

CHAPTER 6 - LANDS AND REALTY

6.1 RESOURCE OVERVIEW

6.1.1 General

As provided by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), the BLM has the responsibility to plan for and manage public lands. As defined by FLPMA, public lands are those federally owned lands, and any interest in lands (e.g., federally owned mineral estate), that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior, specifically through the BLM. The land surface and mineral ownerships within the Moab FO area are varied and intermingled; consequently, so are the administrative jurisdictions for land use and minerals. The boundaries of the area under the jurisdiction of the Moab FO contain approximately 2.45 million acres, of which approximately 1.85 million acres, or 75 percent, are public land. Generally, the lands are well blocked and provide excellent management opportunities (Figure 1-1). Statistics specific to leases and permits, rights-of-way, corridors, withdrawals, Recreation and Public Purposes Act authorizations, and lands identified for disposal are found in subsequent sections and attachments in this document.

6.2 SPECIFIC MANDATES AND AUTHORITY

The lands and realty program operates under a variety of laws and regulations, some of which are over 100 years old. The list of laws and regulations below contains the most common guidance for the lands and realty program. This is not an exhaustive list, but covers the most common realty issues the Moab office can expect.

- a. Title II of FLPMA, which includes:
 1. Sec. 203. Public Land Sales
 2. Sec. 204. Withdrawals
 3. Sec. 205. Acquisitions
 4. Sec. 206. Exchanges
 5. Sec. 209. Conveyance of Mineral Estate
- b. Title III of FLPMA
 1. Sec. 302. Leases and Permits
- c. Title V of FLPMA – Rights-of-Way and Right-of-Way Corridors
- d. 43 CFR Group 2500, which includes:
 1. Desert Land Entry (43 USC 1201)
 2. Color of Title (45 Stat. 1069)
- e. 43 CFR Group 2600, which includes:
 1. State Grants (43 USC 851, 852)
 2. FAA Airport Grants (49 USC 2215)
 3. Railroad Grants (54 Stat. 934)

f. The Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 USC 869)

All of the above statutes must work in conformance with BLM land use plans, as well as other federal mandates such as NEPA, the Threatened and Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, et al. For lands and realty, the laws, regulations, and policies are well defined, and the present guidance is adequate to meet the needs of the program.

6.3 CURRENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

6.3.1 Land Ownership Adjustment

As mandated by Sec. 106 (a)(1) of FLPMA (43 USC 1701), public lands are retained in federal ownership, the exception being those public lands that have future potential for disposal (i.e., sale and exchange), as described under Sec. 203(a) and Sec. 206 of FLPMA (43 USC 1713; 1716). Public lands have potential for disposal when they are isolated and/or difficult to manage. Lands identified for disposal must meet public objectives, such as community expansion and economic development. The preferred method of disposal is land exchange. Other lands can be considered for disposal on a case-by-case basis. Disposal actions are usually in response to public request or application that results in a title transfer, wherein the lands leave the public domain. Appendix 6-1 contains the disposal criteria found in the current RMP (1985:A-24 and A-25).

6.3.1.1 Sales

Public sales are managed under the disposal criteria set forth in Section 203 of FLPMA. Public lands determined suitable for sale shall be offered on the initiative of the BLM and sold at not less than fair market value. Public lands classified, withdrawn, reserved, or otherwise designated as not available or subject to sale are unavailable.

In the current RMP (1985), lands were identified that met the criteria of Section 203 of FLPMA for consideration for disposal by sale. Consequently those lands shown in Figure 7 of the plan are isolated parcels that are difficult for the BLM to manage as part of the public lands (I), lands that the City of Moab and Grand County thought should be available for community expansion (C), and lands that were nominated by private individuals (P). These lands were legally described in Appendixes P and Q of the draft RMP. These lists have been revised (see Appendix 6-2) to include parcels that were added through amendments of the RMP (1985) and to delete parcels that are no longer in BLM ownership. Currently, 12,415 acres are identified for disposal. The lands that are currently on the list should be reviewed to determine if they are still suitable for disposal in the new RMP.

The Moab FO has not had an aggressive program to dispose of public lands through sales. Public lands that have been incorporated into the City of Green River and Emery County are logical additions through the revised RMP.

6.3.1.2 Exchanges

Exchanges are initiated in direct response to public requests or by the BLM, to improve management of the public lands. Lands need to be formally determined as suitable for exchanges.

The current RMP (1985) was amended in February 1989 to add specific planning criteria for exchanges to the general disposal criteria found at pages A-24 and A-25 (see Appendix 6-3). This amendment includes measures for acquisitions and disposals to determine if a proposed exchange is in conformance with the land use plan and would be in the public interest. These planning criteria were used to determine that two exchanges with private companies are in the public interest. These exchanges (with Professor Valley Ranch and Moab Salt Company) are currently being processed. The Moab FO and the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) are in the process of putting together an exchange proposal. Lands are being selected by both agencies that will meet their respective mandates. In this type of situation, the planning criteria are not limited to specific parcels of land that have been identified for acquisition or disposal in the land use plan. The two agencies are hopeful that an exchange can be successfully processed administratively. Past efforts have been unsuccessful because of the selection of controversial parcels of land for BLM disposal.

6.3.1.3 Access

Public land cannot be effectively administered without legal and physical access. Methods used to acquire legal rights that meet resource management needs include negotiated purchase, donation, exchange, and condemnation. Acquisition alternatives include purchase of fee or less-than-fee interest above, on, and below the surface, as well as perpetual exclusive and permanent or temporary nonexclusive easements. Acquisitions of road or trail easements are probably the most frequently encountered access needs. Types of easements include:

- road easements
- scenic or conservation easements
- sign locations
- stream clearance projects
- utility easements
- hunting and fishing easements
- range improvements

Acquisition of access rights supports one or more of these resources: lands, minerals, forestry, range, wildlife, recreation, or watershed.

Access to public lands is provided throughout the planning area. Access should be closed or restricted, where necessary, to protect public health and safety and to protect significant resource values. Easements are acquired to provide access to public lands for recreational, wildlife, range, cultural/historical, mineral, ACEC, and special management area resources and other resource needs.

Two land acquisitions, from private parties, have taken place in the Moab FO. In 1977, the BLM acquired 6.28 acres for the Westwater Ranger Station. In 1992, 158.54 acres were purchased for the Cisco Take-out.

Forty-five easements are on file in the Moab FO (Table 6-1). Easements acquired from the 1930s through the 1970s were primarily related to range management (e.g., fences, roads, spring developments). Easements acquired since the Grand RMP was approved in 1985 are primarily related to recreation. Eighty-nine percent of the easements have been acquired from State of Utah Trust Lands.

