mission statement also states that the managing partnership works to “increase tourism, encourage economic development, revitalize communities, provide heritage educational opportunities, and improve the quality of life in Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop.” This MP describes the MPNHA’s managing partnership in Chapter 5: Implementation Agenda.

### Support from Federal and Nonfederal Sources

The MPNHA has support from a variety of sources, such as funding, in-kind support, technical assistance, and volunteers, along with the advocacy, expertise, and capacity necessary to advance the effort.

This MP explains the crucial role of partners:

- **The Utah State Extension Service.** Provides in-kind support and technical assistance and a full-time county agent who works to enhance heritage businesses.
- **Mt. Pleasant City.** Serves as the chair community and fiscal agent for the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance. Provides office space, computers, meeting rooms, and staff support that includes the city treasurer and auditor. The city’s mayor is the chairman of the National Alliance of Development Organizations. In that capacity, he represents the MPNHA at national meetings and conferences.

- **The State of Utah’s Historic Preservation Officer.** Serves on the Board of Directors of the MPNHA.
- **Volunteers.** Actively participate in the community chapters at the local level. Community chapters are the heart of the MPNHA.

### Additional Resources and Investments

A number of additional resources and investments are conferred by national designation and the federally authorized framework.

### Broad and Integrated Purpose and Mission

The MPNHA realizes the importance of being a part of the National Heritage Partnership. As a newly established heritage area, we joined the Alliance of National Heritage Areas (ANHA) as a full member.

### Geographic Scope Tied to the Story

The MPNHA is a 400-mile heritage corridor. The story of the area is told in an amazing natural backdrop of mountains, valleys, rivers, and forests.

### Broadly Representative Management Entity

The MPNHA’s primary management entity, the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, represents community chapters from five heritage districts and six counties. These chapters represent a broad spectrum of heritage resources and interests. The managing partnership also includes community chapter representatives, ranging from artists and crafters to tourism officials and elected leaders. In turn, the Alliance works with an MPNHA Advisory Group to ensure collaboration and outside perspective.

### **NPS Authorized as a Lead Federal Agency**

The MPNHA has benefited from the tremendous support of the Utah State Coordinator for the NPS. The State Coordinator works with his colleagues at the regional and national levels to help guide MPNHA efforts and will continue to offer crucial technical assistance and counsel to the MPNHA.

## **Guiding Strategies**

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) will employ guiding strategies to carry out its work.

### **Emphasizing Partnerships and Employing a Network Approach**

The MPNHA emphasizes networking and partnership.

### **Committing to Ongoing Learning and Adaptive Management**

The MPNHA management team is flexible and adaptive. The team recognizes the importance of using evaluation methodologies and tools to weigh, measure, and direct.

### **Fostering Broad Community Engagement**

Community engagement is inherent in the MPNHA's organizational structure. The key settings of the MPNHA are the heritage corridor towns. Communities are the essence of the heritage area.

### **Maintaining a Grassroots Perspective**

The MPNHA is a grassroots organization.

### **Adopting an Open, Participatory, and Inclusive Approach**

The grassroots nature of the MPNHA lends itself to being adoptive and open, participatory and inclusive. These characteristics are manifested in this Management Plan (MP).

### **Modeling a Collaborative Leadership Style**

A collaborative leadership style is reflected in all of the actions of the management entity and this MP.

### **Responding to Local Needs and Priorities**

Two key parts of the MP illustrate the capacity of the MPNHA to respond to local needs and priorities:

- **Chapter 4: Demonstration and Early Action Projects.** These projects emerged from community chapters; they were not superimposed by the Board of Directors. Local entities in the MPNHA set their own priorities and raise funds for local projects. They communicate their plans to representatives who serve on the Board of Directors. The board then analyzes the projects and programs to determine their contribution to the MP's goals and objectives.
- **The Managing Partnership section of Chapter 5: Implementation Agenda.** The MPNHA's organizational structure supports local needs and priorities—needs that are given priority because mayors and commissioners in the counties and heritage districts serve in a partnership capacity.

## Blending a Grassroots Initiative with Support from Government

Community chapters initiate projects and programs and work with their local officials to bring them to fruition.

## Leveraging Investments and Ideas from Diverse Sources

The MPNHA leveraged funds and ideas from diverse sources before creating this MP.

