PARIA
MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK PLAN

Form USO 1600-2
February 1972

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
TITLE PAGE

State	District
Utah	Cedar City District

Resource Area: Kanab Resource Area

Planning Unit	Number
Paria Planning Unit	04-14

ORIGINALLY APPROVED

Original MFP Recommended (Step 2)	6/19/79 Date	Richard E. Fagan Area Manager
Original MFP Approved (Step2)	6/19/79 Date	District Manager
Original MFP Approved (MFP Step2)	6/19/79 Date	State Director
Original MFP Approved (MFP Step3)	4/22/80 Date	State Director

REVISIONS

Area Mgr. (Step 2)		Dist. Mgr. (Step3)		State Director	
Date	Recommended	Date	Approved	Date	Approved

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

4190.2(403)

Memorandum

TO : Dry Valley Allotment File - Paria MFP

DATE: September 7, 1982

FROM : Range Conservationist

SUBJECT: Dry Valley Allotment Adjustment

The Dry Valley Allotment presently has 668 AUMs of active preference. This 668 AUMs included 157 AUMs of forage that was transferred to state ownership in a R&PP transfer for Kodachrome State Park. Also, an additional 133 AUMs of potentially suitable AUMs are there with water availability.

Dry Valley Allotment was categorized as an "M" allotment under the BLM's "MIC" classification system. When the decision was sent out to operators, the total 668 AUMs were granted for active preference on federal lands because actual use and utilization studies from 1978 through 1981 showed that substantially more AUMs existed than were allocated.

Therefore, 668 AUMs will be continued as active federal preference, plus the 157 AUMs on state land will be allowed under exchange of use. The 133 potentially suitable AUMs are still available when water is provided.

CC	Dicy Shumway	(Case File)
	Alaska Richards	" "
	Patsy Snyder et.al.	" "
	Ken Goulding	" "
	Thayne Smith	" "
	Chynoweth Brothers	" "
	Stephen Clark	" "

Chris Colton

Pay U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Range
Objective Number	

Pittman,
Brown,
Fagan,
Jensen
Mar 1979

Objective RM-1. During the interim stop downward trend and maintain existing production of desirable livestock forage (20,793 AUMs) consistent with meeting plant and soil requirements.

Rationale. The interim period will be effective until intensive cattle grazing management is implemented. The objective will allow grazing on all suitable range (252,923 acres) at the present surveyed grazing capacity (20,793 AUMs). Cattle AUMs will not be authorized on land designated as unsuitable; or potentially suitable due to inaccessibility or to lack of water. No range improvements have been planned during the interim, but if any developments are constructed they will be those improvements that are necessary to implement the proposed grazing systems. During the interim, only stocking rates and season of use will be administered. Cattle will be allowed to graze only after key livestock forage species have seed ripened; the livestock will be removed prior to initiation of growth. Present range management problems (URA Step 3) such as continuous grazing during the growing season and over utilization of desirable forage plants will be corrected. This will be consistent with Grazing Regulations for the Public Lands, and also management responsibilities outlined in FLPMA (PL94-579).

Providing the additional land treatments would improve the overall federal range condition of the planning unit. Poor and fair condition native range would become fair to good condition seeded range through an increase of desirable seeded forage species. Removal of overstory vegetation on productive sites with a good desirable understory will create an increase in the more desirable grasses.

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Interactions. Interactions and analysis are discussed in Consolidated Land Treatments (Appendix 2).

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Multiple Use Recommendation

Pinyon-Juniper Vegetation Type. Exclude the Four-Mile Bench old trees area and that area being invaded by young ponderosa pine trees. Do not treat areas containing ponderosa pine trees unless these trees can be protected.

Other Vegetation Types. Brush beating, burning, spraying, and plowing are all viable alternatives for sagebrush and shrub eradication and will be the usual treatments used on all shrub areas. The 200-acre seeding on the Deer Range Allotment recommended by range management should be excluded and preserved as a sagebrush park for deer winter range.

General Treatment Stipulations. Prepare a modified fire suppression plan for all areas where private, State, and Forest Service properties, and exclusion areas mentioned above, will not be jeopardized. Use prescribed burning in lieu of mechanical treatment wherever vegetation will carry a fire and is deemed suitable. All treatments should conform to VRM standards. Evaluate each treatment site for soil suitability and stability prior to manipulation. Do not use supplemental seed where an ample native seed source of grasses, forbs, and desirable browse is present. Native species of grasses, forbs, and browse of ample amounts should be used in the seed mixture whenever possible to avoid monotype vegetation and to insure good forage species for wildlife as well as for livestock. Mechanical treatments should leave the residue in place, without windrowing or burning the litter. This will help reduce erosion and provide a good seedbed. Obtain T/E and cultural resource clearances prior to manipulation. Design mechanical treatments to provide an "edge" effect for wildlife benefits. This is done by "feathering" the edges, leaving tree islands and peninsulas and treating in strips, preferably on the contour. Refrain from large solid blocks of treated area when possible. Livestock will be excluded from all treatment areas until seedlings are established, a minimum of two growing seasons. All the above stipulations should be considered and incorporated in an EA for each treatment area.

Analysis of the Multiple Use Recommendation

The Multiple Use Recommendation meets most of the objectives for treatment set by all resources. Taken as separate entities, individual resource recommendations do not consider each other. This recommendation provides means by which most objectives are met and negative interactions are mitigated.

Low forage production is the reason 14 percent of the unit is unsuitable, steep and rough terrain accounts for 4 percent, a combination of low forage and frail watershed accounts for another 4 percent. There is an additional 22 percent due to a combination of low forage production and steep and rough terrain, 2 percent more because of steep/rough terrain and frail watershed, and 5 percent is due to a combination of all three factors. Two percent of the unit is potentially suitable due to inaccessibility and 8 percent is due to lack of water (table 7, URA Step 3). During the interim, grazing may be considered on potentially suitable range, only if suitability criteria are met by the operators hauling or developing waters, or developing access through trail development.

The livestock forage condition rating shows 21 percent of the unit in poor condition, 42 percent fair and 37 percent in good condition. Of the nineteen allotments having trend data, all show either a static or downward trend on some portion of the allotment. Of these, 11 allotments contain areas in downward trend. Of the total vegetation produced each year on the planning unit an average of only 16 percent of the current years growth is allocated to livestock. This is due to the high percent (61) of the planning unit that is either unsuitable or potentially suitable and the major part of the vegetation is not desirable for cattle. The better forage producing vegetative types in the unit (grass, sagebrush, winterfat, etc.) receive heavier utilization than do the other types. The other vegetation types are used to a lesser extent because the majority of the plants are not palatable (URA Step 3, table 10).

Team
May 1979

Interactions (Consolidated for RM-1.1, RM-1.2. A large number of interactions, both specific and speculative, have been identified on the interaction forms and in individual allotment analysis (Appendix 1). In most cases, the combined interim action (RM-1.1, RM-1.2), is expected to improve upon the present situation in regard to the impact of livestock grazing on other resources and many of the identified interactions will be mitigated.

Interactions requiring a tradeoff decision include:

Lands, Minerals, and Forest Products: None.

Recreation
RCPS1, Livestock use exclusion required at Henrieville Creek and West Cove Recreation sites when developed.

RCPS6, & 7, water hauling and access construction into presently unroaded portions of the Paria-Hackberry and Fifty-Mile Mountain Recreation lands should not be allowed.

Wildlife. Fall use as proposed on Deer Range, Upper Paria, Upper Hackberry, and Mud Springs will continue competiton for browse on deer winter range. Introducing livestock use into presently ungrazed range

in Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, and Spencer Bench will reduce forage and space in bighorn sheep habitat. On 11 allotments changing the season of use to fall and winter is positive for wildlife forage production and habitat improvement but will require some extra effort to assure water availability to wildlife during the spring and summer at livestock water sources that are no longer maintained for livestock during the dry season. The increase in livestock AUMs to be permitted on four allotments, Bunting Well, Cottonwood, Coyote, and Headwaters (Upper Paria segment) will correspondingly reduce the AUMs of forage to wildlife during the interim period.

Watershed. Identified adverse impacts on watershed are a direct result of proposed seasons of use, intensity of livestock grazing permitted, or adverse utilization patterns such as concentration in drainage bottoms. The interim range management proposal is positive on 18 allotments; adverse watershed impacts will occur in 10 allotments.

Three allotments, Harvey's Fear, Spencer Bench, and Navajo Bench have not been used for livestock grazing for several years. These areas contain a high percentage of highly erodible saline soils currently in moderate or severe erosion condition. Reintroduction of livestock grazing would reduce cover and accelerate erosion from the area.

If grazing use is increased in the Upper Paria segment of Headwaters Allotment, it is expected to increase sediment and salt production, and will intensify livestock concentration on poor condition flood plains.

On Wahweap Creek, continued grazing on 473 acres of poor condition flood plain precludes restoration of cover.

Multiple Use Analysis

Livestock grazing is easily excluded from recreation sites by fencing small acreages when developed. The interaction at Henrieville Creek and West Cove can be easily mitigated by fencing if the sites are developed.

Water hauling and access construction to develop potentially suitable rangeland is discretionary with the Bureau. The decision in RCPS6 and RCPS7 is to restrict access into Fifty-Mile Mountain and Paria-Hackberry recreation lands. Water hauling can be restricted to existing roads and trails in these areas with no new road construction allowed. Potentially suitable lands within these areas which are not accessible from existing roads and trails will not be developed during the interim period.

Some existing livestock waters used by wildlife during the spring and summer may be seasonally discontinued on allotments scheduled for fall and winter use only. With a change in livestock season of use, it will be necessary to actively maintain these waters during the dry season on behalf of pronghorn antelope and other species.

On three allotments, Harvey's Fear, Spencer Bench, and Navajo Bench, there is a unanimous negative interaction to reintroducing livestock into an area that has been in nonuse for several years, These areas contain a high percentage of highly erodible saline soils. The lowest SSF in the three allotments is 53, and many areas classified as "suitable" range in the range survey have SSF ratings in excess of 60. Reintroduction of grazing on these areas would accelerate erosion, reduce forage available to support bighorn sheep scheduled for future transplanting into the area and compete with sheep for space and habitat in the future.

The four allotments with a deer winter range browse use conflict include two (Mud Springs and Deer Range) with single pasture summer-fall grazing systems and two (Headwaters, Upper Paria segment, and Upper Hackberry) that are part of existing AMPs. Mitigating measures include adding Cemo to allotment objectives and conducting intensive monitoring to assure wildlife objectives are being met. These allotments are analyzed in the Appendix 1 Allotment Analysis and in Recommendation WL 2.1.

The principal impacts of livestock grazing in the Cottonwood and Coyote Allotments include trailing and spring use on riparian areas and periodic spring use on erodible soils. These two impacts have been partially mitigated with introduction of rest into the system. As long as trailing is completed rapidly instead of by extended drift trailing, all impacts on this allotment can be mitigated. Trailing through the Wahweap Creek Pasture must be done only during 10/1 to 2/28 to avoid conflict with pronghorn kidding activities.

Bunting Well, Clark Bench, Coyote, Upper Paria (Headwaters), Upper Wahweap (Headwaters) and Rock Creek are analyzed at length in Appendix 1.

Interim range management is acceptable on the uplands of the other two pastures. The Bunting Well Pasture is almost totally State land and would be recommended for custodial mangement if it were not to be consolidated into a system. Winter-early spring use of the East Clark Bench pasture will provide some benefit to the Paria River flood plain, but little more can be achieved short of closing the pasture until the site can be fenced.

The Clark Bench allotment is being grazed under an existing AMP. This AMP was revised and the allotment resurveyed in 1976. The survey showed a 7 percent decrease in carrying capacity contingent on the operator installing certain water developments. These water developments are now complete and the reduction in AUMs not necessary.

Cottonwood Allotment is being grazed under a recently revised AMP. This AMP considered several portions of this allotment for emergency use and trailing only. These areas are Cottonwood Wash, Paria Box and Gravelly Hills. There are 140 AUMs of suitable range in these areas. Since the

majority of these AUMs are produced along the riparian areas, they were not allocated to livestock in the AMP.

The Coyote Allotment is presently being grazed under a recently revised AMP. The additional 140 AUMs were not allocated in the new AMP revision because the Jack Riggs pasture is not yet part of the grazing system and is used only on an emergency use basis.

Dry Valley Allotment includes grazing 157 AUMs on 1,670 acres in Kodachrome State Park. This park is State land under a R&PP patent. If when grazing interfers with use of the land for park purposes, the licensed grazing use would be reduced.

Increased grazing use in the Upper Paria portion of Headwater's Allotment by allowing a 43-percent increase in AUMs will have a negative effect on the wildlife and watershed resources. This change in grazing use will increase the competition for browse on deer winter range, increase sediment and salt production, and intensify livestock concentration on poor condition flood plains.

On East Clark Bench and Round Valley Allotments, the livestock operators presently haul water to make use of the potentially suitable range. If the practice of water hauling is continued the range in these areas (East Clark Bench - 137 AUMs and Round Valley - 376 AUMs) can be properly used.

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Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation (RM 1.1 and RM 1.2) for Bunting Well, Cedar Mountain, Cockscomb, Upper and Lower Hackberry, and Rushbeds Allotments.

Recommendations RM 1.1 and RM 1.2 can be adopted for the rest of the allotments with the following modifications:

Mitigate recreation interactions by fencing recreation sites when developed, and restricting water hauling in Fiftymile Mountain and Paria Canyon recreation lands to existing roads and trails.

Do not activate use on Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench and Spencer Bench Allotments.

Include Cemo in the key species objective for Deer Range and Putr and Cemo in the key species objective for Mud Springs. Include browse utilization checks on both allotments about 9/15 and following end of grazing. If livestock utilization on browse exceeds 60 percent, provide rest or reduced numbers the following year to assure abundant browse availability during the winter deer use period.

Add stipulation to Cottonwood and Coyote AMPs that trailing be completed at a minimum of 10 miles per day and done as a single herd. Only trail through Wahweap Creek Pasture between 10/1-2/28.

Achieve fencing of the Paria River floodplain (leaving livestock watering lanes) along the Bunting Well and East Clark Bench Allotments as rapidly as possible. Achieve other riparian protection by fencing or maintaining fences as per wildlife MFP table 1 and recommendation WL1.1.

Also achieve fencing a livestock watering lane into Wahweap Creek in the Wahweap Allotment as rapidly as possible.

Add willows (Salix) and fourwing saltbush (Atca) to key species objectives for the Clark Bench Allotment to protect pronghorn habitat and floodplains of the Paria river and Wahweap Creek pending fencing.

Add Atca, Cela, Cein as desert shrub and pinyon-juniper habitat key species for allotments containing these species.

Closely monitor achievement of WL 1.1 objectives of the floodplains and drainage areas in Upper Warm Creek, Lower Warm Creek and Nipple Bench allotments. If these objectives are not met a change in management will be necessary.

Provide water for pronghorn, within their range, at livestock waters from spring through fall even though livestock may be removed.

Allow emergency livestock use only on Wahweap Creek Pasture of Coyote Allotment, Cottonwood Canyon, Paria Box, and Gravelly Hills Pastures of Cottonwood Allotment, and Henrieville-Little Creek Pasture of Headwaters Allotment. Emergency use is to be no more than 1 year out of 3 and utilization will be no more than 30 percent on willow (Salix) and Cottonwood (Populus) or 50 percent on four-winged saltbush, perennial grasses or grasslike plants. The seasons of use in Wahweap Creek Pasture will be 10/1-2/28. The season of use in the other emergency use pastures will exclude the period 3/1-7/1.

Give Coyote Allotment number 1 priority for implementing long-term management as described in the Coyote Allotment team recommendation (Appendix 1). Many significant interactions cannot be readily mitigated during the interim period but are easily and constructively mitigated in the long-term management proposal.

Continue grazing Clark Bench, Cottonwood, Coyote, Deer Range, Dry Valley and Headwaters allotments at the present carrying capacity and season of use as shown in table 1 interim management.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation for RM 1.1 and RM 1.2 with the following modifications:

The season of use for each allotment will be the period after seed ripe time for the key species and will vary by allotment depending on the key species involved. Any further change in the season of use from the recommendation is a result of rancher preference as long as the season

is within the after seedripe period. If water is hauled or developed those areas that have been classed as potentially suitable due to lack of water may be used. The amount of AUMs allowed is shown in MFP 2, table 1. Following are the modifications which will be made during the interim period for each allotment requiring a modification from the recommendation.

Headwaters. The overall allotment shows a 20-percent increase in AUMs. The Upper Paria segment shows a 45-percent increase and the Wahweap segment a 15-percent decrease in AUMs. The Upper Paria area where the increase in AUMs is coming from is extremely marginal and should not be grazed due to wildlife and watershed conflicts. These areas were taken out of the grazing system because of their frail soils and low productivity in 1968 and have not been grazed since except on an emergency basis. Reduction from what is proposed herein amounts to about 1,200 AUMs and slightly over 13,800 acres. This AMP was revised and implemented in 1976. The 15-percent decrease in the Wahweap segment should not be given until this system has a chance to be evaluated (approximately 1,983). The project proposals for this allotment will not create additional AUMs but are merely needed to improve distrubition and management efficiency in the overall system as it now exists.

Continue to graze the Dry Valley Allotment as it is currently being grazed recognizing that approximately 157 AUMs are being taken from 1,670 acres in the Kodachrome State Park lands. Obtain an agreement between the State and BLM concerning 157 AUMs on State land to promote a more stable grazing operation in this area.

Continue to use the Wahweap Creek Pasture as described in the existing Coyote AMP until facility implementations can be achieved on Jack Riggs Bench then substitute use in Wahweap Creek Pasture to Jack Riggs Bench and use Wahweap Creek Pasture for emergency use as stated in WL1.1 team recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation as follows:

RM-1.1. In situations where multipasture systems are to be implemented, whether by voluntary agreement or by decision, the current season of use will continue until the multipasture management system is implemented.

RM-1.2. Concerning allocation of forage, the attached RMPD is the decision document. As management is modified, the RMPD will be adjusted accordingly. These adjustments will come about through coordinated efforts with ranchers and other interested parties. (See table 2, Proposed Grazing Development and Use - RMPD - Paria Planning Unit.)

Rationale

RM-1.1. It is not reasonable to rquire a change in season of use twice on an allotment. This may result in an undue and unreasonable hardship on the oeprator. In consultation with individual operators on multipasture systems, season of use and physiological requirements of plants will be a prime consideration. Season of use for individual allotments will be shown in the allotment and/or grazing file.

RM-1.2. When the MFP Step 2 recommendation was proposed, the policy was to implement the inventoried carrying capacity by full force and effect and adjustments would have been immediate. Due to change in BLM policy and regulations to allow adjustments to be spread over a 5-year period, the allocation is as shown in the RMPD.

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Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following provisions: site specific treatment methods will be identified in the activity plans and constrained by the Environmental Assessment process. In the pinyon-juniper types, efforts should be made to dispose of the forest products through sales and/or permits before initiating prescribed burnings. On brush ranges, consideration should be given to methods which favor leaving litter in place. The 200-acre sagebrush park may be excluded from treatment if field examination determines it to be important deer habitat.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria
Activity
Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Pittman,
Brown,
Fagan,
Jensen
March 1978

Objective RM-2. Improve the condition and trend of desirable livestock forage on 323,884 acres of suitable and potentially suitable Federal range in the Paria Planning Unit to increase production by 5,329 AUMs through intensive grazing management and 170 AUMs through land treatment projects.

Rationale. Grazing on public land comprises a major portion of the total livestock industry in Kane County. Livestock and livestock products amount to 98 percent of the total agriculture products sold. Seventy-eight percent of the personal income from ranching is derived from production on BLM lands; however, ranching only contributes 4.80 percent of the total personal income with BLM forage contributing 3.74 percent of total personal income (information from PAA). It is Bureau policy to provide forage to help meet the needs of individual users, and dependent communities (1603.12G3B). Benchmark projections in the PAA predict the demand for cattle AUMs to increase 22 percent to 31,686 AUMs by the year 2000.

Trend data from URA step 3 shows 15 percent of the suitable areas of the unit in a downward trend, and 32 percent static. Only 16 percent is upward and 37 percent of the area has no trend available. Twenty-one percent of the suitable area is in poor condition, with 42 percent fair and 37 percent in good condition. Eleven allotments contain suitable areas in a downward trend and 17 allotments have areas in poor condition. The major vegetative types, except for pinyon-juniper areas can be improved to at least fair condition through management. The natural and land treatment potential AUMs can be achieved through intensive livestock management which includes allotment consolidations, implementing grazing systems, controlling season of use, managing for key species, adjusting livestock numbers to carrying capacity, and constructing needed livestock management facilities.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Paria

Activity Range

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation RM-2.1. To help in the design and implementation of grazing systems, consolidate eight allotments out of 24 for 19 AMPs or grazing systems. Implement nine rest-rotation grazing systems, one deferred-rotation grazing system, three summer-fall grazing systems, and six winter grazing systems totaling 54 pastures for intensive management. To maximize forage production, establish season of use on all intensive management allotments as shown in table 2 and the Natural Potential Overlay.

Rationale. By consolidating allotments, a grazing system can be implemented using each allotment as a pasture. This is less expensive because less cross fencing will be needed and often fewer water developments will be necessary. Consolidation creates allotments large enough to make improvements economically feasible. Consolidation of allotments helps achieve better livestock management at the lowest cost. Better livestock management results in improvement in the condition and trend of desirable livestock forage and increased production. This helps meet the stated objective and long-term Bureau objectives (1603.12G3B).

Present grazing ule of allotments during the spring and summer each year has resulted in an increase in less desirable plants such as pinyon-juniper and big sagebrush and a decrease in the more desirable grass and browse species. Grazing each year during the growing season also results in poor vigor of the desirable plants. Grazing management systems provide periodic rest for the plants during the critical spring growing season and allows the desirable species to regain vigor and improve in condition and composition.

Bureau policy (1603.2364a) states that proper management of livestock grazing will be accomplished through AMPs to the extent possible and AMPs will be designed to accomplish objectives of all related program activities as set forth in MFPs, to the extent these objectives can be achieved through livestock management.

Grazing during the spring-summer growing season each year during the past has caused a serious decline in the quality and quantity of desirable livestock forage. Twenty-one percent of the suitable grazing areas are in poor condition. Nineteen allotments contain suitable areas in poor condition. Desirable species usually make less than 10 percent in the composition. Fall and winter grazing of cattle after seedripe is an effective method for improving range condition. The allotments that will be used during the spring-summer growing season will be put under

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

rotation systems that will provide periodic spring-summer rest to provide for plant requirements. Bureau range management responsibilities as outlined in PL-94-479 (FLPMA) section 402 and the Taylor Grazing Act provide for specifying season-of-use.

Interactions, Analysis and Decision follows RM 2.2.

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Interactions and Analysis (consolidated for RM 2.1 and RM 2.2)

Interactions, multiple use analyses, alternatives and team recommendations are developed in detail in Appendix 1, Allotment Analyses.

Of the 19 proposed AMP allotments, the team recommendation rejects the range proposal on three allotments, adopts the range proposal as written on two allotments, and adopts it with minor stipulations on 11 allotments. On three allotments significant tradeoffs between resources are present and alternatives were developed for decision.

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Multiple Use Recommendations (consolidated for RM 2.1 and RM 2.2)

Reject RM 2.1 and RM 2.2 on Harvey's Fear, Spencer Bench, and Navajo Bench Allotments. Continue nonuse by livestock on these three allotments (see Allotment Analyses, Appendix 1; WL 6.1, WL 6.2).

Adopt RM 2.1 and RM 2.2 as written and implement the proposed grazing systems as written on Mud Springs, and Round Valley allotments (See Allotment Analyses, Appendix 1). Add key species for monitoring deer browse on Deer Range and Mud Springs (WL-2.1, RM-1.1).

Adopt RM 2.1 and RM 2.2 on the following allotments with modifications or stipulations as listed:

Bunting Well (Includes East Clark Bench, Judd Hollow, and Cedar Mountain Allotments):

Construct 0.3 mile of fence, within the East Clark Bench Pasture, to protect riparian habitat along Paria River. Leave one watering lane to the river for livestock. Improve 71 acres of other riparian habitat along the Paria River by livestock management as proposed by range management recommendations. Do not impose season of use or utilization restrictions of WL-1.1. Monitor this area to assure the trend is toward meeting the WL1.1 recommendation.

Clark Bench:

Construct 0.4 mile of fence to protect riparian and other phreatophytic areas along Wahweap Creek and the Paria River. Until this fencing is completed, add willows (Salix) and four-winged saltbush (Atca) to the key species along these streams. Monitor these key species to assure the trend is toward meeting the WL1.1 recommendation.

Do not reduce proposed livestock AUMs because of fencing. The loss is percent of the total.

Cottonwood:

Construct 0.8 mile of fence to protect riparian habitat along the Paria River.

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May 1979

Recommendation RM 2.2. On the allotments identified for intensive management, allocate up to 24,636 Federal AUMs to graze 3,383 cattle (to include up to 38 horses) on 251,887 suitable Federal acres and 71,997 potentially suitable Federal acres. (Water and trail development is not planned for all potentially suitable areas; therefore, all potentially suitable AUMs will not be allocated). Through intensive management, provide an additional 5,329 natural potential AUMs. Do not authorize grazing on 383,875 unsuitable Federal acres.

Rationale. The 24,636 AUMs are the result of the 1977 range survey which showed an average increase of 0.024 percent in Federal AUMs on suitable and potentially suitable lands in the planning unit. Fifty-four percent of the suitable acres of the unit are receiving moderate or heavy use. The grass vegetation type, which includes the crested wheatgrass and Russian Wildrye seedings, shows only 9 percent slight use, but 52 percent moderate and 22 percent heavy utilization. Sixty-five percent of the sagebrush type and 55 percent of the desert shrub type are being utililzed moderate and heavy. One hundred percent of the winterfat type receives heavy use (URA step 3, table 10). Grazing at the surveyed carrying capacity will help desirable plants regain vigor and increase in composition.

Four allotments in the planning unit contain two-thirds or more unsuitable acres, and additional 12 allotments contain greater than one-third unsuitable land, and nine allotments contain less than one-third of their acres classified as unsuitable for livestock grazing.

Thirty-three percent of the planning unit total area is suitable for grazing with 10 percent potentially suitable (2 percent due to inaccessibility and 8 percent due to lack of water). These areas will become suitable as water or trails are provided. Lake Powell accounts for 4 percent of the planning unit and 2 percent is unsurveyed. Unsuitable land accounts for 51 percent of the unit. The reasons for classifying range unsuitable are:

1.	Low forage production	14 percent
2.	Frail watershed	.....
3.	Steep and rough terrain	4 percent
4.	Combination 1 and 2	4 percent
5.	Combination 1 and 3	22 percent
6.	Combination 2 and 3	2 percent
7.	Combination 1, 2 and 3	5 percent

Allow the AUMs shown in table 2 only after all projects are completed and an allotment evaluation is made. Continue only emergency livestock use in the Paria Box Gravelly Hills, and along Cottonwood Canyon. In these areas do not graze more than 1 year out of 3 and the utilization will be no more than 30 percent on Willow (Salix) and Cottonwood (Populus) or 50 percent on grasses or grasslike plants. Do not graze during the period 3/1-7/1. All trailing is to be at a minimum of 10 miles per day and done as a single herd unless otherwise authorized by the authorized officer.

Coyote:

1. Construct 0.1 mile of fence to protect riparian habitat along Wahweap and Coyote Creeks.

2. Close the Wahweap Creek Pasture to livestock grazing and substitute the use to Jack Riggs Pasture as soon as possible, but no later than the first year of implementation of the proposed grazing system. Route trailing between the White Sands and Jack Riggs Pastures along the Jack Riggs road instead of through Wahweap Creek Pasture when possible and only trail through Wahweap Pasture during 10/1-2/28. Allow emergency use of the Wahweap Creek Pasture only if the following stipulations can be met after implementation of the plan:

a. Use no more than one year out of three.
b. Restrict season of use to 10/1-2/28.
c. Limit use to 30 percent on Salix and Atca or 50 percent on grasses and grasslike plants as key species for monitoring total food and cover for antelope habitat.

3. Protect riparian areas identified in table 2 by livestock management as proposed by range management recommendations. Do not impose season of use or utilization restrictions of WL-1.1.

4. Graze the South Coyote Pasture as recommended by range with stipulations as follows:

Monitor utilization and erosion condition and trend on 1,906 acres in writeup C4a to assure watershed objectives are being met.

5. Do not allow the increase in carrying capacity as shown in table 2, Intensive Management, until an allotment evaluation is completed (at the end of the grazing cycle).

Hackberry:

Fence riparian and other phreatophytic areas using ripgut or hand constructed barbed wire and juniper posts. Leave livestock watering fence lanes as needed. Approximately 0.9 mile of fence is required (table 1, Wildlife). Protect Hogeye Canyon and Snake Creek by livestock management

as proposed in range management recommendations. Do not impose season of use or utilization restrictions of WL-1.1. Do not reduce proposed livestock AUMs because of fencing. The loss is less than 1 percent.

Upper Warm Creek:

Construct 0.1 mile of fence to protect other phreatophytic areas along Wesses Canyon. Improve riparian and other phreatophytic area habitats not to be fenced along John Henry Canyon, Warm Creek, and Wesses Canyon through livestock management as proposed by range management recommendations. Do not impose season of use or utilization restrictions of WL-1.1. Monitor these areas to assure the trend is toward meeting the WL1.1 recommendation.

Do not reduce proposed livestock AUMs because of fencing. The loss is less than 1 percent.

Wahweap:

1. Construct 0.2 mile of fence to protect riparian and other phreatophytic area habitats along Wahweap Creek as per WL1.1 recommendation. Keep livestock out of Wahweap Creek until the desired forage conditions are met. Change the beginning use period to 11/15 as requested by the operator. This is still within the after seed ripe period as requested by the operator. Do not reduce proposed livestock AUMs because of fencing. The loss is less than 4 percent.

2. Livestock will be allowed to water in Wahweap Creek by the construction of a fence lane into water.

Dry Valley:

Includes grazing 157 AUMs on 1,670 acres in Kodachrome State Park plus potential to be developed through water developments. If grazing conflicts with park use, the 157 AUMs will be eliminated from the license. Improve 26 acres of riparian area along the Paria River and Dry Valley Draw through livestock management. Monitor these areas to assure WL1.1 recommendations are being met.

Last Chance:

This alloitment is administered by the Escalante Resource Area. Range management multiple use recommendations will be made in the Escalante Planning Unit MFP.

Lower Warm Creek:

Do not develop Cottonwood livestock trail that will allow livestock to use potentially suitable range for an additional 400 AUMs. Due to the fluctuating water level of Lake Powell and the wildlife conflicts

identified in the allotment analysis, developing this livestock trail is not feasible.

Nipple Bench:

Improve 78 acres of riparian and other phreatophytic area habitats along Nipple Creek, Tibbet Canyon, and Tibbet Spring through livestock management as proposed by range management recommendation. Do not impose season of use or utilization restrictions of WL-1.1. Monitor these areas to assure the trend is toward meeting the WL1.1 recommendations.

Rock Creek:

This allotment is administered by the Escalante Resource Area. Range management multiple use recommendations will be made in the Escalante Planning Unit MFP.

All Allotments:

Maintain good condition on habitats that are presently in good condition (WL-CPS-1). Monitor all other habitats by allotment based upon the key wildlife and livestock forage species (WL2.1 and 3.1). Assure these recommendations are being met.

Due to significant tradeoffs between resources on the following allotments, alternatives to RM 2.1 and RM 2.2 were developed for multiple use recommendations as listed below:

Blue Pools:

Alternative 1. Long term grazing as proposed with the stipulation to monitor wind erodibility of soils and reduction in clay content over time.

Alternative 2. Long term grazing as proposed, except use 7/1-4/30 season instead of 8/1-5/31.

Clark Bench:

Alternative 1. Do not allow the increase as shown in table 2, Intensive Management, until an allotment evaluation is completed at the end of the grazing cycle. Check to be sure there is no use in Wahweap Creek and along the Paria River and light use in Watershed area W1.1.

Alternative 2. Follow the watershed and wildlife recommendations.

Alternative 3. Do not allow the increase as shown in table 2, Intensive Management, until an allotment evaluation is completed at the end of the grazing cycle. Change the season of use from 8/1-5/31 to 7/1-4/30.

Headwaters:

Alternative 1. The areas in the Upper Paria portion which show a 43-percent increase should not be used to make up for the 15-percent decrease in Upper Wahweap unless they meet the following criteria.

a. The capacity calculation is not from floodplains or other phreatophytic areas

b. Have a carrying capacity less than 32 acres per AUM.

c. Have an SSF which shows that the area is in a slight erosion condition (SSF less than 40).

Alternative 2. The overall allotment shows a 20-percent increase in AUMs. The Upper Paria segment shows a 45-percent increase and the Wahweap segment a 15-percent decrease in AUMs. The Upper Paria area where the increase in AUMs is coming from is extremely marginal and should not be grazed due to wildlife and watershed conflicts. These areas were taken out of the grazing system because of their frail soils and low productivity in 1968 and have not been grazed since except on an emergency basis. Reduction from what is proposed herein amounts to about 1,200 AUMs and slightly over 13,800 acres. This AMP was revised and implemented in 1976. The 15-percent decrease in the Wahweap segment should not be given until this system has a chance to be evaluated (approximately 1983). The project proposals for this allotment will not create additional AUMs but are merely needed to improve distribution and management efficiency in the overall system as it now exists. Construct 1.7 miles of fence to protect riparian habitat along Little Creek, Sheep Creek Detention Reservoir area, Four-Mile Canyon, Tommy Smith Creek as per WL1.1. Continue emergency use only along Henrieville and Little Creek to be used not more than 1 year out of 3. Utilization is to be not more than 30 percent on cottonwood (Populus) or willow (Salix) or 50 percent on grasses or grasslike plants. Do not use this emergency use area during the period 3/1-7/1. Improve 1,472 acres of riparian and other phreatophytic area habitats along 10 areas through livestock management as proposed in range management recommendations. Do not improve season of use or utilization restrictions of WL-1.1. These 10 areas are Deer Creek Spring, Four-Mile Canyon, Henderson Canyon, Heward Creek, Last Chance Creek, North Creek, Paradise Canyon, Paria River, Sheep Creek, and Willis Creek. Monitor these areas to assure the trend is toward meeting the WL1.1 recommendation. Allocate the Sheep Creek Detention Reservoir area totally for wildlife habitat and recreational use. Do not do the optimum treatment along Henrieville-Little Creek area as suggested by range management RM4.1, instead allow native vegetation to reach potential.

Alternative 3. Treat areas in Upper Wahweap which are listed under optimum treatment. This will remove the pressure off the critical areas, provide additional forage for livestock, and more closely meet the other resource objectives.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation as written. The following alternatives are accepted for allotments listed below:

Blue Pools	Accept Alternative 1
Clark Bench	Accept Alternative 1
Headwaters	Accept Alternative 2

Also adjust the stocking rate on new rest rotation systems to the carrying capacity of the pastures that will be actually grazed for the first year of the rotation cycle. After the first year base the stocking rate on the sum of the pastures in the allotment.

ensen
an 1979

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendations with the following modifications:

RM-2.1. Any operator who does not wish to have his allotment consolidated with other allotments may be allowed to remain as an individual allotment, but use will be allowed only after seed ripe of the key species and to be no later than March 1 in the spring.

RM-2.2. The allocation of forage will be as given in the attached RMPD. The RMPD is subject to change as AMPs and grazing systems are developed and as monitoring studies proceed. Allocation of forage will only be made on suitable acreage and potentially suitable acreage will be licensed only if water is developed or hauled.

Rationale

RM-2.1. Consolidation of allotments are considered necessary to allow grazing during the plant growing season where rest would be provided to protect the physiological requirements of the plants. If it is more convenient for an operator to manage his operation on an individual allotment, the physiological requirements of the plants will be met by grazing in an after seed ripe season.

RM-2.2. For rationale for forage allocation, see rationale in RM-1.2.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Range
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation RM-1.3. Establish one custodial allotment (Cockscomb) to be managed administratively by regulating class of livestock, AUMs and season of use (Natural Potential Overlay and table 1).

Rationale. Custodial allotments are allotments that are difficult or impossible for BLM to manage. The difficulty arises from those situations where public land is a small part of the total grazing area. Often these public lands have such a fragmented or isolated land pattern that it is not practical or possible for BLM to gain control for intensive range management practices.

The custodial allotment would comprise 1,036 suitable Federal acres. Because of the reasons stated above, only class of livestock, AUMs and season of use will be regulated by BLM and an intensive grazing system will not be attempted.

Interactions and analysis regarding this parcel are in RM 3.1.

T
Ma, /9
Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Continue interim management as in table 1.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the recommendation as written.

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

TABLE 1

Interim Management

Allotment[a]	Present Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Present Situation: Season of Use	Present Situation: Federal[d] AUMs	Present Situation: Federal[d] Acres	Proposed Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Proposed Situation: Season of Use	Proposed Situation: Suitable AUMs	Proposed Situation: Federal[d] Acres	Percent Change in AUMs	Federal Potentially Suitable[d]: Lack of Water AUMs	Federal Potentially Suitable[d]: Lack of Water Acres	Federal Potentially Suitable[d]: Inaccessible AUMs	Federal Potentially Suitable[d]: Inaccessible Acres
(Recommendation RM-1.3)					(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.1)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)
Blue Pools	55C	8/1 - 5/31	553	9,188	86C	10/1-3/31	516	8,425	-7	.....	.....	...	.....
Bunting Well	10C	6/1 - 11/30	60[g]	2,630	20C	6/1 - 11/30	120	1,680	+100	.....	.....	...	.....
Cedar Mountain	248C/3H	6/1 - 10/15	1,130	13,108	180C[j]	6/1 - 10/15	810	9,970	-28	.....	.....	...	.....
Clark Bench	175C/5H	8/1 - 5/31	1,800	64,341	167C[k]	8/1 - 5/31[b]	1,670	21,320	-7	394	5,937	...	.....
Cockscomb[a]	9C	12/16 - 4/15	37	1,961	9C	11/16 - 3/15	36	1,036	-3	.....	.....	...	.....
Cottonwood	381C/10H	11/1 - 5/31	2,737	83,998	411C[l]	11/1 - 5/31[b]	2,877	32,782	+5	377	9,934	...	.....
Coyote	292C	11/1 - 5/31	2,044	44,141	312C	11/1 - 5/31[b]	2,184	23,084	+7	343	10,399	...	.....
Deer Range	85C	8/1 - 10/15	213	10,294	85C	8/1 - 10/15	213	2,280	0	.....	.....	...	.....
Dry Valley	195C/15H	7/1 - 10/31	668[e]	11,355	167[m]	7/1 - 10/31	668[Q]	6,382[Q]	0	133	1,085	...	.....
East Clark Bench	80	11/1 - 5/15	520	9,555	66C	11/1 - 5/15	429	4,784	-17	136	1,200	...	.....
Ferry Swale	Administered by Arizona Strip D.O.			1,535	Continued administration by Arizona Strip D.O.								
Flat Top	45C	8/1 - 5/31	450	5,245	39C	8/1 - 5/31	390	4,865	-13	.....	.....	...	.....
Harvey's Fear	Unalloted			4,566	25C	10/16 - 3/15	125	3,197	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Headwaters	582C	5/1 - 6/10	774[R]		657	5/1 - 6/10	874[R]						
	328C	5/1 - 9/30	1,640	24,9059	401	5/1 - 9/30	2,005	65,297	+19	92	1,892	...	.....
	703C	11/1 - 3/31	3,515		832	11/1 - 3/31	4,160	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Judd Hollow	172C	11/1 - 5/31	1,204	13,688	116C	10/1 - 3/31	696	9,745	-42	.....	.....	...	.....
Lower Hackberry	96C	11/1 - 3/31	480	17,695	50C	11/1 - 3/31	250	5,117	-48	.....	.....	...	.....
Lower Warm Creek	40C/5H	11/1 - 3/31	225	33,242	22C[n]	11/1 - 3/31	110	2,645	-51	.....	.....	400	7,045

(Continued)

Table 1 (Concluded)

Allotment[a]	Present Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Present Situation: Season of Use	Present Situation: Federal[d] AUMs	Present Situation: Federal[d] Acres	Proposed Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Proposed Situation: Season of Use	Proposed Situation: Suitable AUMs	Proposed Situation: Federal[d] Acres	Percent Change in AUMs	Federal Potentially Suitable[d]: Lack of Water AUMs	Lack of Water Acres	Inaccessible AUMs	Inaccessible Acres
Mud Springs	64C	7/16 - 10/15	194	14,455	41C	7/16 - 10/15	123	3,807	-36	33	909	...	.....
Navajo Bench	Nonuse		832[c]	7,628	21C	10/16 - 3/15	105	3,039	...	212	3,183	...	.....
Nipple Bench	190C	12/1 - 4/30	950	26,942	103C	11/1 - 3/31	515	10,645	-46	367	6,207	...	.....
Round Valley	125C	11/1 - 3/31	625	8,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	376	5,169	...	.....
Rushbeds	54C	11/1 - 4/30	324	16,525	41C	11/1 - 4/30	246	5,076	-24	77	1,690	...	.....
Spencer Bench	Nonuse		264[c]	8,505	13C	10/16 - 3/15	65	2,186	...	164	3,492	...	.....
Upper Hack-berry	125C[h] 149C[i]	11/1 - 3/15 4/16 - 6/15[i]	862	21,604	89C	11/1 - 3/15[h] 4/16 - 6/15[i]	578	8,759	-33	131	5,130	...	.....
Upper Warm Creek	221C	11/1 - 5/31	1,547	68,265	167C	11/1 - 3/31	835	11,193	-46	640	8,725	...	.....
Wahweap	80C	12/1 - 4/30	400	11,223	39C	11/1 - 3/31	195	5,609	-51	.....	.....	...	.....
TOTAL	4,504 38H		24,049	759,722	4,159		20,793	252,923	-14	3,475	64,952	400	7,045

Note: This table recommends use of all presently suitable AUMs as shown in URA Step 3 Appendix 9 except Last Chance and Rock Creek Allotments to be included in the Escalante MFP.

[a] Custodial allotment.
[b] Season the same as existing AMP.
[c] AUMs entirely in suspended nonuse (not included in total).
[d] Includes Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
[e] 63 AUMs based on 41 percent federal range; 42 AUMs used in conjunction with private land.
[f] Based on 90 percent federal range.
[g] Used in conjunction with 1,072 state AUMs.
[h] Applies to native range.
[i] Applies to seedings.
[j] May substitute up to 3 horses, based on present qualifications.
[k] May substitute up to 5 horses, based on present qualifications.
[l] May substitute up to 10 horses, based on present qualifications.
[m] May substitute up to 15 horses, based on present qualifications.
[n] May substitute up to 5 horses, based on present qualifications.
[o] Could include up to 38 horses, based on present qualifications.
[p] AUMs may vary from survey, due to balancing with livestock numbers and season of use.
[q] 157 of these AUMs are being licensed by BLM on 1,670 acres of Kodachrome State Park which is state land under a R & PP patent. If this grazing use in [illegible]cres with the intent of the patent the AUMs will be deducted from the allotment.
[r] Season times cattle numbers in the Headwaters allotment does not equal the total AUMs due to some operators taking cattle on at different times. (See Headwaters AMP file) Total AUMs of present are 5,930 and proposed AUMs should total 7,037.

MFP 2 TABLE 1

Interim Management Summary of Area Manager Step 2 Recommendations
October 18, 1979

	Present Situation				Area Manager's Recommendation				Federal Potentially Suitable[d]			
Allotment[a]	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Federal[d] AUMs	Federal[d] Acres	Season of Use	Suitable[D] AUMs	Federal[d] Acres	Percent Change in AUMs	Lack of Water AUMs	Lack of Water Acres	Inaccessible AUMs	Inaccessible Acres
(Recommendation RM-1.3)					(RM-1.1)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)
Blue Pools	55C	8/1 - 5/31	553	9,188	10/1 - 3/31	516	8,425	-7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bunting Well	10C	6/1 - 11/30	60	2,630	6/1 - 11/30	120	1,680	+100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Mtn.	248C/3H	6/1 - 10/15	1,130	13,108	6/1 - 10/15	810	9,970	-28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark Bench	175C/5H	8/1 - 5/31	1,800	64,341	8/1 - 5/31[b]	1,800	23,270	0	264	3,987	.....	.....
Cockscomb[a]	9C	12/16 - 4/15	37	1,961	11/16 - 3/15	36	1,036	-3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonwood	381C/10H	11/1 - 5/31	2,737	83,998	11/1 - 5/31[b]	2,737	31,242	0	377	9,934	.....	.....
Coyote	292C	11/1 - 5/31	2,044	44,141	11/1 - 5/31[b]	2,044	21,544	0	343	10,399	.....	.....
Deer Range	85C	8/1 - 10/15	213	10,294	8/1 - 10/15	213	2,280	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dry Valley	195C/15H	7/1 - 10/31	668[e]	11,355	7/1 - 10/31	668[u]	6,382[u]	0	133	1,085	.....	.....
East Clark Bench	80C	11/1 - 5/15	520	9,555	11/1 - 5/15	429	4,784	-17	136[q]	1,200	.....	.....
Ferry Swale	Administered by Arizona Strip D.O.			1,535	Administration by Arizona Strip D.O.							
Flat Top	45C	8/1 - 5/31	450	5,245	8/1 - 5/31	390	4,865	-13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harvey's Fear	Unalloted			4,566	Nonuse		3,197	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Headwaters[s]	582C	5/1 - 6/10[s]	774[s]		5/1 - 6/10			....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	328C	5/1 - 9/30	1,640	249,059[s]	5/1 - 9/30	5,930	53,370[s]	0	92	1,892	.....	.....
	703C	11/1 - 3/31	3,515		11/1 - 3/31			....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judd Hollow	172C	11/1 - 5/31	1,204	13,688	10/1 - 3/31	696	9,745	-42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Hackberry	96C	11/1 - 3/31	480	17,695	11/1 - 3/31	250	5,117	-48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Warm Creek	40C/5H	11/1 - 3/31	225	33,242	11/1 - 3/31	110	2,645	-51	.....	.....	400	7,045

MFP 2 TABLE 1

Interim Management Summary of Area Manager Step 2 Recommendations
October 18, 1979

	Present Situation				Area Manager's Recommendation				Federal Potentially Suitable[d]			
									Lack of Water		Inaccessible	
Allotment[a]	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Federal[d] AUMs	Federal[d] Acres	Season of Use	Suitable[p] AUMs	Federal[d] Acres	Percent Change in AUMs	AUMs	Acres	AUMs	Acres
Mud Springs	64C	7/16 - 10/15	194	14,455	7/16 - 10/15	123	3,807	-36	33	909	....	.....
Navajo Bench	Nonuse	....	832[c]	7,628	Nonuse	.....	3,039	....	212	3,183	....	.....
Hipple Bench	190C	12/1 - 4/30	950	26,942	11/1 - 3/31	515	10,645	-46	367	6,207	....	.....
Round Valley	125C	11/1 - 3/31	625	8,974	11/1 - 3/31	.....	.....	-100	376[q]	5,169	....	.....
Rushbeds	54C	11/1 - 4/30	324	16,525	11/1 - 4/30	246	5,076	-24	77	1,690	....	.....
Spencer Bench	Nonuse		264[c]	8,505	Nonuse	.....	2,186	....	164	3,492	....	.....
Upper Hack-	125C[h]	11/1 - 3/15	862	21,604	11/1 - 3/15[h]	578	8,759	-33	131	5,130	....	.....
berry	149C[i]	4/16 - 6/15[i]			4/16 - 6/15[i]							
Upper Warm creek	221C	11/1 - 5/31	1,547	68,265	11/1 - 3/31	837[r]	11,193	-46	640	8,725	....	.....
Wahweap	80C	12/1 - 4/30	400	11,223	11/15 - 3/31	194	5,609	-51	.....	.....	....	.....
Totals	4,504C 38H		24,049	759,722		19,754	245,035	-20	3,345	63,002	400	7,045

[a]Custodial allotment.
[b]Season the same as existing AMP.
[c]AUMs entirely in suspended nonuse (not included in total).
[d]Includes Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
[e]63 AUMs based on 41 percent federal range; 42 AUMs used in conjunction with private land.
[g]Used in conjunction with 1,072 state AUMs.
[h]Applies to native range.
[i]Applies to seedings.
[p]AUMs may vary from survey, due to balancing with livestock numbers and season of use.
[q]Operator presently hauls water to make use of these AUMs.
[r]A slight AUM difference exists between this table and MFP 1 table due to balancing livestock numbers and season of use.
[s]Season times cattle numbers does not equal total AUMs because some operators' season varies from that shown. Proposed acres to be grazed is actual acreage grazed.
[t]Includes AUMs and acres potentially suitable in Round Valley and East Clark Bench Allotments where suitability is based on hauling water. 376 AUMs and 5,169 acres in Round Valley; 136 AUMs and 1,200 acres in East Clark Bench. Also considers 1,670 acres grazed in Kodachrome State Park and 11,927 acres reduction from proposed in Headwater Allotment.
[u]157 of these AUMs are being licensed by BLM on 1,670 acres in Kodachrome State Park which is state land under an R & PP patent. If grazing interferes with the intent of the patent the AUMs will be deducted from the allotment.

RM URA. Sale would transfer 37 AUMs of Federal forage into private ownership.

WL CPS 1, WL 2.1, Wl 2.2, WL 3.1; Wildlife habitat currently available to the public would be transferred in the sale.

Multiple Use Analysis. The proposal to sell this tract is internally generated for ease of administration of the Range program. There is no identified public demand for non-Federal ownership of the tract. A nearby parcel of private land, generally flat and near the highway, was for sale for 7 or 8 years before being sold about 2 years ago. No change in land use has occurred as a result of the sale. Public values other than range are present on the tract, particularly geologic sightseeing along the Cockscomb anticline.

Team
May 1979

Team Recommendation. Do not sell the tract. Retain and manage as a custodial allotment.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Paria
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation RM-2.3. Increase total cover by five percent and composition of the key forage species identified for each allotment by intensive management (table 2) as follows:

Key Species	From Percent Composition	To Percent Composition
Agcr (Seedings)	70	71
Elju (Seedings)	68	70
Orhy	3	6
Spcr	2	7
Hija	7	23
Agsm	1	4
Putr	1	6
Atca	2	5
Epne	3	12
Eula	4	10

Rationale. A comparison of the grazed areas with relict areas shows a significant difference in the percent of desirable species in the composition. The desirable grass composition ranges from about 10 to 20 percent on the grazed areas but makes up from 35 to 40 percent of the composition on No Man's Mesa, (a relict area). Bitterbrush composition averages 1 to 3 percent on grazed areas but 5 to 15 percent on relict areas. Plant cover on the relict areas averaged 5 to 10 percent higher than comparable types on the grazed areas.

Key species are designated based on palatability for cattle, relative or potential abundance based on soils, climate, and ability to endure grazing. Management systems are designed based on key species. If the growth requirements of the key species are met so the key species are allowed to increase in vigor and within the composition, the requirements of the rest of the plants will also be taken care of. This will allow improvement in the condition and trend of desirable livestock forage in the unit.

Team
May 1979

Interactions. WL 2.1, 3.1, 1.1, CPS-1 and W1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 are all complimentary and supportive of RM 2.3. Wildlife WL 1.1 recommends adding fourwing saltbrush (Atca), willow (Salix), and Cottonwood (Populus) to key forage species list for intensive management on allotments with riparian and other phreatophytic areas that will remain unfenced. WL 2.1 recommends adding mountain mahogany (Cemo) to the key monitoring species for critical deer winter range (pinyon-juniper habitat).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple Use Analysis. In all allotments, the intensive management of key livestock forage species to increase their cover and composition, proposed by RM-2.3 will result in improvement of riparian, pinyon-juniper, to desert shrub including grassland habitats and interacts positively with wildlife and watershed.

Team
May 1979

Multiple Use Recommendations. Adopt intensive management of key forage species to increase cover (table 2). Include fourwing salt brush (Atca) willow (Salix) and cottonwood (Populus) in the riparian habitat areas and mountain mahogany (Cemo) in the pinyon-juniper habitat areas.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the Team recommendation as written.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Reject the recommendation and the multiple use recommendation as to addition of key forage species.

Rationale. There is no method for monitoring these proposed increases on a unitwide basis. Each AMP will have objectives for that allotment for management of appropriate key forage plant species.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria

Activity
Range

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation RM-2.4. Rest all allotments that contain extensive areas in a downward trend and where the key forage plants are in poor condition or poor vigor to improve condition and trend. Rest for the spring-summer growing season prior to implementation of the grazing systems on the following allotments (table 2):

Blue Pools
Clark Bench
Deer Range
Dry Valley
Headwaters (Upper Wahweap)
Judd Hollow
Mud Springs
Nipple Bench
Round Valley
Upper Warm Creek

Rationale. The rest will improve plant vigor and increase composition of desirable species. Plants will be able to replenish root reserves and produce seed which will provide an opportunity to establish seedlings. This will also provide a greater opportunity for the grazing systems to work. Plants will be in good vigor and more forage will be available to start the pasture rotation system.

Team
May 1979

Interactions RM 2.4

WL 2.1 Improve pinyon-juniper habitat areas by monitoring utilization, condition and trend based on key forage species, and adjusting livestock accordingly.

WL 3.1 Improve desert shrub, grassland and sagebrush habitat areas by monitoring habitat utilization, condition and trend based upon key forage species and adjusting livestock accordingly.

WL CPS 1 12,301 acres of pinyon-juniper, desert shrub, and cliffs to be maintained in good condition.

Wl 1.1 Protect riparian and other phreatophytic areas along Wahweap Creek, Henrieville Creek, Tommy Smith Creek, Wesses Canyon, and by monitoring and only allowing 30 percent utilization on the key browse species of willows where present.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

W 1.2. Graze in winter only (10-1 to 2-28) on sandy soils prior to the spring and summer windy season to insure adequate plant cover where wind speeds are greatest.

W 1.4. No grazing on the Paria River and Wahweap Creek, Dry Valley Wash to Last Chance flood plains until there is a 70-percent cover of vegetation and litter and then don't graze in excess of 50 percent utilization on the desirable grasses and 30 percent on desirable shrubs.

W 1.3. Do not graze these highly saline easily eroded soils classed unsuitable.

W 1.1. Graze in winter only. This special management is necessary on these easily eroded soils to increase cover and reduce salt and silt production.

Multiple Use Analysis. Resting of 10 allotments in downward trends agrees in part with four wildlife recommendations (WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1 and WL CPS 1) and four watershed recommendations (W 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4). The basic part of all of these recommendations is to improve the vigor, condition and trend of a variety of plants in a variety of habitats. The Wildlife recommendations go farther in that they propose reduction in livestock numbers to meet the habitat objectives. WL 1.1 proposes permanent rest of a substantial number of riparian areas and allowing 30 percent utilization on key browse species in other unfenced riparian areas. Watershed recommendation W 1.1 asks for permanent spring and summer rest by recommending winter use only on the Round Valley and Upper WArm Creek Allotments. W 1.3 (do not graze highly saline soils in Dry Valley, Headwaters, Last Chance, Nipple Bench and Upper Warm Creek Allotments), conflicts with use on these allotments.

There are no other recommendations that propose less rest than RM 2.4. The more stringent rest requirements of Watershed and Wildlife recommendations listed above are analyzed and decided in the allotment analysis (Appendix 1) and in the eight recommendations listed above.

Team
May 1979

Team Recommendation. Accept RM 2.4 as the minimum rest requirements on 11 listed allotments. Any additional rest required by interacting recommendations will be decided on a case by case basis for each recommendation and are treated in RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.1, and 2.2.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation as written with the following modifications:

1. Existing AMPs will continue to be followed.

2. All other allotments listed under RM-2.4 will not be grazed until after the seed ripe period of the key forage species.

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale. See RM-2.2 decision and rationale.

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation RM-2.5. Provide for intensive livestock management by developing: two cattleguards, 29 miles of fence, 36.5 miles of pipeline, 11 water troughs, three water storage tanks, one pumping station, one well, 17 reservoirs, five water catchments, 11 slickrock catchments, 14 spring developments, 2.5 miles of stock trails, and enlarge storage on one existing catchment (table 2 and Livestock Management Facilities and Land Treatments Overlay).

Support. Operations-engineering, force account or possible contracts.

Rationale. Livestock management facilities involve structures or developments that aid in the management and production of livestock. BLM policy (1603.12B4g) provides for concentrating improvement fund investments on livestock support facilities needed to implement and maintain allotment management plans. The facilities as listed are necessary to implement intensive management systems on the 19 allotments identified in table 2.

These facilities will help obtain more uniform use of the forage resources and better overall management, control and distribution of the grazing animal. This in turn will help reach the objective to improve the condition and trend of desirable livestock forage.

Team
May 1979

Interactions VCPS 1

Impact of proposed livestock facilities varies by VRM Class.
Most can be designed to meet appropriate VRM class standards.

Recreation URA;

(a) catchment in T43S, R1W section 35 and its access for construction are within the Paria Canyon Primitive Area. Any access construction or development beyond a small hand constructed structure will violate primitive area standards (high significance).

(b) Proposed catchment and pipeline on the face of West Clark Cliffs can violate scenic views from Hwy 89 (high significance).

(c) Gunsight fence and cattleguard will impact views of Smoky Mountain-Nipple Cliffs (low significance).

RCPS 6 and 7i. Several proposed fences and catchments are within VRM Class II areas and within proposed recreation lands. These improvements can be constructed to meet VRM and Recreation land stipulations; for example, no bladed access or fencelines, wood posts, hand construction, etc.

R 3.1. Fences restrict ORV access and travel unless adequate gates are provided.

TABLE 2

Intensive Management Summary of Area Manager Step 2 Recommendations

October 19, 1979

Priority (Recommendation)	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated (RM-2.1)	Suitable[a] Federal Acres (RM-2.2)	Grazing System (RM-2.1)	Number of Pastures (RM-2.1)	Key Species (RM-2.3)	Livestock Facilities and Units (RM-2.5)	Land Treatment and Acres (RM-2.6)	Season of Use (RM-2.1)	Surveyed[b] AUMs (RM-2.2)	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Treatment (RM-2.6)	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Management (RM-2.2)	Total[d] AUMs (RM-2.2) (RM-2.6)
1		Blue Pools Flat Top	13,290	Rest rotation	3	Orhy Atca	Hoqui Reservoir 1 each Finger Fence 2 miles Slickrock fence 1 mile Wahweap Drift fence 1 mile		8/1-5/31	900		236	1,136
2		Bunting Well Cedar Mountain East Clark Bench Judd Hollow	27,379	Rest rotation	3	Orhy	Cove pipeline and trough 1.5 miles/1 each Enlarge Storage on Bunting Catchment 1 each Cedar Mountain Catchment 1 each Down Slope Pipeline and trough 1 mile/1 each Judd Hollow Fence 1 mile Judd Hollow Tank/1 each		6/1-5/31	2,196		595	2,791
15	Clark Bench		27,257	Deferred rotation	3	Orhy Atca Salix	Extension of Existing Pipeline .5 mile Jacob Tanks Pipeline 1 mile West Clark Pipeline 5 miles Hamblin Pockets Reservoir and Pipeline 1 each/.5 mile Slickrock Catchment 1 each		8/1-5/31	2,060		451	2,511

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority	Allotment: Individual	Allotment: Consolidated	Suitable[a] Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Season of Use	Surveyed[b] AUMs	Potential AUM[b] Increase With: Treatment	Potential AUM[b] Increase With: Management	Total[d] AUMs	Percent[e] Change in AUMs
16	Cottonwood		42,716	Rest rotation	6	Agcr Hija Cela	Develop Seeps with storage and pipeline Butler Valley 3 each/4 miles Develop Brigham Plains Spring and Pipeline 1 each/5 miles Brigham Plains Water Catchement 1 each Brigham Plains - Jack Riggs Pasture fence .5 mile Wahweap Creek Fence 1.5 miles Round Valley Draw Reservoir 1 each		11/1-5/31	3,255		570	3,825	+19
14	Coyote		33,483	Rest rotation	6	Agcr Orhy Cela	Jack Riggs Catchment 1 each Kimball Valley Storage tank maintenance 1 each Coyote Spring Storage 1 each White Sands Slickrock Catchment 1 each Wahweap Trail Maintenance and fence 1 mile/.5 mile			2,527		501	3,028	+24
11	Deer Range		2,280	Summer Fall	1	Orhy Putr Cemo	Deer Range Pipeline and Trough .5 mile/1 each Deer Range Slickrock Catchment 1 each		8/1-10/15	213		6	219	0
2	Dry Valley		7,467[g]	Summer Fall	2	Orhy Hija	Dry Valley Wash Fence 3 miles Hackberry Reservoir 1 each Dry Valley Wash Reservoir #1 1 each Dry Valley Wash Reservoir #2 1 each Dry Valley Wash Cattleguard 1 each Shepard Point Fence .5 mile		7/1-10/31	[g]801		42	843[g]	+20
15	Harvey's Fear								Nonuse					0

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated	Suitable[a] Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Season of Use	Surveyed[b] AUMs	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Management	Total[d] AUMs	Percent Change in AUMs
[illegible]	Headwaters (Upper Paria) (Upper Wahweap)		53,370[h]	Rest rotation	9	Agcr Elju Putr Orhy Spcr Cemo	Bulldog Pipeline 4 miles Headquarters Spring Fence 5 miles Long Flat Pipeline 4 miles Horse Flats Reservoir 1 each Four Mile Reservoir 1 each Paradise Bench Reservoir 1 each		5/1-9/30 11/1-3/31	5,930		1,131	7,061	0
5		Lower Hackberry and Upper Hackberry	19,006	Winter and Rest rotation	4	Agcr Spcr Epne Putr Cemo	Hackberry Well 1 each Hackberry Pipeline and Troughs 3 miles/4 each Rock Springs Fence 3 miles	Rock Springs Plow & seed 200 acres Chain and Seed 600 Acres	11/1-3/31 4/16-6/15	960		216	1,346	-16
7	Lower Warm Creek		2,645[i]	Winter	1	Epne Orhy			11/1-3/31	110		53	163	-51
6	Mud Springs		4,716	Summer-Fall	1	Orhy Agsm Putr Cemo	Serviceberry Reservoir 1 each Lake Bench Reservoir 1 each Mud Springs Reservoir 1 each Develop Pine Spring and Tank 1 each/1 each Wahweap Fence .5 mile		7/16-10/15	156		127	283	-20
18	Navajo Bench								Nonuse					[illegible]
9	Nipple Bench		16,852	Rest rotation	3	Hija Atca	Nipple Bench Water Catchment 1 each Pipeline and Troughs 2.5 miles/1 each Tibbet Bench Reservoir 1 each Point Pasture Fence 1.75 miles Nipple Pasture Fence 1.5 mile Nipple Gap Fence .125 mile Nipple Butte Gap Fence .125 mile		12/1-4/30	885		294	1,179	[illegible]

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated	Suitable[a] Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Season of Use	Surveyed[b] AUMs	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Management	Total[d] AUMs	Per[illegible] Chan[illegible] in [illegible]
4	Round Valley		5,169	Winter	1	Eula Orhy Agsm Hija	R.V. Seep and Tank 1 each/1 each Round Valley Reservoir #1 1 each Round Valley Reservoir #2 1 each R.V. pipeline and Tank 1.5 miles/1 each		11/1-3/31	375		157	532	[illegible]
10	Rushbeds		6,766	Rest rotation	3	Orhy Spcr	North Rushbeds Fence .5 mile Rushbeds Spring #1 1 each Rushbeds Slickrock Catchment 1 1 each South Pasture Fence 1.5 miles North Pasture Fence 2 miles Rushbeds Slickrock Catchment 2 1 each Rushbeds Slickrock Catchment 3 1 each Rushbeds Slickrock Catchment 4 1 each Rushbeds Slickrock Catchment 5 1 each		11/1-4/30	324		148	472	-0

(Continued)

Table 2 (Concluded)

Priority	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated	Suitable[a] Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Season of Use	Surveyed[b] AUMs	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Management	Total[d] AUMs	Percent Change in AUM[e]
1[f]	Spencer Bench								Nonuse					
2	Upper Warm Creek		19,918	Rest rotation	3	Orhy Hija Atca	Pasture Fence 1.25 miles Wesses Cove Reservoir 1 each Ahlstrom Pt. Pipeline and storage tank 2.5 miles/1 each John Henry Reservoir 1 each Ahlstrom Pt. Reservoir 1 each Storage and Spring Sec. 13 Pickley Pear Storage and Spring Pumping Station 1 each Missing Canyon Spring 1 each		11/1-5/31	1,477		464	1,941	-5
3	Wahweap		5,609	Winter	1	Hija Atca	Smith Reservoir 1 each Smith Run Trail .5 mile Smith Run Spring 1 each Snow Bench Catchment 1 each South Wahweap Trail .5 mile South Wahweap Spring 1 each		11/15-3/31	194[L]		91	285	-52
Totals (Allotments)			287,923		54			800 acres		22,363	170	5,082	27,615	-6

[a] Includes both suitable and potentially suitable acres (lack of water).
[b] AUMs refer to federal privileges.
[d] Total AUMs available when natural potential is achieved.
[e] Percent Change from present situation to initiation of proposed grazing system (includes surveyed and treatment AUMs).
[f] 51% of these AUMs are being licensed on 1,670 acres by BLM in Kodachrome State Park which is a R & PP patent. If this grazing use ever interfers with the intent of this R & PP these AUMs will be deducted from the allotment.
[g] Reduced acreage from 67,189 proposed by 13,819 acres to the acreage actually to be grazed.
[h] Reduced acreage from 9,690 to 2,645 because trail is not to be constructed.
[L] A slight AUM difference exists between this table and MFP I table due to balancing livestock numbers and season of use.

TABLE 2

Intensive Management

Priority	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated	Suitable Federal Acres	Rest Needed	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Surveyed[b] AUMs	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Management	Total[d] AUMs	Per Ch in
(Recommendation)		(RM-2.1)	(RM-2.2)	(RM-2.4)	(RM-2.1)	(RM-2.1)	(RM-2.3)	(RM-2.5)	(RM-2.6)	(RM-2.2)	(RM-2.1)	(RM-2.2)	(RM-2.6)	(RM-2.2)	(RM-2.2) (RM-2.6)	
1		Blue Pools Flat Top	13,290	Yes No	Rest Rotation	3	Orhy Atca	Moqui Reservoir 1 each Finger Fence 2 miles Slickrock Fence 1 mile Wahweap Drift Fence 1 mile		90C	8/1-5/31	900		236	1,136	
2		Bunting Well Cedar Mountain East Clark Bench Judd Hollow	27,379	No No No Yes	Rest Rotation	3	Orhy Atca	Cove Pipeline and Trough 1.5 miles/1 each Enlarge Storage on Bunting Catchment 1 each Cedar Mountain Catchment 1 each Down Slope Pipeline and Trough 1 mile/1 each Judd Hollow Fence 1 mile Judd Hollow Tank/1 each		183C[f]	6/1-5/31	2,196		595	2,791	
15	Clark Bench		27,257	No	Deferred Rotation	3	Orhy	Extension of Existing Pipeline .5 mile Jacob Tanks Pipeline 1 mile West Clark Pipeline 5 miles Hamblin Pockets Reservoir and Pipeline 1 each/.5 mile Slickrock Catchment 1 each		206C[g]	8/1-5/31	2,060		451	2,511	
16	Cottonwood		42,716	No	Rest Rotation	6	Agcr Hija Cela	Develop Seeps with Storage and Pipeline-Butler Valley 3 each/4 miles Develop Brigham Plains Spring and Pipeline 1 each/5 miles Brigham Plains Water Catchment 1 each		465C[h]	11/1-5/31	3,255		570	3,825	

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Table 2 (Continued)

Priority	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated	Suitable Federal Acres	Rest-Needed	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Surveyed[b] AUMs	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Management	Total[d] AUMs	Perce Chang in AU
								Brigham Plains-Jack Riggs Pasture Fence .5 miles Wahweap Creek Fence 1.5 miles Round Valley Draw Reservoir 1 each								
14	Coyote		33,483	No	Rest Rotation	6	Agcr Orhy Cela	Jack Riggs Catchment 1 each Kimball Valley Storage tank maintenance 1 each Coyote Spring Storage 1 each White Sands Slickrock Catchment 1 each Wahweap Trail Maintenance and Fence 1 mile/.5 mile		361C	11/1-5/31	2,527	:	501	3,028	+2
11	Deer Range		2,280	Yes	Summer Fall	1	Orhy Putr	Deer Range Pipeline and Trough .5 mile/1 each Deer Range Slickrock Catchment 1 each		85C	8/1-10/15	213		6	219	-
12	Dry Valley		7,467[L]	Yes	Summer Fall	2	Orhy Hija	Dry Valley Wash Fence 3 miles Hackberry Reservoir 1 each Dry Valley Wash Reservoir #1 1 each Dry Valley Wash Reservoir #2 1 each Dry Valley Wash Cattleguard 1 each Shepard Point Fence .5 mile		200C[f]	7/1-10/31	801[L]	-4	42	843	+[illegible]

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority	Allotment: Individual	Allotment: Consolidated	Suitable Federal Acres	Rest Needed	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Surveyed[b] AUMs	Potential AUM[b] Increase With: Treatment	Potential AUM[b] Increase With: Management	Total[d] AUMs	Perc Char in A
19	Harvey's Fear		3,197	No	Winter	1	Orhy	Harvey's Spring 1 each		25C	10/16-3/15	125		8	133	1(
13	Headwaters (Upper Paria) (Upper Wahweap)		67,189	No Yes	Rest Rotation	9	Agcr Elju Putr Orhy Spcr	Bulldog Pipeline 4 miles Headquarters Spring Fence 5 miles Long Flat Pipeline 4 miles Horse Flats Reservoir 1 each Four Mile Reservoir 1 each Paradise Bench Reservoir 1 each		713C	5/1-9/30 11/1-3/31	7,130		1,131	8,261	+2
5		Lower Hackberry Upper Hackberry	19,006	No No	Winter and Rest Rotation	4	Agcr Spcr Epne Putr	Hackberry Well 1 each Hackberry Pipeline and Troughs 3 miles/4 each Rock Springs Fence 3 miles	Rock Springs Plow & Seed 200 Acres Chain and Seed 600 acres	226C	11/1-3/15 4/16-6/15	960	170[m]	216	1346	-
7	Lower Warm Creek		9,690	No	Winter	1	Epne Orhy	Cottonwood Livestock Trail .5 miles		102Cj	11/1-3/31	510		53	563	+
6	Mud Springs		4,716	Yes	Summer-Fall	1	Orhy Agsm	Serviceberry Reservoir 1 each Lake Bench Reservoir 1 each Mud Springs Reservoir		52C	7/16-10/15	156		127	283	-

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated	Suitable Federal Acres	Rest Needed	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Surveyed[b] AUMs	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Management	Total[d] AUMs	P C
								1 each Develop Pine Spring and Tank 1 each/1 each								
18	Navajo Bench		6,222	No	Winter	1	Orhy	Navajo Slickrock Catchment 1 each Navajo Spring 1 each Navajo Fence 1 mile		64C	10/16-3/15	320		147	467	
9	Nipple Bench		16,852	Yes	Rest Rotation	3	Hija Atca	Nipple Bench Water Catchment 1 each Pipeline and Troughs 2.5 miles/1 each Tibbet Bench Reservoir 1 each Point Pasture Fence 1.75 mile Nipple Pasture Fence 1.5 mile Nipple Gap Fence .125 miles Nipple Butte Gap Fence .125 miles		177C	12/1-4/30	885		294	1,179	
4	Round Valley		5,169	Yes	Winter	1	Eula Orhy Agsm Hija	R.V. Seep and Tank 1 each/1 each Round Valley Reservoir #1 1 each		75C	11/1-3/31	375		157	532	

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated	Suitable Federal Acres	Rest Needed	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Surveyed[b] AUMs	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Management	Total[d] AUMs
								Round Valley Reservoir #2 1 each R. V. pipeline and tank 1.5 miles/1 each							
16	Rushbeds		6,766	No	Rest Rotation	3	Orhy Spcr	North Rushbeds Fence .5 mile Rushbeds Spring #1 1 each Rushbeds Slickrock Catchment #1 1 each South Pasture Fence 1.5 miles North Pasture Fence 2 miles Rushbeds Slickrock Catchment #2 1 each Rushbeds Slickrock Catchment #3 1 each Rushbeds Slickrock Catchment #4 1 each Rushbeds Slickrock Catchment #5 1 each		54C	11/1-4/30	324		148	472
17	Spencer Bench		5,678	No	Winter	1	Orhy	Spencer Spring 1 each		46C	10/16-3/15	230		92	322

(Continued)

Table 2 (Concluded)

Priority	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated	Suitable Federal Acres	Rest Needed	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Surveyed[b] AUMs	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM[b] Increase With Management	Total[d] AUMs	Perc Char in
								Bench Slickrock Catchment 1 each Spencer Slickrock Catchment 1 each Spencer Fence 1 mile								
8	Upper Warm Creek		19,918	Yes	Rest Rotation	3	Orhy Hija Atca	Pasture Fence 1.25 miles Wesses Cove Reservoir 1 each Ahlstrom Point Pipeline and Storage Tank 2.5 miles/ 1 each John Henry Reservoir Ahlstom Point Reservoir Storage & Spring Sec. 13 Prickley Poor Storage & Spring Pumping Station 1 each Missing Canyon Spring 1 each		211C	11/1-5/31	1,477		464	1,941	
3	Wahweap		5,609	No	Winter	1	Hija Atca	Smith Reservoir 1 each Smith Run Trail .5 mile Smith Run Spring 1 each Snow Bench Catchment 1 each South Wahweap Trail .5 mile South Wahweap Spring 1 each		48C	12/1-3/31	192		91	283	
	TOTALS (19 AMPs)		323,884			54			800	3,383C[k]		24,636	170	5,329	30,135	

Source: 1978 Paria URA Steps 3 and 4
[a] Contains both suitable and potentially suitable acres (lack of water and inaccessible).
[b] AUMs refer to federal privileges.
[c] Livestock numbers, based on season of use and both surveyed AUMs and potential AUM increase with treatment.
[d] Total AUMs available when natural potential is achieved.
[e] Based on change from present situation to initiation of proposed grazing system (includes surveyed and treatment AUMs).
[f] May substitute up to three horses based on present qualifications.
[g] May substitute up to five horses, based on present qualifications.
[h] May substitute up to ten horses, based on present qualifications.
[i] May substitute up to fifteen horses, based on present qualifications.
[j] May substitute up to five horses, based on present qualifications.
[k] May include up to 38 horses.
[l] Figures include 1,670 acres and 157 AUMs being licensed in Kodachrome State Park. AUMs and acreage to be deducted if and when grazing interferes with park purposes.
[m] The season times cattle numbers in the Hackberry allotments does not equal the total AUMs because some operators length of use period differs from the total season of use. 1,130 AUMs are to be allocated.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria
Activity
Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

own,
ittman,
agan,
Jensen
March 1979

Objective RM 3. To facilitate and improve livestock management, initiate the following actions necessary for the orderly administration and regulation of the range program in the Paria Planning Unit:

1. Dispose of small scattered and isolated tracts of land.
2. Acquire access easements across private land where potential restricted access problems exist.