	State of Utah						Private			
	Road	Trail	Fence	Water Development	Boat Ramp	Range Improv.	Trail	Riprap*	Road	Water Pipeline
1930s to 1985	4	1**	11 1 cattle guard	4		2	1**	1	1	
1985 to present	5	7***	4	1	1****					1
* Westwater Ranger Station ** Slickrock Bike Trail *** Kokopelli's Trail **** Utah Sovereign Lands										

Additional access to public lands is not an issue. Easements can be acquired when there is a need, as happened in 1994 when the Kokopelli's Trail was "created" by connecting existing roads and trails from Loma, Colorado, to the Moab Slickrock Bike Trail.

If possible, split-estate situations should be avoided when acquiring land. Historically, courts have ruled that use of the mineral estate has precedence over use of the surface estate. By not acquiring both the surface and mineral estates (fee interest) in land actions, the BLM creates the potential for a situation in which extraction of the mineral resources must be allowed. Mineral extraction, however, may not be consistent with long-term land-use planning decisions.

6.3.1.4 Withdrawals/Classifications

Withdrawals are formal actions that set aside, withhold, or reserve federal land by statute or administrative order for public purposes. A withdrawal may remove areas from the public lands to be managed under the authority of another federal agency or department, but the land does not leave federal ownership.

Withdrawals accomplish one or more of the following:

- Transfer total or partial jurisdiction of federal land between federal agencies
- Close (segregate) federal land to operation of all or some of the public land laws and/or mineral laws
- Dedicate federal land to a specific purpose

Withdrawals are often used to preserve sensitive environmental values, protect major federal investments in facilities or other improvements, support national security, and provide for public health and safety. Withdrawals segregate a particular portion of public lands, suspend operation of the public land laws (withdraw from settlement, sale, location, or entry), and prevent any disposal of public lands or resources involved in certain types of land use application. Withdrawals remain in effect until specifically revoked.

Withdrawal review is mandated by FLPMA, which requires the BLM to eliminate all unnecessary withdrawals and classifications. The BLM must ensure that withdrawals are supported by a definite show of need and must recommend revocation of withdrawals that lack sufficient justification. Before recommending a withdrawal continuation, alternatives such as rights-of-way (ROWs) and interagency agreements must be explored. The only mention of withdrawals in the current RMP (1985:32) provides for continuation of the withdrawal review program.

Two withdrawals are in effect in the Westwater Canyon section of the Colorado River (Table 6-2). The first withdrawal protects the river bottom and lands one-quarter mile from the edge of the river. The second withdrawal expands protection to the corridor from rim to rim, and side drainages (see Figure 6-1). The third withdrawal (Three Rivers) protects the remaining river corridors in the Moab FO. In general terms, the withdrawal protects the corridors of the Colorado, Green, and Dolores Rivers from new mining claims subject to valid existing rights. All three withdrawals are Bureau motion actions (see Figure 6-1). The U. S. Department of Energy has filed withdrawal application UTU-80808 for a disposal site for the Atlas uranium mill site tailings. A Record of Decision in 2005 will identify which BLM lands are needed for a disposal site and borrow material areas.

Serial Number	Name of Withdrawal	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Acres
UTU-71781	Westwater Canyon	03/30/1995	03/29/2045	4,710
UTU-74247	Westwater Canyon Withdrawal Expansion	06/02/1998	06/01/2018 (renewable)	3,385.9
UTU-75392	Three Rivers: Colorado, Dolores, Green	10/06/2004	10/05/2024 (renewable)	65,037 in Moab FO

In the late 1980s, the Utah BLM was actively reviewing existing withdrawals on a 10-year schedule. The National Wildlife Federation sued the BLM, and the courts put all withdrawal review actions on hold pending a final ruling. No information is available on the withdrawal reviews that were done prior to the lawsuit. No withdrawals have been reviewed since the lawsuit was settled.

There are 11 Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission (FERC) Power Site Reserves/Classifications within the three river corridors administered by the Moab FO. The lands were opened to the operation of the mining laws in 1955; therefore, their only segregative effect is from disposal actions. Rights-of-way can be granted on these lands with a FERC stipulation in

the grant. Disposal actions require partial revocation of the withdrawal. These withdrawals need to be reviewed.

6.3.1.5 Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP)

Generally, the R&PP Act was established by Congress as a means for state and local governments as well as non-profit organizations to acquire public lands at no cost or reduced cost. Many Western governmental entities have taken advantage of this act to provide the public with much-needed local services and locations for recreational activities. In the Ongoing Management section of the Grand RMP (1985:32), it is unclear whether R&PP leases and disposals fit into the list of applications that “will continue to be considered individually.... Recommendations made and actions approved will be consistent with the objectives of the RMP.” In the revised RMP, R&PP actions should be added to the list (Table 6-3).

Serial Number	Holder/Applicant	Acres	Use	Status
UTU 67342	Lions	155.1	Park	Patent
UTU 96482	Grand County	50	Old Spanish Trail Arena	Patent
UTU 71889	Grand Co. Solid Waste Mgt. Dist.	80	Landfill	Patent
UTU 49798	Utah Parks and Recreation	165	Trails and Overflow Camping	Lease
UTU 65543	Moab City	100.3	Park	Applicant

San Juan County, with the Moab Sportsman’s Club, intends to file an R&PP application for a 50-acre shooting range parcel 10 miles south of Moab. There are no other R&PP proposals.

6.3.2 Utility/Transportation Systems

6.3.2.1 Rights-of-Way

A right-of-way is an authorization to place facilities over, on, under, or through public lands for construction, operation, maintenance, or termination of a project. Public lands are made available throughout the planning area for ROWs and corridors. With the exception of defined avoidance areas, the planning area is subject to ROW designations. Avoidance areas are areas where special environmental and/or management considerations exist. ROWs either will not be granted in these areas or, if granted, will be subject to stringent terms and conditions. The current RMP (1985) ROW avoidance areas shown in Figure 8 (see Appendix 6-4) are for critical habitat for deer (Westwater Canyon) and bighorn sheep (canyons east of the Green River and Shafer Basin). No other avoidance areas have been identified.

ROWs are granted on a case-by-case basis. The majority of ROWs granted in the last five years have been for non-energy-related activities. Only 17 percent of new ROWs have been for oil and gas gathering systems or roads. In the same five-year period, 407 case files were assigned (ownership transferred). Of these, 93 percent were energy related and 7 percent were not (see Appendix 6-5). These statistics indicate that there has been little energy-related new activity in the Moab FO, but that ownership of facilities keeps changing. There is nothing to indicate that

this trend will change in the next 10 years. Exclusion areas prohibit ROWs and corridor/window designation. No exclusion areas were identified in the current RMP (1985).

Historically, pipeline ROWs granted within the planning area have been small surface pipelines, because they have been determined to be the least environmentally damaging. Larger-diameter (10 inches and over) pipelines, i.e., Williams and Mid America, were buried.

