VERMILION 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

Resource Area: Kanab

Planning Unit	Number
Vermilion	04-12

ORIGINALLY APPROVED

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

Original MFP Approved (Step 2) 6/19/79 M. L. Jensen
Date District Manager

Original MFP Approved (MFP Step 2) 6/19/79 Karl L. Hess
Date State Director

Original MFP Approved (MFP Step 3) 4/22/81 Dean Stephenson
Date State Director

REVISIONS

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

Reconciliation of URA Step 4

1. Locatable Minerals Opportunities

M-1A All locatable Minerals

The opportunities to protect the identified-subeconomic uranium, manganese, gypsum, and silica sand resources and to explore for the undiscovered deposits of these minerals would involve keeping the unit open to exploration and mining claim location under the general mining laws. All federal locatable minerals in the unit are open to exploration and location under the general mining laws and therefore no recommendation is necessary to accomplish this opportunity. The unit will remain open to the operation of the general mining laws unless some action is taken to the contrary.

2. Leaseable Minerals Opportunities

M-2A Oil and Gas

The opportunity to explore for undiscovered deposits of oil and gas would involve keeping open those areas presently open to oil and gas leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act. No recommendation is necessary to accomplish this opportunity because this reflects the present situation which will prevail unless some action is taken to the contrary.

3. Salable/Free Use Minerals Opportunities

M-3A Sand and Gravel - Material Site Rights-of-Way

The opportunity to continue production from these sites requires no recommendation because production will continue by the State Department of Transportation under the long term right they have acquired under these R/W's until they relinquish them.

M-3B Free Use Collection of Petrified Wood

The opportunity for the continued free use collection by the public requires no recommendation because the entire unit is open to such collection within the constraints of regulation. This situation will prevail unless some action is taken to the contrary.

M-3C Picture Stone

The opportunity for mining claim location of picture stone does not require a recommendation because the unit is entirely open to exploration and location under the mining law. This situation will prevail unless some action is taken to the contrary.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Minerals
Objective Number	

Dalness
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July 1978

Objective. Provide sufficient salable and free use minerals to meet local demand through the issuance of free use permits and mineral material sale contracts.

Rationale. Salable and free use minerals (mostly sand and gravel and to a lesser extent petrified wood) are the only materials in the unit with present economic significance. Demand for sand and gravel is expected to increase about 5 percent per year or more in response to Kane County coal development. Demand for petrified wood is expected to at least remain stable in the future. An estimated one-third of these materials presently come from BLM lands within the unit. As private and state reserves are depleted, sources on BLM lands will become more and more in demand.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Vermilion
Activity: Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Dalness
July,
1978

Recommendation M-1.1

Issue free use permits and material sale contracts averaging 6,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel per year over a period of the next 20 years from sites containing approximately 250 acres within the area delineated as M-1.1 (For allotments involved see Table 1).

Support Needs

Area staff for EAR's as needed.

Access roads.

Rationale

The area delineated includes known and inferred deposits of sand and gravel in the unit. It is within this area 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 lands to support this demand is based on past and present use and an expected minimal increase in the mid 1980's in response to coal development. Demand will come from county and state highway construction and maintenance (free use) and private construction (sales).

Team
July,
1978

Impact Identification

CR 1.1 Development of gravel would preclude the protection of the Crescent Butte archeological site (100 acres).

R 2.1 Gravel development would interfere with protection of the Shinarump Cliff ruins.

R 2.2 Gravel development would interfer with protection of the Vermilion cliffs interpretive site.

R 3.3 Gravel development would interfere the designating the Ponderosa sand dunes as an outstanding natural area.

W 1.1 240 acres in the Mollies Nipple allotment are recommended for protection because of frail watershed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Fagan
Se 978

Analysis of Impacts. Before any gravel sale takes place a detailed on site inventory of endangered/threatened plants will be done and areas where such plants exist will be excluded from the proposed gravel sale area.

There is no minable gravel deposits on the Crescent Butte archeological site. Protection of this area as proposed in CR 1.1 would not present a conflict with potential gravel sales.

Since there are large areas of gravel deposits available elsewhere the benefits to be gained by providing protection for the Shinarump and Vermilion cliffs far outweigh any benefits to be gained by allowing gravel sales in these areas (R 2.1, R 2.2).

The proposed Ponderosa Sand Dunes Natural Area will continue to be managed on a multiple use basis which could include future gravel operations (R 3.3).

The minerals recommendation to make gravel available in frail watershed areas conflicts with watersheds recommendation to protect frail watershed (W 1.1). Without knowing if, when and where we may receive future applications for gravel it is impossible to analyze the degree of impact. If we get future requests for gravel in these areas, appropriate stipulations will be made part of the authorization which will mitigate the adverse impacts associated with frail watershed. In the event that suitable stipulations are not feasible the requests to acquire gravel in these areas will be denied.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. The recommendation is modified as follows:

Consider gravel removal on a free use or sale basis to meet demand anywhere within the known and inferred deposit areas with the exception of the Crescent Butte, Shinarump Cliffs and Vermilion Cliffs recreation sites. Make gravel available in areas identified as frail watershed only if appropriate stipulations can effectively mitigate any adverse effects on the watershed resource.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP): Vermilion
Activity: Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Dalness
July,
1978

Recommendation M-1.2

Issue material sale contracts for an average of one ton of petrified wood per year over a period of the next 20 years from sites containing about 5-10 acres within the area delineated as M-1.2 (for allotments involved see Table 1).

