

**TABLE 4-1
ASSUMPTIONS FOR ANALYSIS BY ALTERNATIVE**

Land Use or Resource	Preferred Alternative	No Action Current Management Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	Cooperation with USDA Forest Service, DEQ, and EPA on monitoring for acid rain and its impacts on the Class I airshed of affected wilderness areas would continue at the 8 NADP stations in Wyoming, and at the lake chemistry sampling sites in the Bridger and other wildernesses.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	The Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) program would be continued at the 4 IMPROVE stations in Wyoming and at WDEQ visibility stations.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division would monitor and enforce compliance with Wyoming air quality regulations.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.

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CULTURAL AND NATURAL HISTORY RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	Preserved prehistoric cultural resource sites are rare in the Snake River corridor because of the recent age of the floodplain deposits and sediments. Sites may be more common on public lands outside the levees and on higher lands away from the river.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	All cultural resources may be lost to effective management if transfer out of Federal ownership occurs. However, Class III cultural resource inventory and National Register evaluation would precede any potential transfers.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
FIRE MANAGEMENT	Most wildfires on public lands could burn 5 acres or less before being suppressed.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	Prescribed fire would not be used.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.

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LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT <i>Conservation Easements</i>	Interest in protecting open spaces through the use of conservation easements would increase.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	The use of conservation easements would probably not be necessary as public entities would acquire the lands, retain them, and agree to manage them according to BLM management prescriptions.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Any parcels sold to private individuals could be developed in the future, as no conservation easements would be retained.	Parcels sold or transferred from BLM ownership would not be developed, as conservation easements would be retained.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative C.
<i>Land Ownership Adjustment</i>	All the public land parcels would be transferred to other government or public agencies. The parcels would be retained by those agencies or entities and managed for public access, recreation, open space, and wildlife habitat.	Most of the public land parcels would remain in BLM ownership. A few parcels could be transferred to other local, state, or Federal agencies or sold to private individuals. Transfer or sale of the parcels would be conducted only if public benefits would ensue.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	All the public land parcels would be transferred or sold out of BLM ownership. The likelihood is high that the parcels would end up in private ownership even if initially transferred to other government agencies.	Same as Alternative A.

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LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT (Continued) <i>Land Ownership Adjustment (Continued)</i>	Private demand to purchase the parcels is high. Government agencies are interested in some parcels, but not all of them. Some entities, including Teton County, are interested in the parcels in order to extract gravel.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Private demand to purchase the parcels would be very high. Government agencies are interested in some parcels, but not all of them. Some entities, including Teton County, are interested in the parcels in order to extract gravel.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	Other government or public agencies or entities could be found to acquire all the parcels and agree to retain them in public ownership and manage them for public access, recreation, open space, and wildlife habitat.	Most of the public land parcels would be retained by the BLM.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Most or all of the parcels would end up in private ownership, and be closed to public access. Some would be developed as homesites.	Same as Alternative A.
LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT	Actual use by livestock on public lands in the planning area was 300 AUMs during the 1999 base year for analysis.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.

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LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT (Continued)	Livestock grazing may or may not be allowed by the entities that acquire the parcels.	The estimated livestock grazing use on public lands in the planning area would be about 300 AUMs annually.	Livestock grazing use on public lands could increase to about 1000 AUMs annually if grazing were permitted on all BLM parcels.	No AUMs would be used for livestock grazing.	The public or private parties that acquire the parcels would not allow livestock grazing.	The estimated livestock grazing use on public lands in the planning area would be about 300 AUMs annually, or less if some leases are cancelled.
	The elk feedground at South Park, and high populations of elk within the Snake River corridor, could present a brucellosis risk to livestock on public lands.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	This would not affect public lands management, as there would be no livestock grazing.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	Weed treatments could improve forage for livestock on public land.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	No similar effect, as no livestock grazing would be permitted.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
MINERALS MANAGEMENT <i>Geothermal</i>	No geothermal development is anticipated.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.

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MINERALS MANAGEMENT (Continued) <i>Locatable Minerals</i>	The potential for occurrence of economically viable locatable mineral deposits is low, although there are small amounts of flour gold in the Snake River.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative; there could be some small-scale recreational gold panning in the Snake River.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
<i>Oil and Gas</i>	Public lands and mineral estate would not be leased for oil and gas exploration and development.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Public lands outside the Snake River corridor could be leased for oil and gas exploration and development with the result that 1 or 2 exploratory wells may be drilled during the analysis period.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	All federal mineral estate would be retained in federal ownership.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.