6.3.2.2 Right-of-Way Corridors

Within the existing RMP (1985), the Western Regional Corridor Study Committee (most recent version 1999) recommended that utility corridors run along I-70 and U.S. 191. The 1985 RMP Management Action Decision for Utility Corridors established corridors along I-70, U.S. 191, the MAPCO route between I-70 and U.S. 191, and the Pacific Corporation transmission line route between U.S. 191 and the Green River. These routes are shown on Figure 8 of the current RMP Record of Decision (see Appendix 6-4).

The portion of the U.S. 191 corridor that runs through Moab Canyon has reached maximum capacity. Alternative locations for this segment of the corridor should be identified in the new RMP.

6.3.2.3 Communication Site ROWs

Within the Moab FO area, there are 11 designated communication sites along I-70 and U.S. 191 (see Appendix 6-6 and Figure 6-2), six of which have been granted in the past five years. The explosion of wireless networking in the U.S. means that the public expects to be able to make cell phone contact most of the time. This trend is expected to continue, with increasing demands placed on the existing 11 sites. Presently, Cleartalk is in the process of creating a cellular communication network along I-70 (complete) and U.S. 191 (not complete). There is a proposed or existing tower every 10–12 miles along these two major highways. Each of the Cleartalk communication sites has been built to house four users. The Geyser, Klondike, and Black Ridge areas have room for additional facilities.

6.3.2.4 Leases and Permits

Section 302 of FLPMA authorizes the use, occupancy, and development of public lands, through leases and permits, for uses not authorized through other authorities. Applicants can be state and local governments and private individuals. These uses of public lands include agricultural development, residential use (under certain conditions), commercial use, advertising, and National Guard use. Permits are usually short-term authorizations not to exceed three years. The Moab FO issues an average of 50 permits each year, primarily for filming projects. Approximately 75 commonly used filming locations have been identified (see Figure 6-2). Leases are long-term authorizations that usually require a significant economic investment in the land. Six leases are currently authorized: 3 agricultural, 2 occupancy, and 1 commercial (see Appendix 6-7 and Figure 6-2).

The Moab FO issued 182 film permits during calendar years 1998 through 2002. Information about these permits and the locations involved has been entered into an ACCESS spreadsheet. In addition, these most frequently used filming locations have been mapped on GIS. The map and

spreadsheet will be tied together so that data from the table can be accessed via query by filming location on the map.

Filming is an important part of the Grand County economy. The annual report of the Moab to Monument Valley Film Commission, on the economic impact of on-location production, gives a figure of \$4,862,000 for the reporting period from July 1, 2001, to June 30, 2002. This number represents the money that filming companies spent in Grand County, with no additional factoring.

6.3.2.5 Trespass

The BLM is responsible for realty trespass abatement, which includes prevention, detection, and resolution. Land authorizations, such as leases and permits, have been issued to resolve agriculture and occupancy trespass. Locations in the planning area where trespass may occur are along drainages, in oil fields, and in areas where private lands border public lands.

Approximately 90 cases of alleged trespass have been serialized. None of these situations poses a problem if it is not immediately resolved. Twenty trespass cases were resolved during FY 2003. The remaining cases will be resolved on an estimated timetable of 10 cases per year.

Willful trespass is dealt with immediately, especially if resources are threatened.

6.3.2.6 Planning-Based Protection Zones

Protection zones have been incorporated into the Grand RMP (1985) through “Plan Changes” for an airport runway and for protection of drinking water sources.

The airport runway protection zone was added to the plan on May 5, 1995. Ninety acres are included in the protection zone, which restricts construction of residences or places of public assembly (churches, schools, hospitals, office buildings, shopping centers, and other uses with similar concentrations of persons.) Automobile parking is also discouraged within the area. The location of the protection zone is

T24S, R19E, Sec. 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$; Sec. 12, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$

The BLM has entered into three land use agreements to not allow potential contamination sources, as defined in R309-113-6(1)(u) of the Utah Administrative Code, within a drinking water protection zone. The protection zones are not necessarily ROW avoidance areas. Examples of possible pollution sources include, but are not limited to, storage facilities that store the liquid forms of extremely hazardous substances, septic tanks, drain fields, Class V underground injection wells, landfills, open dumps, landfilling of sludge and septage, manure piles, salt piles, pit privies, drain lines, and animal feeding operations with more than 10 animal units.

BLM has responded to requests for agreements from one private individual, the Thompson Springs Water Conservancy District, and the Utah Department of Transportation. The size of the protection zone has varied by the source of water and the hydrology of the area. The protection zones have been documented in the RMP (1985) and are displayed on the appropriate master title plats.

6.3.3 Management Objectives:

Objectives of the land and realty program are to manage public lands to support goals and objectives of other resource programs and to respond to public requests for land use authorizations. Generally speaking, these objectives are being met. Requests for public land use authorizations (rights-of-way and permits) have a high priority, and public demand is being met in a timely manner. Part of this public service is the establishment of minimum-impact filming permit criteria, which the Moab FO created because of heavy public demand for filming (see Appendix 6-8). Filming is a major part of the realty work in the Moab FO area, and the establishment of the minimum-impact filming criteria has greatly reduced permit processing time and increased this public service. Rights-of-way, including those related to oil and gas, are issued in a timely fashion, and there is no present backlog. The ROW workload cycles as oil and gas production cycles.

Supporting the goals and objectives of other resource programs includes withdrawing public lands when necessary to protect natural resources from development, as well as terminating withdrawals no longer serving their intended purpose. Withdrawal review should be a continuing effort.

6.4 RESOURCE DEMAND AND ANALYSIS FORECAST

6.4.1 Trends

6.4.1.1 Energy Development

The present primary need is for ROW grants for road access, oil and gas pipelines, and other oil and gas-related facilities. Because the Moab area has high potential for the occurrence of oil and gas, the production of oil and gas will continue to be a high priority. A high priority of the lands and realty program will be to support the production of oil and gas with appropriate ROW grants processed and issued in a timely fashion. During the past five years, Moab has averaged four new oil and gas-related ROWs per year. During the same period, there were 407 oil and gas ROW assignments, creating a fairly large workload for realty staff. There is nothing to indicate that this trend will change in the next 10 years.

6.4.1.2 Non-Energy Rights-of-Way

The Moab FO has averaged 18 new non-energy ROWs and six assignments per year in the past five years. Indications are this workload will remain constant in the future. A possible exception would be issuance of new communication site ROWs related to wireless service.

6.4.1.3 Open Space and Community Expansion

As the national population grows, small western communities need additional room for housing, city services, and recreational facilities. Because the BLM has the authority to sell or lease public lands to local communities under FLPMA and the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, BLM lands are attractive sources for meeting community expansion needs. Current national policy dictates that BLM lands that are near or within communities remain undisturbed as open space if possible. In many areas, BLM-managed public land is the only undisturbed land in the

immediate area of a community and provides greenways for recreational activities or solitude. Parcels of land that might have been identified for disposal in past plans because of their location, remoteness, and small size may now be more appropriately set aside and managed as open space. Presently, talks have been initiated by San Juan County and the Moab Sportsman's Club for a new shooting range under the R&PP Act. This is the only community expansion need presently identified.