Support Needs

Area staff for EAR's as needed.

Access roads.

Rationale

The area delineated includes known and inferred deposits of petrified wood 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 and where the demand is. Demand will come from local commercial rock shop owners.

Team
July,
1978

Impact Identification

Watershed Recommendation 1.1 ((W-1.1) recommends prohibition of sales of mineral materials from frail, highly erodable soils to minimize soil loss and salinity of runoff water. This conflicts with the above minerals recommendation on the 5 - 10 acres where material may be mined.

Recreation Recommendation 2.1 (R-2.1) recommends protection of an archeological site known as the Shinarump Cliff Ruins and enhancement of opportunities for interpretation and sightseeing of the site. The conflict with minerals involves up to 40 acres surrounding the ruin. Commercial petrified wood removal in close proximity to the site would detract from this recreation proposal.

Recreation recommendation 3.1 (R-3.1) recommends designation of 160 acres of the Mollies Nipple allotment in the Kimball Butte area as a Research Natural Area. Petrified wood sales in close proximity could detract from the purpose of a natural area.

Visual Resource Management recommendation 1.1 (VR-1.1) recommends establishment of a visual resource management (VRM) Class II area along the Vermilion Cliffs. Excavation for petrified wood along the base of Vermilion Cliffs could conflict with the proposed VRM class.

The proposed petrified wood sale area includes potential recreation sites identified in the URA as Seaman Wash Campground and Red Canyon

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Picnic Site. It also has the possibility of detracting from recreational collecting of petrified, an existing use identified in the URA.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts. It should be made clear that the minerals recommendation is to allow sales of petrified wood from 5 to 10 acres within an area of known or inferred deposits amounting to several thousand acres. It is also significant that the recommendation is for sales averaging 1 ton per year over a 20-year period. This means there may be some years when there would be no sales. The recommendation considers that the suggested area and the amount of petrified wood to be sold would meet the demand over a 20-year period. The recommendation anticipates that exact location of petrified wood removal should be from one of the best deposits which should be determined through exploration and demand as indicated by prospective purchasers.

Much of the areas of known or inferred deposits are in conflict with rather wide areas identified to be protected as frail watershed and areas identified as Class II VRM areas. All of the areas outside Class II VRM areas fall within VRM Class III or IV areas. The remainder of the conflicts are site specific recreation recommendations or opportunities involving four relatively small sites of from 40 to 160 acres per site. The sites are small in comparison with the thousands of acres of potential deposits.

Considering the above information, two alternatives to the proposal may be considered:

Alternative 1. Restrict petrified wood exploration and sales to a total of 5 to 10 acres outside frail watersheds, and the four identified recreation sites.

Analysis of Alternative 1. All conflicts and impacts would be mitigated except potential impacts of mining activities on Class III and IV VRM areas and impacts on conflicts with collectors of petrified wood for recreation purposes.

Alternative 2. Consider petrified wood exploration and sales anywhere within the known and inferred deposit areas to meet demand except the four identified recreation sites, i.e., (1) proposed Kimball Butte research natural area, (2) Shinarump Cliffs Ruin, (3) the potential Seaman Wash Campground, and (4) the potential Red Canyon Picnic Site. This alternative may allow some potential petrified sales on frail watershed areas.

Analysis of Alternative 2. Conflicts and impacts with the recreation sites would be mitigated. Potential sale areas in frail watershed and Class II VRM areas would have to be analyzed on a site basis if, when and where such sales may be requested.

A comparison of the impacts between the recommendation and the alternatives is given below:

	Recommendation	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Degree to which conflicts with other resources are resolved.	Partially if protective stipulations could be developed.	All if stipulations are developed to protect Class III or IV VRM areas.	Paritally if protective stipulations can be developed to protect Class II VRM areas and frail watersheds.
Degree to which objective of recommendation is met.	Completely	Completely	Completely
Economic impact to public land users.	Insignificant impact.	Same	Same
Social impacts	Could be adverse. Concensus if that Watershed, Cultural scenic, recreational resources should be protected.	None	None
Short term vs. long term effects	Could result in adverse short term and long term impacts if stipulations could not be developed to protect resources.	None	same as rec.
Irreversible impacts	Could result if stipulations could not be developed to protect resources.	None if stipulations are developed to preserve class III, IV scenery.	samd as rec.
Impact on institutional values.	None	None	None

Fagan
Sept 1978
Jensen
Ja 981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

TABLE 1

Allotments Involved In Minerals

Recommendations

Recom. No. M-1.1	Recom. No. M-1.2
Mollies Nipple	Mollies Nipple
Brown Pasture	Vermilion
Rock Reservoir	Seaman
Navajo Wells	White Sage
Seaman	Flag Point
White Sage	Neaf
Seeps	Seeps
Muggins Flat	Muggins Flat
Driveway	Driveway
Dish Pan	Eight Mile Gap
Lone Fourty	
Shinarump	
Gravel Pit	
Lost Spring Gap	
Dry Lake	
Johnson Canyon	
Boot	
First Point	
Lower Hog	
Old Fort	
Congor Canyon	
Trail Well	
Pipe Springs	
Willow Springs	
Yellowjacket	
Art Canyon	