The MPNHA received funding from the National Forest Service, the Eccles Foundation, and the Utah Division of State History to produce two public television documentaries:

- *Utah's Black Hawk War: Cultures in Conflict*
- *Stories from Highway 89*

The ideas from these documentaries came from university historians, public television stations, and historical and family history organizations.

The MPNHA also collected funds to produce heritage-product brochures and a travel DVD. Participants in this project included the Economic Development Corporation and the Utah Office of Travel.

The MPNHA obtained a grant from the Economic Development Administration and secured matching funds to conduct a heritage products feasibility study. A wide range of participants offered advice, insight, and ideas in bringing this project to fruition.

Recently, a Preserve America grant for entry and interpretive sites and the restoration of a historic armory was matched by local funds. The project involved veterans, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), historians, and artists. In addition, photographers, a television station, artists, and historians are working to produce a travel planner, DVDs, and a television series.

The evaluation process for the MPNHA calls for analyzing the success of these efforts and working toward similar projects in the future.

## Serving as the Keeper of the Vision

If one grants the admonition that “where there is no vision, the people perish,” it follows that one central entity must hold the keys to that vision. This is especially true in a heritage area along a 400-mile corridor that includes six counties, five heritage districts, and 48 towns. This is not to say that the vision does not run throughout the wide-ranging MPNHA or that the vision is lost on the scores of partners and collaborators; rather, one central entity must maintain the focus, mission, and vision of the MP. As ideas, projects, programs, and plans emerge from the communities, affiliates, and advisors, the Board of Directors must maintain the MPNHA vision. Review and evaluation play a central role in holding onto the vision.

## Deepening Understanding of and Appreciation for the Story

The importance of in-depth evaluation comes to the forefront when one considers what it means to deepen understanding and appreciation. Restoration of buildings and similar projects help convey the story, but they are not the story. The struggles, hardships, creativity, and tenacity of the pioneer colonizers—this is where the real story is found. The interpretive and educational components of the MP provide the foundation for telling this story; family historians, professional historians, poets, and playwrights will be called upon to tell the story. Film and art critics and book reviewers will serve as core evaluators; professional peer review will ensure that MPNHA projects and programs meet the highest of standards to bring the true depth of the story to the forefront.

## Using the Story to Engage Partners and Build Support

Thousands of people in the western United States have ancestors who were Mormon colonizers. As the MPNHA engages all of the institutions and entities outlined in this MP, these people must not be forgotten—people with family stories and histories about the Mormon settlers. These stories touch the hearts of families and engage them emotionally. The greatest support base for the MPNHA resides in these households. They form a heritage link that reaches across generations.

The story of the Native Americans and their compelling history will also be told. The MPNHA has worked with tribal members in producing a documentary and identifying descendents of Chief Black Hawk and other Indian leaders. Their family stories and legends engage Utes, Paiutes, and Navajos.

The MPNHA will also tell the stories of the Presbyterian ministry and their impact on colonization. Grant funds have been obtained to document and tell this story, bringing another dimension of engagement and support for the heritage area.

## Implementation Activities

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) is undertaking a variety of tasks and activities to advance its mission. Some of these implementation activities are ongoing and can be seen as core activities, while others tend to occur primarily in the early or middle years of heritage area evolution.

### Ongoing Core Activities

Ongoing core activities in the MPNHA include the following:

- Articulating and advancing a shared vision for the MPNHA and fostering a stewardship ethic
- Building and enhancing the management entity structure and capacity (e.g., board and staff development)
- Mobilizing and coordinating the partnership system
- Building the capacity of partners

- Developing outreach initiatives to engage diverse audiences
- Learning from peers and experts
- Monitoring, evaluating, and adjusting planning and management accordingly (i.e., engaging in adaptive management)
- Navigating the political environment and building support for the MPNHA

### Early Phase Activities

Early phase activities of the MPNHA include the following:

- Conducting management planning
- Clarifying the roles of agencies and other partners
- Moving forward with other planning (e.g., interpretive planning)
- Implementing initial, foundational projects that build and enhance heritage area identity and advance interpretive and educational activities
- Developing a framework for ongoing evaluation and gathering baseline information

### Later Phase Activities

Later phase activities of the MPNHA include the following:

- Establishing a grant program
- Implementing crosscutting projects
- Conducting initial monitoring and evaluation as a basis for adaptive management

## Accomplishments

The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA) intends to achieve progress in numerous realms. The accomplishments component of the model offers an extensive list of the types of short and long-term outcomes that the MPNHA will produce over time. General characteristics of these accomplishments are reflected in this section of the model and the magnitude of accomplishments achieved by the MPNHA is expected to build over time.