6.4.1.4 Land Consolidations

Over the past few years, the BLM operating budget has been reduced, which has compelled the BLM to look at ways to manage public land at a lower cost. One way is to consolidate scattered land parcels into more manageable solid-block units. Consolidation is usually accomplished through exchange of public lands for private or state lands or, in some cases, selling isolated tracts of public land. Exchanges are based on the goals of the land use plan and can be initiated by either the BLM or a non-federal party. The goal of all exchanges is to improve the management of the public lands and improve the resources for public benefit, while at the same time reducing the overall cost of public land management. The BLM has found exchanges to be a valuable management tool to resolve a variety of issues, and the trend is to work on exchanges as time and personnel permit. Moab is presently processing two exchanges, with the Professor Valley Ranch and the Moab Salt Company, and has begun talks with SITLA on an exchange proposal. Although few in number, exchange opportunities can be expected throughout the life of the new RMP.

6.4.1.5 Resource Withdrawals

A more recent trend within the BLM is to withdraw small areas of land to protect a threatened or endangered species, a cultural site, or a developed recreation area from appropriation under the mining laws. A withdrawal provides the maximum protection in terms of land uses and protection from mining claims. These withdrawals are relatively small in terms of acreage and are site-specific. The realty program will coordinate with other resources throughout the formulation of this planning document to see if withdrawals are needed. On October 6, 2004, the Three Rivers withdrawal became effective, protecting the river corridors managed by the Moab FO. Additional resource withdrawals can be expected in the future as part of the normal course of business.

6.4.1.6 Termination of Unnecessary Withdrawals:

Existing withdrawals will continue to be reviewed and may be terminated on a case-by-case basis as funding is made available if they are no longer serving their intended purpose. National policy dictates that all land no longer needed by the withdrawing agency needs to be returned to public domain. Terminating unnecessary withdrawals opens the land to all the public land laws, including the mining laws, which provide multiple-use opportunities for the public. Review of the present FERC withdrawals will continue as time and personnel permit.

6.4.1.7 Alternative Energy Sources:

A national trend is using public lands to develop renewable energy sources such as wind power, solar power, and hydropower. National organizations are looking at public land to help provide

power sources for an ever-increasing population, without creating air pollution problems. In the future, BLM-administered lands will play an increasing role in providing clean energy sources.

The February 2003 publication “Assessing the Potential for Renewable Energy on Public Lands” assessed the potential for the following renewable energy sources on public lands in the 11 western states by planning area: solar, biomass, geothermal, water, and wind. Tables were created for each resource listing the 25 planning areas with top potential for development of these energy sources. The Moab FO was not an area identified as having potential for any of the resources studied. However, between Moab and Crescent Junction (30 miles) there is a ridge on the west side of U.S. 191 that may have potential for wind energy farms. There are also hills paralleling I-70 that have this potential. Because renewable energy sources will be in demand in the future, Moab can expect to have these sites investigated more closely.

6.4.1.8 Filming Permits:

The Moab FO has made a specific effort to accommodate filming activity in the area. There should be ongoing interest in filming activities, given the economic benefits to the area, the approximately 75 identified filming locations on public land, and the use of minimum-impact criteria to speed permit processing. For the past several years, the Moab FO has averaged 30–40 film permit applications per year, and this trend is expected to continue for the next 10 years.

6.5 CONSISTENCY WITH NON-BUREAU PLANS:

Both Grand County and San Juan County have a land use planning document. Although the goals and objectives of local counties are not always the same as those of the BLM, the BLM makes every effort to keep its activities as consistent as possible with local plans. The Moab Area Office works closely with the counties on issues that affect land ownership and access, and on activities that might affect the economic base of the area. The working relationship with the counties is regular, ongoing, and effective. An example is the establishment of Memorandums of Agreement with both counties regarding Utah Class B roads, wherein the BLM recognizes these roads as county operated. However, in an area yet to be reconciled, the BLM does not recognize county claims to Class D roads, per RS 2477. This issue will not be completely brought to closure until the establishment of national policy and guidance.

In its General Plan Update of April 2004, Grand County has established public land policies. Public Lands Policy 1 (p. 48) encourages the expeditious processing of use permits for economic uses of public lands consistent with the policies of the draft plan. From a realty standpoint, this means filming permits, other types of FLPMA leases and permits, rights-of-way, and R&PP leases. It is the policy of the BLM to process realty authorizations as quickly as possible. Draft Public Land Policy 1 is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Moab Land Use Plan.

Grand County Public Lands Policy 2 (p. 48) encourages public agencies to adopt policies that enhance or restore watersheds for Moab, Spanish Valley, and Castle Valley. Although this is basically a resource issue, realty may be asked to implement a resource withdrawal to protect these critical watersheds. This draft policy would be consistent with the withdrawal provisions on page 6-4 of this AMS.

Grand County Public Lands Policy 3 (p. 49) supports BLM and SITLA exchanges that are advantageous to Grand County residents. This policy mirrors the BLM policy related to exchanges.

Grand County Public Lands Policy 4 (p. 49) supports the general retention of federal lands in Grand County. A small net increase or decrease in the amount of federal land is acceptable. This position is consistent with the general policy statements in FLPMA and is supported by the exchange and sale language in this AMS.

Grand County Public Lands Policy 13 (p. 50) supports and encourages public land managers to ensure that special use or other applicable permits not be issued for new activities or events that will significantly degrade the public lands and resources. Realty leases and permits are issued only after a through NEPA analysis to ensure there will be no permanent or long-term degradation of the public lands. The Grand County policy is consistent with the policies and procedures in this AMS.

Grand County Sensitive Lands Policy 4 (p. 55) requires verification of compliance with ridgeline standards compliance prior to federal and state land trades, disposal, or development. The BLM makes every effort to be in conformity with local land use plans and requirements in every exchange, sale, or authorization. Once the draft plan is implemented, this requirement can be added to the list of items evaluated during the NEPA process.

San Juan County has appointed a planning board to oversee consistency in local and federal land use plans. The BLM is a member of this board. As a result, the Moab Area Office and San Juan County work closely when developing planning standards and land use plans. The San Juan Master Plan states that 61% of San Juan County is managed by the BLM and goes on to say:

because so much of the potential wealth of the county is dependent on public land resources, the County feels that all public land management agencies should actively solicit and adequately consider County input when making and implementing public land and resource management decisions. The County will encourage this interaction by participating in all public land management planning processes relevant to the welfare of the County and its residents. The County also desires and anticipates agency participation in county planning efforts and activities.
(5)

This statement sums up the position of the BLM relative to local land use plans and is certainly consistent with this AMS.

The importance of public access to public lands expressed on pages 15 and 16 of the San Juan Master Plan is mirrored by the access language in Section 3. The BLM and this AMS fully support public access to all public lands unless they are specifically closed or restricted to protect some resource value. Although the policies of the BLM and San Juan County are not the same on the issue of RS 2477 roads, overall, access is a key element in economic development and management of public lands.