Rationale. The Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (P.L. 94-579) provides for the disposition of public lands by sale or exchange and for the acquisition of access easements across private and state lands when such actions are in compliance with land use planning and it has been determined that disposal or access easement acquisition is in the national interest in promoting proper land management.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria

Activity
Range

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

rown
ay 1979

Recommendation RM 3.1. To facilitate administration and management of livestock grazing on public lands, dispose of all small, scattered tracts of Federal land on the Cockscomb Allotment by exchange for private or state land within grazing allotments or by public sale (Natural Potential Overlay).

Dispose of those federal lands on the Cockscomb Allotment (5055) as described below:

Approximately 1,961 acres: T41S, R1W, all of Sec. 31 west of the Cockscomb; T42S, R1W, all of Sec. 6 west of the Cockscomb, all of Sec. 7 west of the Cockscomb; all of Sec. 18 west of the Cockscomb; T41S, R2W, all of Sec. 33 southeast of allotment boundary fence; T42S, R2W, Sec. 1, NW¼, NW¼SW¼, S½SW¼; Sec. 12, that portion of NW¼ east of highway 89, SE¼NE¼, E½SE¼; Sec. 13, E½E½; Sec. 24, all Federal lands between highway 89 and the Cockscomb; Sec. 25, all federal lands east and north of highway 89 and west of the Cockscomb.

Support. Lands, minerals, operations (force account), and cadastral survey (disposal area boundary is irregular and will require lotting).

Rationale. Small, scattered parcels of public land intermingled with private and State land are difficult to administer and adequate control of grazing use is impossible. Use on these Federal lands is associated with use made on adjacent private and State land. These lands are surrounded by private land and isolated from other public land. They are not suitable for intensive management and grazing is difficult to control. The limited amount of money generated by grazing fees is less than the expected cost to administer grazing use.

Team
May 1979

Interactions

Minerals (M CPS 7, 8, M 1.1) The Cockscomb anticline (geologically inferred oil and gas), subeconomic uranium deposits, and sand and gravel edposits occur on this tract. Minerals ownership remains in BLM under FLPMA. However, sale of the tract would complicate possible exploration for oil and gas and uranium and preclude BLM sale or free use disposal of sand and gravel deposits.

R CPS 7, R URA. A portion of the Cockscomb geologic sightseeing area is within the recommended sale, as well as access to the Hattie Green mine, a feature recommended for interpretation and public use. The lands containing hunting, collecting, sightseeing, and interpretive potential.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Paria
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation RM-3.2. To facilitate administration and management of livestock grazing on public lands acquire access easements across existing roads on private land where potential restricted access problems exist. Acquire access across five parcels of private land on three allotments (Natural Potential Overlay) as described below:

Priority

1. Headwaters (5011a) - approximately ¼ mile across T38S, R3W, Sec. 16, SW¼SW¼.
2. Headwaters (5011a) - approximately ½ mile across T38S, R4W, Sec. 11, SE¼SE¼; Sec. 12, SW¼SW¼.
3. Dry Valley (5006) - approximately 1 mile across T38S, R1W, Sec. 5, NW¼SE¼, S½SW¼, Sec. 6, SE¼SE¼.
4. Mud Springs (5016) - Approximately ¼ mile across T37S, R1E, Sec. 18, SE¼SE¼.
5. Headwaters (5011a) - Approximately 1¼ miles across T37S, R3W, Sec. 26, SW¼SE¼, E½SW¼, W½NW¼; Sec. 27, NE¼NE¼.

Support. ATROW and operations - engineering, lands.

Rationale. Although there are presently no access problems in the unit, the possibility exists that gates across these private parcels of land could be locked restricting access to Federal lands. This would make management of livestock difficult to control. Acquiring legal access at this time would facilitate livestock management and help provide for the orderly administration and regulation of the Paria range program.

Team
May 1979

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. This recommendation is support for the entire range program and other public land resource management. Positive interactions were identified by Recreation, Wildlife and Minerals (Matrix).

Team
May 1979

Team Recommendation. Acquire access as recommended.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation. Since there are no existing access problems, easement acquisition in this planning unit will be low priority compared to other planning units.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Brown
Pittman
Fagan
Jensen
March 1979

Objective RM 4. To meet the projected future demand for livestock forage, develop the land treatment potential on Federal land of 75,671 acres for an additional 10,497 AUMs.

Rationale. The Garfield County PAA implies an unlimited demand for livestock forage on Federal lands based on a fixed quantity of available Federal forage, the price differential between free market and Federal AUMs, and permit size determining assessed value of any given ranch property. The unlimited demand for Federal livestock forage requires that the full treatment potential of an additional 10,497 AUMs on 75,671 acres be developed to provide forage to help meet the needs of the nation, to help stabilize the economy of the livestock industry, individual users, and dependent communities (1603.1263b).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation RM 4.1. Complete the following land treatments to provide 10,497 additional AUMs (table 3) needed to meet the projected future demand for livestock forage:

Treatment	Federal Acres	Federal AUMs
Plow, seed	13,896	2,565
Chain, seed	32,629	4,581
Burn	15,854	1,197
Burn, seed	7,230	1,264
Spray, seed	2,901	437
Spray	160	24
Seed	661	.....
Tree cut, seed	220	10
Chain, burn, seed	2,120	419
	75,671	10,497

Of the 15,854 burn treatment acres, 11,124 are on existing seedings on the Headwaters Allotment (5,891 acres-Horse Flat; 2,154 acres-Indian Hollow; 1,104 acres-Willis Creek; and 1,975 acres-Between the Creeks) needed to at least maintain existing forage production.

Use the additional treatment AUMs to first fulfill suspended nonuse requirements on the nine allotments where the treatments will be implemented, and divide the remaining excess treatment AUMs proportionately among the other livestock operators who received reductions.

Support. Operations-contracts or force account.

Rationale. The development of additional treatment potential is necessary to help meet local livestock needs as identified in the Garfield County PAA. The Federal AUMs based on surveyed carrying capacity of both suitable and potentially suitable range, necessary land treatment AUMs needed to balance pastures, and the natural potential AUMs with management would not meet the unlimited demand.

The native livestock vegetation that is produced on these treatment sites is substantially below the productive capability because of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush and rabbitbrush invasion. Comparison of existing treated areas indicates that it is entirely feasible to obtain the above results. Burning the existing seedings will help to eradicate the invading sagebrush and pinyon-juniper and could increase grass production, particularly on the Horse Flat seeding.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

TABLE 3
Additional Treatment Oppor ties

Priority	Allotment Number and Name		Reference Number	Treatment	AUMs Potential Acres	AUMs Potential With Treatmenta
13	5004(a)	Cottonwood	1	Plow, seed	240	24
15			2	Chain, seed	1,510	255
					1,750	279
13	5004(b)	Coyote	1	Plow, seed	385	46
4	5005	Deer Range	1	Plow, seed	200	34
5			2	Chain seed	4,355	537
					4,555	571
20	5011(a)	Headwaters	1	Chain, seed	4,280	713
7		(Upper Paria)	2	Burn	5,233	0
14			3	Plow, seed	6,900	1,419
					16,413	2,132
12	5011(b)	Headwaters	1	Burn	10,621	1,197
18		(Upper Wahweap)	2	Burn, seed	5,790	1,022
21			3	Chain, seed	9,400	1,031
3			4	Plow, seed	4,061	717
8			5	Spray, seed	2,091	315
22			6	Spray	160	24
					32,123	4,306
9	5016	Mud Springs	1	Chain, seed	1,739	224
2			2	Burn, seed	560	95
19			3	Tree cut, seed	220	10
					2,519	329

(Continued)

Tabl (Concluded)

Priority	Allotment Number and Name		Reference Number	Treatment	AUMs Potential Acres	AUMs Potential With Treatmenta
1	5020	Round Valley	1	Plow, seed	1,050	141
10	5021	Rushbeds	1	Spray, seed	810	122
16			2	Chain, seed	2,480	332
					3,290	454
17	5023	Upper Hackbery	1	Chain, seed	5,130	866
6			2	Burn, seed	880	147
11			3	Chain, burn, seed	2,120	419
					8,130	1,432
	TOTAL				70,215	9,690

Source: 1978 Paria URA steps 3 and 4.
Note: Table refers to federal lands acres and AUMs only.
aIncreased potential above surveyed and natural potential AUMs.

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Step 1	Step 3

Brown,
Pittman,
Fagan,
Jensen
Mar. 1979

Objective RM-5. Enhance and improve the vegetative resource of the wild horse herd management area (URA step 3, Wild Free-Roaming Horse Overlay).

Rationale. The present forage condition of the herd management area is mainly poor with some fair condition areas. Although the management area is comprised of low to medium productive soils, the area could be improved to an overall fair condition through proper management. Year-long grazing by the horses has been a factor in increasing undesirable annuals such as cheatgrass on the suitable areas. An increase in desirable perennial forage is needed to improve the vegetative resource to at least a fair condition.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP) Paria
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation RM-5.1. Remove the existing horses from the Navajo Bench, Harvey's Fear, Spencer Bench area to increase perennial vegetation production and to improve the overall range condition to at least fair on all suitable/ potentially suitable areas. Removal of the horses should be accomplished in the most practical humane manner.

Support. Portable capture corrals.

Rationale. Removal of the horses from Spencer Bench, Navajo Bench and Harvey's Fear would allow an increase of 247 AUMs by eliminating grazing. With the increased production of desirable species, range condition would improve to at least fair over most of the area.

URA step 4 shows the inability to increase the quality of the environment and living space needed for a viable herd due to the steepness and roughness of the terrain, a less than ideal habitat for the horses. The horse herd has only increased by three since the original four were first observed in 1969. Due to the present poor and fair forage condition, the present population cannot be expected to increase without further population and habitat problems.

Due to the remoteness of the area and the steep, rough terrain, intensive management cannot be implemented for the horse herd and vegetative resource. Existing production is the best that can be achieved with the present herd size.

Team
May 1979

Interactions. RMURA: Removal of grazing by either horses or cattle would greatly aid in improvement of the vegetative resource on Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, and Spencer Bench. Present condition is below potential for the area.

RM1.1 & 2.1. Removal of horses eliminates potential cattle-horse conflict during winter use season.

RM 1.2 & 2.2. Removal of horses eliminates potential cattle-horse conflict for a portion of 295 AUMs.

RM 2.3 & 2.4. Removal of horses would help achieve desired 5 percent increase in cover and composition of key species and improve condition and trend.

RM 2.5. Unless horses are removed from the area, proposed management fences on Navajo Bench and Spencer Bench could not be constructed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

RM 5.1. Eliminates horse/sheep conflict, improves vegetative resource.

WL 1.1. Horses are currently overusing and damaging .5 acres of riparian habitat at the spring; This reduces water access and habitat for native wildlife.

WL 6.1 and WL 7.1. Also recommend removal of horses to provide space, forage, and habitat for bighorn sheep.

WL CPS 1, WL-1.1, WL-2.1, WL-3.1, 5.1, and 6.3. Removal of horses will assist in restoring and maintaining good condition habitat for wildlife species. Positive interaction for other wildlife habitat improvement.

RCPS6. Positive for primitive value - bighorn sheep viewing opportunity when reestablished.

W 1.3. Positive for watershed protection on frail soil being damaged by heavy horse grazing.

Multiple Use Analysis. All interactions with the recommendation are positive.

Team
May 1979
Fa
Ju 79
Jen
Jan 1981

Team Recommendation. Approve RM 5.1 as written.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation.

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Reconciliation of URA Step 4

1. Predator Control. Opportunities for predator control were not brought forward because predators do not present a serious problem at the present time. This opportunity could be reconsidered if predators become a major problem in the planning unit.

2. Supervision. Opportunities for improved supervision of grazing use was not carried forward because supervision is considered a day-to-day responsibility. It is assumed that with implementation of intensive management, manpower and funds will be available to do an adequate job of supervision.

3. Poison Plants. Poison plant control opportunities were not carried forward because poison plants cause only minor problems in the unit. Allotments with oak are not grazed in the early spring, when oak causes problems. Milkweed, death camas, copperweed, loco and other poison plants are found on Federal land in only small amounts and do not warrant special control measures.

4. Supplemental Feeding. Supplemental feeding opportunities were not carried into MFP 1 since phosphorous and energy problems on fall and winter allotments are presently of minor significance in the planning unit. If these problems become significant in the future, they could be handled administratively by the area manager.

5. Utilization. The opportunity to better distribute livestock for more uniform utilization through better location of salt was not carried forward to MFP 1. This is an administrative problem that can be handled on an ongoing basis within the planning unit.

6. Restricted Access. Better public relations with landowners in order to retain access across private land was not brought forward because it is an on going program that should be practiced anyway.

7. Off-Road Vehicle Use. Opportunities to restrict off-road vehicle use were not brought forward because at the present time off-road vehicle use in the unit does not present a significant problem.

8. Land Treatment Opportunities. Of the 127,536 acres of land treatment opportunities identified in URA Step 4, 48,165 acres were not brought forward into MFP 1. This is because the productivity of some of the sites is borderline for treatment, some sites are presently inaccessible for livestock use, or because present production of native desirable species is high enough not to presently warrant treatment. Also, these treatments would not be completed within the next 20 years. When the MFP is revised many of these opportunities should be reevaluated and brought forward for future development.

9. Grazing Confined to Seeded Areas. Since the total land treatment potential will not be developed within the next 20 years, the opportunity to confine all grazing to seeded areas was not brought forward to MFP Step 1. This could also be evaluated again at a later revision date.

10. Wood and Post Cutting. The opportunity for wood and post cutting was not carried forward into MFP 1 since the sites where the opportunity exists lie in remote areas. The demand is not great enough at the present time to open these remote areas. If an increased demand overrides the existing supply nearer the towns in the planning unit in the future, this opportunity could be reconsidered.

11. Last Chance and Rock Creek Allotments. These two allotments are administered by the Escalante Resource Area. The opportunities for management of these allotments are reflected in the Escalante MFP and are excluded from the Paria MFP.

WILDLIFE MFP STEP I

INTRODUCTION

Wildlife species have become increasingly scarce in the planning unit as desirable habitat has been reduced in size and diversity. Natural channeling of stream bottoms and repeated overutilization of forage by livestock has reduced the acreage and quality of riparian habitat. Sagebrush has encroached on former grasslands, and pinyon-juniper has encroached on both sagebrush and grasslands and has become increasingly dense in areas of former mixed savannah and mountain shrub. Several wildlife species have been eliminated due to these habitat changes. The majority of identified wildlife problems and opportunities are related directly to these trends, and recommendations consist of selective reversal of these changes and eliminating further habitat reductions.

Reconciliations

1. Studies are not recommendations, but are required as a necessary part of implementation of the wildlife habitat improvement program. They are listed here for ready reference and support for the recommendations below:
   a. Conduct a non-endangered raptor survey
   b. Conduct a bald eagle and peregrine falcon survey
   c. Survey seven creeks for resident fish (Willis Creek, Wahweap Creek, Deer Spring Canyon, Snake Creek, Last Chance Creek, Croton Canyon, and Long Valley Draw).
   d. Monitor water quality unitwide.

2. Develop Habitat Management Plans (HMP's) covering all major species, based on mule deer herd unit boundaries. HMP development is the logical last step of the planning process.

3. Develop a riparian habitat improvement and monitoring plan for the planning unit.

4. The opportunity to construct new reservoirs to benefit waterfowl, American coot, common snipe, amphibians, shore birds, other water birds, and aquatic invertebrates was identified in URA Step 4, but was not brought forward because specific sites were not identified.

5. The opportunity to expand ring-necked pheasant habitat has been identified, but is too far in the future for inclusion in this planning cycle.

6. The opportunity for stocking game fish in some streams following restoration of riparian-aquatic habitats has been identified but is too far in the future for inclusion in this planning cycle.

7. There are 115 miles of stream and 3,263 acres of riparian habitat in the unit that is in poor or fair condition, that should be improved to good condition. There are 17.5 acres presently in

good ecological condition. To totally fence the 3,263 acres for protection to allow it to improve would require 36.2 miles of fence. However, only 4.9 miles of fence would protect over half the stream miles (66.7 miles) and nearly 82 percent (2,693 acres) of the riparian habitat.

The remainder of the area (570 acres) would require 31.3 miles of fence for total protection. This is not considered feasible at this time, so such fencing will not be brought forward to MFP. Protection by livestock management will be recommended in the MFP for these areas.

There are 6,359 acres of Other Phreatophytic Areas that need improvement, 4,081 acres of which could be improved with protection by fencing. To totally fence the 4,081 acres would require 23.1 miles of fence, but nearly 68 percent or 2,760 acres of the higher priority areas can be protected with 6.8 miles of fence, and this will be recommended in MFP. Protection of the remaining portion of the 4,081 acres (1,321 acres) requiring 16.3 miles of fence is not considered feasible at this point, so will not be an MFP recommendation. Protection by livestock management will be recommended in the MFP for these areas.

An MFP recommendation will not be made on 2,278 acres of Other Phreatophytic Areas, the difference between the 4,081 acres and the total 6,359 acres, because recommendations will be concentrated on the higher priority areas.

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Continuing Present Situations. WL-CPS .1; Table 4 and Overlay 3 in URA Step 4, and Overlay 1, MFP Step 1, lists wildlife habitat areas that are in good ecological condition and should be maintained as such. This situation will continue until actions are taken that will adversely affect the various habitats.

Interactions. MCPS 1; Part of Kocjan's gravel pit and a material site right-of-way lie within one of these areas.

M-1.1; Many potential sand and gravel pit sites are within identified good condition habitats. Restraint on surface disturbance would inhibit development of sand and gravel.

RCPS 6, R-1.1, V CPS 1. Complimentary effect of maintaining food ecological condition on recreation lands quality and visual resources.

W-1.1, W-1.5, W CPS 1, W URA; WL CPS-.1 has a highly complimentary effect on all watershed areas. Maintaining good ecological condition maintains maximum cover and soil stability.

RM URA, RM-1.1, RM-1.2, RM-2.1, RM-2.3, RM-2.4, RM-2.5, RM-4.1. Find WL CPS 1 complimentary.

WL 1.1 (Riparian), WL 2.1, WL 3.1, WL 4.1, WL 7.1
Find WL CPS 1 complimentary. Maintenance of good condition areas provides forage for allocation to wildlife, permits establishment of ponderosa pine seedings, and maintains habitat for proposed reintroduction of bighorn sheep.

Analysis. A number of proposals by other resources, including mineral development, ORV use, and proposed expansion of grazing use areas have the potential to deteriorate areas of good condition habitat. (L .2, M CPS 1, M CPS 7)

M CPS 8, M 1.1, M 3.1, M 5.1, R 3.1, W 1.5, RM 1.1, RM 1.2, RM 2.1, RM 2.2, RM 1.3, RM 3.1). These conflicts are identified and resolved under each of the interacting recommendations.

Recommendation. No decision required.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Paria
Activity: Wildlife
Objective Number:

ɔwn,
.ttman,
Fagan,
Jensen
March 1979

Objective WL-1. Improve 3,263 acres of riparian habitat and 4,081 acres of other phreatophytic areas on public lands from poor or fair ecological condition to good ecological condition; maintain 17.5 acres of good ecological condition riparian ahbitat (included in WL CPS.1 above). The desirable vegetation composition to be obtained from riparian habitat improvement is 50 percent cottonwoods and willows, 30 percent perennial grasses and grasslike plants (Carex and Juncus), and 20 percent forbs. Desired percent cover (vegetation and litter is 70 percent. The desired vegetation composition to be obtained on other phreatophytic areas is 50 percent browse, of which 20 percent should be desirable trees and shrubs, 30 percent perennial grasses, and 20 percent forbs. Desired percent cover (vegetation and litter) is 60 percent.

Rationale. Riparian habitat and other phreatophytic areas are the most important habitat types in the planning unit in terms of species diversities and densities. These habitats comprise about 1 percent of the planning unit's public lands.

This small acreage is inhabited by 162 species of wildlife or 47 percent of the total species occurring in the planning unit, including mule deer, pronghorn (some areas are critical mule deer and pronghorn habitat), rabbits and rodents, coyote and mountain lion, fur-bearers, waterfowl,, American coot, common snipe, raptors, mourning dove, Gambel's quail, chukar, reptiles, amphibians, approximately 95 other nongame species, bald eagle and peregrine falcon, nine State sensitive species, and aquatic species (table 2 and Appendix 1, URA Step 2 Animals; tables 1, 4, and 5, and Appendixes 1 and 2, URA Step 3 Wildlife). There are 56 species that are restricted to riparian areas. The vegetation diversity of riparian areas make them the most productive and important types for wildlife. URA Step 3 lists eight reasons why riparian areas are critical wildlife habitat.

Riparian areas are very sensitive to habitat manipulation and must be considered as fragile. Excessive utilization of riparian plants eliminates streamside vegetation which destroys the habitat and causes a decline in water quality. All game species within the planning unit utilize riparian and other phreatophytic areas to some extent. Most species rely heavily on these areas which are being adversely impacted by flooding and livestock grazing.

The only good ecological condition riparian areas within the planning unit are Long Canyon (15 acres), a side canyon to Deer Spring Canyon (2 acres), and Harry Colwes Spring (0.5 acre). These areas are all lightly grazed (Harry Colwes Spring by feral horses) due to rough terrain. They

demonstrate the potential of the riparian habitat and show that a good ecological condition can be achieved if proper management is applied.

The poor condition of these areas are in conflict with BLM, legislative, and Executive policies as outlined in Public Law 92-500, Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, USO Manual Supplement 6671, BLM Draft Manual 6740, and WO Instruction Memo 78-410. These mandates require that BLM improve riparian habitat. One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to "Protect the lands, resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuse to the extent feasible. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. It also states that essential requirements of wildlife - food, cover, and water - will be maintained so as to provide otpimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. Riparian areas maximize "edge effect", are the most diverse wildlife areas in the planning unit, and are very important wildlife areas.

The Kane County PAA shows that demands for wildlife based recreation will increase significantly between 1975 and 1985. In 1975, hunters spent $184,000 to hunt mule deer, waterfowl, mourning doves, and cottontails on public lands within Kane County (Paria PAA). The amount of harvest or production of wildlife from riparian and other phreatophytic areas is unknown, but is a large part of the total dollar figure. No data is available for nonconsumptive wildlife use within the planning unit, but the amount probably exceeds consumptive uses. A high percentage of this nonconsumptive use occurs along riparian and other phreatophytic areas. In 1975, Americans spent 1.5 billion days observing wildlife (1975 National Survey of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation 1977, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.). This exceeded both fishing (1.3 billion days) and hunting (0.5 billion days).

Livestock grazing was identified in URA Step 3 as a major contributing cause of the degradation of riparian and other phreatophytic habitats. Elimination of the livestock grazing for 3 years along the Virgin River, in the Virgin River Allotment of Vermilion Planning Unit, achieved the desired percent vegetation composition. Slightly longer time may be required in most areas of the Paria Planning Unit due to a reduced amount of available desirable species seed source.

Protection and improvement of the riparian and other phreatophytic habitat is the most critical part of the wildlife program within the planning unit.

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Name (MFP) Paria
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown 1979

Recommendation WL-1.1. Protect riparian and other high priority phreatophytic areas from livestock grazing and other surface disturbing activities (Overlay 1, table 1). Protection from livestock grazing can be provided by building 11.7 miles of fence and maintaining existing fences to exclude grazing from 2,693 acres of riparian and 2,760 acres of other phreatophytic areas (table 1). This fencing should be completed as soon as approval and funding will permit, independent of intensive range management implementation.

Achieve desired habitat conditions on the remaining riparian and high priority phreatophytic areas through management by reduction of livestock use (utilization of desirable browse not to exceed 30 percent or use on grasses and grasslike plants not to exceed 50 percent) and requiring seasons of use that will exclude grazing during the period of 3/1-7/1 on the allotments shown in table 2.

Support. Develop habitat management plans and apply for Sikes Act funds to cover costs of fencing and fence maintenance needs. Operations and/or YACC labor.

Rationale. As long as livestock are allowed free acess to riparian areas, these areas will be heavily grazed before the grazing pressure shifts to the uplands. Riparian areas with free livestock access have been sacrifice areas in the past. Loss of streamside vegetation accelerates soil erosion preventing establishment of good protective vegetation cover. This is a self-perpetrating cycle that is well advanced in the Paria Planning Unit.

Intensive grazing of riparian and other high priority phreatophytic areas must be reduced before these areas can be restored to a good ecological condition. Some areas will require fencing or fence maintenance as indicated in table 1 to accomplish this. Unfenced areas indicated in table 2 can be improved, but at a slower rate, by livestock management. The fencing or fence maintenance recommended is less than 20 percent of what would be required to fence all the riparian and other high priority phreatophytic areas, yet it will protect 83 percent of the riparian areas, including over half the stream miles, and 68 percent of the other high priority phreatophytic areas.

Team May 1979

Interactions

L.1. If this tract is sold, about 40 acres of public land riparian habitat will be transferred into private ownership and may be converted to cultivated fields, a substantially more sterile wildlife habitat.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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L.2. Construction would disrupt riparian habitat in Cottonwood Canyon and along the Paria River. Stipulations are necessary to minimize vegetation disturbance.

MCPS 1. About 100 acres of riparian and other phreatophytic areas are included in two existing sand and gravel material sites. If it is not possible to relocate these pits, then the area of surface disturbance should be minimized. If the pits are excavated below the water table, a favorable wildlife condition will be created.

MCPS 7, 8, m 5.1. Needs stipulations in oil and gas leases and mineral exploration permits to exclude drilling, pumping, pipelines, and roads within riparian habitats.

M 1.1. A portion of the recommended sand and gravel extraction areas is within riparian and other phreatophytic areas. WL-1.1 recommends limiting new gravel pits to poor condition uplands.

W 1.1, W 1.2, W 1.3, W 1.4. These are highly complimentary due to improved watershed protection afforded by good condition streamside vegetations.

WL 2.1-8.1. Improving riparian habitat is complimentary with all other wildlife recommendations, it is an essential component of almost all species habitats and is a prerequisite to quail and chukar transplants.

Range management recommendations have a mixed effect on WL 1.1 recommendations for riparian habitats. Slight improvement will be achieved without the WL 1.1 recommendation if intensity of grazing use or spring and summer use is reduced. The potential improvement on some allotments through management compliments those riparian areas not recommended for fencing but does not substitute for fencing in either rate or quality of improvement for the fencing recommendation areas.

Specific Range Management Interactions

RM-1.1 and RM-2.1 interact with WL-1.1 because WL-1.1 recommends changing season of use on 10 allotments from what is recommended in range to achieve habitat conditions on riparian and other phreatophytic areas that are not recommended to be fenced.

RM-1.2 and 2.2 interact with WL-1.1 because WL-1.1 would reduce livestock recommended to be licensed by 382 AUMs on eight allotments.

Changing to winter use and effecting utilization restrictions recommended in WL-1.1 would disrupt livestock operations and inhibit accomplishment of range objectives on associated upland areas. The estimated interaction identified by range would result in the loss of about 6,600 to 7,700 AUMs by reducing grazing intensity on the riparian and other phreatophytic areas on 10 allotments (table 3).

RM 2.3. WL-1.1 would help (quickly) to increase total cover on riparian and other phreatophytic areas by at least 5 percent and would increase composition of desirable key forage species.

RM 2.4. This recommendation interacts with WL 1.1 on Clark Bench, Dry Valley, Headwaters, Nipple Bench, and Upper Warm Creek Allotments. The two recommendations are complimentary.

RM 4.1. WL 1.1 plowing and seeding as a treatment on 28 acres in Little Creek conflicts with the wildlife objectives to enhance native riparian vegetation. RM 4.1 can be modified to seed to native species after burnining or spraying instead of plowing and allow up to 30 percent utilization on browse in fenced areas after treatment.

R 3.1. WL 1.1 fencing would restrict ORV travel along Paria and Wahweap drainages ORV units 004 and 010 respectively. Drainages are primary access routes for ORV travel in the unit. This interaction involves areas already fenced that should be maintained.

Multiple Use Analysis

L.1. Resolved. lands multiple use recommendation is to not dispose of this 40-acre parcel.

L.2, M CPS 1, M CPS 7, 8, M 5.1, M 1.1, R 3.1. All of these interactions can be resolved through stipulations prior to construction, drilling, mining, pumping, etc., to protect riparian areas. Restriction on ORV use is addressed in R 3.1 and can be mitigated by allowing the stream channel portions of Wahweap Creek and the Paria River north of the primitive area to remain open to vehicular access. An ORV plan should restrict ORV travel to existing roads or stream channels. W 1.1, W 1.2, W 1.3, W 1.4, WL 1.2 through 8-1 are all complimentary and supportive of WL 1.1.

The only remaining interactions are range management interactions.

RM 1.1 and RM 2.1. There are season of use conflicts on all allotments listed in table 2 except Dry Valley. After multiple use considerations, the conflict on Harvey's Fear and Spencer Bench is eliminated since the range multiple use recommendations are not to allow grazing on these allotments. The WL 1.1 proposed season on East Clark Bench is not necessary because recent improvements have resulted in better distribution of cattle so the impact on the riparian area from livestock grazing is significantly reduced.

The conflict with season on the rest of the allotments will remain in the interim livestock management period. On two of these allotments, CMA and Headwaters, the range recommednation for season is to continue management pursuants to existing AMPs which will continue as a long term proposal. Even though the existing livestock season of use on these two allotments conflicts with WL-1.1 recommended season of use for livestock, observations show that the trend on the riparian and other phreatophytic

areas in these two allotments is upward. Therefore, even though the present grazing system will not achieve the wildlife objective as rapidly as would the wildlife recommended season of use, the long term results should be similar. Therefore, the livestock season of use will not be changed.

On the remaining three allotments, administered by the Kanab Resource Area (Lower Hackberry, Nipple Bench, and Upper Warm Creek) changing livestock season of use to eliminate use in March would result in a drastic change in present operations, such as requiring the operator to purchase additional permits or base property. This would be an undue hardship which is not warranted for the interim management period.

In long term livestock management recommendation, Lower Hackberry would not present any conflict because cattle would be removed from conflict areas to rangeland seedings by March 1 of each year.

On the other allotments proposed grazing systems will be implemented which should achieve the long term objectives of wildlife for the riparian and other phreatophytic areas over the long term which will result in wildlife objectives even though results would not be achieved as rapidly as under the wildlife proposals. Considering that the results will be similar and that the range recommendations will provide multiple use benefits, the range proposals should be followed rather than the wildlife restrictions on range management.

Last Chance and Rock Creek Allotments are administered by the Escalante Resource Area. These allotments will continue to be adminstered under an existing AMP, and the season will not be changed. Achievement of wildlife habitat improvements will be realized at a slower rate as discussed above.

RM 1.2 and 2.2 WL1.1 recommendation for fencing and fence maintenance would eliminate 382 livestock AUMs. However, 333 of these AUMs are in Cottonwood (160), Coyote (100), and Headwaters (summer 73) allotments and are outside pastures that are regularly used in the implemented AMPs or to be used on proposed grazing systems. They are involved in pastures used only for trailing and/or emergency use. Management in accordance with existing AMPs or proposed grazing systems constitutes no conflict between WL1.1 and livestock forage use on these 3 allotments.

The other 49 AUMs that would be eliminated by fencing are in the following five allotments: Clark Bench (30 AUMs), Lower Hackberry (4 AUMs), Headwaters (winter 5 AUMs), Upper Warm Creek (2 AUMs) and Wahweap (8 AUMS) (table 3). This is an insignificant loss, especially when considering the percentage of AUMs that would be lost in these five allotments varies from less than one to about four percent. The loss is within the realm of the possibility of error in estimating for carrying capacity.

Fencing the proposed areas could result in making large acreages of livestock range unsuitable by removing access to water, thus resulting in a much greater loss of livestock AUMs than the 49 AUMs that would be

enclosed in the proposed fencing. This could be overcome by providing water access lanes, as needed, in the proposed fencing areas. Table 3 also shows eleven allotments (including Rock Creek and Last Chance, administered by Escalante Resource Area) where an estimated 6,600 to 7,700 AUMs on 10 allotments would be lost to livestock grazing management to improve riparian and phreatophytic areas not proposed for fencing to meet wildlife objectives concerning cover, composition, and utilization.

The Wahweap Creek pasture of the Coyote Allotment is a special situation. WL 1.1 recommends 6 miles of fence to protect a narrow strip of critical pronghorn habitat in this pasture, leaving the uplands open to annual livestock use. Range recommends closing this pasture except for emergency use and trailing. If the following stipulations were effected for emergency use, there would be no need for the 6 miles of fence in this allotment.

a. Use no more than 1 year out of 3.
b. Restrict season of use to 10/1-2/28.
c. Limit use to 30 percent on Salix and Atca (or 50 percent on grasses and grasslike plants) as key species for monitoring total cover to be left for antelope following grazing.

If the range recommendation is not implemented and trend continues downward, the fencing may be needed.

If trailing in the unit is made to comply with BLM regulations, there will be no undue harm to riparian or other phreatophytic area habitats.

Fencing without leaving access lanes to water would substantially reduce the amount of area suitable for grazing. This impact can be mitigated with water lanes as needed.

Fencing and protection of native vegetation conflicts with a proposed range seeding on Little Creek. This area is identified for treatment to produce livestock forage over and above livestock grazing preference. In view of this and the fact that it is identified for emergency use only, the area should receive no treatment, but be allowed to revegetate naturally.

R-3.1. Gates in fences in the drainageways would allow ORV passage and would not constitute a conflict.

Team Multiple Use Recommendation

Require protective stipulations on any actions taken under interacting land and minerals recommendations to protect riparian areas.

Build 5.7 miles of fence and maintain existing fences. Construct water lanes as needed.

This will meet wildlife objectives for riparian and other high priority phreatophytic areas shown on table 1. The 6-mile fencing reduction from WL-1.1 recommendation is completely located in the Wahweap Creek pasture

of Coyote Allotment. Grazing will be excluded from this pasture except for emergency use only, not to exceed 1 year out of 3, with a season of use of 10/1-2/28, and utilization is not to exceed 30 percent on willows (Salix) and cottonwood (Populus) or 50 percent on four-wing saltbush (Atca) and perennial grasses and grasslike plants.

Do not apply WL-1.1 season of use or utilization restrictions on the allotments recommended for management to protect riparian and other phreatophytic areas that will not be fenced. Manage the Cottonwood and Headwaters Allotments pursuant to existing AMPs and proposed grazing systems. This will specifically include continuation of emergency use only of Cottonwood Canyon pasture of the Cottonwood Allotment and Paria River pastures of Headwaters Allotment. Use on these pastures should be no more than 1 year out of 3 with utilization restrictions the same as stated above for Wahweap Creek pasture and season of use to exclude 3/1-7/1. No trailing in Wahweap Creek pasture except during 10/1-2/28. Any trailing in the unit must comply with BLM grazing regulations.

Allow native species along Henrieville Creek and Little Creek to achieve natural potential rather than to plow and seed as recommended in RM-4.1. Burning or spraying could be considered as a treatment as long as native vegetation is allowed to develop.

Restrict ORVs to existing roads and trails on all riparian areas.

Include four-wing saltbush (Atca), willow (Salix), and cottonwood (Populus) as key species for management in all allotments with riparian and other phreatophytic areas. An increase in these species through management will be an acceptable multiple use practice. Achievement of full potential on areas recommended for protection by management as described in WL-1.1 is not expected. The season of use and AUMs to be harvested by livestock as recommended by range multiple use recommendations will be followed.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation as written, except to use Wahweap as described in the existing Coyote AMP until facility implementations can be achieved on Jack Riggs Bench. Then substitute use from Wahweap Creek pasture to Jack Riggs Bench and use Wahweap Creek pasture for emergency use and trailing as stated in the team recommendation. Monitor the riparian habitat within the pasture to determine trend. If the trend continues downward, consider reimplementing the wildlife recommendation to build the 6 miles of fence.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation with the modification that each proposed fence will be built only after a feasibility determination on each site and after consultation with interested and/or affected parties.

Rationale. Further on-the-ground determinations on the need for and benefit of fences should be made to ensure current conditions and needs will be satisfied.

Brown, Pittman, Fagan, Jensen March 1979

Objective WL 2. Improve 395,881 acres of pinyon-juniper habitat on Public Lands from poor or fair ecological condition to good ecological condition and maintain 13,955 acres of good ecological condition pinyon-juniper habitat, for a variety of wildlife species including mule deer, rabbits and rodents (15 species), coyote and mountain lion, fur-bearers, raptors (10 species), blue grouse, reptiles (19 species), bald eagle, four State sensitive species (bobcat, gray flycatcher, plain titmouse, black-throated gray warbler), and approximately 70 other non-game species. The desirable vegetation composition to be obtained following treatments is 15 percent bitterbrush and mountain mahogany, 25 percent other shrubs, 30 percent grasses, and 30 percent forbs. Desired percent cover (vegetation and litter) is 70 percent for the treated areas. The desired composition on areas improved by grazing manipulation is 60 percent browse (10 percent desirable species), 20 percent grasses, and 20 percent forbs. The desired percent cover (vegetation and litter) for these areas is 60 percent on areas with good soil and 40 to 50 percent on areas with poorer soils. Treated areas should reach the desired conditions within three years following the treatment. Areas improved by grazing manipulation should reach the desired conditions within 10 years on most areas with good soils.

Rationale. The pinyon-juniper habitat type is the largest type in the planning unit, totaling 409,836 acres and 50 percent of the Public Lands (Table 1, URA Step 3 Wildlife). Only four percent of this large area is in good ecological condition (13,955 acres) (Table 4 and Overlay 3, URA Step 4; Overlay 1, MFP Step 1) with the remaining 96 percent (395,881 acres) being in poor or fair ecological condition. This poor to fair condition is the result of many years of overgrazing by livestock and wildlife (mainly mule deer), the lack of recurring fires, greater seed dispersal, and climatic fluctuations. URA Step 3 states that pinyon-juniper has invaded an estimated 90,000 acres of former grassland, sagebrush, and mountain shrub and has increased in density on about 200,000 additional acres within the last 100 years. As pinyon-juniper increases in density, desirable understory browse, forbs, and grass decrease. This reduces usable forage for most wildlife species, especially mule deer. As desirable forage decreases, use on the remaining plants increase. This reduces their vigor and eliminates recruitment of new plants. The reduced quantity and quality of desirable forage has created a conflict between mule deer and livestock in nine areas. Seven of these areas are treated under the Riparian Habitat Improvement Objective. The other two areas (Headwaters and Deer Range allotments - Table 12 URA Step 3, Wildlife) are in pinyon-juniper habitats and are the result of overgrazing and increasing pinyon-juniper canopy cover. Relict areas show pinyon-juniper stands as a savannah type with abundant desirable understory forage.

The present mule deer population level is only about one-fourth of potential. As deer numbers increase the grazing pressure on the range will increase. This will be most evident in the present conflict areas. There are 130 wildlife species that utilize the pinyon-juniper habitat type. This large area of less than good condition habitat is depriving wildlife of many needed benefits.

The Kane County PAA shows that demands for mule deer hunting is expected to increase 69 percent between 1975 and 1985. In 1975, hunters spent $152,820 to hunt mule deer on Public Lands in Kane County. Approximately 20 percent of this use occurred in the Paria planning unit where pinyon-juniper is a very important habitat. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that "BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of Wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands." It also states that essential requirements of wildlife--food, cover, and water--will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to "Protect the lands, resources, environmental and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuse to the extent feasible."

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation WL-2.1. Improve the forage condition and trend of the key forage species on all poor and fair condition pinyon-juniper habitat (395,881 acres, Overlay 1, MFP Step 1). Allocate sufficient forage on all allotments for potential mule deer needs (table 7, URA Step 3 Wildlife).

Eliminate the conflict between mule deer and livestock on Deer Range and Headwaters Allotments (table 12, URA Step 3 Wildlife). On these two allotments, there is substantial competition for fall and winter use of bitterbrush and mountain mahogany on critical deer winter range.

Closely monitor livestock utilization and reduce livestock use and/or change the season of use as necessary on areas of pinyon-juniper where trend and condition of important browse species warrants (408,836 acres, table 1 URA Step 3 Wildlife; Overlay 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife).

The desired vegetation composition to be achieved is 60 percent browse (10 percent desirable species), 20 percent grasses, and 20 percent forbs. Desired percent cover (vegetation and litter) is 60 percent on areas with good soil and 40 to 50 percent on areas with poorer soils. These desired conditions should be reached within 10 years on most areas with good soils.

Support. Additional range/wildlife utilization and trend studies will have to be established and read at least annually. Spring and fall readings would be most desirable. This will require extra time from range and wildlife personnel, but is essential to proper resource management.

Rationale. Reducing utilization where necessary is the best way to improve the forage condition on large areas of habitat. The first step in accomplishing this is to allocate forage to all consumer groups where numbers and needs are known. The mule deer is the only species within the planning unit that these data are known for. Table 7 of URA Step 3 Wildlife shows that sufficient AUMs are available to meet potential mule deer needs. This is misleading in that most of the AUMs for wildlife come from areas with large percentages of low value forage species, and from areas unsuitable to livestock that are also undesirable wildlife use areas. These generalized AUM figures do not differentiate between desirable and low value forage species. Consequently, desirable species such as bitterbrush or mountain mahogany can be overutilized in an allotment showing ample wildlife AUMs available. For this reason, AUMs allocated to mule deer should be based upon the species being competed for (allocations based upon competitive AUMs). However, this level of

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

information is not known at this time, so allocation of AUMs should be accomplished on generalized AUMs as per table 7, URA Step 3 Wildlife.

The second step in improving pinyon-juniper habitat by grazing management is to closely check the utilization, vigor, and trend of the desirable or key wildlife species and correct any over or under usages. These studies will show whether or not proper allocations were made. If the studies show overutilization, then some livestock pressure must be removed, since it is impractical to reduce wildlife utilization in most situations. A change in season of use may solve the overutilization problem, or may be required in addition to a livestock reduction. When the key species are in good condition, the desired densities have been reached, and wildlife populations (especially mule deer) have reached population potential, then increases and/or changes in season of use can be given.

All consumers receive more benefits when an area is in good condition, and at the same time, the area can be maintained at this desired level.

Team
May 1979

Interactions. Achieving the recommended composition within the pinyon-juniper habitat will have positive benefits for forest management, recreation and visual resource scenic values, watershed protection and enhancement. Wildlife recommends a modified fire suppression plan to accelerate the achievement of a mixture of grasses, forbs, and browse in the pinyon-juniper habitat.

Wildlife has identified specific BLM acreages of poor and fair condition pinyon-juniper habitat in each allotment that will be affected by range management action (table 4). Generally, changing the season of use to avoid the growing season of understory species and reducing livestock numbers will help achieve WL-2.1 recommendation. Continued spring or summer grazing or increases in livestock utilization will reduce or prevent pinyon-juniper habitat improvement.

Range has identified the following interactions with WL-2.1.

RM URA. This would improve the overall vegetation (pinyon-juniper) resource in the entire planning unit for increased forage production and would greatly benefit livestock grazing production.

RM-1.1. Interim seasons of use on all allotments are set up to meet plant and soil requirements - should stop downward trend and help improve all pinyon-juniper areas. Improvement would reduce livestock/deer conflicts on Deer Range and Headwaters Allotments.

RM-1.2. Adjusting livestock numbers to carrying capacity and grazing only suitable range on all allotments is designed to stop downward trend; should help improve all pinyon-juniper areas. Improvement should reduce the deer/livestock conflicts on Deer Range and Headwaters Allotments if pinyon-juniper habitat improves as recommended; additional suitable acreage and AUMs will be created.

RM-2.3. Increasing cover by 5 percent and key forage species composition complements improvement of all pinyon-juniper habitat condition. Grazing systems are designed to accomplish improved conditions. This would also reduce deer/livestock use conflicts on Deer Range and Headwaters by increasing cover and composition of desirable species.

RM-2.4. Rest on RM-2.4 allotments to improve plant vigor, forage condition, and trend complements improvement of pinyon-juniper habitat, which in turn, will help reduce competition on Deer Range and Headwaters Allotments between deer and livestock.

RM-2.5. Constructing livestock facilities is needed for all proposed grazing systems. They will aid in distributing livestock for more uniform utilization of all suitable range. This, in turn, will aid in improvement of all pinyon-juniper habitat and help reduce competition between deer and livestock on Deer Range and Headwaters Allotments.

RM-2.6. Can seed a mixture to benefit wildlife. Chaining and seeding 3,500 total acres of pinyon-juniper on Hackberry and Last Chance Allotments will create the change to good condition habitat and will complement WL-2.1.

RM-4.1. Can seed to mixed species to benefit wildlife. This would also be better for livestock. Improving pinyon-juniper habitat through treatment on all areas complements WL-2.1 by improving habitat condition. Will also help reduce wildlife/livestock conflicts on Deer Range and Headwaters Allotments.

RM-5.1. Improving pinyon-juniper on Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, and Spencer Bench complements improving the vegetation resource there. Removal of horses will aid in both goals.

Team
May 1979

Multiple Use Analysis. In almost all allotments, the interim and long-term management proposed by range is expected to result in some improvement of pinyon-juniper habitat areas toward the stated objective. Key wildlife forage species, including Indian ricegrass (Orhy), mountain mahogany (Cemo), and four-wing saltbush (Atca) should be included for monitoring trend and condition of pinyon-juniper habitat. Bitterbrush (Putr) is a key forage species on at least 11 allotments, but should be included on all allotments containing this species. Data is not currently available to preduct how fast desired improvement will occur, or whether the proposed action will result in fully achieving the wildlife objective, but closing monitoring of key wildlife forage species can measure trend and improvement or lack of improvement of the habitat as a basis for future corrective action.

While the range recommendations should result in general improvement on all allotments, on the Deer Range and Headwaters Allotments, a substantial competition for fall and winter use of bitterbrush (Putr) and mountain mahogany (Cemo) on critical deer winter range is likely to

continue under the proposed single pasture summer/fall grazing system. This conflict was apparently mitigated in 1978 by good forage availability on seedings and native grassland due to a wetter than normal year. These conditions are expected to recur in 1979, but cannot be depended on to protect deer winter forage when a drought cycle returns.

Team
May 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Adopt wildlife recommendation WL-2.1. Adoption of interim and long-term management of livestock grazing will support WL-2.1 and insure continued improvement of pinyon-juniper habitat if the following stipulations are included:

1. Allocate AUMs to deer as shown in wildlife URA Step 3, table 7.

2. Include mountain mahogany (Cemo), four-wing saltbush (Atca) and bitterbrush (Putr) as key forage species for monitoring trend and condition on all allotments with pinyon-juniper habitat and where these species have the potential to increase.

3. On Deer Range and Headwaters Allotments where competition for fall and winter forage use is a problem, monitor utilization on bitterbrush (Putr), Indian ricegrass (Orhy), and mountain mahogany (Cemo) annually about 9/15 and again after livestock leave the allotment. Make livestock adjustments to correct the conflict based on these evaluations.

Fa
Ju. ,79

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation as written.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

'rown
lay 1979

Recommendation WL-2.2. Improve the pinyon-juniper habitat within the planning unit by burning or chaining approximately 82,500 acres of public land (table 5 and Overlay 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). These areas will have to be seeded with desirable brose, forbs, and grasses following treatment. Livestock will have to be excluded from treatment areas until seedlings are established (2 years minimum).

Further review should reveal that many of the areas listed for chaining in table 5 could be treated by prescribed burning. Burning should be cheaper than chaining on most areas. Many of the areas listed for maintenance (WL CPS 1 good condition areas) would benefit from burning (table 4 and Overlay 3, URA Step 4; Overlay 1, MFP Step 1). Maintenance areas should not require seeding following treatment.

Prescribed burning followed by seeding should be considered in all pinyon-juniper areas where private, State, and Forest Service property will not be jeopardized to increase forage conditions for wildlife.

The desired vegetation composition to be achieved following treatment is 15 percent bitterbrush and mountain mahogany, 25 percent other shrubs, 30 percent grasses, and 30 percent forbs. Desired percent cover (vegetation and litter) is 70 percent. These desired conditions should be reached within 3 years following the treatment on most areas.

Support. A raptor survey prior to treatment may identify bald eagle roosting concentration areas or raptor nesting areas that should not be treated (including proper buffer areas of 0.25-miel minimum). These constraints should be applied as soon as areas are identified (mandatory in the case of the bald eagle concentration areas which is an endangered species).

EARs, fire management plan with prescriptions, contracts for chaining and aerial seeding, personnel man months to formulate plans, EARs, contracts, and to execute prescribed burns. Burning should be feasible and cheaper for most pinyon-juniper areas.

Rationale. URA Step 3 states that pinyon-juniper has invaded an estimated 90,000 acres of former grassland, sagebrush, and mountain shrub and has increased in density on about 200,000 additional acres within the last 100 years. As pinyon-juniper increases in density, desirable understory browse, forbs, and grasses are crowded out. As desirable forage decreases, use on the remaining plants increase. This reduces their vigor and eliminates recruitment of new plants. Two of the main causes of this process are overgrazing by livestock and wildlife, and lack of recurring fires.

Once this process reaches a certain point, removal of grazing pressure will not reverse the downward trend. Therefore, treatment is the only improvement method available on these virtually pure stands of pinyon-juniper. The only practical pinyon-juniper treatments for this region are burning and chaining. Burning should be cheaper than chaining on most areas, and would be more beneficial to wildlife by providing more "edge" and habitat diversity.

Most pinyon-juniper maintenance (WL CPS 1) areas should be considered for burning (Overlay 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). These areas are presently in good condition and do not warrant large ivnestments. However, most could be burned fairly cheap, improving their condition and insuring habitat maintenance.

Treatment is the fastest, most complete, and most expensive method of habitat improvement. Treatment is the only effective method of improving virtually pure stands of pinyon-juniper.

Team May 1979 — Interactions. Interactions and analysis are discussed in Consolidated Land Treatments (Appendix 2).

Team May 1979 — Multiple Use Recommendation. Refer to RM-4.1 for multiple use recommendation.

Fa Jt 79 — Area Manager's Recommendation. Burn approximately 20,000 acres and chain approximately 62,500 acres of pinyon-juniper based on onsite determination of the feasibility and cost effectiveness of each method. Refer to RM-4.1 for further provisions.

Jensen Jan 1981 — Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Paria
Activity: Wildlife
Objective Number:

Brown, Pittman, Fagan, Jensen March 1979

Objective WL-3. Improve 189,633 acres of desert shrub (149,075 acres), sagebrush (31,617 acres), and grassland (8,941 acres) habitats on public lands from poor or fair condition to good condition, and maintain 106,223 acres of good condition desert shrub (62,838 acres), sagebrush (23,259 acres), and grassland (20,126 acres) habitats, for a variety of wildlife species, including mule deer, pronghorn antelope, desert bighorn sheep, rabbits and rodents (11 species), coyote and mountain lion, fur-bearers (five species) raptors (11 species), reptiles (18 species), bald eagles, peregrine falcon, one State sensitive species (bobcat), and approximately 44 other nongame species. The desired vegetation compositions and percent cover (vegetation and litter) to be obtained are presented in table 6. Areas with poorer soils will probably reach desired or potential conditions at 10 to 20 percent less cover, and may have 20 to 30 percent more undesirable species. Treated areas should reach the desired conditions within 3 years following treatment. Areas improved by grazing manipulation should reach the desired condition within 10 years on most areas with good soils.

Rationale. The desert shrub (211,913 acres), sagebrush (54,876 acres), and grassland (29,067 acres) habitats make up 295,856 acres (36 percent of public lands within the planning unit (table 1, URA Step 3 Wildlife). Thirty-six percent (106,223 acres) of these areas are in good ecological condition (table 4 and Overlay 3, URA Step 4; Overlay 1, MFP Step 1). The remaining 189,633 acres (64 percent) are in poor or fair condition. This poor to fair condition is the reuslt of many years of overgrazing and lack of recurring fires. Some desert shrub areas are being invaded by pinyon-juniper and sagebrush has dominated many former grasslands (URA Step 3 Wildlife). This process has been evolving over the past 100 years. Misuse weakened the desirable forage plants, allowing sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, and other less desirable species to increase. As desirable forage decreases, use on the remaining plants increase. This reduces their vigor and eliminates recruitment of new plants, allowing even more undesirables to become established.

There are approximately 97 wildlife species that utilize these habitat types. This large area of less than good condition habitat is depriving wildlife of many needed benefits.

The Kane County PAA shows that wildlife based recreation will increase significantly between 1975 and 1985. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that "BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands." It also states that essential requirements of wildlife (food, cover, and

water) will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. These areas comprise 37 percent of the planning unit and are significant in terms of wildlife production. One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to "Protect the lands, resources, environmental and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible."

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation WL-3.1. Improve 189,633 acres of desert shrub (149,075 acres), sagebrush (31,617 acres), and grassland (8,941 acres) habitats on public lands from poor or fair condition to good condition, and maintain 106,223 acres of good condition desert shrub (62,838 acres), sagebrush (23,259 acres), and grassland (20,126 acres) by allocating forage to potential mule deer numbers (table 7, URA Step 3 Wildlife); closely monitor livestock utilization and reduce livestock use and/or change the season of use on areas where trend and condition of important forage species warrants (295,856 acres) (table 1, URA Step 3 Wildlife; Overlay 1, M FP Step 1 Wildlife). These grazing management recommendations will benefit all wildlife species that utilize these habitats. The desired vegetation composition and percent cover to be achieved on these areas is listed in table 6. These desired conditions should be reached within 10 years on most areas with good soils.

Support. Additional wildlife utilization and trend studies will have to be established and read at least annually. Spring and fall readings would be most desirable. This will require extra time from wildlife personnel, but is essential to proper resource management.

Rationale. Reducing overutilization is the best way to improve the forage condition on large areas of habitat. The first step in accomplishing this is to allocate forage to all consumer groups where numbers and needs are known. The mule deer is the only species within the planning unit that these data are known for. Table 7 of URA Step 3 Wildlife shows that sufficient AUMs are available to meet potential mule deer needs. This is misleading in that most of the AUMs for wildlife come from areas with large percentages of low value forage species, and from areas unsuitable to livestock that are also undesirable wildlife use areas. These generalized AUM figures do not differentiate between desirable and low value forage species. Consequently, desirable species such as bitterbrush, forbs, and perennial grasses can be overutilized in an allotment showing ample wildlife AUMs available. For this reason, AUMs allocated to mule deer should be based upon the species being competed for (allocations based upon competitive AUMs). However, this level of information is now known at this time, so allocation of AUMs should be accomplished on generalized AUMs as per table 7, URA Step 3 Wildlife.

The second step in improving desert shrub, sagebrush, and grasslands by grazing management is to closely check the utilization, vigor, and trend of the desirable or key wildlife species, and correct any over or under usages. These studies will show whether or not proper allocations were

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

made. If the studies show overutilization, then some livestock pressure must be removed, since it is impractical to reduce wildlfie utilization in most situations. A change in season of use may solve the overutilization problem, or may be required in addition to a livestock reduction. When the key species are in good condition, the desired densities have been reached, and wildlife populations (especially mule deer) have reached population potential, then increases and/or changes in season of use can be given.

All consumers receive more benefits when an area is in good condition, and at the same time, the area can be maintained at this desired level.

Team
May 1979

Interactions. Recreation, VRM, and Watershed all identified positive interactions with WL-3.1 cover and composition objectives.

Wildlife identified the following effects of range management recommendations on the desert shrub and grassland habitat type. Table 7 shows the acreage of poor or fair condition habitat in each allotment and the expected effect of range management recommendations.

RM-1.1. Changes in season of use toward the plant dormancy period will improve vigor and condition, which would compliment allocating forage to mule deer from desert shrub, sagebrush, and grassland areas, and should aid in decreasign overutilziation during critical periods.

RM-1.2. Decreases in AUMs will improve condition and increase AUMs available to wildlife. Increases will have a negative effect. Table 7 shows the effect on individual allotments.

RM-2.1, 2.2. Increases in livestock numbers and spring and summer use will have a negative impact on wildlife. Table 7 shows the expected effect on individual allotments.

RM-2.3 (cover) and RM-5.1 (horses) are complimentary.

RM-2.6. Proposal to plow and seed 200 acres on Hackberry Allotment is in deer winter habitat. Removal of sagebrush would reduce needed winter forage.

RM-4.1. Rangeland treatment proposals will generally be positive if the seeding mixture contains ample amounts of desirable wildlife fprage species.

Exceptions are the proposals to plow and seed sagebrush in the Deer Range and Headwaters (Upper Paria segment) Allotments. The sagebrush on these sites is critical deer winter forage and cannot be replaced.

Range has identified the following interactions with WL-3.1:

Range URA. This would improve the vegetation resource on all allotments for increased forage production, resulting in increased forage allocation for livestock.

RM-1.1. Complements objective of inter im seasons of use (RM-1.1) to stop downward trend and maintain existing forage production. Seasons are based on plant and soil requirements. Applies to all allotments.

RM-1.2. Would increase suitable range and forage (AUMs) for livestock. Allocation of AUMs on long-term timeframe (see RM-2.2).

Same goal to stop downward trend and maintain present production (at least). Applies to all allotments.

RM-1.3. No effect on custodial management except for possible increased AUMs for same season of use (11/16-3/15) for same cattle numbers (Cockscomb Allotment only).

RM-2.1. Complements implementing grazing systems (pastures, consolidations, seasons of use) to improve range condition and trend. Required by grazing systems to monitor success and need for change. Applies to all allotments except Cockscomb).

RM-2.2. Complements grazing systems. AUM allocation based on suitable/potentially suitable only with surveyed carrying capacity. Both recommendations striving to achieve same goals, i.e., increased condition and trend on all allotments. Monitor utilization and reduce use or change season on 295,856 acres. Required by grazing systems (see RM-2.1). Applies to all allotments but Cockscomb.

RM-2.3. Complements to improve range condition (achieve at least 5 percent increased cover and increased composition of desirable key species) achieved through intensive management (grazing systems). Applies to all allotments except Cockscomb.

RM-2.4. Rest on all RM-2.4 allotments to improve plant vigor, forage condition, and trend complemented by habitat improvement and maintenance. Applies to Blue Pools, Clark Bench, Deer Range, Dry Valley, Headwaters (Upper Wahweap), Judd Hollow, Last Chance, Mud Springs, Nipple Bench, Round Valley, Upper Warm Creek.

RM-2.5. Livestock facilities needed for all proposed grazing systems to aid in livestock distribution for more uniform utilization patterns on all suitable range. Improving and maintaining habitat is goal of both recommendations on all allotments.

RM-2.6. Two hundred acres of sagebrush plow and seed on Hackberry Allotment would improve that habitat. Would also increase cover and composition of desirables.

RM-4.1. Sagebrush and other non-pinyon-juniper, treatments as per RM-4.1 on allotments is needed to increase dover and composition of desirables. Complemented by WL-3.1. Can modify by seeding to benefit wildlife with mixed grass, forb, browse. Benefit to livestock also.

RM-5.1. Improving habitat (WL-3.1) on Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, and Spencer Bench Allotments complements removal of horses to improve the vegetation resource there. Would also increase cover and desirable plant composition.

Multiple Use Analysis. Overall, it is expected that the proposed range management will result in improvement in the desert shrub, sagebrush, and grassland habitats. Data is not available to predict how fast this improvement will occur, or whether wildlife management objectives will be met in all cases. The addition of wildlife key species to the objectives for each allotment management plan can assure effective monitoring of progress toward wildlife objectives. Treatment of sagebrush and its replacement with desirable grasses, forbs, and other browse species is generally desirable. Within critical deer winter range, however, the forage provided by sagebrush is critical and replacement seedings are at best an even tradeoff of wildlife AUMs and are not recommended in the Deer Range and Upper Paria Allotments.

Team
Ma 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept wildlife recommendation WL-3.1 with the following stipulations:

1. Add Indian ricegrass (Orhy), four-wing saltbush (Atca), and bitterbrush (Putr) to the list of key species on all allotment management plans only where these species have the potential to improve.

2. Do not plow and seed the sagebrush habitat in Deer Range and Upper Paria Allotments.

3. Seed mix on the 200-acre treatment in Hackberry Allotment should include ample amounts of desirable forbs (Orhy, Atca, Putr, and Agsm) in the seeding.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation as written.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation with the modification that the sagebrush habitat in Deer Range Allotment may be plowed and seeded if field examination determines it is not important deer habitat.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation WL-3.2. Improve habitat conditions on approximately 2,300 acres of public land by brush beating or burning sagebrush (1,200 acres) in Mud Spring Allotment) and grassland (1,100 acres in Headwaters Allotment (summer) (Overlay 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). The sagebrush areas will have to be seeded with desirable browse, forbs, and grasses following treatment. The grassland areas will need to be seeded with desirable browse and forbs after manipulation. Livestock will have to be excluded from the sagebrush treatment areas until seedlings are established (2 years minimum), and should be excluded from the grassland areas for 2 years to allow seedling establishment.

Further review should reveal that some of the areas not listed for further treatment could be brush beaten or burned and seeded, increasing their conditions for wildlife and livestock. Some of the areas listed for maintenance (WL CPS 1) would probably benefit from brush beating or burning and seeding (table 4 and Overlay 3, URA Step 4; Overlay 1, MFP Step 1). Burning should be cheaper than brush beating and biologically less damaging than spraying or plowing. Brush beating may be the best manipulation method since desirable forbs will be preserved and a much greater mulch cover for new plant sprouting will be available. Maintenance areas should not require reseeding following burning.

Range recommends a 200-acre sagebrush manipulation in Deer Range Allotment. This area shouls be preserved as a sagebrush park for mule deer winter forage.

Brush beating or prescribed burning, followed by seeding, should be considered on all sagebrush areas where sagebrush makes up more than 70 percent of the perennial vegetation. Any grassland being invaded by pinyon-juniper or sagebrush should also be brush beaten or burned and reseeded if needed. Areas should not be burned where private, State, or Forest Service property would be jeopardized.

The desired vegetation composition and percent cover to be achieved on the various areas is listed in table 6. These desired conditions should be reached within 3 years after treatment on most areas.

Support. EARs, fire management plan with prescriptions, contracts for seeding, personnel man months to formulate plans, EARs, and contracts to execute prescribed burns. Burning should be cheaper than brush beating and less environmentally damaging than plowing or spraying.

Rationale. URA Step 3 states that pinyon-juniper has invaded an estimated 90,000 acres of former grassland, sagebrush, and mountain shrub.

The edges of some desert shrub areas are also being invaded. Brush beating or burning will reverse this invasion at the same time sagebrush is being thinned. Sagebrush has dominated many former grasslands and has increased in density on many other areas. This process of low value plants replacing desirable forage has been evolving over the past 100 years. The cause has been overgrazing and the lack of recurring fires. Under this misuse, desirable forage plants are weakened and eventually die. Low value plants then invade these areas. Use on the remaining desirable plants increases as they become scarce. This reduces their vigor and eliminates recruitment of new plants, further allowing low value plants to become established.

Once this process reaches a certain point, removal of grazing pressure will not readily reverse the downward trend. Therefore, treatment is the only timely improvement method available. Brush beating or burning are the best treatments available for these areas as far as wildlife is concerned. Burning should be cheaper, would creat more "edge" and would be less environmetnally damaging than spraying, but brush beating would be the most desirable of any mechanical manipulations.

A lack of desirable species seed source necessitates seeding these poor and fair condition areas following brush beating or burning. Livestock will have to be exluded from treatment areas until seedlings are established. Areas manipulated as part of a maintenance (WL CPS 1) program may not require seeding since a good seed source should already by present (Overlay 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife).

Treatment is the fastest, most complete, and most expensive method of habitat improvement. Treatment is the only effective method of improving virtually pure stands of sagebrush. Brush beating or burning and reseeding are the best treatments for these areas as far as wildlife is concerned.

Team
May 1979

Interactions. Interactions and analysis are discussed in "Consolidated Land Treatments" (Appendix 2).

Team
May 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Refer to RM-4.1 for multiple use recommendation.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Attempt to burn the entire 2,300 acres. If fire does not carry and provide sufficient kill to achieve habitat objectives, follow up with mechanical treatment as required. Refer to RM-4.1 for further provisions.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Paria
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation WL-4.1. Do not allow any cutting or destruction of dead or live standing ponderosa pine trees on public lands within the planning unit. The only exception would be specific trees that might be hazardous.

Support. Prepare or update an EAR covering the disposal of timber products, i.e., fuelwood, posts, lumber, Christmas trees, etc. Actively suppress unauthorized cuttings.

Rationale. Relatively speaking, very few ponderosa pine trees exist on public lands within the planning unit. Those that are present should be preserved since it takes 200 years or more to produce a mature or old age ponderosa pine tree. These mature, old age, and dead standing ponderosa pine trees provide a unique and highly sought after habitat for eagles, other raptors, and many nongame species. Since it takes so long for recruitment of new trees and even longer to grow to maturity, the only way to maintain this unique habitat is to disallow all cutting or destruction of standing trees, and to actively suppress all unauthorized cuttings. Ample pinyon-juniper is available to meet public demands for fuel wood and Christmas trees. Ample supplies are available on nearby Forest Service lands to meet public demands specifically requiring ponderosa pine products.

Team
May 1979

Interactions. FCPS 1 Positive interaction to continue present status of ponderosa pine grove.

FCPS 2 Take only down ponderosa for firewood, standing dead trees are important habitat and are not to be taken for firewood.

RCPS 1, RCPS 2, RCPS 6, RCPS 7, RCPS 7b, RCPS 7h, RCPS 7i, RURA, VCPS 1.

Positive interaction with recreation and visual resource values providing stipulation to permit removal of hazard trees in developed recreation sites is retained.

Multiple Use Analysis. All of the interactions associated with this recommendation are positive.

Team
May 1979

Team Recommendations. Accept recommendation WL-4.1 as presented with the stipulation that hazard trees within developed recreation sites can be removed with permission of the Area Manager. Do vegetation manipulations in areas containing ponderosa pine only if these trees will not be destroyed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Paria
Activity: Wildlife
Objective Number: WL-4

Brown, Pittman, Fagan, Jensen
Mar 1979

Objective WL-4. Protect all standing ponderosa pine trees on Public Lands within the planning unit as important wildlife habitat.

Rationale. Standing ponderosa pine, especially dead or dying trees, provides a unique habitat of high importance to such species as the bald eagle, band-tailed pigeon, Lewis Woodpecker, sapsuckers, nuthatches, pine siskin, pine grosbeak, and several raptors. These trees provide winter roosting habitat and summer nesting habitat. Limited numbers of ponderosa pine trees make them highly sought after as habitat.