### Long-Term Accomplishments

The larger and longer-term accomplishments of the MPNHA include the following:

- Resource conservation and stewardship, including the following:
  - Preservation of historic resources
  - Cultural landscape stewardship
  - Green infrastructure (such as open space protection, green development, and smart growth)
  - Environmental conservation and restoration
- Regional and community character and a sense of place restored, sustained, or enhanced

- Community revitalization, such as the invigoration of the following:
    - Pride in and understanding of heritage assets
    - Community-based conservation activities
    - Compatible economic development
    - Heritage tourism
    - Heritage-based recreational opportunities
    - Quality of life across the heritage area
  - A strong, durable MPNHA partner network that does the following:
    - Attracts support from diverse sources
    - Is resilient in the face of political, social, and economic change
- Increases the capacity of partner organizations
  - Demonstrates broad alignment of partner goals with heritage area vision
  - Develops multiple network leaders
  - A perception that the MPNHA is an essential element of the region's identity and viability
  - Integration of the MPNHA's objectives and outcomes across public and private sectors, levels of government, and social groups

# Appendix A: Proposed Budget

## Phase I Proposed Budget—Demonstration Projects

<b>Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Phase I Proposed Budget—Demonstration Projects</b>				
<b>Heritage District</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>MPNHA Contribution</b>	<b>Community Chapter Match</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>
<b>Entire Heritage Area</b>	Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center	\$500,000	\$3,500,000	\$4,000,000
	Mormon Pioneer Heritage Center, housed in the Karen H. Huntsman Library and Heritage Plaza	\$200,000	\$13,700,000	\$13,900,000
	Traditional Building Skills Institute (TBSI)	\$150,000	\$5,850,000	\$6,000,000
<b>Little Denmark</b>	Wasatch Academy Project	\$50,000	\$225,000	\$275,000
	Gunnison Casino Star Theatre	\$100,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,600,000
	Equestrian Park/Area	\$75,000	\$1,945,000	\$2,020,000
	Historic Fairview Social Hall	\$100,000	\$1,975,000	\$2,075,000
	Carnegie Libraries	\$150,000	\$1,850,000	\$2,000,000
<b>Sevier Valley</b>	Big Rock Candy Mountain Interpretive Center and Lemonade Springs	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$325,000
<b>Headwaters</b>	Old Town Winkelman Interpretive Center and Marysville Mining	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000

**Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area  
Phase I Proposed Budget—Demonstration Projects**

<b>Heritage District</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>MPNHA Contribution</b>	<b>Community Chapter Match</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>
<b>Under the Rim</b>	Little Hollywood Amphitheater	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$300,000
	Old Rock Church and School Project	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$150,000
	Center for Education, Business, and the Arts (CEBA)	\$150,000	\$3,350,000	\$3,500,000
<b>Boulder Loop</b>	Tropic Heritage Center	\$100,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,600,000
	Escalante Pioneer Heritage Center	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$36,445,000</b>	<b>\$38,945,000</b>

## Phase I Proposed Budget—Early Action and Revitalization Projects

<b>Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Phase I Proposed Budget—Early Action and Revitalization Projects</b>			
<b>Heritage Area</b>	<b>MPNHA Contribution</b>	<b>Community Chapter Match</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>
Little Denmark	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$900,000
Sevier Valley	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$900,000
Headwaters	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$900,000
Under the Rim	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$900,000
Boulder Loop	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$900,000
Administration	\$250,000	\$555,000	\$805,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,805,000</b>	<b>\$5,305,000</b>

## Phase I Proposed Budget Summary

<b>Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Phase I Proposed Budget Summary</b>			
<b>Category</b>	<b>MPNHA Contribution</b>	<b>Community Chapter Match</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>
MPNHA Demonstration Projects	\$2,500,000	\$36,445,000	\$38,945,000
Early Action and Revitalization Projects	\$2,500,000	\$2,805,000	\$5,305,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$39,250,000</b>	<b>\$44,250,000*</b>

\* The match denotes the minimum required by each of the five heritage districts in implementing their early action and revitalization projects. They are responsible for their own budgets and accounting. The budget does not include funding from all of the MPNHA partners and affiliates. They develop and implement their own respective budgets.