The position of “no net loss of private lands” in the county is expressed in the Master Plan on pages 22 and 23. Although the BLM will take into consideration the needs of the county in any exchange opportunity, the BLM typically views exchanges as resource management tools, and

the loss or gain of private lands in the county is not usually a determining factor in deciding whether to pursue an exchange. The exchange criteria in Appendix 6-3 do not mention “no net loss of private lands.”

The BLM and the Manti–La Sal National Forest work closely together on overlapping issues. The Grand RMP (1985) and the Manti–La Sal Forest Plan are as closely linked as law, policy, and guidance allow.

The trend is for local governments and the BLM to be more involved in each other’s land use plans. The Moab Area Office can expect significant input into the new RMP from both Grand County and San Juan County on issues such as economic development, clean air, clean water, population growth, resource development, community services, transportation systems, recreational opportunities, and the protection of private property rights. The overlapping theme of both county land use plans is multiple-use management, which is consistent with the goals and objectives of the new RMP.

6.6 ISSUES AND CONCERNS:

From the perspective of the lands and realty program, the existing plan and amendments work well. There are no known discrepancies in actual management practices and the decisions in the existing RMP (1985). The only public concerns that have surfaced in the last year regard filming and the perception (by a couple of people in local government) that the BLM Moab FO is not as responsive as it could be to facilitating filming on public lands. The timeframe for filming is reduced by at least 30 days if a project meets minimum-impact criteria. Through the RMP revision, the criteria for minimum-impact filming can be reviewed.

6.7 MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS:

Based on trends and projected future demands, the lands and realty program will be greatly impacted throughout the life of the Grand RMP (1985). Lands and realty will need to support resource objectives and provide customer service in use authorizations by fulfilling actions that relate to each of the following topics.

6.7.1 Corridors

Planning issues and resource values will influence realistic corridor placement in the Moab area. These issues address resource development and protection for special management areas. Existing and potential utility and transportation systems will be evaluated for corridor designation. Where impacts to sensitive resources cannot be mitigated, corridors and windows will not be designated. A comprehensive conflict analysis will determine where sensitive environmental concerns exist. Stipulations may be integrated into ACEC documents to allow for a designated corridor if no alternate routes are available. Project safety may justify mitigation to permit crossing areas with special management prescriptions. The ideal RMP corridor designation will have resource information and analyses completed to the point that additional compatible facilities could be sited in the designated corridor with minimal or even no additional NEPA documentation.

Corridor designations will be coordinated with applicable BLM and Forest Service planning documents, including documents in Colorado. The corridors presently designated along I-70, U.S. 191, and State Route 128 should be evaluated for bottlenecks or restricted areas. The area along U.S. 191 through Moab Canyon is full. Especially with the recent expansion of U.S. 191 to four lanes through the canyon, an alternative corridor location in this plan is required. A boundary width should be established on all corridors approved in this plan.

6.7.2 ROW Avoidance and Exclusion Areas

ROW avoidance and exclusion areas will be designated following identification of sensitive resource values. ROW grants within avoidance areas may be subject to restrictive stipulations. All areas not identified as avoidance or exclusion will be available for ROWs and could be subject to multiple-use terms on a case-by-case basis. Both potential applicants and the BLM benefit by minimizing expenditures of time and money, which can be accomplished in part by determining in advance the locations of ROW avoidance and exclusion areas. The existing avoidance areas shown on RMP (1985) Figure 8 (see Appendix 6-4) should be carried forward into the new RMP.

6.7.3 Withdrawal Review

The BLM, through the public planning process and with the involvement of other cooperating agencies, should conduct a review of existing withdrawals (mostly FERC) and make recommendations on continuation or termination. Specifically, all waterpower site withdrawals and classifications should receive a thorough review and an evaluation that includes the evaluation of impacts from a complete revocation. These FERC waterpower site classifications were put into place years ago, but in today's environment, they will probably never be developed. Specific language should be placed in the RMP that provides for management of any revoked withdrawals similar to the management practices followed on adjoining lands. Otherwise, a plan amendment would have to be completed on the revoked lands prior to opening the lands to public use.

6.7.4 Identify Community Expansion and Open Space Needs of Local Communities

All lands that might be of value to local communities or counties should be identified in the plan and evaluated for future community expansion or open space needs. Coordination with city and county planners is essential in this effort.

6.7.5 Exchanges and Acquisitions

Exchanges are initiated in direct response to public demand or by the BLM to improve management of the public lands. Determination of suitability for exchange needs to be based on the goals and objectives of the plan. In addition, acquired lands will only be those that meet specific land management goals identified in the plan. This objective can be accomplished most effectively by identifying and establishing specific parcels for disposal or acquisition (the lands identified in Appendix 6-2 should be reviewed to determine if they are still suitable for disposal). The plan may stipulate that public lands in a disposal area be made available under any disposal authority or under specified authorities. In areas where the BLM intends to utilize certain public lands as exchange base, it is critical that the RMP decision be clear about the fact that these

federal lands are available for exchange only. Exchange bases provide a tool for accomplishing the acquisition of non-federal lands, either within the planning area or in other areas of the state. RMP land tenure decisions can also be made on a parcel-specific basis to accommodate existing situations by utilizing the language in the RMP (1985) amendment (2-28-89), changing the planning criteria for exchanges on pages A-24 and A-25. These exchange criteria should be reviewed and possibly modified to be adopted as permanent language in the new RMP (Appendix 6-3). The Professor Valley Ranch and Moab Salt Company exchanges currently being processed should be processed through to completion. The proposed SITLA exchange will meet land consolidation goals of both the state and the BLM and should be continued if acceptable lands can be agreed upon.

Acquisition of access rights and land should support multiple-use management decisions. Acquisition of areas with high recreational values, continual problem areas, and large block areas should have high-priority consideration. The prescribed management for the area would determine the form of acquisition. Cooperative efforts for access will initially be considered between federal, state, and local governments, private organizations, and individual landowners. Access across private and state land would be acquired by easements, in the form of gifts, purchase of the rights, exchange, or reciprocal ROW grants.

6.7.6 Examine the Need to Complete Resource Withdrawals

Areas of high resource value should be identified in the plan and evaluated to determine if protection by withdrawal is needed. In areas where the probability of mining claims is low, a withdrawal may not be needed. In areas where mining claim activity could disturb a valuable resource, a withdrawal may be a necessary protective tool.

The land use plan should analyze reasonable alternatives, including different potential withdrawal configurations (size) and alternatives to withdrawal. For proposed resource protection withdrawals, essential components in assessing alternatives in the land use plan process are:

1. Collection of data on known or suspected mineral occurrences, and assessment of the development potentials
2. Analysis of the effects of existing regulatory authorities or plan decision alternatives that could minimize or avoid potential impacts to resources

Resources needing protection in areas of low mineral potential probably do not need a withdrawal, but should be identified in the plan as retention areas.