Daines
July, [illegible]

NFP Interaction
Activity Minera'

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
M-1A Reconciliation	R1.1 (-)	160 acres in Art Canyon Allotment (Sand Springs camp site) recommended for withdrawal from entry under Mining Law would prevent mineral exploration and possible discovery of minerals. Area small enough for no surface stipulation on oil and gas leases.	No	Yes
M-1A Reconciliation	R2.1 (-)	420 acres recommended for withdrawal from entry under Mining Law would prevent mineral exploration and possible discovery of minerals. Areas are small enough for no surface stipulations on oil and gas leases. Montezuma Mine (40 acres First Point Allot); Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling (20 acres, Trail Canyon); Long Canyon-Rock Art Canyon (80 acres Meadow Canyon Allot); Cresent Butte Ruin (40 acres, Trail Canyon Allot). Trail Canyon Overhang (40 acres, Trail Canyon Allot); Shinarump Cliffs Ruin (40 acres, Navajo Wells Allot); Telegraph Flats (40 acres, Mollies Nipple Allot).	No	Yes
M-1A Reconciliation	R3.1 (-)	3160 acres recommended for withdrawal from entry under Mining Law would prevent mineral exploration and possible discovery. Areas are samll enough for no surface stipulation in oil and gas leases. No Mans Mesa (2,080 acres, unalloted); Kimball Butte (160 acres Mollies Nipple allot)); Diana's Throne (920 acres, Carmel Jct. Allot).	No	Yes
M-1A Reconciliation	R3.2 (-)	1280 acres recommended for withdrawal from entry under Mining Law would prevent exploration and possible discovery of minerals. Area small enough for no surface stipulation on oil and gas leases. Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon (1280 acres, Farm Canyon/Art Canyon Allotments).	No	Yes
M-1A Reconciliation	R3.3 (-)	1640 acres in Art Canyon/Farm Canyon Allotment (Ponderosa Sand Dunes) recommended for withdrawal from entry under Mining Law would prevent exploration and possible discovery of minerals. Area small enough for no surface stipulation on oil and gas leases.	No	Yes
M-1A Reconciliation	CR1.1 (-)	100 acres in Dishpan allotment (Cresent Butte) recommended for withdrawal from entry under Mining Law would prevent exploration and possible discovery of minerals. Area small enough for no surface stipulation on oil and gas leases.	No	Yes
M1.1	W1.1 (-)	240 acres in Mollies Nipple allotment recommended for no sale of mineral materials. An estimated 100,000 - 200,000 cubic yards of material involved.	No	Yes
M1.2	W1.1 (-)	1550 acres in Vermillion allotment and 3340 acres in Mollies Nipple allotment recommended for no sale of mineral materials. An estimated 1 million cubic yards of material involved.	No	Yes
M-2A Reconciliation	W1.1 (-)	76,191 acres recommended for no lease operations (no occupancy). This would preclude oil and gas exploration and possible development in an excessively large area.	Yes, allow lease operations with stipulations.	Yes
M-1A Reconciliation	RM3.2 (-)	1720 acres (unallotted in No Mans Mesa) and 90 acres (unallotted in Diana's Throne) are recommended for withdrawal under the mining law which would prevent mineral exploration and possible discovery. Areas small enough for no surface stipulation on oil and gas leases.	No	Yes

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Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
M1.1	V1.1 (-)	Protection of endangered/threatened plants would preclude sand and gravel sales from areas as follows: Key on Veg. Overlay — Allotment D — White Sage 8, D — Dishpan 8 — White Sage A — Art Canyon 5-10 acres would be involved or 10-50,000 cubic yards of material.	No	Yes
Existing	RM-4.1 (-)	Proposed plowing and seeding involves about 200 acres of a material site right of way in Mollies Nipple allotment.	No	Yes
Existing	RM-4.1 (-)	Proposed plowing and seeding involves about 300 acres of identified petrified wood in Seeps allotment.	No	Yes

Reconciliation

Reconciliation: Only those management opportunities in URA Step 4 which require specific management decisions or policy determinations have been carried across as MFP Step 1 recommendations. Those management opportunities which are covered by existing BLM policy and administrative precedures are documented in this reconciliation.

URA Step 4

Page 1-1, Paragraph 5: Community Watershed for Fredonia, Arizona.

Future consideration of this matter is tied by recommendation L-2.2 to compliance by the City of Fredonia with the terms of its right-of-way grant.

Page 1-2, Paragraph 1: Community Watershed for Kanab, Ut.

No documented request or need exists for this action.

Page 1-2, Paragraph 4: Agricultural Lands - Disposal.

Only specific, documented demands for agricultural lands have been recommended under L-1.2.

Page 1-4, Paragraph 2: Class D County Roads.

The issue of which road belongs under specific jurisdiction will have to be handled administratively on a case-by-case basis.

