

Table 2.2.1 Summary of Impacts – Air Quality					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
AIR QUALITY					
PM2.5, CO2, and ozone precursor (VOCs, NOx, CO) emissions would increase as a result of 156,425 acres/decade from prescribed fire treatments.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	PM2.5, CO2, and ozone precursor (VOCs, NOx, CO) emissions would increase as a result of 50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire treatments.	Same as Proposed RMP.
Beneficial reduction of PM10 and other windborne particulate from erosion of exposed soils as a result of increasing vegetation and lowering soil disturbance.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Due to less restrictive management in many areas, PM10 and other windblown particulate from erosion of exposed soils would be higher than under the Proposed RMP.	Due to more restrictive management in many areas, PM10 and other windblown particulate from erosion of exposed soils would be lower than under the Proposed RMP.	Same as Alternative B.	Due to more restrictive management in many areas, PM10 and other windblown particulate from surface disturbance and erosion of exposed soils would be lower than under the Proposed RMP.
Mineral resource decisions: projected concentrations of CO, PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx would not have adverse impacts as they would be below the applicable NAAQS as modeled for 3-hour, 24-hour, and annual time frames. BLM sources add an incremental increase (1%)0 to background concentrations of benzene, formaldehyde, and xylenes that already exceed at least one AACL. No visibility criteria exceedances are projected.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.

Table 2.2.2 Summary of Impacts – Cultural Resources

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Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
CULTURAL RESOURCES					
Restriction of OHV travel to designated routes in areas of high cultural resource site density would beneficially reduce potential impacts to cultural resources.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Restrictions on OHV travel and mineral development in the areas of high cultural resource site density would have the most beneficial impacts on high-density cultural sites.	Unrestricted OHV travel and mineral development in areas of high cultural resource density would have the highest potential for adverse impacts to sites.	Restrictions on OHV travel and mineral development in the areas of high cultural resource site density would have the most beneficial impacts on high-density cultural sites.
156,425 acres/decade of prescribed fire to reduce fuels and lessen wildfire severity would have beneficial impacts on cultural resources.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire to reduce fuels and lessen wildfire severity would have beneficial impacts to cultural resources, but less than the other alternatives.	156,425 acres of prescribed fire per decade to reduce fuels and lessen wildfire severity would have beneficial impacts on cultural resources.
Potential acquisition of Indian trust lands, and other areas, as well as pursuing a locatable mineral withdrawal or other protective measures for certain areas would have beneficial impacts on potential cultural sites in these areas.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Potential acquisition of Indian trust lands only would have beneficial impacts on potential cultural sites in these areas. Impacts from locatable mineral withdrawals would be the same as Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A, except that an easement for the Uintah Railroad bed, a known and documented historical cultural site, would be pursued, with potential beneficial impacts to cultural resources.	Unspecified lands and realty decisions would have unknown impacts on cultural resources. Pursuing locatable mineral and agricultural withdrawals would have beneficial impacts on cultural resources.	Potential acquisition of Indian Trust Lands, the Uintah Railroad bed, and other areas. Proposals for locatable mineral withdrawals in several areas, including non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Other protective measures for certain areas would have beneficial impacts on potential cultural sites in these areas.
Moderate beneficial impacts to cultural resources from limitations and restrictions imposed on OHV travel.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Greater potential for impacts to cultural resources than Alternative A, with less beneficial impacts from limitations and restrictions on OHV travel.	The most limitations and restrictions on OHV travel would have the most beneficial impacts on cultural resources.	Unspecified travel management actions under this alternative, with the least restrictions on OHV travel would have the fewest beneficial and potentially the most adverse impacts on cultural resources.	Limitations and restrictions on OHV travel would have the most beneficial impacts on cultural resources.
Areas designated as VRM Class I and II would provide greater protection, and more beneficial impacts to cultural resources than Alternatives B and D.	Areas designated as VRM Class I and II would provide greater protection and more beneficial impacts to cultural resources than the Proposed RMP and Alternatives B and D.	Areas designated as VRM Class I and II would provide greater protection than Alternative D, but less than all other alternatives.	Areas designated as VRM Class I and II would provide the second most protection (with the second greatest beneficial impacts) to cultural resources behind Alternative E.	Alternative D would provide the least protection and fewest beneficial impacts to cultural resources from VRM Classes I and II.	Areas designated as VRM Class I and Class II would provide for the least landscape change and the most protection (with the greatest beneficial impacts) to cultural resource, greater than all other alternatives.

Table 2.2.3 Summary of Impacts – Environmental Justice					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE					
Indian tribes would benefit from revenues derived from rights-of-way grants to oil and gas industry, but traditions and religious sites could be adversely impacted.	Same as Proposed RMP	Similar to Proposed RMP, however oil and gas-related revenues could be greater and religious sites and traditions could be most adversely impacted under this alternative given Alternative B proposed the greatest amount of wells.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Similar impacts to Proposed RMP, except that Hill Creek extension would not be developed. Adverse impacts to human health would be reduced under this alternative.	Similar to Proposed RMP, however Indian tribes would benefit least from revenues derived from rights-of-way grants to oil and gas industry. Protection of traditions and religious sites could be greatest under this alternative.
Minerals development could adversely reduce or replace tribal livestock grazing, decrease opportunities for hunting and gathering and ceremonial worship. The tribal community of Ouray could be adversely impacted with regard to health and safety with increases in oil and gas extraction-related activity	Same as Proposed RMP	Similar to Proposed RMP, potential for adverse health-related impacts to Ouray community would be greatest under this alternative.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Similar to Proposed RMP.	Similar to Proposed RMP except minerals development would be least likely to reduce or replace tribal livestock grazing and opportunities for hunting and gathering and ceremonial worship could be greatest under Alternative E.

Table 2.2.4 Summary of Impacts – Fire Management

Table 2.2.4 Summary of Impacts – Fire Management					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
FIRE MANAGEMENT					
156,425 acres/decade of prescribed fire would reduce fuel loading and the risk of a large-scale, catastrophic fire.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire would reduce fuel loading and the risk of a large-scale, catastrophic fire.	Same as Proposed RMP.
Approximately 18,860 acres of surface disturbance would pose a greater risk for wildland fire due to minerals development (and surface disturbances) within the BLM administered areas of the VPA, in the short term and long term. Short-term surface disturbances within this area would increase the risk of wildland fire, particularly during clearing and blading of well pads and access roads, due to spark or heat ignition from vehicles, construction equipment, and construction personnel. Long-term adverse impacts on fire management would be due to limitations on prescribed fire. There may also be beneficial long-term benefits as access roads, well pads, and mines would provide access and create firebreaks that would be helpful in preventing and suppressing future wildfires.	Impacts similar to those described under Proposed RMP, with approximately 18,971 acres at risk from minerals-related wildland fire.	Impacts similar to those described under Proposed RMP, with approximately 19,033 acres at risk from minerals-related wildland fire.	Impacts similar to those described under Proposed RMP, with approximately 18,757 acres at risk from minerals-related wildland fire.	Impacts similar to those described under Proposed RMP, with approximately 18,212 acres at risk from minerals-related wildland fire.	Impacts similar to those described under Proposed RMP, with approximately 17,469 acres at risk from minerals-related wildland fire.
Rangeland improvement would occur on 34,640 acres, with beneficial impacts on fire management.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Rangeland improvement would occur on 50,900 acres, with beneficial impacts on fire management.	Rangeland improvement would occur on 45,860 acres, with beneficial impacts on fire management.	Rangeland improvement would occur on 40,390 acres, with beneficial impacts on fire management.	Same as Alternative C.
Seven SRMAs, 400 miles of non-motorized trails, and 800 miles of motorized trails would increase indirect fire risks from human- and vehicle-caused ignitions.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Fire risks similar to Alternative A, but with only four SRMAs, 800 miles of motorized trails, and no non-motorized trails.	Fire risks similar to Alternative A, with eight SRMAs and 400 miles of non-motorized trails, and no motorized trails.	Fire risks similar to but less than Alternative A, with 4 SRMAs and designation of 55 miles of non-motorized trails.	Eight SRMAs, 400 miles of non-motorized trails, and 800 miles of motorized trails would increase visitor use and indirect risks of human- and vehicle-caused fires.
546,152 acres of forest and woodland available for treatment would reduce wildfire risk.	552,152 acres of forest and woodland available for treatment would reduce wildfire risk	554,108 acres of forest and woodland available for treatment would reduce wildfire risk.	Same as Alternative A.	Impacts similar to but less than Alternative A, with 288,200 acres (88,200 acres of forest and 200,100 acres of woodland) available for treatment to reduce fire risks.	131,809 acres of forest and woodland treatments would reduce fuel loading and the risk of wildfires.

Table 2.2.5 Summary of Impacts – Hazardous Materials

Table 2.2.5 Summary of Impacts – Hazardous Materials					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS					
Potentially increased long-term, indirect, adverse impacts from hazardous material use, generation, storage, transportation, and/or disposal associated with the development of 1,640,381 acres of mineral resources.	Impacts similar to Proposed RMP, but with 1,780,860 acres of mineral resource development.	Impacts similar to Proposed RMP, but with 1,819,397 acres of minerals resource development.	Impacts similar to Proposed RMP, but with 1,627,085 acres of minerals resource development.	Impacts similar to Proposed RMP, but with 1,536,030 acres of minerals resource development.	Decreased, long-term potential to generate hazardous materials from the lowest acreage available for mineral resources development (1,499,461 acres). Recommended closure of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics to mining and closure of these areas to mineral leasing decreases lands available for mining and mineral leasing and the associated generation of hazardous materials.

Table 2.2.6 Summary of Impacts – Lands and Realty

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Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
LANDS AND REALTY					
Pursuing easements for Cowboy Canyon, Bonanza Bridge, and Wagon Hound Road would beneficially permit public access to the White River.	Same as Proposed RMP	No pursuit of easements to Cowboy Canyon, Bonanza Bridge, and Wagon Hound Road would restrict access to public lands.	Similar impacts as Proposed RMP, except would also pursue an easement for the old Uintah Railroad bed from the Utah/Colorado line to Watson in Evacuation Wash.	Unspecified actions on pursuit of easements.	Same as Alternative C.
Acquisition of Indian Trust lands in Bitter Creek and Sweetwater Canyon would beneficially allow public access and improved management of the area.	Same as Proposed RMP	Administration access only sought for Indian Trust lands in Bitter Creek and Sweetwater Canyon would have adverse impacts on cohesive management of the area.	Same as Proposed RMP	Unspecified actions on acquisition of Indian Trust lands.	Same as Alternative C.
22,814 acres would be pursued as a locatable mineral withdrawal, resulting in adverse impacts to Lands and Realty because more acres would be restricted and the range of allowable land uses would be less.	Same as Proposed RMP	Same as Proposed RMP	Similar impacts as the proposed RMP, except that 36,265 acres would be pursued as a locatable mineral withdrawal, resulting in adverse impacts to lands and realty	Land withdrawal decisions would preclude mineral and agricultural entry on 35,900 acres, resulting in adverse, long-term impacts on lands and realty because the range of land uses would be more limited and in general, more acres would be subject to restrictions.	Same as Alternative C.
Management of 106,178 acres non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics as right-of-way avoidance areas to prevent surface disturbance and protect the wilderness characteristics of these areas would result in fewer lands and realty actions.	Unspecified in the DEIS.	Unspecified in the DEIS.	Unspecified in the DEIS.	Unspecified in the Current Management Plan.	Management of 277, 596 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics as right-of-way exclusion areas to prevent surface disturbance and protect the wilderness characteristics of these areas would result in fewer lands and realty actions.
Retention of public lands in federal ownership would maintain and enhance BLM's ability to manage the resource values and uses of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Unspecified in the DEIS.	Unspecified in the DEIS.	Unspecified in the DEIS.	Unspecified in the Current Management Plan.	Retention of public lands in federal ownership would maintain and enhance BLM's ability to manage the resource values and uses of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.