Specifically, this plan should carry forward the language of the RMP (1985) amendment (4-23-03) for protective withdrawals along the Colorado, Dolores, and Green Rivers for permanent protection of cultural, scenic, and recreational values.

6.7.7 Identify Specific Tracts for Disposal by Specific Authorities

Unless mandated by Congress, all disposal actions by the BLM are discretionary and therefore should be tied to RMP decisions. The RMP may stipulate that public lands can be disposed of

under any disposal authority, or may limit the authority or authorities to a specific type of action, (i.e., a sale under Section 203 of FLPMA). Disposal decisions may be made on a plan-wide level or may be parcel-specific to accommodate existing situations. In this plan, the existing disposal tracts identified in August 1997 (Appendix 6-2) should be reviewed and modified to become an addendum in the new plan.

The Department of Energy (DOE) administers the Atlas uranium tailings north of Moab. The DOE is preparing an EIS that will analyze two alternatives: capping the tailings in place or moving them to an off-site disposal area. Two off-site locations are being considered on BLM lands under the jurisdiction of the Moab FO: the Klondike Flats location and the Crescent Junction location. If a BLM location is selected, approximately two sections of land would be required for the disposal site. Transfer of the property to DOE would be under the authority of Section 102 of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA). This plan should evaluate the BLM lands under consideration by DOE for consistency with the goals, objectives, and resource values of the plan as part of the alternatives process. Although a decision made in this plan will not have authority to override authority designated by Congress, an evaluation of the resources lost to DOE and therefore removed from public use might help in the ultimate decision regarding location of the DOE site.

6.7.8 Filming Permits

The minimum-impact filming criteria established by the Moab FO should be incorporated into the new plan (Appendix 6-8). These criteria have become the BLM standard and should be opened to public comment during this planning process. In addition to the minimum-impact criteria, the approximately 75 established customary filming sites should be included as an addendum (Figure 6-2).

6.7.9 Leases and Permits

FLPMA 302 leases and permits should continue to be processed on a case-by-case basis. The single remaining agricultural lease along the Dolores River should be converted to a life-lease and then terminated upon the passing of the current lessee. The removal of this lease will help in the river corridor protection activities in the Moab FO.

6.7.10 Wind Energy

The Moab FO should develop criteria to determine the suitability of issuing ROWs for wind farms.

6.8 REFERENCES CITED

U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 1985. The Grand Resource Area Resource Management Plan (RMP). Moab, Utah: Bureau of Land Management, Moab Field Office.

APPENDIX 6-1

LANDS ACTIONS

The designation of lands for community expansion, economic development, and other public and private use via sales, exchanges, recreation, and public purposes, or other forms of disposal shall consider:

- local community expansion and economic development objectives;
- whether the physical capabilities of the public lands in the GRA are adequate to support actions needed to meet the stated objectives of the community;
- the consequences of BLM actions needed to assist the community in meeting its objectives (e.g., socioeconomic impacts, impacts on resources, etc.);
- the potential of other public and private lands for assisting the community in meeting its objectives.

In determining which public lands should be retained by the BLM and which lands require further study to determine their suitability for retention or transfer, the following factors will be considered:

- whether the lands are being actively managed by the BLM and are of importance to current or future resource management programs; and
- the location of the public lands in relationship to local communities.

Efforts to guarantee access to river use areas and to protect the scenic qualities along the Colorado and Dolores rivers from any developments that might take place on private lands shall consider:

- meeting the resource objectives outlined in the Recreation issue; and
- whether other public lands can meet the goals that would be met through easement acquisition or other actions.

The determination of suitability of lands for exchanges will be done in a site-specific environmental assessment. To be in conformance with the plan, an exchange must be shown to be in the public interest and meet the disposal and acquisition criteria below:

- Lands selected for disposal must be suitable for disposal under criteria established by policy, law, or regulation;
- no mining claims of record under Section 314 of FLPMA;
- lands not encumbered by a withdrawal or other special designation;
- lands with no known cultural resource sites suitable for National Register designation;
- lands which, because of their location or other characteristics, are difficult or uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands;
- lands not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency;
- lands not flood areas or do contain wetlands that preclude disposal.

The values of the acquisition must outweigh the values of the disposal:

- acquisition of public lands to be managed by the BLM will meet program objectives for management for recreation resources, wilderness, cultural resources, wildlife habitat, riparian or wetland areas, or threatened or endangered species;
- the exchange will result in better Federal land management;
- where possible, the exchange will provide access to public lands.

Acquisition for the benefit of another Federal agency must be shown to be in the public interest.

APPENDIX 6-2

LANDS CURRENTLY IDENTIFIED FOR DISPOSAL

August 1997

Parcel #	Legal Description		Acres
P-1	T. 25 S., R. 23 E.,	sec. 6, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	2.50
P-3	T. 26 S., R. 22 E.,	sec. 5, lots 3-6, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ (part in WSA)	155.79
		sec. 6, lots 3, 8	77.44
P-5	T. 23 S., R. 23 E.,	sec. 7, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	60.00
P-7	T. 25 S., R. 22 E.,	sec. 12, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
I-6	T. 20 S., R. 16 E.,	sec. 21, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
		sec. 23, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
		sec. 28, lot 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$	439.84
		sec. 33, lots 1-3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	488.70
		sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00
I-7	T. 20 S., R. 24 E.,	sec. 18, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	160.00
I-9	T. 21 S., R. 16 E.,	sec. 1, lots 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16	263.00
		sec. 22, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
I-10	T. 21 S., R. 17 E.,	sec. 6, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10	271.73
I-11	T. 21 S., R. 23 E.,	sec. 33, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	320.00
		sec. 34, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
I-12	T. 24 S., R. 20 E.,	sec. 25, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00
I-13	T. 24 S., R. 21 E.,	sec. 7, lots 1-4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$	636.92
		sec. 18, lots 1-4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$	637.28
		sec. 19, lots 1-4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$	637.56
		sec. 30, lots 1, 2, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	318.93
I-14	T. 24 S., R. 22 E.,	sec. 36, lots 1, 2	71.49
I-15	T. 25 S., R. 22 E.,	sec. 12, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00
I-16	T. 25 S., R. 23 E.,	sec. 7, lot 4	38.55
		sec. 18, lots 6, 10, 16	118.11
		sec. 20, lots 2, 4, 6	160.52
		sec. 28, lot 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	154.85
I-17	T. 26 S., R. 20 E.,	sec. 21, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	160.00
		sec. 27, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	160.00
		sec. 28, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$	200.00
I-19	T. 26 S., R. 26 E.,	sec. 31, lots 1, 2	70.53
I-20	T. 29 S., R. 22 E.,	sec. 25, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00