Page 1-4, Paragraph 4: Acquisition of legal access to the public lands.

Documented access needs for specific resource problems are contained in the recommendations for those resources.

Page 1-6, Paragraph 2: Cancellation of C&MU Multiple Use Classifications.

Action on these classifications requires further specific instructions from the Washington Office.

Page 1-7, Unauthorized use #11.

Can be handled under existing administrative procedures.

Page 1-7, Unauthorized Use #16.

Can be handled under standing administrative procedures.

Page 1-7, Unauthorized use #17.

Can be handled under standing administrative procedures.

Page 1-7, Unauthorized use #18.

Colonel Jacobs has been approached and has refused to file for a new right-of-way. The situation can be handled through standing administrative procedures or it can be settled under recommendation L-5.2 through coordination with Kane County.

Page 1-8, Unauthorized use #20.

Can be handled under standing administrative procedures.

Page 1-8, Unauthorized use #22.

Can be handled under standing administrative procedures.

Page 1-9, Lands Quality #1 thru 4.

Can be handled through standing administrative procedures.

Page 1-9, Lands Quality #5.

Requires specific resource input on values but can be handled through standing administrative procedures.

Page 1-9, Lands Quality #7.

Requires specific resource input but can be handled through standing administrative proceedures.

Page 1-10, Lands Quality #9,11,12,13,14 and 23.

Can be handled through standing administrative procedures.

Page 1-10, Lands Quality #22.

No firm proposal for disposal to the State exists at this time. Any lesser solution such as a cooperative agreement can be handled administratively.

Page 1-11, Lands Quality #24.

Requires specific resource input but can be handled through standing administrative procedures.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-1 Land Tenure Adjust

Durkee
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July, 1978

Objective: Make approximately 400.00 acres of public lands within the planning unit available in the next 5 years to meet private and public purposes demands in that portion of Kane County covered by the planning unit.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to manage the use and occupancy of the public lands in order to best meet the national interest. BLM policy, as stated in Section 1602.1 of the Manual, further defines this policy by stating that where appropriate, BLM will provide public lands to help meet peoples' needs for growth and stability in their communities.

The Vermilion URA, Step 3 documents the existence of demands on the public lands for new public service facilities. It also documents management problems associated with other existing facilities and uses. The Planning Area Analysis further documents that a BLM response to these needs is justified.

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Vermilion
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-1 Step 3

Durkee
July, 1978

Recommendation L-1.1. Publish Recreation and Public Purposes classifications on 234.63 acres of public lands within the planning unit in response to the following identified needs (table L-1).

a. Sanitary land fill and sewage treatment site in T.44S., R.6W., SLBM, Sec. 8, Lots 1 and 2, N½NE¼., for the City of Kanab. (154.63 acres)

Rationale. The garbage collection and disposal system for Kanab fails to meet minimum State and Federal health standards. The City's existing sewage treatment facility is also in poor operating condition and is not able to meet similar minimum standards 100 percent of the time. This site has been studied and identified as suitable to fill these needs as reported to the City in a facilities study.

b. Sewage treatment site in T.41S., R.7W., SLBM Sec. 30, Lots 2 & 3, SW¼NE¼, N½SE¼NW¼., for the Long Valley Sewer District. (140 acres)

Rationale. The Long Valley Sewer District has filed an R&PP application for these lands. Formed by the communities of Glendale and Orderville, together with the Mount Carmel Junction area, this special service district was created in response to State and Federal pressures to abate water pollution in the east fork of the Virgin River caused by sewage outflows from these areas. This use qualifies under R&PP to the extent that specific plans meet State and Federal quality standards as well as BLM land use and acreage limitations.

c. Outdoor education site in T43S R6W SLBM Sec. 27, NE¼NW¼., for the Kane County School District. (40 acres)

Rationale. The school district has filed an application for this site under R&PP. This use qualifies under R&PP to the extent that development plans meet the requirements of BLM policy and the requirements of law.

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Land Reports
Recreation Specialist - Field Exam and reports
Archaeologist - Field Exam and Reports
Geologist - Field Exam and Reports
Soils/Watershed Specialist - Field Exam and Reports

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Ju 978

Impact Identification

W-1.2. Watershed recommendation for a specific management practice requires retention in public ownership (Gravel Pit, 160 acres).

WL-1.1. Wildlife recommendation for a specific management practice requires retention in public ownership (Gravel Pit, 160 acres).

RM-1.1. Range Management recommendation for a specific management practice requires retention in public ownership (Gravel Pit, 160 acres).

RM-1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2. Same as above.

RM-3.1. Range management recommendation to dispose of this parcel supports L-1.1a recommendation for disposal (Gravel Pit, 160 acres).

VRM-1.1. Visual Resource Management recommendation would establish visual class which would place constraints on the physical development of this area associated with the proposed disposal (Gravel Pit, 160 acres).

VRM-1.3. Visual Resource Management recommendation calls for specific management practices which would require retention in public ownership (Gravel Pit, 160 acres).

W-1.1. Watershed Management recommendation calls for specific management practices which would require retention in public ownership (Carmel Junction, 140 acres).

WL-1.1, 2.1. Same as above.