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MINERALS MANAGEMENT (Continued) <i>Salable Minerals</i>	The demand for sand and gravel in the planning area (on lands of all ownership) would increase during the analysis period because of the county's high growth rate and construction and maintenance needs.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	During the analysis period, the demand for sand and gravel in the planning area (on lands of all ownership) would exceed 500,000 cubic yards per year.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	If the demand for sand and gravel exceeds local supply, road construction costs would increase because of the greater haul distances involved.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.

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<p>MINERALS MANAGEMENT (Continued) <i>Salable Minerals (Continued)</i></p>	<p>The COE would continue to obtain sand, gravel, and riprap, from public lands for levee maintenance. The Snake River Restoration project, now in the planning stage, would begin in 2002.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>	<p>No gravel would be extracted from federal mineral estate for any purpose.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>
<p>MISCELLANEOUS LAND USES</p>	<p>Protective measures would be applied to public land parcels as conditions of land and resource use to (a) minimize soil movement; (b) minimize disturbance of vegetation in sensitive areas such as riparian areas; (c) protect important cultural and paleontological resources, recreational values, and wildlife resources; and (d) protect visual quality.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>
<p>REASONABLY FORSEEABLE DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>No development of leasable minerals on split estate would occur in the foreseeable future.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>	<p>One or two oil or gas wells could be developed.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>	<p>Same as Preferred Alternative.</p>

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REASONABLY FORSEEABLE DEVELOPMENT (Continued)	No locatable mineral development would take place.	Development of locatable minerals on federal mineral estate would be minimal in the areas where it is permitted.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
RECREATION MANAGEMENT	The allocation of use by other federal agencies would impact or affect the recreational demand for use of BLM-administered lands.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	There would be no recreational access to the parcels after transfer or sale.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	During the analysis period, growth in the demand for recreation in the planning area is expected to increase.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	BLM regulations would not apply after parcel transfer.	BLM regulation and policy requires management of recreation use to protect natural resources and public health.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	BLM regulations would not apply after parcel sale.	Same as Alternative A.
SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING LAND USES	The resident population of Teton County in 2000 was about 18,251 (Census 2000, Jackson Hole News, 3/28/2001).	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.

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SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING LAND USES (Continued)	The majority of county residents live within the Snake River RMP EIS planning area boundaries.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	During the 1999 base year for analysis, noxious weeds occurred on all the public land parcels.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	Flooding, sufficient to cause cottonwoods to regenerate by seed, would not occur on most public lands in the Snake River corridor.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	Weed treatments should improve forage production.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	Activities associated with levee maintenance and construction could increase the spread of noxious weeds.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Interest in protecting open spaces through the use of conservation easements should increase during the analysis period.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.

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WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	Levees would continue to be maintained. New levee construction could occur on about 9 miles of privately owned riverbank during the analysis period.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	The Snake River levee system would continue to cause erosion in the river bed and along the banks by concentrating the flow of water in a small channel and increasing the river's velocity. The BLM-administered public lands in the river corridor would continue to change in size and shape because of erosion and deposition and channel movement.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.

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WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT MANAGEMENT	The lands would no longer be subject to the Wyoming Standards and Guidelines after transfer or sale.	Meeting the Wyoming Standards for Healthy Rangelands is intended to maintain or improve biological and structural diversity in vegetative communities. Meeting these objectives should, in turn, maintain or improve the biological diversity of wildlife.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Alternative A.
	Weed treatments should improve forage production.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	All wildlife species react to human interaction. The level of reaction, e.g., internal stress, flush/flee, and the physical distance at which a reaction will occur is a function of the species and/or the individual animal.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.
	Human presence on accessible parcels would increase. Human presence on isolated would remain low.	Human presence on accessible parcels would increase.	Human presence on accessible parcels would increase. Human presence on isolated parcels that may be transferred or sold would remain low.	Same as Alternative B.	Human presence on the parcels would be reduced as they are sold into private ownership.	Same as Alternative B.

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WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT MANAGEMENT (Continued)	Parcels would be retained for public use and not developed.	Parcels would not be developed unless wildlife impacts could be mitigated.	Development may occur on isolated parcels that may be transferred or sold.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Development activity may occur on the parcels after sale into private ownership.	Same as Alternative B.
	Riparian habitats typically contain a disproportionate number of plant and animal species compared to other vegetative communities. Maintaining riparian areas in a properly functioning condition would stabilize watersheds and maintain wildlife associated with riparian areas.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.	Same as Preferred Alternative.