A bald eagle survey is likely to delineate some areas of ponderosa pine as winter roosting habitat. Protection of these areas is then mandated by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205), the Bald Eagle Act, and BLM Manual 6840. The Lewis woodpecker is a State sensitive species that utilizes ponderosa pine trees. Public interest in these species has increased in recent years.

The Kane County PAA shows that the demand for band-tailed pigeon hunting is increasing slowly but steadily. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that "BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands." It also states that essential requirements of wildlife--food, cover, and water--will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important widllife areas. One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to protect the lands, resources, environmental and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuse to the extent feasible."

Fa
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation.

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-5

Brown, Pittman, Fagan, Jensen Mar 1979

Objective WL-5. Expand the habitat for pronghorn, desert bighorn sheep, gambel's quail, and chuckar by providing permanent water in areas where inadequate supplies now exist. These inadequacies should be corrected as soon as possible.

Rationale. Except for water, adequate habitat components exist to expand the use areas of the above species. These species are all very scarce within the planning unit, and the desert bighorn sheep may already be extirpated. These water sources will also be used by many other non-game species. The number and kind will depend upon the surrounding habitat. The Kane County PAA does not give data on any of these species but states that wildlife based recreation will increase significantly between 1975 and 1985. Demand for gambel's quail and chukar hunting would be very high if huntable populations were present. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that "BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands." It also states that essential requirements of wildlife--food, cover, and water--will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. The areas needing water are very important to these species.

One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to "Protect the land, resources, environmental and public values therein from deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible." Before the rangelands deteriorated, permanent water would have been available in almost all of these areas. Except for the chukar, these species were all natives to these areas utilizing the adequate habitat that was present.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paria	
Activity	
Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation WL-5.1. Develop present use area water needs for pronghorn antelope, desert bighorn sheep, Gambel's quail, and chukar (by priority) as capabilities exist (tables 21, 26, and 45, URA Step 3 Wildlife; Overlay 2, MFP Step 1 Wildlife); maintain water throughout the spring and fall in all existing livestock range improvements (tanks, pipelines, etc.), within pronghorn, Gambel's quail, and chukar present use areas (Overlays 2 and 5, URA Step 3 Wildlife).

Priorities for water development are given in the tables for each species. Priority for water needs by species is desert bighorn sheep, pronghorn, Gambel's quail, and chukar. The first three water needs for desert bighorn sheep must be completed within the next 2 years. Priorities 1 through 7 for pronghorn antelope, 1 through 10 for Gambel's quail and chukar, and the remainder of the desert bighorn sheep water needs should be completed within 5 years. The remainder of the pronghorn antelope, Gambel's quail, and chukar water needs should be developed within 10 years. Water should be made available in existing livestock waters within pronghorn antelope, Gambel's quail, and chukar present use areas starting in the spring of 1979.

Support. Determine exact on-the-ground locations and type of development to be constructed; determine the size, capabilities, and design to be used, costs and man months appropriated in advance of each year's construction, EARs prepared prior to construction, planning and construction will have to be closely coordinated between operations, range management, and wildlife personnel.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources should be able to give valuable technical, and possibly financial assistance. Sikes Act money should be available for most, if not all of the construction cost if appropriated prior to actual needs.

Rationale. Providing permanent water where it does not exist can only be accomplished by development of some type of facility. The type of facility will depend upon the water source used, the location, and the types of animals to use the water. Where a potential permanent water source already exists (livestock watering tank, etc.), all that is needed is to periodically fill the source and to allow wildlife to access to that source.

Interactions

RCPS 6, R URA, VCPS 1, WL-6.3, WL-7.1. Positive interactions for increased wildlife observation opportunity, potential negative interaction

ttach additional sheets, if needed

if facilities are big and intrusive on landscape. Range identified four interactions:

RM-1.2. Could possibly make some potentially suitable become suitable with water development if developed in interim; thus more livestock AUMs.

RM-2.2. Could possibly create more suitable range from potentially suitable areas, opening up some potentially suitable AUMs to livestock grazing.

RM-2.5. Allow some livestock use. Could complement water developments as per RM-2.5, either same waters as recommended or close by to some recommended. Also, waters were not recommended except on potentially suitable acres.

Multiple Use Analysis. All interaction was based on the nature and method of development of the water facilities. Interactions are positive if stipulations assure complimentary use of water facilities by livestock and wildlife, where the development can feasibly support both. Also, in recreational and scenic areas, the developments must be visually harmonious with the surroundings.

'eam
lay '979

Team Recommendation. Accept recommendation WL-5.1 with the following modifications. Provide for complimentary use of waters for wildlife and livestock where the facility has the capability to supply both. These larger developments to supply livestock water will also require funding and technical advice from the range managemen tprogram. Use hand construction methods and keep all developments small and unobtrusive wherever possible, especially in bighorn sheep and VRM Class II area.

'agan
lune 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation.

lensen
lan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Form USO 1600-2
February 1972

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
TITLE PAGE

State	District
Utah	Cedar City District

Resource Area: Kanab Resource Area

Planning Unit	Number
Paria Planning Unit	04-14

ORIGINALLY APPROVED

Original MFP Recommended (Step 2) 6/19/79 Richard E. Fagan
Date Area Manager

Original MFP Approved (Step2) 6/19/79 M. L. Jensen
Date District Manager

Original MFP Approved (MFP Step2) 6/19/79 Paul L. Howard
Date State Director

Original MFP Approved (MFP Step3) 4/22/81 Jean Stymeth
Date State Director

REVISIONS

Area Mgr. (Step 2)		Dist. Mgr. (Step3)		State Director	
Date	Recommended	Date	Approved	Date	Approved

Objective WL-6. Restore and maintain 57,871 acres of desert bighorn sheep habitat to provide for a viable flock of native sheep (approximately 150 to 200 individuals at population potential).

Rationale. Desert bighorn sheep are native to this area. This is evident from prehistoric pictographs up through an unconfirmed sighting in 1976. Historically, desert bighorn sheep were found at all elevations and in all habitats within this area. It was not until white man and his domestic livestock came along that the native sheep were forced to strictly inhabit the steep inaccessible areas (URA Step 3 Wildlife). It is assumed that from two to five desert bighorn sheep presently inhabit this area. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resoruces plans to transplant additional desert bighorn sheep into this area, possibly starting within 1 year. It is the policy of BLM to cooperate with and assist State agencies wherever and whenever possible. An agreement between BLM, National Park Service, and the Utha Division of Wildlife Resources concerning this transplant is expected to be signed early in 1979. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. It also states that essential requirements of wildlife (food, cover, and water) will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. Freedom from competition for space is a critical habitat component that must also be provided. This area is very important to desert bighorn sheep.

Continuous yearlong grazing by feral horses is deteriorating the range condition. One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to "Protect the lands, resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuse to the extent feasible."

Native species and their habitat should be enhanced whenever possible. The value of desert bighorn sheep within this area cannot be accurately assessed. However, their presence means a lot to many people, even though they may never hunt or even see bighorn sheep.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
lay 1979

Recommendation WL-6.1. Remove horses from 12,963 acres in Spencer Bench, Harvey's Fear, and Navajo Bench Allotments to eliminate the present conflict with desert bighorn sheep for space and forage (table 28 and Overlay 3, URA Step 3 Wildlife; Ovelray 2, M FP Step 1 Wildlife).

Support. EAR, Feral Horse Removal and Disposition Plan, cooperation between range management and wildlife to formulate plans and carry out removal.

Rationale. The area involved is rough and almost inaccessible. The feral horses stay in the same area yearlong. This continuous use is deteriorating the vegetation condition. Desert bighorn sheep will not inhabit an area occupied by other large herbivores, even if sufficient desirable forage is present (URA Step 3 Wildlife). Therefore, there is a space conflict between desert bighorn sheep and feral horses, as well as a conflict for forage. The only way to alleviate the conflicts is to remove one of these species. The feral horses are the ones that should be removed since this area is not good horse habitat. Also, they are a feral species, while the desert bighorn is a native species. This area is excellent desert bighorn sheep habitat.

Te
May 1979

Interactions

RCPS 6. Positive for primitive value ; bighorn sheep viewing opportunity when reestablished.

W-1.3. Positive for watershed protection on frail soils being damaged by heavy horse grazing.

WL-1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 5.1, 6.3, 7.1. Positive interaction for other wildlife habitat improvement.

Range has identified the following interactions:

RM-1.1. Positive interaction would also eliminate horse potential cattle conflict during 10/16-3/15. Can modify to not graze cattle on these three allotments as there is current nonuse for the past several years and lviestock grazing is not essential here. Negative interaction with cattle use from 10/16-3/15 (sheep conflict).

RM-1.2. Positive interaction. Would also eliminate cattle/horse conflict for AUMs.

	AUMs
Harvey's Fear	125
Navajo Bench	105
Spencer Bench	65

Negative interaction. Bighorn sheep/cattle conflict created through cattle use here. Since currently nonuse area for past several years, grazing is not necessary. Can modify to eliminate livestock from this area also.

RM-2.1. Positive interaction. Also eliminates simultaneous cattle/horse use from 10/16-3/15. Since not currently grazed by cattle for the past several years, can modify to keep cattle off to accommodate sheep use.

RM-2.2. Positive interaction. Would also eliminate cattle/horse conflict on suitable and potentially suitable range for forage:

	Suitable/ Potentially Suitable Acres	Surveyed AUMs	Natural Potential AUMs
Harvey's Fear	3,197	125	8
Navajo Bench	6,222	320	147
Spencer Bench	5,678	230	92

Negative interaction. Bighorn sheep/cattle conflict created here. Since these allotments are currently not grazed by livestock for the past several years, grazing by livestock is not necessary. Can modify RM-2.2 to eliminate livestock use if needed.

RM-2.3. Removal of horses would help achieve increased 5 percent cover and increased composition of key desirable forage species (Indian ricegrass) on all three allotments.

RM-2.4. Although these allotments are not listed as requiring rest as per RM-2.4, removal would help achieve improved plant vigor to improve condition and trend.

RM-2.5. Positive interaction. Elimination of horses makes fences on allotment boundaries more feasible.

Negative interaction. Conflict between sheep and cattle may present problems with proposed fences. If cattle grazing is eliminated, fencing would not be needed (modification(.

RM-5.1. Direct complement on removal of horses. Eliminates horse/sheep conflict.

Multiple Use Analysis. The steep, rough inaccessible nature of this area provides excellent habitat for the native bighorn sheep. Cattle are not currently using these allotments and no financial hardship to operators would result from a decision to remove cattle grazing altogether. The feral hrose herd in the area is causing damage to frail soils due to heavy grazing (W-1.3). Range has identified these allotments as marginal at best for viable livestock operations.

Team
May 1979

Team Recommendation. Manage the Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, and Spencer Bench Allotments for desert bighorn sheep habitat as recommended. Removal of horses and continued nonuse by livestock in these three allotments is recommended.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Paria
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation WL-6.2. Do not allow future livestock use on Spencer Bench, Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, and that portion of Rock Creek Allotment not presently being used (31,359 acres); protect 30,049 acres of excellent (15,349 acres) and good (14,700 acres) desert bighorn sheep habitat in Rock Creek Allotment for future bighorn sheep use after the population reaches potential (Overlay 2, MFP Step 1 Wildlife).

Support. Desert bighorn sheep management plan (part of Herd Unit 60B, Habitat Management Plan).

Rationale. Spencer Bench, Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, and part of Rock Creek Allotments are not presently licensed for livestock use. However, the north part of Spencer Bench Allotment is receiving trespass grazing. Most of this area is rough and has water and access problems. These areas are not presently needed by the operators to form ranching operations.

These problems and lack of need are probably the reasons why Spencer Bench, Navajo Bench, and part of Rock Creek Allotments have been under suspended nonuse for many years, and Harvey's Fear is presently unallotted.

The areas designated for protection presently have excellent and good condition desert bighorn sheep habitat (Overlay 2, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). These areas can continue to be used by livestock as long as habitat conditions are maintained and until bighorn sheep populations reach potential (approximately 25 to 30 years).

Desert bighorn sheep will not inhabit an area used by livestock, even if sufficient desirable forage is available (URA Step 3 Wildlife). If livestock are allowed to use an area, bighorn sheep will be excluded due to a space conflict. With respect to livestock and desert bighorn sheep, there can be no multiple use on an area. You can have one or the other, but not both.

Team
May 1979

Interactions and Analysis. Interactions and analysis are the same as for recommendation WL-6.1 except for the addition of a previously unused portion of the Rock Creek Allotment. This segment is analyzed in the range section and Rock Creek Allotment Analysis in the Escalante MFP.

Range URA. Positive interaction. Would improve the vegetation resource for all uses.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Negative interaction. Water on Spencer Bench State section needed by Rock Creek Allotment would allow continued use of water.

RM-1.1. Recommended livestock seasons of use. Can easily modify all four allotments to nonuse on specified areas as they are presently not grazed and use does not need to be activated. Harvey's Fear (10/16-3/15), Navajo Bench (10/16-3/15), Spencer Bench (10/16-3/15), and Rock Creek (9/1-3/31).

RM-1.2. Would represent the following AUM loss (can modify to not graze as all areas are presently not used):

	AUMs	Acres Suitable Range
Harvey's Fear	125	3,197
Navajo Bench	105	3,039
Rock Creek	0	0
Spencer Bench	65	2,186

RM-2.1. Represents loss of three winter use grazing systems, three pastures: (10/16-3/15) Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, Spencer Bench. Also affects Rock Creek/Mud Holes consolidation, rest rotation system (9/1-6/30) on Rock Creek to minor degree since this area is not in proposed grazing system. Can modify to nonuse as per RM-1.1. Help achieve goals of Rock Creek system.

RM-2.2

Allotment	Surveyed AUMs Lost	Natural Potential AUMs Lost	Suitable/ Potentially Suitable Acres Lost
Harvey's Fear	125	8	[a]3,197
Navajo Bench	320	147	[b]6,222
Spencer Bench	230	92	[c]5,678
Rock Creek	226	0	[d]3,841

[a]All suitable.
[b]3,039 suitable.
[c]2,186 suitable.
[d]All potentially suitable.

Can modify to continue nonuse if needed since area has not been grazed for past several years. Protection and ehnancement is the goal of grazing systems.

RM-2.3. Would aid in increasing cover by 5 percent and composition of desirable key forage species on all four allotments.

RM-2.4. Rest on all RM-2.4 allotments to improve plant vigor, forage condition, and trend complemented by habitat improvement and maintenance.

FM-2.5. Facilities would not be needed in this area if cattle grazing were eliminated.

RM-5.1. Eliminating cattle use would also help achieve the goal on Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, and Spencer Bench to improve the vegetation resource from poor to fair condition to fair to good condition.

Multiple Use Analysis. This recommendation, essentially the same as WL-6.1 except for the addition of 7,151 acres of a previously unused portion of the Rock Creek Allotment. The area is best suited for native bighorn sheep. Since the 7,151 acres is currently unused, no financial hardship to the operator or loss of AUMs would result in managing this area for bighorn sheep.

eam Team Recommendation. Approve as recommended.

ıay 1979

agan Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation.

une 1979

ensen Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

an 1981

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paria	
Activity	
Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation WL-6.3. Protect 27,822 acres of desert bighorn sheep habitat from undue intrusions of all kinds (Ovelray 2, MFP Step 1 Wildlife).

Support. Desert bighorn sheep management plan (part of Herd Unit 60B Habitat Management Plan).

Rationale. Desert bighorn sheep will not inhabit an area that receives undue intrusions on an extended basis (URA Step 3 Wildlife). This is part of the reason why desert bighorn sheep now only inhabit steep inaccessible areas. They were forced from their historic lower elevation habitats by the continuous presence of man and his domestic livestock. Protection from all unnecessary intrusions must be accomplished if a viable flock of native sheep are to be established. Without this protection, they will be restricted to the steep inaccessible areas and the population will not be able to expand.

Team
May 1979

Interactions. RCPS 6. Fifty-Mile Mountain recreation lands recommends essentially the same type of restraint on intrusions as WL-6.3.

R URA, NCPS 1, V-1.2, W-1.1, W-1.3. These and other wildlife recommendations are positive for protection of primitive recreation, visual resource and habitat values.

MCPS 6, M CPS 7, M-5.1. Negative restraint on mineral exploration and development.

R-3.1. Negative ORV closure.

Multiple Use Analysis. This area is included within the Fifty-Mile recreation lands and is partially closed to oil and gas leasing and surface occupancy and is included in Phase 2 for intensive wilderness study. Restraints on freedom of access for mineral exploration and development is the only negative interaction. All other interactions are positive. Access to this area is across Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Pressure for mineral exploration is expected to be low.

Team
May 1979

Team Recommendation. Adopt recommendation as stated. Install water developments and recreation facilities by hand. Do not maintain or permit maintenance of the Grand Bench road across or east of Little Valley Wash.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Fa
Ju. 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation.

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation with the modification that the Grand Bench road will have to be maintained.

Rationale. Maintenance is necessary to remove wild horses as decided in WL-6.1.

Support. Operations.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Paria
Activity: Wildlife
Objective Number:

rown,
ittman,
Fagan,
Jensen
March 1979

Objective WL-7. Expand the habitat use area and populations of desert bighorn sheep, Gambel's quail, chukar, and Utah prairie dog within the planning unit.

Rationale. Desert bighorn sheep, Gambel's quail, and Utah prairie dogs are native to the planning unit. The chukar was a successful exotic transplant. The Utah prairie dog, and possibly the desert bighorn sheep, was extirpated annd the other species are very rare within the planning unit. At various times, all these species have been abundant within their respective habitats in the planning unit.

The Utah prairie dog is an endangered species and according to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and BLM Manual 6840, BLM is to manage and protect habitat for endangered species wherever and whenever possible. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) has expressed an interest in transplanting Utah prairie dogs into the planning unit.

UDWR plans to transplant desert bighorn sheep into the Spencer Bench/ Rock Creek area of the planning unit, possibly starting within 1 year. It is the policy of BLM to cooperate with and assist State agencies wherever and whenever possible. An agreement between BLM, National Park Service, and UDWR concerning this transplant will probably be signed by the first part of 1979. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long term objective that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demandss. Demand for viewing or hunting these species would be high if they were present in sufficient numbers. At their present low numbers (or nonexistence) within the planning unit, no demand can be shown in the Kane County PAA. BLM Manual 1603 states that essential requirements of wildlife (food, cover, and water) will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. Space is a critical habitat component that also much be considered. The areas designated are very important to these species.

One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to "Protect the lands, resources, environmental and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuse to the extent feasible. Past abuse and destruction is why these species were reduced in numbers or eliminated within the planning unit.

Native and game species and their habitats should be enhanced whenever possible. The value of these species within the planning unit cannot accurately be assessed. However, their increased presence would mean a lot to many people for viewing or hunting, or just to know the species is there.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation WL 7.1. Provide habitat components and assist the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) however necessary in transplanting desert bighorn sheep, Gambel's quail, chukar, and Utah prairie dog into the planning unit where UDWR finds applicable (Overlay 1, URA Step 4 Wildlife; Overlay 2, MFP Step 1 Wildlife).

Support. Memorandum of Understanding or Agreements between BLM, National Park Service, and UDWR as applicable; EARs; Species management plans (parts of Herd Unit 60B Habitat Management Plan); cooperation with UDWR in actual transplants where necessary.

Rationale. The Objective Rationale states why BLM should expand the habitat use areas and populations of these species. The only way to provide this expansion is to provide the needed habitat components and to cooperate with and assist UDWR with actual transplants. The necessary habitat components (food, cover, water, and space) are all present in sufficient amounts to support initial stockings, except for space for desert bighorn sheep (see Recommendations WL 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3).

Team
May 1979

Interactions

R CPS 3a, R CPS 7, R CPS 6, R CPS 7, R CPS 7f, R CPS 7i, R URA, WL CPS 1, WL 2.1, WL 3.1, WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3 - positive for expanded habitat value and recreational viewing opportunity.

RM URA would improve vegetation resource.

RM 2.3 would help achieve 5 percent cover increase on affected areas.

RM 5.1 complements removal of horses to improve vegetation resource.

Multiple Use Analysis. Desert bighorn sheep, Gambel's quail and Utah prairie dogs have been displaced by livestock and man within the planning unit. If the habitat components are provided, these species can reestablish stable populations. All interactions are positive for the recommendation.

Team
May 1979

Team Recommendation. Approve as recommended.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Bureau of Land Management will analyze each specific proposal from UDWR to transplant wildlife species. Each specific analysis will analyze all aspects and impacts of the proposal and a decision will then be made on a case-by-case basis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	

Objective WL-8. Expand aquatic and marsh habitat by developing the Sheep Creek Detention Reservoir area (approximately 52 acres) for a variety of species, including waterfowl, American coot, common snipe, shore birds, other water birds, reptiles, and amphibians. This development should follow a detailed plan.

Rationale. Aquatic and marsh habitats are rare within this region. These habitats are very valuable to many different species that are not found in other habitats within this general area. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. According to the Kane County PAA, demand for waterfowl hunting on public lands will double within the next 10 years. It also states that additional habitat will probably be required in order to meet these demands. Demand for other aquatic and marsh wildlife is unknown but is expected to exceed supply now and in the future.

BLM manual 1603 also states that essential requirements of wildlife (food, cover, and water) will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. Space is a critical habitat component that also must be considered. This area would be very important to aquatic and marsh wildlife species.

One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to "Protect the lands, resources, environmental and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuse to the extent feasible. Past abuse of the watersheds and drainages has eliminated virtually all the natural aquatic and marsh habitats. Protection of this man-made aquatic-marsh area could be easily accomplished by maintaining the fence and suppressing trespass grazing. Enhancement of the area would also be relatively inexpensive and easy. This would increase the diversities and densities of both habitat and wildlife species.

Development of this area would provide easy public access to a whole different ecosystem not readily found within this region.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation WL 8.1. Develop aquatic and marsh habitat at Sheep Creek Detention Reservoir area by total protection from livestock grazing, habitat plantings, blasting open water areas, habitat maintenance (possible by prescribed burning), and other habitat expansion measures, by allocating the area totally to wildife use (Overlay 2, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). This development should follow a detailed management plan.

Support. Development of this area would be relatively low in cost since it is already fenced. Sikes Act monies should be available for development if applied for with sufficient lead time. A development plan would have to be written, including prescribed burns and all phases of development. Trespass grazing would have to be totally suppressed. An EAR would probably have to be written. Advice and outside help would be needed to accomplish the blasting. This service may be available from the Army free or at a low cost. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources may be willing to provide some planting materials. The YACC could be utilized to plant these materials.

Rationale Development of this area could be accomplished relatively easy and inexpensively. The area is fenced and unallotted to grazing. The habitat condition is fair and improving slowly. The recommendations would improve the area much faster, and would result in a much more diverse community. This area has a lot of potential. This potential should be developed, following a detailed plan, since the area is easily accessible to the public and would be utilized by many visitors.

Team
May 1979

Interactions

R URA and V CPS 1 support recommendation for favorable effect on recreation and Visual Resource Values.

RM URA would improve or at least maintain the vegetative resource.

RM 2.3 would help achieve 5 percent cover increase on affected areas.

Multiple Use Analysis. All of the interactions associated with this recommendation are positive and supportive.

Team
May 1979

Team Recommendation. Adopt WL 8.1 as written.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the Team recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Support. See support for recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

TABLE 1

Riparian and Other Phreatophytic Areas
Recommended for Fencing or Fence Maintenance

			Riparian Habitat			Other Phreatophytic Areas		
Allotment	Priority	Drainage	BLM Acres	BLM Stream Miles	Miles of Fence Needed	BLM Acres	Miles of Fence Involved in addition to Riparian Fencing	Reason Needed
Clark Bench	5	Wahweap Creek	11	0.3	0	215	0.2	a
	8	Paria River	75	0.1	0.2	.....	....	..
Cottonwood	1	Paria River	1,489	14.4	0.8	540	0	a
	10	Coyote Creek	.....	....	....	390	0	b
	4	Cottonwood Canyon	65	7.4	0[c]	.....	....	..
Coyote	2	Wahweap and Coyote Creeks	93	1.3	1.0	1,025	6.0	a
East Clark Bench	11	Paria River	48	1.0	0.3	.....	....	..
Headwaters (Summer)								
	12	Henrieville Creek	324	11.8	Unallotted	.....	.....	..
	13	Little Creek	28	5.3	0.2	.....	....	..
	3	Sheep Creek Detention	52	0.5	0[c]	.....	....	..
Headwaters (Winter)	14	Four-mile Canyon	14	0.8	0.2	.....	.....	..
	15	Tommy Smith Creek	55	2.0	0.3	.....	....	..
	16	Wahweap Creek	98	1.8	1.0	.....	....	..
Lower Hackberry	17	Hackberry Canyon	41	6.8	0.2	295	0.2	b
	18	Hogeye Canyon	.....	....	....	98	0.2	b

(Continued)

Table 1 (Concluded)

Allotment	Priority	Drainage	Riparian Habitat			Other Phreatophytic Areas		
			BLM Acres	BLM Stream Miles	Miles of Fence Needed	BLM Acres	Miles of Fence Involved in addition to Riparian Fencing	Reason Needed
Upper Hackberry	6	Paria River	221	7.5	0.3	.....	....	..
Upper Warm Creek	19	Wesses Canyon	.....	....	....	30	0.1	a
Wahweap	7	Wahweap Creek	44	1.2	0.1	167	0.1	b
Unallotted[1]	9	Paria River	35	3.6	0.3	.....	....	..
TOTALS			2,693	66.7	4.9	2,760	6.8	..

a=Pronghorn critical habitat - livestock use conflict area.
b=Mule deer critical habitat - livestock use conflict area.
c=Existing fences to be maintained
1=Area is within the Paria Primitive Area which is unallotted for livestock use but fence requires maintenance.

Sources: URA Steps 3 and 4, Wildlife.

Table 2

Riparian and Other Phreatophytic Areas
to be Improved by Livestock Management

Allotment	Drainage	Riparian Acres	Other Phreatophytic Area Acres
East Clark Bench	Paria River	71	....
Cottonwood Management[a] Area	Coyote	6	....
	Hogeye Canyon	1	....
Dry Valley	Dry Valley Draw	14	....
	Paria River	12	....
Harvey's Fear	Spring east of Spencer Point	1	....
Headwaters	Deer Creek Spring	12	....
	Four Mile Canyon	..	474
	Henderson Canyon	..	644
	Heward Creek	15	....
	Last Chance Creek	54	....
	North Creek	2	....
	Paradise Canyon	2	....
	Paria River	174	....
	Sheep Creek	83	....
	Willis Creek	12	....
Last Chance	Croton Canyon	6	....
	Last Chance Creek	44	....
	Reese Canyon Spring	1	....

(Continued)

Table 2 (Concluded)

Allotment	Drainage	Riparian Acres	Other Phreatophytic Area Acres
	Rogers Canyon	12	....
	Willow Gulch	1	34
Lower Hackberry	Hogeye Canyon	4	....
	Snake Creek	9	....
Nipple Bench	Nipple Creek	1	40
	Tibbit Canyon	1	35
	Tibbit Spring	1	....
Rock Creek	Croton Canyon	18	....
	Little Valley Draw	6	....
Spencer Bench	Fifty-Mile Talus Spring	1	....
Upper Warm Creek	John Henry Canyon	2	94
	Warm Creek	2	....
	Wesses Canyon	2	....
	Totals	570	1,321

[a]-Include Cottonwood and Coyote Allotments

Table 3

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RANGE RECOMMENDATIONS AND WL-1.1

LIVESTOCK AUMS LOST BY IMPLEMENTING FENCING AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS OF WL-1.1

	RM-1.2		RM-2.2	
Allotment	Fencing	Mgt.	Fencing	Mgt.
East Clark Bench	0	0	0	0
Clark Bench	30	0	30	0
Cottonwood	160	586	160	586
Coyote	100	474	100	474
Harvey's Fear	0	112	0	112
Headwaters (Summer)	73	2204	73	2204
Headwaters (Winter)	5		5	
Last Chance	0	1193	0	1193
Lower Hackberry	4	131	4	131
Nipple Bench	0	463	0	796
Rock Creek	0	625	0	625
Spencer Bench	0	58	0	206
Upper Warm Creek	2	751	2	1371
Wahweap	~~8~~ 6	0	~~8~~ 6	0
	382	6597	382	7698

The above calculations are based on the assumption that the cattle will have to be removed from the allotment or the portion of the allotment after about two weeks of grazing use. It is assumed that on an average year with an average amount of management practice (herding, salting, etc.) the WL1.1 requirements would be met at the end of two weeks. The AUMs that are affected by this are those which are serviced by the riparian or other phreatophytic area in question. The number of livestock permitted was multiplied by two weeks to determine the amount of AUMs used. The value was subtracted from the total AUMs serviced by the recommendation area to arrive at the AUMs not useable by livestock.

Table 4

Poor and Fair Condition Pinyon-juniper Habitat Affected by Range Management

Allotment	Acres of Habitat Affected by RM-1.1	Acres of Habitat Affected by RM-1.2 & RM-2.2	Acres of Habitat Affected by RM-2.1 & 2.2
Blue Pools (Flat Top Pasture)		+380	+380
Bunting Well (Consolidated)			+9,635
(Bunting Well)		-1,120	
(Cedar Mountain)		+1,359	
(East Clark Bench)		+1,366	
(Judd Hollow)	+5,790	+5,790	
Clark Bench		+11,995	-11,995
Cockscomb	+1,498	+1,498	
Cottonwood		-35,780	-35,780
Coyote		-20,822	-20,822
Deer Range		+10,094	-10,094
Dry Valley		+5,590	-5,590
Hackberry			+36,093
(Upper Hackberry)	+18,976	+18,976	
(Lower Hackberry)	+14,317	+17,117	
Harvey's Fear	-1,153	-1,153	-1,153
Headwaters			-141,395
(Upper Paria (Summer)	+46,779	-46,779	
(Upper Wahweap (Winter)	-86,461	+94,616	
Last Chance	+88,616	-88,616	-88,616
Mud Springs	-5,889	+5,889	+5,889
Poplar Bench	+2,560	+2,560	
Rock Creek	-4,500	-4,500	-4,500

(Continued)

Table 4 (Concluded)

Allotment	Acres of Habitat Affected by RM-1.1	Acres of Habitat Affected by RM-1.2 & RM-2.2	Acres of Habitat Affected by RM-2.1 & 2.2
Round Valley	+5,535	+5,535	+5,535
Rushbeds	-13,805	+14,435	
Spencer Bench	-1,999	-1,999	-1,999
Upper Warm Creek	+1,540	+2,400	+2,400
Wahweap	+9,467	+9,467	+9,467

+ = Positive Interaction
- = Negative Interaction

Table 5

Pinyon-Juniper Habitat Improvement
Paria Planning unit

Area Priority	Allotment	Land Treat-ment	BLM Acres	Estimated AUMs Avail-able After Treatment	Specific Area[a]
1	Headwaters (Winter)	1	21,000	1,750	Four Mile Bench
2	"	1	8,000	660	Long Flat
3	Deer Range	1	4,355	360	All Areas
4	Headwaters (Summer)	1	1,400	110	Bull Valley
5	Headwaters (Winter)	2	700	55	Horse Mountain
6	"	2	1,320	110	Paradise Bench
7	"	1	2,550	210	Horse Mountain
8	Mud Springs	1	1,299	105	All Areas
9	Headwaters (Summer)	1	1,000	80	Henrieville Creek
10	"	2	755	60	T36S, R1W, Sec. 19, 20, 29, 30
11	"	1	220	15	All Other Areas
12	Last Chance	1	2,560	210	North part of Window Sash Bench
13	"	1	3,780	315	Upper Part of Willow Gulch
14	"	1	18,500	1,540	Fiftymile Mountain
15	Cottonwood Mgt. Area	1	1,510	125	T39S, R1W, Sec. 8, 9, 10, 15
16	Rushbeds	1	1,900	155	North Part
17	"	1	910	75	South Part
18	Upper Hackberry	1 or 2	2,850	235	North Part
19	" "	1	5,230	435	South Part
20	Coyote	1	2,518	210	Jack Riggs Bench
21	Cockscomb	1	190	15	All Areas
	TOTALS	.....	82,547	6,830	Unitwide

1=Chain
2=Burn

[a]=Refer to Overlay No. 1, MFP Step 1, Wildlife.
Source: UPA Steps 2 and 4, Wildlife; UPA Step 4, Range

Table 6

Desired Conditions Following Habitat Improvements
On Desert Shrub, Sagebrush, and Grasslands
Within the Paria Planning Unit

Vegetation Types	Desert Shrub				Sagebrush				Grassland			
	Improvement By Grazing Manipulation		Improvement By Treatment		Improvement By Grazing Manipulation		Improvement By Treatment		Improvement By Grazing Manipulation		Improvement By Treatment	
	Percent Vegetation Composition	Percent Cover	Percent Vegetation Composition	Percent Cover	Percent Vegetation Composition	Percent Cover	Percent Vegetation Composition	Percent Cover	Percent Vegetation Composition	Percent Cover	Percent Vegetation Composition	Percent Cover
Desirable Trees and Shubs	10	..	20	..	10	..	20	..	5	..	10	..
Other Trees and Shrubs	60	..	30	..	55	..	40	..	15	..	0	..
Forbs	10	..	20	..	15	..	20	..	20	..	20	..
Perennial Grasses	20	..	30	..	20	..	20	..	60	..	70	..
Totals	100	40	100	70	100	60	100	70	100	60	100	70

These estimates are based upon what should be achieved within this region on good soils.

Table 7
Poor and Fair Condition Desert Shrub and Grassland
Habitats Affected by Range Management

Allotment	Acres of Habitat Affected By RM1.1	Acres of Habitat Affected By RM1.2	Acres of Habitat Affected by RM 2.1 & 2.2
Blue Pools (Consolidated)			+6,955
(Blue Pools)		+2,090	
(Flat Top)		+4,865	
Bunting Well (Consolidated)			+14,393
(Bunting Well)		-1,419	
(Cedar Mountain)		+1,019	
(East Clark Bench)		+8,107	
(Judd Hollow)	+3,848	+3,848	
Clark Bench		+26,831	-26,831
·kscomb	+383	+383	
·tonwood		-25,347	-25,347
Coyote		-22,388	-22,388
Deer Range		+200	-200
Dry Valley		+3,307	-3,307
Hackberry			+2,329
(Upper Hackberry)		-1,249	+2,329
		+1,080	
Harvey's Fear	-410	-410	-410
Headwaters			-58,522
(Upper Paria (Summer)	+22,004	-26,133	
(Upper Wahweap (Winter)	+14,264	+32,389	
Last Chance	+45,809	-54,425	-54,425
Mud Springs		+920	+920
ple Bench	+13,125	+22,465	
·ck Creek	-7,151	-20,565	-13,414

(Continued)

ıable 7 (Concluded)

Allotment	Acres of Habitat Affected By RM1.1	Acres of Habitat Affected By RM1.2	Acres of Habitat Affected by RM 2.1 & 2.2
	+13,414		
Round Valley	+2,675	+3,395	+3,395
Rushbeds		+810	
Spencer Bench		-2,470	-2,470
Upper Warm Creek	+36,062	+36,902	+36,902

+ = Positive Interaction
- = Negative Interaction

Table 8

Wildlife Land Acquisition Needs[a]
Paria Planning Unit

(Retain)	T38S, R3W, Portions of Sections 21 & 22 (See L.1 Recommendation)	Is within a mule deer migration route. Deer will congregate on cultivated area causing a depredation problem. Will be lost to public use.

Priority Number	Location	Reason to Acquire
1	T40S, R7E, Sec 32	Desert Bighorn Sheep water & habitat
2	T40S, R1E, Sec 2	Good condition Riparian area
3	T41S, R7E, Sec 16	Desert Bighorn Sheep present use area
4	T42S, R2E, Sec 2	Wildlife water (Nipple Spring)
5	T36S, R1W, Sec 36	Wildlife water
6	T43S, R2E, Sec 2	Wildlife water (Alkali Seep)
7	T40S, R1W, Sec 32	Riparian Habitat
8	T39S, R2E, Sec 32	Riparian Habitat
9	T40S, R6E, Sec 36	Desert Bighorn Sheep Potential Habitat
10	T41S, R6E, Sec 2	" " " " "
11	T41S, R6E, Sec 16	" " " " "

[a]These are all State Lands which should be acquired so they will not be sold to private ownership and lost to public use.

Refer to Overlay No. 2 MFP Step 1, Wildlife.

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation with the modification that UDWR will be required to submit an analysis of each proposal to make transplants.

INTRODUCTION

The watershed MFP is the result of two basic approaches to analyzing the watershed resource. Harvey Gates prepared URA Step 3 by concentrating on the natural origins of erosion problems, such as salt bearing and highly erodable geologic formations and soil associations. This approach resulted in significantly overlapping opportunities in URA Step 4 in response to the variable origin of watershed problems and contributing causes such as other land uses. Blaine Lunceford has taken this overlap out of the MFP by concentrating on specific management practices and treatments that are most suitable for improving watershed conditions. The relationship between the two approaches can best be tracked by comparing overlays from one step to the next.

The Paria River carries more sediment for its volume than any other river in the United States, and is also identified in various studies of the Colorado River basin as a principal source of nonpoint salinity into the Colorado River.

The recommendations in this MFP are designed to reduce the following problems:

1. Excessive salinity levels in runoff from watersheds in the unit to the Colorado River basin.
2. High sediment deposition into the Colorado River.
3. Accelerated sheet and gully and wind erosion with resulting loss of upland productivity.
4. Streambed degradation and removal of streambank vegetation by scouring of channels.

Reconciliations

Thirty-three thousand nine hundred five acres of pinyon-juniper chaining or burning and 48,238 acres of sagebrush removal identified in Step 4 were not carried over to MFP Step 1. Most of these areas will not improve much if any from livestock management, but are not in critical erosion areas, and the small reduction in SSF from treatment does not warrant a recommendation now when there is so much treatable area with a much higher need.

Twenty-six thousand one hundred seventy acres of contour furrowing identified in Step 4 were not carried over to MFP 1. These areas are steep and rough and would be very expensive to treat. In addition, they receive sufficient rainfall that treatment to reduce sediment production may increase salt production through leaching, making the total benefits questionable.

There are so many management changes that would reduce salt and sediment production that only the most critical ones are brought forward in this MFP. Examples: 1. recommending improving all major flood channels was not recommended. 2. Also not mentioned was changing all native range below 10 inches rainfall, and all poor condition range above this to winter grazing only, even though studies show that changing from summer to winter grazing on these areas will reduce sediment production by more than half.

Most of the easily eroded and moderately saline soils, as well as much of the major flood source areas, are not brought forward because they are presently ungrazed or excluded from capacity as not suitable. The most critical of these areas are in area W1.1; the rest will be mentioned in interactions only if there is a problem that needs to be brought up.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Paria
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-1

Fagan,
Jensen,
Gates
Pittman
March 1979

Objective W-1. Reduce or minimize water and wind erosion by improved management and land treatments. These actions will help to stabilize soils, maintain soil productivity, reduce salinity and sediment yield, and stabilize eroded stream channels.

Rationale. This objective follows Bureau of Land Mangement Watershed program objective 1603.12 E.3.a. The ultimate goal is to manage the surface uses to get the highest production off the land while causing the least possible detrimental effects such as salt and sediment downstream, wind-born dust, and reduced soil productivity.

As identified in the Unit Resource Analysis, there are many areas where improved management or land treatments could effectively protect soils or reduce soil loss. The reduction of erosion and associated improvement or maintenance of soil productivity will also be beneficial to livestock grazing, wildlife use, and aesthetics.

High sediment yields and total dissolved solids in runoff are major problems in the planning unit that restrict uses of surface water and degrade the quality of Colorado River water. Salinity and sediment in the Colorado River system are major national, and international, problems.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Lunceford
May 1979

Recommendation W-1.1. Increase watershed cover to 80 percent of the potential of productive sites in this area (as noted on MFP-1 overlay) (See Step 4 for basis) to reduce soil loss, peak flood flows and salt production on 135,029 acres of highly erodable soils by implementing the following intensive grazing management:

W1.1A
Eliminate grazing on 55,269 acres until the desired cover (80 percent of potential cover as noted on the MFP-1 overlay) is reached, then allow only winter grazing (Oct. 1 through Feb. 28).

W1.1-B
Allow only winter grazing use (October 1 through February 28) on 79,760 acres. If the cover does not reach, or is not being maintained at the desired level (80 percent of potential as noted on the MFP-1 overlay) in five years reduce the stocking rate.

Rationale.

These soils have soil loss or salinity problems, or produce large amounts of flood runoff so that special management is warranted. Most Soil Surface Factors are between 40 and 60.

Allowing only winter grazing will insure that near the potential cover for the site will develop. Sites with low productive potential due to salinity, poor soil, etc., will never reach this cover goal and should never be grazed more than lightly, if at all, because vegetation on a poor site cannot tolerate as much use as the same species on a good site.

Area W1.1-A is mostly this latter situation because they are formed from soil type 3, "Badland rock outcrop," which are mostly steep, easily eroded soils, except where the rock is protecting the surface. The productive potential on these soils is limited by soil chemicals (mostly salts). They, therefore, cannot normally improve under moderate grazing.

Winter grazing only, will also insure maximum cover and minimal disturbance during the spring, and late summer which are the major runoff periods. Studies show that changing from yearlong or summer grazing to winter grazing will approximately double the cover of vegetation and litter, and reduce the sediment production by about 70 percent on semi-desert ranges (EPA-BLM 1978 P II-5) and (Salinity by BLM 1977).

The following references were used as a basis for this recommendation.

These easily eroded and saline soils in area W1.1 warrant special management to avoid excessive soil erosion and salt production. The EPA-BLM 1978 recommendations on grazing states, "Livestock should generally be excluded from areas of high susceptibility to critical erosion." Manual 7170.06 on watershed policy "(Curbing erosion) is a high priority objective."

Manual 7170.0 Water erosion "Manage and treat the public land watersheds so that water erosion is minimized and watershed stability achieved."

Manual 7240.23B Water Quality Best Management Practices (BMP) "State and areawide water quality planning agencies must develop water quality management plans as required by Section 208 of Public Law 92-500 and Sections 31 through 36 of Public Law 95-217. These plans must contain procedures and strategies to control point and nonpoint pollution sources . . . For example, the elimination of domestic livestock grazing on frail, saline watersheds on the upper Colorado River Basin is an economically and technically feasible BMP for reducing salt yields."

"Poulsen 1975, p. 5 "states you should rest semidesert ranges 2 out of 3 years, March through October, and even then, climate can override the benefits of a grazing system, especially if a drought follows close spring or summer grazing. Allowing grazing only between October 1 and February 28 will leave the soil with the least recent disturbance, and the most protective cover during the major runoff periods which are, first, the late summer thunderstorms, and second, the spring runoff.

TABLE 1

Moderately Saline Easily Eroded Soils

Allotment	Acres		AUMs[a]	
	W1.1A	W1.1B	W1.1A	W1.1B
Last Chance	.....	71,600	...	2,642
Navajo Bench	1,560	.....	30	.....
Rock Creek	43,529	.....	815	.....
Round Valley	.....	8,160	...	311
Spencer Bench	4,580	.....	85	.....
Upper Warm Creek	5,600	0	49	.....
Total	55,269	79,760	979	2,953
Total Acres	135,029			
Total AUMs	3,932			

[A]Suitable and potential suitable AUMs.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Paria
Activity Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis

Team
May 1979

- Achievement of the desired watershed cover has a positive effect on wildlife habitat improvement, protection and enhancement of recreation natural valued, and visual resource quality, (RCPS1, RCPS4, RCPS6, RCPS7, RCPS7b, RCPS7c, RCPS7F, RCPS7G, RCPS7H, RCPS7i, R1.1, RURA, VCPS1, VR1.2, WL1.1, WL2.1, WL2.2, WL2.3, WL3.2, WL6.2, WL6.3, WL7.1).

RM 1.1 with W 1.1a and W 1.1b - There is a negative interaction in season of use. There is no impact on Navajo Bench and Spencer Bench because these allotments will not be grazed pursuant to the Range Multiple Use recommendation. A season of use modification on Last Chance and Round Valley would impact livestock operations.

RM 1.2 with W 1.1a - Eliminating grazing on W 1.1a areas would create a loss of 979 AUMs of suitable and potential suitable AUMs. See table 1 for the four affected allotments and the amount of AUMs lost for each allotment. This would be reduced to a loss of 874 AUMs since Navajo Bench and Spencer Bench Allotments will not be grazed.

RM 2.1 with W 1.1a and W 1.1b - There is negative interaction with seasons of use. These seasons are needed in consolidating allotments and implementing grazing systems.

RM 2.2 with W 1.1a and W 1.1b - See RM 1.2. Interaction is the same, although impact would be greater since systems could not be implemented which would result in a loss of natural potential AUMs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

RM 2.3 with W 1.1a and W 1.1b is a positive interaction. This would accelerate RM 2.3 recommendation to increase cover by 5 percent and composition of key forage species on all six allotments.

RM 2.4 - Allotments identified in table 1 have positive interaction as per RM 2.4. Recommendation RM 2.4 only advocates rest for one growing season prior to implementing grazing systems; not total elimination of grazing to reach 70 percent of potential cover. This would aid in improving plant vigor and range condition and improve trend on these allotments.

RM 2.5 - Elimination of grazing on the W 1.1a area would mean that facilities would not be needed without intensive grazing management systems. This would apply to all allotments listed in Table 1 and result in a loss of AUMs is described above.

RM 2.6 - Increase watershed cover to 80 percent of potential is positive with treatment or as identified on Last Chance, only (2,900 acres). RM 2.6 treatment recommendation would help to accomplish this.

RM 4.1 is positive with W 1.1. Treating will help achieve the desired 80 percent of potential cover. Therefore W 1.1 supports these treatments and will help achieve its goal.

Alternative

Reject recommendation W 1.1a. Instead, exclude 874 AUMs from the present carrying capacity of the affected allotments while still allowing grazing in these allotments. After five years, check the W 1.1a areas for the desired cover. If the desired cover (80 percent of potential) is reached, then reasign these AUMs to these allotments. Allow the season of use to be as shown in RM 1.1 and RM 2.1.

Reject recommendation W 1.1b on all allotments. Allow the season of use to be as shown in RM 1.1 and RM 2.1. If the desired Watershed objectives are not met in five years, consider making range adjustments as necessary to reach the desired goal.

Interactions

Livestock would still be allowed to graze on these allotments which would lessen the impacts on the livestock operations. The operators would still suffer an adverse impact, due to a reduction of AUMs until the desired cover is achieved. The change in season of use to RM 1.1 and RM 1.2 would lessen the impact on the operators.

The effect of this alternative on most of the W1.1 area would be to significantly reduce utilization of the affected soil types. It has the disadvantage of treating all allotments the same requiring excessive removal of livestock from some areas where distribution and utilization patterns would permit use, and not solving the problem in other areas, such as Last Chance and Rock Creek, where the most critical sites are and where there will be livestock concentration areas as long as any livestock are in the area.

Comparative Analysis of Alternatives. Recommendation W 1.1a and W 1.1b would protect 135,029 acres of easily eroded soils from grazing by eliminating livestock grazing and changing the season. However, this alternative would allow for complete protection of these areas from cover reduction associated with grazing.

The alternative would continue to allow livestock grazing on four allotments and would protect the erodible soils by reducing the utilization from these sites by excluding 874 AUMs from the present carrying capacity. These AUMs would be gained back after five years when the desired objectives of W 1.1 are obtained. This alternative would significantly reduce utilization of the affected soil types except in Last Chance and Rock Creek where there is a distribution problem. The season of use will remain the same as RM 1.1 and RM 1.2 for Round Valley and Last Chance Allotments. Grazing during the month of March will allow the objectives of W 1.1 recommendation to be met, but the objectives will be met at a slower rate than what is expected through the W 1.1 recommendation.

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Area Manager's Recommendation. No livestock use will be allowed on Navajo Bench and Spencer Bench. The season of use and stocking rates for all other allotments will be as identified for RM 1.1 and RM 1.2 during the interim period.

Livestock grazing in these areas will be as specified in RM 2.1 and 2.2 during intensive management phase.

All allotments will be intensively monitored once grazing systems are implemented. If watershed conditions fail to improve, then further adjustments will be made.

Rationale. Reducing livestock numbers to the carrying capacity of the range and implementing intensive grazing systems will improve the vegetative resource which means improved watershed condition.

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Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation with the modification that it would have to be determined that livestock grazing is the cause of any failure of improvement of watershed conditiosn before livestock adjustments will be made.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

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May 1979

Recommendation W 1.2. Reduce or minimize wind erosion on 97,960 acres of sandy soils with high wind erosion susceptibility by implementing the following management:

1. Allow winter grazing only (Oct 1 - Feb 28) (when average wind velocity is lowest on all allotments listed on table 2).

Rationale. These soils are a source of wind blown dust and there is duning in some areas, indicating that cover must be maintained at a maximum during the windy season. The most windy time is spring, and the second most is summer. (URA Step 2 Climate).

Winter grazing will result in more cover here in spring than any other type of grazing (EPA-BLM 1978 P. III-19) and (Salinity by USG). Duning has occurred on some of these soils in the past at least in part due to heavy livestock use near water. Where it has occurred, soil productivity and forage production is low, apparently because the finer soil particles, which help hold moisture and nutrients in the soil and bind the sand grains together, are blown away as dust. On areas where wind erosion has been less severe, soil productivity and forage production remain high for the low rainfall (6.4" to 9" annually).

Table #2

Soils Easily Eroded by Wind

Allotment	Acres
Blue Pools	6,072
Cedar Mtn.	1,271
Coyote	4,645
Ferry Swale	1,415
Last Chance	1,315
Lower Warm Creek	9,102
Navajo Bench	2,570
Rock Creek	14,185
Bunting Well	11,403
Clark Bench	22,615
East Clark Bench	5,969
Flat Top	4,130
Judd Hollow	7,383
Spencer Bench	940
Upper Warm Creek	4,947
Total	97,960

Note: Attach additional sheets if needed

Manual 7170.1 Wind Erosion and Dust Storm Abatement. "Areas subject to wind erosion are to be managed and/or treated so that the most effective vegetative cover is maintained at all times . . . Areas to be stabilized require protection from disturbances such as wild fires, overgrazing, etc., to insure maximum effective watershed cover."

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Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. This recommendation has a positive effect on most recreation, VRM, and wildlife recommendations through increased cover (REC URA, V CPS1, VR 1.2, WL CPS 1, WL1.1, WL2.1, WL3.1, WL1.2, WL2.2, WL6.3).

The recommendation would adversely impact livestock operations and the livelihood of livestock operators on most of the listed allotments through a change in season of use (see RM 1.1, 2.1). There would be no problems on Navajo Bench and Spencer Bench Allotments because multiple use considerations for the Range proposals leads to the multiple use recommendation that these two allotments should not be grazed. However, the adverse interaction remains on the other allotments as described above.

Long term range proposals to implement grazing systems could not be effected if the W 1.2 proposal is approved. These systems will aid in reduction of wind erosion, though possibly not as quickly or as much as would winter use. Table 2 (Intensive Management) shows the type of system and season of use.

RM2.3 Winter use would help attain the range management goal of increasing vegetation cover by 5 percent and increasing composition of key forage species on the listed allotments.

RM2.4 Winter use would compliment the recommendation to rest Blue Pools, Last Chance, Clark Bench, Judd Hollow, and Upper Warm Creek to improve plant vigor and range condition and increase trend.

RM 2.5 Winter use only on the allotments identified in W 1.2, table 2, would have a negative impact on the proposal to develop range facilities. Most of the water projects could not be completed because of the problem of freezing during winter use. Elimination of these projects would result in a loss of AUMs that would have been made available from the water projects.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. The season of use for all allotments will be as specified in the Range Multiple Use Recommendations RM-1.1 and 2.1.

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Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Paria
Activity: Watershed
Objective Number:

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Recommendation W 1.3. Reduce erosion and salt production on 96,392 acres (table 3) of highly susceptible erosive soils and saline soils by eliminating grazing and monitoring surface disturbing activities.

Rationale. These soils are both significant diffuse sources of salinity to the Colorado River system and critical flood and sediment producing areas. Soil surface factors range from 34 to 76 and watershed cover is generally less than 10 percent.

These soils are mostly derived from the Tropic shale formation, with smaller areas of Straight Cliffs and Dakota formations also included. The Tropic formation is the highest salt producer. The areas of Straight Cliffs and Dakota formations are less critical salt producers, but were included in this recommendation because of high flood and sediment production.

Because of the combined salinity and flood source problems on these areas, eliminating all uses would be the best form of watershed management. Soil disturbance would be substantially reduced and vegetation would be allowed to establish maximum cover, both factors helping to retain silt and salt onsite. The EPA/BLM 1978 recommendation on grazing states: "Livestock should generally be eliminated from areas of high susceptibility to critical erosion."

Manual 7240.23B Water Quality Best Management Practices (BMP). "State and areawide water quality planning agencies must develop water quality management plans as required by Section 208 of Public Law 92-500 and Sections 31 through 36 of Public Law 95-217. These plans must contain procedures and strategies to control point and nonpoint pollution sources . . . For example, the elimination of domestic livestock grazing on frail, saline watersheds on the upper Colorado River Basin is an economically and technically feasible BMP for reducing salt yields."

Interactions. This recommendation has a positive effect on recreation, visual resource management, and wildlife through improved cover and restraint on intrusions (R.CPS 6, R URA, V CPS 1, V 1.1, V 1.2, WL CPS 1, WL 1.1, WL 2.1, WL 2.2, WL 3.1, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, and WL 6.3).

Range URA with W 1.3. Closure without fencing would harm livelihood of ranchers on all allotments. Closure would benefit the present vegetation resource.

TABLE 3

Highly Saline Easily Eroded Soils

Allotment	Acres
Clark Bench	5,385
Coyote	6,039
Harvey's Fear	4,256
Last Chance	30,197
Navajo Bench	2,885
Rock Creek	3,625
Spencer Bench	5,291
Cottonwood	10,301
Dry Valley	280
Headwaters (U.P)	6,151
Mud Springs	810
Nipple Bench	2,877
Round Valley	1,360
Upper Warm Creek	16,935
Total	96,392

RM 1.1 With W 1.3. The only means of total elimination of livestock would be fencing W 1.3 areas (economically unfeasible). All W 1.3 areas on some allotments fall on unsuitable land and there is a low impact significance (table 4). Some allotments have W 1.3 areas on either suitable or potentially suitable lands and a high significance of conflict exists (table 4).

RM 1.2 With W 1.3. W 1.3 would represent a significant loss of livestock AUMs if closed to grazing. This would mean a greater reduction in carrying capacities from present than already advocated by range.

RM 2.1 With W 1.3. Fencing would be the only means of eliminating grazing on W 1.3 areas except for total closure to livestock. Developments are needed to implement intensive grazing management systems. Removal of livestock grazing (AUMs) from suitable W 1.3 areas would unbalance pastures in rotation systems. Table 2 (Intensive Range Management) identifies the type of system proposed for each allotment.

RM 2.2 With W 1.3. This recommendation (W 1.3) would represent a considerable loss of AUMs (1,015) on allotments with suitable grazing acreages (table 4) and an even greater loss in the future - natural potential AUMs on these areas. Livestock facilities are needed to gain the potentially suitable AUMs on these allotments (RM 2.5).

RM 2.3 With W 1.3. Closure would help achieve 5 percent increased vegetation cover and increased composition of desirable vegetation on all acres in RM table 2 (Intensive Management).

TABLE 4

ALLOTMENTS AFFECTED BY WATERSHED AREA W 1.3

	Total Affected Acres	RM 1.1 Suitable Acres Affected	RM 1.2 and RM 2.2 AUMs Affected
Clark Bench	5,385	0	0
Coyote	6,039	6,039	156
Harvey's Fear	4,256	3,197	126
Last Chance	30,197	22,892	466
Navajo Bench	2,885	2,625	73
Rock Creek	3,625	300 P.S.	10
Spencer Bench	5,291	2,500	107
Cottonwood:	10,301	0	0
Dry Valley	280	0	0
Headwaters (U.P.)	6,151	0	0
Mud Springs	810	0	0
Nipple Bench	2,877	550	12
Round Valley	1,360	0	0
Upper Warm Creek	16,935	1,560	65
Totals	96,392	39,663	1,015

RM 2.4 With W 1.3. Closure would help plant vigor and aid in increased range condition and trend.

RM 2.5 With W 1.3. These developments (RM table 2, Intensive Management) are needed for implementing intensive grazing management systems. Possible modification may be achieved through relocation of some of the developments.

RM 5.1 With W 1.3. Closure to livestock grazing supports removal of horses to enhance and improve the vegetation resource on the wild horse habitat area.

Team
May 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Reject Recommendation W 1.3. Allow livestock grazing on allotments where the W 1.3 areas fall on land that has been classified as unsuitable for livestock grazing after the affected AUMs have been subtracted from the proposed carrying capacity as in RM 1.2 and RM 2.2. Allow grazing in the Wahweap Pasture of Coyote Allotment as shown in the Coyote AMP until water can be developed on Jack Riggs Bench.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. During the interim period, the stocking rate and season of use will be as specified in the analysis and decision for RM 1.1 and 1.2. In the long term, each allotment will follow the intensive grazing system for the allotment.

Rationale. The multiple use decision for RM 1.1 and 1.2 substantially mitigates the major concerns of watershed. Implementing intensive management in the long-term will further assure that these critical watershed areas are protected.

If subsequent allotment evaluations indicate that these critical watershed areas are not improving, further corrective action towards watershed improvement will be made.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept multiple use recommendation.

TABLE 5

Allotment	Transport Drainage Acres							Miles of Channel	Estimated Loss of AUMs
	Paria River	Coyote Wash	Wahweap Creek	Last Chance Creek	Warm Creek	Rock Creek	Total Acres		
Bunting Well	91	...	.....	...	...	..	91	1¼	0
Clark Bench	495	...	715	...	...	..	1,210	14	20
Cottonwood	2,744	60	.....	...	...	..	2,804	23	125
Coyote	.....	442	639	...	...	..	1,081	8½	34
Dry Valley	110	...	.....	...	...	..	110	10½	8
East Clark Bench	82	...	.....	...	...	..	82	1	0
Headwaters (Summer)	635	...	.....	...	...	..	635	33	16
Headwaters (Winter)	.....	...	1,005	...	...	..	1,005	15½	6
Last Chance	.....	...	.....	236	...	..	236	8½	5
Lower Warm Creek	.....	...	.....	...	90	..	90	4 3/4	3
Rock Creek	.....	...	.....	...	...	30	30	8½	5
Upper Hackberry	382	...	.....	...	...	..	382	9½	0
Upper Warm Creek	.....	...	.....	...	40	..	40	6½	0
Wahweap	.....	...	473	...	...	..	473	5½	14
Total	4,539	502	2,832	236	130	30	8,269	150	232

Except for a few unsurveyed channels, these acre figures were taken from the Riparian Inventory (Lunceford - 1977). The unsurveyed areas were estimated.

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Recommendation W 1.4. Increase watershed cover and maintain at 70 percent or better of vegetation and litter on 8,269 acres and 150 miles of streambank and floodplain by implementing the following management on the affected areas (table 5):

1. Eliminate livestock grazing until 70 percent watershed cover is achieved and can be maintained. Afterwards, regulate grazing to maintain 70 percent cover. Do not allow grazing between start of growth prior to spring runoff and end of summer flooding (March 1 to September 30).

2. Restrict motorized vehicle use to existing roads.

3. Do not allow lease operations or sale of mineral materials from these areas.

Rationale. These stream channels are the major flood transport drainages. They are presently heavily grazed and have the potential to improve cover and greatly reduce peak flood volume and erosion along the banks and floodplain following control of livestock use. In areas like these with a high water table, cover normally recovers to 70 percent rapidly (estimated 2 to 5 years) with exclusion of use, and can be maintained with moderate use (50 percent utilization in winter season) (see Interaction Reference Number 4). Scouring by floods may slow, but will not stop this rapid recovery. On most newly vegetated streambanks in the Paria Planning Unit, the plants have been bent down and covered by fast floodwaters often.

As noted by the Environmental Protection Agency (1978), it is well-documented that 70 percent or above plant cover is a minimum optimum density to reduce erosion, runoff, and water quality impacts from rangelands. This percent cover appears to be attainable and necessary for maximum protection of the eroded stream channel sections identified. Not allowing grazing between start of growth prior to spring runoff and end of summer flooding will insure that maximum cover is maintained during major runoff periods. This would allow maximum protection when erosive forces are highest. This cover will reduce sediment and salt production by collecting sediment in the floodplain building process (agradation), and by reducing streambank cutting. It will reduce flood damage, including bank cutting, because the vegetation will spread the high flow out over the floodplain, greatly reducing the peak discharge rate.

Getting these areas in this condition will also increase forage production by several times the amount of forage they now produce. This cover is quickly attainable where the water table is near the surface. The

Riparian Symposium 7-77 in Tucson indicates a change from "eroding heavily grazed banks," to "bank vegetation forming a turf" normally takes 2 to 4 years protection from grazing.

It is BLM legislative and executive policy to protect and maintain wetland, floodplain, and riparian areas (worded to include all areas where phreatophytes grow, or have grown) in good condition (Public Law 92-500, Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, USO Manual Supplement 6671, BLM Draft Manual 6740, WO IM No. 78-410). It is also a BLM objective to protect all Federal land and its values from avoidable destruction and abuse and to correct past abuses where possible (BLM Manual 1602). Floodplains have higher value for more activities than any other land form, and are most abused. The 1977 riparian inventory shows that 80 percent of the floodplains are in poor condition.

Because of livestock preference for floodplains, these areas will never achieve the cover necessary to reduce bank cutting if they are grazed in conjunction with other semidesert range. Floodplains (phreatophyte vegetation) is normally grazed very heavily by the time the adjoining semidesert range is grazed lightly.

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Interactions

These streambank and floodplain areas are significant concentration zones for wildlife, people, and livestock. This recommendation to restore potential cover of at least 70 percent has a strong positive effect on recreation use, visual resource management, and wildlife habitat improvement (R CPS 1, R CPS 6, R CPS 7, R CPS 7b, R CPS 7d, R CPS 7g, R CPS 7h, R CPS 7i, R 2.1a, R URA, V CPS 1, V 1.1, WL CPS 1, WL 1.1, WL 4.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.1, and WL 8.1).

Restriction of travel up the Paria River would eliminate access to the upper portion of the petrified wood area near Section 2, T41S, R2W (R CPS 7a, M 4.1). Restriction of access will restrain development of oil and gas, coal, locatable minerals, and sand and gravel.

Range URA Values With W 1.4. This would help improve the vegetation resource on the W 1.4 areas for increased forage production, but the loss of AUMs through elimination of grazing and loss of water would hurt livestock operations in the short term. Scattering salt at a distance from these areas would aid in reducing heavy cattle use.

RM 1.1 and RM 1.2 With W 1.4. Fencing would be needed to eliminate cattle from these areas without affecting season of use. Otherwise, these affected allotments would have to be closed to grazing until the desired watershed objectives were achieved. Fencing of these areas would result in a minimum loss of 232 AUMs (table 5). More AUMs may actually be lost, however, due to topographic restrictions which may cause larger areas to be fenced than anticipated. Closure to livestock grazing until W 1.4 objectives are reached would result in suspending approximately 19,500 AUMs yearly. Salting and other management practices could reduce this figure somewhat but not by much.

RM 2.1 With W 1.4. This would conflict with intensive grazing management season of use unless modified to benefit livestock. These seasons are needed for consolidations, implementation of rest rotation or deferred rotation or seasonal grazing systems - low significance on some allotments due to unsuitable areas there, greater significance on suitable range. On many of these areas, fencing livestock out of the bottoms with lanes for watering where required is a practical resolution of the conflict.

RM 2.2 With W 1.4. Elimination of grazing could represent a loss of up to 232 AUMs using the acres and miles of channel from table 5. Fencing would be needed to restrict grazing without total elimination of grazing from these allotments. Fence lanes would be necessary to allow livestock access to waters. Fencing out larger areas could represent a more significant AUM loss (greater than 232). Also, natural potential AUMs could be achieved faster.

RM 2.3 With W 1.4. This would help increase total cover by 5 percent and increase composition of key forage species on all W 1.4 areas.

RM 2.4 With W 1.4. Resting Clark Bench, Dry Valley, Headwaters Winter, Last Chance, and Upper Warm Creek would have a positive impact with W 1.4.

RM 4.1 With W 1.4. Achieving 70 percent cover supports the RM 4.1 recommendation to treat land within the Paria River by chaining and seeding in the Upper Headwaters Allotment and to treat land in Wahweap Creek by chaining in the Upper Wahweap Allotment.

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Multiple Use Analysis. Acceptance of recommendation W 1.4 will increase watershed cover and maintain at 70 percent cover or better 8,269 acres and 150 miles of streambank and floodplains. This recommendation has a positive effect on recreation use, visual resource management, and wildlife habitat improvement. However, this recommendation has a negative impact on 13 allotments by a total loss of 232 AUMs through fencing, eliminating livestock until desired cover is achieved and by changing the season of use to winter only. For details on the affected allotments see talbe 5. A negative impact will occur on collection of petrified wood in the Paria River area and will restrain development of oil and gas, coal, locatable minerals, and sand and gravel.

Alternative. Same as Wildlife Recommendation WL 1.1.

Comparative Analysis of Alternative. Same as analysis of Wildlife Recommendation WL 1.1.

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May 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Wildlife Recommendation WL 1.1.

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Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation for WL-1.1.

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Jan 1981

Decision. Accept Area Manager's recommendation.

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Recommendation W 1.5. Perform 96,401 acres of land treatments, including 15,414 acres of pinyon-juniper chaining or burning, 12,201 acres of sagebrush brush beating or spraying, and 68,786 acres of contour furrowing or contour trenching to reduce runoff and erosion from these soils. This may include a few small check dams and dikes. Reseed the areas with grasses, forbs, and shrubs using broadcast methods or rangeland drill. Prohibit livestock grazing until most of the seeded species have demonstrated that they are well established by producing a good seed crop.

The watershed treatments recommended are listed in table 6.

Rationale. The areas recommended for vegetation conversion are those which cannot be improved significantly through management alone but have site conditions suitable for treatment and establishment of a more protective cover. Reductions in erosion will result from an overall increase in watershed cover and, to some extent, from improved infiltration. Reduction in soil loss will probably range from 20 to 80 percent.

Present watershed cover on the proposed treatment areas ranges from 43 percent to barren. Present soil surface factors range from 39 to 76. The goal of conversion will be to decrease erosion loss by increasing watershed cover to at least 80 percent of the potential cover as on the MFP overlay.

Brush beating, spraying, or burning are the most hydrologically favorable methods of sagebrush eradication. Plowing or railing are not suitable alternatives from a watershed standpoint because of the associated soil disturbance. Brush beating may be the best method since desirable forbs will be preserved, and a much greater mulch cover for new grass sprouting will be maintained.

W 1.5a.. The 11,271 acres of pinyon-juniper chaining or burning and 5,540 acres of sagebrush spraying recommended in these areas are necessary because the soil is being lost at a rapid rate and the productive potential of the sites will be so low that in a few years, they will not support a good cover. The area just north of Mud Springs Allotment shows a stable SSF of 42 which does not warrant this treatment. It is included because rapid soil loss was observed on at least part of the area (estimated present SSF equals 50 and FO SSF equals 65).

W 1.5b. This 68,786 acres of contour furrowing and water control is the major flood and sediment producing areas that cannot be reasonably created by vegetation manipulation or management alone. Part of this area (estimated 45 percent) would be prohibitively expensive to treat due to the roughness of the terrain and the soil characteristics (easily

TABLE 6

Allotments	Pinyon-Juniper 1.5A	Chain or Burn 1.5C	Sagebrush 1.5A	Spray 1.5C	Water Control & Contour Furrow 1.5B	Total Treat-ments
Bunting Well	.....	.....	.....	.....	945	945
Cedar Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	825
Clark Bench	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,240	1,240
Cockscomb	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	160
Cottonwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,829	16,829
Coyote	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,264	6,264
Deer Range	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	215
Dry Valley	.....	.....	.....	1,420	788	2,208
East Clark Bench	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,272	3,272
Flat Top	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100
Headwaters (U.P.)	.....	3,928	.....	.....	460	4,388
Headwaters (U.W.)	11,271	.....	4,450	2,414	6,100	24,235
Judd Hollow	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,060	1,060
Last Chance	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,057	16,057
Mud Springs	.....	.....	1,090	.....	2,510	3,600
Nipple Bench	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,687	3,687
Round Valley	.....	.....	.....	820	989	1,809
Upper Hackberry	.....	.....	.....	2,007	.....	2,007
Upper Warm Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,660	6,660
Wahweap	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	840
Totals	11,271	4,143	5,540	6,661	68,786	96,401

eroded, silty soils with high salt content). A more detailed study will be necessary to separate the easy to treat from the difficult.

W 1.5c. This 6,661 acres of sagebrush spraying and 4,143 acres of pinyon-juniper chaining or burning is not as critical as that in W 1.5a above, but a significant reduction in SSF and soil loss can be achieved with this treatment.

Team May 1979 — Interactions. Interactions and analysis are discussed in "Consolidated Land Treatments," (Appendix 2).

Team May 1979 — Multiple Use Recommendation. Refer to RM 4.1 for multiple use recommendation.

Fagan June 1979 — Area Manager's Recommendation. Burn approximately 4,000 acres of pinyon-juniper, chain approximately 11,414 acres of pinyon-juniper, brush beat approximately 6,000 acres of sagebrush, spray approximately 6,201 acres of sagebrush, and perform 68,786 acres of furrowing or trenching. Refer to RM 4.1 for additional provisions.

Jensen Jan 1981 — Decision. Accept Area Manager's recommendation.

PARIA PLANNING UNIT
LANDS MFP

Reconciliation of URA Step 4 Opportunities. Opportunities identified in URA Step 4 which require specific management decisions have been presented as MFP Step 1 recommendations. The remaining opportunities are documented in this reconciliation section. These opportunities either lack sufficient information on which to base a recommendation or can be addressed by existing policy and administrative procedures.

Industrial and Urban Expansion (URA 4 - Page 2-1)
In the absence of energy development affecting communities in the planning unit, no need for disposal of public land to accommodate anticipated population growth has been identified. However, possible future energy development would radically change existing land use patterns in the planning unit and require long term land use commitments for both industrial and urban growth.

A number of studies have examined specific project proposals and conceptual levels of energy development. The results lead to uncertainty about the magnitude of impacts. For example, projections of population growth for communities in the planning unit which range from a 50 percent increase over anticipated baseline growth to approximately 950 percent. This uncertainty and the absence of a definitely proposed project for assessment prevents recommending long term land use commitments.

Withdrawal-Revocation (URA Step 4 Page 2-6)
A review of withdrawals is mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Classifications will also be reviewed. Paria Canyon Primitive Area is presently a Wilderness Study Area and will be treated as wilderness until congressional action is taken.