Table 2.2.7 Summary of Impacts – Livestock and Grazing Management					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
156,425 acres/decade of prescribed fire would produce beneficial improvements in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage.	Same as Proposed RMP	Same as Proposed RMP	Same as Proposed RMP	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire would produce beneficial improvements in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage, though at a less degree than the other alternatives.	Same as Proposed RMP
LIVESTOCK AND GRAZING MANAGEMENT					
Phenology-based use system would have positive impacts on rangeland health. 138,402 AUMs allocated to livestock, a 5.3% AUM reduction compared to Alternative D.	Same as Proposed RMP, except 137,838 AUMs allocated to livestock, a 5.7% reduction from Alternative D.	Billed use based system. 139,163 AUMs allocated to livestock, a 4.8% AUM reduction from Alternative D.	Adjudicated use based system. Adverse impacts from 77,294 AUMs allocated to livestock, a 47.1% AUM reduction from Alternative D.	Permitted use based system. 146,161 AUMs allocated to livestock.	Same as Alternative C.
Oil and gas well construction would cause adverse short-term loss of 303 AUMs and long-term adverse loss of 829 AUMs from well pads, roads, and minerals infrastructure (a 4% reduction in AUMs compared to Alternative D).	Same as Proposed RMP, except short-term loss of 304 AUMs and long-term loss of 833 AUMs (a 4% reduction in AUMs compared to Alternative D).	Same as Proposed RMP, except adverse short-term loss of 305 AUMs and long-term adverse loss of 837 AUMs from minerals surface disturbances and construction (a 5% reduction in AUMs compared to Alternative D).	Same as Proposed RMP, except adverse short-term loss of 301 AUMs and long-term adverse loss of 824 AUMs from constructed minerals facilities and activities (a 3% reduction in AUMs compared to Alternative D).	Same as Proposed RMP from adverse short-term loss of 293 AUMs and long-term adverse loss of 800 AUMs.	Same as Proposed RMP from short-term adverse loss of 282 AUMs and long-term loss of 766 AUMs (a 4% increase in AUMs compared to Alternative D).
Short-term adverse impacts to livestock from displacement during rangeland improvement treatments on 34,640 acres, development of 812 guzzlers/reservoirs and 51 springs. Long-term benefits from improved rangeland for livestock.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP, except treatments on 50,900 acres, 1,165 guzzlers/reservoirs, and 78 wells/springs.	Same as Proposed RMP, except treatments on 45,860 acres, 811 guzzlers/reservoirs, and 87 wells/springs.	Same as Proposed RMP, except treatments on 40,390 acres, 775 guzzlers/reservoirs, and 74 wells/springs.	Same as Alternative C.
Beneficial impacts from continued grazing allowed on 106,178 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	No management for non-WSA wilderness characteristics values.	No management for non-WSA wilderness characteristics values.	No management for non-WSA wilderness characteristics values.	No management for non-WSA wilderness characteristics values.	Same as Proposed RMP, except grazing would be allowed on 277,596 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.

Table 2.2.8 Summary of Impacts – Minerals and Energy Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES					
1,640,381 acres available for oil and gas under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations, a 7% increase over Alternative D, would have direct beneficial impacts on minerals development from increased revenues and royalties. Adverse impacts from reduction of finite minerals resources after extraction. Impacts to non-fluid mineral resources would be similar.	1,780,860 acres available for oil and gas under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations, a 16% increase over Alternative D, with impacts similar to the Proposed RMP for fluid and non-fluid minerals.	1,819,397 acres available for oil and gas under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations, an 18% increase over Alternative D, with impacts similar to the Proposed RMP for fluid and non-fluid minerals.	1,627,085 acres available for oil and gas under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations, a 6% increase over Alternative D, with minor adverse impacts from reduced availability of the resource for extraction and reduced royalties and revenues. Impacts to non-fluid mineral resources would be similar to the Proposed RMP.	1,536,030 acres available for oil and gas leasing under standard and controlled use stipulations, with adverse impacts similar to the Proposed RMP. Non-fluid minerals impacts similar to the Proposed RMP.	1,499,461 acres available for oil and gas leasing, a 2% decrease from Alternative D – No Action. Alternative E has the fewest acres open to oil and gas development; however, the open areas have more potential than Alternative D. A 4% increase in the number of wells is anticipated compared to Alternative D.
Cultural actions would have long-term indirect economically adverse impacts by increasing costs of development.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Similar to Alternative A.	Cultural resource decisions would close 48,801 acres to oil and gas leasing in the Uinta Foothills, Little/Devil's Hole, Upper Willow Creek, and Four Mile Wash.	Beneficial impacts to minerals development by opening areas to leasing and development.	Same as Alternative C.
106,178 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would be closed to oil and gas leasing (except White River, which would be NSO), solid mineral leasing, and mineral material disposal. These decisions would reduce opportunities for exploration and production of mineral and energy resources.	No acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would be managed for protection of wilderness characteristics. There would be no effect on exploration or development of mineral and energy resources.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Unspecified in the Current Management Plan.	277,596 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would be closed to oil and gas leasing, solid mineral leasing, and mineral material disposal. These areas would be proposed for withdrawal from entry for locatable minerals. These decisions would reduce opportunities for exploration and production of mineral and energy resources.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision to minimize noise and light pollution adjacent to Dinosaur NM would increase costs of exploration and development, and reduce opportunities for development. Closure of the Pelican Lake SRMA to mineral material disposal and NSO of oil and gas leasing would increase costs for fluid mineral development and limit production of mineral materials 	Same as the Proposed RMP. Closures and NSO at Pelican Lake SRMA would be the same as the Proposed RMP. In addition, NSO around old growth pinyon in the Book Cliffs and within ½ mile each side of the White River would increase cost of oil and gas production.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A at the Pelican Lake SRMA.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A at the Pelican Lake SRMA.	No required mitigation for noise and light pollution adjacent to Dinosaur NM; thus no effect on oil and gas development. Management prescription for Pelican Lake SRMA would have the same effect on mineral and energy development as described under Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative C, except that 277,597 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics closed to mineral and energy development to provide opportunities for primitive recreation; reducing opportunities for production of these resources.
Restrictions on surface disturbance and development on steep slopes would increase costs of mineral and energy exploration and development, potentially limit amount of ultimate development, and decrease royalties paid to the federal government and the State of Utah.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Similar to the Proposed RMP and Alternative A.	Similar to the Proposed RMP and Alternative A.	Similar to the Proposed RMP and Alternative A.	Similar to the Proposed RMP and Alternative A.
Management prescriptions to protect 54,958 acres of ACEC, 52 miles of wild and scenic rivers, and 53,058 acres of WSA would close or limit surface disturbance in these special designation areas, limiting future exploration and	Management prescriptions to protect 101,181 acres of ACEC, 86 miles of wild and scenic rivers, and 53,058 acres of WSA would close or limit surface disturbance in these special designation areas, limiting future exploration and	Management prescriptions to protect 53,411 acres of ACEC, 52 miles of wild and scenic rivers, and 53,058 acres of WSA would close or limit surface disturbance in these special designation areas, limiting future exploration and	Management prescriptions to protect 266,948 acres of ACEC, 216 miles of wild and scenic rivers, and 53,058 acres of WSA would close or limit surface disturbance in these special designation areas, limiting future exploration and	Management prescriptions to protect 86,604 acres of ACEC, 52 miles of wild and scenic rivers, and 53,058 acres of WSA would close or limit surface disturbance in these special designation areas, limiting future exploration and	Management prescriptions to protect 311,666 acres of ACEC, 192 miles of wild and scenic rivers, and 53,058 acres of WSA would close or limit surface disturbance in these special designation areas, limiting future exploration and

Table 2.2.8 Summary of Impacts – Minerals and Energy Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES					
development of mineral and energy resources.	development of mineral and energy resources.	development of mineral and energy resources.	development of mineral and energy resources.	development of mineral and energy resources.	development of mineral and energy resources.
Seasonal and spatial buffers and mitigation to maintain and enhance habitat for special status species and other wildlife would have minor adverse impacts on mineral and energy exploration and development by increasing economic costs.	Protections for special status species and other wildlife would be more restrictive to mineral and energy exploration and development than Alternative D – No Action.	Limitations for protecting special status species and other wildlife would be less restrictive than Alternative D, with minor adverse impacts similar to Alternative A.	Similar impacts as the Proposed RMP, but more restrictive, with more adverse economically related impacts to minerals development than Alternative D.	An adverse, but minor, increase in development costs for the protection of special status species and other wildlife species.	Same as Alternative C.
289,687 acres of VRM Class I and Class II areas would limit mineral and energy development and economic gain by increasing production costs and reducing areas of development.	357,909 acres of VRM Class I and Class II areas would have impacts similar to the Proposed RMP, but to more acres.	167,088 acres of VRM Class I and Class II areas would have impacts similar to the Proposed RMP, but to fewer acres.	508,441 acres of VRM Class I and Class II areas would have adverse impacts on minerals development similar to the Proposed RMP, but to a greater number of acres.	166,772 acres of current VRM Class I and Class II would have impacts similar to Alternative B.	594,210 acres of VRM Class I and Class II areas would have impacts similar to the Proposed RMP, but to the greatest number of acres.

Table 2.2.9 Summary of Impacts – Non-WSA Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

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Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
NON-WSA LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS					
Limiting OHV use to designated routes in Little Hole/Devils Hole, Upper Willow Creek, and Four Mile Wash (areas of high cultural site density) would prevent surface disturbance that would degrade the natural characteristics of Lower Flaming Gorge, Wolf Point, and Desolation Canyon non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Motorized use, however, would reduce opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. Oil and gas leasing with an NSO stipulation in Four Mile Wash would prevent surface disturbance that would impact the natural characteristics of Desolation Canyon non-WSA land with wilderness characteristics.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP, except oil and gas leasing would be permitted with standard stipulations, resulting in surface disturbance that degrades the natural characteristics of the Four Mile Wash area of Desolation Canyon non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	OHV use and oil and gas leasing would be closed in Little Hole/Devils Hole and Four Mile Wash, protecting the wilderness characteristics of Lower Flaming Gorge and Desolation Canyon non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Limiting OHV use in Upper Willow Creek would have the same effects on Wolf Point as described in the Proposed RMP. Oil and gas leasing with timing and controlled surface use stipulations would permit surface disturbance that would degrade the natural characteristics of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	OHV use would not be limited in areas of high cultural site density, resulting in surface disturbance that would degrade the natural characteristics of Lower Flaming Gorge, Wolf Point, and Desolation Canyon. The areas would be open to oil and gas leasing, resulting in surface disturbance that would degrade the wilderness characteristics of the three non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	OHV use would have the same effects as described for Alternative C, except Upper Willow Creek would also be closed to OHV use and oil and gas leasing, protecting the wilderness characteristics of Wolf Point.
156,425 acres of prescribed fire treatments per decade would restore vegetation communities and the naturalness of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Fire operations would degrade opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation in the short term.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	50,900 acres of prescribed fire treatments with the same impacts as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.
Proposed locatable mineral withdrawal of 17,814 acres would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of the Lower Flaming Gorge, Cold Spring Mountain, White River, and Cripple Cowboy non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP, but also includes mineral withdrawal in Desolation Canyon non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics for a total of 26,386 acres.	Proposed locatable mineral withdrawal of 30,900 acres would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of the Lower Flaming Gorge, Cold Spring Mountain, and Desolation Canyon non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Proposed locatable mineral withdrawal of 277,596 acres would protect the wilderness characteristics of all non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.
Land acquired in Nine Mile Canyon would not be grazed by livestock. Improvement of riparian and watershed condition would enhance the natural characteristics of a portion of the Desolation Canyon non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics and the setting required to provide opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Land acquired in Nine Mile Canyon would be grazed by livestock, but there would be no noticeable impacts to the naturalness of the Desolation Canyon non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. The presence of livestock could degrade the desired experience of some visitors.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as the Proposed RMP.
Between 54% and 100% of 11 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics,	Between 70% and 100% of 11 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics,	Same as Alternative A, except up to 171,412 of non-WSA lands with	Between 51% and 100% of 11 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics,	Same as Alternative C, except up to 145,711 acres of non-WSA lands with	Between 14% and 85% of 11 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics,

Table 2.2.9 Summary of Impacts – Non-WSA Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