## Phase II Proposed Budget

<b>Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Phase II Proposed Budget</b>			
<b>Heritage Area</b>	<b>MPNHA Contribution</b>	<b>Community Chapter Match</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>
Little Denmark	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$1,900,000
Sevier Valley	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$1,900,000
Headwaters	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$1,900,000
Under the Rim	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$1,900,000
Boulder Loop	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$1,900,000
Administration	\$250,000	\$555,000	\$805,000
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,305,000</b>	<b>\$10,305,000</b>



# Appendix B: Historical Authenticity

To ensure the historical authenticity of this document, Kent Powell at the Utah Division of State History reviewed it on December 17, 2008, and provided this letter. All corrections have been made.

Wilson Martin  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Utah Division of State History  
300 Rio Grande  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101-1182

Dear Wilson,

I have given chapters two of the two documents a quick review and find that they are based on good historical research and I have no major criticisms of either. I have noted a couple of corrections/questions/suggestions as follows:

- Page 25 correct spelling is Wallace Stegner
- Page 26 Panguitch Lake is located in the mountains southwest of the town of Panguitch, not east.
- Page 27 the discussion of Dominguez Escalante expedition suggests that the 1776 group was in the Sevier River Valley. They were not, but did cross the Sevier River to the West--near where present I-15 crosses the river. I read this statement as meaning the 1776 expedition was along the Sevier River in the Highway 89 corridor, an area they did not reach. On the other hand, travelers on the Spanish Trail, established in 1830 certainly did pass through the area as described.
- Page 29 Circleville is noted as being selected as the County Seat of Piute County in 1865. However Circleville was abandoned in 1866 and after the area was resettled, Junction was selected as the county seat in 1878. Readers might conclude that Circleville is still the county seat.
- Page 29 (and in other parts of the chapter) The term “Little Denmark,” as I understand, was applied to the Ephraim settlement—even by other Sanpeters. I think it is a stretch to call all of Sanpete County “Little Denmark,” though there were strong Danish/Scandinavian groups in the other communities. On the other hand, I understand the “promotional” value of designating the entire area as such. It is also probable that others, outside Sanpete Valley, used the term to apply to more of the valley than just Ephraim.

Although I did not recheck all of the dates for the communities, they do seem consistent with the general settlement history.

- Page 53, notes that Bluff is 65 southeast of Escalante—it is much farther than that. It is about 65 miles to the Hole in the Rock and more than a hundred miles more from there to Bluff.

On the supporting documents volume:

- Page 5. The first paragraph under The Mormon Pioneer Influence heading is a bit misleading. A few experienced starvation, and there were deaths, but not many. For most Mormon pioneers, (except for those of the ill-fated handcart companies caught in the early winter snowstorms), the trek was well organized, and more of an adventure than an ordeal.

I hope these comments are helpful in finalizing the Mormon Heritage Corridor Plan.

Sincerely,

Kent Powell, Ph.D.  
History Programs Manager

# Appendix C: Sample of Consultation Letter to Tribes

Chandler Sanchez, Governor  
Pueblo of Acoma  
P.O. Box 309  
Acomita, NM 87034

Dear Chandler Sanchez,

This letter is an invitation to consult regarding the preparation of a Management Plan (MP) for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area. The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (NHA) is in the preliminary stages of the planning process for the preparation of the MP and wishes to consult with all interested tribes at the beginning and throughout the MP process. Although tribes may have been informally contacted already, a face-to-face tribal consultation meeting is scheduled to take place on Thursday, April 2, 2009; 10 a.m. at Koosharem Band Office, 826 North 100 East, Richfield, UT 84701 during which tribes are invited to provide input into the development of the draft MP document. Emery Polelonema, the Native American Ombudsman for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area, will join us for questions and answers.

As you may know, a National Heritage Area is a place designated by Congress where natural, cultural, historic and scenic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. These patterns make national heritage areas representative of the national experience through the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved in them. Continued use of national heritage areas by people whose traditions helped to shape the landscapes enhances their significance.

The management entity for the Mormon Pioneer NHA is the Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance, a non-profit organization. It is important to clarify that the neither the Federal Government nor the management entity can assume ownership of land, impose zoning or land use controls in heritage areas, or take responsibility for permanent funding. The authorizing legislation for the Mormon Pioneer NHA prohibits the management entity from acquiring property with funding appropriated for the heritage area. In addition, the authorizing legislation provides private property owners with specific protection. This guarantees that it will be the responsibility of the people living within a heritage area to ensure that the heritage area's resources are protected, interpreted and preserved.