Unauthorized Use (URA Step 4 Page 2-6)
Policy and procedures define the handling of unauthorized use of public land. While a problem has tentatively been identified in Bryce Valley, the extent of possible trespass is not known. More information is needed before a recommendation can be made.

Lands Quality (URA Step 4 Page 2-7)
Existing procedures can be used to require proper abandonment of the Missing Canyon Mine.

Public Purposes (URA Step 4 Page 2-2)
Communities are under increasing pressure to meet EPA and State Health Standards for culinary water treatment, sewage treatment, and solid waste disposal. As an attempt is made to meet the requirements it can be anticipated public land will be examined for facility siting. However, areas which might eventually satisfy community needs cannot be predicted.

Utility Systems (URA Step 4 Page 2-4)
Uncertainty associated with future energy development makes it inadvisable to designate additional powerline corridors until specific requirements are known. A decision on designation of Cottonwood Canyon as a corridor must be deferred until after a determination is made as to whether additional lines can be accommodated.

Communications Sites (URA Step 4 Page 2-5)
While no additional demand for use of the communications site located in T44S, R2E, Sec. 4: NW¼SW¼SE¼ has been identified, a site plan should be prepared in order to assure orderly development.

Road Transportation System (URA Step 4 Page 2-5)
Adjudication of some roads built by the county in the planning unit will require legal action. Since a legal question is involved, no management decision can be made on the status of these roads at present.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	

Booker,
Pittman,
Fagan,
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective L1
Satisfy the requirements contained in both the Public Sale Act of 1968 (Unintentional Agricultural Trespass Act) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 by proposing sale of 65 acres.

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–20 (A

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Booker
Jan 1979

Recommendation L1.1
Make 65 acres of public land available to S.E. Johnson and Sons under the Public Sale Act of 1968. Preliminary field investigation necessitated modification of application U-16494, finding the following described land satisfies requirements of UAT:

T38S, R3W
Sec. 21: N½NW¼NE¼;
N½SE¼NW¼NE¼;
S½NW¼NE¼NE¼;
S½NE¼NE¼.
Sec. 22: SW¼NE¼NE¼;
S½SE¼NW¼NW¼.

Rationale:
The Public Sale Act of 1968 was passed to solve trespass problems such as that involved here. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires all applications to be acted on within three years. Land which satisfies the requirements of the Public Sale Act of 1968 are also subject to disposal classification criteria before they can be offered for sale. Therefore, recommendation L-1 covers the maximum acreage subject to patent upon completion of classification action.

Team
May 1979

Interactions
- The Willis Creek flood plain is in poor condition, and carries a heavy flood and sediment load. A watershed recommendation is to improve this flood plain to 70% cover to retard runoff and reduce erosion (Watershed URA and Recommendation W1.4).

- The Willis Creek flood plain provides some hunting activity. The loss of 65 acres from this several thousand acre hunting area is minor. The tract is part of a deer winter range and in a deer migration route. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has expressed opposition to disposal of this tract because it would result in depredation problems (Wildlife URA)

- Minor reduction in acreage of public land open to ORV use (R1.1).
- Minor reduction in acreage open to mineral exploration without conflict with surface owners. This site is a small portion of a large area containing subeconomic gypsum (Minerals URA and MCPS 8).
- Other interactions are very speculative, and depend on use of land in private ownership (Interaction forms).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple Use Analysis. The public sale act of 1968 provides for the sale of public land in unintentional agricultural trespass in the absence of compelling public uses of the land. The tract in question is a relatively small parcel and not a key tract from a watershed standpoint. However, loss of control of any land in an area of watershed problem reduces an agency's ability to manage the whole area to improve watershed conditions.

While disposal would have little effect on wildlife habitat, the desires of a public agency managing wildlife must be considered as an expression of the public generally.

Considering the above information there are reasons to retain the land in public ownership for watershed and wildlife values.

agan
une 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Reject the recommendation. The benefit to watershed and wildlife management outweighs any benefit to be gained by disposing of this tract.

ensen
an 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	

Booker,
Pittman,
Fagan,
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective L2
Make public land available to accommodate expansion of the electrical power transmission system.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Booker
Jan 1979

Recommendation L2.1
Allow upgrade of the UP&L powerline constructed under authority of right-of-way U-0105356 from 230 kv to 345 kv (shown as L-2 on Current Land Use Overlay).

Rationale:
Allowing the requested modification of an existing powerline will increase capacity as well as reliability of the western power system.

Team
May 1979

Interactions
- Construction activity and improvement of access roads will cause some surface disturbance, accelerated erosion, and dust. A portion of the route traverses erodible, saline soils that are primary contributors of sediment and salinity to the Colorado River below Lees Ferry. (Watershed URA, Air Quality URA, Watershed Recommendations W1.2, W1.3, W1.4)

- Access improvement will benefit ORV Recreation use. (R3.1)

- A portion of the route traverses the Cockscomb monocline and Cottonwood Canyon scenic areas. Existing lines and the proposed upgrade exceed VRM contrast criteria for both Class II and III lands. Recreation use and VRM criteria suggest removal of these intrusions (R CPS 7, R CPS 7C, V CPS 1, V1.1, V1.2).

- The utility industry considers this route to be an established corridor as a result of the existing lines (Bureau of Reclamation Peaking Study Report).

- Constrictions in Cottonwood Canyon indicate limited room for expanded use of the "corridor" (Lands URA).

- Development of coal leases on the Kaiparowits Plateau will require additional transmission lines east of Cottonwood-Cockscomb (Minerals URA Values).

- Richfield District has designated the northern portions of the Page-Sigurd alignment as a transmission corridor in their MFP decisions (Telecon).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Public Comments

Public land users are concerned that there is already static electricity in fences below the lines and that increased voltage will increase the static electricity. (Social Values interaction form).

- Obtrusive to the region "Makes it look like an urban area" (Social Values interaction form).

- 10% of all entries in the Cottonwood Springs visitor register (1971-1972) criticized the presence of transmission lines in the canyon (Visitor Register records).

- Introduction of lines into a new alternate area probably has a higher impact than upgrading the line in place. (Draft ear, UP&L powerline upgrade).

Alternatives

1. Designate the present Page-Sigurd transmission line alignment as a permanent corridor. Grant 30 year permit to UP&L for upgrade.

2. Grant 30 year permit for that portion of the Page-Sigurd allignment outside Cottonwood Canyon. Grant a 10 year non-renewable permit within Cottonwood Canyon (between T41S, R1W, Sec. 21 and T39S, R1W Section 12). Initiate cooperative BLM-utility industry study to locate an alternative corridor somewhere east of Cockscomb anticline for future relocation.

3. Deny upgrade, request utility companies to propose an alternate route east of the Cockscomb.

4. Deny upgrade, BLM will study and designate an alternate corridor east of Cockscomb for UP&L and other users.

Analysis

The major concern expressed by interactions and public comment has to do with the location of power lines in Cottonwood Canyon, a highly scenic area. There is also concern over the proposal to upgrade the major line in the canyon because this tends to make the location even more permanent.

The existing lines were authorized at a time when recreation use and interest in visual resource protection were minimal. As use increases, the concern over intrusions increases.

Coal related development of the Kaiparowits coal field has the potential to increase population, recreation use, and intensify land use contrasts between developed and undeveloped portions of the planning unit. As this occurs, Cottonwood Canyon will become increasingly important as the primary access to Paria-Hackberry Recreation lands.

Development of coal will require new transportation and utility systems which cannot fit and should not be constructed in the constricted area of Cottonwood Canyon. Therefore, Cottonwood Canyon should not become a permanent corridor, so as future needs become apparent the commitment should be made to reroute the existing lines out of a highly scenic area to be located with other systems in a corridor, probably east of the Cockscomb.

With Cottonwood Canyon being the chief concern associated with the recommended upgrade, it becomes apparent alternative No. 1 is unacceptable. It can be accepted for the portions of the existing right-of-way outside Cottonwood Canyon, and there will be no major conflict except with watershed problems. These problems can be mitigated on a site-by-site basis by identification of impacts through an environmental assessment and by requiring stipulations to mitigate the impacts. All other major interactions are associated with the Cottonwood Canyon location and a solution to that problem will mitigate the impacts.

A review of the other alternative reveals they are merely different methods of solving the Cottonwood Canyon problem. As indicated above, the only reasonable solution is to relocate the lines out of the canyon. It is only reasonable that the effort expended toward this goal should be shared by all parties concerned, and alternative 2 accomplishes this while responding to the needs of the power company.

Alternative 2 provides flexibility to the company if they desire to upgrade the system before relocation can be accomplished. The 10 year non-renewable permit should be viewed as a negotation and study period to lead to relocation whether or not the line is upgraded in the canyon.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Adopt alternative 2 with appropriate watershed stipulations to be developed in an environmental assessment.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation. Accept the MFP Step 1 recommendation.

Rationale. There would be more degradation associated with removing and relocating the line than by leaving it in.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - 1

Introduction

Salable/free use materials, of which sand and gravel is the most significant, are the most economically important commodities in the unit at the present time. Sand and gravel production has fluctuated with respect to highway construction and maintenance, and private construction. There have been no sales of petrified wood from BLM lands in the unit since 1970. Commercial production of petrified wood has come from state and private land for the past 8 years. There were three minor sales of ripple rock from BLM land in 1977 and one sale of bentonite from BLM land in 1973. Extraction of septarian nodules has been limited to an unknown amount of free use collection.

Leasable minerals could become of major significance in the unit. The unit is favorable for oil and gas, however, there has been limited exploration and no development. Coal production has been minor even though there has been extensive exploration and over 100,000 acres in the unit are under lease.

Locatable mineral development in the unit has been minor. Bentonite was produced during the 1950's and 1960's from Tropic Valley. There has been no production from the known titanium deposits. Many uranium claims were located in the unit during the "rush" of the 1950's and 1970's but no development has taken place. There has been very little production from the large deposits of gypsum. There has been no attempt to mine the disseminated gold around the old Paria townsite since 1915.

Two administrative problems affect access to coal and the disposition of bentonite. The availability of the road across Glen Canyon National Recreation Area from Glen Canyon City to the southern end of the Kaiparowits Plateau for expanded coal haulage is in doubt. For details see Lands URA steps 3 and 4. Alternative access routes are discussed in the preliminary draft of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Southern Utah Coal Region (1978).

The locatable or salable status of bentonite deposits in the Paria unit has not been clearly established. During the planning process bentonite deposits in the unit are considered locatable because of the industrial applications of the mined bentonite in Tropic Valley. However, there was a bentonite sale from an existing sand and gravel pit just east of Glen Canyon City in 1973. A chemical analysis would have to be performed on a case-by-case basis to determine the status of the mineral. High grade commercial grades of bentonite are locatable, and low grade non-commercial grades are salable. This situation represents no conflict at the present time and requires no recommendation (Overlay 5 for URA Step 3 and Overlay 1 for URA Step 4).

As a result of inventories, study, and analysis in URA steps 3 and 4, and updated coal policies, this MFP will address the following issues:

1. Site designation and disposal of sand and gravel through the issuance of material sale contracts and free use permits.
2. Free use collection or site designation and disposal of petrified wood through the issuance of material sale contracts.
3. Site designation and disposal of ripple rock through the issuance of material sale contracts.
4. Free use collection, or location of septarian nodules.
5. Suitability of coal deposits in the unit for development from both a minerals standpoint and established multiple use criteria.
6. The adequacy of oil and gas categories established in 1975 as a result of a district-wide EAR from a minerals standpoint.
7. Existing closure of land to mineral location.
8. Recommendation concerning leasable minerals in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Paria
Activity: Minerals
Objective Number:

Northrup, Pittman, Fagan, Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective M-1. To provide sufficient sand and gravel to meet local demand through the issuance of free use permits and material sale contracts.

Rationale. Sand and gravel is the only material in the unit with present economic significance. Demand for sand and gravel fluctuates radically with respect to highway construction and maintenance and private construction.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Paria

Activity Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Northrup
Dec 1978

Recommendation M-1.1. Issue free use permits and material sale contracts averaging 2,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel per year over a period of the next 10 years from sites containing approximately ~~250~~ 5-75 acres within the areas delineated as M 1.1 on the MFP Step 1 Overlay.

Rationale. The areas delineated include all known and inferred deposits of sand and gravel with good access. It is within these areas that sand and gravel development can be expected to occur; exactly where is dependent upon the results of future exploration and public demand and needs. The amount needed from BLM land to support this demand is based on past and present use. Demand will come from county and state highway construction and maintenance (free use) and private construction (sales).

Interactions R-1.1. Making sand and gravel available in this area would reduce desirability of development of recreation sites in the West Cove Area.

W1.1. Sand and gravel sales in these highly erodible areas will increase erosion and salinity.

W-1.2. Extraction of sand and gravel in these sandy soils will increase erosion by both wind and water.

W-1.3. Any surface disturbance in these highly erodible areas will increase erosion substantially.

W-1.4. Sand and gravel removal operations along these streams will substantially damage the vegetation and increase erosion.

WL-1.1. Conflicts with the protection of riparian areas called for in WL1.1.

WL-2.1. Conflicts with wildlife goal of improving pinyon-juniper habitat because mixing sand and gravel will increase surface disturbance.

WL-2.2. Mining sand and gravel would increase surface disturbance in wildlife treatment areas.

WL-3.1. Conflicts with wildlife's goal to improve habitat and forage condition.

WL-3.2. Mining sand and gravel conflicts with wildlife's recommended treatment areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets if needed

RCPS7c. Extracting gravel would interfere with protection and interpretation of Cockscomb-Cottonwood area.

RCPS1. Henrieville Creek proposed recreation site. Constrain sales to area not suitable for a recreation site. There is an existing right-of-way for a material site to the State of Utah DOT.

VR-1.2. Development of new roads for gravel sales would increase number of intrusions.

VR-URA. Sand and gravel sales may confllict with VRM classes.

There is a threatened plant, *Euphorbia nephradenia* found in T43S, R1W. No sand and gravel permits or sales should be permitted in sections 2, 3, 9, and 10.

There are threatened and endangered species, *Phacelia mammilarensis* and *Machaeranthera glabriuscula* var. *confertifolia* in T37S, R1W. No sand and gravel extraction should be permitted in sections 1 and 10.

Multiple Use Analysis. Without knowing when or where requests may be made for free use or sales it is impossible to analyze the full degree of impact of sand and gravel extraction on other resources.

Areas of known T&E plants should be eliminated from consideration for sand and gravel extraction. Other areas should be cleared for T&E plants through an EAR before extraction is permitted.

Some areas are specified above as conflict areas such as potential recreation development on West Cove, Henrieville Creek and scenic interpretation potential in the Cockscomb-Cottonwood area. Since many more areas than are needed to meet the sand and gravel elements are delineated there should be no need to allow extraction on the specified areas. However, it should be recognized that authorization already exists for extraction from the Henrieville Creek site.

Negotiations have been underway and can continue as appropriate to modify the extraction operation to be compatible with recreation site development.

The areas delineated include all known and inferred deposits of sand and gravel with good access. It is within these areas that sand and gravel development can be expected to occur; exactly where is dependent upon the results of future exploration and public demand and needs. The amount needed from BLM land to support this demand is based on past and present use. Demand will come from county and state highway construction and maintenance (free use) and private construction (sales).

Other conflicts are of a more general nature, such as large watershed and wildlife areas, treatment areas for various resource improvements, and visual resource classes. Some of these areas are more specific, such as riparian areas (W1.4 and WL1.1). Again, considering the large areas with potential for sand and gravel compared with estimated demand there is no need to disturb riparian areas.

For requests for sand and gravel in the more extensive areas (watershed, wildlife, VRM, treatment areas) environmental assessment of impacts on a site basis can be made. If impacts as expressed in interactions can be mitigated through appropriate stipulations requests should be granted. If they cannot be mitigated they should be denied.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation with modifications:

1. Do not authorize extraction in the West Cove (R1.1) Cottonwood-Cockscomb (RCPS7c) or riparian areas (W1.4, WL1.1).

2. Continue to negotiate with the State of Utah DOT to modify operations in or relocate the extraction site near Henrieville Creek to be compatible with proposed recreation development.

3. Exclude sections 2, 3, 9, 10, T. 43 S., R. 1 W; Sec. 10, T. 37 S., R 1 W. from sand and gravel extraction because of existence of T. & E. plants.

4. Authorize sand and gravel extraction in other areas only with stipulations, developed through an EAR, that can mitigate adverse effects on watershed, wildlife, and visual resource values, as well as any other resource values that need protection, but not identified in the above interactions.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation by allowing material disposal on the basis of demand and allowing recovery of material from riparian areas where an environmental analysis on a site-by-site basis can identify measures that will mitigate impacts to the riparian area or where it can be shown natural forces will satisfactorily heal the scars of removal in a timely manner. The recommendation is also modified to permit extraction in areas of threatened and endangered plants where an EA indicates extraction can proceed with measures to mitigate the impacts to plants.

Rationale. Demand coupled with needs for resource protection should be the criteria for disposal rather than an arbitrary limit.

Some riparian areas are a major source of material and in many cases, these areas are healed through natural processes. This fact along with the fact that BLM can require mitigation would allow removal of material from areas where mitigation is possible.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT **MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1** ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES	Name *(MFP)* Paria Activity Minerals Objective Number

Northrup, Pittman, Fagan, Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective M-2. To provide sufficient petrified wood to meet local demand through the issuance of material sale contracts.

Rationale. Some of the local rock shop dealers wish to buy petrified wood from BLM land within the unit.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Paria

Activity Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Northrup
Dec 1978

Recommendation M-2.1. Issue material sale contracts for an average of 5 tons of petrified wood per year over a period of the next 10 years from sites containing about 5-10 acres within the areas delineated as M2.1 on MFP Step 1 Overlay.

Rationale. The area delineated includes all known and inferred deposits of petrified wood in the unit. It is within these areas where sales would take place; exact locations of sales depends upon where the best deposits are found through exploration. The amount needed from BLM lands to support the demand is based on past production and recent requests for material sales. Demand will come from local rock shop dealers.

Team
May 1979

Team Interactions

RCPS7a. Petrified wood sales conflict with recreational free use collection.

RCPS7b. Petrified wood sales conflict with scenery.

RCPS7f. Petrified wood sales in this area will negate the benefits of acquisition.

R-URA, W-URA, RM-URA. Petrified wood sales would detract from maintaining existing situation as identified in the URA for Recreation, Watershed and Range.

VCPS1. Mining petrified woood will conflict with Class II areas.

V-1.2. Any new roads built for petrified wood would increase the intrusions on landscape.

Multiple. A prior MFP decision is to cease sales of petrified wood in the identified areas due to conflict with recreational collections. The area is highly scenic with many physical barriers that have protected natural features. These areas are close in proximity to other areas in the Vermilion planning unit where the MFP multiple use recommendation is to allow sales. Due to close proximity, the Vermilion areas should satisfy demand for the forseeable future. Therefore, the recommendation should be rejected.

F[illegible]
J[illegible] 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Reject the recommendation. Petrified wood areas in Vermilion planning unit will meet demand for sales in the foreseeable future.

Note: Attach additional sheets if needed

Ji
Jan 1981

Decision. Allow petrified wood sales to the extent of the demand.

Rationale. Demand should be the determining factor for any sales.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*: Paria
Activity: Minerals
Objective Number:

Northrup, Pittman, Fagan, Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective M-3. To provide sufficient ripple rock to satisfy local demand through the issuance of material sale contracts.

Rationale. Demand for ripple rock is expected to remain stable in the future. Providing occasional material sale contracts would easily satisfy the demand.

Northrup dec 1978

Recommendation M-3.1. Issue material sale contracts averaging 5 tons of ripple rock per year over a period of the next 10 years from sites containing about 5-10 acres within the area delineated as M 3.1 on the MFP Step 1 Overlay.

Rationale. The area delineated includes all known and inferred deposits of ripple rock in the unit. It is within this area where sales would take place; exact locations of sales depends upon where the best deposits are found through exploration. The amount needed from BLM land to support the demand is based on past production. Demand will come from local individuals.

Interactions

R-URA, W-URA, RM-URA. Recreation, Watershed and Range all identified conflicts with existing URA values if ripple rock mining takes place in this area.

VCPS1. Mining of ripple rock will conflict with Class II VRM areas.

WL2.1, WLCPS1. Any surface disturbance would conflict with Wildlife's recommendation to improve or maintain habitat condition in this area.

RM-1.2, RM-2.2. A portion of proposed rock sale area lies in a crested wheatgrass seeding which would disturb livestock forage.

Team May 1979

Multiple Use Analysis. None of the interactions describe specific conflicts of any consequence. The recommended area for rock extraction is small compared with interacting conflicts. The most specific conflict identified is possible impacts on Class II VRM areas.

It is possible extraction can be done pursuant to stipulations which will mitigate impacts to scenic classes and all other conflicts. An environmental assessment would be required in connection within any authorization where impacts and mitigating measures can be identified.

Fagan June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation subject to authorizations containing stipulations to mitigate impacts. If this is not possible, requests will be denied.

Jensen Jan 1981

Decision. Process material sale contracts to the extent of the demand.

Rationale. Demand should be the determining factor for any sales.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Minerals
Objective Number	

Northrup,
Pittman,
Fagan,
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective

M-4 - To provide sufficient coal to meet future regional and national demands consistent with Departmental policy being developed in response to NRDC vs. Hughes.

Rationale

There is an increasing dependence on coal as a source of energy in this nation. We are attempting to identify those areas and the amount of reserves in those areas that are available to supply future national demands.

Northrup
Dec 1978

Recommendation M-4.1. Determine if the area within the Kaiparowits Known Recoverable Coal Resource Area (KRCRA) is acceptable for further consideration for leasing or development of coal by underground mining methods. Approximately 4.3 billion tons of coal reserves and 350,000 acres are involved.

Rationale

The USGS classifies KRCRAs where coal beds exist of sufficient quality, depth, and thickness. It is from these areas that possible future leasing and development can be expected. Portions of this area are currently under Federal lease. Mining could not take place on these leases until pending coal development ESs are completed and mining plans approved (see Continuing Present Situation section - CPS 4). Portions of this area are currently under prospecting permit and preference right lease application (PRLA). Permits could possibly convert to PRLAs at a later date. PRLAs will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and mining could not take place until pending ESs are completed, leases issued, and mining plans approved (see CPS 5). A coal lease gives the lease holder the exclusive right to extract the coal resource. Provisions exist, however, to prohibit mining under a lease but only when environmental conditions are prhobitive and then only with due compensation for the lessee's loss.

Interactions

R-CPS 6. Coal development within Fifty-Mile Mountain Recreation Lands could preclude the protection and enhancement of natural values.

R-CPS 7. Coal development within the Paria/Hackberry Recreation lands could preclude the protection and enhancement of natural values.

R-2.1b. Coal development on this recreation site could preclude protection and enhancement of recreational values.

W-1.1. New road construction for coal development could increase erosion in these areas.

W-1.3. Coal development in these highly erodible soils could result in increased erosion.

W-1.4. Coal development could preclude protection and increasing cover on these streambanks.

R-CPS 5. Coal development in this area could harm the old trees on Four-Mile Bench.

Possible alluvial valley floor/prime farmland soils/special floodplain of Henrieville (about 1,600 acres) is a coal unsuitability criteria.

Lands within the GCNRA are considered unsuitable for coal development (about 1,500 acres involved) under the coal unsuitability criteria.

About 100 miles of telephone, powerline, road, and highway rights-of-way lie within the coal development area. Federal lands and an area 100 feet on either side of these ROWs must be protected under the coal suitability criteria.

About 58,000 acres of KRCRA coal development are in Class II visual area which is an unsuitability criteria for coal development.

The following wilderness inventory units have been evaluated in the initial inventory and have been recommended for further study: UT-040 -076, -077, -078, -079, -080, -245, -247, -249, -254, -268. Areas being studied for inclusion in the wilderness system are unsuitable for mining under the coal unsuitability criteria.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Determine that this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing (where presently unleased) and for coal development (where presently leased) except as follows:

a. Do not further consider for leasing in unleased areas and do not allow coal development in leased areas with the recreation, forestry values, and erosion problems identified in the interactions above unless it is determined that mining can take place and still protect the identified values.

b. For leased lands where coal unsuitability criteria have been identified and if it is determined that the criteria can legally be applied, do not allow mining in these areas unless the lessee can show in an approved mining plan that mining will not adversely affect the value which is to be protected. For underground mining, it is expected that most, if not all of the identified values can be protected. For instance, surface facilities would not be built, or strategically placed in VRM II areas.

c. On unleased lands where coal unsuitability criteria have been identified, do not further consider the area for leasing unless it is determined that mining will not adversely affect the value which is to be protected. For underground mining, it is expected that most, if not all of the identified values can be protected.

d. No activities which could impair wilderness character could take place in areas under study for possible wilderness characteristics. If an area is designated wilderness, a determination of whether it is acceptable for further consideration for leasing (where unleased) or for coal development (where presently leased) would be reevaluated at that time.

2. Determine that this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing and development where presently under preference right lease application, except as follows:

a. Where coal unsuitability criteria have been identified and if it is determined that the criteria can legally be applied, do not allow mining in these areas unless the permittee can show in an approved mining plan that mining will not adversely affect the value which is to be protected. For underground mining, it is expected that most, if not all of the identified values can be protected.

b. No activities which could impair wilderness character could take place in areas under study for possible wilderness characteristics. If an area is designated wilderness, a determination of whether it is acceptable for further consideration for leasing and eventual development would be reevaluated at that time.

F
J 979
Je...n
Jan 1981

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the Multiple Use Recommendation.

Decision. Approve the Area Manager's recommendation as modified by the application of the coal unsuitability criteria in the attached coal summary dated October 3, 1980.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Northrup
Dec 1978

Recommendation M-4.2. Determine if the area within the Alton/Kanab KRCRA is acceptable for further consideration for leasing or development of coal by underground mining methods. Approximately 100 million tons of coal reserves and 9,000 acres are involved.

Rationale. The USGS classifies KRCRAs where coal beds exist of sufficient quality, depth, and thickness. It is from these areas that possible future leasing and development can be expected. None of the area is under lease, permit, or lease application.

Resource Interactions

V-1.2. New roads associated with mining would add new intrusions in the area.

WL-1.1. Mining of coal could preclude the protection and enhancement of riparian areas.

WL-4.1. Coal development could be detrimental to areas where there are ponderosa pine trees.

WL-7.1. Coal mine development could interfere with potential wildlife transplant sites.

About 4,000 acres of KRCRA are in Class II visual resource area which is an unsuitability criteria for coal development.

Team
May 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Determine that this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing except as follows:

a. Do not further consider leasing those areas where there are interactions with wildlife and forestry unless it is determined that mining can take place and still protect these values.

b. Where the coal unsuitability criteria has been identified (VRM Class II), do not further consider the area for leasing unless it is determined that mining can take place and still meet the VRM Class II requirements.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the Multiple Use Recommendation.

Decision. Approve the Area Manager's recommendation as modified by the application of the coal unsuitability criteria in the attached coal summary dated October 3, 1980.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Northrup
Dec 1978

Continuing Present Situations

M. CPS.1

Removal of material from existing sand and gravel extraction sites will continue as specified in existing permits. The opportunity to continue production from existing material site rights-of-way requires no recommendation because production will continue by the State Department of Transportation under the long-term right they have acquired. The opportunity to continue production from present contract sales (Kocjan contract) requires no recommendation because production will continue until the end of the contract period (Overlay 4 for URA Step 3).

Interactions

- A recreation site is proposed on a portion of the material site right-of-way on Henrieville Creek (RCPS1). Development of this site for recreation will require revoking a portion of the State Highway Department ROW and would reduce available gravel reserves on the site. The gravel site conflicts with proposed facilities and scenery (RCPS1).

- Ready Availability of economic sand and gravel deposits provides some stability to the construction industry and a small economic benefit to the community (Minerals URA).

- Recreation recommends a stipulation that gravel extraction be confined to areas above 6,680' contour level be screened from view of State Highway U-12, and from proposed campground development along Henrieville Creek. Rehabilitate previous work areas (R1.1 Interaction form).

- The Henrieville Creek site is located in VRM Class III area. Continued extraction without site rehabilitation violates VRM standards. Improved rehabilitation is required to meet VRM standards.

- VRM recommends restricting the gravel pit at Glen Canyon City to the existing extraction area and rehabilitating the site (VCPS1, V1.1).

- Limited air pollution (dust) during pit operation (Air Quality Interaction Form).

Multiple Use Analysis. Other than at the Henrieville Creek site, all of the above interactions involve conflicts that can be resolved in the normal course of gravel pit supervision and permit renewal.

The presence of a material site right-of-way at Henrieville Creek severely limits available alternatives.

Alternatives:

1. Drop the recreation site proposal and permit full extraction of the gravel deposit by the state.

2. Contact the State and negotiate a mutually agreeable site development plan that allows both recreation development and gravel extraction. Stipulations in plan would protect proposed recreation facilities, provide for rehabilitation of the gravel pit visual intrusion, and mitigate future visual impact on both the recreation site and highway travel zone.

3. Cooperate with State in selecting a new material site right-of-way in the vicinity to eliminate the conflict.

Team
May 1979

Team Recommendation. Adopt alternative 2 or 3 depending on the results of contact with the State Highway Department.

In selecting these recommendations, the team recognizes BLM's lack of discretion in revoking or modifying an existing grant. The team also acknowledges past efforts to negotiate with the state without success, but recommends continued periodic contact in view of the fact that a change of view or personnel may lead to positive results.

Fagan
Jur' '979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Paria

Activity Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Northrup
Dec 1978

M. CPS.2
The opportunity to continue free use collection of petrified wood by the public requires no recommendation because the entire unit is open to such collection within the constraints of 43 CFR 3622. This situation will prevail unless some action is taken to the contrary.

Team
May 1979

Interactions
- Benefits recreation use by providing extensive open areas for rock-hounding (RCPS7).

- New roads and trails created by rockhounds will impact VRM in the scenic areas where petrified wood normally occurs. VRM recommends confining vehicles to roads and trails (V1.2).

Multiple Use Analysis
ORV aspect of analysis is part of ORV recommendation (R3.1). There is no other conflict.

F

Multiple USE Recommendation
Availability of petrified wood will continue as at present, but subject to access by off-road vehicles as decided in R-3.1.

June 1979

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Northrup
Dec 1978

M. CPS.3
The opportunity to protect and further identify the subeconomic deposit of septarian nodules requires no recommendation. Mining claims have been located on the deposit but no excavation has taken place since the claimants were informed that septarian nodules may not be locatable under the mining laws. Free use collection of septarian nodules by the public requires no recommendation because the entire unit is open to such collection within the constraints of 43 CFR 6010.2 (Overlay 4 for URA Step 3 and Overlay 1 for URA Step 4).

Team
May 1979

Interactions
- VRM recommends restricting vehicles to roads and trails defined on a planned access road system (V1.2).

- Benefits recreation use by providing a valuable rockhound attraction.

Multiple Use Analysis:
ORV aspect of analysis is a part of ORV recommendation (R3.1). There are no other conflicts.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation
Collection of septarian nodules by the public will continue as at present, subject to access by off-road vehicles as identified in R-3.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Northrup
Dec 1978

M-CPS 4 - Identified-Economic Reserves-Existing Coal Leases. In the Paria unit, eight companies and individuals have leased coal comprising 101,590 acres of land. Total coal reserves for these existing leases are estimated at 2.5 billion tons in which 30 to 50 percent of this amount is recoverable by underground mining methods (Overlay 2 for URA Step 3).

All of the existing leases in the Paria unit must produce one-fortieth of their reserves by June 1, 1986 or be subject to cancellation under the "diligent development" provision of the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975. Also, under this act, the existing leaseholders must meet the "continued operation" requirement after the diligence test is met.

Leased coal could be developed after submission, evaluation, and approval of a mining plan. Two proposed mining and reclamation plans for the Paria unit were evaluated in the Southern Utah Coal ES.

El Paso Coal Company proposes to mine 6.8 million tons of coal per year (mty) from two underground mines. The proposed Blue Mine would produce 0.5 mty and the proposed Red Mine would produce 6.3 mty. Both of these mines would operate on a leasehold consisting of 27,659 acres of Federal land and 12,887 acres of State land. Total reserves on the leasehold are estimated at 634 million tons in which coal recovery represents less than 40 percent of total reserves. The Red Mine would produce 200 million tons over a 38-year mine life and the Blue Mine 4.5 million tons over a 10-year projected mine life.

Resources Company et al., proposes to mine 12 mty from five underground mines. Proposed mine Number 5 is intended to be the first mine into production and would produce 1 mty. Mine numbers 1 through 4 would produce 11 mty. Coal production would come from a portion of leasehold consisting of 49,277 acres of Federal land and 7,499 acres of State land with reserves totalling 1.07 billion tons. Between 30 and 50 percent of this amount is recoverable by underground mining methods.

Mine number 5 would produce 35 million tons over a projected 35-year mine life. Mine numbers 1 through 4 would produce 385 million tons over a projected 35-year mine life.

Both of these mining plans as presented in the ES for the Southern Utah Coal Region are illustrative and not necessarily specific or final.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

May 1979

Interactions and Recommendations

See M-4.1.

Northrup
Dec 1978

M-CPS 5 - Identified-Economic Reserves/Existing Preference Right Lease Applications and Permits. Two companies have preference right lease applications and prospecting permits comprising 5,850 acres of land in the Paria unit. Total coal reserves for these existing preference right lease applications and permits are estimated at 100 million tons (Overlay 2 for URA Step 3).

Preference right lease applications will be evaluated by BLM on a case-by-case basis and will convert to leases if "commercial quantities" of coal can be proven by the applicant. It is not known when specific action will be taken on the preference right lease applciations within the unit. New leases would be subject to "diligent development" and "continued operation" provisions.

Permits which do not qualify for lease applications will probably be administratively cancelled sometime in the future. The land would revert to an unleased status, subject to possible future competitive leasing (Overlay 2 for URA Step 3).

Team
May 1979

Interations and Recommendations

See M-4.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)
Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Northrup Dec 1978 M.CPS.6

Identified-Subeconomic Resources. The opportunity to protect and further identify coal deposits in the identified-subeconomic areas will continue because this reflects the present situation which will prevail unless some action is taken to the contrary.

Team May 1979

Interactions

- Recreation recommends closing Fiftymile Mountain to both mineral leasing and location. This action would close a substantial area of identified subeconomic coal deposits to further exploration (RCPS6).

- Recreation recommends closing the Paria-Hackberry area to mineral leasing and location. This action would remove a small area of identified subeconomic coal deposits from exploration (RCPS7).

- Watershed recommends closing a substantial area of subeconomic coal deposits to exploration and leasing to protect highly erosion susceptible soils (W1.3).

- Watershed recommends closing stream banks and flood plain within subeconomic coal areas to mineral leasing (W1.4).

Multiple Use Analysis

The Paria-Hackberry and Fiftymile Mountain areas have been recognized in prior MFP decisions as recreation lands. Any application for coal exploration permits identified-subeconomic areas would be subject to an environmental assessment on a site by site basis. The assessment would consider impacts on recreation values and whether and to what extent such impacts can be mitigated. Such an assessment would also consider impacts on watershed values as identified in the interactions. Decisions on each permit application would then be made based on facts brought forward from the environmental assessment.

Fagan June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation Continue the present situation to allow identification of coal deposits through exploration permits to be processed with the aid of environmental assessment of each permit application.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)
Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Northrup Dec 1978 M. CPS.7
In the Paria unit there are approximately 60,000 acres closed to oil and gas leasing, and 61,000 acres in which there is no surface occupancy (Overlay 3 for URA, Step 3) These oil and gas categories involve 3 of the 10 major anticlines in the unit that have potential for oil and gas production. However, there has not been any oil and gas exploration in the unit for many years, and 7 major anticlines remain open to oil and gas exploration. Therefore, these oil and gas categories represent no conflict at the present time and the categories should remain as at present.

Team May 1979 Interactions

- Watershed recommends no new surface disturbance on much of the planning unit, and restricting travel to existing roads and trails on most of the unit. These restraints would severely curtail oil and gas exploration (W1.1, W1.2, W1.3, W1.4).

- New access routes will be needed for drilling and exploration of the unit (minerals URA values).

- Watershed recommends stipulations in drilling permits to retain salt and sediment on site (W1.1, W1.2, W1.3, W1.4).

- Existing closures are positive for VRM on 121,000 acres, preventing new intrusions in these areas (VCPS1).

- Special stipulations on standard lease and exploration plans are needed to protect recreation values (geological and other cultural values) not otherwise identified (Rec URA Values).

- Area immediately around Reese Canyon Granary is recommended for protective stipulations to prevent site damage by drilling (R2.1b).

- Confine surface occupancy at Henrieville Creek Rec. site to previously disturbed areas (RCPS.1).

- Recreation recommends restricting leasing and surface occupancy on 40,000 additional acres of Fiftymile Mountain recreation lands (RCPS6).

- Recreation recommends restricting to no surface occupancy those portions of the Paria-Hackberry recreation lands that are not already restricted (RCPS7).

Grosvenor Arch = 40 acres presently NSO; additional portion of approx. 120 acre visual zone which would include drainage west of the arch could be protected by special stipulations (screening behind terrain features, use of portable mud pits, complete rehabilitation of surface disturbances. The most preferable protective stipulation would be to locate any drilling activities in Butler Valley Neck to the east, or west of the ridge common to section 31,385, 1E and section 6, 39S,1E).

VRM Classes Class I = no activity allowed.
Class II = use existing access routes, portable mudpits, portable pipe carrier racks, screen behind terrain features, utilize drainage bottoms for access and drill sites - remnant changes should not beevident in landscape.

Class III = same stipulations listed for Class II except residual impacts may be evident but subordinate in landscape.

Class IV = standard stips plus applicable ones listed above - residual changes must reflect natural occurrence.

One hundred sixty acres at West Cove was included in the federal register publication closing specific areas to surface occupancy by C&MU Act designation. This site was overlooked when the title plats were noted. T42S, R1W, Sections 29, W½SW¼; 30 E½SE¼, need to be noted on the plat as a no surface occupancy area.

Multiple Use Analysis
The principal interaction with the proposal to retain oil and gas categories as established in 1975 are recommendations to enlarge the closed and no surface occupancy areas on Fiftymile Mountain and Paria-Hackberry Canyon areas. These areas have been identified as recreation lands in the prior MFP and that recognition is being carried foreward. The total areas were considered for closure or no surface occupancy in 1975 and there is no additional information to support a change from the 1975 decision at this time. It is recognized these areas may be totally or partially included in future wilderness study areas and that may affect the oil and gas categories, but until determinations are made on wilderness studies the categories should remain at previously identified.

Other small areas identified in intereactions, above, such as Henrieville Creek recreation site can be protected on a site-by-site basis through environmental assessments which will be required before decisions are made on lease applications or exploration permits.

Other concerns of the interactions can also be analyzed in environmental assessments and impacts that can or cannot be mitigated can be identified to be considered in decisions.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Retain oil and gas categories as identified in 1975. In any oil and gas activity on areas where leases may be considered, environmental assessment should specifically analyze impacts on watershed, geological and cultural values, and visual resource management classes. Special areas for impact analysis as identified interactions are Henrieville Creek and Grosvenor Arch. B"M plat books should be noted on C&MU act designations of the 160 acres at West Cove.

MCPS8 will have to be completed after other minerals, recreation and watershed multiple use recommendations are made. RMZ 2/22/79

MCPS8

Approximately 1,131,000 acres of the Paria unit are open and 69,500 acres are closed to exploration and location under the general mining laws. One closure involves minerals which are considered critical or of compelling national significance according to the USGS and Bureau of Mines. This closure is a recreation classification surrounding the old Paria townsite (approximately 2,500 acres) where subeconomic resources of gold and uranium exist. It is unlikely that an economic method of extraction will be found in the forseeable future for the subeconomic resource of gold. Many uranium mining claims were located in the area during the "rush" of the 1950's, prior to the establishment of the classification, but no development has taken place. Therefore, this closure represents little conflict at the present time and requires no recommendation (Overlay 5 for URA Step 3 and Overlay 1 for URA Step 4).

Interactions

The following resource recommendations or values have identified impacts from open mineral exploration. The degree of restraint to be placed on minerals will be analyzed and decided with each of these recommendations and the results summarized here.

L1, M1.1, M1.2, M1.3, RCPS1, RCPS4, RCPS6, RCPS7, RCPs7b, RCPS7, RCPs7b, RCPS7c, RCPS7d, RCPS7e, RCPS7f, RCPS7h, R1.1, R2.1b, R3.1, VCPS1, V1.1, V1.2, W1.1, W1.2, W1.3, W1.4, W1.5.

Summary of Area Managers Decisions Regarding Mineral Closure

1-1.1 Decision is to retain land in public ownership. Even if it is disposed of the area is small and indicated to contain subeconomic gypsum so it is of little conswquence at present whether it is open or closed to location.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Northrup
Dec 1978

M5.1
Recommendation Concerning Leasable Minerals in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Until the GCNRA Management Plan is approved, BLM is not in a position to make recommendations concerning leasable minerals. When the plan is approved, BLM will recommend that all areas within the recreation area designated for resource utilization (i.e., non-wilderness) be open to leasing for oil and gas and, when appropriate regulations are promulgated, those deposits of oil impregnated sandstone within no-wilderness areas also be open to leasing and possible development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS
INTERIOR BOARD OF LAND APPEALS
4015 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22203

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEP 29 1978
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

VIRGIL V. PETERSON
AND
HIKO BELL MINING AND OIL CO.

IBLA 78-89
IBLA 78-90

Decided September 12, 1978

Appeals from decisions of the Utah State Office, Bureau of Land Management, rejecting applications for extension of coal prospecting permits U 4738, U 4739, U 5296, U 5297, U 9901, and U 11898.

Affirmed.

1. Applications and Entries: Valid Existing Rights--Coal Leases and Permits: Applications--Coal Leases and Permits: Permits: Generally

Sec. 4 of the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975 removes the authority of the Secretary to grant extensions of coal prospecting permits, subject to valid existing rights, and applies to applications for permit extensions pending at the time the law was enacted by Congress. Such pending applications are not valid existing rights under sec. 4 of the 1975 Amendments Act because the authority to grant coal prospecting permit extensions was discretionary with the Secretary.

APPEARANCES: C. M. Peterson, Esq., Poulson, Odell & Peterson, Denver, Colorado, for appellant Peterson; Gerald E. Nielson, Esq., Yano & Nielson, Salt Lake City, Utah, for appellant Hiko Bell; Lawrence G. McBride, Esq., Office of the Solicitor, for the Government.

OPINION BY ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE BURSKI

Virgil V. Peterson and Hiko Bell Mining and Oil Co. have appealed from separate decisions of the Utah State Office, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), dated October 17, 1977, rejecting their applications

for extension of coal prospecting permits, respectively, U 4738, U 4739, U 5296, and U 5297, and U 9901 and U 11898. Due to a similarity of issues, we have consolidated both appeals.

Both appellants held coal prospecting permits issued for 2-year terms. Appellant Peterson's permits were to expire May 31 and June 30, 1970. Appellant Hiko Bell's permits were to expire June 30, 1972.

Prior to the expiration dates, appellants filed applications for the extension of their permits pursuant to section 2(b) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. § 201(b) (1970). In both cases, the Geological Survey recommended extension of the permits. The applications, however, were suspended pending implementation of the new "long-term" coal leasing policy announced by the Secretary of the Interior on February 17, 1973. While they remained in suspended status the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975 (FCLAA), 30 U.S.C.A. § 201(b) (Supp. 1977), was enacted.

By separate decisions dated October 17, 1977, the BLM State Office held that:

> [T]he Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975, which amended section 2(b) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, terminated the Secretary's authority to grant extensions of outstanding coal prospecting permits because the holder of a permit has no right to an extension, and the Act only preserved the Secretary's authority to grant "valid existing rights."

Appellants' applications were rejected.

[1] Section 4 of the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975, supra, repealed the authority of the Secretary to grant extensions of coal prospecting permits pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, supra, "subject to valid existing rights."

In their statements of reasons for appeal, appellants contend that their applications for extension were not subject to the provisions of section 4 of the FCLAA because, except for the Secretary's moratorium on such applications, they would have been considered prior to the enactment of that Act. As appellant Hiko Bell asserts, "The alternative is to reward the Secretary for his procrastination by extending his prerogatives as a result of that procrastination."

The Secretary was well within his powers in suspending applications for extension pending implementation of the new "long-term" coal leasing policy. Thomas C. Woodward, 35 IBLA 262 (1978); Island Creek Coal Co., 35 IBLA 247 (1978) (and cases cited).

Moreover, as we have held on several recent occasions, the FCLAA does apply to applications for extension pending on the date of its enactment. Thomas C. Woodward, supra; Island Creek Coal Co., supra; Peabody Coal Co., 34 IBLA 139 (1978). The public lands must be administered "in accordance with existing law." Island Creek Coal Co., supra at 252 (and cases cited). Accordingly, the State Office properly rejected appellants' applications for extension.

As an alternative theory, appellants contend that they had a right to an extension under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, supra, because the granting of an extension was subject only to compliance with the requirements of section 2(b) of the Act. 1/ Appellants assert that they complied with the requirements of the Act, spending considerable time and money on exploration, and "earned" the right to an extension at that time. They point to the fact that extensions were "routinely granted" as supporting their interpretation of the Act. They conclude that this right was a "valid existing right" preserved by the savings clause of the FCLAA.

Again, as we have recently held, pending applications for extension are not "valid existing rights" within the meaning of section 4 of the FCLAA because they were subject to the discretion of the Secretary. Thomas C. Woodward, supra; Island Creek Coal Co., supra; Peabody Coal Co., supra. Section 2(b) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, supra, clearly provides that extension is dependent upon the exercise of discretion by the Secretary as well as compliance with the various requirements of the Act. Applications "dependent upon an exercise of administrative discretion [can] not be considered as * * * vested or 'valid existing' right[s]." Peabody Coal Co., supra at 144. Furthermore, the allegation that extensions

1/ Section 2(b) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. § 201(b) (1970), provides that:

"[A] coal prospecting permit * * * may be extended by the Secretary * * * if he shall find that the permittee has been unable, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, to determine the existence or workability of coal deposits in the area covered by the permit and desires to prosecute further prospecting or exploration, or for other reasons in the opinion of the Secretary warranting such extension." (Emphasis added.)

were "routinely granted," even if it could be proved, gives the applicant no greater rights. Island Creek Coal Co., supra. Discretionary acts are not metamorphosized into ministerial transactions by their mere repetition, nor are the rights of one applicant enlarged by the treatment of other applicants in an unrelated application.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to the Board of Land Appeals by the Secretary of the Interior, 43 CFR 4.1, the decision appealed from is affirmed.

James L. Burski
Administrative Judge

We concur:

Joan B. Thompson
Administrative Judge

Frederick Fishman
Administrative Judge

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Paria

Activity Forest Products

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Pittman
Dec 1978

Continuing Present Situation

F. CPS. 1. Allow the Canaan Peak 2,170 acre ponderosa pine stand to continue to reproduce and grow at a natural rate for aesthetic and wildlife benefits. No silvicultural practices or selective cutting are recommended because the site does not have sufficient production potential for management as commercial forest. There is no evidence of insect or disease infestation requiring management action.

Team
May 1979

Team Interactions

FCPS2. Recommending removal of dead and down firewood will keep forest floor clear of litter, reducing fire hazard and permitting seeding reestablishment.

R3.1. Recommends open ORV use. Off-road use in ponderosa pine stand compacts soil restricting seedling reestablishment and breaks off young seedlings.

RM1.1. Rancher inteview - Ken Goulding - recommends letting small logger remove some of the big trees before they become decadent and die out.

WL4.1. Highly complementary. Both recommendations are to protect ponderosa pine trees.

Multiple Use Analysis. There are no significant interactions. The multiple use recommendation for R-3.1 is to limit ORV use in the Canaan Peak Area to roads and trails so the conflict would be eliminated. There would be no objection to allowing a small logger remove big trees if there is any interest to do so.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Leave the area open to ORV use.

Rationale. Observations do not warrant changing this designation. The area will be monitored and if circumstances change, a designation amendment to restrict ORV use to existing roads and trails may be necessary.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

RM4.1

Recommends land treatment on 75,600 acres to achieve 10,500 additional AUMs to meet livestock forage demands. The proposed wayside overlooks could reduce the AUMs that could be produced by as much as 23 AUMs and the treatment areas could detract from attractions for which the overlooks are constructed.

Team
Mar 1979

Multiple Use Analysis

The loss of 23 AUMs is insignificant in relation to the total amount to be produced if the range management recommendation is ever impelemented. Costs and low priority may result in it not being implemented even if it is approved as an MFP decision.

The long-range effects on aesthetics from the detraction treatment may have on the purpose of an overlook could be reduced by the treatment being either spraying or burning, then aerial seeding with a mixture of wildlife forage plants and some desirable grasses to maintain a natural appearance.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation. If area is ever treated, do so by spraying or burning and reseed as directed above.

Jer ·n
J 81

Decision. Accept the recommendation but do not develop until there is a demand for the facilities.

RCPS7g
Recreational use will create its own demand for firewood which is scarce at this site. Consider limiting removal to recreation users only at the Paria Movie Set.

R3.1
Open access to all areas is necessary to removal of firewood.

PAA Social Values
Freedom to use public lands; self reliance of obtaining firewood on own.

RM4.1
New seedings (chained P-J areas) will ahve more accessible forage if fuelwood is removed after establishment of treatment areas.

RM1.2
Removal of dead and down fuelwood opens up the understory forage for more accessible AUMs.

RM2.2
Removal of dead and down fuelwood will make the understory forage (AUMs) more readily available for grazing.

RM2.6
Recommends land treatments, chaining could create more dead and down fuelwood.

Multiple Use Analysis
The only significant interactions are RCPS 6 and 7 and R3.1. R3.1 recommending ORV use conflicts with the other two recommending protection of areas identified as recreation lands. The multiple use analysis for these recommendations leads to the conclusion that the Fiftymile Mountain area should be closed to ORV use and such use in Paria-Hackberry should be limited to roads and trails. The extensive recreation value of these areas are considered to be greater than ORV use or fuel wood collection. There is ample fuel wood to meet demand outside these areas. However, fuelwood could be gathered if it could be done from existing roads or trails.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation, except do not authorize permits for fuelwood in the Fiftymile Mountain and only in Paria-Hackberry where it can be done from roads or trails that remain in the area.

Do not allow fuel wood permits near the Paria Movie set.

Pittman
Dec 1978

FCPS3
Leave the entire planning unit open to individual and commercial harvest of pinyon Christmas trees. There are an estimated 150,000 Christmas trees available in the unit to supply an average annual permitted demand for 50 trees and an estimated unauthorized harvest of 100-300 trees. It is expected that individual removal for personal use will remain the primary use of the Christmas tree resource. The annual Christmas tree trip is an important event for many local families. Low site density, relatively poor tree quality, and distance to market indicate it will be some time in the future before there is active commercial demand for Christmas trees from this unit. No recommendations are made for improved Christmas tree silviculture since there is no predicted demand for the product.

Team
May 1979

Interactions
RCPS1, 2, 4 recommend preservation on development of recreation sites at Henrieville Creek, Pine Springs CCC development, and Grosvenor Arch.

R1.1, 1.2 recommend recreation sites at West Cove, Kodachrome Flats and the Blues.

RCPS 6 & 7 recommend Fiftymile Mountain and Paria-Hackberry areas to be managed as Recreation Lands and closed to ORV use.

R3.1 Recommends the unit outside Paria Primitive Area be open to ORV use.

WL1 Recommends protection of riparian areas.

Multiple Use Analysis

There are ample Christmas tree areas outside of the areas identified in the interactions section to supply the low demand for Christmas trees.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation

Permit Christmas tree harvest in the planning unit, except in the Fiftymile Mountain and Paria-Hackberry areas, riparian areas and in potential Recreation sites.

FCPS6 Leave the area identified as 1b on the Forestry Overlay open to small scale removal of wildings and other vegetative products upon application and permit.

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Bunker
Dec 1978

RECOMMENDATION R-3.1. Designate all public lands (identified on URA 3 - Overlay 5) as open for off-road vehicle use. This includes all units identified as physically suitable, and units which were not rated due to unsuitable surface character or inaccessibility.

Further segregate and manage the East Clark Bench ORV unit (016) as a special use area to accommodate commercial or competitive events, and events involving more than 50 vehicles.

COORDINATION = county government; Utah Outdoor Recreation Agency; Utah State Land Board; private land owners; Glen Canyon NRA; ORV organizations.

SUPPORT = ORV implementation plan, activity plan, designation in Federal Register, prepare public brochure, monitor usage (Recreation); post closed area, develop facilities (Operations).

RATIONALE - Designation of lands within this unit as open to off-road vehicle travel will enhance casual and extensive forms of recreation use. The majority of current ORv use in this unit occurs on established physical access routes, as indicated in the Kane County PAA. Provision of this extensive area for motorized recreation activities will afford ORV participants an excellent variety of access routes and useable terrain. Demand for this form of recreation is increasing both locally and nationally.

The East Clark Bench rating unit is recommended for designation as an intensive use area since it presently is receiving most of the cross country form of vehicular use. In addition, this unit was one of the largest rated areas, had the highest combined rating score for three modes of travel, was defined by cultural or physiographic features, and will insure compatibility with other recreation uses.

Team
May 1979

Interactions. Negative interactions with this recommendation from other resources are:

Forestry - unrestricted ORV use in the Canaan Peak ponderosa area would damage both established trees and young seedlings.

Recreation - ORV use at proposed developed sites (Henrieville Creek, Grosvenor Arch, West Cove) would not be in conformance with management regulations; natural, scenic and cultural values would be impaired in unroaded portions of the proposed Fiftymile Mountain and Paria-Hackberry

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Activity Forest Products
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Pittman
Dec 1978

FCPS5
Leave the entire area open to post cutting by permit. By one estimate, there are almost 1½ million posts available in the unit against an average annual permitted harvest of 500 posts and an estimated unauthorized harvest of 2,500 posts. No recommendations are made for improved silvicultural practices for posts since the supply is substantially above present and foreseeable demand.

Team
May 1979

Interactions

RCPS1, 2, 4 recommend preservation or development of recreation sites at Henrieville Creek, pine Springs CCC development, Grosvenor Arch.

RCPS5 recommends protection of the ancient pinyon-juniper trees on Four Mile Bench.

RCPS6 & 7 recommend managing the Fiftymile Mountain and Paria-Hackberry areas as Recreation lands which would restrict access necessary to harvest posts.

R1.1, 1.2 recommends recreation sites at West Cove, Kodachrome Flats and the Blues.

WL1.1 recommends protection of vegetation on riparian areas.

Multiple Use Analysis
The supply is so much greater than the demand that there is no problem in disallowing post cutting on areas identified in the interactions.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation
Permit post cutting except on Fiftymile Mountain and Paria-Hackberry recreation lands; potential recreation sites - Henrieville Creek, Pine Springs CCC development, and Grosvenor Arch, West Cove, Blues, and Kodachrome Flats; Fourmile Bench ancient P-J area, and Riparian areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

9. Grazing Confined to Seeded Areas. Since the total land treatment potential will not be developed within the next 20 years, the opportunity to confine all grazing to seeded areas was not brought forward to MFP Step 1. This could also be evaluated again at a later revision date.

10. Wood and Post Cutting. The opportunity for wood and post cutting was not carried forward into MFP 1 since the sites where the opportunity exists lie in remote areas. The demand is not great enough at the present time to open these remote areas. If an increased demand overrides the existing supply nearer the towns in the planning unit in the future, this opportunity could be reconsidered.

11. Last Chance and Rock Creek Allotments. These two allotments are administered by the Escalante Resource Area. The opportunities for management of these allotments are reflected in the Escalante MFP and are excluded from the Paria MFP.

Reconciliation of URA Step 4

1. Predator Control. Opportunities for predator control were not brought forward because predators do not present a serious problem at the present time. This opportunity could be reconsidered if predators become a major problem in the planning unit.

2. Supervision. Opportunities for improved supervision of grazing use was not carried forward because supervision is considered a day-to-day responsibility. It is assumed that with implementation of intensive management, manpower and funds will be available to do an adequate job of supervision.

3. Poison Plants. Poison plant control opportunities were not carried forward because poison plants cause only minor problems in the unit. Allotments with oak are not grazed in the early spring, when oak causes problems. Milkweed, death camas, copperweed, loco and other poison plants are found on Federal land in only small amounts and do not warrant special control measures.

4. Supplemental Feeding. Supplemental feeding opportunities were not carried into MFP 1 since phosphorous and energy problems on fall and winter allotments are presently of minor significance in the planning unit. If these problems become significant in the future, they could be handled administratively by the area manager.

5. Utilization. The opportunity to better distribute livestock for more uniform utilization through better location of salt was not carried forward to MFP 1. This is an administrative problem that can be handled on an ongoing basis within the planning unit.

6. Restricted Access. Better public relations with landowners in order to retain access across private land was not brought forward because it is an on going program that should be practiced anyway.

7. Off-Road Vehicle Use. Opportunities to restrict off-road vehicle use were not brought forward because at the present time off-road vehicle use in the unit does not present a significant problem.

8. Land Treatment Opportunities. Of the 127,536 acres of land treatment opportunities identified in URA Step 4, 48,165 acres were not brought forward into MFP 1. This is because the productivity of some of the sites is borderline for treatment, some sites are presently inaccessible for livestock use, or because present production of native desirable species is high enough not to presently warrant treatment. Also, these treatments would not be completed within the next 20 years. When the MFP is revised many of these opportunities should be reevaluated and brought forward for future development.

FOREST PRODUCTS
MFP Step 1

Introduction

Removal of firewood and posts from the pinyon-juniper forest is the most important recurring use of forest products in the unit. Based on very rough volume estimates, there are over 400,000 cords of dead firewood, 1,700,000 cords of green firewood, 1,400,000 posts and 150,000 Christmas trees available for harvest in the Paria planning unit. There is no reason to believe that the rates of use for any of these products will change substantially in the near future. Based on these estimates, there is in excess of a 500 year supply of these products and use is less than 5-10% of a desirable sustained yield level.

Very substantial increases in demand will be required to either raise stumpage price or require management restraints to hold harvest levels within a sustained yield. For 12 years, 1951-1962, there was a small timber removal operation in a 2170 acre stand of ponderosa pine on Canaan Mountain. There is good reproduction from some portions of this site but productivity is less than a third of that required to classify the site as commercial forest land.

Under these conditions, priority areas for harvest can be based on public demand and the desirable effects that can be achieved for other resources from forest products harvest.

The preplanning analysis identified the following issues for resolution in this MFP:

1. Management of the ponderosa pine site near Canaan Mountain.

2. Designation of areas for free use and commercial gathering of fuelwood and intensity of management for these sites.

3. Designation of areas for Christmas tree removal for personal use or commercial sale, and the extent of silvicultural practices to be applied to Christmas tree farming.

4. Areas to be opened or closed to the removal of live vegetation for landscaping and decorative purposes.

5. Designation of areas for post cutting.

Introduction

Recreational resources in the Paria Planning Unit have been brought to the attention of a continually expanding number of visitors for a relatively short period of time. Even at the present date, only a small percentage of all visitors passing through the unit on U.S. 89 or Utah Highway 12 venture off the beaten path or participate in extensive recreational activities.

Portions of the unit were proposed for inclusion in the Escalante National Monument during the latter 1930's (Richardson, 1965), but broad national interest and awareness of resources was not apparent at that time. During the late 1940's the National Geographic Society and Explorers Club conducted an extensive expedition through part of the unit. Kodachrome Flat and Grosvenor Arch were named and other attractions were publicized as a result of this foray (Breed, 1949). The prime stimulus for increased visitation coincided with the initiation of construction activities at Glen Canyon Dam and resultant provision of vehicular access.

During the late 1960's, Paria Canyon Primitive Area was designated by the Secretary of the Interior. Visitation continually increased at this area until 1978, when recorded use escalated dramatically, due to exposure in a nationally distributed publication.

A broad spectrum of recreational resources are discussed in the present situation portion of this land use plan. Recreation activities which are minor or absent in the unit are winter sports, water sports, fishing, waterfowl hunting and intensive zoological sightseeing. Absence of thes opportunities is primarily due to climatic influences, although wildlife related activity insufficiencies are probably a result of historical actions by man.

Recreation values in this unit are primarily extensive in nature, such as geological sightseeing, although many cultural and sightseeing attractions are confined to smaller areas. One unquantifiable value of the public lands which is not evaluated as a recreation opportunity concerns the worth of "open space" or "room to roam". This value can probably best be preserved by limiting the degree of management restriction or regulatory control. In the face of continually expanding population pressures, perpetuation of this value will become increasingly difficult, but hopefully will not constitute an insurmountable task.

Issues Summary

Issues which were identified as presenting a concern within the unit are described in the pre-planning analysis for this land use plan. These issues were carried forward, with some redefinition to enhance clarity, for resolution in the MFP.

There are internal conflicts within the recreation program, which may be mutually exclusive, e.g. preservation of open space values conflicts

with development of intensive use facilities. Recreation recommendations are developed using a "tunnel vision" approach, which does not consider internal conflicts or impacts to other resource uses. These recommendations are carried forward for conflict resolution during the land use decision process.

This management framework plan will make a current statement of and attempt to resolve the issues discussed below which concern use of recreational resources.

Issue 1 Designation and protection of wilderness values - an estimated 80% of the planning unit will be subject to roadless area review under provisions of FLPMA.

This issue is not ready for a land use decision at this time since inventory efforts have not been completed but will be added at a later date. Related land use decisions from the previous MFP which dealt with this issue concerned designation of two large areas as "recreation lands". At the time these decisions were made, BLM did not have authority to nominate areas for inclusion in the wilderness preservation system. Part of the value of these areas was derived from primitive recreation opportunities. Pending the outcome of wilderness action by Congress, designation of MFP decision areas under "recreation lands" authority would constitute a viable alternative method for management of existing recreation values.

Issue 2 Identification of lands which will be designated as open, closed or limited for off-road vehicle use.

All physically suitable portions of the unit, with the exception of areas which are presently administratively closed to ORV's, were evaluated in the unit resource analysis. These same areas will be carried forward for land use decisions since severe safety hazards were not present which would preclude positive recommendations. Three areas were recommended for designation as intensive use sites in the previous MFP, of which two sites were approved. ORV restrictions were identified as inherent support measures for several previous MFP decisions, which will interact with the "open" category recommendation in this revised MFP.

Issue 3. Management of natural landscape character, including maintenance of scenic values and restoration of previous visual damage.

In the previous URA 90 scenery units were delineated, of which 19 units were carried forward as MFP recommendations. Revised scenery units were delineated under a recent contract. Scenic evaluations were performed on considerably broader areas and

fewer individual scenery units are described in the inventory section of the URA.

Minimization of adverse effects on visual resources is currently mandated by Bureau policy (6300.06) and does not require specific land use recommendations. VRM classes developed during the unit resource and planning area analysis process are not carried forward for resolution in the MFP since they have been accepted as proposed, and will be considered as a constraint to proposed modifications.

Rehabilitation of intrusions to enhance scenic qualities in the various rating units are carried forward for resolution in the MFP.

Issue 4. Provision for recreational use of collectible materials such as septarian nodules, petrified wood, fossils, agate and other hobby specimens.

Preparation of an informative publication to delineate and describe selected collecting localities, discontinuation of commercial sales, and potential validity determinations in conflict areas were previous MFP decisions relevant to this issue. The first decision was not a specific land use allocation. The second decision was an administrative action formulated on the basis of an inadequate inventory and should therefore not be considered for allocative action. In the absence of inventory information, protection of all known values is a viable alternative opportunity. Validity determination in the absence of use conflicts is not in accordance with policy, and no resolution needs to be made in the revised MFP.

Issue 5.
Provision for the physical protection, interpretation and public use of sightseeing resources. Resources in this category include historical, archaeological, other cultural, geological and botanical features.

Existing MFP decisions primarily dealt with protection, enhancement and interpretation of these resources, which are still valid. Several new rating units were described in the inventory and will be carried forward to the MFP for a decision. Opportunity areas which were not proposed for protection in the previous MFP, that are deserving of such an action, will be considered in this revision. Only protective actions which are not mandated by law or existing policy will be included in the latter type of recommendation.

Issue 6.
Maintenance of a sense of freedom from control and preservation of open space values on public land in the planning unit.

This value of the public lands is extensive in nature and not necessarily synonymous with the previous issues, although some aspects are complimentary. At the present time, this value is one distinguishing aspect of recreational use on most of the public lands in this unit. The value cannot be preserved through formal legal or administrative designation actions, and therefore cannot be specifically addressed in a land use plan. Detrimental effects to this value, resulting from changes in present conditions, should be considered as a social cost. Impacts are cumulative and will be perceived at their maximum extent by future generations.

Opportunity Reconciliation
The majority of prior recreation MFP recommendations for this planning unit are considered to be valid. In the absence of a more intensive inventory data base, a similar degree of reliability for making recommendations prevails.

Many of the previous MFP recommendations and decisions were formulated using the rationale that coal development and corresponding rapid population increase was imminent. The potential for occurrence of such an event at this time appears rather tenuous. Existing resource values are deemed adequate to warrant recognition in a formal land use plan even though rapid resident population increases may not occur. As pointed out in the Kane and Garfield County PAA's, most of the recreational use in this region accrues from nonresident visitation. Modification and/or enhancement of rationales contained in the previous MFP revision were performed where necessary.

All management opportunities identified in URA Step 4 were not carried forward as MFP Step 1 recommendations due to various constraints, which are inclusively described in the following categories:

Category 1 = Opportunities which are mandated by (a) current policy or (b) legislative mandates;

Category 2 = Administrative observations or program actions which cannot be defined in site specific terms;

Category 3 = Opportunities which are functions of other resource management programs;

Category 4 = Opportunities which are constrained by lack of adequate inventory data;

Category 5 = Opportunities which conflict with non-Federal laws, policies or agreements;

Category 6 = Opportunities which are administrative actions not requiring an allocative decision;

Category 7 = Opportunities which are constrained by a current lack of visitor demand.

As previously mentioned, all valid existing MFP decisions were recycled through this phase of the land use plan. They are considered as representing a continuation of the present situation within recreation, with management direction to be subjected to renewed resource interaction, analysis and decision processes as necessary. All new opportunities and previously undecided action items are proposed as management recommendations in this MFP revision.

For the purpose of facilitating analysis of complimentary opportunities regarding a discrete feature or land area, these opportunities will be consolidated in the revised MFP. For example, there were two separate recommendations concerning use of Grosvenor Arch in the previous MFP. A scenic recommendation concerned site protection, designation, and facility development. A geological value recommendation also called for complimentary forms of protection and enhancement.

Continuing Present Situation. The following statements concern prior recreation management decisions made in the 1975 MFP which are considered valid and unconstrained. These decisions are brought forward without recommendation for change, except for clarifying coordination/support requirements and rationale. Complementary decisions from the 1975 MFP are consolidated in these statements.

Bunker
Dec 1978

R-CPS.1 Protect the Henrieville Creek undeveloped recreation site by requiring the state to reclaim portions of the gravel pit that are not operational. Develop day use and camping facilities.

COORDINATION = Utah State DOT and Health Dept. County Government.

SUPPORT = site sketch, facility design and development (OPERATIONS); intensive RIS and activity plan (RECREATION); site designation and mineral withdrawal (LANDS & MINERALS).

RATIONALE: This site is located within a VRM Class III zone and the impacts of previous gravel extraction activities adjacent to the Henrieville Creek Bridge contrast with land surface and vegetation features of the natural landscape. Rehabilitation of surface disturbance would improve scenic quality of the area and enhance development of recreational facilities.

The site was identified as a potential campground location during the 1965 recreation inventory. Suggested improvements to enhance recreational values were elimination of domestic grazing use, which has been accomplished. Gravel extraction was not identified as a severe problem at that time.

Current recreational use at this undeveloped site is at a low level and periodic cleanup is performed by BLM. Mitigation of surface disturbance and provision of facilities will enhance recreational opportunities in this portion of the planning unit and provide significant benefits to both local and non-local recreationists. Almost 400,000 people traveled along this segment of Utah Highway during 1977, which indicates that more than adequate demand exists to warrant development. Development will be limited by site capabilities, which will probably not allow for provision of more than 10 units. Adequate spring water is available for culinary development, which has been appropriated by BLM water claim #477. Lush vegetation, ponderosa pine for shade, and interesting geological features enhance the value of this site which is superior to other areas located on U-12 between Red Canyon and Escalante, Utah.

Resource Interactions

Jan 1979

MCPS1. There is a state highway material site RW on which there has been negotiations to have it revoked or modified. Continuing negotiations to have it revoked or modified. Continuing negotiations should be made.

MCPS8. Would leave the area open to mineral location.

RM1.2 and 2.2. Protection of site would cause a loss of 4 AUMs of forage considering loss of a 40 acre site.

Multiple Use Analysis. If construction of facilities is dependent on revokation of the material site right-of-way construction will have to be delayed. Negotiations have been in progress with UDOT, but BLM has no basis to revoke the grant. Negotiations will continue as appropriate. If construction can proceed with the material site in place with rehabilitation the state can be required to rehabilitate pursuant to the terms of the grant.

There is no indication of valuable deposits of locatable minerals on the site. It should make little difference if the site is open to location. If and when recreation facilities are constructed, consideration should be given to segregate the site by means that are available at the time.

The loss of 4 AUMs is insignificant. It is questionable that 40 acres would be needed for recreation development so the AUM loss may be even less than four.

Fagan
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation. Develop the site as conditions are right in association with the material site right-of-way. When developed, segregate by available means and fence the site to restrict grazing only from the developed area.

Bunker
Dec 1978

R-CPS.2. Preserve physical remains of the CCC developments at Pine Springs. Inventory and interpret through signing.

COORDINATION = State Historic Preservation Officer; county government.

SUPPORT = apply suitable preservation agent; develop interpretive sign; prevent inadvertent loss of these features; nominate the site to the National Register.

RATIONALE. Although projects completed by the CCC's are currently evaluated as "other cultural" features, in a period of several years they may become historically significant. Solicitation of National Register nominations for this category of cultural feature has recently been made.

Since this site is located adjacent to a well maintained road, there is a prime opportunity for interpretive development.

May 1979
Fagan
June 1979

Resource Interactions. No resource interactions.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Junker Dec 1978

R-CPS.4. Protect the scenic quality of Grosvenor Arch through designation as a recreation site and managing for scenic and geological values. Enhance visitor experiences by mitigating existing intrusions, preventing future intrusions and providing adequate facilities for recreationists.

COORDINATION. County government; Kodachrome State Park.

SUPPORT. Site and facility design, engineering and construction (Operations); ORV closure and activity plan (Recreation); site designation (Lands); restriction on mineral leasing activities and closure to entry (Minerals).