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Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
NON-WSA LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS					
totaling up to 150,421 acres, would lose their wilderness characteristics due to oil and gas development.	totaling up to 153,768 acres, would lose their wilderness characteristics due to oil and gas development.	wilderness characteristics would lose their wilderness characteristics.	totaling up to 123,571 acres would lose their wilderness characteristics due to oil and gas development.	wilderness characteristics would lose their wilderness characteristics.	totaling up to 117,470 acres would lose their wilderness characteristics due to oil and gas development.
Managing White River, Blue Mountain, Browns Park, and Nine Mile Canyon SRMAs would provide for primitive recreation opportunities in portions of the SRMAs – preserving wilderness characteristics. Motorized recreation opportunities would be emphasized in other parts of the SRMA, conflicting with opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.	Same as the Proposed RMP, but also include management of the Book Cliffs SRMA.	Managing Browns Park and Nine Mile Canyon as SRMAs would have the same impacts on non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics as Proposed RMP.	Same as Alternative A.	Managing Browns Park and Nine Mile Canyon as SRMAs would have the same impacts on non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics as described under the Proposed RMP.	Same as Alternative A, except that all non-WSA lands within the five SRMAs would be managed for primitive recreation, opportunities for solitude, and the setting required to support those opportunities.
Developing 400 miles of non-motorized trails would provide added opportunities for primitive recreation. Development of 800 miles of motorized trails would conflict with primitive recreation, and non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics that provide those opportunities.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Development of 800 miles of motorized trails would have the same impacts on non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics as the Proposed RMP and Alternative A.	Same as the Proposed RMP and Alternative A, except 800 miles of motorized trails would not be developed.	Developing 57 miles of non-motorized trails would have the same impacts on non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics as the Proposed RMP and Alternative A.	Same as the Proposed RMP and Alternative A, except 800 miles of motorized trails would not be developed.
75,845 acres closed to OHV use would enhance the wilderness characteristics of portions of the Lower Flaming Gorge and White River non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	60,187 acres closed to OHV use would enhance the wilderness characteristics of portions of the White River non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	366,559 acres would be closed to OHV use, enhancing the wilderness characteristics of 18 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	50,388 acres would be closed to OHV use, enhancing the wilderness characteristics of parts of every non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics, except Hideout Canyon.	392,818 acres would be closed to OHV use, enhancing the wilderness characteristics of all non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.
Prohibiting surface disturbance on slope greater than 40% would prevent surface disturbances that would degrade the naturalness of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Erosion control plans required for surface disturbances on slopes greater than 20% would not prevent degradation of the natural characteristics of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.
Designation of 4 ACECs would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of 4 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Protection of 2 recommended wild and scenic rivers would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of 3 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Designation of 6 ACECs would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of 7 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Protection of 3 recommended wild and scenic rivers would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of 3 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Designation of 4 ACECs would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of 4 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Protection of 2 recommended wild and scenic rivers would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of 3 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Designation of 8 ACECs would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of 11 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Protection of 5 recommended wild and scenic rivers would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of 8 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Designation of 4 ACECs would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of 4 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Protection of 2 recommended wild and scenic rivers would protect the wilderness characteristics of portions of 3 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Same as Alternative C, except White River would not be recommended suitable for wild and scenic river designation. White River would be managed as eligible, and protected, pending review of a dam construction permit.
139,502 acres would be managed by VRM Class I and Class II objectives, protecting the landscapes and the natural characteristics of portions of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	148,364 acres would be managed by VRM Class I and Class II objectives, protecting the landscapes and the natural characteristics of portions of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	52,777 acres would be managed by VRM Class I and Class II objectives, protecting the landscape and the natural characteristics of portions of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	191,657 acres would be managed by VRM Class I and Class II objectives, protecting the landscape and the natural characteristics of portions of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	52,626 acres would be managed by VRM Class I and Class II objectives, protecting the landscape and the natural characteristics of portions of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	277,596 acres would be managed by VRM Class I objectives, protecting the landscape and the natural characteristics of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.
No horse herds would be maintained in the Bonanza, Hill Creek, or Winter Ridge	The presence of wild horses would supplement the wilderness characteristics	The presence of wild horses would supplement the wilderness characteristics	The presence of wild horses would supplement the wilderness characteristics	The presence of wild horses would supplement the wilderness characteristics	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2.2.9 Summary of Impacts – Non-WSA Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Table 2.2.9 Summary of Impacts – Non-WSA Lands with Wilderness Characteristics					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
NON-WSA LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS					
herd areas. There would be no supplemental wilderness characteristics or opportunity to view wild horses.	of the Wolf Point and Desolation Canyon non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Construction of waters and fences to manage horses would degrade the naturalness of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics to some degree.	of the Desolation Canyon non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Construction of waters and fences to manage horses would degrade the naturalness of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics to some degree.	of the White River, Wolf Point, and Desolation Canyon non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Construction of waters and fences to manage horses would degrade the naturalness of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics to some degree.	of the Desolation Canyon non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Construction of waters and fences to manage horses would degrade the naturalness of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics to some degree.	
546,152 acres of forests and woodlands would be treated or harvested. Treatments with prescribed fire could restore natural vegetation communities and enhance the natural characteristics of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Treatments with chainsaws and bulldozers would degrade naturalness of the non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Operation of the treatment would diminish opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation in the short term.	552,152 acres would be treated or harvested with the same impacts to non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics as described for the Proposed RMP.	554,108 acres would be treated or harvested with the same impacts to non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics as described for Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A, except treatment would not be permitted in 242,760 acres of ACECs.	Up to 88,200 acres of forests and 200,100 acres of woodlands would be treated or harvested with the same impacts to non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics as Alternative A.	No mechanical forest or woodland treatment would be permitted in non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Treatments could be performed with prescribed fire, with impacts the same as described for the Proposed RMP.
A management prescription would be implemented to protect the wilderness characteristics of 15 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics, totaling 106,178 acres.	No specific actions are prescribed to protect the wilderness characteristics of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. There would be no impacts on non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	A management prescription would be implemented to protect the wilderness characteristics of all 25 non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics, totaling 277,596 acres.

Table 2.2.10 Summary of Impacts - Paleontology					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
<i>PALEONTOLOGY</i>					
Long-term, direct, potentially adverse impacts from surface disturbance caused by, fire management, lands and realty decisions, livestock and grazing, minerals development, recreation, and woodland management. Beneficial impacts from development include increased access that would increase likelihood of site discoveries and long-term increase in knowledge of fossil resources.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Beneficial impacts from development include site discoveries and long-term increase in knowledge of fossil resources.
Limits on surface disturbance in VRM Class I and Class II areas (289,687 acres) and non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics (106,178 acres) would protect paleontological resources.	Limits on surface disturbance in designated VRM Class I and Class II areas (357,909 acres) would protect paleontological resources.	Same as Alternative A, except protection within 167,088 acres of designated VRM Class I and Class II areas.	Same as Alternative A, except protection within 508,441 acres of designated VRM Class I and Class II areas.	Same as Alternative A, except protection within 166,772 acres of designated VRM Class I and Class II areas.	Limits on surface disturbance in designated VRM Class I and Class II areas (594,210 acres) and non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics (277,596 acres) would protect paleontological resources.
Beneficial long- and short-term direct-protection-related impacts from travel decisions by limiting open OHV areas to 6,202 acres.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP, except open OHV use would be allowed on 5,434 acres.	Same as Alternative B.	Long-term adverse impacts from unrestricted OHV use on 787,859 acres.	Same as Alternative B.

Table 2.2.11 Summary of Impacts - Recreation					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
RECREATION					
OHV restrictions in areas with high-density cultural sites would be adverse for motorized recreation, but beneficial to non-mechanized recreation. OHV restrictions would beneficially reduce resource use conflicts and improve visitor safety.	Same as the Proposed RMP	Similar impacts as the Proposed RMP	Same as the Proposed RMP	Beneficial impacts on motorized recreational use from open OHV areas at cultural sites. Lack of resource protection would have adverse impacts on sightseeing and interpretive sites.	Closing areas to OHV use would have long-term, adverse impacts on motorized recreational opportunities. Long-term, beneficial impacts on non-motorized recreation from OHV restrictions.
Prescribed burn fuel treatments on 156,425 acres per decade would limit recreation in treatment areas in the short term, but have long-term beneficial impacts on recreation from improved wildlife habitat, increased landscape diversity, and decreased risks of damage to developed recreation sites from wild land fire.	Same as the Proposed RMP	Same as the Proposed RMP	Same as the Proposed RMP	Same as the Proposed RMP except that the short-term and long-term impacts would be less (prescribed burns would be permitted on 50,900 acres).	Same as the Proposed RMP
Proposed minerals withdrawals and easements would beneficially increase recreational access and recreational opportunities for motorized and non-motorized users. Retention of 106,178 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics in federal ownership and excluding ROWs would have beneficial impacts on non-mechanized recreational opportunities.	Proposed minerals withdrawals and easements would beneficially increase recreational access and recreational opportunities for motorized and non-motorized users.	Beneficial impacts to recreational opportunities from proposed mineral withdrawals.	Same as the Proposed RMP, except that non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would not be managed under this alternative.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as the Proposed RMP, except that 277,596 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would increase the beneficial recreational opportunities for non-mechanized users. The impacts to mechanized users would be more adverse because OHV use would be prohibited in these areas.
Potential leasing and minerals development and surface disturbances on approximately 2,143,223 acres would have direct and indirect adverse impacts on recreational opportunities and experiences, except for OHV use that would benefit from additional road construction. Managing 106,178 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics as closed to mineral leasing would have long-term beneficial impacts on motorized and non-motorized recreational opportunities.	Same as the Proposed RMP, except that 2,320,825 acres would be affected by minerals leasing and mining and no management of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Same as Alternative A, except that 2,376,920 acres would be affected by minerals leasing and mining.	Same as Alternative A, except that 2,116,201 acres would be affected by minerals leasing and mining and no management of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Same as Alternative A, except that approximately 2,044,339 acres would be available for minerals leasing and mining.	Same as the Proposed RMP, except that 1,931,353 acres would be affected by minerals leasing and mining and 277,596 acres in non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would beneficially impact recreational opportunities for non-mechanized users. Adverse impacts on mechanized opportunities in non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics from prohibitions on OHV travel.
Designation of 133,560 acres of SRMAs would have long-term, beneficial impacts on mechanized and non-mechanized recreational opportunities.	Same as the Proposed RMP, but to a greater degree, from designation of 499,588 acres of SRMAs.	Same as Alternative D from designation of 86,454 acres of SRMAs.	Same as the Proposed RMP, but to a greater degree, from designation of 522,604 acres of SRMAs.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative C.
Development and/or improvement of 800 miles of motorized trails, development and/or maintenance of 400 miles of mechanized (non-motorized) trails, and increasing the number of cabins would	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP, except that 800 miles of motorized trails would not be developed (with adverse impacts from limited OHV recreational opportunities, but beneficial to other, non-mechanized	Development of 55 miles of hiking or horse trails and 2 miles of mountain-bike trails would have beneficial impacts on recreation.	Development of 400 miles of non-motorized trails would enhance recreation opportunities for non-motorized and non-mechanized opportunities, but would be adverse for motorized OHV users from

Table 2.2.11 Summary of Impacts - Recreation					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
RECREATION					
have beneficial impacts on recreation.			recreational activities).		limited opportunities.
Designation of 131,697 acres of ACECs would be beneficial to mechanized and non-mechanized recreation opportunities.	Same as the Proposed RMP, but to a greater degree from designation of 345,850 acres as ACECs.	Same as the Proposed RMP from designation of 170,886 acres as ACECs.	Same as the Proposed RMP, but to a greater degree from designation of 681,310 acres as ACECs.	Same as the Proposed RMP from designation of 165,944 acres as ACECs.	Same as Alternative C.
Management of 106,178 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would provide opportunities for primitive forms of recreation.	Not managed under this alternative.	Not managed under this alternative.	Not managed under this alternative.	Not managed under this alternative.	Protection of wilderness characteristics on 277,596 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would provide opportunities for primitive forms of recreation.
6,202 acres would be designated as open to OHV travel, 1,643,475 acres would allow OHV travel on designated routes, 75,845 acres would be closed to OHV travel, and 4,860 miles of designated OHV routes would have long-term beneficial impacts on OHV recreation and long-term beneficial impacts on other forms of recreation by reducing recreation use conflicts.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	5,434 acres would be open to OHV use, 1,659,901 acres would be designated as limited, 60,187 acres would be closed to OHV use, and 4,860 miles of designated OHV routes would have impacts similar to the Proposed RMP.	5,434 acres would be open to OHV use, 1,353,529 acres would be designated as limited, 366,559 acres would be closed to OHV use, and 4,707 miles of designated routes would have impacts similar to the Proposed RMP.	787,859 acres would remain open to OHV travel, 887,275 acres would be designated as limiting OHV use to designated routes, and 50,388 acres as closed to OHV use. There would be beneficial impacts for OHV users from a substantial area open to unrestricted OHV travel. There would be adverse impacts to other (non-mechanized and non-motorized)recreational activities, and resource use conflicts would continue.	5,434 acres would be designated as open to OHV travel; 1,326,024 acres would be designated as limited; and 392,818 acres would be closed to OHV travel. 4,654 miles of designated OHV routes would have long-term beneficial impacts on OHV recreation and long-term beneficial impacts on other forms of recreation by reducing recreation use conflicts.