VRM-1.1. Visual Resource Management recommendation would establish a visual class for the area which would place constraints on the visual impact of any physical development associated with the proposed disposal (Carmel Junction, 140 acres).

WL-2.1. Wildlife recommendation for specific management practices would require retention in public ownership (Fishtail, 40 acres).

VRM-1.1. Visual Resource Management recommendation establishes visual classes which place constraints on the physical developments associated with this proposed disposal (Fishtail, 40 acres).

Alternatives. These disposal sites have all been studied as to their feasibility for the purposes cited. It is, therefore, considered useless to recommend alternative sites for these purposes in the MFP process at this time.

F
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. Range, watershed, and wildlife have all noted that specific management practices have been recommended

for these sites which would benefit the overall management programs of these activities.

Although it is true that these specific management practices could not take place on these parcels of land if transferred to private or corporate ownership, the extent to which the objectives of our overall management program for these resources is tied to these lands is very small. In fact, these are small, isolated tracts. The range management specialist identifies that in the long run, our overall management would, in fact, be enhanced by disposing of these parcels of land for these purposes.

The conflicts identified with the recommended VRM class can be mitigated or eliminated by putting proper constraints or stipulations on the authorizing documents.

The benefits to the cities in the county by acquiring these parcels of land for these purposes outweigh the resource conflicts identified with disposal of these lands.

.ugan Sept 1978 — Multiple Use Recommendation. The recommendation is accepted with the clarification that specific applications for these lands will be processed according to applicable procedures and regulations which will include a detailed environmental analysis report. Some adjustments in the proposal may be necessary as a result of future environmental analysis reports.

Jan 1981 — Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation. Refer to RM-3.1 for additional land disposals.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	L-1 Step 3

Durkee
July, 1978

Recommendation L-1.2. Make approximately 101.25 acres of public lands within the planning unit available to the following applicants to satisfy the requirements of the Public Sale Act of 1968 (table L-1).

A. U-16477 filed by Merrill S. Robinson in T42S, R6W. SLBM, in S½SW¼SE¼NE¼ Sec. 17. (1.25 acres).

B. U-16491 filed by Finley Bunting in T42S, R5W, SLBM, NW¼SW¼ Sec. 14; NE¼SE¼ Sec. 22; W½SW¼NW¼ Sec. 23. (100 acres).

Rationale. Under the Public Sale Act of 1968 (Unintentional Agricultural Trespass Act), disposal by public sale is a legitimate solution to the trespass situations represented here. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 repealed the Public Sale Act of 1968 but applications such as these which were filed prior to the passage of FLPMA are still valid, having until 1979 to be completed.

Support Needs

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Land Reports
Geologist - Field Exam and Mineral Reports
Archaeologist - Field Exam and Mineral Reports
Soil Scientist - Field Exam and Reports
Appraiser - Appraisal Report

Team
July, 1978

Impact Identification

L-1.2a. Visual Resource Management recommendation 1.1 (VRM-1.1) recommends visual classes which could place constraints on physical development that may be associated with disposal.

Fagan
Sept. 1978

Analysis of Impacts. VRM-1.1, in effect, recommends a visual resource management Class II for the area recommended for disposal. While it is an interacting recommendation, VRM-1.1 does not consider the proposed land disposal as a conflict with the proposed VRM class.

The proposed disposal area is or has been used for agricultural purposes. The VRM class was recommended considering the treapass, and it is assumed land use would not significantly change with disposal, since the proposed disposal is a very small parcel adjoining a relatively large acreage of private land. Therefore, disposal would have no significant effect on the VRM class.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

In view of the fact that VRM-1.1 does not consider the proposed disposal as a negative impact on the proposed VRM class and there are no other resource interactions, consideration of alternatives to the disposal recommendation is unnecessary.

L-1.2b. Watershed recommendation (W-1.2) calls for specific management practices which would require retention in public ownership.

Allotment	Acres
Dry Lake	40

Wildlife recommendation WL-2.1 calls for specific management practices which would require retention in public ownership.

Dry Lake	40
Granary Ranch	30

Wildlife Recommendation WL-2.2 is the same as above.

Dry Lake	40
Granary Ranch	30

Range Management recommendation RM-1.1 calls for specific management practices which would require retention in public ownership.

Dry Lake	40
Granary Ranch	30

RM-1.2, 1.3, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.8, 2.9, and 3.3. Same as above.

Visual resource management recommendation VRM-1.1 establishes visual resource classes which could place constraints on the physical developments of the area associated with this proposed disposal.

Allotment	Acres
Dry Lake	40
Granary Ranch	30

Visual resource management recommendation VRM-1.3 requires retention in public ownership for a specific management practice.

Dry Lake	40
Granary Ranch	30

The lands applied for under the Public Sale Act of 1968 are presently classified for multiple use management under authority of the Classification and Multiple Use Act.

Fayun
Sept. 1978

Analysis of Impacts. Watershed recommendation 1.2 (W-1.2) recommends intensive grazing management practices on 46,614 acres. This includes the 40 acres in the Dry Lake Allotment, which is a part of the 100 acres proposed for disposal. The watershed goal in intensive grazing management is to increase cover and reduce soil loss. If the land is irrigated and cultivated after disposal, which is assumed if it qualifies for sale under the application, the cover would be increased with a resultant decrease in soil loss which would meet the watershed objective.