RATIONALE. Grosvenor Arch has been identified as a high value recreation attraction since its discovery and naming in 1949. This recognition has been fostered and perpetuated through most BLM actions up to the current time, with the exception of allowing scenic impacts to occur.

The arch is adjacent to a main access route and receives on the order of 10,000 visits per year. Length of stay at this attraction averages 15 minutes per visit, mainly due to the lack of suitable facilities. Provision of facilities would increase length of stay at this feature and allow for extensive uses on adjacent public lands.

Interactions. MCPS8 recommends leaving the area open to mineral location.

Team May 1979

Multiple Use Analysis. The arch attracts enough attention through visitor use each year to warrant a withdrawal from mineral location to assure protection. It is already protected from impacts of mineral leasing by being in a no surface occupancy category.

Fagan June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation. Withdraw the site from mineral location.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Bunker
Dec 1978

R-CPS.5. Preserve and interpret the stand of ancient pinyon and juniper trees located on Four Mile Bench.

COORDINATION. With interested universities.

SUPPORT. Intensive inventory; ecological study; physical protection; interpretation; ACEC designation.

RATIONALE. This unique occurrence of ancient trees should be preserved for the available recreation and scientific values. In most P/J stands, the oldest 1% of mature trees are approximately 300 years old, while comparative ages in this stand are on the order of 1,000+ years. This area has been identified by professional botanists as having special significance, which contributes to human interest values.

Interpretation of the significance of ths site can expand recreational sightseeing opportunities in the general region. Comparable opportunities have not been identified within the same region, and this site is deserving of special consideration.

Team
May 1979

No Resource Interaction

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets if needed

Bunker
Dec 1978

R-CPS.6. Designate Fiftymile Mountain, including the portion within Escalante Planning Unit, as recreation lands. Administer for full public recreational use in a manner which will preserve primitive and archaeological values and allow operation of natural processes.

COORDINATION. With Escalante MFP; livestock permittees; Glen Canyon NRA; state and county government.

SUPPORT. Conduct a full inventory to establish specific management alternatives; prepare activity plan; seek recreation lands designation; acquire the following state lands: T39S, R5E, Sec. 16 & 36: T40S, R5E, Sec. 2 & 36 needed for access purposes. Eight state sections identified in 1975 MFP need to be acquired for preservation of natural values; close to motorized access, mineral leasing and location; acquire state lands (12 sections).

RATIONALE. This large area is situated within both Paria and Escalante Planning Units. Protective management to enhance recreational values has been the prime emphasis of previous land use decisions for this area. Fiftymile Mountain has also been the focal point of condiderable outside attention for over 50 years, commencing with Zane Grey characterizing it as "Wild Horse Mesa" in one of his novels. Considerable controversy concerning this area was associated with the Kaiparowits Power Project proposal. During earlier times, Kaiparowits Plateau and Fiftymile Mountain were synonymous names for the same area of land, which probably contributed to opposition to the proposed coal-fired power plant.

The delineated recommendation area is extremely rugged and generally lacks evidence of human activity. Severe topography has been an effective barrier to vehicular travel. The portion of this area northwest of Basin Canyon is virtual "terra incognita" due to its formidable terrain.

One of the outstanding features of this area results from the concentration of archaeological sites. In excess of 300 sites, primarily architectural features, have been identified during limited surveys. A portion of the area has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district.

Designation of this area as recreation lands will serve to protect natural and cultural values, and provide an alternative for extensive recreational activities. This is especially important since nearby areas, such as Paria Canyon and the Escalante River drainage, are approaching their recreational carrying capacity.

Interactions

lay 1979

MCPS6. Recommends subeconomic coal areas be open for exploration. Prevent leasing and development of subeconomic coal for future use.

MCPS7. Recommends oil and gas leasing categories as presently designated. Recreation land designation would require further restrictions on oil and gas leasing on approximately 40,000 additional areas to fit the previous MFP boundary.

MCPS8. Mineral closure would be the most effective form of protection for natural values. This recommendation would prevent development of the known deposits of titanium sand on Fiftymile Mountain. Titanium sands are considered critical and of compelling national significance. This recommendation may also prevent development of other locatable minerals.

M4.1. Recommends determination if the Kaiparowits KRCA is suitable for coal mining pursuant to coal unsuitability criteria. This area was recognized as possessing primitive values in a previous MFP decision, and may be a wilderness study area (criteria 4). Area also identified and nominated to National Register as archaeological district (criteria 6). Also has Class II scenery (criteria 5).

FCPS2. Recommends removal (unit wide) dead fuel wood.

FCPS3. Recommends removal of Christmas trees (unit wide).

FCPS4. Recommends removal of wildings and other vegetative products (unit wide).

FCPS5. Recommends unit be open to post cutting.

R3.1. Recommends unit outside Paria Canyon Primitive Area be designated as open to ORV use. Closure to use in units 29, 30, and 31 unsuitable (app. 60,000 acres in Paria P.U.). Majority of CPS6 rated unsuitable.

Fire. Fire suppression would disturb natural values and interfere with natural processes. Modified suppression plan would be desired.

Access. Close all roads at boundary, no internal access roads.

W1.5. Recommends land treatment, contour furrowing on 16,000 acres in Last Chance Allotment to preserve watershed values.

RM2.1. Recommends long-term grazing management through systems, facilities, allotment combinations, etc. 11/1-5/15 - Last Chance change in season would extend use into spring recreation use period 1 1/2 months. Two month extension in use 9/1-6/30 Rock Creek. Do not open these allotments to grazing use; development necessary to facilitate grazing

may detriment natural values (retain present unallotted or nonuse status) (Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, Spencer Bench).

General. If development of grazing systems in Last Chance, Rock Creek, Mudholes involves land treatments and facilities which would alter natural character of this area, a severe conflict with RCPS6 would result. Present conditions in this area should be maintained or enhanced.

RM2.2. Recommends allocation of AUMs to livestock grazing on identified suitable and potentially suitable acres.

RM2.2. Provision of access would present greatest conflict with natural values, unless hand-constructed trails are developed.
Hand development of water sources would be allowable; provision of water through hauling would not be allowable.

RM2.5. Recommends facilities needed to implement grazing systems. Facilities needed are:

Last Chance, 125 miles fence, 1 catchment
Rock Creek, 2.25 miles fence, 1 catchment
Harvey's Fear, 1 spring development

Catchments, spring and fence developments should be installed by hand labor (#21, #20, #13, #19) = implementation priorities for allotments.

WL2.2. P-J treatments are recommended within this area. They are low priority. Further study may show the treatment areas unsuitable anyway. If burning and seeding cannot be done then treatments should not be done. Do not allow chainings or prescribed burns in RCPS-6; natural wildfire is highly compatible with recreation objectives.

WL5.1. Five high priority water needs for bighorn sheep are within this area. These permanent water needs can be developed with a minimum of disturbance but are highly needed. Developments should not contrast with natural landscape and should utilize hand construction.

WL6.3. Extensive recreational activities will drive bighorn sheep from much needed habitat in Spencer Bench, Harvey's Fear and part of Rock Creek allotments. This extensive activity will negate sheep use in the area.

Multiple Use Analysis. There appears to be nothing in the foregoing recommendation and interactions to change the MFP decision of 1975. It should be recognized that this area, or significant portions of it, may be considered as a wilderness study area or areas. With this in mind, there may be status changes necessary in the near future. While there will be no formal designation of the area as Recreation Lands, the area will continue to be managed for its recreation and natural values.

In view of the above discussion, it would be premature to change oil and gas category designations or change the status pertaining to mineral withdrawals. Determination of suitability for coal development will be made under recommendation M4.1. Such determination will deal primarily with existing leases over which there is a question as to whether or not the coal unsuitability criteria are applicable. In any event, the natural values of the area should be protected to the extent possible.

Extensive recreation values of this area are greater than values for ORV use. Limitation of ORV use to protect these values are in accord with E.O. 11989 and proposed regulations for ORV use, 43 CFR 6292.1.

The area should be closed to ORV use.

The watershed recommendation (W1.5) for contour furrowing in the Last Chance allotment is of lower priority than other areas because other areas have better soils with higher potential for improvement. For this reason, and until wilderness values are determined, the area of the Last Chance Allotment recommended for contour furrowing within the area identified as recreation lands should be deleted.

Rnage management recommendations are to graze allotments within the proposed recreation lands and to construct facilities to implement grazing systems. The main conflicts are associated with facilities and access that may impact the recreational values of the area. Allotments of concern are Last Chance, Rock Creek, Mudholes, Harveh's Fear, Navajo Bench and Spencer Bench. Because of the poor range condition on Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, and Spencer Bench, coupled with the fact that there is no indicated demand for grazing on these allotments, the range recommendations to graze them will not be implemented. Identified improvements on the other allotments, i.e., fences and water catchments on Last Chance and Rock Creek can be constructed by hand and access development can be restricted to hand constructed trails. this would mitigate any conflict with recreation values from a range management point of view.

Wildlife (WL-2.2) has to do with chaining, which has the same potential conflict as described in watershed, above. It is indicated to be of low priority, with some question that the area is suitable for treatment. Therefore, land treatment within the Fiftymile Mountain Recreation Lands boundary should not be considered, either chaining or prescribed burns. Natural wildfire would not be detrimental since this is a natural function and aerial seeding could follow a natural burn.

Wildlife recommendation 5.1 to provide water for bighorn sheep within the area can be compatible with the recreation proposal if the water is developed utilizing hand construction.

Wildlife concerns that recreation use is not compatible with bighorn sheep habitat can be mitigated by managing recreation use to limit such use in the Harvey's Fear, Spencer Bench and Navajo Bench areas.

It is appropriate that this area be managed for its natural values so all roads should be closed at the boundary and a fire plan should be developed to allow limited control of wildfires.

F
J .979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Continue with the previous decision to manage the Fifty-Mile Mountain area as recreation lands. Assess impacts of any use such as mineral exploration or development and require stipulations to mitigate impacts in any authorization that is issued. For the present, do not change oil and gas categories and do not withdraw the area from mineral location.

Close the area to vehicle use.

Do not allow any land treatments and require construction of any range, wildlife, or other facilities in a manner to preserve and allow operation of natural processes.

Do not authorize grazing on Spencer Bench, Navajo Bench and Harvey's Fear Allotments. Manage recreation use of these allotment areas to protect bighorn sheep that inhabit the areas.

Develop a fire plan to provide for limited control of wildfire in the area.

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Bunker
Dec 1978

Recommendation CPS 7. Designate and manage the Paria-Hackberry area as recreation lands to provide for an extensive variety of recreational use opportunities. Individual recreation opportunities which are consolidated under this recommendation include:

R-CPS.7a = Paria Valley petrified wood (Crm-001)
R-CPS.7b = Scenery units 71, 72, 84, 86, 87.
R-CPS.7c = Cockscomb/Cottonwood (Ssc 090 & Sgo 027)
R-CPS.7d = Old Pahreah Town (Shs-001)
R-CPS.7e = Hattie Green Mine (Shs-003)
R-CPS.7f = Watson Cabin (Shs-004)
R-CPS.7g = Paria Movie Set (Soc-001)
R-CPS.7h = Upper Paria geological unit (Sgo-024)
" Hackberry " " (Sgo-025)
" Paria Valley " " (Sgo-028)
R-CPS.7 = Hackberry Canyon (Ppr-002)

Coordination. Livestock permittees; county government; conservation organizations; historical organizations; utility companies.

Support. Conduct full inventory to establish designation and management alternatives; acquire private and state lands; stabilize historic structures; obtain access easements; restrict mineral leasing and close to mineral entry; prepare activity plan; designate roadless portions as closed to ORV's and restrict travel to existing roads; seek recreation lands designation, close Rudhbeds Road at boundary line.

Priority

1. First 8 sections listed P. 8-23, URA 4.
2. T38S, R3W, Sections 32 & 36; T39S, R3W, Sec. 36; T39S, R2W, Sec. 16 & 36; T39S, R1W, Sec. 16 & 36; T40S, R2W, Sec. 2 & 36; T40S, R1W, Sec. 2.

Rationale. These recreation opportunities form a logical management unit where recreation is expected to be a major use. This area contains five of the six land classes adopted by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation which are described in detail in BLM designation regulations. These classes are:

Class II General outdoor recreation areas
Class III - Natural environment areas
Class IV - Outstanding natural area
Class V - Primitive areas
Class VI - Historic and cultural sites

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Approximately one-third of all RIS collecting and specific sightseeing opportunities within the unit are included within this recommendation area. Because of the outstanding recreation values present in this area, visitor use can be expected to increase. Detailed planning and enhancement actions should anticipate and preceed increases in use to provide for the greatest mix of public benefits and avoid reactive management. Unregulated or undirected use can result in the loss of resource values and possible danger to the public.

Team May 1979

Interactions

Recommends continuation of present oil and gas leasing categories. Some areas within the boundary are not currently restricted to leasing

MCPS.8

Recommends the area presently open to mineral location remain open. Some areas within the boundary are currently open to mineral entry.

M1.1

Recommends sales and free use permits for sand and gravel with the boundary.

FCPS.2-5

Recommends harvest of forestry products unit wide.

R3.1

Recommends area be open to ORV use. The following are ORV units where unrestricted ORV use will affect RCPS.7 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13. There are also unsuitable ORV areas within recommendation boundary.

Fire

Modified fire suppression plan is needed for operation of natural processes and retain pristine values.

Access

Close the following roads:

1. Rushbeds, 40S, R1W, Sec. 13
2. Rushbeds Road, 38S, R1W, Sec. 22
3. Rushbeds Spur 1, 39S, R1W, Sec. 23
4. Rushbeds Spur 2, 40S, R1W, Sec. 10

Rushbeds road (section within boundary).

RM1.2

Water hauling and access construction in presently unroaded areas should not be allowed.

RM2.2

Construction of access and water hauling should not be allowed in presently unroaded areas. Upper and Lower Hackberry.

RM3.1
Recommends disposal of unmanageable range lands. Portion of RCPS.7 (Cockscomb) is within transfer area - should be deleted from consideration for sale; retain access to Hattie Green mine.

RM4.1
Recommends land treatment to develop full potential livestock forage in the planning unit to meet demands for livestock forage. Following allotments involved: Cottonwood 16; Deer Range 5; Rushbeds 10, 14; Upper Hackberry 18. All land treatments which do not replicate natural occurrences should be deleted from consideration (priorities 5, 10, 16, 17, 18) within RCPS.7 boundary. Also should not be performed in exterior visual zone.

AUM loss by eliminating treatment by allotment follows:

	Acres	AUMs
Cottonwood	440	74
Deer Range	320	39
Rushbeds	3,290	454
Upper Hackberry	1,200	203
		770

WL2.2
Recommends chaining treatments within RCPS.7 boundary.

MCPS8
This recommendation may prevent development of subeconomic deposits of gypsum, uranium, and gold that are found in these areas. Uranium and gold considered critical and of compelling national significance. This recommendation may also prevent development of other locatable minerals that may be in these areas.

M2.1
This recommendation would prevent sale of petrified wood from the delineated areas.

M4.1
An isolated segment of the Kaiparowits KRCRA is located in the Paria-Hackberry proposed closure. This recommendation would prevent leasing and possible development of coal in this segment.

WL1.1
Recommends fencing to protect riparian areas.

WL2.2
Recommends P-J treatment areas within Rushbeds Allotment. They are low priority areas though. Burning and aerial seeding should be possible without scarifying and fire lines which would lessen the impact on this recommendation.

WL5.1. Recommends development of water for quail and chukar. Development of one quail and chukar water with fairly low priority (#16) occurs within this area.

Multiple Use Analysis. The same general analysis applies to this recommendation as to RCPS.6 for Fifty-Mile Mountain area.

Exceptions are involved in the case of ORV use (R-3.1) since some roads are recommended to be retained. ORV use should be limited to roads and trails.

A Range Management conflict exists in the use of potentially suitable areas in the interim period for livestock grazing (RM-1.2) by hauling water or building access in the Lower and Upper Hackberry allotments. The same is true for RM-2.2, longterm management unless water is developed by hand construction.

The RM-3.1 recommendation to dispose of range lands within the Paria-Hackberry recreation lands area should be rejected. It is not reasonable to acquire lands for the recreation value in some areas and to dispose of land in other areas because of range management problems. Authorizing AUMs at the carrying capacity of the range should not conflict with the Recreation Lands proposal.

RM-4.1. To treat all suitable areas is not a necessity to meet livestock forage needs. The recreation values in the Paria-Hackberry area are greater than what would be realized by an increase of 770 AUMs.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Manage the area as Recreation lands with same general provisions for protection as listed in RCPS.6 pertaining to mineral, wildlife, wildfire values.

Restrict ORV use to designated roads and trails. Paria River will remain open as an ORV trail.

Do not allow hauling of water to utilize potentially suitable AUMs. For the long-term waters can be developed for potentially suitable areas if done by hand construction or other methods that will preserve naturalness in the area. Retain lands within the Paria-Hackberry area identified by RM-3.1. Do not treat land within the area for development of potential AUMs except to reseed with a naturally appearing seed mixture on areas that may be burned by naturally occurring wildfire.

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unker
ec 1978

Specfic management direction and rationales.

R-CPS.7a - Management direction. Discontinue petrified wood sales pending completion of an activity plan.

Rationale. Previous policy directed that petrified wood could not be sold due to the conflict with recreational collection. Negative impacts to recreational collection will not result if suitable areas where surface specimens have been removed are designated as sale locations. Subsurface material is not available to the legitimate recreationist who is restricted to using non-mechanized methods for removal. The previous decision should be modified to allow for limited commercial sales in areas which do not contain surface deposits of petrified wood.

Team
May 1979

Interactions. Recommends sale of petrified wood.

R3.1
Positive - will allow access into unit 5.

Access:
Priority access acquisition for this recommendation:

1. Existing road from starting point in S13, 41S, 2 W (same as M2.1)
2. Road upstream from Pahreah Town to S2, 41S, 2 W. These are existing access routes that need to be added to trans. plan.

Multiple Use Analysis. See analysis for M-2.1.

Fagan
June 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Do not allow petrified wood sales.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Bunker
Dec 1978

Recommendation CPS.7b. Management direction is potential for special designation.

Rationale. These areas are virtually free of intrusions and have Class A scenery. Natural physical barriers exist which have been responsible for protecting the visual qualities. These consolidated visits have potential for designation as Class IV Recreation Lands.

Team
May 1979

Interactions

MCPS.7, MCPS.8 Areas with MFP boundary which are not currently restricted to leasing or mineral entry (MCPS.8) should be restricted. This would restrict leasing or mineral entry in this area.

M2.1
Would prevent sale of petrified wood in these areas.

FCPS.2
Post cutting would be closed in RCPS7b recommendation area.

R3.1
Restrict travel to existing roads in units 4, 5, 6.

Fire
Modified suppression plan is needed.

WL2.2
Mechanical treatments should not be done inside scenery unit boundaries.

WURA
Would reduce sediment yield in areas.

W1.5
Would conflict with sagebrush spray project.

RURA
Protection will aid in enhancement of the vegetative resource. May conflict with existing livestock facilities needed for intensive livestock management.

WL2.2
Conflict with proposed vegetative treatments (small acreages only).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple Use Analysis. See RCPS7. This analysis is applicable to the scenery units within the Paria-Hackberry area.

Fagan
June 1977

Multiple Use Recommendation. Same as for RCPS7.

Recommendation CPS.7c. Management direction: remove existing power-
8 lines and prevent additional intrusions; interpret geological values.

Rationale. Existing powerlines have severely impacted scenic quality and geological sightseeing values in this area. The area has high potential for geological interpretation to enhance visitor experiences. Environmental impacts resulting from transmission line location in this scenic areas were not considered during the initial siting process.

According to the publication "Environmental Criteria for Electric Transmission Systems," which is incorporated as part of the current right-of-way regulations, environmental considerations should be given comparable stature with reliability, cost and safety criteria.

Management goals for this area should be directed toward minimizing negative impacts, and optimizing beneficial uses to the maximum possible extent. Existence of transmission lines in this area should not constitute the sole criteria for allowing such actions to continue or cause additional deterioration. It is reasonable to predict that transmission lines would not be allowed in this area if pristine conditions prevailed, and alternative routes which presented less impacts were available.

Interactions. L.2 Recommends upgrade of the lines.

79

Multiple Use Analysis. See analysis for L.2.

Multiple Use Recommendation. See L.2 - Allow temporary permit to up-
79 grade the line if needed while arrangements are being made to relocate it outside Cottonwood Canyon.

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation. Allow the upgrade.

31

Rationale. There would be more degradation associated with relocating the line than by leaving it where it is.

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Recommendation CPS.7d. Management direction: stabilize and interpret historical structures.

Rationale. Existing physical remnants of the historical settlement at Pahreah Town are one of the prime focal points for many recreationists. The ghost town and surrounding area has received publicity from local organizations, recreational brochures and word-of-mouth advertisement. The area has local, regional and national significance, as indicated by visitor use records.

See Interactions and analysis for RCPS7.

Multiple Use Decision. Accept the recommendation. Acquire through land exchange.

Decision. Accept the MFP Step 1 and 2. The private land is in public ownership. It was acquired by an exchange recommended by Step 2.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Bunker Dec 1979 — R-CPS.7e - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION = interpret and protect historical evidences at the Hattie Green Mine.

RATIONALE - the Hattie Green copper mine has a long period of interest, probably extending to the advent of settlement by white men in this area. Current evidence of mineral interest at this site is not apparent, and recreational values could be enhanced through interpretation.

Team Jan 1979 — Interactions

MCPS.7, MCPS.8
The 7e unit will be closed to mineral leasing or mineral entry (MCPS.8).

FCPS.4
The 7e unit will be closed to renewal of wilding and other vegetative products.

Access
Road from US 89 to start of foot trail access to 7e (roads already existing).

RM3.1
Reserve the right of access in patents if transfer is completed.

Multiple Use Analysis

See RCPS7 for analysis of interactions. There is nothing in the recommendations or interactions to indicate need for special protection. Interpretation could be accomplished under Multiple Use Management.

Fagan Feb 1979 — Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation except any special form of protection.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Bunker
Dec 1978

R-CPS.7f - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION = acquire land and protect historical structure.

RATIONALE - acquisition, protection and stabilization of the Watson cabin located in Hackberry Canyon would enhance historical values in the unit and complement recreational use in this scenic area.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions

LCPS.1. Acquire S32, T40S, R1W.

MCPS8. 7F area will be classed to mineral location when acquired.

M2.1. Petrified wood will not be sold in 7f acquisition tract.

FCPS.2, FCPS.4, FCPS.5. Vegetative products removal will be prohibited.

R3.1. ORV uiit #6 will be closed to ORVs.

RM1.2. Cattle from Lower Hackberry need to water from Hackberry Canyon. They cannot be totally restricted from use. Modification would be to allow a water lane into the canyon. Water is needed to keep within suitability criteria.

RM2.1, RM2.2. Grazing system for Hackberry Allotment needs to maintain suitability on lower Hackberry. Water for cattle is needed in this area to meet suitability criteria. Modification would be a water lane (fenced) from the Lower Hackberry Allotment to retain access to water in the canyon.

Fagan
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Analysis. For analysis of interactions generally see analysis for RCPS7. There is nothing in the interactions to substantiate need for protection of the cabin by fencing a lane to water.

Fagan
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Acquire the land per recommendation. Do not fence a water lane.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale. The State is capable of protecting the cabin since it is on State land.

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Bunker
Dec 1978

R-CPS.7g - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION = stabilize, protect and interpret this movie set.

RATIONALE - the movie set in Paria Valley has been used as the filming locale for numerous films and television series since 1963. In excess of 6,000 recreationists visit this site each year. Protective management of this facility has been expressed by the general public and local government. Protection and provision of this site for future movie filming operations will benefit recreationists and improve the local economy.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions

MCPS.7
7g area would be closed or NSO to mineral leasing.

FCPS.5
7g area will be closed to vegetative removal (wilding products).

R3.1
ORV area #5 will have to restrict travel to roads in the area visible from movie ste.

Access
Close road which passes through main street of town - use bypass road to west.

Multiple Use Analysis

See RCPS.7 for analysis of interactions on the area.

Fagan
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation

The BLM is not in the Movie set business. We will continue to work with the movie industry who use this set to do the proper maintenance. If the set becomes a public safety hazard and the movie industry has no interest in maintaining it then the BLM will tear it down.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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R-CPS.7h - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION = protect from intrusions and developments; close 024 and 025 to mineral leasing; close 028 to mineral leasing and entry, restrict ORV's to existing roads and rehabilitate intrusions.

RATIONALE - the Upper Paria (024), Hackberry (025) and Paria Valley (028) geological sightseeing units are highly worthy of protection from intrusions or developments which would detract from their use and enjoyment by the visiting public. Preservation of existing scenic/geological values will enhance interpretive and extensive use values in these areas.

R3.1. ORVs should be restricted to existing roads in two units. Vehicle restriction in 004 to travel on nonvegetated portions of river bottom would resolve conflict 024 and 028.

RM1.2. Mechanized construction and water hauling would impact geological scenic values.

RM4.1. Portions of treatment areas within geological sightseeing units should delete from consideration.

WL2.2. Chaining will conflict with sightseeing values in geological boundary.

MCPS7. Would allow gas and oil exploration.

MCPS8 Would allow mineral location.

M2.1. Recommends sale of petrified wood.

MCPS7h. Recommends ORV use.

WL2.2. May require restraint on vegetative treatments within these areas (small acreages involved).

Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation. See Analysis and Recommendation for RCPS7.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Recreation lands; other cultural values described in the URA would be susceptible to damage and vandalism.

Visual Resources - Use restrictions should apply to ORV use in Class I, II, and III scenery units; a direct conflict with the VRM access closure recommendation would occur.

Range - ORV use in areas suitable for grazing would result in loss of forage, damage livestock facilities and hinder vegetative improvements proposed through management and artificial manipulation.

Watershed - Vehicular use will increase erosion and salt production from susceptible parent materials, sandy soils, saltbearing alluvial plains and impair vegetative stabilization of major flood transport channels.

Wildlife - Destruction of desert shrub, riparian vegetation and ponderosa pine habitats would occur, vehicular intrusion would preclude establishment of a bighorn sheep herd in the Spencer Bench area.

Social - Anticipated impacts will result through creation of additional demand for local governmental services, such as search and rescue, economic impacts to the local (ranch) sector would occur through destruction of facilities and harassment of livestock.

Air - Short term increased levels of particulate matter would occur due to soil disturbance.

(Add T&E impact summary when available)

Beneficial impacts associated with this recommendation consist of facilitation of access for harvest of forest products, recreational collection of minerals, and improvement of non-ranch and regional sectors of the economy through promotion of tourism and increased economic activity.

Public Participation. Broad inferences from data summarized in the Kane and Garfield County Planning Area Analysis are probably the most reliable indicator of public sentiment.

Regional input expressed by a recent public opinion survey indicates that the majority of Utah residents favor vehicle use restrictions to protect other resource values. Recreational ORV use has a high participation rate, is one of the fastest growing outdoor activities, and therefore deserves adequate consideration in the land use planning process. This has been the expressed position of the Utah State Outdoor Recreation Agency.

Local and regional ORV User Group sentiment has favored retention of access to the majority of public land, and the minimization of restrictions on this particular form of recreational activity. Local organizations and businesses which derive income from tourism favor expansion of this sector of the recreation industry.

Interdisciplinary. Adopt the original recommendation with the following modifications prescribed by other resource considerations:

Forestry - limit vehicle use to existing roads and trails within the Canaan Peak ponderosa pine area.

Recreation - limit vehicle use at developed sites to facilities specifically provided for that purpose, such as roads and parking areas. During the interim period prior to facility construction, Henrieville Creek and West Cove recreation sites should be designated as open to ORV use:

Limit vehicular access to existing roads and trails in the proposed recreation land areas, with the exception of use on roads and trails which are specifically identified for closure/ rehabilitation.

Modify the boundary of the East Clark Bench rating unit (016) to segregate and manage a special open area for intensive uses, commercial and competitive events. Direct all participants to this area.

Visual Resources - No special protective modifications are required since adequate mitigation is derived from other resource considerations (recreation, watershed, wildlife), and severe topographic limitations in other VRM Class II and III areas.

Range. Limit ORV use to existing roads and trails in all areas which have received artificial vegetative manipulation for a minimum of two years after treatment.

Encourage ORV participants to confine vehicles to existing roads and trails in all other areas which are suitable for livestock grazing. The latter category of areas should be indicated to recreationists by on-the-ground signing, identification on maps or brochures, as appropriate.

Watershed. Considerable extensive resource protection will result due to concentrating impacts on the Tropic shale area in Unit 016. On other areas where restricted surface use is prescribed by watershed, limit ORV use to existing roads and trails which will remain open to public use.

Wildlife. Limit vehicle use in riparian areas to existing roads and trails which will remain open to public use.

Close the proposed bighorn sheep transplant area to recreational access in the same area when transplants have been established, to prevent disruption of the herd and force sheep to less desirable habitat areas.

T&E Plants (inventory and exclude critical species habitats from ORV use).

ORV Intensive Use Area Boundary Proposal. From Cottonwood Road and East Clark Bench Road east along East Clark Bench Road to pasture fence above Wahweap Creek, then west along Brigham plains-Jack Riggs Cliff line, to boundary fence on west side of Wiggle Rim Pasture, then south to Cottonwood Road, then along Cottonwood Road to beginning.

Rationale (Analysis). Closures or limitations prescribed by other disciplines will protect various resource values, while allowing recreational vehicle use to the maximum possible extent. Impact mitigation in behalf of other resource considerations is an appropriate procedure for developing ORV designations. This approach is specified in Executive Order 11989 and the proposed 43 CFR 6292.1 regulations.

By concentrating vehicular impacts in the revised East Clark Bench ORV Unit, extensive negative impacts to recreational use, watershed protection, wildlife habitat and range forage resources will be reduced or alleviated.

The majority of recreational ORV use presently occurs on roads, ways and trails within this unit. Limiting vehicular use to developed access routes in the majority of the unit will therefore present a slight negative impact. Closure and rehabilitation of access routes which are not needed for other resource management purposes will present a greater impact to this form of recreation use.

On-the-ground identification, enforcement and supervision of areas which are closed or limited to ORV use will necessitate an increased monetary expenditure by BLM.

Fagan
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the interdisciplinary team recommendation, with the exception that no area will be managed for intensive ORV uses. Also, the stream channel portion of Wahweap Creek and the Paria River north of Highway 89 will remain open to vehicular access. These areas will be designated as trails.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation with the modification that there will be no restriction to ORV use on Canaan Peak.

Rationale. Observation indicates there is no use or damage to warrant restricting ORV use on Canaan Peak.

RECOMMENDATION R-1.1 Develop a day use facility at the segregated
3 recreation site in West Cove. Initial development should be limited to 5 picnic units and sanitary facilities. Develop an activity plan to guide specific management activities. This site and the associated geological sightseeing area should be consolidated with the Paria-Hackberry recreation lands decision to provide coordinated management.

COORDINATION = with Utah and U.S. Departments of Transportation.

SUPPORT =
Recreation = activity plan
Lands = withdrawal review, access easement
Operations = facility and road design and development

RATIONALE During 1976 in excess of 850,000 people traveled the segment of U.S. 89 east of Kanab to Page, Arizona. A significant portion of these travelers are recreation oriented, as indicated in the Kane County PAA. There currently are no facilities located adjacent to this route which are suitable for activities other than a short delay enroute. The Utah Department of Transportation maintains a rest stop on U.S. 89, approximately 3 miles east of this point, which has tables and shade but lacks sanitary facilities and extensive recreational opportunities.

Provision of day use facilities at this site would be the safest course of action, from an economic investment standpoint. Careful monitoring of visitor behavior, satisfaction and suggested changes needed would provide a rational basis for formulating ultimate development needs.

Interactions

MCPS.7
Recommends continuation of oil and gas categories as designated in 1975. Points out that West Cove was limited to "no surface occupancy by AC&MU segregation.

M-1.1
Recommends free use and sales of sand and gravel on West Cove among numerous other identified areas.

MCPS.8
Recommends continued open status for locatable minerals. There are inferred deposits of gypsum and bentonite on the tract,

but unless there are existing valid claims the tract would be effectively segregated by the C&MU closure identified in MCPS.7 above.

FCPS.4
Recommends open status, entire unit, to wildings and other vegetative products.

R3.1 Recommends the area be open to ORV use.

RM2.1, 1.2, 2.2
Recommends livestock grazing on the site. Involves 90 potentially suitable acres and about 2 AUMs.

VCPS.1 Recommends no modifications of basic landscape that would not meet VRM Class identification. Area is Class II.

WURA recommends no surface disturbance to cause soil loss.

Team
Jan 1979

Multiple Use Analysis

There are no interactions that conflict with the proposed recreation site recommendation to require its rejection.

From a minerals standpoint, the area is already segregated by a C&MU classification and mineral values are indicated to be insignificant.

Since the main part of this unit is open to obtaining vegetative products, the loss of such activity in this small site is of no consequence. Closure of such a small area to ORV use is insignificant plus the fact that the area is too near a main highway to be particularly valuable as an ORV area.

Loss of livestock AUMs is insignificant. Calculation of AUMs are not that precise so errors in calculations could be off by that amount.

Improvements of the type recommended can be constructed so they will not modify basic landscape elements to change the VRM class. Construction criteria can be developed to insure no change.

Stipulations to construction and use can be required to prevent loss of soil and watershed values.

Fagan
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendations

Implement the recommendation with precautions to preserve the VRM class and watershed values.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

978 RECOMMENDATION R-1.2. Develop recreational facilities at the Blues and Kodachrome Flats Wayside overlook sites, which were identified during the 1965 recreation inventory. Developmental actions at each site would include; construction of suitable parking areas surrounded with natural stone vehicle barriers, provide sanitary facilities, install identification signs in cooperation with the appropriate highway department, interpret geological features viewed from each site. An activity plan will be developed to guide interpretation and development at each site.

COORDINATION = with Utah DOT and Kane County government to develop compatible facilities at each site; consider potential cooperative management program.

SUPPORT = Recreation - intensive phase RIS and activity plan; OPERATIONS - site sketches, facility development, maintenance.

RATIONALE: Potential visitor demand for these sites is high, due to the large flow of tourists on each adjacent travel route. Currently, most visitors catch a brief glimpse of these attractions while traveling between major destinations.

The Utah State Department of Transportation has provided limited turnouts and garbage cans near the Blues overlook site. Visitor opportunities could be expanded by identification and development of a scenic turnout, with interpretation of geological and historical values. The stark "badlands" topography represented at "The Blues" is intriguing to many visitors and formational processes could be explained. This general area was the route of the 1866 military expedition led by James Andrus, and was also used by A. H. Thompson during 1872.

The scenic view available from Kodachrome Flats Wayside is extraordinary, but visitor use presently is limited, due to the lack of a safe opportunity to stop. Primary recreational uses at this site would be photography or scenery observation. Visitor opporutnities could be expanded by installing sighting devices to indicate points of interest. Geological values vewed from this site could be interpreted. Additional values could be identified during the intensive phase inventory, which also may be amenable to interpretation.

Interactions (Blues Overlook)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Paria
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	

OBJECTIVE R-2. Expand opportunities for visitor enjoyment and use of sightseeing attractions, consistent with resource capabilities and mandated protection requirements.

RATIONALE - Sightseeing values, ranging from cultural features to broad areas representing aspects of natural history, are some of the prime recreation opportunities within this planning unit. According to visitor use information contained in the Utah SCORP, which is reinforced by more recent survey data published by Utah State University, driving for pleasure/sightseeing is the highest ranked recreation activity in this portion of the state. Projected demand for this form of recreation indicates that it will continue to be the dominant activity within Utah and this smaller area during the pending fifteen year time frame.

Enhancement of sightseeing values will tend to increase the duration of recreation visits, promote expenditures in the local economy and provide social benefits to visitors.

78 RECOMMENDATION R-2.1 Increase sightseeing opportunities for archaeological resources within the Paria unit through protective development and interpretation of two sites. Adequate protective measures to prevent loss of educational/scientific and sightseeing values must preceed actions which increase accessibility to the public.

PRIORITY 1 - The petroglyph panel near Paria Canyon Trailhead (42 Ka 1647) should be preserved from natural erosion by application of a suitable cementing agent. Associated cultural deposits should be excavated to provide additional interpretive information. Data concerning physical evidences (petroglyphs and deposits) should be completely recorded to prevent loss of information. The site could be selectively pointed out to recreationists inquiring about this type of sightseeing attraction.

PRIORITY 2 - The two story granary in Reese Canyon (42 Ka 1248) should be stabilized to prevent erosional damage. Scientific data should be extracted and the structure should be protected in a manner which will not impair visual attributes while preserving the structure. Recreational attributes of the site should be interpreted by signing.

COORDINATION = with State Historic Preservation Officer.

SUPPORT = collection of scientific data (Archaeology); physical protection of sightseeing values (Operations); prepare interpretive materials (Archaeology and Recreation).

RATIONALE Bureau of Land Management policy allows for protective development of cultural values where consistent with preservation goals. These sites were selected for developmental action due to the high quality recreational attributes and their accessibility.

Recreational use of these sites will take place with or without BLM action. Undirected use may result in deterioration or loss of both recreational and scientific values, as is evidenced by extensive impacts which have occurred at the majority of known sites in this region. Positive management actions will allow for protection in advance of potential negative influences and will be of greater benefit than reactive solutions.

Interpretation of these sites will provide for increased public awareness of their value and provide a significant social benefit to sightseers.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION R-2.2 Preserve and enhance sightseeing values of the
78 Butler Valley Gilgal by: indicate the location with a sign on Cotton-
wood Canyon road.

COORDINATION + WITH MINERAL CLAIMANT.

SUPPORT = signing (Recreation & Operations); intrusion mitigation (Operations); authorization processing (Lands).

RATIONALE - This feature, which was constructed in April 1978, has received written exposure in the news media. It presently has non-local significance, and with additional exposure it may achieve broader based significance. The feature has both artistic and religious significance and arouses curiosity due to its unusual appearance. This monument is apparently the only one in existence in the United States.

Recreational opportunities could be increased by indicating location of this feature to the public land visitor. Mitigation of visual impacts presented by an orange water pump and silver water tank would improve external scenic views. Public access to this feature can be achieved by cooperative management between BLM and the structures' owner. Continued availability to recreationists can be insured by authorizing retention of the structure.

Interactions. No negative interactions. There are positive interac-
;79 tions with recreation and visual resources.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation. However, this
;79 will be a very low priority compared to other sightseeing values.

1 Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.
)81

Attach additional sheets, if needed

II area and considering the low demand for this area as a sightseeing attraction, as pointed out in the rationale for the recommendation, it is not logical to implement the recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Reject the recommendation.

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Paria
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

'eam
lay 1979

Interactions Reese Canyon Granary

MCPS.7. Recommends continuing oil and gas leasing categories. The archaeological site is in an area open to leasing with standard stipulations which may not provide necessary protective measures for the site. Protective stipulations specific to the site should be made a part of any oil and gas lease.

MCPS.8. Recommends leaving the area open to mining location. While the site is protected by law, this does not insure its physical protection.

M4.1. Recommends determination of areas suitable for coal mining using coal mining unsuitability criteria in the Kaiparowits KRCRA. The site should be protected by identification of an appropriate buffer around the site to be excluded from leasing and/or coal development.

WL-2.2. Recommends land treatment in the vicinity of the site to replace pinyon juniper vegetative type with browse habitat. The site could be protected by excluding treatment within 100 yards of the site.

VCPS.1. Recommends no modification of basis elements that would change the VRM class. Protection and stabilization of the site could cause slight negative impacts if developments are undertaken without regard for external scenery.

Multiple Use Analysis. The site should be afforded additional protection by citing the legal protection in interpretive signing at the site. Protection from mining activities can be achieved by providing an appropriate buffer around the site and precluding any mining or leasing activity within the buffer zone.

Wildlife forage treatment projects will not be hampered by leaving a 100 yard buffer around the site untreated.

Visual resource class standards would not be violated if they are considered in stabilization of the site.

Fac
Ju 79

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation. Consider VRM class in any stabilization, protective or interpretive action to avoid modification of basis elements that would change the class.

Jen n
Ja 81

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

T
May 1979

Interactions Paria Canyon Petroglyph

W-1.5
Recommends treatment (contour furrowing) on the East Clark Bench Allotment. This form of treatment could damage the archaeological site.

Multiple Use Analysis

The Watershed treatment can exclude the site so it will not be damaged and still accomplish the purposes for the treatment.

Fagan
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Paria
Activity: Recreation
Objective Number:

Bunker, Pittman, Fagan, Jensen Dec 1978

OBJECTIVE R-3 Enhance opportunities for off-road vehicle use on public lands in the Paria Planning Unit.

RATIONALE

Executive Order 11644, as ammended, indicates that controlled and directed use of offroad vehicles is a legitimate recreational pursuit on public lands. This order further directed that areas and trails be designated where this use can take place. Designated areas should be established to minimize damage to other resources, minimize conflicts with other users of the public lands, and promote safety of the participants. This objective is consistent with Bureau of Land Management policy (1603.12C3) for providing a variety of recreation opportunities to meet public needs and maintain a quality environment.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paria
Activity	V. Resources
Objective Number	

Sauvage,
Pittman,
Fagan,
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective. Maintain or improve where possible the quality of visual resources in the Paria Planning Unit.

Rationale. Policy of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM Manual 6300.06) states that the Bureau will: Plan, design, and implement its resource management activities in a manner which will minimize adverse impacts on the visual resource and provide all Bureau activities with guidance to minimize adverse impacts on the visual resource.

Visual resources are an important resource in the Paria Planning Unit. About one million people travel U.S. 89 each year, and about three million people visited the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area along the southern boundary of the Paria Planning Unit in 1977. About half the highway travelers are on recreation-oriented trips and almost all of the use at Lake Powell is recreational in nature. Despite the fact that the destinations of most tourists are not on BLM lands, the overall impression of southern Utah is gained from lands of all ownership which in this region are primarily BLM administered. Scenic quality on BLM lands should be maintained to enhance the overall experience of the traveler.

Although travelers on U.S. 89 account for most visitor use in the unit, visual resources are important to a growing number of visitors who are not simply passing through, but who are engaged in various activities on public lands in the unit.

There are also economic reasons for maintaining or improving scenic resources which attract all types of recreationists. According to the PAA, business derived from tourists is extremely important to the economy of Kane County. About 12-18 percent of total personal income in southwestern Utah is generated from local expenditures of tourists. In comparison, about 7 percent of personal income is derived from farming, according to the SEP. Nearby Page, Arizona, also depends heavily on tourism for economic life. In addition, several movies have been filmed in the Paria Planning Unit utilizing vast, scenic, undeveloped open space as the setting.

Visual resources are related to every type of recreational and sight-seeing activity. The maintenance of a good quality visual resource is critical to environmental quality in the region.

Reconciliation of URA Step 4
Visual Resources
Paria Planning Unit

Visual Intrusions

Several of the visual intrusions identified in the URA were not carried forward because it was not economically feasible or reasonable to perform rehabilitation work.

Intrusion Number	Name
1	Powerline
2	Powerline
4	Private Land
9	Powerline

Although removal, rerouting, or burial of existing powerlines may be unreasonable, future projects of a linear nature should only be authorized within existing utility corridors. Past planning for utility corridors dis not anticipate the level of demand for scenic quality that presently exists. Because of this, some existing powerlines follow routes that would probably be avoided today. The powerlines through Cottonwood Canyon are a case in point; scenic quality, visibility, and visual sensitivity are all high. An alternate route through less scenic and seldom seen land immediately to the east could be followed (adding two miles to the existing line length) which would strongly reduce existing visual contrast caused by the line.

Sauvage
Dec 1978

Recommendation VR-1.1. Allow modifications in the basic elements of the landscape only if they meet visual resource management class standards. Each visual resource management class describes a different degree of modification allowed in the basic elements of the landscape. Visual contrast ratings (BLM Manual 6320) will be used to determine whether proposed modifications can meet visual resource management class criteria. Proposals which cannot meet VRM class standards must be either not allowed or redesigned in order to meet the accepted standards. Table 1 shows VRM class criteria, acreages in each class, and other pertinent information. The Visual Resources MFP 1 overlay shows the VRM classifications which have resulted from use of procedures in BLM Manual 6320. It should be noted that the Paria Primitive Area is a VRM Class I area because it is a designated primitive area.

Rationale

Visual Resource Management classes are determined using criteria found in BLM Manual 6320. The steps which are followed in arriving at management classes are: scenic quality evaluation, visual zone evaluation, and visual sensitivity evaluation.

The scenic quality evaluation and potential for enhancing scenery are documented in URA, along with an identification of intrusions. The visual zones and visual sensitivity evaluations are functions of the social and cultural situation and, as such, are documented in the PAA. These three factors are combined, using established criteria, to form the classes which are based not only on scenery, but also on their visibility to the pbulic and their sensitivity to the public. Rationale for maintaining a high quality landscape is included in the rationale for objective VR-1.

Interactions

The following are recommendations which have the potential to violate the VRM class designation.

R 1.1

Recommends development of day usefacilities at West Cove which would also require construction of an access road.

R 2.3

Provide access to Burning HIlls coal fire area.

W 1.5
Recommend land treatments on more than 96,000 acres of lands.

W/L 2.2
Recommends development of water for wildlife.

RM 2.5
Recommends development of livestock facilities for implementa-tion of grazing systems.

RM 2.6
Recommends land treatment of 3,700 acres.

RM 4.1
Recommends land treatment on 75,600 acres.

L 2
Recommends upgrading a power line.

M-1.1
Recommends permits and sales of sand and gravel.

M-2.1
Recommends sale of petrified wood.

M-3.1
Recommends sale of ripple rock.

M-4.1
Recommends determination of areas that meet coal unsuitability criteria.

M-4.2
Recommends determination of the areas within the KCRA and acceptable for leasing.

Forest management recommendations are to allow removal of vegetative products on a unit wide basis.

Multiple Use Analysis

The VRM system is a legally tested tested systematic method for developing visual resource management objectives. An area which is determined to be VRM Class II is a Class II area, just as a range type is a range type, or a wildlife habitat area is a wildlife habitat area; there is no management decision to be made as to whether or not an area is VRM Class II or not. The management decision is whether or not to allow projects which would violate VRM objectives. The interactions above indicate that if proposed range, watershed, or wildlife land treatments are not carefully designed and strictly managed after completion, there would be numerous violations of VRM objectives. Similarly coal or other mineral

development could violate VRM classes until successful rehabilitation occurs.

Normal operating procedures will require an environmental assessment of each proposal. This assessment will analyze the impacts as well as identify how and to what extent they can be mitigated. It is impossible to make determinations at this point on these recommendations except to require analysis of the impacts on VRM when the assessment is made and make a decision at that time on the merits of each case.

Fagan
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Consider VRM objectives in all projects or actions that would affect VRM classes. Prior to implementing any project, perform a detailed onsite analysis of the impacts on visual resources before making a determination whether or not work on the project should proceed. There could be cases where the benefits of a particular project outweigh the benefits of retaining the objectives of a VRM class.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

Sauvage
Dec 1978

Recommendation VR-1.2. Rehabilitate visual intrusions in the Paria Unit. The following table describes the intrusions, location, and necessary actions involved in this recommendation. Intrusion number relates to VRM intrusion overlay.

Intrusion Number	Priority	Grazing Allotment	Acres	Necessary Action	Support Requirements
3	4	Headwaters	1	Screen substation to blend in better with surrounding landscape.	Power Company Operations
5	1	Headwaters	1	Remove and properly dispose of abandoned cars.	Operations
6	1	Cottonwood		Remove powerline from Cottonwood Canyon and relocate immediately to the east approximately 1-2 miles.	
7	2	Cottonwood	1	Remove and properly dispose of abandoned trailer.	Operations
8	7	Cottonwood	5	Contour rough edges and seed dam with native vegetation.	Operations Range
10	8	Headwaters	5	Contour rough edges and seed dam with native vegetation.	Operations Range
11	3	Last Chance	2	Remove trailers and shack and clean up.	Operations
12	5	Last Chance	500	Feather edges of chaining reduce visible slash, reseed where needed.	Operations Range

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Rationale. There are a number of intrusions in the Paria Unit which detract from scenic quality. It is technically and economically feasible to rehabilitate thewe intrusions and consequently improve the quality of scenery in the unit.

The importance of maintaining high quality visual resources is cited in detail in the previous recommendation (Visual Resources VR-1.1). That rationale is relevant to this recommendation also.

Team
May 1979

Interactions

L.2. Recommends upgrade in place of intrusion No. 6.

Multiple Use Analysis. The analysis for L.2 results in a multiple use recommendation to allow the upgrade, if necessary, and negotiate with the power company for relocation to fit with location of future power R/Ws that will be needed in the area.

There are no other interactions.

Fagan
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation as funds are available for these intrusions. In most cases these will be very low priority funding and work items.

Jan
31

Decision. Modify the multiple use recommendation. For intrusion number 6, there will be no relocation.

Rationale. See L-2.1.

TABLE 1

Wildlife - ORV Interactions

ORV Unit	Name	Negative Interactions	Recommendation	Rationale
1.	Deer Range - Bulldog	CPS-1, 1.1, 4.1, 8.1, other URA values	Sheep Creek detention Reservoir closed, rest limited to 4/1-10/15	Deer winter range and present critical habitat
2.	Coal Bench	CPS-1, 1.1, other URA values	T36S, R2W, sec 13 23, 24, 26; limited to 4/15-10/15	Deer winter range and present critical habitat
3.	Rock Springs Bench	CPS-1, 1.1	.....	.....
4.	Paria River	1.1, 7.1, other URA values	Closed	Present critical deer habitat, riparian area, quail and chuckar transplant area
5.	Kimball Valley	CPS-1, 1.1	.....	.....
6.	Hackberry	CPS-1, 1.1, 4.1, 7.1, other URA values	Closed	Riparian area, quail and chuckar transplant
7.	Mud Springs	1.1, 4.1, 7.1, other URA values	Limited to 4/15-10/15	Present and potential critical deer winter range
8.	Butler Valley	CPS-1, 1.1, some 4.1, 7.1	Butler Valley neck closed	Proposed Utah prairie dog transplant
9.	Rushbeds	CPS-1, 4.1	.....	.....

(continued)

TABLE 1 (continued)

ORV Unit	Name	Negative Interactions	Recommendation	Rationale
10.	Cottonwood	1.1, 7.1 other URA values	Closed	Riparian areas, quail and chuckar transplant
11.	Horse Flats	Whole area is CPS-1, other URA values	Limited to 4/15-10/15	Potential critical deer habitat
12.	Brigham Plains	CPS-1	.....	.....
13.	West Clark Bench	CPS-1	.....	.....
14.	Upper Wahweap	CPS-1, 1.1, other URA values	Limited to 4/15-10/15	Present and potential critical deer habitat
15.	Wahweap Creek	CPS-1, 1.1, 7.1, other URA values	Closed	Riparian - critical deer habitat; antelope use, quail and chuckar transplant
16.	East Clark Bench	A lot of CPS-1, 1.1, 7.1, other URA values	Closed north of Highway 89; ripa - ian area south of 89 closed	Critical antelope use; riparian - quail and chuckar
17.	Paradise Canyon	Some CPS-1, 1.1.	.....	.....
18.	Horse Mountain	CPS-1, 1.1	.....	.....
19.	Fourmile Bench	Some CPS-1, other URA values	Limited to 4/15-10/15	Present and potential critical deer habitat

(continued)

Table 1 (concluded)

ORV Unit	Name	Negative Interactions	Recommendation	Rationale
20.	Head of the Creeks	CPS-1, 1.1, other URA values	.....	Antelope use area
21.	Nipple Bench	CPS-1, 1.1, other URA values	.....	Antelope use area
22.	North Wiregrass	Other URA values	.....	Some antelope use
23.	Window Sash	Other URA values	Limited to 4/15-10/15 north of T40S	Potential critical deer habitat
24.	Dry Bench	.....	.....	.....
25.	Smoky Mountain	CPS-1	.....	.....
26.	Warm Creek	Some CPS-1, 1.1	.....	.....
27.	Collet top	Other URA values	Limited to 4/15-10/15	Present and potential deer critical habitat
28.	Last Chance	1.1	.....	.....
29.	Croton Canyon	1.1	.....	.....
30.	Little Valley	1.1, 6.3, 7.1	Closed	Intrusion on Desert
31.	Rock Creek	6.3, 7.1	Closed	Intrusion on Desert Bighorn Sheep habitat

Note: All riparian areas should be closed to ORV use.

TABLE 2

ORV/Watershed Interaction Summary

ORV Unit Number	Unit Combined Score	Indicates Presence of Negative Interaction	Significance of Conflict	Relative Significance of Recreational Restraint	Relative Significance of Watershed Restraint	Summary[a] Conflict Rating
1	31	1.1	Low	Low	Slight	Low
2	21	1.1	>½ of unit - Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
3	25	1.4	Slight	Slight	Slight	Low
4	10	1.4	High	Moderate	High	Low
5	33	1.1	½ of unit	High	High	Moderate
6	8	...	None	.....	.....	None
7	27	1.1	Low	Low	Low	Low
8	29	1.1	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
9	38	...	None	.....	.....	None
10	21	1.1 (50%)	Moderate	Low	High	Low
		1.4 (25%)	Low	Moderate	Slight	
11	16	...	None	.....	.....	None
12	36	1.1 (80%)	High	High	High	High
13	49	1.1 (45%)	High	High	High	High
		1.2 (45%)	High	High	High	
14	30	1.1 (5%)	Slight	Slight	Slight	Low
		1.4 (5%)	Slight	Slight	Slight	
15	30	1.1 (50%)	High	High	High	Moderate
		1.3 (25%)	Moderate	High	High	
		1.4 (15%)	Low	Low	High	
16	49	1.1 (25%)	High	High	High	High
		1.2 (60%)	High	High	High	
		1.3 (5%)	High	High	High	
		1.4 (10%)	Low	Low	Low	

[a]Summary ratings consider the numerical value (combined score) of an ORV unit and relative conflict significance which is a function of size of the unit.

(continued)

TABLE 2 (continued)

ORV Unit Number	Unit Combined Score	Indicates Presence of Negative Interaction	Significance of Conflict	Relative Significance of Recreational Restraint	Relative Significance of Watershed Restraint	Summary[a] Conflict Rating
17	32	1.1 (15%)	Moderate	High	High	Moderate
18	27	1.1 (10%)	Low	Low	Low	Low
19	24	.....	None	.....	.....	None
20	30	1.1 (40%)	Moderate	High	High	Moderate
21	27	1.1 (80%)	Moderate	High	High	High
22	25	1.1 (90%) 1.3 (10%)	High	Moderate	High	Moderate
23	24	1.1 (100%)	Moderate (roads)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
24	22	1.1 (100%)	Moderate (roads)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
25	32	1.1 1.3	High	High	High	High
26	42	1.1 (60%) 1.3 (30%) 1.4 (10%)	High	High	High	High
27	27	1.1 (100%)	Moderate (roads)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
28	36	1.1 (90%) 1.3 (10%)	Moderate High	Moderate High	High High	High
29	32	1.1 (60%) 1.3 (40%)	Moderate High	Moderate High	High High	Moderate
30	12	1.1 (100%)	Moderate	Moderate	High	Low
31	36	1.1 (60%)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

[a]Summary ratings consider the numerical value (combined score) of an ORV unit and relative conflict significance which is a function of size of the unit.

Note: ORV High Value = 40-49+, Moderate value = 30-39, Low Value = 8-29.

(continued)

TABLE 2 (concluded)

Note (concluded)
All interactions in unsuitable areas are considered as slight conflict with ORV use.

Less than 1/3 of unit covered by watershed recommendation = slight or low impact.

More than 1/3 and less than 2/3s of unit covered by watershed recommendation = moderate impact.

More than 2/3s of unit covered by watershed recommendation = high impact.

Assumptions:

1. ORV travel in 1.4 areas will be primarily restricted to barren stream bottoms due to difficulty of driving in vegetated areas above stream bed.

2. 1.2 and 1.3 areas contain soil and topographic features which contain greatest terrain variety and least impediments to ORV travel and therefore are of the highest respective value in this unit.

3. 1.1 areas contain vegetative and topographic restrictions to ORV use and therefore are of low to moderate value.

4. 1.5[a] treatment areas would impede travel due to downed trees (travel would be restricted to roads).

Watershed Interact .ch ORV

ORV Area Number and Name	Slopes (25% or Greater): Large Rock Surface Watershed Areas	Large Rock Surface ORV Rating	Gravel-Small Rock Surface Watershed Areas	Gravel-Small Rock Surface ORV Rating	Sand-Clay Surface Watershed Areas	Sand-Clay Surface ORV Rating	Near Flat Areas (Slopes Less Than 25%): Deep Productive Soil Watershed Areas	Deep Productive Soil ORV Rating	Less Productive Soils-Shallow Saline, etc. Watershed Areas	Less Productive Soils-Shallow Saline, etc. ORV Rating	Alluvial Plain Little Soil Development Watershed Areas	Alluvial Plain Little Soil Development ORV Rating	Flood Plain & Channel Sides Watershed Areas	Flood Plain & Channel Sides ORV Rating	Bare Water Channel Bottom Watershed Areas	Bare Water Channel Bottom ORV Rating
Deer Range/Bulldog	1 & out	1	1 & out	5	1 & out	8	1, 5 & out	9	.....	...	.....	...	Out	10	.....	...
Coal Bench	.....	...	.....	...	1 & out	8	5 & out	9	.....	...	1 & out	3	4	10	.....	...
Rock Springs	Out	1	.....	...	Out	8	5 & out	9	Out	5	.....	...	4	10	4	2
Paria River	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	10	4	2
Kimball Valley	.....	...	.....	...	1 & out	8	Out	9	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Hackberry Canyon	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	Out	10	Out	2
Hudd Springs	.....	...	1 & out	7	.....	...	5 & out	9	1 & out	7	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Butler Valley	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1, 5 & out	10	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Rushbeds	Out	1	.....	...	.....	...	Out	9	Out	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Cottonwood	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4 & 1	10	4	2
Horse Flats	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	Out	9	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Brigham Plains	1 & out	1	.....	...	1 & out	7	1 & out	9	1 & out	7	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
West Clark Bench	Out	1	1 & out	5	1	8	Out	9	.....	...	1 & out	3	.....	...	.....	...
Upper Wahweap	.....	...	Out	7	.....	...	5 & out	10	.....	...	.....	...	4	9	4 & out	1
Wahweap	.....	...	.....	...	3	9	5, 1 & out	8	1 & out	7	.....	...	4	10	4	2
East Clark Bench	.....	...	.....	...	1 & out	8	2 & out	9	1 & out	9	1 & out	3	4	10	4	2
Paradise Canyon	.....	...	Out	7	1, 5 & out	8	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Horse Mountain	.....	...	.....	...	1 & out	8	5 & out	9	5 & out	7	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Four-Mile Bench	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	PJ sand =	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
							Out other =	9								
Head of the Creeks	1 & out	1	.....	...	1 & out	7	1 & out	8	1 & out	6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Nipple Bench	1 & out	1	1 & out	7	1 & out	8	1 & out	9	1 & out	7	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
North Wiregreass	.....	...	.....	...	1 & 3	9	1	10	1 & 3	9	3	7	.....	...	.....	...
					(High salt)											
Window Sash Bench	1	1	.....	...	1	7	1 PJ sand	5	1 PJ	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
							other	8	other	6						
Dry Bench	1	1	.....	...	1	7	1 PJ sand	5	1 PJ	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
							other	8	other	6						
Smokey Mountain	.....	...	.....	...	3	10	3	10	3	9	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
					1	7	1	9	1	7						
Warm Creek	1	1	3	9	5 & 3	9	1	9	3	9	3	7	4, 1 & 3	10	.....	...
			1	5					1	6	1	4				
Collet Top	1	1	1	5	1	7	1	9	1	6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Last Chance	1	1	1	5	1	7	1	9	1	4	3	7	3 & 4	10	3 & 4	2
											1	4				
Croton Canyon	1	1	.....	...	3	9	1	9	1	4	3	7	5 & 3	10	Too	...
					1	7					1	4			narrow	
Little Valley	1	1	.....	...	1	8	1	9	.....	...	.....	...	1	10	1	2
Rock Creek	1 & out	1	.....	...	1	8	1 & out	9	1 & out	6	1 & out	5	4	10	4	2
OUT	1,2 & out	1	3	9	3	9	.....	9	3	9	3	7	4 & other	10	4 & other	2
			Other	5	Other	7			Other	4	Other	4				

[a]Sheep Creek and Willis Creek are major flood transport areas from floods originating on Bryce Canyon National Park and the adjacent forest.

NOTES

ORV Rating; 1 = Least damage here, 10 = Most damage here.

With the possible exception of bare dune sand, and hard rocks, any ORV use will increase soil erosion and in saline soils also salt production. To what degree can only be estimated.

These ORV ratings are based on my estimate of long-term productive soil loss, and sediment and salt production.

Examples

1. ORV use on soft geologic material increases the natural rate of erosion. When the use stops the erosion rate returns to the original geologic rate, but an excess of sediment and salt was eroded in the long run, so these areas are rated high.

2. ORV use on alluvial plains with little soil development increases erosion down to a stable level where soil lost from the site is equal to that gained from the eroding parent material. When ORV use stops the plain builds back up to where it was before it was used, producing very little sediment or salt during this buildup. The long-term accelerated sediment and salt production is therefore zero. This area is therefore rated low, even though in the short term there might be a great increase in sediment and salt production.

3. Most deep productive soils develop very slowly, and any accelerated loss is a loss in production potential for generations to come. These areas are therefore rated high.

Table 1
Visual Resource Management Classes, Paria

Management Class Criteria	Acres	Grazing Allotments Affected By Management Classes
Class I - This class provides for natural ecological changes only. It applies to existing designated primitive or natural areas. It precludes any kind of activity which would make more than a subtle visual change.		Class I - Blue Pools, Bunting Well, Clark Bench, Ferry Swale, Harvey's Fear, Judd Hollow, Last Chance Lower Warm Creek, Navajo Bench, Rock Creek, Upper Warm Creek.
Class II - The BLM manual (6310) states that changes in the basic elements of form, line, color, or texture caused by a management activity should not be evident in the basic landscape. This could limit many kinds of management activities such as chainings, roads, fencelines or pipelines. These kinds of activities are excluded unless they can be located or designed where their visual effect is not evident in the basic landscape.	277,760	Class II - Bunting Well, Clark Bench, Cockscomb, CMA (Cottonwood), Dry Valley, East Clark Bench, Harvey's Fear, Headwaters (Upper Paria), Headwaters (Upper Wahweap), Last Chance, Lower Hackberry, Rushbeds, Spencer Bench, Upper Hackberry.
Class III - Changes caused by a management activity may be evident in the landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strengths of the existing landscape character. This means that most kinds of activities can be allowed if they can be located and designed so as not to be a dominating factor in the landscape.	111,360	Clark Bench, CMA (Cottonwood), (CMA Coyote), Deer Range, Dry Valley, East Clark Bench, Harvey's Fear, Headwaters (Upper Paria), Headwaters (Upper Paria), Headwaters (Upper Wahweap), Judd Hollow, Last Chance, Rock Creek, Round Valley, Rushbeds, Spencer Bench.

Management Class Criteria	Acres	Grazing Allotments Affected By Management Classes
Class IV - Changes in the Landscape character can be made but they must be designed to reflect what could be a natural occurrence.	484,480	Blue Pools, Bunting Well, Cedar Mountain, Clark Bench Cockscomb, CMA (Cottonwood), CMA (Coyote), Deer Range, Dry Valley, East Clark Bench, Flat Top, Headwaters (Upper Paria), Headwaters (Upper Wahweap), Judd Hollow, Last Chance, Mud Springs, Nipple Bench, Rock Creek, Round Valley, Upper Hackberry, Upper Warm Creek, Wahweap.
Class V - Change is needed in order to rehabilitate an unacceptable condition and restore an area where visual quality is consistent with the surrounding landscape.		

Continuous Present Situation. The cultural resource program, as it affects Paria, operates on an SOP basis. The following functions will continue to occur as at present.

Inventory process (clearance Class III)
Protection and preservation (random and as identified)
Random contribution of results to research

Decision Required. Provide funding for a Class II sample oriented inventory of the Paria P.U. The inventory will involve development of an appropriate research design.

Although implimentation of a Class II inventory is a cultural resource program decision, it also functions in a support role to other activities. While timing and funding of the survey may best coincide with other activity needs, development of the research design should be carried out well in advance of anticipated large scale resource conflicts.

Introduction

The Paria P.U. is an area rich in cultural resources with nearly 300 prehistoric sites recorded to date. Nearly all inventory work has been sporadic and clearance related. Inventory coverage to date has been limited to less than 1% of the total area. No attempt has been made to develop a framework which would allow organization and evaluation of existing and newly recovered data.

Principal issues in cultural resource management include:

1.) Improving knowledge of the nature and distribution of cultural resources

2.) Development of evaluation procedures

3.) Achieving quality use in research

4.) Reducing deterioration and maintenance of a representative sample

BLUE POOLS

(Consolidates Blue Pools and Flat Top)

Principal Recommendations:

Range: Interim Management

Blue Pools Allow livestock (cattle) grazing on 8,425 acres of suitable federal range for 516 AUMs from 10/1-3/31. This represents a 7% reduction from present qualifications (RM1.1, RM1.2).

Flat Top Allow livestock (cattle) grazing on 4865 acres of suitable federal range for 390 AUMs from 8/1-5/31. This represents a 14% reduction from present qualifications. (RM1.1, RM1.2)

Range: Long Term Management

Consolidate Blue Pools and Flat Top into one AMP. Rest is needed prior to implementation on Blue Pools but not on Flat Top. Allow cattle grazing on 13,290 acres under a 10 month (8/1-5/31) rest rotation grazing system having 3 pastures. The key species on this allotment will be Orhy and Atca. Facilities needed for implementation are Moqui Reservoir and 4 miles of fence. This allotment will be grazed for a total of 900 AUMs. This represents a 10% reduction. Management as proposed should provide 236 natural potential AUMs. Priority for AMP implementation is number 1 out of 21 AMPs (RM 2.1, RM 2.2, RM 2.3, RM2.4, RM 2.5.)

Wildlife:

- Maintain 5,004 acres of good condition desert shrub habitat in Flat Top Allotment. (WL CPS1)
- Monitor and improve 5,885 acres of desert shrub and sagebrush in Blue Pools and 4,865 acres of desert shrub in Flat Top based on key forage species of Orhy and Atca.

Watershed:

Entire Allotment - Graze in winter only (10-1 to 2-28) on sandy soils prior to the spring and summer windy season. (W1.2) (Watershed MFP 1 Range Interaction Reference #2).

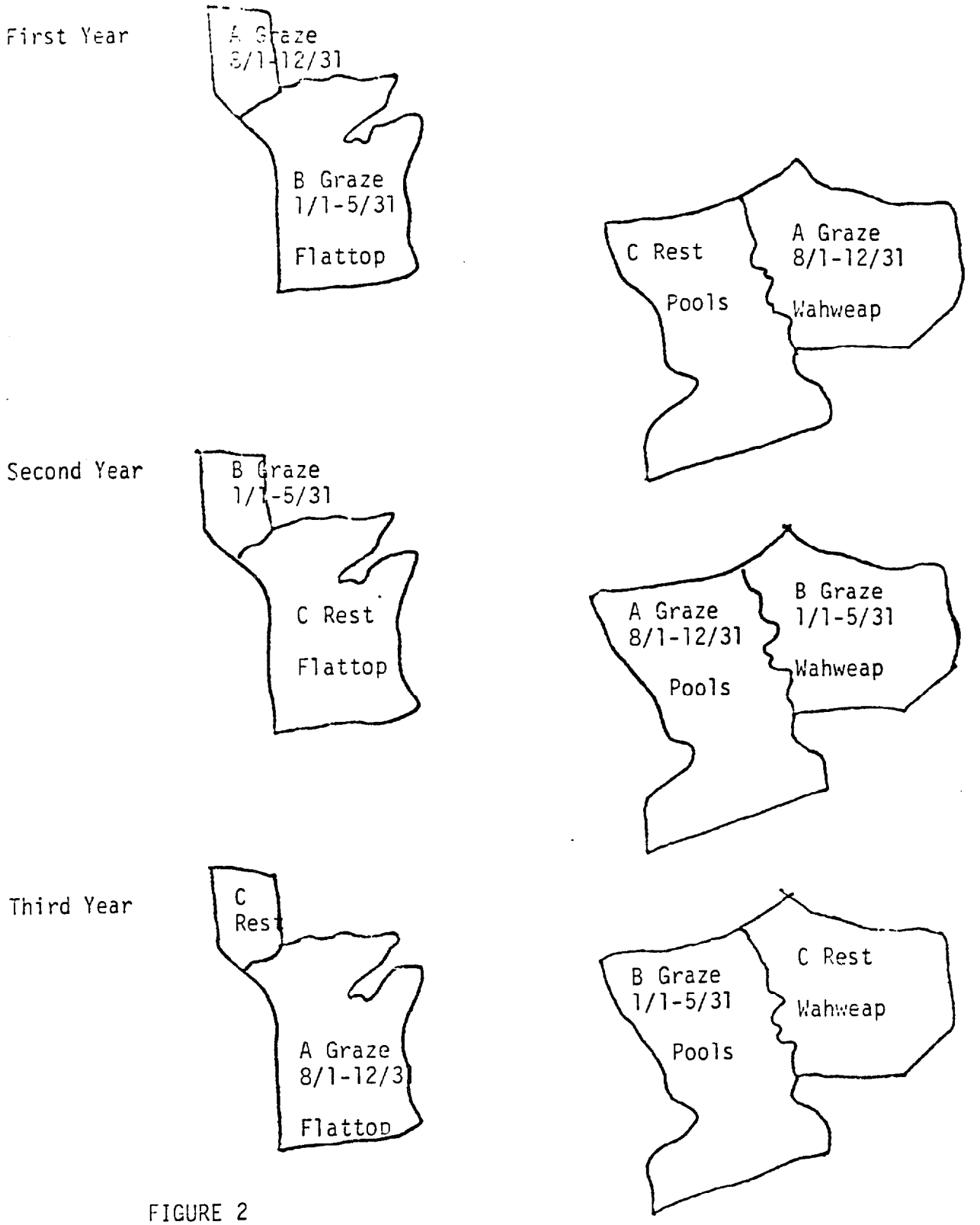


FIGURE 2

Grazing Sequence

Principal Interactions

- Grazing during April, May, August and September every year during interim management on Flat Top will continue to retard improvement of vegetative cover. Removal of livestock during this period would also help achieve range objectives but will distupt the permittees operation by forcing him to find another place to keep his livestock during this time. He is dependent on Public Lands 10 months of the year on this and other allotments.

April-May grazing will be limited to 1 year in 3 during the long-term proposal. This will substantially reduce soil losses but will continue to risk soil loss during the 1 year of more intensive use during the spring windy season.