Table 2.2.12 Summary of Impacts – Riparian Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
RIPARIAN RESOURCES					
Prescribed fire allowed on 156,425 acres/decade would result in fewer adverse impacts from wildland fire to riparian resources.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Prescribed fire allowed on 50,900 acres/decade would result in more adverse impacts from wildland fire to riparian resources compared with the other alternatives.	Prescribed fire on 156,425 acres per decade would result in fewer severe wildfires, promote healthy upland vegetation condition, and reduce erosion and sedimentation to riparian systems.
245,607 AUMs allotted with 50% riparian utilization would cause more adverse impacts to riparian resources than Alternative C.	245,649 AUMs allotted with 50% riparian utilization would cause more adverse impacts to riparian resources than Alternative C.	244,034 AUMs allotted with greater forage utilization (60%) in riparian areas would cause more adverse impacts to riparian resources than Alternative C.	187,450 AUMs allotted with 50% riparian utilization would have the least adverse impacts to riparian resources.	246,128 AUMs allotted with unspecified use of riparian areas would have the greatest adverse impacts to riparian resources.	187,450 AUMs allotted with 50% riparian utilization would maintain proper functioning condition of riparian zones in the VPA.
Increased public access via easements and acquisitions, and agricultural entry on withdrawn lands would expose riparian areas to adverse impacts from resource degradation.	Increased public access via easements and acquisitions, and agricultural entry on withdrawn lands would expose riparian areas to adverse impacts from resource degradation.	No easements or acquisitions sought. Agricultural entry on withdrawn lands would expose riparian areas to adverse impacts from resource degradation.	Similar to Alternative A, though somewhat greater adverse impacts could occur if more easements or acquisitions were sought than under Alternative A.	Unspecified amounts of land easements and acquisitions.	Increased public access via easements and land acquisitions would lead to increased visitation and increased human impacts on riparian systems. Proposal for mineral withdrawals would limit surface disturbances in riparian zones.
Rangeland improvements would treat 34,640 acres, with the least beneficial impacts to riparian resources from improving filtration (reducing sedimentation) and reducing livestock watering within riparian areas.	Rangeland improvements would treat 34,640 acres, with the least beneficial impacts to riparian resources from improving filtration (reducing sedimentation) and reducing livestock watering within riparian areas.	Rangeland improvements would treat 50,900 acres, with impacts similar to Alternative A, but would be the most beneficial of all the alternatives.	Rangeland improvements would treat 45,860 acres, with impacts similar to but less than Alternative B.	Rangeland improvements would treat 40,390 acres, with impacts similar to Alternative A.	Rangeland improvements would treat 45,860 acres, with impacts similar to but less than Alternative B.
Beneficial impacts from designating SRMAs, managing OHV use. Long-term adverse impacts from trail development.	Beneficial impacts from designating SRMAs, managing OHV use. Long-term adverse impacts from trail development.	Similar to Alternative D, but with less beneficial impacts caused by trail development, which would adversely impact riparian areas.	Similar to Alternative A, but would have the most beneficial impacts on riparian resources.	Beneficial impacts from continued management of SRMAs, management of OHV use, and limited trail development.	Managing portions of SRMAs for primitive opportunities and settings would limit surface disturbances that result in erosion and sedimentation in riparian systems. Limiting most OHV use to designated routes would also limit surface disturbance, with the same impacts on riparian systems.
Closing obsolete roads and limiting OHV use would have more long-term, direct, beneficial impacts on riparian resources than Alternative D, but less than Alternative C.	Closing obsolete roads and limiting OHV use would have more long-term, direct, beneficial impacts on riparian resources than Alternative D, but less than Alternative C.	Management of OHV use would have more beneficial impacts than Alternative D, but less than A and C.	Closing obsolete roads and placing the most limitations on OHV use would have the most beneficial impacts on riparian resources.	Unspecified road and trail closures, and the most Open-class OHV use would have long-term adverse impacts on riparian resources.	Closing obsolete roads and placing the most limitations on OHV use would have the most beneficial impacts on riparian resources.
Limiting surface disturbance on steep slopes would reduce erosion and sedimentation to riparian systems.	Limiting surface disturbance on steep slopes would reduce erosion and sedimentation to riparian systems.	Disturbance would not be limited on steep slopes.	Limiting surface disturbance on steep slopes would reduce erosion and sedimentation to riparian systems.	Disturbance would only be restricted on steep slopes for mineral production activities.	Limiting surface disturbance on steep slopes would reduce erosion and sedimentation to riparian systems.
Designation of additional special management areas (ACEC and recommended wild and scenic rivers) would limit surface disturbances that lead to erosion and sedimentation and deterioration of riparian zones.	Designation of additional special management areas (ACEC and recommended wild and scenic rivers) would limit surface disturbances that lead to erosion and sedimentation and deterioration of riparian zones.	Designation of limited special management areas (ACEC and recommended wild and scenic rivers) would slightly limit surface disturbances that lead to erosion and sedimentation and deterioration of riparian zones.	Designation of the greatest area of special management areas (ACEC and recommended wild and scenic rivers) would limit surface disturbances that lead to erosion and sedimentation and deterioration of riparian zones.	Unspecified in the Current Management Plan.	Designation of the greatest area of special management areas (ACEC and recommended wild and scenic rivers) would limit surface disturbances that lead to erosion and sedimentation and deterioration of riparian zones.
Protection of 106,178 acres of wilderness characteristics in non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would limit surface disturbances that lead to erosion	Unspecified in the DEIS.	Unspecified in the DEIS.	Unspecified in the DEIS.	Unspecified in the Current Management Plan.	Protection of 277,596 acres of wilderness characteristics in non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would limit surface disturbances that lead to erosion

Table 2.2.12 Summary of Impacts – Riparian Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
RIPARIAN RESOURCES					
and sedimentation in riparian zones.					and sedimentation in riparian zones.
552,152 acres of woodlands treated or harvested would have long-term adverse impacts caused by soil erosion.	552,152 acres of woodlands treated or harvested would have long-term adverse impacts caused by soil erosion.	554,108 acres of woodlands harvested or treated would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	Same as Proposed RMP.	288,300 acres of woodlands harvested or treated would have the least adverse impacts on riparian resources caused by soil erosion.	Treatment or harvest of 421,133 acres of forests and woodlands would result in increased soil erosion.

Table 2.2.13 Summary of Impacts – Social and Economic Considerations

Table 2.2.13 Summary of Impacts – Social and Economic Considerations					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
SOCIAL AND ECONOMICS CONSIDERATIONS					
<p>LIVESTOCK GRAZING: Socioeconomic impacts would be identical to current conditions because the amount of AUMs available is identical to Alternative D.</p>	<p>LIVESTOCK GRAZING: Same as Proposed RMP.</p>	<p>LIVESTOCK GRAZING: 7,084 fewer AUMs (5% less) would not alter socioeconomic impacts compared to Alternative D.</p>	<p>LIVESTOCK GRAZING: 68,926 fewer AUMs (47% less) would have negligible impact on socioeconomics given the total average actual use of AUMs has been around 78,500 over the previous 10 years.</p>	<p>LIVESTOCK GRAZING: Socioeconomic impacts would remain similar to current conditions.</p>	<p>LIVESTOCK GRAZING: Same as Alternative C.</p>
<p>MINERAL DEVELOPMENT: 93,861 jobs over 20 years and 14.8 employees per well. \$12.9 billion in development costs \$520 million annually in federal royalty revenue. \$462.9 million annually in county royalty revenue. \$20.4 million estimated annual property tax benefit from oil and gas production</p>	<p>MINERAL DEVELOPMENT: Same as Proposed RMP</p>	<p>MINERAL DEVELOPMENT: 94,586 jobs over 20 years. \$13.0 billion in development costs. \$524.8 million annually in federal royalty revenue. \$466.5 million annually in county royalty revenue. \$20.5 million estimated annual property tax benefit from oil and gas production</p>	<p>MINERAL DEVELOPMENT: 92,085 jobs over 20 years. \$12.7 billion in development costs. \$511.2 million annually in federal royalty revenue. \$454.4 million annually in county royalty revenue. \$20.0 million estimated annual property tax benefit from oil and gas production</p>	<p>MINERAL DEVELOPMENT: 86,668 jobs over 20 years. \$11.9 billion in development costs. \$480.9 million annually in federal royalty revenue. \$427.4 million annually in county royalty revenue. \$18.8 million estimated annual property tax benefit from oil and gas production</p>	<p>MINERAL DEVELOPMENT: 90,532 jobs over 20 years. \$12.5 billion in development costs over 20 years. \$453,600,000 in state revenue. \$281,300,000 in local revenue. \$446,600,000 in royalties to counties. \$19.6 million estimated annual property tax benefit from oil and gas production</p>
<p>RECREATION: Long-term, indirect beneficial impacts on communities from development of recreational opportunities, increased tourist spending, and limits on other activities.</p>	<p>RECREATION: Similar impacts as Alternative A with regard to Backcountry Byways, trails and cabins. More potential for visitation and recreation opportunities (and related economic gains) within SRMAs compared to Proposed RMP and Alternative D.</p>	<p>RECREATION: Similar impacts as Alternative D. Less recreational opportunities than Alternative A, with fewer long-term indirect beneficial impacts from tourism.</p>	<p>RECREATION: Similar impacts as Alternative A. More potential for visitation and recreational opportunities than Alternative B, but less economic gain than Alternative A.</p>	<p>RECREATION: Current recreational opportunities support 2.5 total annual visitation. \$99.5 million in total annual traveler spending, \$2.08 million in tourism related taxes, with 2,580 in recreation related jobs.</p>	<p>RECREATION: Long-term, indirect benefits to communities from development of recreational opportunities, increased tourist spending, and limits on other activities.</p>
<p>SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS: Opportunities for adverse socioeconomic impacts resulting from the designation of ACECs is likely to be minor as 83,539 acres would be Closed or designated as NSO. Beneficial impacts of tourism-related revenue as a result of WSA designation would be identical to Alternative D.</p>	<p>SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS: Same as Proposed RMP.</p>	<p>SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS: Opportunities for adverse socioeconomic impacts resulting from ACEC designation would be least under Alternative B, as 23,390 would have major restrictions on oil and gas development. Beneficial impacts of tourism-related revenue as a result of WSA designation would be identical to Alternative D.</p>	<p>SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS: Opportunities for adverse impacts resulting from ACEC designation would be greatest under Alternative C, as 257,006 acres would have major restrictions on oil and gas development. WSR designation of 216 river miles could have long-term beneficial impacts on tourism-related revenues.</p>	<p>SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS: Impacts to socioeconomics would be similar to current conditions, as 47,167 acres are designated as ACECs. With 52 river miles designated as eligible for WSR status, socioeconomic impacts would be negligible.</p>	<p>SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS: Similar to Alternative C.</p>
<p>TRAVEL MANAGEMENT: Greatest potential for social and economic benefits to the extent that user conflicts are reduced, and that sufficient opportunities exist for both motorized and non-motorized recreation.</p>	<p>TRAVEL MANAGEMENT: Same as Proposed RMP</p>	<p>TRAVEL MANAGEMENT: Social and economic benefits to OHV users and associated businesses higher than under the Proposed Plan, but less than under current conditions. Social and economic benefits to non-motorized recreationists less than under the Proposed Plan, but greater than under current conditions.</p>	<p>TRAVEL MANAGEMENT: Potential decrease in OHV visitation with corresponding potential increase in non-motorized recreation. Adverse economic impacts to businesses focusing on OHV use, but positive economic benefits to businesses focusing on non-motorized recreation.</p>	<p>TRAVEL MANAGEMENT: Economic contributions from OHV users would be similar to current conditions. There could be a potential decrease in social well-being and contribution to the local economy from recreationists seeking non-motorized opportunities. There could be possible degradation of other resources that could adversely impact recreation opportunities and</p>	<p>TRAVEL MANAGEMENT: Greatest potential for a decrease in OHV visitation with a corresponding increase in non-motorized recreation. Adverse impacts to businesses focusing on OHV use would be greatest.</p>

Table 2.2.13 Summary of Impacts – Social and Economic Considerations

Table 2.2.13 Summary of Impacts – Social and Economic Considerations					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
SOCIAL AND ECONOMICS CONSIDERATIONS					
				visitation in the long term.	
NON-WSA LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS: Negligible adverse economic impacts from reduction of oil and gas development on 106,178 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Possible increases in revenues from primitive recreation	NON-WSA LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS: No impacts, as no non-WSA lands would be managed for wilderness characteristics	NON-WSA LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS: No impacts, as no non-WSA lands would be managed for wilderness characteristics	NON-WSA LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS: No impacts, as no non-WSA lands would be managed for wilderness characteristics	NON-WSA LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS: No impacts, as no non-WSA lands would be managed for wilderness characteristics	NON-WSA LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS: Adverse economic impacts from reduction in oil and gas development on 277,596 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics. Possible increases in revenues from primitive recreation.