Wildlife recommendation 2.1 (WL-2.1) is to allocate forage to meet the needs of potential deer numbers anticipated by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. The AUM needs and potential are indicated by grazing allotment. The proposed disposal would eliminate deer habitat from Federal control in the amount of 40 acres in the Dry Lake Allotment, and about 30 acres in the Granary Ranch Allotment. Other areas of the disposal are unallotted.

The wildlife estimates are that to meet potential needs, 95 AUMs will be needed in the Dry Lake Allotment, and 53 AUMs will be needed in the Granary Ranch Allotment. The potential of these two allotments is estimated to be 159 AUMs or 11 AUMs more than the estimated need. Disposal of 70 acres from the two allotments would result in a decrease of wildlife habitat from Federal control which would produce about 2 AUMs of forage.

Wildlife recommendation 2.2 (WL-2.2) is to increase the amount of bitterbrush and cliffrose to 10 percent of the vegetative composition in the Dry Lake Allotment. The loss of 40 acres in this allotment from Federal control would be an insignificant loss of habitat from the standpoint of losing browse species potential. Neither of the above losses (AUMs or browse potential) are considered of enough significance to require retention of the land in Federal ownership. The proposed disposal is not considered to be a negative impact to WL-2.1 or 2.2 in the wildlife section of the MFP.

Of the impacts from range management recommendations identified in the impact section, only four have a direct measurable impact. All the recommendations pertain to range management proposals on both an interim and long term basis covering the same allotments. They involve identification of areas that are suitable to be grazed, proposals for seasons of use, the amount of AUMs that should be allowed to be used, the proposed number of cattle to utilize the AUMs, and proposals for other aspects of implementation of systems in a grazing management program. All of these proposals amount to the fact that only 40 acres of the Dry Lake Allotment would be affected. The area of disposal in the Granary Ranch Allotment is considered unsuitable for grazing with no recommendation for grazing use within the area of proposed disposal. It is estimated that the 40 acres in Dry Lake Allotment would produce slightly more than

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1 AUM. Since the chance for error in measuring or managing for forage use involves greater limits than 1 AUM the possible loss of the forage through disposal is not significant enough to require retention of the land in Federal ownership for range management purposes.

Most of the range management recommendations do not consider the disposal to be an impact. Those that do identify it as an impact identify the loss of 40 acres of suitable grazing resulting in the loss of 1 AUMs as discussed above.

As is described in L-1.2a above, VRM-1.1 also does not consider the disposal in L-1.2b as a conflict with the proposed VRM class. The class was proposed considering the land may be included with adjoining farm land. The same is true for VRM-1.3; the recommendation was made assuming the land in question would be included as farm land with adjoining private land.

The classification of lands under the Classification and Multiple Use Act does not preclude sale under the Public Sale Act of 1968.

In view of the lack of significance of the impacts as described above, consideration of an alternative to the disposal (L-1.2b) is unnecessary.

Summary effects of the proposals are evaluated as follows:

	L-1.2a	L-1.2b
Extent objective is met	1.25 acres would go to private ownership of 400 acres proposed in the objective.	100 acres would go to private ownership of 400 acres proposed in the objective.
Extent conflicts with other resources are resolved or mitigated	All	All
Economic impacts to the applicant	Unknown but considered somewhat beneficial.	Same
Economic impacts to county	Beneficial but insignificant.	Same
Irreversible impacts	Could cause problems to visual resources but considered unlikely since present use (agriculture) will most likely be continued.	Same
Unavoidable impacts	None	None
Short, long term effects	None	None
Effects on institutional values	None	None

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the disposal recommendations. This recommendation is based on MFP considerations and the fact that potential conflicts with other resource use as described above would not preclude disposal. The recommendation does not consider other requirements which must be met in adjudicating the applications for disposal.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

TABLE L-1

Priority	Number	Type	Location	Acres	Allotment
1	L-1.2a	PS	T. 42 S., T. 6 W., Sec. 17.	1.25	Gravel Pit
	L-1.2b	PS	T. 42 S., T. 5 W., Sec. 14, 22 & 23.	60.00 40.00	Granary Ranch Dry Lake
2	L-1.1a	R&PP	T. 44 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 8, Lots 1 & 2, N½NE¼.	154.63	Gravel Pit
	L-1.1b	R&PP	T. 41 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 3, Lots 2 & 3, SW¼NE¼, N½SE¼NW¼.	140.00	Carmel Jct.
	L-1.1c	R&PP	T. 43 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 27, NE¼NW¼.	40.00	Fishtail

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-2 Rights of way

Durkee
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July, 1978

Objective: Make public lands in the Vermilion Planning Unit available for small scale rights-of-way serving local transportation and utility needs. The suitability of applied for rights-of-way will be judged on a case-by-case basis. Use of authority for the termination of rights-of-way will be used as needed to assure compliance with the conditions and stipulations of rights-of-way grants .