Parcel #	Legal Description		Acres	
C-1	T. 27 S., R. 23 E.,	sec. 5, lots 6, 7, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	320.91	
		sec. 6, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	240.00	
C-2	T. 26 S., R. 22 E.,	sec. 5, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	
C-3	T. 26 S., R. 21 E.,	sec. 12, lot 4	39.86	
C-4	T. 26 S., R. 21 E.,	sec. 12, lots 2, 6, 12, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	129.25	
		sec. 13, lots 1, 8	62.82	
	T. 26 S., R. 22 E.,	sec. 18, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	275.80	
		sec. 19, lots 1, 8	63.44	
		sec. 20, lots 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 89 NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	485.79	
		sec. 27, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00	
		sec. 28, lots 4, 5, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	157.63	
		sec. 29, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	90.00	
		sec. 33, lots 1, 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	157.51	
		sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	440.00	
		sec. 35, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	
	T. 27 S., R. 22 E.,	sec. 2, lot 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	203.40	
		sec. 3, lots 1, 2, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	126.86	
		sec. 11, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	120.00	
		sec. 12, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	160.00	
		sec. 13, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	320.00	
C-6	T. 25 S., R. 21 E.,	sec. 26, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00	
C-7	T. 25 S., R. 23 E.,	sec. 5, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00	
		sec. 6, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	
		sec. 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (N. of Castle Valley Rd)	20.00	
C-10	T. 21 S., R. 23 E.,	sec. 23, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	
C-12	T. 21 S., R. 16 E.,	sec. 13, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	
C-16	T. 28 S., R. 24 E.,	sec. 33, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	90.00	
Lands identified for disposal in plan amendments that are still available for disposal				
A-1	Lands near Fish Ford			
		T. 21 S., R. 24 E.,	sec. 27, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	
			sec. 34, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	
		sec. 35, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30.00	
A-2	Klondike Flats			
		T. 23 S., R. 19 E.,	sec. 14, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$	560.00
			sec. 15, All	640.00
			sec. 22, All	640.00
		sec. 23, All	640.00	

Parcel #	Legal Description		Acres
A-4	T. 23 S., R. 26 E.,	sec. 32, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	5.00
A-5	T. 24 S., R. 23 E.,	sec. 21, within SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	3.51
		sec. 22, within NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	3.85
		sec. 27, within NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	2.58
		NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	7.43
A-6	T. 25 S., R. 21 E.,	sec. 26, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	0.625
		NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	2.50
		SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	2.50
Lands identified for disposal and carried forth from the MFP			
M-1	T. 19 S., R. 23 E.,	sec. 7, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	10.0
M-2	T. 21 S., R. 20 E.,	sec. 21, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.0
TOTAL ACREAGE IDENTIFIED FOR DISPOSAL=			12,15.00

APPENDIX 6-3

FEBRUARY 1989 RMP AMENDMENT ADDING EXCHANGE CRITERIA

The determination of suitability of lands for exchanges will be done in a site-specific environmental assessment. To be in conformance with the plan, an exchange must be shown to be in the public interest and meet the disposal and acquisition criteria below:

Lands selected for disposal must be suitable for disposal under criteria established by policy, law, or regulation:

- no mining claims of record under Section 314 of FLPMA;
- lands not encumbered by a withdrawal or other special designation;
- lands with no known cultural resource sites suitable for National Register designation;
- lands which, because of their location or other characteristics, are difficult or uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands;
- lands not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency;
- lands not flood areas or contain wetlands that preclude disposal.

The values of the acquisition must outweigh the values of the disposal:

- acquisition of public lands to be managed by the BLM will meet program objectives for management for recreation resources, wilderness, cultural resources, wildlife habitat, riparian or wetland areas, or threatened or endangered species;
- the exchange will result in better Federal land management;
- where possible, the exchange will provide access to public lands.

Acquisition for the benefit of another Federal agency must be shown to be in the public interest.