Table 2.2.14 Summary of Impacts – Soil and Water Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES					
Prescribed burning on 156,425 acres/decade would cause short-term erosion on: 20,335 acres of water-erodible soils 123,575 acres of wind-erodible soils, and reclamation difficulty on: 14,078 acres of sodic soils 31,285 acres of saline soils 10,949 acres of gypsic soils	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Management for prescribed burning on 50,900 acres/decade would have 3 times less short-term adverse impacts on soils.	Same as Proposed RMP.
50% forage utilization and 245,607 AUMs allocated would moderate adverse impacts on soil and water resources through loss of cover and trampling.	50% forage utilization and 245,649 AUMs allocated would moderate adverse impacts on soil and water resources through loss of cover and trampling.	60% forage utilization and 244,034 AUMs allocated would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	60% forage utilization and 187,450 AUMs allocated would have the least adverse impacts on soil and water resources through loss of cover and trampling.	245,108 AUMs allocated and unspecified forage utilization would potentially have the greatest adverse impacts on soil and water resources through loss of cover and trampling.	50% forage utilization and 187,450 AUMs allocated would have less adverse impacts on soil and water resources through loss of cover and trampling, than Alternative D – No Action.
Increased public access via easements and acquisitions, and agricultural entry on proposed land withdrawals would expose soil and water resources to potential degradation.	Same as Proposed Plan.	No easements or acquisitions would be sought. Agricultural entry on withdrawn lands would expose soil and water resources to potential degradation.	Same as Proposed Plan.	Land withdrawals that would preclude agricultural entry would have the least adverse impacts on soil and water resources compared with other alternatives. Unspecified land easements and acquisitions.	Same as Proposed Plan.
1,640,381 acres available for oil and gas development under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations, adversely impacting 18,860 acres of soils in the long-term on approximately 3,665 wells.	1,780,860 acres available for oil and gas development under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations, adversely impacting 18,945 acres of soils in the long-term on approximately 3,688 wells.	1,819,397 acres available for oil and gas development under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations, adversely impacting 18,757 acres of soils in the long term on approximately 3,712 wells.	1,627,085 acres available for oil and gas development under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations, adversely impacting 18,757 acres of soils in the long term on approximately 3,637 wells.	1,536,030 acres available for oil and gas development under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations, adversely impacting 18,212 acres of soils in the long term on approximately 3,488 wells.	1,499,461 acres available for oil and gas development, adversely impacting 17,468 acres of soils in the long term from development of about 3,285 wells.

Table 2.2.14 Summary of Impacts – Soil and Water Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES					
Managing 106,178 acres of non-WSA lands with special protections to maintain their wilderness characteristics would result in long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, and salinity in streams.	Varying levels of development and surface disturbance within non-WSA lands would have indirect, long-term, adverse impacts to water quality and soil productivity.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Managing 277,596 acres of non-WSA lands with special protections to maintain their wilderness characteristics would result in long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, and salinity in streams.
34,640 acres of rangeland treatments would beneficially impact vegetation cover, reducing erosion and sedimentation by the least amount.	Same as Proposed RMP.	50,900 acres of rangeland treatments would beneficially impact vegetation cover, reducing erosion and sedimentation by the greatest amount.	45,860 acres of rangeland treatments would beneficially impact vegetation cover, reducing erosion and sedimentation.	40,390 acres of rangeland treatments would beneficially improve vegetative cover, thereby reducing erosion and sedimentation.	45,860 acres of rangeland treatments would maintain and restore vegetation condition, reducing erosion and sedimentation.
Designating 3 backcountry byways, 7 SRMAs, 400 miles of non-motorized trails, and 800 miles of motorized trails would likely have adverse impacts from erosion, sedimentation, and soil degradation. Limiting OHV use to trails for game retrieval would beneficially impact soils.	Designating 3 backcountry byways, 7 SRMAs, 400 miles of non-motorized trails, and 800 miles of motorized trails would likely have adverse impacts from erosion, sedimentation, and soil degradation. Limiting OHV use to trails for game retrieval would beneficially impact soils.	Designating 3 backcountry byways, 4 SRMAs, and 800 miles of motorized trails would likely have adverse impacts from erosion, sedimentation, and soil degradation. Allowing OHV off trails to retrieve game would be adverse to soils.	Designating 8 SRMAs, and 400 miles of non-motorized would have adverse impacts caused by erosion, sedimentation, and soil degradation. Limiting OHV use to trails for game retrieval would beneficially impact soils.	Designating 3 backcountry byways, 4 SRMAs, and 57+ miles of motorized trails (and unlimited access) would likely have adverse impacts caused by erosion, sedimentation, and soil degradation.	Establishing 8 SRMAs and 400 miles of non-motorized would result in increased visitation and adverse impacts from erosion, sedimentation, and soil degradation. Elements of recreation management that limit surface disturbance, however, would protect soil and water resources. Limiting OHV use to trails for game retrieval would beneficially impact soils.

Table 2.2.14 Summary of Impacts – Soil and Water Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES					
Restrictions on surface-disturbing activities for slopes 21-40% and greater than 40% would reduce erosion and sedimentation.	Same as Proposed Plan.	Restrictions on surface-disturbing activities for slopes greater than 20% would reduce erosion and sedimentation, but less than Alternatives A, C, and the Proposed Plan.	Restrictions on surface-disturbing activities for slopes 21-40% and greater than 40% would reduce erosion and sedimentation.	Restrictions on surface-disturbing for mineral activities only for slopes greater than 40% would reduce erosion and sedimentation, but less than any other alternative.	Same as Alternative C.
<p>The designation of 131,700 acres as ACECs would result in less surface disturbance but would have the least indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion and sedimentation in streams.</p> <p>The designation of 39 BLM shoreline miles as WSRs may increase visitation, but would also prevent surface disturbance in the immediate vicinity and have direct and indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity.</p>	<p>The designation of 345,400 acres as ACECs would result in less surface disturbance and would have the second greatest indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion and sedimentation in streams.</p> <p>The designation of 57 BLM shoreline miles as WSRs may increase visitation, but would also prevent surface disturbance in the immediate vicinity and have direct and indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity.</p>	<p>The designation of 179,356 acres as ACECs would result in less surface disturbance and would have indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion and sedimentation in streams.</p> <p>The designation of 39 BLM shoreline miles as WSRs may increase visitation, but would also prevent surface disturbance in the immediate vicinity and have direct and indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity</p>	<p>The designation of 681,310 acres as ACECs would result in less surface disturbance and would have the greatest indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion and sedimentation in streams.</p> <p>The designation of 112 BLM shoreline miles as WSRs may increase visitation, but would also prevent surface disturbance in the immediate vicinity and have the greatest direct and indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity.</p>	<p>The designation of 165,944 acres as ACECs would result in less surface disturbance and would have indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion and sedimentation in streams.</p> <p>The designation of 39 BLM shoreline miles as WSRs may increase visitation, but would also prevent surface disturbance in the immediate vicinity and have direct and indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity.</p>	<p>The designation of 681,310 acres as ACECs would result in less surface disturbance and would have the greatest indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion and sedimentation in streams.</p> <p>The designation of 104 BLM shoreline miles as WSRs may increase visitation, but would also prevent surface disturbance in the immediate vicinity and have the greatest direct and indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity</p>
OHV USE: 6,202 acres open 1,643,475 acres limited 75,845 acres closed 4,860 miles of designated routes would limit adverse impacts caused by erosion and sedimentation.	OHV USE: Same as Proposed RMP.	OHV USE: 5,434 acres open 1,659,901 acres limited 60,187 acres closed 4,861 miles of designated routes would allow more adverse OHV-caused erosion and sedimentation.	OHV USE: 5,434 acres open 1,353,529 acres limited 366,559 acres closed 4,707 miles of routes designate would allow the least OHV-caused erosion and sedimentation.	OHV USE: 787,859 acres open 887,275 acres limited 50,388 acres closed undesignated routes would have long-term adverse impacts from OHV-caused soil erosion and sedimentation.	OHV USE: 5,434 acres open 1,326,024 acres limited 392,818 acres closed 4,654 miles of designated routes would result in the least OHV-caused erosion and sedimentation.
Management of 546,152 acres of forest and woodlands harvested would result in short-term adverse impacts from erosion and sedimentation, but long-term beneficial impacts by reducing wildland fire risks.	Management of 552,152 acres of forest and woodlands harvested would result in short-term adverse impacts from erosion and sedimentation, but long-term beneficial impacts by reducing wildland fire risks.	Management of 554,108 acres of forest and woodlands harvested would result in short-term adverse impacts from erosion and sedimentation, but long-term beneficial impacts by reducing wildland fire risks.	Same as Alternative A.	Management of 288,300 acres of forest and woodlands harvested would result in the highest amount of adverse short-term erosion and sedimentation from disturbance during management, but long-term beneficial impacts from reducing wildland fire.	Harvest of 421,133 acres of forest and woodlands would result in short-term adverse impacts from erosion and sedimentation, but long-term beneficial impacts by reducing wildfire risks.
289,687 acres as VRM Class I and II would result in less development and surface disturbance and, thus, in fewer indirect, long-term adverse impacts to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion and sedimentation in streams.	357,909 acres as VRM Class I and II would result in less development and surface disturbance and, thus, in fewer indirect, long-term adverse impacts to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion and sedimentation in streams.	166,794 acres as VRM Class I and II would result in the lowest limitations of development and surface disturbance and, thus, would result in fewer indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity	508,441 acres as VRM Class I and II would result in the second least amount of development and surface disturbance and, thus, in fewer indirect, long-term adverse impacts to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion and sedimentation in streams.	166,772 acres as VRM Class I and II would result in the lowest limitations of development and surface disturbance and, thus, would result in fewer indirect, long-term benefits to water quality and soil productivity.	594,210 acres as VRM Class I and II would result in the least amount of development and surface disturbance and, thus, in fewer indirect, long-term adverse impacts to water quality and soil productivity in the form of reduced soil erosion and sedimentation in streams

Table 2.2.15 Summary of Impacts – Special Designations					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS					
Management of 131,700 acres of ACECs, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of wild and scenic rivers would result in the least benefit to special area values including rangeland, fire, soil, watershed, vegetation, riparian, woodland, and wildlife resources, and recreation uses.	Management of 345,850 acres of ACECs, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 86 miles of wild and scenic rivers would result in the third highest benefit to special area values including rangeland, fire, soil, watershed, vegetation, riparian, woodland, and wildlife resources, and recreation uses.	Management of 179,356 acres of ACECs, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of wild and scenic rivers would result in the fourth highest benefit to special area values including rangeland, fire, soil, watershed, vegetation, riparian, woodland, and wildlife resources and recreation uses.	Management of 681,310 acres of ACECs, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 216 miles of wild and scenic rivers would result in the highest benefit to special area values including rangeland, fire, soil, watershed, vegetation, riparian, woodland, and wildlife resources, and recreation uses.	Management of 165,944 acres of ACECs, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of wild and scenic rivers would result in the fifth highest benefit to special area values including rangeland, fire, soil, watershed, vegetation, riparian, woodland, and wildlife resources, and recreation uses.	Management of 681,310 acres of ACECs, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 192 miles of wild and scenic rivers would result in the second highest benefit to special area values including rangeland, fire, soil, watershed, vegetation, riparian, woodland, and wildlife resources, and recreation uses.