- Proposed grazing management is expected to move toward achievement of ildlife habitat management objectives.

Wildlife and watershed objectives are mutually supporting in these allotments.

Alternatives

1. Interim livestock grazing as proposed.
2. Reduce interim season on Flat Top to 8/1-3/31 to protect wind susceptable soils during the spring windy season.
3. Long-term grazing as proposed with stipulation to monitor wind erodability of soils and reduction in clay content over time.
4. Long-term grazing as proposed, except use 7/1-4/31 season instead of 8/1-5/31. Elimination of May and June grazing will have maximum benefit to watershed during critical wind susceptive season without substantially disrupting the livestock operator and proposed grazing system. Residual watershed impact from August-September grazing 1 year of 3 is substantially less than May-June grazing season.

Elimination of May Grazing is also a benefit because May is a critical plant growth month.

(This alternative conflicts with April May interaction described above. Can this be reconciled? Can we get a team recommendation from above? or go with alternatives?

5. True winter interim season of 10/1-2/28 on Flat Top to fully mitigate watershed impact.

Watershed Rationale on Alternatives 1. Interim Grazing 3-1 to 5-31 will more than double the sediment production on the area grazed compared to winter grazing only based on studies noted in Watershed MFP-1 Range Interaction Ref. #1 & 2.

2. Reduce season to 8-1 to 3-31
Estimated to accelerate erosion about 25 percent over winter use only.

3. Long-term with Season 7-1 to 4-31
Estimated to accelerate erosion 35% over winter use only because the two months omitted are the two most critical growing months.

BUNTING WELL ALLOTMENT ANALYSIS
(Consolidates Bunting Well, Cedar Mountain,
East Clark Bench, Judd Hollow)

Principal Recommendations

Range Interim Management

1. Bunting Well;

   Allow cattle grazing on 1,680 acres of suitable federal range for 120 AUMs from 6/1-11/30. This represents a 100% increase from present qualifications. (RM 1.1, RM 1.2)

2. East Clark Bench

   Allow cattle grazing on 4,784 acres of suitable federal range for 429 AUMs from 11/1-5/15. This represents a 17% reduction from present qualifications. In addition, allow grazing of 136 potentially suitable AUMs on 1,200 federal acres if water is made available (water hauling is presently being done by the operator). (RM1.1, RM1.2)

3. Judd Hollow

   Allow cattle grazing on 9,745 acres of suitable federal range for 696 AUMs from 10/1-3/31. This represents a 42% reduction from present qualifications. (RM1.1, RM1.2)

4. Cedar Mountain

   Allow cattle grazing on 9,970 acres of suitable federal range for 810 AUMs from 6/1-10/15. Up to 3 horses may be substituted based on (present qualifications) 6/1-10/15. This represents a 28% reduction from present qualifications. (RM1.1, RM1.2).

Long-Term Management

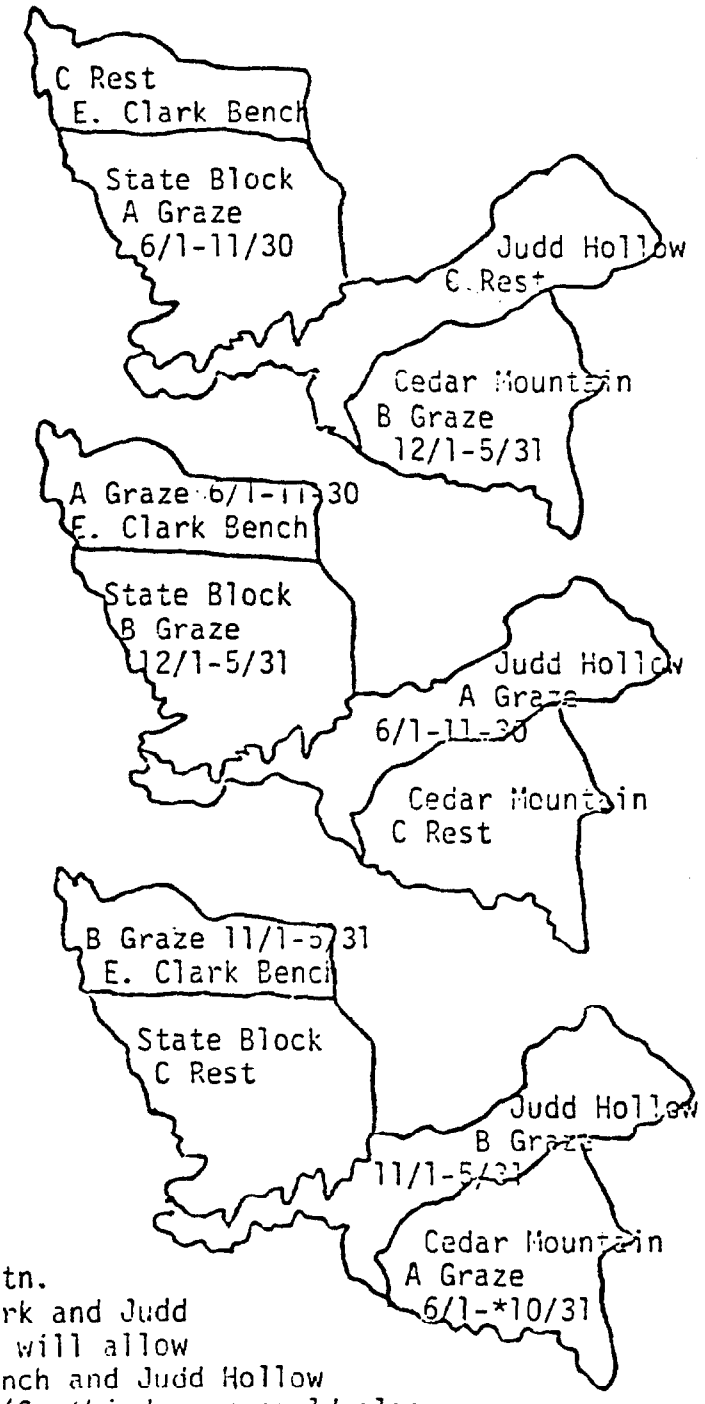
Consolidate Bunting Well (including 1,072 AUMs on state lands). East Clark Bench, Judd Hollow and Cedar Mountain into one AMP. Rest is

BUNTING WELL

3. Grazing Sequence

Grazing sequence for the allotment is illustrated in Figure 2. After 3 years this sequence will be repeated beginning on the fourth year.

First Year



Second Year

Third Year

FIGURE 2

Grazing Sequence

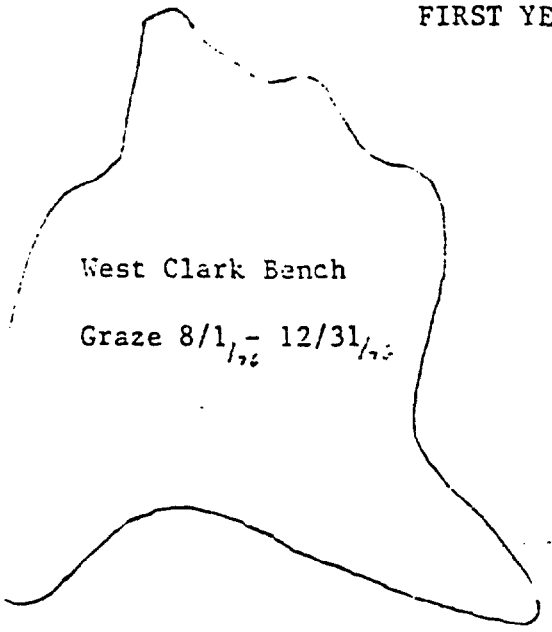
*On third year may move two weeks earlier than 10/31 out of Cedar Mtn. Pasture but will not enter E. Clark and Judd Hollow Pastures until 11/1. This will allow operator to move into E. Clark Bench and Judd Hollow stures after gathering calves. (On third year could also remain in Cedar Mtn. Pasture to 11/30 if desired).

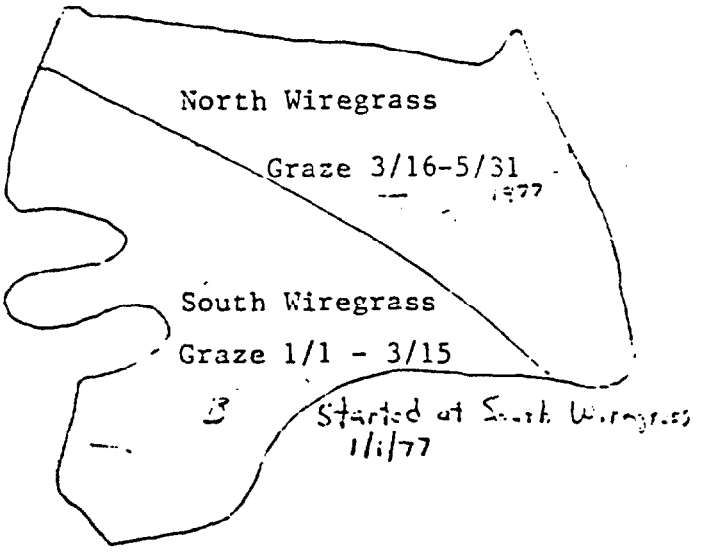
CLARK BENCH

2. Grazing Sequence

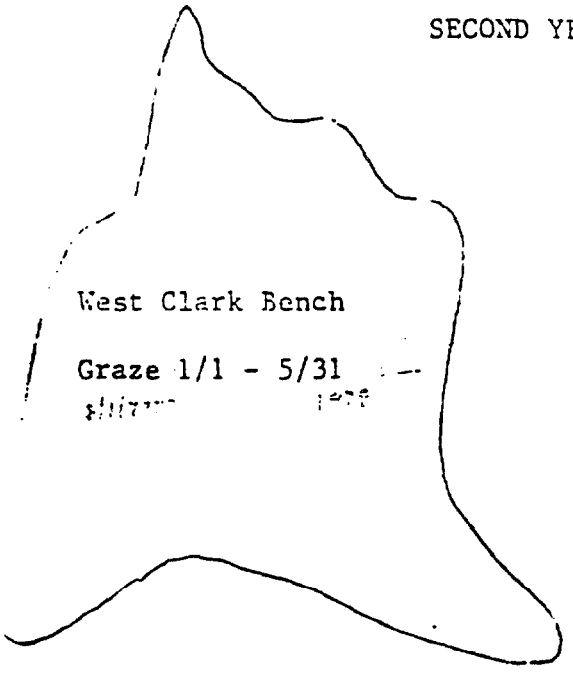
Grazing in the various pastures on the allotment is illustrated below. After four years, this sequence will be repeated beginning on the fifth year.

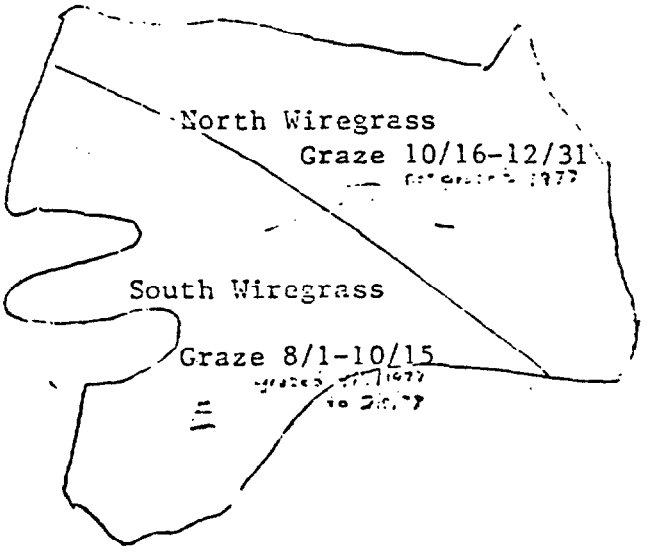
FIRST YEAR





SECOND YEAR





needed on Judd Hollow prior to implementation. Rest will not be needed on the other allotments. Allow cattle to graze on 27,379 acres under a yearlong rest rotation grazing system having 3 pastures (Judd Hollow and East Clark Bench will be used as one pasture). The key species on this allotment are Orhy and Atca. Facilities needed for implementation are 2.5 miles of pipeline, 3 livestock water tanks, 2 catchments (1 new and 1 enlarged) and 1 mile of fence. These proposed projects are to be constructed on East Clark Bench, Judd Hollow and Cedar Mountain allotments. This allotment will be grazed for a total of 2,196 AUMs on federal lands only. State lands will provide a total of 1,072 AUMs in Bunting Well pasture. This represents an overall reduction of 25% based on public lands only. Operator has decided to run 1,416 AUMs which is 778 AUMs less than surveyed carrying capacity. Management as proposed should provide 595 natural potential AUMs. Priority for AMP implementation is number 2 out of 21 AMPs. (RM-2.1, RM-2.2, RM-2.3, RM-2.4, RM-2.5)

Wildlife:

- Maintain the following habitat areas in presently good condition (WL-CPS-1);

  Bunting Well = 120 acres P-J.

  Cedar Mountain = 579 acres of sagebrush, grassland and cliffs.

  East Clark Bench 5,122 acres desert shrub and grassland.

- Fence 48 acres along 1 mile of Paria River (0.3 mile fence required) to exclude livestock grazing and restore good riparian habitat condition (WL-1.1).

Protect 71 acres of riparian habitat and 20 acres Other Phreatophytic Areas by monitoring and only allowing 30% utilization on key browse species (willows and cottonwoods)

Improve the following P-J habitat areas by monitoring utilization, condition and trend based upon key forage species of Atca and Orhy: and adjusting livestock accordingly (WL-2.1):

Bunting Well = 1,120 acres of P-J
Cedar Mountain = 1,359 acres of P-J
East Clark Bench = 1,366 acres of P-J
Judd Hollow = 5,900 acres of P-J

Improve desert shrub, grassland and sagebrush habitat areas by monitoring habitat utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Atca and Orhy and adjusting livestock accordingly (WL-3.1);

Bunting Well = 1,419 acres of desert shrub and grassland,
Cedar Mountain = 1,019 acres of " " " "
East Clark Bench = 8,107 acres of " " " "
Judd Hollow = 3,848 " " " " sagebrush.

Provide habitat components and cooperate with Utah DWR in transplanting gambel's quail and chukar along the Paria River within Bunting Well and East Clark Bench allotments (WL-7.1).

Watershed

-Eliminate grazing from the Paria River flood plain (465 acres) until 70% cover of vegetation and litter is achieved (W1.4).

- Restrict livestock grazing to winter use only on the sandy portion of this consolidated allotment (area W1.2, 26,026 to protect wind erodible sandy soils during spring and late summer windy seasons.

Principal Interactions

-Grazing the easily eroded sandy soils during the spring and summer windy season will more than double sediment production. Judd Hollow is in poor condition and requires first priority for restriction.

1. restricting livestock grazing to winter use only would not allow the operator to have a yearlong rest rotation grazing system. The operator is dependent upon the public land allotments and a large state land block. If grazing use is reduced on the public lands it will force the operator to put more pressure on the state land or to be forced to reduce his livestock and thereby suffer a financial loss.

- Continued grazing in the Paria River flood plain will prevent restoration of bank protecting vegetation needed for flood damage reduction and wildlife habitat. Once the desired cover is achieved, winter grazing can resume at moderate levels without damage. This flood plain vegetation is important to a variety of non-game wildlife that provide wildlife viewing opportunities near the entrance to the Paria Canyon primitive area.

The operator will not be as adversely affected by fencing the Paria River. He only wishes to use the river for watering his livestock via fence lane only during the winter. He also needs to use the area near the river during November in order to wean his calves.

Rationale: Livestock operator does not want his cattle in the river, they drift downstream and bog down in mud. Exclusion of grazing is required to restore vegetation to eliminate bank cutting, and to provide habitat for many game and non-game wildlife species.

- There is no "Best" recommendation for resolving the grazing season of use vs watershed conflict. Table 1 identifies the tradeoffs.

Grazing System	Present AUMs of Use	Estimated Sediment Yield as % of What it would be with Winter Grazing
Proposed Interim	2,055	170% average
Proposed long-term	2,055	150% average
Winter grazing only[a] 10-1 to 2-28 at 50% use	2,055	100%

[a] Winter grazing only, especially light use would improve the vegetative condition much more rapidly and to a better condition than the spring and summer grazing systems. This would increase the total AUMs usable. The operator would have to find somewhere else to put his cattle during the spring and summer.

Team Recommendation: Adopt the range recommendations with the stipulation to

-Build .3 miles of fence and exclude livestock grazing from the Paria River flood plain. Leave 1 watering lane to the river. Allow operator to use a reduced amount of AUMs.

CLARK BENCH

Interim Management

Continue following the present AMP as described below.

Long Term Management

Continue the present 3 pasture deferred rotation system. Allocate 2,060 AUMs of forage on 27,257 Acres of suitable federal range. The season of use on the allotment is 8/1-5/31. The key species is Orhy. Before the season of use or an increase in AUMs is allowed an allotment evaluation will be complete. Proper management will also provide 451 natural potential AUMs. Priority for AMP implementation is number 17 out of 21 AMPs. (RM-2.2, RM-2.3, RM-2,5)

Principal Recommendations

atershed

Area W1.2 (22,615 acres)

Graze in winter only (10-1 to 2-28) to insure adequate cover in spring and summer on the potential duning sandy soils when wind speeds are greatest.

Area W 1.4

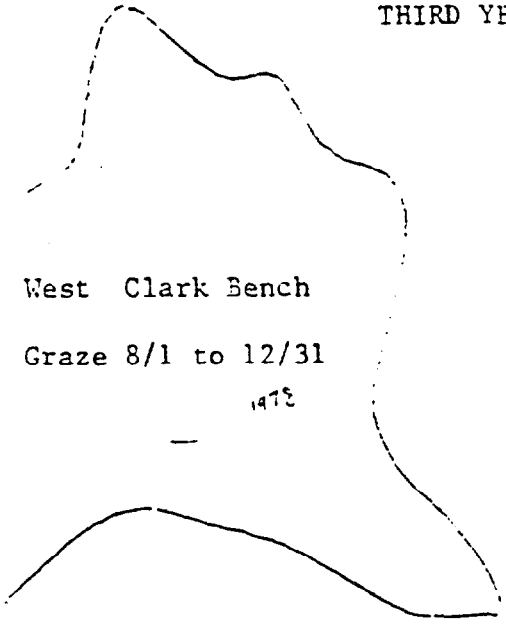
No grazing on the Paria River and Wahweap Creek flood plains until there is 70% cover of vegetation and litter.

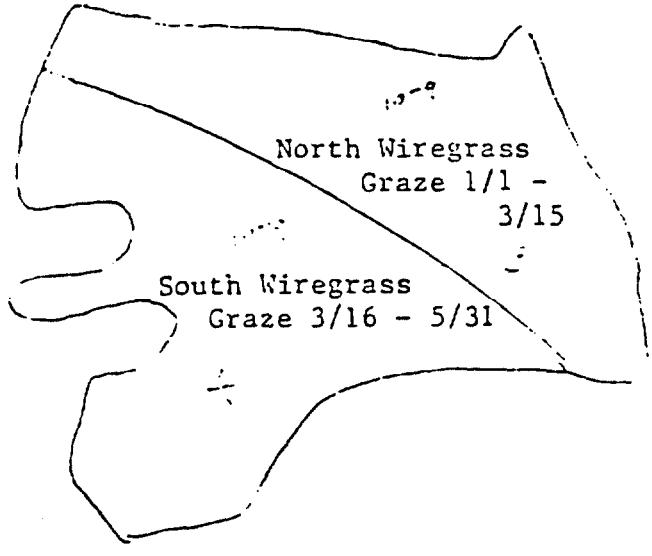
(See Watershed MFP-1 Range Interaction reference #1, 2, and 4 for rationale).

Wildlife

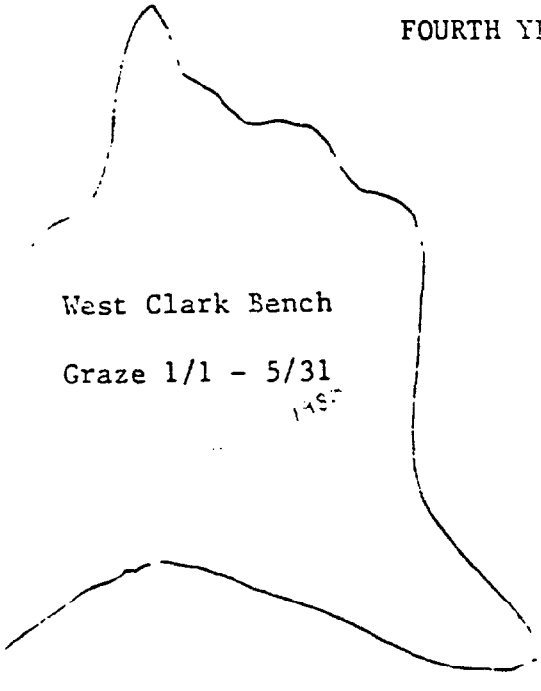
WL-CPS-1 = 12,301 acres of P-J, desert shrub, and cliffs to be maintained in good condition.

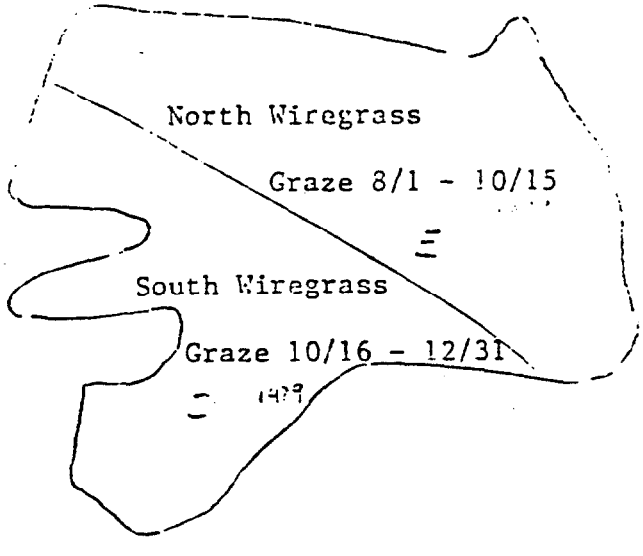
THIRD YEAR





FOURTH YEAR





WL-1.1 = Paria River = 75 acres (1 stream mi.) - 0.2 mi. fence required
Wahweap Creek = 11 acres (0.3 mi. stream) - No fence required.
" " = 215 acres Other Phreatophytic Area requiring no fence for pronghorn (Wahweap is already fenced).
Protect 539 acres of Other Phreatophytic Areas along Wahweap Creek by monitoring and only allowing 30% utilization on the Key Browse species of willows where present and Atca and adjusting livestock accordingly.

WL- 2.1 = 11,995 acres of P-J to monitor habitat utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Orhy, Atca, and cela (west part of the allotment) and adjust livestock accordingly.

WL-3.1 = 26,831 acres of desert shrub and sagebrush habitats to monitor utilization, condition and trend based upon key forage species of orhy, Atca, and Cein (west part of the allotment) and adjust livestock accordingly.

WL - 5.1 = One water development to be developed for pronghorn (Priority #5) use.

WL-7.1 = Provide habitat components and cooperate with Utah DWR in transplanting gambel's quail and chukar along the riparian habitat of the Paria River.

Other wildlife URA Values = The East segment of this allotment is an important pronghorn use area (especially along the riparian and other phreatophytic areas).

Principal Interactions

Wildlife

Positive interaction with watershed recommendations.

No negative interactions with range recommendations as long as monitoring of habitats shows good condition, or improving condition and trends.

Range says the operator does not need the forage or water along the Paria River or Wahweap Creek so there is no interaction against fencing or protecting these areas. Watering lane(s) can be provided if needed for livestock.

Watershed

There are some saline easily eroded soils, but the present grazing system is not making significant use of these sensitive areas, so there is no problem now.

Grazing in spring and summer greatly increases wind blown silt from the sandy (W1.1 areas) compared to winter grazing only.

Because of livestock preference for flood plains, thse areas will never achieve the cover necessary to reduce bank cutting if they are grazed in conjunction with other semi desert range. Flood plains (Phreatophyte vegetation) is normally grazed 90% by the time the adjoining semi desert range is grazed 20%.

See Watershed MFP-1 Range interaction reference #1, 2 and 4 for rationale.

Most of Watershed area is unsuitable so the restriction to the winter season of use would be the only negative range interaction to these anc the wildlife recommendations.

Interdisciplinary Team Alternatives

1. Follow the Grazing Proposal and check to be sure there is no use in Wahweap Creek and along the Paria River, and little use in the watershed area W1.1. This would meet all range, wildlife and watershed objectives except the following:

   In the areas that the sandy (Watershed W1.2) areas are grazed in the spring and summer (about every other year for each area) the wind born sediment production would be more than double what it would be if the watershed recommendation was followed. This will reduce the site productive potential by an unknown degree. See Watershed MFP-1 Range Interaction ref. #1 for rationale.

2. Follow the Watershed and Wildlife recommendation. This would take away the summer grazing that is needed by the livestock operator because he is presently on BLM land 10 months each year, and would need to acquire more base property to shorten the grazing season.

3. Follow the range recommendation, but change the grazing season from 8-1 through 5-31 to 7-1 through 4-31. This would significantly (unknown quantity) reduce the detrimental effects of spring and summer grazing.
   The range would improve faster, and there would be less erosion because May and June are the most critical months for spring growth, and May is a more critical wind erosion month than July.

COCKSCOMB ALLOTMENT ANALYSIS

Principal Recommendations;

Range:

Interim Management

Allow cattle grazing on 1,036 acres of suitable federal range for 36 AUMs from 11/16-3/15. This represents a 3% reduction from present qualifications. This allotment will be used under custodial management.

Long-Term Management

The public lands in this allotment should be disposed of due to the small amount of federal acres in this allotment. There are approximately 1961 acres of public lands involved in this recommendation.

COCKSCOMB - WILDLIFE

Principal Recommendations

- Maintain 80 acres of cliff habitat to be maintained in good condition. (WL CPS-1)
- Maintain or improve 1,498 acres of P-J by monitoring habitat utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Orhy, Hija, Atca. (WL2.1)
- Treat 190 acres of P-J by chain or burn (Burn preferred but if chained leave slash in place and do not burn slash) and seed using desirable wildlife forage species in the mix-browse, forbs, native grasses. (WL2.2)

- Maintain or improve 383 acres of sagebrush habitat to monitor utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Orhy, Hija, Atca. (WL3.1)

Watershed:

No recommendations.

Principal Interactions:
Winter grazing as proposed is expected to result in improved wildlife habitat and watershed condition, and slightly reduce sediment production.

Loss of public access to and control of habitat has a slight negative impact on wildlife management.

Team Recommendation
Retain the public lands in this allotment indefinitely; continue winter grazing as proposed in interim management into the long term.

COTTONWOOD ALLOTMENT

Principal Recommendations;

Range -

Interim management; continue existing 6 pasture rest rotation AMP, 11/1 - 5/31. Allow grazing of up to 2,877 AUMs on 32,782 suitable federal acres, an increase of 14% above present federal qualifications. Only allow grazing use on 377 potentially suitable AUMs on 9,934 federal acres on Brigham Plains pasture through development, or use on snow. (RM1.1, RM1.2).

Long-term management; implement 6 pasture rest rotation grazing system by allowing cattle use on 42, 716 suitable federal acres for up to 3,255 AUMs, a 295 AUM increase in federal qualifications. Graze from 11/1 - 5/31 (see figure 1 for grazing sequence). No rest is needed prior to implementation. There are 3 seeded pastures (Round Valley Draw, Butler Valley, Eight Mile). Each year, one is grazed 11/1-12/31, a second is grazed 4/16-5/31, and the third is given complete rest. There are three native pastures (Brigham Plains, Wiggle Rim, North Coyote). Each year one is grazed 1/1-2/28, another is grazed from 3/1-4/15, and the third receives complete rest. The Paria Box/Gravelly Hills pasture is set aside for emergency use not to exceed one year out of three. Cottonwood Canyon is to be used for trailing only. Crested wheatgrass (Agcr), galleta grass (Hija) and Winterfat (Cela) were chosen as key species for the allotment. There are no treatments needed to implement the AMP, but the following facilities are needed: 2 miles of fence, 1 reservoir, 1 water catchment, develop 4 springs (seeps), storage tank, and 9 miles of pipeline. There should be a 570 natural potential AUM increase with the proposed management. Implementation priority is 18 of 21 Amps (RM2.1, RM2.2, RM2.3, RM2.5).

Optimum treatments; there is potential to plow and seed 240 acres on Brigham Plains for an increase of 24 Aums on the sagebrush type. There

Cottonwood

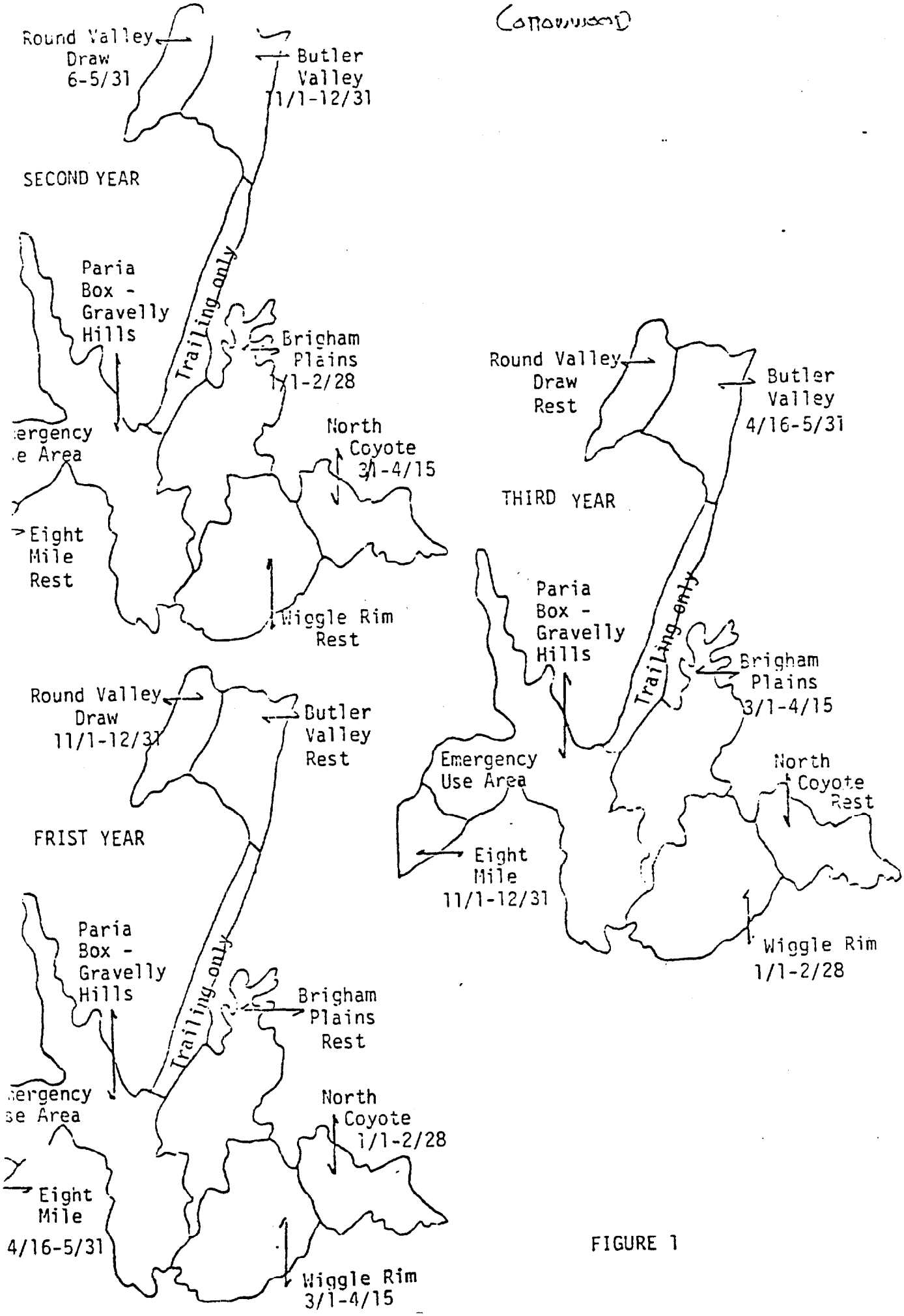


FIGURE 1

are also 1,510 treatable PJ acres (chain and seed) for an additional 255 AUMs (RM4.1).

Wildlife;

- Maintain 23,434 acres of desert shrub, sagebrush, grassland, and cliffs in good condition (WL-CPS-1).
-Protect and improve riparian and other phreatophytic areas as follows (WL-1.1):

Paria River = 1,489 ac. riparian area (14.4 stream miles) 0.8 mi. fence required.

Paria River = 540 ac. Other Phreatophytic Areas - No fence needed for Pronghorn use.

.oyote Creek = 390 ac. Other Phreatophytic Areas - No fence needed for mule deer use.

Cottonwood Canyon = 65 ac. riparian area (7.4 stream miles) No fence needed

Protect am additional 264 ac. Other Phreatophytic Areas and 9 riparian acres by monitoring and only allowing 30% utilization on key browse species (cottonwoods and willows) and adjust livestock accordingly (WL-1.1).

Improve 35,789 acres of P-J habitat by monitoring habitat utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Orhy, Atca (at lower elevations) and Cemo where present and adjust livestock accordingly (W-2.1).

Treat 1,510 acres of P-J - Chain or burn (burn preferred but if chained, .eave slash in place and do not burn slash) and seed using desirable

wildlife forage species in the mix (browse, forbs, native grasses) (WL-2.2).

- Maintain and Improve 25,347 acres of desert shrub, sagebrush, and grassland habitats by monitoring utilization, condition, and trend. based on Atca and Orhyand adjust livestock accordingly (WL-3.1).

- Construct 4 water developments for quail and chukar use - Priorities 11, 16, 32, 33 (WL-5.1).

- Provide habitat components and cooperate with Utah DWR in transplanting gambel's quail and chukar along the Paria River, chukar along Cottonwood Canyon, and possible Utah prairie dog in Butler Valley neck (Prairie dogs proposed for transplant into Round Valley Allotment but may spread down into CMA allotment.) (WL 7.1)

Watershed

Area W1.4 exclude grazing from 2,744 acres of flood plains until there is 70% cover of vegetation and litter left after grazing, then restrict grazing to 50% utilization on the desirable grasses and grass-like plants, and 30% on the desirable shrubs.

Principal Interactions

If the recommended grazing management is followed the watershed objectives will be mostly met. There are several areas of saline and easily eroded soils, but they are presently in good condition, or are classed as presently not suitable for grazing. Spring grazing, and grazing the flood plains 1 year in 3 before there is 70% cover will increase erosion over the watershed recommendation by an estimated 20% and will also reduce the rate of improvement for wildlife range and watershed. Trailing, and grazing in the riparian and other phreatophyte areas in spring 3-1 to 5-31 will reduce or eliminate the reproduction of deer, antelope, and quail in the area grazed. The effects of trailing and emergency use

in Cottonwood Canyon and the paria River will be minimized if the entire herd is moved at one time and the standard trailing stipulation requiring 10 miles progress each day is observed. Drift trailing over a period of time would have the same negative effect on wildlife and watershed as regular use of the trailing area as a pasture. Utilization of cottonwoods and willows should not exceed 30% during emergency use.

-Grazing as proposed on the uplands is expected to result in improved wildlife habitat in all habitat types.

Analysis

Only two significant conflicts are present in this allotment, drift trailing through riparian and other phreatophytic areas in Cottonwood Creek and the Paria River, and spring use on erodible soils. Implementation of the AMP to date has reduced both of these impacts (has changed from extended spring grazing to drift trailing and introduced spring rest through pasture rotation system) and positive results are being observed. Enforcement of the 10 miles per day trailing standard will accelerate improvement of the riparian areas and must be enforced. Once the desired cover is achieved, moderate winter grazing can be reintroduced to these riparian areas with an increase in AUM, and minimal impact on wildlife and watershed. A residual watershed impact is present from spring grazing 1 year out of 3 on uplands with erosion susceptable soils. The alternative of implementing the same grazing system, but using a 9/1-3/31 season instead of 11/1-5/31 would almost totally eliminate watershed impacts. This alternative would affect range management by disrupting the operator's present cattle operation.

Team Recommendation

Adopt proposed range management with an additional stipulation that trailing be done as a single herd and completed at a minimum of ten miles per day. Do not allow an increase in AUMs until an allotment evaluation is completed.

COYOTE ALLOTMENT ANALYSIS

Principal Recommendations

Recreation: Designate most of the coyote allotment and several adjacent allotments as an ORV intensive use area (R3.1)

Range; Interim Management; continue existing 4 pasture rest rotation AMP, 11/1 - 5/31. Utilize up to 2,184 AUMs on 23,084 suitable acres, an increase of 7% on suitable acres over present qualifications. Operator may substitute 343 potentially suitable AUMs on 10,399 acres on Jack Riggs Bench for use of the Wahweap pasture by developing water, or using on snow. (RM1.1, RM1.2). (See figure 1a).

Long-term management; Implement 4 pasture rest rotation system with unbalanced pastures accommodated by unbalanced periods of use. There are 6 total pastures on the allotment. Of these there are 4 base pastures, 2 native range (South Coyote, White Sands) and two seeded pastures (Sand Gulch, Five Mile).Wahweap Creek and Jack Riggs are used to supplement the four base pastures. Use Wahweap Creek pasture for trailing between White Sands and Jack Riggs Bench and as an emergency use pasture no more than one year out of three. (See figure 1b) Use up to 2,527 AUMs on 33,483 suitable acres, a 24% increase over present qualifications after developing permanent water on Jack Riggs Potentially suitable pasture. Key species; agcr, orhy, cela. Develop facilities;

Jack Riggs Catchment
White Sands slickrock catchment
KV storage tank maintenance
Coyote Springs Storage
Wahweap Trail maintenance (1 mile)
Wahweap Trail fence (.5 mile)

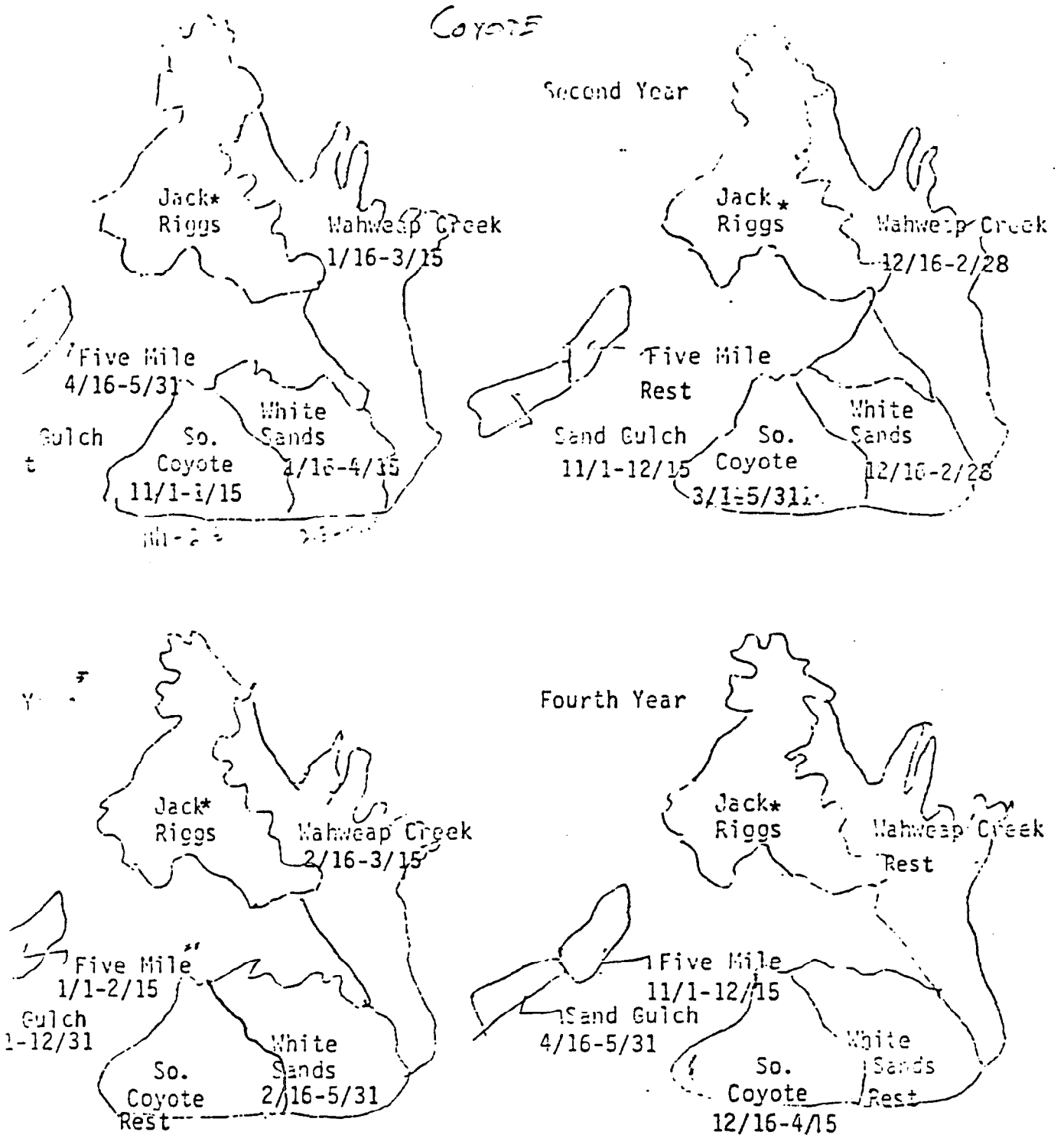


FIGURE 1a

Grazing Sequence Present System

Riggs Pasture will be used on an intermittant basis. Seasons and number use in this pasture will be approved in writing by the area manager.

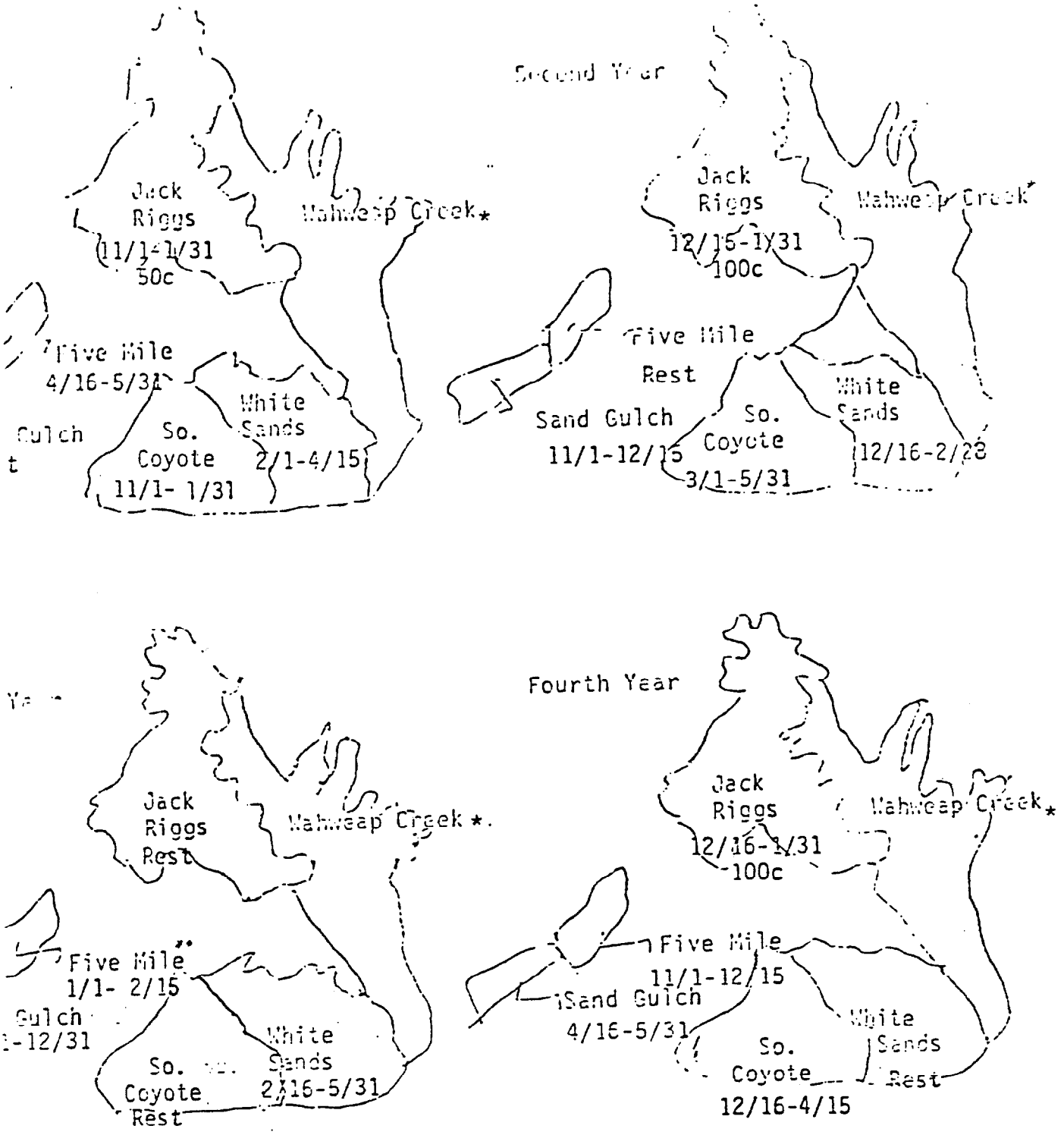


FIGURE 1.b

Grazing Sequence Future System

[illegible] will be used for emergency use and trailing. Seasons and numbers in this pasture will be approved in writing by the area manager.

Subject to be changed before implemented

Achieve an increase of 501 natural potential AUMs.
Priority 16 of 21 for implementation (RM2.1, RM2.2, RM2.3, RM2.5)
Optimum treatment; plow and seed 385 acres of sagebrush on Jack Riggs Bench for an additional 46 AUMs (RM4.1).

Wildlife: Maintain 19,462 acres of good condition desert shrub habitat (WL-CPS-1).

Improve to potential and maintain 93 Acres of Riparian habitat and 1,025 acres of other phreatophytic areas for critical pronghorn kidding area in Wahweap Creek and Coyote Creek by excluding livestock use.

Develop 8 water sources, according to overall planning unit species priorities, for antelope, quail, and chukar within 10 years.

Provide habitat components and cooperate with Utah DWR in transplanting Chukar into the north end of the allotment.

Monitor vegetative utilization and trend to assure habitat improvements based upon key species of Orhy, Atca, and Cela and adjust livestock accordingly.

Do not allow ORV use in riparian or other phreatophytic areas.

Watershed: - Exclude grazing during critical growing season (3/1-5/31) to reduce erosion and increase cover on sandy soils (W1.2). Eliminate grazing on 1,081 acres of Coyote Creek flood plain until 70% cover is established on stream banks. (W1.4)

- Exclude all surface disturbing uses from 6,039 acres of highly saline critically eroding soils and flood plain in the Wahweap Creek pasture (W1.3). (See Watershed MFP 1 Range Interaction Ref. #3.)

Principal Interactions

1. Proposed fence installations would restrict ORV access over cross country routes.

2. The riparian and other phreatophytic areas in Wahweap and Coyote Creek are the critical habitat for pronghorn reproduction in the planning unit. Ninety percent of pronghorn reproduction in the planning unit comes from these two drainages. These sites provide the green succulent forage and cover required for lactation and parturation during the kidding season. Present kidding success is low due to poor succulent forage condition and low vegetative density (poor cover) and the presence of livestock on the site prior to and during kidding. Potential vegetative cover and composition can be restored by temporary exclusion of grazing. The needed isolation from disturbance prior to and during the kidding season requires exclusion of ORV's and spring grazing from these two drainage bottoms. Once good forage condition and cover have been restored, winter grazing can resume as long as livestock are off the site prior to spring greenup to protect succulent forage and allow female pronghorn to select the site for kidding. Wahweap Creek is already fenced as a pasture. Coyote Creek requires 6 miles of fence. These exclusions would eliminate up to 250 AUMs of livestock grazing but would accelerate improvement in range condition and in the long run result in increased AUM's available during the winter season. Watershed will benefit from increased cover and the resulting stream bank stability. Upland habitat for pronghorn is in good condition and there is no competition for upland forage. The kidding areas (riparian and Other Phreatiphytic Areas) are the limiting factor in their habitat.

3. Maintenance and improvement of wildlife habitat requires improved browse and riparian forage. Juncus, Atca, and Salix should be added to the key species to assure monitoring of, and management for, wildlife habitat.

4. The Jack Riggs Bench seeding is desired by range, wildlife and watershed with various stipulations.

5. W1.3 would close the 6,039 acre Wahweap Creek pasture to livestock grazing which would eliminate up to 156 AUMs of available grazing capacity on highly erodable saline soils. The pasture has an inventoried SSF of 62 and a grazing capacity of 37 acres per AUM. It was classified as suitable rangeland but exceeds suitability criteria in two ways. The pasture is in poor livestock forage condition with static trend.

6. There are several areas of easily eroded soil, but except for transect C-4A the present and recommended grazing will not be especially detrimental.

7. Range and wildlife require stipulations on recommended water developments to assure availability of the water to both range, wildlife, and other users. This is bureau policy and will be resolved during the design of individual projects. A water source for Wildlife should be left at each spring development and the design should blend into the surroundings and appear natural looking to meet VRM standards.

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Establish an intensive ORV use area on and adjacent to tropic shale outcrops in Coyote and adjacent allotments. Restrict motorized vehicle use to existing roads and trails on frail easily erodible soils in the remainder of the planning unit. Minimize disturbance of existing vegetation on suitable rangeland Continued next page.

y limiting use to existing roads where feasible. Sign at intervals along boundary. This modified recommendation deletes about 70% of the originally proposed ORV unit. A limited but adequate ORV intensive use area of about 20,000 acres remains. Some salinity will still be produced by this ORV use. Onsite watershed damage and loss of site productivity have been avoided with this recommendation as compared to following the ORV recommendation otherwise, wildlife, and range values in this and adjacent allotments are protected by the modification. See analysis in recreation MFP R3.1.

2. Close the Wahweap Creek pasture to livestock grazing and substitute the Jack Riggs pasture as soon as possible, but no later than the first year of implementation of the proposed Grazing System. Route trailing between the White Sands and Jack Riggs pastures along the Jack Riggs road instead of through the Wahweap Creek Pasture. Allow emergency use of the pasture only if the following stipulations can be met:
   a. Use no more than 1 year out of 3.
   b. Restrict season of use to 10/1 - 2/28.
   c. Limit use to 30% utilization on Salix and Atca as key species for monitoring total food and cover for antelope habitat.
   d. Close the pasture to ORV use.
   e. Do not allow the increase in AUMs until an allotment evaluation is completed.

ALTERNATIVES:

(a) Permit trailing through Wahweap Creek pasture only if it will be done prior to 3/30, and all operators will move in 1 day.

(b) Extend emergency use season to 3/31.

(c) Exclude all use, including emergency use, because of range unsuitability criteria (SSF over 60 and grazing capacity over 32 acres per AUM) on critical watershed (Wahweap Pasture).

ANALYSIS:

The Wahweap Creek pasture contains all of the critical watershed recommended for protection by W1.3, two thirds of the riparian and other phreatophytic areas recommended for antelope habitat protection in WL-1.1 and has two factors which exceed criteria for suitable rangeland. The pasture is adequately fenced and requires no investment to achieve protection of these resources. An alternate area on Jack Riggs bench is readily available for livestock use.

Restricting trailing to a road outside the pasture is required to eliminate concentrated livestock and human intrusion immediately prior to and during the antelope kidding season (May and June). The road passes through another allotment (Cottonwood), and trailing by this route requires added supervision to avoid permittee conflict.

Spring use is excluded permanently, primarily because of the direct conflict between livestock and antelope prior to and during the antelope kidding period. This exclusion will also benefit cover, condition, and carrying capacity over the long term. The restriction to 30% utilization on willows and four-wing saltbush is to assure a ready source of pronghorn forage and cover immediately prior to the kidding season. The pronghorn herd seem to show some increase; observations increased from 8 to 17 during the past three years. Based on soils, present water table and rainfall, the pasture is capable of achieving good forage condition in a relatively short period of time (5 years estimate).

When used as recommended, this pasture will serve as a comparison area for measuring the relative improvement of other pastures in the allotment.

The restrictive stipulations are deliberately severe because of the resource values involved. If there is frequent demand for "emergency" use of the pasture, then the plan for the balance of the allotment needs review.

This recommendation does not resolve the major existing conflicts during the interim period. The recommendation is made on the assumption that it can be implemented rapidly due to the relatively small investment required and that present adverse impacts will not continue for an extended period.

3. Modify the Jack Riggs Bench seeding proposal to use prescribed burning or brush beating. Use a seeding mixture including browse, forbs, and native grasses for wildlife.

ANALYSIS:

Prescribed burning will reduce erosion and provide wildife benefits in more rapid reestablishment of browse. The recommended seed mix will produce a healthier vegetative community on the site and a better mix of AUMs between livestock and wildlife.

4. Fence 640 acres of critical watershed, including 340 acres of riparian and other phreatophytic areas, with an SSF of 55 in the South Coyote Pasture and exclude grazing and ORV use.

Analysis: This site is the remainder of the critical pronghorn habitat discussed with the Wahweap Creek Pasture above. It is also classified as unsuitable range due to low carrying capacity. Livestock concentrate on this site because it is in a drainage bottom near water, prevent recovery of the riparian habitat, compete with pronghorn for space during the early part of the kidding season, and prevent possible improvement in the present erosion condition.

5. Graze the South Coyote pasture as recommended by range with stipulations as follows:
   (a) Fence out 640 acres of riparian habitat and critical watershed as recommended above.
   (b) Monitor utilization and erosion condition trend on 1,906 acres in writeup C4A to assure watershed objectives are being met.

ALTERNATIVE:

Reduce carrying capacity in the pasture by 147 AUMs to reduce utilization and trampling on writeup area C4A.

ANALYSIS:

The predicted result of implementing the above range management recommendations will be to reduce SSF on writeup C4A to 41. This is predicted to achieve acceptable watershed condition. A recent EPA-BLM salinity study indicates that these highly erodible saline soils should not be grazed at all, but it is the team's conclusion that if an SSF of 40 (PR 41) can be achieved, then the results will be satisfactory. The stipulation to monitor the trend of this writeup is designed to check results as the plan is implemented and indicate if changes are needed in the future.

DEER RANGE ALLOTMENT

Principal Recommendations:

Range -

Interim management; allot 85 cattle to graze 213 AUMs on 2,280 suitable federal acres, a 0% decrease in federal qualifications, from 8/1-10/15 (RML.1, RM2.1).

Long term management; implement a one-pasture summer-fall grazing system (8/1-10/15). After rest for 1 growing season to improve plant vigor. Use Orhy and Putr for key species to monitor range condition. Allow 85 cows to use 213 AUMs of forage on 2,280 acres of suitable range. There are no treatments needed prior to implementation; the following livestock facilities are needed: 1 slickrock catchment, .5 mile of pipeline and a trough. Priority for implementing number 11 of 21 AMPs. Six natural potential AUMs should be the result of management (RM2.1, RM2.2, RM2.3, RM2.4, RM2.5).

Optimum treatments; the range capacity would improve by 34 AUMs with 200 acres of sagebrush plowing and seeding and by 537 AUMs with 4,355 acres of PJ chaining and seeding. (RM4.1)

WILDLIFE:

- Improve 10,094 acres of P-J habitat by monitoring utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Putr, Cemo, and Orhy and adjust livestock accordingly. This is critical mule deer winter range (WL-2.1).

- Chain or burn 4,355 acres of P-J (burn preferred, but if chained leave slash in place and do not burn slash) and seed using desirable wildlife forage species in the mix (browse, forbs, and native grasses) (WL-2.2).

- Improve 200 acres of sagebrush habitat by monitor utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Putr, Artv, and Orhy and adjust livestock accordingly. This is critical mule deer winter range (WL-3.1).

Watershed:

Principal Interactions

The key interaction on this allotment is between livestock grazing and key browse species in an identified critical deer winter range.

1. Previous years (except for 1978) grazing of Putr by livestock has been excessive. A 7 percent reduction will be insignificant in reducing this overuse.

2. A season of use of 8/1-10/15 conflicts very highly with critical mule deer winter range use. This season of use allows livestock to graze the Putr prior to the arrival of wintering deer. This is a highly significant conflict in the use of competitive forage.

3. Plowing the 200 acre sagebrush park would be detrimental to mule deer forage, since this is critical deer winter range, and mule deer are known to consume big sagebrush up to 70 percent of their diet during the winter.

4. There is a positive interaction with 1 year's rest prior to implementation of the long-term management.

5. There is a very high positive interaction with P-J treatments if wildlife considerations are given with the treatment. These considerations are:

a. Burning is preferred over chaining, but if chained leave slash in place and do not burn slash.

b. Provide as much "edge effect" as possible by treating in strips, "feathering" edges, leaving tree islands, strip following the contour, etc.

c. Add ample amounts of desirable wildlife forage species into the seeding mix (browse, forbs, and native grasses).

Alternatives

1. Continue present (and proposed) range system.

   a. Allows overuse of Putr by livestock prior to the arrival of wintering deer.

   b. Could allow a downward condition and trend of Putr.

   c. Provides for the needs of the operator.

   d. Complete browse utilization checks at 9/15 and following end of grazing.

2. Base the livestock operation on a strict bitterbrush utilization limit of 10 percent to assure forage for deer during the winter season.

   Due to the significance of the conflict between livestock and mule deer on Putr utilization, a strict monitoring plan should be established. This monitoring plan should check Putr utilization, condition, and trend. Condition and trend should be checked at least annually. Utilization should be checked weekly following the 8/1 livestock turnout date. Livestock should be removed for the remainder of the season when utilization reaches 10 percent on Putr. If a downward trend is found, the allotment (Public Lands) should be rested for at least one year.

This alternative would:

a. Allow for the proper use and protection of Putr and assures Putr available for wintering deer.

b. Does not provide for the total needs of the operator.

3. A. Plow and seed 200 acres of sagebrush:

   a. Adds additional livestock AUMs.

   b. Reduces critical winter forage for deer.

   B. Do not plow and seed 200 acres of sagebrush:

   a. Does not add additional AUMs for livestock.

   b. Leaves critical winter forage for deer.

4. Provide one years rest on public lands within the allotment, prior to implementing the long-term grazing system. (Supported by both Range and Wildlife)

5. Perform 4,355 acres of P-J treatments in accordance with the Range management system following wildlife stipulations suggested in Principal Interaction Number 5. (Supported by both Range and Wildlife - Recreation prefers burning over chaining since it looks more natural -Recreation prefers protecting the "break lines" visible from the bottom of the canyons).

<u>Team Recommendation</u>

Accept alternative 1.

DRY VALLEY

Interim Management

Allow cattle to graze on 6,382 acres of suitable federal range for 668 AUMs from 7/1-10/31. This represents no reduction from present qualifications. In addition allow grazing of 133 potentially suitable AUMs on 1,085 federal acres if water is made available (water hauling, water development or small ponds in area fill with water). (RM1.1, RM1.2). This includes grazing on 1,670 acres using 157 AUMs in Kodachrome State Park which was patented to the state under the R & PP Act. If, in the future, grazing conflicts with use of the land for recreation for which it was patented, a reduction will be necessary of the 157 AUMs which are produced on these lands.

Long Term Management

Allow cattle to graze on 7,467 acres under a summer-fall grazing system. For reference to lands grazed in Kodachrome State Park, see description in Interim Management, above. This allotment will be divided into 2 pastures and use in each pasture will be determined by how early Dry Valley Wash gets flooded out (see enclosed plan for details). Rest has been recommended prior to implementation. Facilities needed for impelementation are developing 3.5 miles of fence, 1 cattleguard and 3 reservoirs. The key species are Orhy and Hija. Graze this allotment from 7/1 to 10/31 for 801 AUMs. This represents a 20 percent increase from present qualifications, including forage produced on Kodachrome State Park lands. Proper management should provide 42 natural potential AUMs. Priority for AMP implementation is 12 out of 21 AMPs.

Dry Valley allotment is being properly grazed at the existing stocking rate according to utilization, actual use, trend and range condition. (see memo in AMP file dated 7/7/78).

Wildlife

Principal Recommendations

-Maintain 4,052 acres of P-J, sagebrush, and grassland in present good condition (WL-CPS-1).

Protect 26 acres of riparian habitat along the Paria and 1,204 acres of Other Phreatophytic Areas along Dry Wash by monitoring and only allowing 30% utilization on key browse species of cottonwood and willows in riparian areas and willow and four wing saltbush in other phreatophytic areas (WL 1.1).

- Improve 5,590 acres of P-J habitat by monitoring utilization, condition and trend based upon key forage species of orhy and hija and adjust livestock accordingly (WL-2.1).

- Improve 3,307 acres of desert shrub, sagebrush, and grassland habitats by monitoring utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species ofOrhy, Hija, and Atca and adjust livestock accordingly (WL-3.1).

Area W 1.3 (280 acres) Do not graze these highly saline easily eroded soils. (These areas are currently classed as unsuitable).

Area W1.4 (110 acres) Don't graze the flood plains of Dry Valley Wash and the Paria River until there is 70% cover of vegetation and litter and then don't graze in excess of 50% utilization on the desirable grasses and grass like plants, and 30% on the desirable shrubs. (See Watershed MFP-1 Range Interaction Ref #4)

Principal Interactions

Wildlife

1. Long-term system will be better for wildlife than present or interim management due to better distribution.

2. Range recommendation will negate protection of 1,204 acres of Other Phreatophytic Areas.

3. Riparian area along Paria River can be protected by enforcing trespass. The area is inaccessable from Dry Valley Allotment.

4. No wildlife interaction with Range (except for the Other Phreatophytic Area along Dry Valley Wash) as long as habitat monitoring shows good condition, or improving condition and trend, which is expected if the allotment is managed as proposed.

Watershed

Most of the saline easily eroded soils are classed as unsuitable, and are grazed little or none.

The erosion condition on most of the allotment is slight or moderate where the grazing has been light (mainly the SE part of allotment), but 4 suitable transects, mostly in the commonly used area , have an SSF greater than 50. Two of these are static, and two are getting worse. Good distribution and changing to winter use would improve these areas quite rapidly. The long-term management would improve all these areas, but at a slower rate than winter use only.

Because of livestock preference for flood plains, these areas will never achieve the cover necessary to reduce bank cutting if they are grazed in conjunction with other semi desert range. Flood plains (phreatophytic vegetation) is normally grazed 90% by the time the adjoining semi-desert range is grazed 20%. Grazing them only half of the summer will allow them to improve some. See Watershed MFP-1 Range Interaction Ref. #4)

Interdisciplinary Team Recommendations

1. Follow the range recommendation

   This would help watershed and wildlife objectives considerably. The flood plain, and other phreatophytic area would still be greatly overgrazed, but this area could improve more and more rapidly being grazed only 1/3 of the summer compared to 2/3. Do not give the reduction in the interim or long term as long as the allotment continues to be in an upward trend and good condition.

2. No alternative to resolve wildlife and watershed problems in Dry Valley Wash were recommended because this would entail either fencing both sides of the entire wash, or totally eliminating grazing from the allotment.

HACKBERRY ALLOTMENT ANALYSIS

(Upper and Lower Hackberry)

Principal Recommendations:

Recreation: Protect the scenic quality, maintain the primitive values, and protect the geologic sightseeing values through designation and management of the Paria-Hackberry area as recreation lands (RCPS 7b, RCPS 7h, RCPS7i).

Range: Interim Management -

1. Lower Hackberry: Allow livestock (cattle) grazing on 5,117 acres of suitable federal range for 250 AUMs from 11/1 - 3/31. This represents a 48% reduction from present qualifications (RM1.1, RM1.2)

2. Upper Hackberry: Allow livestock (cattle) grazing on 8,759 suitable federal acres for 478 AUMs from 11/1-3/15 on native range and 4/16-6/15 on presently seeded range. This represents a 33% reduction in qualifications. In addition, allow grazing of 131 potentially suitable AUMs on 5,130 federal acres if water is made available (water hauling, snow, water development). (RM1.1, RM1.2).

Long Term Management -

Consolidate Upper and Lower Hackberry into one AMP. No rest is needed prior to implementation. Allow livestock (cattle) to graze on 19,006 acres under a winter rest rotation grazing system having four pastures. The key species on this allotment will be Agcr, Spcr, Epne and Putr. Facilities needed for implementation are Hackberry Well, 3 miles of pipeline, 4 water troughs, and 3 miles of fence all on Rock Springs Bench. Plowing and seeding 200 acres of sagebrush, and chaining and seeding 600 acres of PJ are needed to balance pastures. Graze the native range from 11/1-3/15 and the seeded range from 4/16-6/15 for 960 surveyed AUMs and 170 treatment AUMs or a total of 1,130 AUMs. (See

attached grazing formula and schedule). This represents a 16% reduction. Proposed management should provide 21 (or 216?) natural potential AUMs. Priority for AMP implementation is number 5 out of 21 AMPs. (RM 2.1, RM2.2, RM2.3, RM2.5, RM2.6).

Optimum Treatments -

Chain and seed 5,130 acres for an additional 866 AUMs; burn and seed 880 acres for 147 AUMs; and chain, burn and seed 2,120 acres for 419 AUMs. All treatments are on Rock Springs Bench and north to the allotment boundary (RM4.1).

Wildlife: Upper Hackberry -

Protect and maintain 1,249 acres of good condition grass habitat. Protect 221 acres (7.5 miles) of riparian habitat along the Paria River with .3 miles of fence. On other riparian areas limit use on key browse of cottonwood and willows to 30% to improve habitat. Monitor forage condition trend and utilization on all habitat types, based on key species of Putr and Orhy and adjust livestock accordingly. Burn and seed 2,850 acres of PJ; chain or burn and seed 5,230 acres of PJ (burn is preferred but if chained, leave slash in place and do not burn slash). Provide habitat components and cooperate with Utah DWR in transplanting chukar on 1,107 acres. (WLCPS-1, WL1.1, WL2.1, WL2.2, WL3.1, WL7.1).

Lower Hackberry -

Maintain 3,240 acres of good condition PJ and cliff habitat. Provide habitat components and cooperate with Utah DWR in transplanting gambels quail on 60 acres and chukar on 268 acres. Protect three areas of riparian or other phreatophytic habitat by fencing:

1. 41 acres (6.8 miles) of riparian along Hackberry Creek with .2 miles of fence,

2. 295 acres of other phreatophytic for deer use along Hackberry Creek with .2 miles of fence,

3. 98 acres of other phreatophytic for deer in Hogeye Canyon with .2 miles of fence. Protect all unfenced riparian and other phreatophytic areas by limiting use on key browse species of cottonwood and willows to 30%. Monitor condition, trend and utilization on all habitat types based on key species of Putr and Orhy and adjusting livestock accordingly (WLCPS-1, WL.1.1, WL2.1, WL7.1).

Watershed: Upper Hackberry -

On 382 acres (9½ miles of channel) along the Paria River drainage defer livestock grazing until 70% cover is achieved. From 3/1-9/30 eliminate grazing, restrict vehicles to existing roads and trails, close to leasing and mineral material sales (W1.4).

Lower Hackberry -

Principle Interactions:

1. Indian ricegrass is a suggested addition to the allotments key species management to assure monitoring of wildlife habitat conditions in the various habitats of the allotment. Maintenance of good condition wildlife habitat requires improved browse and riparian forage.

2. Protecting the scenic qualities and maintaining primitive values of the Paria-Hackberry area requires stipulations to the south end of the Rock Springs Bench chaining and seeding of approximately 900 acres of PJ for an increase of 152 AUMs. Instead of chaining, burn the area without scarification and fly the seed on to replicate a natural occurrence. There is a possibility of no conflict on this area because of poor soils and inability to chain due to topography. If this is the case, don't treat the 900 acres. To benefit wildlife on these acres and also on the remainder of the treatment area on this allotment, seed to a mixture of grass, browse and forbs; leave plenty of edge by feathering edges or leaving tree/shrub islands; and burning is preferred to chaining. If chained, leave slash in place.

3. Fencing is needed to protect and improve 655 acres of riparian and other phreatophytic areas along the Hackberry and Paria drainages. To retain suitability for livestock grazing on large acreages on the Hackberry Allotment, fenced water lanes would be needed to provide livestock water in both drainages. To protect the scenic quality and maintain primitive values, a stipulation is needed to use either ripgut fences or hand constructed barbed wire using juniper posts.

4. Existing facilities for livestock have no impact on scenic qualities or primitive values except for 2 unauthorized line cabins and a corral. To maintain scenic qualities and primitive values remove these unauthorized facilities.

5. There are no negative interactions with watershed recommendations since the recommendations benefit wildlife and recreation and are on unsuitable range land.

Interdisciplinary Team Recommendations:

Implement all resource recommendations as stated with the following mitigating measures:

1. In addition to the key species needed to monitor range conditions (Agcr, Spcr, Epne, Putr), include Orhy for wildlife.

2. Burn all land treatments where feasible without scarification; if chaining is needed, leave slash in place; aerial seed to a wildlife mixture; leave plenty of edge by feathering or islands. If burning is not feasible on the 900 acre recreation conflict or if topography limits treatment, eliminate this area from treatment.

3. Fence riparian and other phreatophytic areas using ripgut or hand constructed barbed wire and juniper posts. Leave livestock watering fence lanes as needed.

4. Remove the two unauthorized line cabins and corral from Hackberry Canyon.

Analysis:

Due to limited conflicts the recommendations can be implemented as stated. The additional key species are needed to monitor the various wildlife habitat conditions.

The treatment stipulations will not affect the range and wildlife objectives except for a loss of 152 AUMs if the 900 acre recreation conflict area is left untreated. Increased edge, burning, and seeding to a wildlife mixture will still provide the additional livestock forage and also benefit wildlife, recreational scenic values, and watershed. Fencing the riparian will benefit both wildlife and watershed through improved conditions and would benefit range in the long term by increasing forage production. The stipulations for fence lanes are needed to retain suitability and for watering livestock, and the methods and materials for fencing are necessary to retain scenic quality and any primitive values. Removal of the line cabins and corral from Hackberry Canyon will improve scenic quality greatly with a minimal effect to one livestock operator.

Harvey's Fear, Navajo Bench, Spencer Bench
MFP Step 2 Allotment Analysis

Principal Recommendations

Recreation

Designate the Fiftymile Mountain area as recreation lands. Administer the area for full public recreational use in a manner which will preserve Natural, Primitive, and Archaeological values and allow operation of natural processes (R CPS-6). Close the area to ORV use and mineral leasing. Close the access road at the unit boundary (at Croton Water).