Rationale; Demand for rights-of-way on public lands within the planning unit will continue as population levels in the area continue to grow. BLM policy as stated in section 1602.1 of the manual is to provide public lands where appropriate to help meet peoples' needs for the growth and stability of their communities.

Authority for this policy is provided by Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. FLPMA also addresses unauthorized use of rights-of-way on the public lands in Section 506, stating that nonuse or noncompliance may be grounds for suspension or termination of rights-of-way.

Durkee
July, 1978

Recommendation L-2.1. Make public land in T43S, R6W, Sec. 22., available for use as a communications site. The Kanab Lions Club television repeater (application U-38334) and the Kane County Sheriffs Department radio repeater will be included in this site. Additional communications facilities serving the Kanab area will be directed to this site as well. (one-fourth acre) (Table L-2).

Rationale. The Lions Club has been issued an improper special land use permit for the use of this site. In order to establish proper tenure they have filed for a right-of-way under Title V of FLPMA. The Kane County Sheriffs Department is operating a radio repeater on this site as well. This radio repeater is in trespass at this time but qualifies for a right-of-way under Title V of FLPMA.

Support Needs

Realty Specialist. Field Exam, Trespass Settlement and Land Report.
Archaeologist. Field Exam and Report.

Impact Idenrification

July 1978

VRM-1.1. Visual Resource Management recommendation establishes visual classes which place constraints on the physical developments associated with any right-of-way action (Fishtail, .25-acre).

VRM-1.2. Visual Resource Management recommendation to paint existing towers on this site supports L-2.1 recommendation to grant formal rights-of-way to the existing users (Fishtail, .25-acre).

Fagan
Sept. 1978

Analysis of Impacts. VRM-1.1, in effect, recommends establishment of visual resource management classes. For the area recommended as a communication site, a VRM Class II area is recommended. This recommendation has been made considering the existing towers for the Kanab Lions Club television repeater and the Kane County Sheriff's Department radio repeater. Considering this fact and the VRM 1.2 positive interacting recommendation that those towers be painted and the site cleaned up, there is no constraint on legalizing the existing facilities from a visual resources point of view. There could be a constraint on using the site for additional facilities. However, additoinal facilities can be allowed if a contrast rating for each additional proposal indicates it will meet VRM Class II standards, either as it is proposed, or with

appropriate stipulations on each proposal to meet VRM Class II requirements.

Evaluation of Proposal

Extent land objective is met	Partially
Extent conflicts with other resources are resolved or mitigated	All
Economic impacts to applicants	Unknown
Economic impacts to county	Unknown
Irreversible impacts	None
Unavoidable impacts	None
Short-term, long-term effects	None
Effect on institutional values	Positive benefits in supplying television service to area residents. Positive benefits to law enforcement officials resulting in direct benefits to county residents. Impact of additional facilities would have to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Logan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation. Require painting or other necessary rehabilitation in authorizing existing facilities. In considering applications for future facilities, require a contrast rating for each proposal and only grant the proposal where it meets the standards of VRM Class II or where appropriate stipulations can be imposed to maintain VRM Class II standards.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

Durkee
July, 1978

Recommendation L-2.2. Amend the City of Fredonia's right-of-way grant, SL-062734, to include those portions of the city's system which is outside of the existing survey plat. Settlement of trespass on these currently unauthorized portions of the water system will be to bring the system into compliance with Federal and State regulations as they apply to health standards. Compliance with these regulations will provide the basis for future consideration for the designation of a community watershed for the City of Fredonia.

Rationale. The City of Fredonia has extended its collection system for its culinary water supply far beyond the limits of its original surveyed grant. To the extent that this system is Fredonia's only source of culinary water, the immediate removal of the system is not a feasible alternative. The only alternative which remains from a legal point of view is to bring those trespass portions of the system within the authorization of the original grant. This should however be done on the basis of compliance with applicable health and environmental standards.

Support Needs

Realty Specialist - Field Exam, Trespass Settlement and Reports
Recreation Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Archaeologist - Field Exam and Reports
Watershed Specialist - Field Exam and Reports

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

W-1.1 recommending protection of frail watersheds interacts with the recommendation in the northern part of Section 21, T43S., R7W where water collecting facilities have been constructed in trespass in Water Canyon. While the construction of water collecting facilities is not specifically mentioned as an encroaching action in W-1.1, it could have the same detrimental effect of increasing erosion as other named developments.

W-2.1 recommending improvement and protection of culinary water supply for Fredonia is complementary to the recommendation.

WL-3.1 calls for improvement of riparian habitat on the same sites where water collecting facilities have been granted and where they have been constructed in trespass. The site of the major conflict is in South Fork of Indian Canyon where there is concern that continued development will lead to access that will cause increased erosion which will degrade riparian habitat.

R-3.2 recommends designation of an outstanding natural area where water-collecting facilities have been constructed in trespass in Water Canyon in the northern portion of Section 21, and in South Fork of Indian Canyon in the southeast portion of Section 12, both in T43S, R7W.

CR-2.1 recommends no further development of water-collecting facilities in the Cottonwood Canyon drainage until an intensive archaeological inventory is completed to determine the impacts of the Fredonia water system on cultural resources and the feasibility of managing the area as an archaeological preserve.