Table 2.2.16 Summary of Impacts – Special Status Species

Table 2.2.16 Summary of Impacts – Special Status Species					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES					
156,425 acres/decade of prescribed fire would help beneficially restore habitat health over the long term, though individual displacement and loss of habitat would be adverse in the short term.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire would have similar impacts as Alternative A, but on a smaller scale.	Same as the Proposed RMP.
22,814 acres of mineral withdrawals would preclude mineral entry, providing beneficial protection of special status species.	Same as the Proposed RMP	Same as the Proposed RMP.	36,265 acres of mineral withdrawals would preclude mineral entry, providing beneficial protection of special status species.	35,900 acres of mineral withdrawals would preclude agricultural and mineral entry and provide beneficial protection of special status species.	Same as Alternative C. Land and easement acquisition would lead to increased visitation and surface disturbance that would impact special status species habitat. Proposed mineral withdrawals and ROW exclusion areas, on the other hand, would reduce surface disturbance that would impact vegetation communities.
1,640,381 acres associated with mineral development under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations would have impacts similar to Alternative D, but to a greater degree.	1,780,860 acres associated with mineral development under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations would have impacts similar to Alternative D, but to a greater degree.	1,819,397 acres associated with mineral development under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations would have impacts similar to Alternative D, but to the highest degree of all the alternatives.	1,627,085 acres associated with mineral development under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations would have impacts similar to Alternative D, but to a slightly higher degree.	1,536,030 acres associated with mineral development under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations would cause moderate reductions in the AUMs available to wildlife, adversely increase habitat fragmentation, cause adverse deterioration of fisheries and wildlife habitats, and disruption and alteration of seasonal migration routes. Note: This alternative does not include the acreage for the Hill Creek Extension as it was not leased in the Book Cliffs RMP.	1,499,461 acres associated with mineral development under standard and controlled use leasing stipulations would have impacts similar to Alternative D, but to a slightly lesser degree.
34,640 acres of rangeland improvements (vegetation treatments) would benefit special status species where additional water sources were established and habitat were restored, though improvements could have adverse impacts if livestock move into areas that have received little grazing in the past.	Same as the Proposed RMP	50,900 acres of rangeland improvements would have impacts similar to the Proposed RMP but to a greater extent.	45,860 acres of rangeland improvements would have impacts similar to the Proposed RMP but to a greater extent.	40,390 acres of rangeland improvements would have impacts similar to the Proposed RMP but to a greater extent.	Same as Alternative C
Establishment of 3 backcountry byways, 7 SRMAs (133,560 total acres), 400 miles of non-motorized and 800 miles of motorized trails would expose areas that may have special status species, causing displacement, disturbance, and/or harm.	Establishment of 3 backcountry byways, 7 SRMAs (499,588 total acres), 400 miles of non-motorized and 800 miles of motorized trails would expose areas that may have special status species, causing displacement, disturbance, and/or harm.	Establishment of 3 backcountry byways, 4 SRMAs (86,454 total acres), and 800 miles of motorized trails would expose areas that may have special status species, causing displacement, disturbance, and/or harm.	Establishment of 8 SRMAs (522,604 total acres), and 400 miles of non-motorized trails would expose areas that may have special status species, causing displacement, disturbance, and/or harm.	Establishment of 4 SRMAs (86,454 total acres), and 57+ miles of motorized trails (and unlimited access) would expose areas that may have special status species, causing displacement, disturbance, and/or harm.	Establishment of 8 SRMAs (522,604 total acres) and 400 miles of non-motorized trails would expose areas that may have special status species, causing displacement, disturbance, and/or harm.
OHV travel limited to designated routes or closed except for managed open areas. 6,202 acres open to OHV travel; 1,643,475 acres limited to OHV travel;	Same as the Proposed RMP	OHV travel limited to designated routes or closed except for managed open areas. 5,434 acres open to OHV travel; 1,659,901 acres limited to OHV travel;	OHV travel limited to designated routes or closed except for managed open areas. 5,434 acres open to OHV travel; 1,353,529 acres limited to OHV travel;	Minimal recreational management oversight and unrestricted OHV use on 787,859 acres would expose areas that may have special status species, causing	OHV travel limited to designated routes or closed except for managed open areas. 5,434 acres open to OHV travel; 1,326,024 acres limited to OHV travel;

Table 2.2.16 Summary of Impacts – Special Status Species

Table 2.2.16 Summary of Impacts – Special Status Species					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES					
75,845 acres closed to OHV travel. The increase in recreation management and decrease in acres open to OHV travel would result in fewer impacts to special status species than Alternative D.		60,187 acres closed to OHV travel. The increase in recreation management and decrease in acres open to OHV travel would result in fewer impacts to special status species than Alternative D.	366,559 acres closed to OHV travel. The increase in recreation management and decrease in acres open to OHV travel would result in fewer impacts to special status species than Alternative D.	displacement, disturbance, and/or harm.	392,818 acres closed to OHV travel. The increase in recreation management and decrease in acres open to OHV travel would result in fewer impacts to special status species than Alternative D.
Riparian habitat would be utilized to 30% of vegetation, which would indirectly reduce erosion of stream banks and sedimentation of stream habitat.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Riparian habitat would be utilized to 50% during the growing season and 60% during the dormant season to maintain vegetation, which would indirectly reduce erosion of stream banks and sedimentation of stream habitat, but less than the Proposed RMP and Alternatives A, C, and E.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Unspecified riparian use would not beneficially impact special status species.	Same as the Proposed RMP.
131,700 acres of ACEC designation, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 65 miles of W&SR recommended designations would help maintain habitat for special status species.	345,850 acres of ACEC designation, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 96 miles of W&SR recommended designations would help maintain habitat for special status species.	179,356 acres of ACEC designation, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of W&SR recommended designations would help maintain habitat for special status species.	681,310 acres of ACEC designation, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 216 miles of W&SR recommended designations would help maintain habitat for special status species.	165,944 acres of ACEC designation, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of W&SR recommended designations would help maintain habitat for special status species.	681,310 acres of ACEC designation, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 216 miles of W&SR recommended designations would help maintain habitat for special status species.
Beneficial seasonal and spatial buffers would be created for raptor species under guidance of Best Management Practices as described in “Best Management Practices for Raptors and Their Associated Habitats in Utah” (Utah BLM, 2006, Appendix A). Implementation of Sage-grouse protection measures—no surface-disturbing activities within 0.25 miles of active leks year round, no surface-disturbing activities within 2 miles of active leks March 1 through June 15—would have beneficial impacts on this species.	Raptors would be managed using Best Management Practices including implementation of spatial and seasonal buffers comparable to the USFWS’s Guidelines for Raptor Protection From Human and Land Use Disturbances, with modifications allowed as long as protection of nests is ensured. Implementation of Sage-grouse protection measures—avoid human disturbance within 0.6 miles of leks from March 1 through May 31 from 1 hour before sunrise to 3 hours after sunrise and construction of routes, fences, poles, and utility lines would be avoided within 1,300 feet of a lek.	Raptors managed at less restrictive levels than the Proposed RMP and Alternative A. Sage-grouse management similar to Alternative A, but less protective due to allowances for certain developments within 1,300 feet of a lek.	USFWS seasonal and spatial buffers would be implemented for raptor species. Sage-grouse protection measures would be the same as the Proposed RMP.	Seasonal and spatial buffers would be created for raptor species under the Diamond Mountain area for the twenty special status or sensitive raptor species listed in the Diamond Mountain RMP. Raptor buffers in the Book Cliffs area would remain unspecified. For Sage-grouse in the Book Cliffs RMP area surface disturbance, exploration, drilling, and other development activity would only be allowed from June 15 through March 15 and no drilling or storage facilities would be allowed within 300 feet of a Sage-grouse lek. For Sage-grouse in the Diamond Mountain RMP area surface-disturbing activities would not be allowed within Sage-grouse nesting areas from March 1 through June 30 or within 1,000 feet of Sage-grouse strutting grounds.	Same as Alternative C.
Colorado River cutthroat trout would be beneficially reintroduced into 9 streams and their tributaries.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Suitable habitat would be provided and maintained to reintroduce Colorado River cutthroat trout into 8 streams as found applicable.	Same as the Proposed RMP.
Management of 546,152 acres of forest and woodlands would have treatments or be harvested resulting in short-term adverse impacts related to the removal of vegetation and other surface disturbance but with beneficial impacts in the long-term as habitat for special status species	Impacts similar to the Proposed RMP for management of 552,152 acres of forest and woodlands.	Impacts similar to the Proposed RMP for management of 554,108 acres of forest and woodlands.	Same as Alternative A.	Impacts similar to the Proposed RMP for management of 288,300 acres of forest and woodlands.	Impacts similar to the Proposed RMP for management of 421,133 acres of forest and woodlands. Approximately 330,573 acres within WSAs and Non-WSAs with wilderness characteristics would not have vegetation removal resulting in reduced surface

Table 2.2.16 Summary of Impacts – Special Status Species

Table 2.2.16 Summary of Impacts – Special Status Species					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES					
is restored.					disturbance but no treatments that could restore habitats.
Management of 106,178 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics to protect their wilderness characteristics would limit surface disturbances, providing protection of special status species and their habitat.	No specific actions are specifically prescribed to protect the wilderness characteristics of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Management of 277,596 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics to protect their wilderness characteristics would limit surface disturbances, providing protection of special status species and their habitat.

Table 2.2.17 Summary of Impacts – Vegetation

Table 2.2.17 Summary of Impacts - Vegetation					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
VEGETATION					
156,425 acres of fire treatments/decade would produce beneficial improvements in the long-term in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage.	Same as the Proposed RMP	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire would produce beneficial improvements in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage, though at a lesser degree than the Proposed RMP and other alternatives.	Same as the Proposed RMP.
245,607 AUMs allotted could result in short-term impacts that include loss of vegetative cover and biomass, and trampling, with long-term impacts such as reductions in plant productivity and regenerative ability, and increases in weeds; though 50% upland vegetation utilization by livestock, and 30% riparian vegetation utilization would set limits on grazing impacts.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 245,649 AUMs would be allotted for livestock, wildlife, and wild horses.	244,034 AUMs allotted could result in impacts similar to the Proposed RMP; though 60% upland vegetation utilization by livestock and 50% riparian vegetation utilization would set limits on grazing impacts.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 187,450 AUMs would be allotted for livestock, wildlife, and wild horses.	246,128 AUMs allotted could result in impacts similar to the Proposed RMP; unspecified upland vegetation utilization by livestock and no utilization specified for riparian areas could have indirect, adverse impacts on vegetation.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 187,450 AUMs would be allotted for livestock, wildlife, and wild horses.
Increased public access via easements and acquisitions, and agricultural entry on withdrawn lands would expose vegetation resources to potential degradation. 22,814 acres of locatable mineral withdrawals would result in protection from surface disturbance due to locatable minerals activities on these lands.	Same as the Proposed RMP	No easements or acquisitions sought except across Indian trust lands in Bitter Creek. Agricultural entry on withdrawn lands would expose vegetation resources to potential degradation. 22,814 acres of locatable mineral withdrawals would result in protection from surface disturbance due to locatable minerals activities on these lands.	Similar to the Proposed RMP, though somewhat greater impacts may occur if more easements/acquisitions are sought than those under the Proposed RMP. 36,265 acres of locatable mineral withdrawals would result in protection from surface disturbance due to locatable minerals activities on these lands.	5,000 acres would preclude agricultural entry that would lessen exposure of vegetation resources to potential degradation compared with other alternatives. Unspecified amounts of land easements and acquisitions would occur. 35,900 acres of locatable mineral withdrawals would result in protection from surface disturbance due to locatable minerals activities on these lands.	Same as Alternative C.
18,860 acres of surface disturbance associated with mineral development would have adverse impacts to vegetation resources including direct loss of vegetation and increased risk of noxious weed invasion.	Same as the Proposed RMP except on 18,971 acres.	Same as the Proposed RMP except on 19,033 acres.	Same as the Proposed RMP except on 18,757 acres.	Same as the Proposed RMP except on 18,212 acres.	Same as the Proposed RMP except on 17,469 acres.
34,640 acres of vegetation treatments would disrupt vegetation communities in the short-term but, in the long-term, would help restore natural vegetation communities, eliminate weeds, and control livestock movement (through fencing). Guzzlers/ reservoirs (812) would result in the direct removal of vegetation in the locations where these rangeland improvements are installed.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 50,900 acres would receive vegetation treatments and 1,165 guzzlers/reservoirs would be installed.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 45,860 acres would receive vegetation treatments and 811 guzzlers/reservoirs would be installed.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 40,390 acres would receive vegetation treatments and 775 guzzlers/reservoirs would be installed.	Same as Alternative C.
Establishment of 3 backcountry byways, 7 SRMAs (133,560 total acres), 400 miles of non-motorized and 800 miles of motorized trails would adversely expose areas to trampling and weed introduction.	Establishment of 3 backcountry byways, 7SRMAs (499,588 total acres), 400 miles of non-motorized and 800 miles of motorized trails would adversely expose areas to trampling and weed introduction.	Establishment of 3 backcountry byways, 4 SRMAs (86,454 total acres), and 800 miles of motorized trails would adversely expose areas to trampling and weed introduction.	Establishment of 8 SRMAs (522,604 total acres), and 400 miles of non-motorized trails would adversely expose areas to trampling and weed introduction.	Establishment of 4 SRMAs (86,454 total acres), and 57+ miles of motorized trails (and unlimited access) would adversely expose areas to trampling and weed introduction.	Establishment of 8 SRMAs (522,604 total acres) and 400 miles of non-motorized trails would expose areas to trampling and weed introduction.
Erosion control on slopes greater than	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Erosion control on slopes greater than	Erosion control on slopes greater than	Restrictions on surface-disturbing for	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2.2.17 Summary of Impacts – Vegetation