Range

Interim Management

All three of these allotments are presently unused by livestock. Harvey's Fear is unallotted and the other two have been under suspended nonuse for several years. Activate use on all three allotments as follows:

10/16-3/15 (winter use) season of use on all three allotments.

Harvey's Fear = Allocate 125 Aums on 3,197 ac. (Includes GCNRA).

Navajo Bench = Allocate 105 AUMs on 3,183 ac. if water is developed.

Spencer Bench = Allocate 65 AUMs on 2,186 ac. In addition, allocate 164 potentially suitable AUMs on 3,492 ac. if water is developed.

Long-term Management

Harvey's Fear: Priority for development of this system is number 21 out of 21 (the last priority for range development). There are 3,196 suitable acres within the allotment containing 125 AUMs and 8 natural potential AUMs. No rest is required prior to implimentation of the system. This system will be a one pasturewinter use system with a season of use from 10/16-3/15. The key species is Orhy (Indian ricegrass). Implimentation of the system will require the development of one spring.

Navajo Bench: Priority for development of this system is number 20 out of 21 (next to the last priority for range development). There are 6,222 suitable acres within the allotment containing 320 AUMs and 147 natural potential AUMs. No rest is required prior to implimentation of the system. This system will be a one pasturewinter use system with a season of use from 10/16-3/15. The key species is Orhy (Indian ricegrass). Implementation of the system will require:

1 slickrock water catchment
1 spring development
1 mile of fence.

Spencer Bench: Priority for development of this system is number 19 out of 21 (second to the last priority for range development). There are 5,678 suitable acres within the allotment containing 230 AUMs and 92 natural potential AUMs. No rest is required prior to implimentation of the system. This system will be a one pasture-winter use system with a season of use from 10/16-3/15. The key species is Orhy (Indian ricegrass). Implimentation of the system will require:

1 spring development
2 slickrock water catchments
1 mile of fence

There are no vegetation treatments proposed for any of thes three allotments.

Existing feral horses must be removed to increase perennial forage and range condition.

These allotments are all in poor to fair range condition with no good condition areas.

Wildlife

All three allotments are excellent desert bighorn sheep habitat. High wildlife priority is given to these areas for development of a viable native sheep flock. Several factors are associated with accomplishing this objective:

1. Protect the two small riparian areas.
2. No vegetative manipulations are needed.
3. Develop five permanent water sources within the next five years (3 springs & 3 catchments).
4. Remove the feral horses to eliminate forage and space conflicts with native sheep.
5. Eliminate trespass grazing on the north part of Spencer Bench allotment.
6. Do not allow livestock use on any of the three allotments. This would be a direct conflict with desert bighorn sheep for forage and space.
7. Protect all three allotments from undue intrusions of all kinds. Desert bighorn sheep seldom inhabit an area frequented by intrusions of any kind.
8. Provide the necessary habitat components (food, water, cover, and space) and cooperate with UDWR in transplanting desert bighorn sheep into the area.

Watershed

Soils within these allotments are considered to be frail and saline. Range conditions are poor to fair with no good condition areas. Most SSF ratings are over 60 which make these areas unsuitable for livestock grazing under present range suitability criteria. The lowest SSF within these allotments is 53 and erosion is getting worse (showing a declining trend).

Two watershed recommendations apply to these areas:

W-1.1-A = Increase watershed cover to 80 percent, of the potential to reduce soil loss and salinity of runoff on highly erodable and saline soils by implementing the following intensive grazing management:

Eliminate grazing until the desired cover is attained then allow only winter grazing use (10/1-2/28).

W-1.3 = Reduce erosion and runoff from the most saline erosion susceptable soils by eliminating all surface disturbing activities. Accomplish this by eliminating all surface disturbing uses, especially livestock grazing.

For rationale see Watershed MFP-1 Interaction with Range Ref. #1 and 3.

1. Closing the road access would preclude hauling salt and water to the Rock Creek allotment.
2. GCNRA wants the area east of Rock Creek - Little Valley Wash closed to access, grazing, developments, facilities, and ORV use.
4. Natural and primitive value protection precludes all fire suppression activities.
5. Recreation has a positive interaction with any factor

increasing the vegetative composition and condition.

6. Recreation requires all developments and facilities to be accomplished by hand labor and to show a natural appearance when completed - i.e., no roads, bladed fence lines, visable water developments, etc.
7. Desert bighorn sheep habitat protection, transplanting, and removal of livestock use will benefit recreation observance, VRM, etc.
8. Feral horses are not compatible with livestock grazing. Remove feral horses to protect range and watershed conditions.
9. Range has a negative interaction with giving up 295 AUMs.
10. These allotments are rough, rugged terrain and are not good livestock areas. They are much better suited for desert bighorn sheep.
11. Livestock use on these allotments is incompatible with desert bighorn sheep habitat (food, water, and space).
12. Feral horse use is incompatible with native sheep habitat (food, water, and space).
13 ORV use will force bighorn sheep to leave the area, depriving them of much needed excellent condition habitat (Space conflict between native sheep and ORV use).
14. Range and wildlife have complementary recommendations on removal of feral horses. This would also improve water conditions if they are not replaced with cattle.
15. Facilities for bighorn sheep (water developments) can be compatible with recreation Natural and Primative values if done by hand, no access roads are constructed, and facilities are hidden or camouflaged. These restraints are feasible and acceptable with wildlife.

Team Recommendation

Manage these three allotments for Natural, Primative, and Arch-

aeological values; watershed protection; and Desert Bighorn sheep habitat. Remove the feral horses. Do not activate livestock use. Do not maintain the access road within the recreation area boundary. Close the area to ORV use. Allow trailing through North part of Spencer Bench allotment to get livestock distribution in Rock Creek Allotment. Allow only one day for this trailing. If the water on T. 40 s., R. 7E., Sec. 32 is needed for the operator to use Rock Creek Allotment, allow this use, but do not continue to allow grazing use (trespass) on Spencer Bench Allotment in connection with this water use.

Analysis

All three allotments are presently not licensed for active livestock use. The area is rough, rugged terrain and is not really rangeland. Livestock use is marginal and difficult to operate and manage. Most of the "suitable" rangeland has an SSF of 60 or more, contrary to range suitability criteria. The lowest SSF within these allotments is 53 and erosion conditions are getting worse even under current no official grazing use. The combined Natural, Primitive, Archaeological, watershed, and wildlife values far exceeds the loss of the 675 allowable AUMs for livestock. The area is not suitable feral horse habitat. The horses are restricted by the rough terrain and are overgrazing their use area. The herd has not increased significantly in number since they were first discovered several years ago. Maintenance of the access road would be against Natural and Primitive Values, and would allow undue intrusions into the bighorn sheep area.

Alternatives

Access Road

1. Close the road at Croton Water or Little Creek. This alternative would block all access.

2. Maintain the road as far as Rock Creek. This would highly interfere significantly with Natural and Primative values and would allow intrusions into the bighorn sheep area.
3. Do not maintain or permit maintenance of the access road inside the recreation area
boundary. This would allow the road to become more Natural looking, would allow limited access, and would reduce intrusions into the bighorn sheep area.

Feral Horses

1. Leave the feral horses where they are. The feral horses are restricted to a fairly small use area by rough terrain. This yearlong heavy use is resulting in overgrazing and range deterioration. The herd has not increased significantly in number since they were first discovered several years ago. If these feral horses are left alone, the range and herd will both deteriorate.

2. Add more horses to make a viable herd. This alternative is unfeasible since the present herd is already overgrazing their restricted use area.

3. Relocate the herd. This is a viable alternative. The feral horses could be placed with an existing herd somewhere else, or could be put in another location to start a new herd. However, a favorable relocation area is unknown within this planning unit.

4. Adopt the feral horses out through the BLM Adopt-a-Horse program. This is a reasonable alternative that would remove the herd and eliminate range deterioration. However, these horses may not qualify under the "Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burro Act" since they are known to be feral.

5. Allow local ranchers to round up and claim the feral horses. This is a reasonable alternative since the horses are feral and may not qualify under the "Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burro Act." Local ranchers would quickly remove the feral horses if given permission, and exemption from paying trespass grazing fees.

Further Analysis

The rationale for continuing livestock nonuse and removing feral horses and transplanting desert bighorn sheep into the area needs further clarification. Feral horses and livestock concentrate in numbers, and on certain areas and forage species. This intensification causes range condition and watershed deterioration. The watershed is already showing high SSF ratings.and much is getting worse. Range condition is only poor to fair. These factors, plus the rough terrain, make these three allotments only marginal for livestock or feral horse use. This is reflected in the fact that these allotments have not been used for several years by livestock, and the feral horse herd is not significantly increasing in numbers.

In contrast, desert bighorn sheep do not concentrate in numbers or on certain areas. High population densities are controlled by natural factors. Individual dispersement is inherent within the species. Therefore, large flocks concentrating on certain areas is not a problem. This insures range condition and watershed protection and improvement to the extent possible. The desert bighorn sheep is also a native species to this area, and transplanting a viable flock within this area is supported by the National Park Service on GCNRA.

HEADWATERS

(Consolidates Upper Paria and Upper Wahweap)

Principal Recommendations

Range;

Interim Management - (RM1.1, RM1.2)

Continue the present management by following the Headwaters AMP. The season of use and carrying capacity will remain the same until an allotment evaluation is completed. If the evaluation shows that a change in management is needed these changes will then be made. This AMP consists of three grazing systems, the spring, summer and winter systems. The spring system consists of three seeded pastures which are used from 5/1 to 6/10 under a rest rotation grazing system. No adjustmens are needed in the system. The summer system consists of three seeded pastures which are used from 5/1 to 9/30 under a rest rotation grazing system. An adjustment will be made in the system this year. The Willis Creek pasture is smaller than the other two, therefore this pasture needs to be balanced (add Jim Hollow sub pasture to Willis Creek). The carrying capacity is no problem in the summer system. The winter system consists of six sub-pastures which make up three pastures. Each summer pasture is also used one out of three years (400 AUMs a year). The way the winter pastures are set up now there is a problem with the balancing of these pastures. The survey also shows a 15percent reduction is needed.

Since there are only minor problems in the spring and summer systems, these problems will be corrected before the interim phase begins. The following are key species in this allotment Agcr, Elju, Shro, Putr, Orhy and Spcr. Several alternatives exist to remedy the winter grazing system problem.

1. Balance the pastures in a different way than what is presently the case. This will distribute the grazing pressure in a more equitable way. Only use the present winter pastures. Use the present studies (Allotment Evaluation) to determine if future adjustments are necessary.

2. Since the Upper Paria portion shows a 43 percent increase in carrying capacity, use some of these areas to help balance the winter system. Most of this increase is from the lands not presently grazed. If this alternative is used, only the areas not considered frail lands will be used.

3. Use the range survey, make the 15 percent % reduction and then balance the winter pastures.

4. Consider Upper Paria Grazing Associations proposed winter system revision. Also allow them to construct the Headquarters Spring fence. This fence will keep the livestock in the northern portion of Wahweap pasture and in livestock distribution. This system should also balance the pastures.

Long Term Management

Continue following the revised AMP and through future allotment evaluations make the needed adjustments. Facilities that are needed to completely implement this AMP are eight miles of pipeline, five miles of fence and three reservoirs. A possible alternative is to complete enough vegetative manipulation projects to remove the livestock from most of the native range in the winter system. This will be good for the range resource and have a less adverse impact on the livestock operators. (RM2.1, RM2.2, RM2.4, RM2.5)

Rest is also recommended for a portion of the allotment. Priority for AMP implementation is 14 out of 21 AMPs.

Optimum Management

Upper Paria

Chain, seed	4,280	713
Burn	5,233	0
Plow, seed	6,900	1,419
	16,413	2,132

Upper Wahweap

Burn	10,621	1,197
Burn, seed	5,790	1,022
Chain, seed	9,400	1,031
Plow, seed	4,061	717
Spray, seed	2,091	315
Spray	160	24
	32,123	4,306

Watershed - Upper Paria

Area W1.3 (6,151 acres) Do not graze these highly saline easily eroded soils (presently unsuitable for livestock grazing).

Area W1.4 (635 acres) Don't graze the Paria River and the flood plains until there is 70 percent cover of vegetation and litter, and then don't graze in excess of 50 percent utilization on the desirable grasses and grasslike plants and 30 percent on the desirable shrubs.

Watershed - Upper Wahweap

Area W1.4 (1,005 Acres)

No grazing on the Wahweap Creek and Last Chance flood plains until there is 70 percent cover of vegetation and litter (see watershed MFP-1 Range Interaction Ref. #1 and 4).

Wildlife - Upper Paria

WL-CPS-1 = 4,831 acres of sagebrush, grassland, cliffs, and riparian (2 acres) habitat to be maintained in good condition.

WL-1.1 = Henrieville Creek = 324 acres (11.8 stream mi.) is emergency use so no fence needed - simply enforce trespass

Little Creek = 28 acres (5.3 stream miles) - 0.2 miles fence required

Sheep Creek Detention Reservoir Area = 52 acres (0.5 stream miles.) - no fence required since the area is already fenced.

Protect an additional 298 acres of riparian habitat and 588 acres of Other Phreatophytic Areas by monitoring and only allowing 30 percent utilization on key browse species of willows and cottonwood and adjusting livestock accordingly.

WL-2.1 = 46,779 acres of P-J to monitor habitat utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Cemo and Putr and adjust livestock accordingly. Much of this allotment is important mule deer winter range.

WL - 2.2 = 3,375 acres of P-J treatments -Chain or burn (burn preferred, but if chained leave slash in place and do not burn slash) and seed using desirable wildlife forage species in the mix - (browse, forbs, native grasses).

WL-3.1 = 26, 133 acres of desert shrub, sagebrush, and grassland habitats to monitor utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Orhy and Hija and adjusting livestock accordingly. Much of this allotment is important mule deer winter range.

WL-3.2 = 1,100 acres of grassland treatment by burning. This area may require seeding desirable wildlife browse, forbs, and native grasses following the burn. This is a livestock seeding so desirable livestock forage species will probably not need to be seeded following burning.

WL-4.1 = Protect all standing ponderosa pine trees (live or dead) from destruction unless a specific tree poses a threat to personal safety or property.

WL-5.1 = 4 water developments to be developed for gambel's quail and chukar use - priorities 12, 13, 14, 15.

WL - 7.1 = Provide habitat components and cooperate with Utah DWR for 430 acres for gambel's quail transplant along Henrieville Creek and 250 acres for chukar transplant along the Paria River.

WL - 8.1 = Protect and develop Sheep Creek Detention Reservoir Area strictly for wildlife use (52 acres involved).

Other wildlife URA Values = Riparian areas within this allotment are important for a variety of nongame wildlife. A large part of this allotment is important mule deer winter range.

Headwaters - Upper Wahweap
WL-CPS-1 = 32,823 acres of P-J - sagebrush, cliffs, riparian (3 acres) habitat to be maintained in good condition.

WL-1.1 = Protect Riparian and Other Phreatophytic Areas by: Four-mile Canyon = 14 acres (0.8 stream mi.) 0.2 mi. fence required.
Tommy Smith Creek = 55 acres (2 stream mi.) = 0.3 mi. fence required.
Wahweap Creek = 98 acres (1.8 stream mi.) = 1 mi. fence required.
Protect an additional 71 acres of riparian habitat and 781 acres of Other Phreatophytic Areas by monitoring and only allowing 30 percent utilization on key browse species of willows, cottonwood, and Atca and adjusting livestock use accordingly.

WL - 2.1 = 94,616 acres of P-J to monitor habitat utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Putr, Cemo, and Atca and adjust livestock use accordingly.

WL-2.2 = 2,020 acres of P-J to burn and seed and 31,550 acres of P-J to chain or burn (burn preferred, but if chained leave slash in place and do not burn slash) and seed using desirable wildlife forage species in the mix - (browse, forbs, native grasses).

WL-3.1 = 32, 389 acres of sagebrush and desert shrub habitats to monitor utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Atca and Orhy and adjust livestock use accordingly.

WL-5.1 = 4 water developments to be developed for gambel's quail and chukar use - priorities 1, 4, 9, 10.

WL-7.1 = Provide habitat components and cooperate with Utah DWR for 610 acres for gambel's quail transplants an 2,564 acres for chukar transplants along Long Canyon, Wahweap Creek, and Tommy Smith Creek.

Other wildlife URA values = Riparian areas within this allotment are important for a variety of nongame wildlife.

Principal Interactions

Wildlife - Upper Paria

1. Wildlife has a negative interaction with allowing riparian areas to be grazed at will in connection with grazing the seeded pastures. This occurs on Sheep Creek, Willis Creek, and some of the Paria River. These areas are uneconomical to fence so this loss of wildlife riparian habitat cannot be avoided and still graze the seedings.

2. There is a negative interaction with the heavy use of riparian areas in connection with the emergency use area. No facilities exist to provide for even distribution onto the uplands. Little Creek is proposed to be fenced and Sheep Creek Detention Reservoir Area is already fenced. This will protect these areas. Other areas (Henrieville Creek and some of the Paria River can be protected by:

   a. Pushing livestock on to the uplands, or at least moving them around to get more uniform distribution.

   b. Closely enforce grazing trespass use of these riparian areas to eliminate use during non emergency times.

c. Emergency use not to exceed one year out of three, and only allow 30 percent use on cottonwoods and willows during emergency use periods.

3. Wildlife has a positive interaction with all of the watershed recommendations (W-1.1, W-1.3, W-1.4).

4. Wildlife has a positive interaction with the Range recommendation for Optimum treatments on P-J as long as the following stipulations are followed:

a. Burning is preferred over chaining, but if chained, leave slash in place and do not burn slash.

b. Provide as much "edge effect" as possible by treating in strips, "feathering" edges, leaving tree islands, strip following the contour, etc.

c. Add ample amounts of desirable wildlife forage species into the seeding mix (browse, forbs, and native grasses).

5. Wildlife has a negative interaction with plowing most sagebrush areas and reseeding. This allotment receives a fair amount of winter deer use which utilize sagebrush during this period, especially when more desireable species such as Putr are already hedged by livestock.

Wildlife - Upper Wahweap

1. Positive wildlife interaction with watershed recommendations.

2. Positive interaction with Range proposal of 15 percent reduction in livestock use.

3. Positive iteraction with Range recommendation for optimum treatments on P-J as long as the following stipulations are followed:

a, b, c (same as for Upper Paria Segment Wildlife interaction #4)

4. Wildlife has a negative interaction with plowing most sagebrush areas and reseeding. This allotment receives a fair amount of winter

deer use which utilize sagebrush during this period, especially when more desirable species such as Putr are already hedged by livestock.

5. Wildlife has a high negative interaction with switching the 15 percent decrease from the Upper Wahweap segment to the Upper Paria segment. This extra winter use would put more grazing pressure on the riparian areas, and the key mule deer forage of Putr and Cemo on the uplands.

Watershed (Upper Paria)
Following the present grazing system will meet the watershed objectives in all areas except for the flood plains.

Grazing the flood plains 1 year in 3 to 50 percent use on the grasses and grasslike plants, and 30 percent use on the shrubs (estimated results of system in most areas) will be much better than the present situation. These sites can reach the desired 70 percent cover, but it will take much longer than those areas with total exclusion or winter use only.

Increasing the AUMs of use in the Upper Paria would increase sediment and salt production greatly (quantity unknown) because the proposed increase is on easily eroded low potential soils where growth is limited by soil chemicals (mostly salts), and on the poor condition flood plains.

Most of the AUMs come from areas that should have been rated as unsuitable because of low productivity (more than 32 acres per AUM). These areas are the gentler hills, valleys and bench tips (other than the seedings) near Cannonville and Henrieville.

A negative interaction exists with watershed recommendation W1.4. The elimination of grazing along the floodplains would cause a loss of AUMs.

The loss would be sixteen Paria AUMs and six Wahweap AUMs. Unless these areas (Paria, Wahweap and Last Chance) are fenced it would mean a total elimination of grazing in the affected pastures.

Listed below are the interactions that exist with the wildlife recommendations.

Upper Paria:

WL1.1 - There is not a problem with fencing Henrieville Creek or Little Creek as long as these areas may be used as emergency use 1 out of 3 years. As long as cattle can water out of the Sheep Creek detention dam, no problem is identified here. A conflict exists with not allowing any more than 30% use in other riparian and phreatophytic areas such as Sheep Creek and Willis Creek. This would eliminate livestock grazing in these pastures (30 percent use is on browse, not desirable cattle forage which will probably be used at 60-80 percent bad).

Upper Wahweap:

WL1.1 - Totally eliminating use in Four Mile Canyon, Tommy Canyon and the portion of Wahweap Creek shown on wildlife MFP 1 overlay number one by fencing, should not have an adverse effect on range. The portion of this recommendation which suggests protecting riparian and phreatophytic areas by only allowing 30% use on key browse species would have an adverse effect on range. It would essentially eliminate livestock grazing in the affected pasture.

There are not any conflicts with wildlife in relation to the recommendations concerning the method of removing pinyon juniper. A slight conflict arises when wildlife recommends that the sagebrush should not be eradicated. In most cases the soils where sagebrush is found are more productive and produce better seedings. Therefore range would place a higher priority on removing sagebrush versus pinyon-juniper.

Team Alternatives

Alternative 1 Follow the existing AMP for all three management areas (Spring, Summer, Winter). Continue to monitor the existing studies and then evaluate at the end of the grazing cycle. This evaluation should be interdisciplinary and consider the other resource recommendations. The floodplain should also be closely monitored during the grazing cycle. The following riparian areas should be fenced as soon as possible, even before the allotment evaluation: Four Mile, Tommy Canyon, portions of Wahweap Creek, Sheep Creek and Little Creek. The present pastures in the summer range and winter range should be balanced immediately so as to distribute the livestock in a more equitable way.

Alternative 2 The areas in the Upper Paria portion which show a 43 percent increase should not be used to make up for the 15 percent decrease in Upper Wahweap unless they meet the following criteria:

1. The areas are not along floodplains or other phreatophytic areas.
2. Have a carrying capacity less than 32 acres/AUM.
3. Have an SSF which shows that the area is in a slight erosion condition (SSF less than 40).

Alternative 3 Do not give the 15 percent reduction in Upper Wahweap until an allotment evaluation is completed (end of grazing cycle).

Alternative 4 Consider the Upper Paria Grazing Association proposal for a revision of the winter system. Implement this system if it meets AMP objectives. Modify using planning system recommendations.

Alternative 5 Treat areas in Upper Wahweap which are listed under optimum treatment.

Analysis

The present AMP has only been in effect on the summer and spring systems for two years and on the winter system for only one year. This recent change in management (including balancing the winter and summer pastures) should have a positive effect on the range and may show that a reduction is not necessary. The studies that are presently being completed which will be used to evaluate this AMP should provide more accurate data than the old survey which showed a 15 percent reduction in Upper Wahweap. If the evaluation shows that an adjustment is necessary the needed changes should be made at this time.

The areas which are recommended to be fenced are not necessary for livestock management. These areas are needed by the wildlife in the area and they should be protected for wildlife recreation and watershed values.

The season of use in Upper Wahweap is presently during the winter. The winter use is not as critical to the other resources and it will allow the land to eventually come back to better watershed conditions, except where Pinyon-Juniper is replacing the grazed species. As long as the present grazing is confined to the seedings, the Upper Paria area does not present a problem to watershed values.

The areas in Upper Wahweap which are listed under optimum management should be treated. This will allow livestock use to remain at the present level and the other resource objectives can be met. A large portion of the livestock could then be removed from the critical areas of native range.

Lower Warm Creek Allotment Analysis

Principal Recommendations

Range:

Interim Management

Allow livestock (cattle) grazing on 2,645 acres of suitable federal range for 110 AUMs from 11/1-3/31. This represents a 50 percent reduction. If access can be obtained to 7,095 acres of inaccessible range, allow the grazing of 400 AUMs. (RM1.1, RM1.2)

Long Term Management

Allow cattle grazing on 9,690 acres under a winter grazing system (11/1-3/31) for 510 AUMs. This represents a 127 percent increase. Rest is not needed. The key species are Orhy and Epne. A necessary facility is to construct 1/2 mile of livestock trail. Five horses may be substituted based on present qualifications. Proper management will provide 53 AUMs of forage. Priority for AMP implementation is 7 out of 21 AMPs (RM-2.1, RM-2.2, RM-2.3, RM-2.5)

Wildlife:

WL- PS-1 = 9,405 acres of desert shrub, sagebrush, grassland, and cliffs habitats on GCNRA to be maintained in good condition.

WL-3.1 = 12,089 acres of desert shrub, sagebrush, and grassland habitats to monitor utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Orhy and Atca and adjust livestock use accordingly.

Watershed:

Area W1.2 (9,102 acres)

Graze in winter only (10-1 to 2-28). This is necessary to insure adequate cover and soil cohesiveness in spring and summer on the potential duning sandy soils when wind speeds are greatest.

Area W1.4 (90 acres) Do not graze Warm Creek and Crosby Canyon flood plains until there is 70 percent cover of vegetation and litter.

Principal Interactions

Range:

Watershed recommendation W1.2 presents a negative interaction with range. The change in season of use will have a negative impact by the disruption of the operator's livestock operation.

Watershed recommendation W1.4 presents a negative interaction with range. If this recommendation is accepted it will result in a loss of 3 AUMs until the cover of vegetation and litter exceeds 70 percent. At this time the AUMs will then be allowed. Since the majority of this area is not feasible to be fenced, the recommendation actually eliminates livestock grazing in the affected pasture, or portion of the allotment.

Wildlife:

Positive interaction with watershed recommendations.

Negative interaction with trail development and opening up the presently inaccessible area to livestock grazing.

Team Recommendation

Accept the range recommendation for both the interim and long-term grazing systems. Do not develop trail and allow grazing in the area presently inaccessible to livestock. The use along the flood plains should be monitored closely.

Analysis

The proposed season of use allows the livestock to be off the range before the critical growth period for the key species. It conflicts with watershed for one month during early spring. The reduction will reduce the allotment to carrying capacity.

Mud Springs Allotment Analysis

Principal Recommendations

Range:

Interim Management

Allow cattle grazing on 3,807 acres of suitable federal range for 123 AUMs from 7/16 to 10/15. This represents a 36 percent reduction from present qualifications. In addition, allow grazing of 909 acres for 33 AUMs if water is made available (resrvoir fills with water or other improvements are made). (RM1.1. RM1.2)

Long Term Management

Allow cattle grazing on 4,716 acres of suitable federal range for 156 AUMs from 7/16 to 10/15. This is a summer-fall grazing system. This represents a 20 percent reduction in qualifications. Rest is recommended prior to implementation. The key species are Orhy and Agsm. Facilities needed are three reservoirs, developing one spring and one tank. Proposed management should provide 127 natural potential AUMs. Priority for AMP implementation is 6 out of 21 AMPs. (RM-2.1, RM-2.2, RM-2.3, RM-2.4, RM-2.5)

	Acres	AUMs
Chain, seed	1,739	224
Burn, seed	560	95
Tree cut, seed	220	10
	2,519	329

Watershed:

All of the critical areas for watershed are located in the unsuitable areas therefore there is not any recommendation.

Wildlife

WL-2.1 = 5,889 acres of P-J to monitor habitat utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Putr, Cemo and Orhy and adjust livestock use accordingly.

WL-2.2 = 1,299 acres of P-J treatments - Chain or burn (burn preferred, but if chained leave slash in place and do not burn slash) and seed using desirable wildlife forage species in the mix (browse, forbs, and native grasses).

WL-3.1 = 920 acres of sagebrush habitat to monitor utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species ofPutr, Cemo and Orhy and adjust livestock use accordingly.

WL-3.2 = 1,200 acres of sagebrush treatment by burning. This area will require seeding with desirable wildlife browse, forbs, and native grasses following the burn.

WL-4.1 = Protect all standing ponderosa pine trees (live or dead) from distruction unless a specific tree poses a threat to personal safety or property.

Principal Interactions

Wildlife:

Monitor key species and make adjustments as needed to control utilization, condition, and trend of key species.

Watershed:

None

Range:

There are not any conflicts with wildlife in relation to the recommendation concerning the method of removing pinyon-juniper and sagebrush.

Team Recommendation

Accept range recommendation for both interim and long-term systems. Continue to monitor both key species for wildlife and range and make adjustments if necessary. Complete optimum treatments as soon as money

is available. Complete utilization checks at 9/15 and after grazing use has been completed.

Analysis

The proposed system has a season of use that is after seed ripe and the reduction will reduce the allotment to the carrying capacity.

Nipple Bench Allotment Analysis

Principal Recommendations Range:

Interim Management

Allow cattle grazing on 10,645 acres of suitable federal range for 515 AUMs from 11/1-3/31. This represents a 46 percent reduction from present qualifications. In addition, allow grazing on 6,207 acres of potential suitable range for 367 AUMs if water is made available (snow, water development or water hauling). (RM1.1, RM1.2)

Long Term Management

Rest is recommended prior to AMP implementation. Allow cattle to graze on 16,852 acres under a 3 pasture rest rotation system. The period of use will be from 11/1 to 4/30 for 885 AUMs. See the attached grazing schedule for further details. The system will provide for each pasture to rest 1 year out of 3, be used in the spring 1 year out of 3 and to be used in the winter 1 year out of 3. The key species are Hija and Atca. Facilities needed are 1 water catchment, 1 reservoir, 2.5 miles of pipeline, 1 water tank and 3.5 miles of fence. After implementation there will be a 1% reduction (will not be given due to possible survey error). Proper management should provide for 294 natural potential AUMs. Priority for AMP implementation is 9 out of 21 AMPs. (RM2.1, RM2.2, RM2.3, RM2.4, RM2.5).

Wildlife:

WL-CPS-1= 11,190 acres of desert shrub and cliff habitats to be maintained in good condition.

WL-1.1= Protect 3 acres of riparian habitat and 64 acres of Other Phreatophytic Areas by monitoring and only allowing 30 percent utilization on key browse species of:

Riparian Areas 1. Atca

Other Phreatophytic Areas 1. Atca

WL-2.1 = 2,560 acres of P-J to monitor habitat utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of:

1. Atca 2. Hija 3. orhy

WL-3.1 = 22,455 acres of desert shrub habitat to monitor utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of:

1. Atca 2. Hija 3. Orhy

WL-5.1 = 5 water developments to be developed:

2 for pronghorn (Priorities 9 & 11) and

3 for gambel's quail and chukar (Priorities 19, 20, and 25).

Other wildlife URA values = This allotment is within the pronghorn use area.

Principal recommendations

Watershed

Check Area W 1.3 (2,877 acres) Do not graze these highly saline easily eroded soils (most of this area is classed as unsuitable).

Principal Interactions

Range:

Watershed recommendation W1.3 presents a negative interaction with range. If this recommendation is accepted it will result in a loss of 18 AUMs.

The majority of this area is not feasible to be fenced. The recommendation (W 1.3) actually eliminates livestock grazing in the affected pasture or allotment.

A conflict exists with wildlife recommendation WL 1.1. Accepting this recommendation will result in a loss of 14 AUMs. In order to keep the livestock from utilizing less than 30 percent of the key browse species along the riparian and other phreatophytic areas without fencing would actually result in closing the pasture or allotment after a short time of use.

A conflict will not exist with the wildlife recommendation WL1.1 if it would suggest fencing of the critical areas as long as a lane is left where cattle can still obtain water. This will allow livestock to continue to use the pasture or allotment with a loss of 14 AUMs.

Watershed:

Wildlife:

Present winter system (with some spring use) will protect all but the riparian and other Phreatophytic Areas. These areas need to be monitored and restrict use if extensive. Fence Tibbet to allow livestock watering and to develop a study plot. Thirty percent use on browse cannot be achieved allowing use on uplands, so fencing is needed.

Team Recommendation

Interim Management

Accept the range recommendation for the interim proposal, being sure to monitor the riparian and phreatophytic areas, and remove grazing when the utilization reaches 50% on the desirable grasses.

Long Term Management

Accept the range recommendation for the rest rotation grazing system. IN addition, fence Tibbet Spring water while allowing the livestock a lane so that they can obtain water.

Analysis

Voth the interim and long-term grazing system will meet the watershed objectives. The interim system would allow them to be achieved sooner. If Tibbet Spring is fenced this will meet a portion of the wildlife objectives. The operator will benefit by this proposal. Overall, this long-term system comes the closest to meeting all the resource objectives.

WL-1.1 = Protect 44 acres of Other Phreatophytic Area by monitoring and only allowing 30 percent utilization on key browse species of Atca and Agcr and adjusting livestock use accordingly.

WL-2.1 = 5,535 acres of P-J to monitor habitat utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Putr, Cemo and Orhy and adjust livestock use accordingly.

WL-3.1 = 3,395 acres of desert shrub and sagebrush habitats to monitor utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Atca and Orhy and adjust livestock use accordingly.

WL-7.1 = Provide habitat components and cooperate with Utah DWR for 320 acres Utah prairie dog transplant proposed in Butler Valley Neck area.

Watershed

Area W1.1-A = 8,160 acres) Graze in winter only (10-1 to 2-28). This special management is necessary on these easily eroded soils to increase cover and reduce salt and silt production (See Watershed MFP-1 Range Interaction reference #1).

Area W1.3 (2,877 acres) Do not graze these highly saline easily eroded souls. (Presently unsuitable)

Principal Interactions

Range:

Watershed recommendation W1.1 presents negative interaction with range. The change in season of use will have a negative inpact by the disruption of the operator's livestock operation.

A conflict exists with wildlife recommendations WL1.1. Accepting this recommendation will result in a loss of 2 AUMs. In order to keep the livestock from utilizing less than 30 percent of the key browse species along the riparian and other phreatophytic areas without fencing would actually result in closing the pasture after a short time of use.

Principal Interactions

Wildlife

Leave water available for wildlife at the spring development site.

Positive interaction with season of use.

Negative interaction with activating grazing use of Butler Valley neck. This area is needed for Utah Prairie Dog transplant site (an endangered species) if the habitat is found suitable by Utah DWR.

Team Recommendation

Accept range recommendation for both the interim and long-term systems. Do not incorporate Butler Valley Neck into the Round Valley Allotment.

Analysis

The season of use allows the livestock to be off the range before the critical growth period of the key species. It conflicts with watershed for one month during early spring. The reduction will reduce the allotment to carrying capacity. Butler Valley Neck is not recommended for livestock use due to the possibility of a prairie dog transplant if DWR finds that this habitat is suitable for Utah Prairie dogs.

RUSHBEDS ALLOTMENT

Principal Recommendations:

Range:

Interim management; graze 246 cattle AUMs on 5,065 suitable federal acres from 11/1-4/30. This represents a 24 percent reduction from present federal qualifications. In addition, allow grazing of 77 potentially suitable AUMs on 1,690 acres of federal land through use on snow, or by the operator hauling or developing water to achieve suitability standards. (RM 1.1, RM 1.2).

Long-term management; Implement a three pasture rest rotation grazing system allowing cattle use on 324 surveyed AUMs from 11/1-4/30. Grazing will be allowed on 6,766 suitable federal acres. This represents no change from present federal qualifications. See table 1 for grazing schedule and figure 1 for grazing sequence. Implementation priority is number 10 of 21 AMPs. There are no necessary land treatments; the livestock facilities needed are: Four miles of fence, one spring development, and five slickrock catchments. Indian ricegrass (Orhy) and sand dropseed (Spcr) are the key species to monitor for condition, trend and utilization of the range. With improved range conditions, there should be 148 natural potential livestock AUMs increase (RM 2.1, RM 2.2, RM 2.3, RM 2.5).

Optimum treatments; Allow spraying and seeding on 810 acres of sagebrush for an additional 122 AUMs. Allow chaining and seeding on 2,480 acres of P-J for an additional 332 AUMs.

Watershed:

None.

Wildlife:

WL-CPS-1 = 630 acres of P-J to be maintained in good condition.

WL-2.1 = 14,435 acres of P-J to monitor habitat utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Putr, Atca and Orhy and adjust livestock use accordingly.

WL-2.2 = 2,810 acres P-J treatments - Burn and seed using desirable wildlife forage species in the mix (browse, forbs, native grasses). Burning is preferred over chaining, but if chained leave slash in place and do not burn slash.

WL-3.1 = 810 acres of sagebrush habitat to monitor utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Atca, Arfi and Orhy and adjust livestock use accordingly.

WL-7.1 = Provide habitat components and cooperate with Utah DWR for 513 ac. P-J Chukar transplant (in connection with Lower Hackberry transplant).

Principal Interactions; Mitigating Measures -

Range:

1. Allow livestock fence watering lanes into Hackberry and Cottonwood Canyons if riparian is fenced.
2. Can modify treatments to meet recreation and wildlife needs.
3. Make slickrock catchments natural looking or hidden for recreation values.
4. Make fence natural through use of juniper posts or low visibility metal posts.
5. Fence land around proposed spring to at least present low contrast as viewed from Cottonwood Canyon.
6. Use winter access when soils are frozen to eliminate creation of new trails in facilities development.

7. Discontinue maintenance of road only, but allow limited access.

Team Recommendation

Implement proposed grazing system subject to the above stipulations. Objectives of all resources can be met by this.

Upper Warm Creek Allotment Analysis

Principal Recommendations

Range:

Interim Management

Allow cattle grazing on 11,193 acres of suitable Federal range for 835 AUMs from 11/1 to 3/31. This represents a 46-percent reduction in qualifications. In addition, allow grazing on 8,725 acres of potentially suitable range for 640 AUMs if water is made available (water hauling, pumping from Lake Powell or snow) (RM1.1, RM1.2).

The livestock operator proposes using the present two-pasture system which provides for spring rest in each pasture every year.

Long Term Management

Rest is recommended prior to implementation. Allow cattle grazing on 19,918 acres under a three pasture rest rotation grazing system (11/1-5/31). See attached grazing sechedule for details. Each pasture will rest 1 year out of 3, be used in the spring 1 year out of 3, and be used in the fall winter 1 year out of 3. The key species are Orhy, Hija and Atca. Facilities needed for implementation are 1.25 miles of fence, three reservoirs, three spring developments, four storage tanks, 2.5 miles of pipeline and one pumping station. There will be 1,477 AUMs allowed according to the range survey, which represents a 5-percent reduction in qualifications. (This reduction will not be given due to a possibility of survey error.) Proper management should provide 464 natural potential AUMs. Priority for AMP implementation is eight out of 21 AMPs (RM 2.1, RM-2.2, RM-2.3, RM-2.4, RM-2.5).

Watershed:

Area W1.1-B 5,600 acres) No grazing until the cover of vegetation and litter is at least 23 percent (80 percent of potential), then graze in winter only (10-1 to 2-28). This special management is necessary on these easily eroded soils to reduce salt and silt production.

Area W1.2 - 4,947 acres) Graze in winter only (10-1 to 2-28).

Area W1.3 (10,301 acres) Do not graze these highly saline easily eroded soils.

Area W1.4 (473 acres) Don't graze the flood plains until there is 70 percent cover of vegetation and litter, and then don't graze in excess of 50 percent utilization on the desireable grasses and grass like plants, and 30 percent on the desirable shrubs.

Wildlife:

WL-CPS1 = 7,880 acres of pinyon-juniper, desert shrub, and cliff habitats to be maintained in good condition.

WL-1.1 = Wesses Canyon = 30 acres Other Phreatophytic Area to be fenced for Pronghorn use, requires 0.1 mile of fence.

Protect six acres of riparian habitat and 220 acres of Other Phreatophytic Areas by monitoring and only allowing 30 utilization on key browse species of:

Riparian habitat =

1. Atca

Other Phreatophytic Areas =

1. Atca

WL-3.1 = 53,824 acres of desert shrub and grassland habitats to monitor utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of:

1. Atca
2. Cela

WL-5.1 = 8 water developments proposed; 1 for pronghorn (priority number 8), and 7 for gambel's quail and chukar (Priorities 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 *).

* = Located on GCNRA

Principal Interactions

Range:

Watershed recommendation W1.1-A presents negative interaction with range. If this recommendation is accepted it will result in a loss of 49 AUMs (suitable and potentially suitable). These AUMs can be used when the cover of vegetation and litter exceeds 23 percent. The change in season of use will have a negative impact by the disruption of the operator's livestock operation.

Watershed recommendation W1.2 presents a negative interaction with range. The change in season of use will have a negative impact by the disruption of the operator's livestock operation.

Watershed recommendation W1.3 will result in a loss of 65 AUMs since the livestock will not be allowed to graze highly saline easily eroded soils.

A conflict exists with wildlife recommendation WL1.1. Accepting this recommendation will result in a loss of 4 AUMs. In order to keep the livestock from utilizing less than 30 percent of the key browse species along the riparian and other phreatophytic areas without fencing would actually result in closing the pasture or allotment after a short time of use.

A conflict will not exist with the portion of wildlife recommendation WL1.1 which suggests fencing of the critical areas, as long as a lane is left where cattle can still obtain water. This will allow livestock to continue to use the pasture or allotment with only a small loss of two AUMs.

Wildlife:

Positive interaction with interim management of winter use.

ROUND VALLEY ALLOTMENT ANALYSIS

Principal Recommendations

Range;

Interim Management

Allow livestock to graze on 5,169 acres of potentially suitable federal range for 376 AUMs from 11/1-3/31. This use is dependent upon use on snow or water hauling. (Operators presently haul water) This actually represents a 40 percent reduction from present qualifications.

Long Term Management

Rest is recommended for this allotment prior to implementation. Allow cattle to graze 5,169 acres under a winter grazing system. (11/1-3/31). The key species on this allotment are Cela, Orhy, Agsm, and Hija.

Facilities needed for implementation are developing one spring, two tanks, 1.5 miles of pipeline and two reservoirs. Livestock will be allowed to graze 375 AUMs on this allotment. This represents a 40 percent reduction from present qualifications. (RM2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5.)

Two possible alternatives have been suggested by the operators. One is to incorporate Butler Valley Neck into the allotment. The other is to have a season of use earlier in the fall. The possibility also exists to have one operator use Butler Valley Neck earlier in the fall (key species - Agcr) and the other operator use the rest of Round Valley during the regular season.

Optimum Management

Plow, seed	1,050 Acres	141 AUMs

Wildlife:

WL-CPS-1 = 720 acres of desert shrub habitat to be maintained in good condition.

Spring use under long-term (and operator suggested interim management) would not be as desirable as the interim winter use. Spring use (and heavy winter use) will elimiante pronghorn from the needed lowland use areas and overutlize these areas prior to moderate use on the uplands

Leave wildlife water access at all three spring developments and wildlife water at access points for livestock.

Positive interactions with watershed recommendation W1.4.

Watershed:
Because of livestock preference for flood plains these areas will never achieve the cover necessary to reduce bank cutting if they are grazed in conjunction with other semi desert range. Flood plains (phreatophyte vegetation) is normally grazed very heavy by the time the adjoining semidesert range is grazed lightly. Most of these areas are currently classed as unsuitable due to low forage production.

spring grazing as recommended in the long-term grazing system would increase sediment and salt production by an estimated 30 percent. Studies show that changing from yearlong, or spring and summer grazing to winter grazing on semi desert range reduces sediment production by more than half.

(See Watershed MFP 1 Range Interaction Ref. #1 and 4).

Analysis And Alternatives

.1 Set the season of use from 11/1 to 3/31 permanently. This recommendation is an advantage to wildlife and watershed. It will allow for spring rest every year durig the interim and long-term. This system would have a high impact on the livestock operators.

2. Use the present two-pasture system. This system allows for the range key species to rest every other spring. It apparently has improved the range conditions. The operators are in favor of this system both for the interim and long-term. This alternative does not allow for enough spring rest to meet the watershed and wildlife recommendation objectives.

3. Do not allow grazing in the flood plains until 70 percent cover of vegetation and litter is achieved. This alternative will meet the watershed and wildlife recommendation objectives sooner and more effectively than any other alternative. It will also have a drastic effect on the livestock operators by virtually eliminating livestock grazing until the objectives are met unless water is developed on the good producing flats and cattle are managed to graze these areas only. This would have to be winter use with minor herding (once a week at first).

Long Term Management

Alternatives number 1, 2 and 3 are the same as interim management. Alternative 4 is a three-pasture rest rotation system. This alternative will come closest to meeting all the resource various objectives. This plan will be modified to fence some riparian areas, while still allowing livestock to obtain water. This system will have an adverse effect on the operators since they feel strongly about wanting to stay with the present two-pasture system.

Team Recommendation

Interim Management

Accept the range recommendation to set the season of use from 11/1 to 3/31.

Long-Term Management

Accept Alternaitve 4 to implement the proposed grazing system with fence modification.

Wahweap Allotment Analysis

Principal Recommendations

Range:

Interim Management

Allow cattle grazing on 5,609 acres of suitable Federal range for 195 AUMs from 11/1-3/31. This represents a 52 percent reduction in qualifications. (RM-1.1, RM1.2)

Long Term Management

Allow cattle grazing on 5,609 acres under a winter grazing system having one pasture. The season of use is 12/1 to 3/31, although the operator wants season from 11/15 to 3/31. Rest is not needed. The key species are Hija and Atca. The allowed use will be 192 to 195 AUMs. Facilities needed are one reservoir, two spring developments, 1 mile of livestock trail and one catchment (slickrock). The amount of reduction is 52 percent. Proposed management should provide for 91 natural potential AUMs. Priority for AMP implementation is 3 out of 21 AMPs. (RM 2.1, RM 2.2, RM 2.3, RM 2.5)

Wildlife:

WL-CPS1 = 1,320 acres of Cliff habitat to be maintained in good condition.

WL-1 Protect riparian and Other Phreatophytic Areas by:

Wahweap Creek = 44 acres (1.2 stream mi.) requires 0. 1mi. of fence.

Wahweap Creek = 617 acres Other Phreatophytic Area requiring 0.1 mi. of fence for mule deer.

Protect 225 acres of Other Phreatophytic Area by monitoring and only allowing 30 percent utilization on key browse species of cottonwood, willow and Atca and adjust livestock accordingly.

WL-2.1 = 9,467 acres of pinyon-juniper to monitor habitat utilization, condition, and trend based upon key forage species of Atca and adjust livestock use accordingly.

WL-5.1 = Three water developments to be developed; one for pronghorn (Priority number 10), and two for gambel's quail and chukar (Priority 2 and 3).

WL-7.1 = Provide habitat components and cooperate with Utah DWR for Gambel's quail and chukar transplants proposed along Wahweap Creek.

Watershed

Area W1.4 (473 acres) Don't graze the flood plains until there is 70 percent cover of vegetation and litter, and then don't graze in excess of 50 percent utilization on the desirable grasses and grass like plants and 30 percent on the desirable shrubs.

Principal Interaction

Wildlife:

To use the allotment for livestock, there is no way to keep or limit livestock use along the flood plains without fencing. Fencing should be completed as per WL-1.1 wherever possible. Limit use along riparian areas and only allow moderate use on browse (30 percent use).

Positive interaction with watershed recommendation.

Positive interaction with the winter grazing season of use.

Watershed:

Because of livestock preference for flood plains these areas will never achieve the cover necessary to reduce bank cutting if they are grazed in conjunction with other semidesert range. Flood plains (Phreatophyte

vegetation) is normally grazed very heavy before the adjoining semi-desert range is grazed lightly.

Principal Interactions

Range:

Watershed recommendation W1.4 presents a negative interaction with range. If this recommendation is accepted it will result in a loss of 14 AUMs until the cover of vegetation and litter exceeds 70 percent. At this time, substantially more AUMs will then be allowed.

A conflict will not exist with the poriton of wildlife recommendation WL1.1 which suggests fencing of the critical areas as long as a lane is left where cattle can still obtain water. This will allow livestock to continue to use the pasture or allotment with only a loss of 8 AUMs.

Team Recommendation

Accept range recommendation for both the interim and longterm systems with the following modifications;

1. Keep livestock out of Wahweap Creek until the desired forage conditionsare met.

2. Livestock will be allowed to water in Wahweap Creek by the construction of a fence lane into water.

Analysis

The season of use allows the livestock to be off the range before the critical growth period of the key species. It conflicts with watershed for one month during early spring. The reduction will reduce the allotment to carrying capacity. If a fence lane is constructed into Wahweap Creek livestock will still be allowed to obtain water while the rest of the creek has a chance to reach the desired condition for wildlife and watershed. The amount of AUMs lost is between 8 and 41. Since this is a small amount of AUMs it should not have a drastic effect on the

operators. These AUMs, plus more, will be gained ~~back~~ when the desired conditions are met (est. 2 to 5 years), and livestock are allowed use (not to exceed 30 percent on cottonwood and willows and not to be spring use) on these areas.

Paria MFP

Appendix 2

CONSOLIDATED LAND TREATMENTS

Team
May 1979

Recommendations

Five MFP Recommendations are made for land treatments, RM-2.6, RM-4.1, W-1.5, WL-2.2, WL-3.2 (table 1).

MFP Step 2 land treatments overlay shows the recommended land treatment areas. In addition to specified treatment areas, wildlife recommends a modified fire action plan to limit fire suppression within pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, mountain shrub, and grassland habitats. Recreation recommends a modified fire action plan to prevent bladed fire breaks and other surface disturbance within recreation land areas.

Interactions

Team
May 1979

Land treatments that will achieve greater diversity, cover, and improved composition within pinyon-juniper and sagebrush types are positive for Range, Wildlife, Watershed, Recreation, and VRM. Identified interactions focus primarily on the method of treatment and on a few specific sites where treatments should not be permitted (WL-3.2, 4.1; F-CPS 2, 3, 5). Pinyon-juniper chaining will increase fuelwood availability and Christmas tree reproduction but will reduce post production and availability.

VR-1.1 Pinyon-juniper chaining will introduce new intrusions into VRM Class II areas. An acceptable alternative is prescribed burning designed to replicate natural occurrence and can be made positive for visual resource management.

WL-1.1-7.1; Treatments are positive for almost all wildlife habitat improvement as long as a mixture of native grasses, forbs, and browse in ample amounts are added with exotic species in seedings. Range recommends a 200 acre sagebrush manipulation in Deer Range Allotment. This area should be preserved as a sagebrush park for mule deer winter forage. Do not destroy ponderosa pine trees when doing treatments.

R-CPS 1; Treatments within the visual zone of Henrieville Creek Recreation Site will modify the visual setting of the site. It is possible to design treatment for favorable visual impact and create a positive interaction.

R-CPS 6, 7, 7b, 7h, 7i; Treatments within Fiftymile and Paria-Hackberry recreation lands and within view of recreation sites and key scenic features should be deleted from consideration unless appearance of natural occurrence can be replicated.

F-CPS 1 - Areas with scattered ponderosa pine should be excluded from P-J treatments unless individual ponderosa trees can be protected.

W-1.3 - Easily eroded saline soils are not suitable for treatment due to erosion susceptibility.

R-CPS 5 - Four Mile Bench old trees have scientific value due to age and should be excluded from treatment and modified fire suppression plans.

W-1.4 - Watershed recommends the substitution of brush beating for burning or spraying for increased erosion protection, pending establishment.

Range Recommendations RM-1.1 - RM-1.3; RM-2.1 - RM 2.6; RM-4.1 are all positive and complementary if these recommendations will allow for modification of the treatment areas as long as there is increased production and improved condition and trend.

Threatened and Endangered Plants

The following threatened and endangered plants are found in several locations throughout the planning unit (T37S, R1W; T38 and 39S, R1E; T38S, R23; T39S, R2E; and T39S, R4E) that are recommended to be treated in order to supply additional forage for livestock grazing (RM 4.1): *Euphorbia Nephradenia*, *Phaielia mammilerensis*, *Machaeranthera glaborinscula*, *astragalus amppillarius*, *Phacelia cephalotes*, *Lesquerella tumulosa*, *cynopterus higginsii*, and *Phacelia mammelarensis*, *Astragalus lancearius*, and *Penstemon atwoodii*.

Penstemon atwoodii has also been identified in T39S, R4E. A chaining has been recommended in the location in order to balance pastures for a rest rotation grazing system (RM-2.6).

Multiple Use Analysis

Wildlife, Range, Watershed, Recreation and VRM/Support land treatment, brush beating, prescribed burning and a modified fire suppression plan to reverse the steady trend toward pinyon-juniper and big sagebrush monocultures. Each resource has recommended slightly different objectives and stipulations on methodology for proposed land treatments. In most cases the differences can be reconciled on any given site to achieve mutual objectives. Threatened and endangered plants are required to be protected by law. The

status of the plant should be reviewed at the time of action to determine threatened and endangered status. Each project will be analyzed in an EAR to determine if it can proceed

Recreation: Conduct all land treatments within Fiftymile and Paria-Hackberry recreation lands, and other VRM Class II areas to replicate natural occurrence. No plowing, chaining, or other mechanical treatment permitted. Modified fire suppression plan or prescribed burning of irregular areas with feathered edges is preferred. Exclude Four Mile Bench old trees from treatment or burn.

Watershed

Chain pinyon-juniper and leave residue in place without burning or windrowing to provide maximum residual cover and erosion barriers. Prescribed burning or modified fire suppression is acceptable second choice for watershed treatment of P-J areas. Use brush beating or spraying and seeding on sage-brush areas. Burning destroys litter and excessively exposes soil to erosion, plowing and seeding causes excessive soil exposure during the interim period until the seeding is established.

Range

Plow and seed sagebrush, chain, windrow and seed pinyon-juniper areas to grass to provide maximum forage. A healthier more durable seeding can be established by including a mixture of native species with the principal introduced species (presently crested wheatgrass).

Wildlife

Modified fire suppression, brush beating and prescribed burning is the

preferred treatment where sufficient understory exists for re-establishment of native species. Maintain maximum "edge" effect and diversity in all treatments. Include liveral quantities and diversity of native grasses, forbs, and browse in the seed mix. Monoculture seedings are of limited benefit to wildlife.

ATTACHMENT 1

Alternative 1

Pinyon-juniper Habitat

Prepare a modified fire suppression plan for all P-J habitat type. Exclude the Four Mile Bench old trees area and that area being invaded by young ponderosa pine (Rec. Overlay _____). Use prescribed burning in lieu of mechanical treatment wherever vegetative understory will carry fire. Exclude mechanical treatment form Fiftymile Mountain and Paria-Hackberry recreation lands. Where a native seed source for grasses and other P-J understory is available, do not use supplemental seed. Multiple native species of grasses, forbs and browse will be used in reseeding to avoid monotype vegetation, and to insure good forage species for wildlife, as well as livestock.

Sagebrush Habitat

Prepare a modified fire suppression plan for all sagebrush habitat areas. Evaluate each treatment site for soil stability prior to manipulation. Brush beating is the most desirable method of eradication and will be the primary mechanical treatment used on all areas. Burning can be used as an alternative where equipment access and costs do not permit brush beating. Exclude the 200 acre seeding on Deer Range. Preserve this high use wildlife habitat for deer winter forage.

Comparative Analysis of Alternative

Alternative 1 meets the objection of all resource. Taken as separate entities, individual resource recommendations do not consider each other. Alternative 1 provides the means by which the objectives of all reasources are met and negative interactions are avoided.

Multiple-Use-Team-Recommendation

Accept alternative 1.

Appendix 3

Riparian and Aquatic Habitats, by Stream, on Public Lands in the Escalante Planning Unit

Allotment Name	Stream	Transect No.	Aquatic Area: Flow	Aquatic Area: Stream Width	Riparian Area: Veg. Cover	Riparian Area: Ecological Habitat: Overstory Condition	Riparian Area: Ecological Habitat: Understory Condition	Total Area: Width	Total Area: Stream Miles	Total Area: BLM Acres	Total Area: Ecological Habitat Condition	Total Area: Apparent Trend	Remarks
Unallotted													
	Birch Creek	M-1		3'	10%	Poor	Fair	150	0.1	1.8	Poor	Improving	
	Birch Creek	RM-1			10%	Poor	Poor	300	0.3	10.8	Poor	Improving	
	Birch Creek	N/A				Poor	Poor		3.7	62.0	Poor	Stable	No writeup made on poorest areas
	Total								4.1	74.6			
	North Creek	R-1		14'	60%	Fair	Fair	60	0.1	0.7	Fair	Improving	
	North Creek	R-2		10'	50%	Fair	Fair	75	0.1	0.8	Fair	Improving	
	North Creek	R-3		14'	10%	Poor	Poor	75	0.1	0.8	Poor	Improving	
	North Creek	R-4		10'	40%	Fair	Fair	110	0.1	1.3	Fair	Improving	
	North Creek	M-1		10'	25%	Poor	Poor	60	0.3	2.1	Poor	Improving	
	North Creek	M-2		10'	2%	Poor	Poor	20	1.3	1.3	Poor	Improving	
	North Creek	RS-1		10'	60%	Good	Fair	18	0.2	0.4	Fair	Improving	
	North Creek	RS-2		15'	40%	Fair	Fair	45	2.4	13.0	Fair	Improving	
	North Creek	RM-1		10'	40%	Fair	Fair	75	0.1	0.8	Fair	Improving	
	North Creek	N/A				Poor	Poor		1.3	6.1	Poor	Stable	No writeup made on poorest areas
	Total								6.0	29.1			
	Death Hollow	R-10	2 cfs	12'	90%	Fair	Good	75	0.5	4.5	Good	Stable	Scattered cow droppings.
	Death Hollow	R-9	1 cfs	10'	60%	Fair	Fair	80	1.0	9.6	Fair	Improving	" " "
	Death Hollow	R-7	7 cfs	6'	98%	Good	Good	27	1.9	6.2	Good	Stable	No cow use noted
	Death Hollow	R-6	9 cfs	6'	100%	Good	Good	48	1.3	7.5	Good	Stable	" " "
	Death Hollow	R-3	3 cfs	8'	85%	Good	Good	60	1.8	13.2	Good	Stable	" " "
	Death Hollow	R-1	2 cfs	7'	95%	Good	Good	50	3.3	19.8	Good	Stable	" " "
	Death Hollow	M-2	8 cfs	10'	85%	Good	Good	40	0.4	2.2	Good	Stable	" " "
	Death Hollow	MS-1	3 cfs	10'	70%	Good	Good	32	2.8	11.1	Good	Stable	" " "
	Total								12.1	74.1			
	Mamie Creek	R-8	1 cfs	3'	90%	Good	Good	22	0.5	1.3	Good	Stable	
Pine Creek													
	Pine Creek	RS		10'	45%	Fair	Fair	5	1.5	0.9	Fair	Stable	
	Pine Creek	SB			2%	Poor	Poor	50	0.2	1.1	Poor	Stable	
	Pine Creek	M-1		12'	0	Poor	Poor	5	0.1	0.1	Poor	Stable	
	Total								1.8	2.1			
Saltwater Creek													
	Sand Creek	RS-2	4 cfs	9'	70%	Good	Good	30	1.4	5.1	Good	Improving	No disturbances

(Continued)

Appendix (Continued)

Allotment Name	Stream	Transect No.	Aquatic Area Flow	Aquatic Area Stream Width	Riparian Area Veg. Cover	Riparian Area Ecological Habitat Overstory Condition	Riparian Area Ecological Habitat Understory Condition	Total Area Width	Total Area Stream Miles	Total Area BLM Acres	Total Area Ecological Habitat Condition	Total Area Apparent Trend	Remarks
	Sand Creek	RS-6	2 cfs	7'	85%	Fair	Fair	50	2.7	16.2	Fair	Stable	Cow use - forbs main cover
	Sand Creek	RS-7	3 cfs	8'	50%	Fair	Fair	20	1.2	2.9	Fair	Stable	Some cow use.
	Sand Creek	RS-1	3 cfs	4'	30%	Poor	Poor	25	0.6	1.8	Poor	Stable	Cow use
	Sand Creek	R-1	1 cfs	7'	90%	Good	Poor	65	0.3	2.3	Fair	Stable	No understory
	Sand Creek	RS-2	1 cfs	4'	30%	Fair	Poor	10	1.5	1.8	Poor	Stable	Cow use
	Sand Creek	R-2	5 cfs	6'	70%	Good	Fair	15	0.2	0.4	Good	Stable	Cow use
	Sand Creek	R-3	5 cfs	4'	95%	Good	Good	40	0.4	1.9	Good	Stable	Cow use
	Sand Creek	RS-3	2 cfs	2'	80%	Fair	Good	120	0.8	12.5	Good	Stable	Cow use
	Sand Creek	SB-3	3 cfs	6'	30%	Fair	Poor	10	0.9	1.1	Poor	Stable	Trail
	Sand Creek	RS-4	3 cfs	8'	95%	Good	Good	40	0.7	3.8	Good	Stable	Faint trail
	Sand Creek	RS-5		2'	95%	Good	Good	65	0.6	4.8	Good	Stable	No disturbances
	Sand Creek	SB-1	2.5 cfs	3'	65%	Fair	Fair	30	1.7	6.1	Fair	Stable	Cattle use
	Total								13.0	60.7			
	Sweetwater Cr.	RS-2	1.5 cfs	3'	50%	Fair	Poor	65	0.1	0.5	Fair	Stable	Cattle Use
	Sweetwater Cr.	RS-1	2 cfs	3'	98%	Fair	Poor	15	0.7	1.1	Fair	Stable	No disturbance dense overstory and no understory.
	Sweetwater Cr.	RS-2	2 cfs	3'	98%	Good	Good	15	0.7	1.1	Good	Stable	" " "
	TOTAL								1.5	2.7			
Willow Gulch													
	Calf Creek	R-1	4 cfs	7'	78%	Good	Fair	180	0.3	6.5	Good	Improving	Some cows
	Calf Creek	RS-1	7 cfs	30	98%	Good	Good	60	0.1	0.9	Good	Improving	No disturbance
	Calf Creek	R-2	4 cfs	10'	78%	Good	Escellent	60	0.2	1.4	Good	Improving	
	Calf Creek	R-3	5 cfs	10'	80%	Fair	Good	100	0.4	4.8	Good	Improving	Recent burn
	Calf Creek	R-4	5 cfs	15'	100%	Good	Good	60	0.2	2.1	Good	Improving	
	Calf Creek	M-1			85%	Good	Good	45	0.2	1.1	Good	Improving	
	Calf Creek	R-7	3 cfs	11'	85%	Excellent	Good	155	0.6	11.2	Excellent	Stable	Campground
	Calf Creek	RS-9	2 cfs	15	90%	Good	Fair	15	1.1	4.0	Good	Stable	
	Calf Creek	RS-8	2 cfs	8'	65%	Good	Fair	60	0.8	5.8	Good	Stable	
	Calf Creek	MS-1	1 cfs	15'	90%	Good	Good	40	0.3	1.7	Good	Stable	
	Calf Creek	R-6	2 cfs	5'	85%	Good	Good	50	0.4	2.4	Good	Stable	
	Calf Creek	R-5	2 cfs	6'	90%	Good	Good	100	0.6	7.1	Good	Stable	
	Upper Calf Cr.	R-2	2 cfs	7'	80%	Good	Good	25	0.3	0.9	Good	Stable	
	Upper Calf Cr.	R-3	2 cfs	7'	70%	Good	Fair	40	1.2	6.2	Good	Stable	
	Upper Calf Cr.	R-4	3 cfs	6'	85%	Good	Good	80	0.8	8.5	Good	Stable	
	Upper Calf Cr.	R-1	1 cfs	4'	100%	Good	Escellent	150	0.4	7.2	Escellent	Stable	Orchid presence
	Upper Calf Cr.	MS-1	5 cfs	3'	100%	Poor	Excellent	21	0.2	1.0	Good	Improving	Fire

(Continued)

Appendix 3 (Continued)

Allotment Name	Stream	Transect No.	Aquatic Area Flow	Aquatic Area Stream Width	Riparian Area Veg. Cover	Riparian Area Ecological Habitat Overstory Condition	Riparian Area Ecological Habitat Understory Condition	Total Area Width	Total Area Stream Miles	Total Area BLM Acres	Total Area Ecological Habitat Condition	Total Area Apparent Trend	Remarks
	Upper Calf Cr.	MS-2	0.5 cfs	1'	100%	Good	Poor	20	0.1	0.5	Good	Stable	Cattle use
	Upper Calf Cr.	R-1	0.2 cfs	8'	100%	Fair	Good	50	0.5	3.5	Good	Improving	
	Upper Calf Cr.	R-2		2'	90%	Good	Good	13	0.2	0.3	Good	Stable	
	Upper Calf Cr.	MS-3		6'	40%	Good	Fair	28	0.1	0.3	Good	Stable	
	Upper Calf Cr.	R-3	5 cfs	6'	80%	Excellent	Excellent	200	0.1	2.6	Excellent	Stable	
	Total								9.1	79.9			
Dry Hollow													
	Dry Hollow	M-1		3'	30%	Good	Good	30	0.2	0.7	Good	Stable	
	Dry Hollow	R-1		3'	80%	Good	Good	30	2.6	9.5	Good	Stable	Cattle use
	Dry Hollow	R-6		2'	99%	Good	Good	20	2.6	6.2	Good	Stable	
	Total								5.4	16.4			
McGath Point													
	Willow Patch Creek	RS-4	3 cfs	5'	75%	Good	Fair	40	1.7	8.2	Fair	Stable	Cattle use
Escalante River													
	Boulder Creek	M-1	1 cfs	9'	90%	Good	Good	40	0.9	4.3	Good	Stable	Cattle use
	Boulder Creek	MS-1	2 cfs	10'	70%	Poor	Good	10	1.7	2.0	Fair	Stable	No cow use
Unalloted													
	Boulder Creek	RS-1		10'	60%	Fair	Poor	30	1.1	4.1	Fair	Improving	Cattle use
	Boulder Creek	RS-2	3 cfs	10'	75%	Fair	Poor	30	0.4	1.4	Fair	Improving	Cattle use increase recent & road & pipeline.
Boulder Creek													
	Boulder Cr.	RS-9			75%	Fair	Poor	55	0.3	2.0	Fair	Improving	No cattle
	Boulder Cr.	RS-8			55%	Fair	Poor	90	1.4	15.2	Fair	Stable	Cattle use heavy
	Boulder Cr.	RS-5			40%	Poor	Poor	25	0.7	2.4	Poor	Stable	No cattle & no water.
	Boulder Cr.	RS-6		7'	60%	Poor	Poor	25	0.7	2.4	Poor	Stable	Much cow use
	Boulder Cr.	RS-7		8'	60%	Poor	Fair	20	1.0	2.4	Poor	Stable	Much cow use
	Boulder Cr.	RS-4		4'	80%	Fair		25	0.9	2.7	Fair	Stable	Much cow use
Unalloted													
	Unalloted	MS-1	3 cfs	8'	80%	Good	Fair	50	0.4	3.0	Fair	Stable	Cow use
Boulder Creek													
	Boulder Cr.	RS-3	3 cfs	6'	45%	Poor	Poor	10	0.3	0.4	Poor	Stable	No cow use
	Total								9.8	42.3			

(Continued)

Appendix 3 . tinued)

Allotment Name	Stream	Transect No.	Aquatic Area Flow	Aquatic Area Stream Width	Riparian Area Veg. Cover	Riparian Area Ecological Habitat Overstory Condition	Riparian Area Ecological Habitat Understory Condition	Total Area Width	Total Area Stream Miles	Total Area BLM Acres	Total Area Ecological Habitat Condition	Total Area Apparent Trend	Remarks
Escalante River													
	Deer Creek	M-2	2 cfs	10'	80%	Fair	Good	20	0.9	2.2	Fair	Stable	Cow use
	Deer Creek	M-3	3 cfs	10'	90%	Good	Fair	20	0.8	1.9	Fair	Stable	No cow use - narrow slick-rock canyon.
	Deer Creek	R-1	Trace	15'	70%	Fair	Good	80	0.2	1.9	Fair	Stable	" " "
	Deer Creek	M-4	2 cfs	10'	90%	Good	Good	25	1.2	3.6	Good	Stable	No cow use.
King Bench													
	Deer Creek	M-4	2 cfs	10'	90%	Good	Good	25	1.0	3.0	Good	Stable	No cow use.
Steep Creek													
	Deer Creek	M-5	2 cfs	9'	90%	Good	Good	10	0.4	0.5	Good	Stable	Cattle Use
Deer Creek													
	Deer Creek	M-5	2 cfs	9'	90%	Good	Good	10	3.5	4.2	Good	Stable	Cattle Use
	Deer Creek	M-6	3 cfs	10'	85%	Fair	Good	60	2.8	16.5	Good	Improving	No cow use
	Deer Creek	M-7	3 cfs	20'	80%		Good	120	0.4	5.8	Fair	Stable	No cow use
Boulder Stock Trail													
	Deer Creek	M-8	2 cfs	15'	100%	Good	Good	40	0.3	1.4	Good	Stable	" " "
King Bench													
	Deer Creek	M-8	2 cfs	15'	100%	Good	Good	40	1.8	8.6	Good	Stable	
	Total								12.4	46.6			
Escalante River													
	Escalante R.	RS-9		5'	30%	Poor	Poor	5	1.6	2.0	Poor	Stable	Heavy grazing
	Escalante R.	RS-8		10'	40%	Poor	Poor	5	3.8	6.9	Poor	Stable	" " "
	Escalante R.	RS-7		5'	40%	Poor	Poor	30	2.1	8.3	Poor	Stable	" " "
	Escalante R.	RS-6		15'	50%	Fair	Fair	30	4.3	23.4	Fair	Stable	" " "
	Escalante R.	M-2		21'	80%	Fair	Fair	200	0.6	16.9	Fair	Improving	Trail
	Escalante R.	RS-5		22'	60%	Fair	Fair	250	1.6	53.0	Fair	Improving	Cattle use
	Escalante R.	RS-4		23'	70%	Fair	Fair	60	1.3	10.4	Fair	Improving	No use mentioned
	Escalante R.	RS-3		15'	50%	Fair	Fair	50	2.4	18.9	Fair	Improving	" " "
	Escalante R.	RS-2	2 cfs	12'	60%	Fair	Poor	40	2.9	17.9	Fair	Stable	Much cattle use
	Escalante R.	M-1	2 cfs	10'	85%	Fair	Good	200	0.6	16.4	Fair	Stable	Cattle use
	Escalante R.	RS-1	2 cfs	15	55%	Fair	Poor	70	4.3	42.1	Fair	Stable	" " "
	Escalante R.	RS-10		19'	80%	Fair	Good	200	0.7	18.8	Fair	Improving	No use mentioned
	Escalante R.	R-1		30'	95%	Fair	Good	120	4.8	84.1	Good	Improving	Little use by cattle.
	Escalante R.	R-2		21'	65%	Fair	Fair	70	1.4	14.8	Fair	Improving	

(Continued)

Appendix 3 :luded)

Allotment Name	Stream	Transect No.	Aquatic Area Flow	Aquatic Area Stream Width	Riparian Area Veg. Cover	Riparian Area Ecological Habitat Overstory Condition	Riparian Area Ecological Habitat Understory Condition	Total Area Width	Total Area Stream Miles	Total Area BLM Acres	Total Area Ecological Habitat Condition	Total Area Apparent Trend	Remarks
Big Bown Bench													
	Escalante R.	RS-11		60'	90%	Good	Fair	110	2.9	56.8	Fair	Stable	Little cow use
	Escalante R.	RS-12		23'	35%	Poor	Fair	30	1.8	10.5	Poor	Improving	Little cow use
	Escalante R.	RS-13		40	70%	Fair	Fair	70	1.0	13.4	Fair	Stable	Much use by cattle
	Total								38.1	415.6			
Steep Creek													
	Steep Creek	ST-1	1 g/m	2'	98%	Poor	Excellent	40	0.3	1.4	Fair	Stable	Cattle use
	Steep Creek	ST-2		2'	72%	Poor	Poor	20	0.3	0.7	Poor	Stable	" " "
	Steep Creek	N/A	1 g/m			Poor	Poor	30	4.4	15.8	Poor	Improving	Only the areas with dense vegetation were surveyed.
	Total								6.0	17.9			
Circle Cliffs													
	The Gulch	N/A			5%	Poor	Poor	60	8.0	57.6	Poor	Stable	Much cattle use[a]
Boulder Stock													
	The Gulch	N/A			5%	Poor	Poor	70	2.8	23.5	Poor	Stable	
King Bench													
	The Gulch	N/A						60	7.0	50.4	Fair	Fair	
Deer Creek													
	The Gulch	N/A						40	9.9	47.5	Poor	Poor	
	Total								27.0	179.0			
Upper Cattle													
	TenMile Wash	TE-1		12'	66%	Poor	Fair	450	0.2	10.8	Fair	Stable	
	Harris Wash	HA-1	0.5 cfs	5'	83%	Poor	Fair	100	0.2	2.4	Fair	Stable	
	Harris Wash	HA-2		80'	71%	Fair	Fair	400	0.2	9.6	Fair	Improving	
	Harris Wash	N/A	0.5 cfs					100	5.0	60.0	Poor	Stable	No writeup due to lack of dense riparian veg
	25-Mile Wash	TW-1		80'	56%	Poor	Poor	400	0.3	14.4	Poor	Declining	
	25-Mile Wash	TW-2		15'	65%	Poor	Poor	250	0.3	9.0	Poor	Declining	
	Total								6.2	106.2			

Source: 1977 Riparian Inventory, BLM, Escalante, utah

[a]No writeups made due to lack of dense riparian vegetation. The stream is perrennial intermitinally totaling about 13 miles. The stream is intermittant, the remaining 14 miles.