The Mormon Pioneer NHA management plan will provide a vision for the next 10–15 years. The purpose of a MP is to ensure that managers, tribes, and stakeholders share a clearly defined understanding of the opportunities for heritage tourism, heritage education, and resource conservation that will best achieve the heritage area's purpose.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, an environmental assessment will be prepared for the plan that looks at alternative ways to manage the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area, and that analyzes the potential natural, cultural, and social impacts of those alternatives.

If your tribe has an interest in participating in a consultation meeting to inform the MP planning process, the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area will help defray the costs for one (1) designated representative from your tribe to participate through a “Consultation Fee” of \$100 for the meeting day. Tribes are welcome to bring additional representatives at their own expense.

**RSVP: Please contact me directly at (435) 462-2502 x104 or at [montebona@hotmail.com](mailto:montebona@hotmail.com) by April 1st, 2009 to confirm your participation in this consultation, and/or to discuss any questions you might have.**

While I realize the consultation will require a commitment of time on your part, I do believe that participation is critical to making the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area MP planning process meaningful. I hope that you will find satisfaction in being part of the team that develops the plan that will guide the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area for years to come.

Thank you in advance for your interest. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Monte Bona  
Executive Director  
Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

Enclosures:   1) Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area DRAFT GMP  
                  2) Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Map  
                  3) National Heritage Areas Program Brochure

# Glossary

**Apostle:** Members of The Church of Latter-day Saints (LDS) believe in a restored gospel patterned after the early Christian church. Apostles are full-time special witnesses of Christ. They serve in a quorum of 12 apostles and provide ecclesiastical leadership for the LDS church.

**Bishop:** An ecclesiastical leader (unpaid minister) who presides over a ward.

**Black Hawk war:** A conflict occurring 1865–72 between pioneer settlers and Native Americans. The Native Americans were led by a Ute Indian chief whom the pioneers named Black Hawk after the Indiana Territory Chief Black Hawk, who had led the Sauk Native American nation in the Midwest Black Hawk War in 1831.

**Chief Black Hawk:** A Ute chief named Black Hawk by the pioneers. His Ute name was Antenguier (Swift as a Hawk). He led an extended series of conflicts called the Black Hawk War. Chief Black Hawk died in approximately 1869 from a wound he received during a battle. He is buried in Spring Lake, Utah, located in Utah County.

**City of Zion:** A planned community layout with a main street and center street. The intersection of these two streets formed point zero from which all other streets in the community were numbered. The roots of the system go back to Nauvoo, Illinois, a small community also settled by the early Mormons.

**Community chapters:** Local organizations within the five heritage districts that preserve, promote, develop, or interpret an aspect of the heritage of the communities in which they reside. Members of the MPNHA’s managing partnership.

**Cooperative experiments:** Pioneer ventures ranging from the United Order to the establishment of cooperative mercantiles, especially the Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institute (ZCMI).

**Heritage area:** The entire area within the boundaries of the MPNHA

**Heritage districts:** The five cultural districts that make up the MPNHA: Little Denmark, Sevier Valley, Headwaters, Under the Rim, and Boulder Loop

**Mission:** An undertaking where the pioneers were “called” to settle a new Mormon colony.

**Mormon:** A name applied to members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS). The name is taken from the Book of Mormon, which members of the LDS church consider a second witness of Jesus Christ and a companion to the Bible.

**Mormon pioneer:** A member of the LDS church who played a significant role in the colonization of the American west. In the context of this Management Plan (MP), “Mormon pioneers” refers to the settlers of the current Utah counties of Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield, and Kane.

**Nauvoo:** A community in Illinois settled by Mormons in 1839. By early 1843, the community had a population of approximately 16,000, making it one of the largest cities in Illinois. The Mormon trek to the Great Basin area commenced from Nauvoo when the Mormons were forced to leave Illinois in 1845–46.

**Presbyterian Board of Missions:** The entity that directed the opening of mission schools in Sanpete and Sevier counties.

**Stake:** A geographically defined entity of the LDS church that consists of several wards.

**Stake President:** An unpaid ecclesiastical leader who presides over a stake.

**Temple:** An edifice where members of the LDS church conduct sacred ordinances pertaining to their religion.

**United Order:** An early Mormon lifestyle based on sharing all personal resources with the entire community.

**Utah Heritage Highway 89 Alliance:** The managing entity of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (MPNHA).

**Ward:** A geographically based entity that serves a congregation of LDS church members.

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