Table 2.2.17 Summary of Impacts - Vegetation					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
VEGETATION					
20% and surface disturbance restrictions on slopes greater than 40% would have beneficial impacts that ensure adequate substrate exists for continued plant growth.		20% would have beneficial impacts that ensure adequate substrate exists for continued plant growth, but less beneficial than the Proposed RMP and Alternatives C and E.	20% and no surface disturbance on slopes greater than 40% would have beneficial impacts that ensure adequate substrate exists for continued plant growth.	mineral activities for slopes greater than 40% would ensure adequate substrate exists for continued plant growth. Erosion control on slopes less than 40% are unspecified.	
131,700 acres of ACEC designation, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 72 miles of W&SR recommended designations would benefit vegetation resources by reducing surface disturbance in these areas.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be 345,850 acres of ACEC designation and 96 miles of W&SR recommended designation.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be 179,356 acres of ACEC designation, and 65 miles of W&SR recommended designations.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be 681,310 acres of ACEC designation, and 216 miles of W&SR recommended designations.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be 165,944 acres of ACEC designation, and 52 miles of W&SR recommended designations.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be 681,310 acres of ACEC designation, and 216 miles of W&SR recommended designations.
75,845 acres would be closed to OHV travel, which would reduce damage to and loss of vegetation, and the spread of weeds.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 60,187 acres would be closed to OHV travel.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 366,559 acres would be closed to OHV travel.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 50,388 acres would be closed to OHV travel.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 366,559 acres would be closed to OHV travel.
Management of 106,178 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics to protect their wilderness characteristics would limit surface disturbances, providing protection of vegetation communities in these areas.	No specific actions are specifically prescribed to protect the wilderness characteristics of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Management of 277,596 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics to protect their wilderness characteristics would limit surface disturbances and protect vegetation communities in these areas.

Table 2.2.18 Summary of Impacts – Visual Resources

Table 2.2.18 Summary of Impacts – Visual Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
VISUAL RESOURCES					
156,425 acres of fire treatments/decade would have short-term impacts that affect color, line, form, and texture of the treated area; long-term benefits to visual resources would include lower frequency, size, and smoke generation of unmanaged wildland fires, and enhance scenic quality through greater variety of vegetation.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP.	Same types of impacts as the Proposed RMP, except that 50,900 acres/decade would be treated, with reduced levels of short-term and long-term adverse and beneficial impacts.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP.
22,814 acres of locatable mineral withdrawals, and ROW exclusion and prohibitions on oil and gas leasing within the 106,178 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would have protection-related, beneficial impacts on scenic quality.	22,814 acres of locatable mineral withdrawals would have beneficial, long-term, protection-related impacts on scenic quality.	Same as Alternative A.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, except 36,265 acres would be protected under mineral withdrawals.	Pursuing 35,900 acres of minerals withdrawals would have long term, beneficial impacts on visual resources.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, except that 36,265 acres of proposed minerals withdrawals and 277,596 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics managed as ROW exclusion areas and prohibitions on oil and gas leasing would have long-term, beneficial impacts on visual resources.
2,143,223 acres available for minerals surface disturbances would have adverse impacts to visual resources.	2,320,825 acres available for minerals leasing surface disturbances would have similar impacts as the Proposed RMP.	2,376,920 acres available for minerals leasing surface disturbances would have similar impacts as the Proposed RMP.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, but on 2,116,201 acres available for minerals surface disturbances.	2,044,339 acres available for minerals leasing surface disturbances would have adverse impacts to visual resources.	1,931,353 acres available for minerals leasing surface disturbances would have adverse impacts to visual resources.
Designation of 133,560 acres as SRMAs would have short-term and long-term beneficial impacts on visual resources by limiting surface-disturbing activities to ensure recreational opportunities. The mitigation of light pollution adjacent to Dinosaur NM would also be beneficial in the long term.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, but to a greater degree, from designation of 499,620 acres as SRMAs and from light pollution mitigation.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, but to a lesser degree, from designation of 86,454 acres as SRMAs and from light pollution mitigation.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, but to a greater degree, from designation of 522,604 acres as SRMAs and from light pollution mitigation.	Impacts the same as Alternative B because the same acreage would be designated as SRMAs. Some adverse impacts from lack of light mitigation adjacent to Dinosaur NM.	Same impacts as Alternative C.
Development/improvement of 800 miles of motorized trails would produce fugitive dust, erosional impacts, and surface-disturbing contrasts that would be directly adverse to visual quality. Closing or limiting OHV travel on 1,719,320 acres would benefit scenic quality by limiting surface disturbances.	Same impacts as Proposed RMP.	Same impacts as Proposed RMP on 1,720,088 closed or with limits on OHV travel.	No motorized trails would be established. Closing or limiting OHV travel on 1,720,088 acres would benefit visual quality.	Establishment of 55 miles of motorized trails would produce fugitive dust, erosional impacts, and surface-disturbing contrasts that would be directly adverse to visual quality. Closing or limiting OHV travel on 937,663 acres would benefit scenic quality.	No motorized trails would be established. Closing or limiting OHV travel on 1,720,088 acres would reduce surface disturbance and benefit visual quality.
Designating 131,700 acres as ACECs would benefit visual resources through VRM management implementation and restricting surface disturbances.	Same impacts as Proposed RMP, but to a greater degree from designation of 345,850 acres as ACECs.	Same impacts as Proposed RMP from designation of 179,356 acres as ACECs.	Same impacts as Proposed RMP, but to a greater degree, from designation of 681,310 acres as ACECs.	Same impacts as Proposed RMP from designation of 165,944 acres as ACECs.	Same impacts as Alternative C.
Management of 133,560 acres of SMRAs would have beneficial, short-term and long-term impacts on scenic quality by protecting these areas from surface disturbances.	Same impacts as Proposed RMP, but to a greater degree from designation of 499,588 acres as SRMAs.	Same impacts as Proposed RMP from designation of 86,454 acres as SRMAs.	Same impacts as Proposed RMP, but to a greater degree from designation of 522,604 acres as SRMAs.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative C.
Managing 289,687 acres under VRM Class I and Class II objectives would	Same impacts as Proposed RMP, except to a greater degree by managing 357,909	Same impacts as Proposed RMP, but to a lesser degree, by managing 167,088	Same impacts as Proposed RMP, except to a substantially greater degree, by	Same as Alternative B.	Impacts similar to Alternative C by managing 594,210 acres under VRM

Table 2.2.18 Summary of Impacts – Visual Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
VISUAL RESOURCES					
benefit scenic resources in the long term.	acres under VRM Class I and II objectives.	acres under VRM Class I and II objectives.	managing 508,441 acres under VRM Class I and II objectives.		Class I and Class II objectives.
546,152 acres of woodlands and forests would have treatments or be harvested; short-term impacts would be degradation of line, color, and texture contrasts created from woodland treatments, harvesting and salvage, and OHV surface disturbances in areas visible to the public; long-term impacts would include reducing the potential for wildland fires and creation of scenic variety through a mosaic of vegetation types.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, but on 552,152 acres.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, but on 544,108 acres.	Same as Alternative A.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, but to a lesser degree, on 88,200 acres.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, but on 421,133 acres.
Management of 106,178 acres under VRM Class II objectives within non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would have long-term, beneficial impacts on scenic quality.	No management of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics	No management of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics	No management of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics	No management of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics	Management of 277,596 acres of non-WSA land with wilderness characteristics to protect their wilderness characteristics would limit changes to the landscape and scenery.

Table 2.2.19 Summary of Impacts – Wild Horses					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
WILD HORSES					
No impacts to wild horses from fire treatments, as all horses would be removed from the VPA.	Prescribed burning on 156,425 acres/decade would have short term, adverse impacts on forage and on access of horses to burned areas. Long term, beneficial impacts from improved forage resulting from vegetation treatments.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as Alternative A.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire would produce beneficial improvements of wild horse habitat in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage, though to a lesser degree than the other alternatives.	Same as Alternative A.
All horses would be removed from VPA in the long term. Short-term, beneficial impacts from allocation of 2,340 AUMs allocated to wild horses because forage would be available until final gathering and removal.	Long-term, beneficial impacts from allocation of 2,940 AUMs in Winter Ridge HA and Hill Creek HMA to ensure sustainability and health of these herds.	0 AUMs allocated to wild horses (horses would be removed from the VPA), with short-term, adverse impacts from lack of forage allocation until gathering and removal of wild horses.	A total of 3,960 AUMs allocated to wild horses in Bonanza HMA, Winter Ridge HA, and Hill Creek HMA would have short-term and long-term, beneficial impacts on horses by providing for health and sustainability of these herds. Long-term adverse impacts from reduction of forage allocation if conflicts are identified between horse and wildlife.	3,360 AUMs allocated to wild horses, with 2,340 AUMs allocated to Hill Creek HMA and Winter Ridge HA would have impacts the same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
No impacts to wild horses from minerals decisions since they would be removed.	Surface-disturbing mineral leasing within 89% of HMAs and HA (240,247 acres) would have adverse impacts to horse habitat by directly reducing forage productivity. Indirect, adverse impacts would be likely from human-caused harassment (noise, motion, lights, and human presence).	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same impacts as Alternative A, except that 79% of HMA and HA (213,908 acres) would be available for surface-disturbing mineral leasing	Short-term and long-term direct and indirect impacts to wild horses (same as discussed under Alternative A) from allowing mineral leasing within 88% (234,010 acres) of HMAs and HA.	Same as Alternative C, except 78% (209,838 acres) of HMA and HA would be affected.
Long-term, adverse impacts to wild horses from removal of all horses from the VPA	Long-term, beneficial impacts from re-establishment of Winter Ridge herd and maintenance of Hill Creek herd.	Same as Proposed RMP.	Long-term, beneficial impacts to wild horses from re-establishment of a herd in the Bonanza HMA, with a minimum herd size of 40 horses; 50 horses minimum in the Winter Ridge HMA, and a Hill Creek HMA herd with a minimum herd size of 70 individuals.	Long-term, beneficial impacts on wild horses from maintaining the Hill Creek HMA herd. Long-term, adverse impacts to horses from lack of specific management decisions to address equine disease concerns, herd gathering to maintain population size, or resolution of Ute and private property boundaries concerns.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2.2.20 Summary of Impacts – Wildlife and Fisheries Resources