APPENDIX 6-4

RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDORS AND AVOIDANCE AREAS

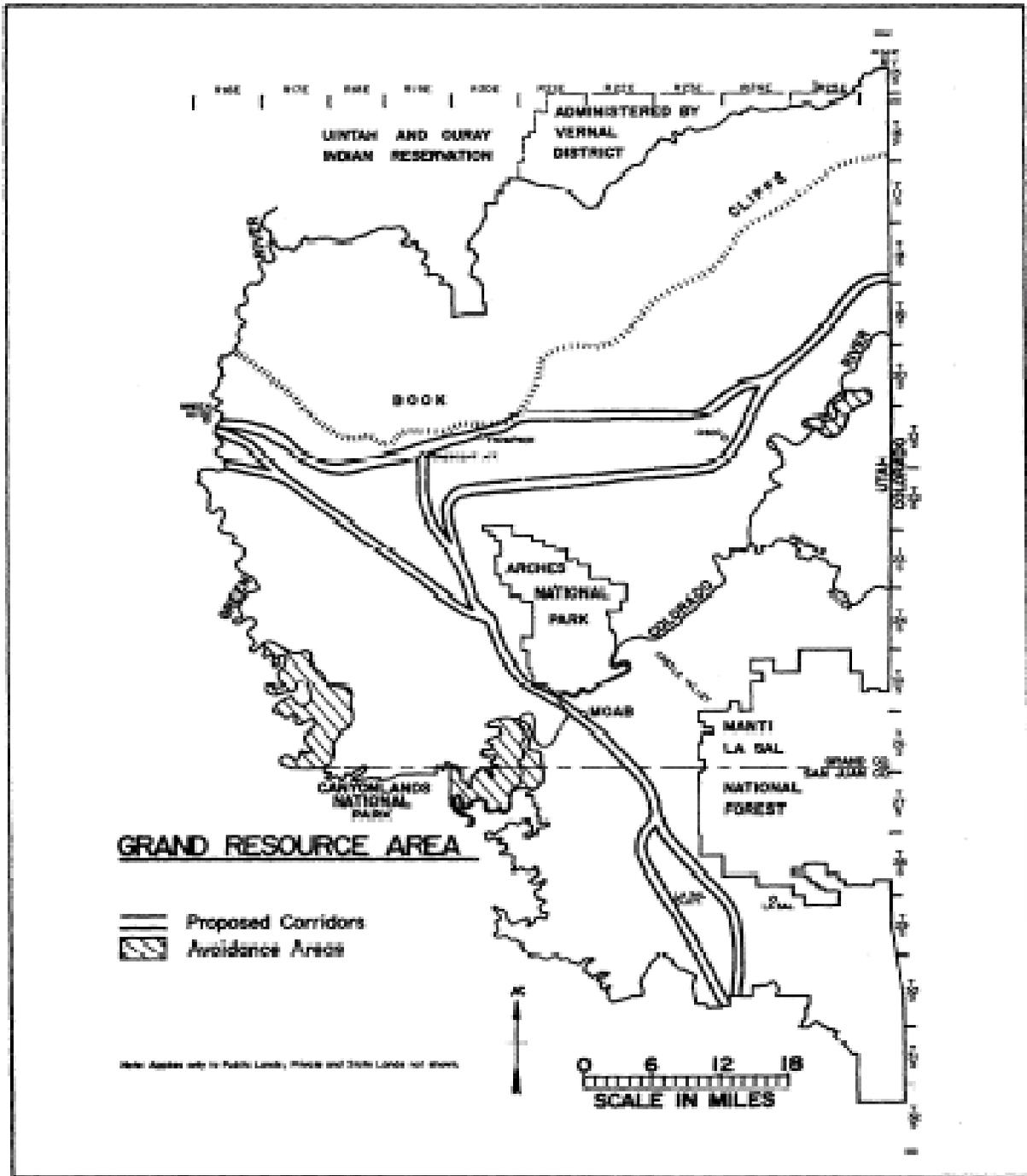


FIGURE 8

Utility Corridors and Avoidance Areas

APPENDIX 6-5
RIGHT-OF-WAY GRANTS AND ASSIGNMENTS

NEW AND AMENDED RIGHT-OF-WAY GRANTS													
Fiscal Year	Non-Energy									Energy			
	Road	Power Line	Telephone	Water Pipeline	Communication Site	R/W Reservation Recreation	Airstrip	Misc. Site	TOTAL	Road	Pipeline	Compressor Site	TOTAL
1998	4	2		2	1	3		2	14	3	5		8
1999	2					3	2	1	8		1	1	2
2000	3	11	1			1	2	1	19		1		1
2001	4	3	1	5	5			1	19	1	2		3
2002	7	1	3	2		12		5	30	3	1		4

RIGHT-OF-WAY ASSIGNMENTS		
Fiscal Year	Non-Energy	Energy
1998	7	29
1999	11	44
2000	4	11
2001	3	145
2002	4	149

APPENDIX 6-6

COMMUNICATION SITES

Communication Sites along Interstate Highway 70			
Name of Site	Primary Users / BLM Serial Number	Legal Description	Land Owner
Geyser	Union Pacific RR UTU-61064	T. 21 S., R. 16 E., sec. 35, NE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	BLM
Green River Missile Range	Dept. of the Army	T. 21 S., R. 17 E., sec. 30, NE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	Withdrawal to Dept. of the Army
Solitude	Cleartalk	T. 21 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 36, SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	State
Crescent Junction	Union Pacific RR UTU0-34808 MCI, Cleartalk	T. 21 S., R. 19 E., sec. 31, SW ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	BLM
Thompson Springs	Cleartalk,	T. 21 S., R. 20 E., sec. 21, SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	private
Cisco	Cleartalk	T. 20 S., R. 24 E., Sec. 17, NE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	private
White House	Cleartalk	T. 21 S., R. 23 E., Sec. 32, SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	State
Harley Dome	Cleartalk	T. 19 S., R. 23 E., Sec. 32, SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	State

Communication Sites along US Highway 191			
Name of Site	Primary Users / BLM Serial Number	Legal Description	Land Owner
Klondike	American Tower UTU0-140633	T. 23 S., R. 19 E., sec. 13, S ¹ / ₂ NW ¹ / ₄	BLM
Courthouse (Dino) proposed	Cleartalk UTU-79983	T. 24 S., R. 20 E., sec. 28, W ¹ / ₂ NE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ , E ¹ / ₂ NW ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	BLM
Moab Canyon (leaving Moab)	Cleartalk UTU-78866	T. 25 S., R. 21 E., sec. 21, SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	BLM
Black Ridge	American Tower UTU0-140634	T. 28 S., R. 23 E., sec. 6, SE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	BLM

APPENDIX 6-7

FLPMA LEASES

FLPMA Leases			
Serial Number / Lessee	Type of Lease	Legal Description and Acreage	Expiration Date
UTU-16054 Phyllis Lewis	Agricultural lease	T. 23 S., R. 26 E., 40 acres in sections 32 and 33	12/31/2005
UTU-57114 Hardy Redd	Agricultural lease	T. 29 S., R. 24 E., 27 acres in sections 1 and 12	01/01/2026
UTU-58699 Dyno Nobel, Inc.	Commercial lease (explosives storage)	T. 26 S., R. 22 E., Sec. 34, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 acres	02/28/2014
UTU-61069 Professor Valley Ranch	Agricultural lease	T. 24 S., R. 23 E., 11.19 acres in sections 21, 22, 27	09/03/2007
UTU-67372 Canyonlands Field Institute	Lease for outdoor education camp	T. 24 S., R. 23 E., 8.4 acres in section 27	12/31/2007
UTU-74116 Jan Herod	Lifetime residential occupancy lease	T. 23 S., R. 24 E., 0.2 acre in section 18	

APPENDIX 6-8

MINIMUM IMPACT FILMING CRITERIA WORKSHEET

Minimum Impact Filming Checklist

Filming Company: _____

Project: _____

	Yes*	No
I. A. Will impact sensitive habitat or species		
B. Will impact Native American sacred site		
C. Involves major use of pyrotechnics		
D. Involves more than minimum impacts to land, air, or water		
E. Involves use of explosives		
F. Involves use of exotic species with danger of introduction into the area		
G. Involves adverse impact to sensitive surface resource values including:		
1. Historical, cultural or paleontological site		
2. Sensitive soils		
3. Relict environments		
4. Wetlands or riparian areas		
5. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern		
H. Involves use of Heavy Equipment		

* If "yes" was marked in any category, the action is not minimally-impacting.
If "yes" was not marked, go on to Part II.

	Yes	No*
II. A. 1. Location in BLM-Designated WSA		
2. Location in Wild & Scenic River corridor		
3. Location in Reinventory Unit with wilderness character		
4. Location in National Register Site		

*If "no" was marked for all 4 categories, the action is minimally-impacting.
If "yes" was marked for any category, go on to Part II B.

	Yes*	No
II. B. 1. Involves set construction		
2. Involves significant restriction of public access		
3. Involves significant use of domestic livestock		
4. Use of aircraft (helicopter, fixed-wing, or hot air balloon) was determined to not be minimally impacting in part III A		
5. Involves 15 or more production vehicles		
6. Involves 75 or more people		
7. The activity will continue in excess of 10 days		

*If "yes" was marked in any one category, the action is not minimally-impacting.

	Yes*	No
III. A.1. Use of aircraft (helicopter, fixed wing, hot air balloon) involves refueling within the sensitive area		
2. Use of aircraft is proposed in an area with wildlife concerns during a critical period and: a) is proposed for more than 1 day or b) exceeds the frequency of 2 projects per 30-day period		
3. Use of aircraft is proposed in an area with no wildlife concerns and: a) is proposed for more than 2 days or b) exceeds the frequency of 3 projects per 30-day period		
4. Use of aircraft is proposed within 1/2 mile of a designated campground located in a sensitive area and the number of low-elevation passes proposed exceeds 4 passes per day		

*If "yes" was marked in any one category, the action is not minimally-impacting.