Columns left blank are data that is not available.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN ON KANAB/ESCALANTE ES AREA MFPs

Public participation meetings with interest groups (listed below) to discuss how proposed MFP decisions will effect their activity. In discussing the grazing proposals from the MFP, a member of the ES team will be present to get scoping information for the upcoming ES. Scoping should establish what issues, management concerns, and resource development opportunities should be considered. Where Area Managers determine that issues and group composition warrants, one meeting may be held for two or three Areas at once. The comments from these meetings will be summarized in writing and considered as part of the official public comment. Public comment will be accepted from the first interest group meeting through May 18 on the MFP and on scoping for the ES. Groups to be contacted and responsible individuals within the District are:

Ranchers:	Specialist who developed the grazing system & AMs
Mining:	Bill Dalness
Wildlife & Recreation:	Steve Hedges & Paul Boos
County & City Govern.:	Area Managers
Fed. & State Agencies:	District & Area Managers in joint meeting in Cedar City

Federal Register notice announcing that we will be gathering scoping information for the Kanab/Escalante Grazing ES at Open Houses in Kanab on May 2, and in St. George and Escalante on May 3. A separate Federal Register notice filed by the State Office will announce that we will be reviewing the results of the Wilderness Review Initial Inventory at these same Open Houses.

A full page advertisement in the Southern Utah News will announce a May 2 Open House in Kanab. It will cover the major issues addressed in the MFPs for that Area. The ad will state that this Open House will address the MFPs, the Kanab/Escalante Grazing ES and the results of the Wilderness Review Initial Inventory. A similar ad will run in the Garfield County News for Escalante Open House on May 3. A news release in the Washington County News will contain the same basic information for the Open House in St. George for Dixie RA. A news release will be sent to Salt Lake City papers on the Salt Lake meeting.

A public meeting will be held in Salt Lake on all five planning units in the ES area. The BLM will make a presentation on MFP recommendations, answer questions and accept public comment. BLM participants will be Morgan Jensen, Dennis Curtis, Jerry Meredith, Rich Fagan, Frank Rowley, Craig Zufelt, Bill Dalness, Paul Boos, Von Swain, and Bob Zundel.

May 2 Open House in Kanab for Kanab RA to cover wilderness Inventory results, MFP decisions and scoping for the grazing ES.

May 3 Open Houses in Escalante and St. George to cover Wilderness Inventory results, MFP decisions and scoping for the grazing ES.

All Open Houses will run from 2:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. to allow maximum participation. More details on recommended format for Open Houses can be obtained from Jerry Meredith.

May 18 End of public comment period on MFP decisions and on scoping for the ES. All public comments on the Wilderness Inventory should be handled separately. Comments on this subject will be accepted until June 30.

Note: All public meetings and meetings with interest groups should have summary notes kept as part of the public comment. Comments received in writing that deal with specific information, the commentor feels is important should be answered in writing.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1608
U-040

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720

State and Federal Agencies

April 6, 1979

The Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management is nearing completion of Management Framework Plans on public lands in most of Iron and Kane Counties and on Canaan Mountain in Washington County. Public meetings are scheduled during the week of April 30 to present and gather comments on this planning.

Prior to these meetings we have scheduled a session for State and Federal agencies that may be effected by or interested in our actions. We would like to invite you or your representative to attend this meeting. It is scheduled for Thursday, April 19, at 1:00 p.m. in the District Office, 1579 North Main, Cedar City.

If you have any questions concerning this planning effort, please feel free to contact me or a member of the district staff.

Sincerely,

M. A. Dunham
District Manager

BICENTENNIAL

Mr. Donald L. Pendleton
BLM, Richfield District
150 East 900 North, Box 768
Richfield, Utah 84701

Mr. Billy Templeton
BLM, Arizona Strip District
196 East Tabernacle
St. George, Utah 84770

Dixie National Forest Supervisor
82 North 100 East
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Ron Larson
Utah Forestry & Fire Control
154 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Utah Parks & Recreation
586 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Guy Bird
Utah Resource Conservation & Development
491 South Main Street
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Jim Bowns
SUSC College of Sciences
351 West Center
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Mitchell Sheldon
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
1426 Federal Building, 125 South State
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

Mr. Milo Barney
Utah Department of Natural Resources
4th Floor Empire Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Mr. Mike Coffeen
Utah Department of Wildlife Resources
622 North Main Street
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Utah Department of Transportation
880 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Soil Conservation Service
36 North 300 West
Kanab, Utah 84741

Soil Conservation Service
225 East Center
Panguitch, Utah 84759

Soil Conservation Service
196 East Tabernacle
St. George, Utah 84770

Mr. Gerald Stoker
Utah State Water Engineer
154 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Utah State Extension Agent
55 South Main
Panguitch, Utah 84759

Utah State Extension Agent
70 North Main
Kanab, Utah 84741

Utah State Extension Agent
197 East Tabernacle
St. George, Utah 84770

Mr. Brian Harry, Superintendent
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
P. O. Box 1507
Page, Arizona 86040

Mr. Robert Heyder
Superintendent
Zion National Park
Springdale, Utah 84767

Mr. Thomas Hobbs, Superintendent
Bryce Canyon National Park
Bryce Canyon, Utah 84717

Mr. Derek O. Hambly
Superintendent
Capitol Reef National Park
Torrey, Utah 84775

U.S. Senators Office
Ms. Jeanine Holt
10 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1608
U-040

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 9, 1979

Mayor
Cedar City
Utah

The Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management is nearing completion of Management Framework Plans on public lands in most Garfield and Kane Counties and on Canaan Mountain in Washington County. Public meetings and "open houses" are scheduled during the week of April 30 - May 4 to present and gather comments on this planning. We encourage you to attend one of these meetings (see attached). Please note that the flyer does not list the "open house" scheduled for the St. George Dixie Bureau of Land Management Resource Area Office, Dixie Office Building, on May 3 from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. This "open house" will deal exclusively with Canaan Mountain.

If you have any questions concerning this planning effort, please feel free to contact me. Bill Dalness, a geologist on the district staff, should be able to answer any questions concerning the mineral resource. Our phone number is (801) 586-2401.

Sincerely,

M. L. Green

District Manager

Enclosure

Utah Mining Association
Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Exxon Minerals Company, U.S.A.
P.O. Box 120
Denver, Colorado 80201

Coal Companies (see attached)

Area Mining Supervisor
Branch of Mining Operations
U.S. Geological Survey
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

District Engineer
U.S. Geological Survey
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

~~COAL MINES~~
~~CHIEF CITY DISTRICT OFFICE~~

Mines, Inc.
1140 Grant Street
Denver, CO 80203

Consolidation Coal Company
Koppers Building
436 Seventh Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

El Paso Natural Gas Co.
P. O. Box 1492
El Paso, TX 79978

George Frandsen
390 South First West
Panguitch, UT 84754

Caesar Fulton
~~4671 W. 109 Place~~
~~Westminster, CO~~ 80030
125 E. Pelican Drive
P.O. Box 2401
South Padre Island, Texas 78597

Charles Denton
P. O. Box 459
Cortez, NM 88210
Jay Gillis
King Cannel Coal Co.
Rockville, UT 84763

Nevada Electric Investment Company
P. O. Box 230
Las Vegas, NV 63102

Peabody Coal Company
301 North Memorial
St Louis, MO 63102

Aaron H. and Veola H.
Rasmussen
Veyo Star Route
Box 80
Central, UT 84722

Resources Company
P. O. Box 20824
Phoenix, AZ 85036

Mono Power Company
2244 Walnut Grove Ave.
Rosemead, CA 91770

New Albion Resources Co.
P. O. Box 168
San Diego, CA 92112

Utah International, Inc.
550 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

S. H. West
P. O. Box 165
Pleasant Grove, UT 84062

COAL - PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICANTS

Jesse H. Knight
1107 - 50th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2T 2V8

Sun Oil Company
Southland Center
P. O. Box 2880
Dallas, TX 75221

Utah Power and Light Company
P. O. Box 899
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Woods Petroleum Company
Suite 500, National Foundation
West Building
3555 N. W. 58th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

Hiko Bell Mining and Oil Company
P. O. Box Drawer AB
Vernal, UT 84078

IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

1608
U-040

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 729, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 9, 1979

Rec + Wildlife

The Bureau of Land Management is presently undertaking a major planning effort in Washington, Kane and Garfield Counties. Your proven interest in southern Utah planning has prompted me to request your assistance in our current planning efforts.

On April 26, 1979, a special planning workshop is being held at the Cedar City District Office at 7:30 p.m. The major topics of discussion will include planning for recreation and wildlife resources. With the development pressure high for the rich energy resources in southern Utah, it becomes very important that the wildlife and recreation resources are adequately represented in our land use decisions.

The major recreation topics of discussion will include securing public access to major backcountry attractions, off-road vehicle designations, management direction on Canaan Mountain, Paria-Hackberry, Fifty-mile Mountain and the Escalante Canyons.

The major wildlife topics of discussion will be vegetation manipulation, transplants of bighorn sheep, riparian habitat management and livestock management for benefit of wildlife habitat.

If you cannot attend this meeting, I would urge you to attend the District's open houses in Kanab, Escalante, St. George, or the public meeting in the Salt Palace on April 30th. In these meetings you will have an opportunity to comment on the planning for all resources. The attached circular gives you all the pertinent information regarding these meetings and issues to be discussed.

Sincerely,

M. Lawson

District Manager

Enclosure: Circular

Sierra Club, Utah Chapter
c/o Kim Crumbo
P.O. Box 597
amas, Utah 84036

Ad

Mr. Dick Carter
8 East Broadway
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112

Mr. Ken Sleight
Wonderland Expeditions
P.O. Box 338
Green River, Utah 84525

Ms. Edith Reeves
Sierra Club
1739 E. San Miguel Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

Sunrise Air Service
c/o Mr. Bill Blasdell
Kanab, Utah 84741

Mr. Brian Beard
93 E. 100 S.
Logan, Utah 84321

Mr. Doug Nelson
BYU Survival Course
. 105 R.B.
ovo, Utah 84601

Mr. Allen Malmquist
Moccasin Tours, Inc.
Box 388
Fredonia, Arizona 86022

Mr. John Porcher
Yellowstone Wilderness Guides
2251 Cottonwood Lane
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121

Ms. Aleda Nelson
Curalogos Corp.
1700 Desert Inn Rd. #412
Las Vegas, Nev. 89109

Ms. Nancy Wahl
325 Oro Valley Drive
Tucson, Arizona 85704

Mr. Larry Olsen
Survival Seminar Retreats
2010 University Club Bldg.
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

ISSUE
Lloyd Gordon, Editor
P.O. Box 728
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Friends of the Earth
Gordon Anderson
Colorado Plauteau Representative
P.O. Box 820
Moab, Utah 84532

Save OUr Canyons Committee
Alexis Kelner
1201 1st Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

Uinta Chapter, Sierra Club
Ruth Frear
1458 East 9th South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105

Iron County Historical Society
c/o Dr. Morris A. Shirts, President
570 South 580 West
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Boulder Mountain Packers
c/o Larry Davis
P.O. Box 446
Boulder, Utah 84716

Escalante Wilderness Committee
c/o Pete Hovingh
721 Second Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

Wasatch Mountain Club
Chairman, Conservation Committee
2889 Loran Heights Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84109

Escalante Scenic Tours
c/o Mohn Christensen
Escalante, Utah 84726

Utah Recreation Land Users Association
1127 West 8th South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104

Adventure Expeditions
c/o Tom Brereton
P.O. Box 277
Springdale, Utah 84767

Canyon Tours Inc.
P.O. Box 1597
Page, Arizona 86040

Golden Circle Tours
c/o Norm Cram
89 East Center
Kanab, Utah 84741

Utah Wildlife and Outdoor Recreation Federation
328 West 200 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Mr. Cal Giddings
Wild & Scenic Rivers
1425 Perry Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

Natural Resources Defense Council
25 Kearney Street
San Francisco, CA 94108

IN REPLY REFER TO

1608
U-040

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720

Additional
Rec. + wildlife
Mt. letters

April 17, 1979

The Bureau of Land Management is presently undertaking a major planning effort in Washington, Kane and Garfield Counties. Your proven interest in southern Utah planning has prompted me to request your assistance in our current planning efforts.

On April 26, 1979, a special planning workshop is being held at the Cedar City District Office at 7:30 p.m. The major topics of discussion will include planning for recreation and wildlife resources. With the development pressure high for the rich energy resources in southern Utah, it becomes very important that the wildlife and recreation resources are adequately represented in our land use decisions.

The major recreation topics of discussion will include securing public access to major backcountry attractions, off-road vehicle designations, management direction on Canaan Mountain, Paria-Hackberry, Fifty-mile Mountain and the Escalante Canyons.

The major wildlife topics of discussion will be vegetation manipulation, transplants of bighorn sheep, riparian habitat management and livestock management for benefit of wildlife habitat.

If you cannot attend this meeting, I would urge you to attend the District's open houses in Kanab, Escalante, St. George, or the public meeting in the Salt Palace on April 30th. In these meetings you will have an opportunity to comment on the planning for all resources. The attached circular gives you all the pertinent information regarding these meetings and issues to be discussed.

Sincerely,

District Manager

Enclosure: Circular

THE ATTACHED LETTER SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

Robert H. Hassel
Panguitch, Utah 84759

Jack McLellan
2459 E 6600 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121

Jack Soper
Panguitch Wildlife Federation
Panguitch, Utah 84759

Bud Sullivan
Utah Wildlife Federation
1102 Walker Bank Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Utah Environmental Center
Ian Johnson, Director
275 Wilmington Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

Utah Nature Study Society
Dr. Stan Mulaik, Executive Secretary
1144 East erd South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84010

Fund for Animals
Lonnie Johnson, Field Director
7167 South 2000 East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121

IN REPLY REFER TO

1608
U-040

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 17, 1979

Extra Flyers

The Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management is nearing completion of Management Framework Plans on public lands in most of Garfield and Kane Counties and on Canaan Mountain in Washington County. Public meetings are scheduled during the week of April 30 to present and gather comments on this planning.

Since you have an interest in the area itself, or projects within the area, I have enclosed a flyer briefly outlining the purpose of these meetings. Please note that the flyer does not list an open house which is scheduled for the St. George Dixie Resource Area Office, Dixie Office Building, on May 3 from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. This meeting has been publicized through other means.

If you have any questions concerning these meetings, please feel free to contact me or a member of the district staff.

Sincerely,

M S Jensen
District Manager

Enclosure

A LETTER WAS SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

STATE POLITICIANS

S. Garth Jones
1769 East 5250 North
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Ivan M. Matheson
265 East Midvalley
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Ray S. Schmutz
237 South 100 East
St. George, Utah 84770

GRAZING ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Cleo Wood
290 South 700 West
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Edwin Larsen
131 North 1225 West
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Phil Allen
Antimony, Utah 84712

Mr. Merrill MacDonald
355 North 200 West
Kanab, Utah 84741

Mr. Vard Heaton
Alton, Utah 84729

WILD HORSE GROUPS

Kent Gregersen
Utah Mustang Association
P. O. Box 102
Marysvale, Utah 84750

Cedar City Wildlife Federation
310 West 1700 North
Cedar City, Utah 84720

National Wild Horse Association
National Headquarters
P. O. Box 12188
Las Vegas, Nevada 89112

National Mustang Association
New Castle, Utah 84756

Wild Horse Organized Assistnace
c/o Mrs. Dawn Y. Lappin
P. O. Box 555
Reno, Nevada 89504

Humane Society of Utah
P. O. Box 20222
Salt Lake City, Utah 84120

WE WANT YOUR COMMENTS!

YOUR CHANCE TO INFLUENCE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ON PUBLIC LANDS

THE AREA

There are five planning units within the area shown on the map to the right. The planning is being completed on all of the area at once, since it will be covered in one grazing environmental statement. Paria, Vermilion and Zion planning units are administered from the BLM office in Kanab. The Escalante planning unit is administered from the BLM office in Escalante. And the Canaan Mountain planning unit is administered from the BLM office in St. George. The total area contains some 2,700,000 acres of public land.

The area is bordered by three areas of the Dixie National Forest, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Along the south, the area is bordered by Arizona.

These, and other recreation areas on BLM land, make this area well known for the quality of outdoors experience it offers. There is limited hunting throughout the area, and some sections provide important winter range for big game animals. Coal development and livestock grazing are also major issues within this area.

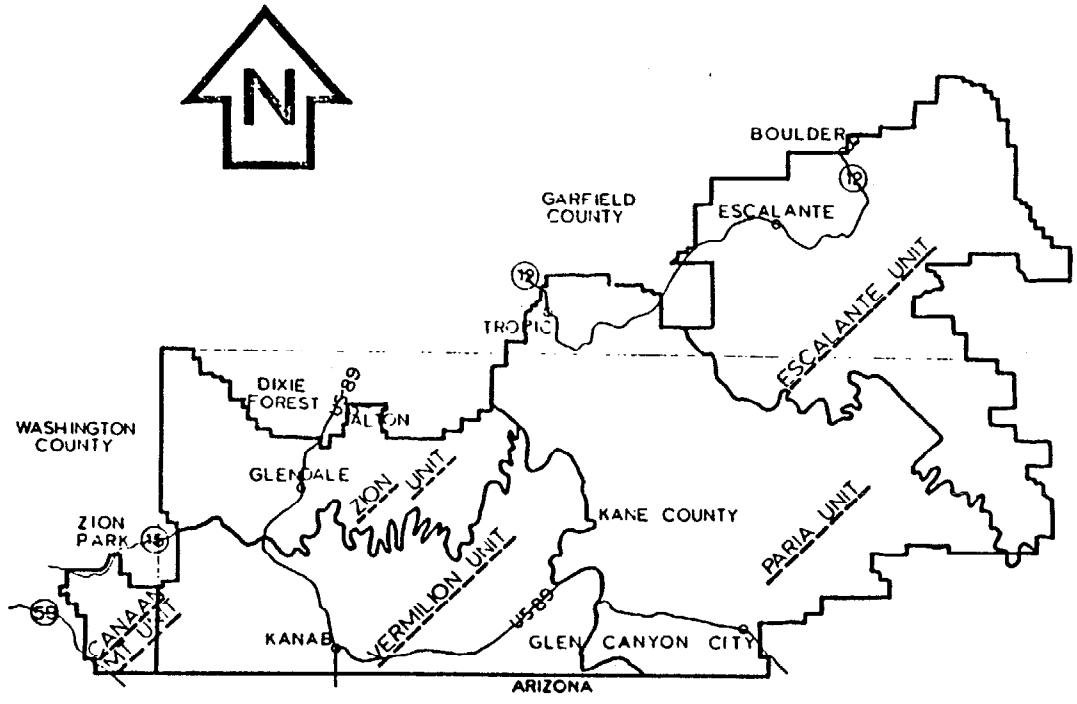
Vegetation is quite varied, from salt desert shrub in the low elevations to an aspen conifer type in the high country. Elevations range from near 5,000 ft. around Kanab and the lower Escalante River to about 8,000 ft. on Clear Creek Mountain and lower Canaan Peak.

BLM PLANNING

The BLM has developed a land use planning system which calls for participation from local and state governments, interested users, and the public. This is your chance to let us know how you think the public lands should be managed.

Every use is not suited to every acre and some uses conflict with others. The BLM is charged with managing the land for the optimum mix of potential uses. The best mix of uses is determined by inventorying the resources, determining the management which would be best [illegible] ch resource and then resolving the cont[illegible] hat are found between resource development possibilities. Public comment is used to help area managers make proper

The citizens of Southern Utah and the people of the Nation need the forage, recreation, minerals, wildlife, soil, water and other resources of these planning units. The coal, outstanding recreational opportunities, scenic gradeur and other natural resources in the area make it extremly important that all aspects of the possible uses be carefully considered. Your participation could provide valuable information. BLM planners have already met with local government and state and federal agencies in the area to discuss this planning effort. We have also talked to livestock operators who will be affected by this plan, wildlife and recreation groups and others. We want to hear from you, too. Please come to one of the Open Houses or the Public Meeting listed in this advertisement and share your ideas with those who are responsible for completing the planning on this valuable piece of public land.



THE CHALLEN

As you read the information given here a[illegible] some of the conflicting uses, think abou[illegible] implications and opportunities as they a[illegible] the uses of these lands now and in the fu[illegible] Prepare yourself to make suggestion[illegible] BLM planners on the best uses of var[illegible] resources on the same land.

The general land use plan, called the Man[illegible]ment Framework Plan, which is be[illegible]ng d[illegible]oped, will address livestock graz[illegible]ng, wildl[illegible] timber, recreation, minerals, antiquities, watershed. In addition, we will be askin[illegible] public to help us identify the scope of iss[illegible] to be addressed in the grazing environmen[illegible] statement that will analyze grazing prop[illegible] for the area.

Utah's State Director for the BLM annour[illegible] his proposed statewide Initial Wilderness [illegible]ventory decision on April 4, 1979. He [illegible] notified the field offices of his decision [illegible] which inventory units clearly and obvio[illegible] do not meet the criteria for identification [illegible] Wilderness Study Areas and which [illegible] should receive more intensive inventory [illegible] narrative booklet and map of the State D[illegible]tor's proposal will be available at the C[illegible] Houses listed in this ad. The evaluations [illegible] large scale maps developed for the Distr[illegible] recommendation to the State Director [illegible] also be available. After examining these [illegible]terials, you are encouraged to submit wr[illegible] comments to the address given in the boo[illegible]

OPEN HOUS

KANAB

May 2, 1979
1 to 7 PM
320 N. First E.

ESCALANTE

May 3, 1979
1 to 7 PM
Hwy 12 west of town

PUBLIC MEETI

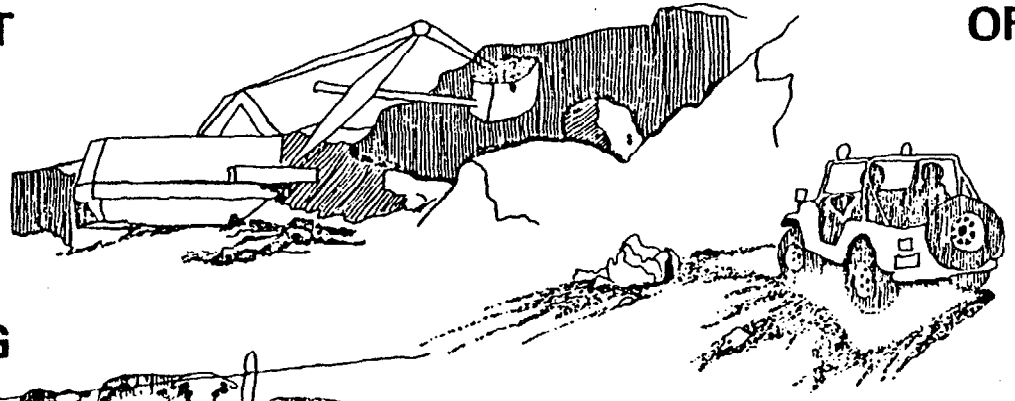
SALT LAKE CITY

April 30, 1979

SOME OF THE QUESTIONS

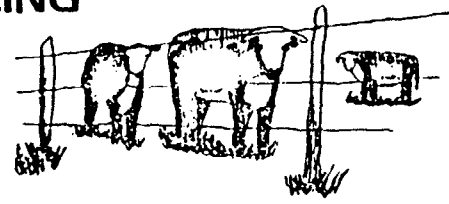
COAL DEVELOPMENT

Some of the largest coal reserves in the state lie within this area. It is estimated that there are several billion tons of recoverable coal reserves in the Kaiparowits, Alton and Kolob fields. Development of these reserves would be a major boost to the economy of the area. It could also mar scenic sections that are presently major tourist attractions and therefore are important to the economy themselves. What, if any, restrictions should be placed on the development of this coal?



LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Livestock grazing has been a traditional use of the area since early settlers arrived. The BLM is responsible for management in a manner that will protect the land from unnecessary injury, stabilize the livestock industry dependent on public lands, and provide for the orderly use, improvement, development and rehabilitation of the land for livestock grazing. During 1976 and 1977 range inventories were completed throughout the area in order to meet this requirement. These studies show that adjustments to present livestock operations are necessary to stabilize or improve range conditions in some areas. How can the necessary adjustments be made with the least adverse economic impact on livestock operators?

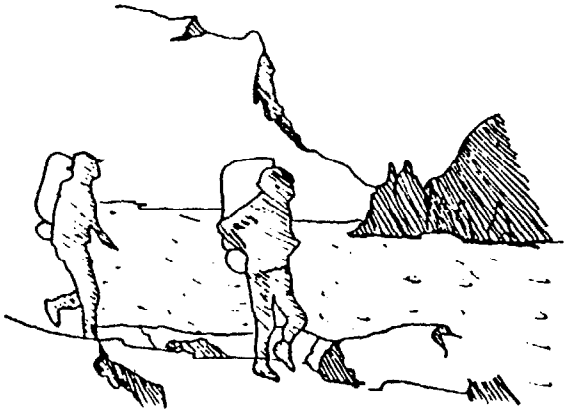


WILD HORSES

A small number of wild horses live in the Circle Cliffs and Harvey's Fear areas. Both of these areas have marginal horse habitat. There are also potential conflicts with the recent transplanting and proposed expansion of the desert big horn sheep in both areas. Proper management of such small herds in isolated areas can be very costly, and hamper implementation of livestock management plans. Should the horses be left in the present area and managed to reduce conflicts as much as possible? Or, should the animals be moved to a more suitable habitat and be used to improve present herds in those areas.

AND OTHERS

Fredonia City water supply
Desert Big Horn sheep
Erosion control
Streamside (Riparian) protection
Ve[illegible]e manipulation to improve lives- and wildlife projects
Range improvement projects
Commun[illegible]y support and expansion



OFF-ROAD VEHICL

Executive Order 11644 requires the BL place public land in an "Open", "Close "Limited" catagory for off road ve (ORV) use. Present use of the planning is light and is expected to remain so. centrated ORV use could lead to soil ero harassment of wildlife and plant destruc Should concentrated ORV use areas be ignated? What public lands should be c closed or restricted to ORV uses?

WILDLIFE HABIT

Livestock and big game animals use the s food sources. This can lead to competi for forage and a downward trend in condition. Areas like the Sand Hills we Kanab are especially important to w deer herd use. Sould forage be reserve big game to reduce competition with stock? Streamside habitat is small in te of acreage, but provides food, water cover for a large variety of wildlife. much of this area should be protecte wildlife?

COAL SLURRY LI

Nevada Power Company proposes to tr port coal from the Alton coal field to proposed power plants via two coal sl pipelines. Between 5400 and 7800 acre of water per year would be needed for slurry lines. The slurry line routes would through areas in Utah and Arizona which presently a part of the wilderness rev One route goes through upper Kanab Cr and near the Coral Pink Sand Dunes S Park. An alternative would be to route line through other areas. Another pos way of transporting the coal would b build a railroad into the coal field. Are t other alternatives? What method or would be the best?

NATURAL VALL

The BLM is required by law to "preserv protect certain lands in their natural dition". With scenic and backcountry us fastest growing recreational activities, p vation of natural values plays an impo role in insuring continuation of this Should the BLM seek to preserve and m areas such as Fifty-mile Mountain, Esc Canyons, Indian C[illegible] and Pond Sand Dunes for the [illegible]ural values? should this be done?

4115
403

Cedar City District
Kanab Resource Area
320 North First East
Kanab, Utah
84741

April 18, 1979

Dear Mr.

We are presently preparing long range land use plans for public lands in Kane, Garfield and Washington Counties.

We would like to discuss our management recommendations with all city and county officials in Kane County and obtain your ideas and recommendations.

Management decisions resulting from these land use plans will be used as a basis for the Kanab-Escalante grazing impact statement, preparation of which will begin this spring.

We would like to meet with you to discuss these management plans on Friday, April 27th at 7:00 p.m. in the Kanab BLM Office.

We hope you will plan to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Richard E. Fagan
Area Manager

Richard E. Fagan/mas
E A

Sent to: Kane County Commissioners
Bob Russell
Sterling Griffith
Robert Houston

Mayors
Claude Glazier - Kanab
Vane Campbell - Alton
Cleon Jackson - Glendale
Ron Heaton -Orderville

CEDAR CITY DISTRICT - BLM

NEWS RELEASE DATA SHEET

News release number
79-8

Date release mailed
April 12

News release subject
Sal Kanab/Escalante MFP Mt.

Writer: Meredith | Approval: Jensen

Name of Media	Story	Photo
Beaver Co. News		
Beaver Press		
Garfield Co. News		
Iron Co. Record		
Southern Utah News		
Washington Co. News		
Color Country Spectrum		
Deseret News	X	
Salt Lake Tribune	X	
KBBD Radio - Beaver		
KBRE Radio - Cedar		
KSUB Radio - Cedar		
KDXU/KZEZ Radio - St. George		
U.S. Senators Office		
U.S. Representatives Office		

Other Distribution	Story	Photo
State Office - PAO	X	
Afton LeFevor	X	
Dorothy See	X	

of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement (ES) that we are required to do on this area. We want to identify, as early as possibl what the concerns are so we can pay special attention to these areas during the ES process," he concluded. Work on the ES is scheduled to begin this sum

UTAH

BLM

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

CONTACT Jerry Meredith (801) 586-2401
Cedar City District Office, Cedar City, Utah

News Release

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Bureau of Land Management, Cedar City Utah District, has announced a public meeting on land use planning for all BLM land in Kane County and parts of Garfield and Washington Counties. It will be held April 30, 1979 in room 128 of the Salt Palace from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Morgan Jensen, Cedar City District Manager, said the plan, called a Management Framework Plan, is being developed to address livestock grazing, wildlife, timber, recreation, minerals, antiquities, and watershed.

The area is bordered by three areas of the Dixie National Forest, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Park and C[illegible] Canyon National Recreation Area. Outstanding recreation areas on or near BLM land, make this area well known for the quality of outdoors experience it offers. Coal development and livestock grazing are also major issues. The entire Kaiparowits Plateau, with its rich coal deposits, lie within the planning area.

"We are asking people to let us know how they think the public lands should be managed," said Jensen. "Every use is not suited to every acre and some uses conflict with others. Our job is to determine the best mix of uses by inventorying the resources and then resolving the conflicts that are found. Public comment is used to help us, as land managers, make the necessary choices between competing uses," he added.

"In addition, we will be asking the public to help us identify the scope of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement (ES) that we are required to do on this area. We want to identify, as early as possible, what the concerns are so we can pay special attention to these areas during

Finally, the BLM will have available the statewide summary booklet, guidelines for making comments and a statewide map on the areas included in the present wilderness review. BLM personnel will be on hand with detailed information and will go over this material with interested citizens and answer any questions.

In clarifying earlier information on the wilderness review, Rowley said that the BLM has not identified any areas with wilderness characteristics at this time. The current inventories are to determine which areas require further study and which "clearly and obviously" do not meet wilderness criteria established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Some 42 percent of the Washington County BLM land in this initial inventory has been proposed for further study. "But, earlier projects have already proposed to eliminate much of the county from any further wilderness consideration. When you add the area we propose to drop from consideration because of all reviews, 68 percent of the BLM land in the county is presently proposed to be eliminated from any futher consideration," Rowley said. That means 13 percent of the total land area in the county is proposed for futher study.

"The inventory is solely to determine which lands meet the wilderness criteria set up by Congress. Even if an area has great resource potential, we are required to include it in our study if it meets the criteria. It may be reported to Congress as not suitable for wilderness after all the work is done, but it must be reported. After these inventories are completed and areas which meet the criteria have been identified, the hard work will begin. That's when the BLM must determine which areas to recommend to Congress as suitable to preserve and which to recommend as more suitable for other uses," Rowley concluded.

Green File 4-13-79

UTAH BLM
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

CONTACT Jerry Meredith (801) 586-2401
Cedar City District Office, Cedar City, Utah

News Release

Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management officials have announced an open house in St. George in conjunction with several current BLM projects. The open house will be May 3, 1979, in the BLM office, 24 East St. George Blvd., from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Frank Rowley, Manager of the Dixie Resource Area, which includes all of Washington County, said the meeting will allow people to gather information and make comments on three current projects.

First, is a general land management plan, called a Management Framework Plan, for the Canaan Mountain area in eastern Washington County. This plan addresses ivestock grazing, wildlife, timber, recreation, minerals, antiquities, and watershed. "We are asking people to let us know how they think the public lands should be managed," said Rowley. Every use is not suited to every acre and some uses conflict with others. "Our job is to determine the best mix of uses. Public comment is used to help us as land managers make the necessary choices between competing uses," he added.

"In addition, we will be asking the public to help us identify the scope of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement (ES) that we are required to do on this area," said Rowley. "We want to identify as early as possible what the concerns are so we can pay special attention to these areas during the ES process." Work on the ES that will cover Canaan Mountain is scheduled to begin this summer.

-more-

Following are reports of the meetings and Open Houses. Reports of meetings with ranchers and other user groups are filed separately in binders entitled "Record of Public Participation" for each planning unit.

MEETING OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
KANAB-ESCALANTE RANGE ES PLANNING AREA
April 19, 1979 Cedar City, Utah
District Office Conference Room

Thirteen people attended representing federal, state and local government agencies. See attached roster for names and agencies represented. Also attached is a list of those to whom invitations were sent.

Morgan Jensen, Cedar City BLM District Manager, conducted the meeting. Items presented and comments made at the meeting are as follows:

1. Range Management

A summary of the MFP proposal pertaining to livestock forage was presented in the form of an overhead projection. A copy is attached entitled "Livestock Forage". It outlines the present situation, by planning unit, pertaining to livestock grazing in terms of numbers of allotments and authorized AUMs of forage in relation to proposals for interim and long term management of grazing in terms of number of allotments, AUMs, season-of-use, types of grazing systems and proposed improvements.

Representatives of the BLM Arizona Strip District pointed out problems that will develop for operators where spring use on allotments in Utah is being eliminated. Operators grazing public lands in the Strip during the winter have expressed concern to Strip personnel that they will have nowhere to take their cows if the Utah planning proposals are implemented.

Coordination between the Strip and Cedar City was requested if plans are implemented.

Stan Elmer asked where the Alton Coal Field is located in relation to proposed land treatments to provide livestock forage. He was informed that the bulk of the viable strip mining area is east of the proposed treatment areas in the Zion Planning Unit.

In connection with the proposals on range management, Dennis Curtis requested any information or opinions the group may have on issues that may affect the scope of the range ES that will be developed on the proposals coming out of the planning documents. He explained that under new CEQ guidelines the ES will be limited to 150 pages. Examples of major issues BLM presently thinks will have to be addressed in the ES are: Effects of proposed livestock reductions on operators, effects of the proposal on wildlife, effects on riparian areas, and effects of proposed land treatments that can be viewed from national parks. Agencies were invited to identify issues they think should be addressed in the ES. No comments were given at the meeting.

2. Watershed

Areas proposed for treatment for watershed protection and enhancement were outlined on a map.

The district conservationist, SCS-Kanab, asked what criteria was used

to choose the areas proposed for treatment. Morgan responded that they were identified from watershed studies and that the areas with greatest problems and most susceptible to treatment were selected. Steve Winslow added that a BLM watershed study of the Colorado River Basin was also used and that areas identified for salinity control in the study were among those selected for treatment.

SCS personnel pointed out a potential problem in that they have proposals for land treatment on public land, which may not be considered in BLM planning, to control head cutting on private land. Guy Bird suggested contact with Soil Conservation Districts to cooperatively develop priorities for projects that will benefit watershed and range management.

SCS personnel suggested BLM should also assure coordination with 208 water quality requirements in their plans. Guy Bird supported this suggestion indicating that at least one or two 208 water quality projects should materialize from national funds being appropriated, and that these projects should be coordinated with public land management plans.

3. Lands

Areas involving the proposed Canaan Mountain State Exchange; the Allen-Warner Valley coal slurry line proposal, including the alternative route in Johnson Canyon proposed through the MFP; and the Fredonia water system were identified. There were no comments.

4. Minerals

Coal areas were identified and coal unsuitability criteria, including VRM, eagle habitat, deer concentration areas and prime farm lands were discussed. There were no comments.

5. Wildlife

Proposals concerning land treatment areas to improve wildlife habitat; about 7 miles of fence to protect about 1,200 acres of high quality riparian areas; the development of a modified fire plan to allow wildfire to burn for improvement of wildlife habitat in some areas; and water development to improve deer, quail, chukar, bighorn and antelope habitat were identified. Proposed wildlife transplant areas for quail, bighorn, chukar, and Utah prairie dog were identified.

A representative of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources asked what time frame the MFP anticipated on a bighorn transplant in the Rock Creek area. He indicated they now have sheep available and desired to make the transplant as soon as possible. He indicated Rock Creek is a high priority area for sheep introduction. BLM responded that a problem exists in that wild horses presently inhabit the area and the horses should be removed before the sheep can be introduced. The MFP contains the proposal to remove the horses, but we have no definite time table for when they can be removed.

6. Recreation

Proposals for: (1) Outstanding Natural Area designations on 50-Mile Mountain, Escalante Canyons, and Wolverine Petrified Wood area; (2) Primitive designation on Canaan Mountain; (3) Recreation land designation on Paria-Hackberry; (4) Research Natural Area designation on Diana's Throne, Kimball Butte, and No Man's Mesa; (5) ACEC designation on Indian Canyon, and Egg Canyon; and (6) Acquisition of access through private land for hiking in North Fork area were presented. Areas were outlined on a map and some proposed conditions connected with the proposals were presented, such as restrictions on ORV use and Oil and Gas exploration or development.

The proposal for further study of the Escalante River under the Wild and Scenic River Act was presented, and Guy Bird commented that the Utah Division of Water Resources has plans for a water storage project on the river and that the two proposals are not compatible. Stand Elmer stated a study on the Escalante River has been completed by a man by the name of Karonowski from Denver and that the study had determined the river does not have quality to merit designation under the act. He indicated the study showed it was the side canyons, to the river, that had the greatest recreation value. He questioned the need for a further study.

The MFP proposal was presented to retain Canaan Mountain, Paria Primitive Area, the Escalante Canyons ONAs, in a closed ORV use category plus the

area proposed to be added to the ONAs. Limited ORV Use designations, restricting use to existing roads and trails are proposed in the Paria-Hackberry, 50-Mile Mountain Areas.

VRM was discussed and restrictions of classes 1, 2 and 3 were read to the group. The proposal to maintain designated primitive areas and ONAs in VRM Class I was presented. Areas proposed for VRM Class II were also presented. A question was asked of what vegetative manipulation could be permitted in a Class II area. A response indicated burning or spraying could be allowed without a great deal of conflict, but chaining probably could not be permitted.

Guy Bird expressed the opinion that a Class II designation could create conflict with watershed projects. Paul Boos responded that a VRM class designation does not prohibit projects; it just makes the manager aware that there are trade-offs involved if a project is approved.

The question was asked of what effect VRM designations would have on the proposal of the slurry line in Johnson Canyon. The response was that it would be as indicated by Mr. Boos, as described above.

There were no further comments. The group was invited to respond further in writing before May 18, 1979.

LIVESTOCK FORAGE

Planning Unit	No. Allots	Grazing Preference	INTERIM MANAGEMENT: No. Allots Proposed For Licensing Mgt.	Cust.	No. AUMs	Ave Change AUMs %	Season of Use AUMs	No. Allots	No. Consolidations	AUMs at Start of Intensive Mgt. Surveyed & Treatment	Ave Change From Interim %	Potential AUMs From Mgt.	LONG TERM MANAGEMENT: Total Potential AUMs	Ave Change From Interim %	Systems: SU	F	W	DR	OR	Improvements
Zion	60	12,564	53	28	5517	-56	After seed ripe except 3 AMPs & 7 custodial Allotments	22	6-3	11463 1st yr 12463 after 1st yr +1348 cust. AUMs	+108. +126. +150.	0	12,463 Total incl. Custodial 13,811	+126. +150.		8		11	6	4 wells, 28 mi. pipeline, 5 springs, 4 reservoirs, 5 water catchments, 4 water storage tanks, 38 H_2O troughs, 1 windmill.
Vermilion	74	20,862	60	7	9278	-56	After seed ripe except 3 AMPs	48	18-7	10707 +46 Cust.	+15. +16.	7,025	17,732 w/Cust. 17,778	+91. +92.			33	9	6	6 wells, 23 mi. pipeline, 7 springs, 5 reservoirs, 3 H_2O catchments, 4 storage tanks, 16 H_2O troughs, 15 mi. fence, 6 cattleguards
Paria	25	24,049	22	1	19243	-20.	After seed ripe except 4 AMPs	16	8-3	21037 +36 cust.	+9. +10.	6,329	27,366 w/cust. 27,402	+42. +42.	3		3	9	1	2 cattleguards, 28 mi. fence, 36 mi. pipe, 11 H_2O troughs, 3 tanks, 1 pumpstation, 1 well, 17 reservoirs, 5 H_2O catchments, 11 slickrock catchments, 13 springs, 3 mi stock trail, enlarge 1 catchment.
Escalante	34	48,378	31	0	33188	-31.	After seed ripe except 5 AMPs and 5 spring allots.	30	2-1	34262	+3.	21,127	55,389	+67.		2	14	10	4	7 wells, 49 mi pipeline, 35 springs, 25 reservoirs, 7 H_2O catchments, 7 slickrock catchments, 8 H_2O storage tanks, 37 H_2O troughs, 47 mi. fence, 9 cattleguards, 1 corral, 2 mi. stock trail.
Canaan Mtn	18	2,612	17	3	907	-65.	Yearlong, 2 partial allots. year long, 8 7/31-10/31, 1 10/31-5/31, 1 10/15-2/28, 1 1/1-2/28, 1 6/1-2/28	14	-	1260 56 cust.	+39. +45.	694	1,954 w/cust. 2,010	+115. +122.				1	13	8 springs, 1 mi. stock-trail, 1 reservoirs, 3 mi. fence, 1 H_2O catchment, 1 mi pipeline.
TOTALS	212	108465	183	39	68133	-37.		130	34-14	79,729 1486 cust. 81,215	+17. +19.	35,175	114,904 1486 cust 116,390	+69. +71.	3	10	50	40	30	18 wells, 137 mi pipeline, 68 spring developments, 55 reservoirs, 21 H_2O catchments, 18 slickrock catchments, 19 H_2O storage tanks, 102 H_2O trough, 17 cattleguards, 95 mi fence, 6 mi stock trail, 1 windmill, 1 pump station, 1 corral, enlarge 1 H_2O catchment land treatment 90,000 acres.

BLM OPEN HOUSE
May 2, 1979
(1:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.)
Kanab
(Typed Copy of Attached List)

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
James Kropf	A.L.I.V.E.	Industrial Development
John K. Little	Kane Co. Chamber of Commerce East Canyon Investigation First Universal Church of Kanab	
Harry R. Novak	Nevada Power Company	Allen-Warner Valley System
David B. Crouch	Utah Inter. Inc.	Alton Coal Field
Michael A. Hatfield	Utah International Inc.	Alton Coal Field
Gordon Anderson	Friends of the Earth	Alton Coal Field
George Middleton	Garfield Co.	Wilderness
Leonard Wilcock	Garfield Co.	Wilderness
Paul Jenkins		Wilderness - Range
Norm Cram	Golden Circle Tours	Wilderness
R. A. Gillis	King Camel Coal Co.	Mineral
M. R. McDonald	Self	Wilderness
Jet Mackelprang	Self	Wilderness
Kenneth O. Sewald	Wichita Industries, Inc.	Oil & Gas Explor.
William B. Ellis	Utah Power & Light	Wilderness
Calvin C. Johnson	Rancher	Livestock
Elson Riggs	Rancher	Livestock
Doug Carroll	Ranch Bauk	Livestock-Farm Business
Wallace Ott	Garfield County	Comm.
Barbara C. Felton	Springdale Town	Alton Coal Field
Tony Wright	El Paso Nat. Gas	Coal
Glen P. Willardson	Garkane Power	R/W's, Plants, etc.

BLM OPEN HOUSE LIST CONTINUED

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
Lynn Goodfellow	Self/Rancher	Wilderness
Michael Coffeen	DWR	Wilderness
Roger L. Sansser	Self	Wilderness
Jack Maxwell	Garkane Power	Wilderness
Caroline Lippincott	Self	Whatever
L. S. Lippincott	Self	Whatever
Bob Russel	Kane County	Wilderness & Land Use
Dale E. Clarkson	Deer Springs Ranch	
Terry Griffith	Service Station	Wilderness & Land Use
LeMoyne Esplin	Self/Rancher	Wilderness & Land Use
Lola Esplin	Livestock	Wilderness
Dave Ulrey		
Ronald Heaton	Self/State Bank of Southern Utah	Wilderness
Rex Bauer	Chairman - SCS Comm.	Wilderness
Rosemary Richardson	Utah Power & Light Co.	Wilderness
Glen Wells	Utah Power & Light Co.	Power Corridors
Anthony D. Beals	USDA - SCS	Conservation
John R. Stearns	Stearns Corp.	Housing
Preston Bunting	Livestock	Grazing
Robert D. Ramsey Sr.	Self	Everything
Doug Crosby	Self	Wilderness
Robert D. Houston	Kane County	Everything
Burton Honey	Self	Same
C. W. Brinkerhoff	Self	Grazing
Kathleen Brinkerhoff	Self	Grazing

Report of Public Meeting
Kanab-Escalante Planning Area
Room 128 - Salt Palace - Salt Lake City, Utah
April 30, 1979 7:00 P.M.

BLM Personnel Attending:

Cedar City District

Morgan Jensen - District Manager
Dennis Curtis - Chief, PEC
Richard Fagan - Area Manager, Kanab
Craig Zufelt - Area Manager, Escalante
Frank Rowley - Area Manager, Dixie
Von Swain - Chief, Resources
Paul Boos - Recreation Specialist, Resource
Bill Dalness - Geologist, Resource
Jerry Meredith - Public Affairs Specialist
Bob Zundel - Planning Leader

State Office

Earl Hindley - Natural Resource Specialist

A roster of others in attendance is attached.

Morgan Jensen conducted the meeting. He announced that one of the reasons for the intensive planning effort covering such a wide area is to update existing plans as a basis for preparation of an environmental statement on the range program in the area in response to a law suit against the Department by the Natural Resource Defense Council. He indicated those attending the meeting could expect feedback after area manager's multiple use recommendation's are final.

TO : Public Participation Files

FROM : Kanab Resource Area

SUBJECT: Planning Meeting with County Commissioners and City Mayors

On Friday April 27, 1979 at 7:00 p.m. the Kanab Resource Area held a meeting with the City and County Governments to seek input into the Management Framework Plan Step II planning process. Only Bob Russell and Robert Houston, Kane County Commissioners, were in attendance although a personal invitation was sent to all County Commissioners and City Mayors in Kane County.

Richard Fagan, Kanab Resource Area Manager, presented the MFP Step II recommendation to the commissioners. The following overlays were also available for their comments: Visual Resource Management (VRM), Off Road Vehicle (ORV), Land and Minerals, Wilderness (1st cut that was sent to the State Director), Range Treatment, Wildlife and Watershed.

Rich commented on the proposed range adjustments and the criteria used to make their determination. Robert Houston asked a few questions concerning the techniques and procedures used in making the adjustments.

There was a discussion concerning the proposed wilderness areas and the conflict with the Alton and Kaiparowits coal fields. Also, there was a discussion concerning Wilderness/National Parks and Air Quality.

No specific suggestions or recommendations were made at the meeting concerning the planning system. The attendees were asked to send any written comments that they might have to the area manager.

Overall, it was a very informative meeting for the two county commissioners in attendance. Many misconceptions about the planning process was cleared up and they were encourage to attend the open house in May and give their comments.

Ken Knowles

Report of Public Meeting

Scheduled April 26, 1979

To Discuss Recreation and Wildlife Plans

Robert Zundel

There was no attendance at the meeting except BLM employees who were prepared to discuss planning proposals with the public.

GOVERNMENT MEETING

Kanab-Escalante

April 19, 1979

Name	Address	Representing
Bill Templeton	196 E. Tabernacle St. George, Utah 84770	Arizona Strip BLM
Bob Sandberg	"	"
Glenn Beagle	154 No. Main, Cedar City	Div. State Lands Forestry & Fire Control
Stan Elmer	231 E. 400 S., 400 Empire Building	Utah Dept. of Natl. Resources
Nick Lundstrom	Panguitch	SCS
Howard M. Roper	P.O. Box 284 Panguitch, Utah	Soils Cons. Service
Anthony Beals	P.O. Box 149 Kanab, Utah	Soil Cons. Service
Wray E. Macy	74 S. Mt. View Dr.	Soil Cons. Service
Guy Bird		Soil Cons. Service
Jim Guymon	622 N. Main Cedar City, Utah	Wildlife Res.
Tom Henry	Bryce Canyon	Nat'l Park Service
Robert Rowley	Box 152, Parowan, Utah	Utah Dept. of Trans.
Larry L. Hays	Box 353, Springdale, Utah	Zion National Park

REPORT
PLANNING OPEN HOUSE
KANAB AREA OFFICE
MAY 2, 1979
BY
RICHARD FAGAN, AREA MANAGER

A open house was held in the Kanab Area Office on Wenesday, May 2, 1979, for the purpose of soliciting public input and comments on our Management Framework Plan recommendations.

Approximately fifty people attended the open house between one and seven p.m.

The majority of people did not express any specific concerns regarding our planning recommendations. Most people asked questions about what our recommendations mean rather than making specific comments.

A few ranchers made specific comments regarding their proposed grazing systems and livestock reductions. These comments are documented in detail in each individuals grazing system file.

The people representing Nevada Power Co. and Utah International expressed c' 'ern over our proposal to have a coal slurry line proposal down Johnson Ca..yon. They said they would prepare more specific written comments.

Some residents in the Johnson Canyon area also said they would not allow a slurry line to cross their private land. These individuals also said they would send us more specific comments later.

(a) Effect of proposed AUM reductions; (b) effect of the proposed season of use; (c) effect of the proposed allocation of forage between livestock and other uses; (d) effect of combining allotments; (e) the possible conflict between use of forage and recreation in the Escalante Canyon area.

2. Watershed. The proposal was presented to treat about 20,000 acres of pinyon-juniper trees; about 22,000 acres of sagebrush; and to contour furrow about 54,000 acres. The purpose of treatment is to correct erosion conditions, to reduce salt in the Colorado River, and to reduce silt in the Paria River.

Areas of riparian protection were outlined. This consisted of proposed fencing to eliminate livestock grazing on about 1,200 acres.

3. Wildlife. Land treatments proposed for wildlife habitat improvement were presented which consisted of treating about 106,000 acres of pinyon-juniper and 13,000 acres of brush.

Of the present forage being produced, about 47 percent is allocated to wildlife and of the forage to be developed through land treatments, about 41 percent will be allocated to wildlife.

Proposals are to introduce chukar, quail and bighorn.

A further proposal that would benefit wildlife habitat is for development of a modified fire plan which would provide for limited control of wildfire or a change in the present policy of immediate attack on wildfire on areas comprising about 500,000 acres.

4. Lands. Proposals involving a state exchange on Canaan Mountain, a coal slurry line from the Alton Coal field, and the Fredonia water system in Cottonwood and Water Canyons were presented.

Additions to canyons of the Escalante (3,000 acres) to existing areas of 43,000 areas; and the wolverine petrified wood ONA (2,000 acres). The area would be subject to either suspended or no surface occupancy status for mineral leasing. ORV use would be restricted to existing roads and trails. (d) ACEC designations proposed on Indian/Water Canyon and Egg Canyon. Primary values to be protected through management are scenery, cultural values and petrified wood.

Question - How can these designations become final? Response - Most proposed designations would have to be approved by the Secretary. However, all the areas, are pending wilderness inventory so designation will not be pursued pending the outcome of wilderness study.

ORV proposals were shown. One category, closed, would keep about 80,000 acres closed to ORV use in existing primitive or outstanding natural areas. About 21,500 acres would be in the limited category - restriction to existing woods or trails or restricted during a particular season. About 2,500,000 acres are proposed to be open to ORV use.

One comment strongly favored keeping all existing roads and trails open to ORV use and moving in the direction of more roads and trails for ORV use.

The criteria for the various VRM classes were read and areas of VRM I and II classes were shown. Existing primitive and outstanding natural areas are VRM Class I. It was explained that a VRM class designation does not necessarily prevent development, but it can restrict how it is done.

Question - Who allocates water for a coal slurry line? Response - The Utah State Engineer.

Support was expressed to consummate the state exchange.

5. Minerals. Areas of potential coal development were shown. Potential areas within the coal development areas that may be determined unsuitable for coal mining pursuant to the coal unsuitability criteria were described. These areas involve VRM Class II areas; areas of prime farm land and alluvial valley floors, potential flood areas, eagle nesting areas and critical deer winter range. It was explained that the unsuitability criteria are not yet final.

A question was raised about a required buffer zone for national parks. Bill Dalness explained that while a buffer zone for parks is one criterion it is not specifically defined, and the VRM Class II area is what BLM interprets as an adequate buffer zone for the area in question. Bill pointed out that in absence of final regulations that our application of the criteria, as present, is BLM's best effort at this point in time. He pointed out that the criteria have exceptions and that what has been done through the planning system to date is with no exceptions applied. Application of the criteria, with possible exceptions, would be further defined and applied in approval of mining plans when they are submitted.

6. Recreation. Proposals for various kinds of recreational designations are carried over from previous planning efforts were shown. These are described below by area with effects the designations may have: (a) Canaan Mountain - primitive designation on the high plateau on about 26,000 acres. The area would remain closed to ORV use. Mineral leasing would remain suspended. (b) Diana's Throne (1,100 acres), Kimball Butte (160 acres), and No Man's Mesa (2,100 acres) proposed as Research Natural Areas. Grazing and ORV use precluded. (c) ONA and recreation lands designations proposed for Paria-Hackberry (70,000 acres); 50 Mile Mountain (100,000 acres);

The general area was described and a presentation was made of the Bureau's proposed actions by resource which has considered other resource opportunities through the planning process. Morgan invited discussion as the proposals were presented.

1. Range Management. A summary of range management proposals for the area was presented in terms of AUMs to be authorized, number of allotments, and general land treatments and improvement needed. The proposal was compared in a a general summary to the existing range management situation.

A summary of what was presented is attached, entitled "Range Management".

A question was asked about the estimated cost of the proposed mprovements. The response was that it was about four and one-half (4½) million dollars.

Question - What is the land treatment supposed to accomplish? Response - To change vegetation from areas of predominant sagebrush and pinyon-juniper trees to browse and grass.

The proposal to remove wild horses from an area in each of the Kanab and Escalante Resource Areas and potential introduction of bighorn was presented. It was explained that some bighorn are already in the Moody Canyon area, and introduction was a possibility in other areas.

Question - Will the bighorn become a game animal? Response - That will be determined by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

Dennis Curtis discussed some of the procedures associated with the Bureau's responsibility to develop an environmental impact statement on the range program in the area. He emphasized the statment would focus on key issues and invited comment from the group on what they think are key issues. He indicated issues the Bureau is now considering are:

Kanab - Escalante Public Meeting
Salt Lake City
April 30, 1979

Name	Address	Representing
Karen Snethen	495 East Center, Logan, Utah 84321	Sierra Club
Brian Beard	93 East 1st South, Logan, Utah 84321	Sierra Club 753-0987
Margaret Pettis	P.O. Box 1231, SLC, Utah 84110	High Unita Wilderness Coalition
Kent D. Johnson	1490 Beverly Drive, Ogden, Utah 84403	
Michael Whitney	801 Tribune Building	UPI
Linda Lottman	1204 Sherman	U.S. Steel
Jim Whelan	2461 Emerson Avenue	Troop 197
Robert Buhler	2171 King Street	Troop 197
K. Bruce Isom	2570 Westshire Circle	Self
Taylor Isom	2570 Westshire Circle	Self
Brian Isom	2570 Westshire Circle	Self
Michael A. Hatfield	550 California St., San Fran., Ca	Utah International
Dave Robertson	550 California St., San Fran., Ca	Utah International
Jana L. McKinney	3936 Sunny Dale Drive	Utah Audubon Society
Marv & Pam Poulson	360 E. Woodlake Cove #212	Self
Martia Banning	Box 1, Snowbird, Utah 84070	Self
Becky Roberts	3068 E. 3960 So., SLC, Utah 84117	Self
John C. Holland	3068 E. 3960 So., SLC, Utah 84117	Self
John Hawkes	6314 Cobblerock Lane, Holladay, Ut 84121	Self
Melinda Sowerby	143 So. Main, SLC, Utah	Salt Lake Tribune
Richard S. Cutler	1634 So. 10th W.	Self
Jim Harvey	147 No. 200 W., SLC, Utah	St. Dept. of Agriculture
Barbara Harvey	9200 No. 4506 W. Pleasant Grove	Self
Brooke & Terry Williams	1520 Garfield Ave.	Concerned citizens
Leslie Dillon	3322 Austin Hall	Concerned citizen

General Questions

1. Question - What allowances are being made for endangered species, particularly fish? Response - There are no endangered fish in this planning area. There will be no officially listed threatened and endangered plant species as of October. Plans recognize and proposals consider bald eagles, perigrine falcon, and Utah Prairie Dogs.

2. Question - In what interests are land treatment proposed? Response - Wildlife, livestock forage and watershed.

3. Question - In connection with the proposal on fire control, is there any history of dangerous fires in the area? Response - There have been no major fires.

4. Question - What is the purpose of a "letburn" policy? Response - High fire suppression costs. Benefits that can be realized in the form of replacement of vegetation, primarily trees, with preferred plants for forage and watershed purposes such as bitterbrush, fourwing saltbush, clover, grass, etc. Also commented that BLM would reseed burn areas.

5. Question - Does the limited fire control policy apply to fires that are man caused or purposely set? Response - Origin of a fire would be considered in the fire plan to be developed. The limited control policy generally would be applicable to naturally caused fires.

Questions ended at 8:30 P.M. Comments in writing or orally were invited during the comment period which ends on May 18, 1978.

KANAB OPEN HOUSE - May 2, 1979
Bill Dalness

Perhaps 10-15 people asked questions pertaining to minerals, most related to coal development. The Alton Coal field received the most comment. I explained the application of the coal unsuitability to the coal fields. The people who asked questions involved local citizens, local government representatives and a few from industry (specifically, Utah International and El Paso). One person asked about mineral activity other than coal (Uranium, oil and gas).

ESCALANTE OPEN HOUSE - May 3, 1979

About 10 perople asked questions concerning minerals, most related to coal development - specifically the Kaiparowits Coal field. Local citizens, local government representation and the El Paso representative ..no was at Kanab asked questions. Two people asked about other than coal development (uranium). Both El Paso and Utah International copied the coal unsuitability criteria as it pertains to them from our maps.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - PRESENT SITUATION

Number of Allotments	Grazing Preference	Estimated Actual Use	Percentage Use Below Preference
212	108,465 AUMs	84,296	-22 percent

* * * *

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

May 22, 1979

Area Manager, Escalante Resource Area

Open House, Escalante MFP and Wilderness

District Manager, Cedar City

The subject open house was held on May 3, 1979 beginning at 1:00 p.m. and ending at 7:30 p.m. Because of space limitations, the topics were broken into two groups with range, watershed, and wildlife presented in one building and recreation, wilderness, forestry, lands, and minerals presented in an adjacent building.

The majority of visitors came at 1:00 as a group. These were local ranchers and representatives of soil conservation districts. Other interests came in throughout the remainder of the afternoon.

Comments of the various interests are summarized on the attached staff report. Also attached are letters submitted by the visitors and a visitor register.

Craig K. Zufelt

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

STAFF REPORT ON OPEN HOUSE

BY Jack Brown, Wildlife Biologist, Kanab Area Office

May 3, 1979

The open house began at 1:00 p.m. Eighteen ranchers came as a group concerned mostly about the grazing reductions. The concerns and comments voiced are summarized below, using as close to the original context as possible.

1. Is there really any point in having this meeting now? Why have the meeting before any decisions are made (issued)?

2. June grass and other annuals were not given enough consideration in the survey nor in yearly stocking rates.

3. An outside source (non-BLM) should conduct another survey to check the BLM survey. The statement was made by Doyle Cottam that the SCS had volunteered to do the survey.

4. People do not trust BLM. TheBLM has welched on their end of past plans.

5. Cuts will put them out of business.

6. Are there any other places cattle can be put until the improvements are done to save getting rid of the livestock?

7. We challenge the validity of the survey. It was done in a drought year. It was done by unqualified people. Surveys were run only around water areas.

8. The men in BLM should use horses and see the area. Don't drive around in trucks and tear up the range.

9. The range is as good as it was 50 to 70 years ago and now they run less livestock.

Jack Brown

STAFF REPORT ON OPEN HOUSES

May 2, 1979 - Kanab, Utah
May 3, 1979 Escalante, Utah

by Rex Wells, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Escalante Resource Area

Generally, most people who attended both the Kanab and Escalante open houses were against wilderness. Very few of the people were very interested in the MFP recreation recommendations and were most concerned with wilderness. Most people still do not understand the inventory process, and thought we were recommending wilderness at this stage. Some of the complaints were reduced when we explained we were only recommending areas for further study.

Ranchers were generally concerned about wilderness because they feel wilderness designations will cause grazing reductions or lock them out of areas. Some of the ranchers admitted some of the public lands are "wilderness" but don't want to see formal designations. They feel the lands will stay as they are without the designation.

The oil, gas, and coal companies seemed to be more concerned about the intensive inventory and interim management than with the wilderness program in general. They were concerned with the restrictions on exploration in areas recommended for further study. Some of the companies (El Paso Natural Gas and Wichita Industries) were considering conducting their own inventories of areas. They also wish to be informed when we conduct the intensive inventory on areas in which they have leases. They are willing to send representatives to come along when we study the areas.

In the Kanab open house, it seemed that the majority of the people who attended came to see the wilderness information. In Escalante, the range reductions seemed to be the major "attraction", with wilderness a close second.

In general, I think both open houses were successful. We were able to clear up some misconceptions about the initial inventory and what we are trying to do.

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Staff Report
Open Houses Kanab-Escalante
May 2-3, 1979
Paul G. Boos

Open houses on the planning effort and initial wilderness inventory on May 2-3, 1979 were very well attended. The wilderness inventory and VRM inventory were the key issues of public concern at the Kanab open house. The visitors were mostly comprised of special interest groups (Nevada Power, Friends of the Earth, Utah Power & Light, etc.) with only a few local individuals. Escalante on the other hand were represented nearly all by individuals of local interest. Ranchers and cattlemen were best represented. Hardy Redd- local State representative attended, to express concern about wilderness. The most important topic of discussion at Escalante was grazing reductions and wilderness.

There was general acceptance of all the recreation recommendations on designations of recreation lands and ORV designations at Kanab. A comment to include Starlight Canyon and Arch (Paria MFP) was made and appears to be a good recommendation. Some concern was expressed over VRM affecting coal mining. Several concerned citizens were opposed to Alton Coal proposals for slurry lines and export of ground water.

Comments on wilderness at Kanab were mixed. Most did not understand the inventory system. Comments generally favored some wilderness as long as it did not affect the commentor personally. Several indicated that there was plenty of wilderness now and that BLM and Congress did not need to designate any new areas (?).

Escalante presented a different picture. All but one individual was against wilderness designation, because they believed wilderness would prohibit grazing and mining and "lock up" the land. Most people were hostile to BLM for "halting any economic growth from new industry." None could see the importance of recreation industry on their economy. Again there was general confusion on the wilderness inventory system. Many did not see the need to comment because "it would not do any good."

P. Boos

KANAB - ESCALANTE WILDERNESS AND PLANNING

Open House Meetings

May 2 and 3, 1979

Jack Brown

Wildlife Comments

Kanab. One person commented that the deer and her cattle were getting along fine in Water Canyon and she did not see why her cattle needed to be fenced out of the area. I explained that it was a multiple resource recommendation based upon riparian habitat protection, recreational use, and water quality protection for the city of Fredonia, Arizona. She still was not very happy with loosing the area for grazing.

Kanab and Escalante. Other wildlife comments were concerned with how wildlife needs would affect grazing on various allotments. I told m that except for riparian areas, wildlife needs would be met by and e compatible with the new grazing surveys and management systems.

Most people's interest was in range and wilderness proposals.

LM OPEN HOUSE LIST CONCLUDED

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
Robert Ramsey Sr.		
Theo McAllister		

OPEN HOUSE MAY 2, 1979 (1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

KANAB

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
James Kropf	A.L.I.V.E.	Industrial Development
John K. Little	Kane Co Chamber of Commerce	
	East Canyon Irrigation	
	First Universal Church of Kanab	
Harry R Novak	Nevada Power Co	Allen Warner Valley Syste
David B. Crouch	Utah Inter. Inc.	Alton Coal Field
Michael A. Hatfield	Utah Int'l. Inc.	Alton Coal Field
Gordon Anderson	Friends of the Earth	" " "
[illegible]	Foxfield Co	Wilderness
Bernard Wolcott	" "	"
Paul Jenkins		Wilderness-Range
[illegible]	Nolan Pirie Tours	Wilderness
[illegible]	Kaneb Coal Co	Mineral
[illegible]	Self	Wilderness
[illegible]	Self	Wilderness
Kenneth O. Seawell	Wichita Industries, Inc.	oil + gas Explor.
William B Ellis	Utah Power & Light	Wilderness
Calvin C. Johnson	Rancher	Livestock
[illegible]	Rancher	Livestock
[illegible] Carroll	Lauch Bank	Livestock - Farm Business
[illegible]	Garfield County Comm.	
[illegible]	Springdale [illegible]	Alton Coal Field
[illegible] Wright	[illegible]	Coal
[illegible]	[illegible] Power	R/W's [illegible]

OPEN HOUSE MAY 2, 1979 (1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
Lynn Goodfellow	Self / Rancher	Wilderness
[illegible]	DWR	"
Roger L. Jaussen	Self	"
[illegible] Maxwell	Utah Power	"
Caroline Lippincott	Self	whatever
L. S. Lippincott	Self.	"
Bob Russell	Kane County	wilderness & LAND USE
[illegible]	Dixie Springs Ranch	
Terry Griffith	Service station	"
[illegible] Caplan	Self / Rancher	"
Lola Esplin	Livestock	Wilderness
Dave Ulrey		
Ronald Dutton	Self / State Bd of Wildlife	Wilderness
Ken Baker	Chairman - SCS Com	" "
G. Simon Richardson	Utah Power & Light Co	Wilderness
Glen Wells	UTAH POWER & LIGHT	POWER CORRIDORS
Anthony A. Beals	USDA - SCS	Conservation
[illegible]	Steam Corp.	Housing
[illegible]	Livestock	Grazing
Lee D. Parsons Jr.	SELF	EVERYTHING
Greg [illegible]	SELF	WILDERNESS
[illegible]	Kane County	EVERYTHING
Burton Harris	Self	Same
[illegible]	Self	Grazing for [illegible]

B. OPEN HOUSE MAY 2, 1979 (1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
Robert Ramsey Jr.		
T J McWatts		

lowing the meetings, nearly one hundred (100) letters were received to considered in decision making. The letters can generally be divided into four categories.

1. About eighty (80) letters expressed opposition to coal development at Alton. Most of these came in the same written format, some on a printed or typed form, listing the basic problems with mining at Alton to be:

a. Visibility from Zion and Bryce National Parks would be reduced.

b. Possible damage to geologic structures in Bryce from blasting.

c. Loss of water used for slurry.

d. Potential misuse of land for housing, etc.

e. Detrimental impacts to wildlife and rural qualities.

f. Potential discouragment of tourism.

g. Increase in criminality, social problems and taxes.

h. Violation of "VRM 2".

Many only objected specifically to mining in "VRM 2" areas and asked that such areas be declared unsuitable for mining.

Some of these letters were duplicates sent in by the same individual, and in other cases the letter took the form of petitions which were signed by some individuals who had sent in other letters.

2. About fifteen (15) letters encouraged development, particularly coal, to enchance economic conditions. Some of these were sent using the same format. It appears some of these letters may have been prompted by a resolution made by the Garfield County Commission which was also sent as a comment on plans. Basic contents of the letters are:

a. Opposition to wilderness and roadless areas.

b. Favor "all economic development; roads, minerals, coal, lumber".

c. Area already surrounded by parks.

d. Roadless areas "discriminate on the handicapped, young children and non hikers".

3. Two letters opposed proposed grazing reductions.

4. One letter pertained primarily to the proposal to relocate wild horses and expressed concern about trade-offs that may be associated with relocation.

These letters are contained in a separate folder in the section of the libary where the planning documents are filed in the district office. They are labled, "Public Correspondence Relating to Kanab-Escalante Planning Documents".