Table 2.2.20 Summary of Impacts – Wildlife and Fisheries Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES RESOURCES					
Restrictions on OHV travel to designated routes and on oil and gas development (open subject to timing and controlled surface use or no surface occupancy) in areas with high cultural resource site density would beneficially preserve habitat for wildlife.	Same as the Proposed RMP except in the Little/Devils Hole areas where only OHV travel limited to designated routes would be in place.	Same as the Proposed RMP except in the Little/Devils Hole areas (same as Alternative A) and in the Four Mile Wash area which would include the OHV restrictions but allow oil and gas development subject to standard stipulations.	High cultural site density areas would be closed to OHV travel and oil and gas development except in the Upper Willow Creek area of the Book Cliffs, which would be the same as the Proposed RMP.	High cultural site density areas would remain open to OHV use and oil and gas development and therefore not protect wildlife habitat near cultural sites, with potentially adverse impacts to wildlife.	Same as Alternative C.
154,900 acres of fire treatments/decade would produce beneficial improvements in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage for wildlife resources.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire treatments would have similar impacts as Alternative A, though on a smaller scale than the other alternatives.	Same as the Proposed RMP.
104,865 AUMs allocated to wildlife and 2,340 AUMs (temporarily) allocated to wild horses would have more beneficial impacts for wildlife than Alternative D by providing more forage for wildlife.	104,871 AUMs allocated to wildlife and 2,940 AUMs allocated to wild horses would have more beneficial impacts for wildlife than Alternative D by providing more forage for wildlife.	104,871 AUMs allocated to wildlife would have impacts similar to the Proposed RMP by providing forage for wildlife.	106,196 AUMs allocated to wildlife and 3,960 AMUs allocated to wild horses would have impacts similar to the Proposed RMP by providing forage for wildlife.	96,607 AUMs allocated to wildlife and 3,360 AMUs allocated to wild horses would have impacts similar to but less than the Proposed RMP and action alternatives.	Same as Alternative C.
Limiting upland vegetation utilization by livestock to 50%, and 30% riparian vegetation utilization would beneficially improve habitat for wildlife resources.	Same as the Proposed RMP	Limiting upland vegetation utilization by livestock to 60%, and 50% riparian vegetation utilization would benefit wildlife habitat, but less than The Proposed RMP and Alternatives A, C, and E.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Unspecified vegetation utilization by livestock, and unspecified riparian vegetation utilization would provide less protection to wildlife and fisheries habitat than the Proposed RMP and action alternatives.	Same as the Proposed RMP.
Precluding mineral entry on withdrawn lands (22,814 acres) would have long-term beneficial impacts on habitat by protecting them from minerals surface disturbances.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 36,265 acres would be withdrawn from mineral entry.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 35,900 acres would be withdrawn from mineral entry.	Same as Alternative C.
Construction activities associated with mineral development would cause reduction in the AUMs available to wildlife, loss of wildlife and fisheries habitats, and disruption and/or alteration of seasonal migration routes due to the additional construction facilities; indirect impacts include habitat fragmentation and changes in behavior, distribution, activity, and energy expenditure that are caused by human disturbance. Total area open to oil and gas development, mineral material disposal, and phosphate and gilsonite development would be 1,640,381 acres, 389,788 acres, 76,208 acres, and 172 miles, respectively.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that total area open to oil and gas development, mineral material disposal, and phosphate and gilsonite development would be 1,780,860 acres, 415,395 acres, 87,724 acres, and 172 miles, respectively.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that total area open to oil and gas development, mineral material disposal, and phosphate and gilsonite development would be 1,819,397 acres, 432,953 acres, 87,724 acres, and 172 miles, respectively.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that total area open to oil and gas development, mineral material disposal, and phosphate and gilsonite development would be 1,627,085 acres, 388,699 acres, 63,571 acres, and 172 miles, respectively.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that total area open to oil and gas development, mineral material disposal, and phosphate and gilsonite development would be 1,536,030 acres, 387,700 acres, 84,600 acres, and 168 miles, respectively.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that total area open to oil and gas development, mineral material disposal, and phosphate and gilsonite development would be 1,499,461 acres, 344,682 acres, 52,063 acres, and 163 miles, respectively.
Rangeland improvements—34,640 acres of vegetation treatments, 69 miles of fencing, 812 guzzlers/reservoirs, 38 miles of pipeline, and 51 wells/springs—would have long-term beneficial impacts to	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that rangeland improvements would consist of 50,900 acres of vegetation treatments, 369 miles of fencing, 1,165 guzzlers/reservoirs, 51 miles of pipeline,	Same as the Proposed RMP except that rangeland improvements would consist of 45,860 acres of vegetation treatments, 129 miles of fencing, 811 guzzlers/reservoirs, 30 miles of pipeline,	Same as the Proposed RMP except that rangeland improvements would consist of 40,390 acres of vegetation treatments, 65 miles of fencing, 775 guzzlers/reservoirs, 35 miles of pipeline, and 74 wells/springs.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2.2.20 Summary of Impacts – Wildlife and Fisheries Resources

Table 2.2.20 Summary of Impacts – Wildlife and Fisheries Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES RESOURCES					
wildlife habitat by improving existing habitat and providing water during high-stress drought periods.		and 78 wells/springs.	and 87 wells/springs.		
Establishment of 3 backcountry byways and 7 SRMAs (133,560 total acres), would have long-term beneficial impacts on wildlife and fisheries by limiting surface-disturbing activities; adverse impacts would be produced by increased visitor use and recreational activities.	Establishment of 3 backcountry byways and 7 SRMAs (499,588 total acres) would have similar impacts to the Proposed RMP.	Establishment of 3 backcountry byways and 4 SRMAs (86,454 total acres), would have similar impacts to the Proposed RMP.	Establishment of 8 SRMAs (522,604 total acres) would have similar impacts to the Proposed RMP.	Establishment of 4 SRMAs (86,454 total acres) would have similar impacts to the Proposed RMP. Establishment of 57+ miles of motorized trails (and unlimited access) and minimal recreational management would adversely impact wildlife and fisheries from recreational activities without protective measures.	Establishment of 8 SRMAs (522,604 total acres) would have similar impacts to the Proposed RMP.
Stream habitat improvements, enhancements, and/or maintenance for Colorado River cutthroat trout on 9 streams would help reduce erosion and sedimentation, which would have direct beneficial impacts on wildlife and fisheries resources. Other measures to protect, enhance, or provide habitat for special status species would also have direct beneficial impacts on wildlife and fisheries resources.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be fewer protection and improvement measures than the Proposed RMP and the action alternatives.	Same as the Proposed RMP.
Wildlife management actions would have beneficial impacts by providing habitat and forage for wildlife, expanding wildlife reintroduction efforts, and protecting crucial winter ranges.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be more protective measures provided for crucial winter ranges and BLM would provide habitat and forage for the emigration and/or reintroduction of bison in the Southern Book Cliffs.	Same as the Proposed RMP, but with fewer beneficial impacts related to offering less protection for crucial winter ranges. Also, reintroductions of moose and bison would not be supported.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be more protective measures provided for crucial winter ranges and BLM would provide for the emigration and/or reintroduction of bison in the Southern Book Cliffs. This alternative would be more beneficial to wildlife and fisheries than the Proposed RMP and all the other alternatives.	Amount of allowed disturbances in crucial winter ranges would be unspecified; species reintroduction would be unspecified.	Same as Alternative C.
75,845 acres would be closed to OHV travel, which would have beneficial impacts by providing additional wildlife habitat protection from surface disturbances, noise, and human harassment.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 60,187 acres would be closed to OHV travel.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 366,559 acres would be closed to OHV travel.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 50,388 acres would be closed to OHV travel.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 366,559 acres would be closed to OHV travel.
546,152 acres of forest and woodlands harvested or treated would have long-term beneficial impacts to wildlife and fisheries by reducing fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire, and improving big-game habitat. Short-term impacts would include temporary loss of forage and cover.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 552,152 acres of forest and woodland would have treatments or be harvested.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 554,108 acres of forest and woodland would have treatments or be harvested.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 288,300 acres of forest and woodland would have treatments or be harvested.	Same as the Proposed RMP except that 421,133 acres of forest and woodland would have treatments or be harvested and 330,573 acres within non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics would not have vegetation removal.
131,700 acres of ACEC designation, 53,058 acres of WSAs, and 72 miles of W&SR recommended designations would	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be 345,850 acres of ACEC designation and 96 miles of W&SR	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be 179,356 acres of ACEC designation, and 65 miles of W&SR	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be 681,310 acres of ACEC designation, and 216 miles of W&SR	Same as the Proposed RMP except that there would be 165,944 acres of ACEC designation, and 52 miles of W&SR	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2.2.20 Summary of Impacts – Wildlife and Fisheries Resources

Table 2.2.20 Summary of Impacts – Wildlife and Fisheries Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES RESOURCES					
benefit wildlife resources by reducing surface disturbance in these areas.	recommended designation.	recommended designations.	recommended designations.	recommended designations.	
Management of 106,178 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics to protect their wilderness characteristics would limit surface disturbances, providing protection of wildlife habitat in these areas.	No specific actions are specifically prescribed to protect the wilderness characteristics of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Management of 277,596 acres of non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics to protect their wilderness characteristics would limit surface disturbances and protect wildlife habitat in these areas.

Table 2.2.21 Summary of Impacts – Woodlands and Forest Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
WOODLANDS AND FOREST RESOURCES					
156,425 acres of fire treatments/decade would produce long-term, beneficial improvements in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of woodlands and forest. Treatments would also reduce the long-term risks of stand-altering wildland fire. Short-term, adverse impacts would result from increased potential for soil erosion and soil loss on steep slopes.	Same as Proposed RMP	Same as Proposed RMP	Same as Proposed RMP	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire treatments would have the same types of impacts as the Proposed RMP, though to a lesser degree.	Same as Proposed RMP
Impacts to 18,860 acres from mineral leasing surface disturbances would have potentially long-term, adverse impacts on woodlands and forest from loss of productivity and harvesting opportunities in disturbed areas.	Same as Proposed RMP, but impacts would be on 18,971 acres.	Same as Proposed RMP, but impacts would be on 19,033 acres.	Same as Proposed RMP, but impacts would be on 18,757 acres.	Same as Proposed RMP, but impacts would be on 18,212 acres.	Same as Proposed RMP, but impacts would be on 17,469 acres ²² .
133,560 acres of area designated as SRMAs would have long-term beneficial impacts to woodlands and forest by restricting OHV use to designated routes and managing woodland harvesting.	Same types of impacts as the Proposed RMP, but more beneficial through designation of 499,5880 acres as SRMAs	Designation of 86,454 acres of SRMAs would result in the same types of impacts as the Proposed RMP, but to the lowest degree of long-term beneficial impacts to woodlands and forest of the action alternatives.	Designation of 522,604 acres as SRMAs would have the same types of impacts as the Proposed RMP, but the most long-term beneficial impacts to woodlands and forest of the action alternatives.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative C.
Managing browse in riparian areas would protect riparian woodland species in the short term and long term. Soils/water resource decisions to protect slopes would have short-term and long term, beneficial impacts on woodlands.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Same as the Proposed RMP.	Long-term, adverse impacts to riparian woodland species from allowed grazing within riparian areas; long-term, adverse impacts to woodlands from protection of steep slopes >40% only	Same as the Proposed RMP.
Designating 131,700 acres as ACECs would have long-term, beneficial, indirect impacts to woodlands and forest resources by protecting scenery, habitat, and cultural values in these areas. Protection of Upper and Lower Green River segments would benefit riparian woodland species.	Designation of 345,850 acres as ACECs would have same impacts as the Proposed RMP, but increased in scope. The impacts would be the same as the Proposed RMP along designated river segments.	Designation of 179,356 acres as ACECs would have same impacts as the Proposed RMP.	Designation of 681,310 acres as ACECs and protection of upper and lower Green River segments, segments along the White River, and tributaries would have long-term, beneficial impacts on upland and riparian woodland species.	Beneficial impacts on woodlands from continued protection of the resource within 165,944 acres of designated ACECs and along the upper and lower Green River segments.	Same impacts as Alternative C.

Table 2.2.21 Summary of Impacts – Woodlands and Forest Resources					
Proposed RMP	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D Current Management (No Action)	Alternative E
WOODLANDS AND FOREST RESOURCES					
Travel decisions to develop and manage up to 800 miles of motorized trails and 400 miles of non-motorized trails would have adverse impacts from surface disturbance, but would be beneficial by increasing opportunities for woodland harvesting opportunities. Developing 400 miles of trails along the Green River would jeopardize relict stands of riparian woodlands.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP.	400 miles of non-motorized trails would have adverse impacts on riparian and relict woodlands.	55 miles of new trails development along riparian areas would have impacts similar to the Proposed RMP, but to a lesser degree.	Same impacts as the Alternative C.
546,152 acres managed through treatment or be available for woodland harvest would have beneficial impacts to woodlands by either reducing fuel loading and/or providing opportunities for harvesting.	552,152 acres managed for treatments and/or harvesting, with the same impacts as the Proposed RMP.	554,108 acres managed for treatment and/or harvesting, with same impacts as the Proposed RMP.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, but to a lesser degree as 288,300 acres managed for treatment and/or harvesting.	Same impacts as the Proposed RMP, but 421,133 acres would be managed for treatments and/or woodland harvesting.