VRM-1.1 recommends modification of the landscape only if modifications meet visual resource management class standards established for the area. The area of the collecting system falls in recommended visual Class II which indicates changes in basic elements should not be evident in the basic landscape.

VRM-1.2 recommends cleanup of pipelines of the Fredonia water system.

VRM-1.3 recommends exclusion of grazing in riparian areas where the water-collecting systems are located to allow vegetation to develop undisturbed.

Fagan 1978

Analysis of Impacts. One of the principal factors of the interactions is grazing. Even though grazing is not indicated as a direct conflict with the recommendation to authorize the treapass water collecting systems, it is a conflict in that grazing may contaminate a source of culinary water. Closing the upper end of the Cottonwood Canyon drainage just below the junction with Water Canyon to grazing as recommended by W-2.1 would result in loss of use of 7 AUMs. The benefits of improved water quality outweigh the benefits from utilizing the 7 AUMs of forage. Eliminating grazing as indicated above will eliminate some of the conflicts posed by W-1.1, WL-3.1, R-3.2, and VRM-1.3.

Conflicts other than grazing in these recommendations are that the areas containing trespass facilities extend into the R-3.2 recommendation area for an outstanding natural area. Ordinarily, manmade structures of this type are not to be included in natural areas.

The WL-3.1 and W-1.1 recommendations are also concerned with continued access and development in the South Fork of Indian Canyon and the lower reaches of Water Canyon, which could increase erosion to degrade riparian habitat and watershed conditions in the canyons.

Other interactions not heretofore discussed are VRM-1.1, VRM-1.2, and CR-2.1. VRM-1.2 recommends cleanup of a 20-acre area containing the pipeline system without reference to which portion should be cleaned. Cleanup is defined in URA Step 4, Visual Resources, page 2 as removing

unnecessary pipe, burying functioning lines, and closing and rehabilitating areas no longer being used. This recommendation would not conflict with the recommendation to authorize trespass facilities. The cleanup procedures could be applied as mitigating measures to be used as terms for authorization.

VRM-1.1 recommends the area be classified as a Class II visual resource management area. Page 9-1 of URA Step 3, Visual Resources, indicate significance of intrusions were considered in the recommended class designations. Therefore, authorization of existing facilities would create no detrimental effect on the class designation. On the contrary, authorization could require rehabilitation measures which would improve scenic values.

CR-2.1 recommends no further development. This would not conflict with existing facilities, even though they are in trespass. Authorization of existing facilities would require, as a matter of legal requirement, protection of cultural resources.

From the above analysis, concerns for riparian habitat, watershed conditions, and recreation values lead to the following alternatives that should be considered in association with this recommendation.

1. Authorize the facilities constructed in trespass which would expand the existing grant, and modify the boundaries of the proposed outstanding natural area to exclude the area of the facilities.

2. Require the trespass facilities to be removed.

3. Authorize the trespass facilities and accept the outstanding natural area recommendation, recognizing the water facilities will encroach in the natural area.

4. Authorize the trespass facilities and reject the outstanding natural recommendation.

Comparative Analysis. The community of Fredonia has no other source of culinary water. There are indications that this source does not now adequately supply the community's needs. There is the possibility that the water supply could be increased by wells in Cottonwood Canyon or its tributaries, but this has not been proven. The water needs of the community are a higher priority in immediate use of land and resources than the protection of conflicting use of other resources such as preservation of natural values, watershed, and riparian habitat in the same area. Therefore, alternative 2 must be dismissed at the present time until better sources of increased water supply are proven. Authorization of the trespass facilities can require terms and conditions to mitigate, so far as possible, features of construction which would encroach on riparian, watershed, and recreation values.

In considering alternatives 1, 3, and 4, some of the major features such as pictographs, hanging gardens, etc., suggesting designation as an outstanding natural area, are located in Indian Canyon in the vicinity of the water facilities. The elimination of grazing in lower Water Canyon may lead to improved natural conditions to merit designating all of the recommended area. On the other hand, it should be recognized that designation could create an "advertising" effect which would attract more visitors to the area which could be detrimental to water quality in a culinary watershed. Cultural values may be better preserved by not "advertising" the area as a result of an outstanding natural area designation.

It should be emphasized that the Lands URA 3, page 1-12, indicates the water facilities ". . . fail to meet regulations dealing with State and Federal laws as they apply to health and environmental standards". This situation should lead to BLM cooperation, possibly with both Arizona and Utah Health Departments, as well as EPA to work with Fredonia to bring existing and new facilities within terms of the grant and future grant. This action could lead to improved facilities, possibly through State or Federal grants, which could lead to removal of existing trespass facilities in the area that have high natural, riparian, and cultural values.

Eventual removal of these facilities could pave the way for future ONA designation if danger of pollution to municipal watershed was no more a threat.

F
Sep. 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 4. Eliminate grazing in the area recommended by W-2.1. Authorize trespass facilities. Work with the States of Arizona and Utah as well as EPA and the city of Fredonia to upgrade facilities and development of additional water, possibly through deep wells to supply community needs. Establish a 5-year time period for the city to bring its facilities to standards required by the grant of right-of-way.

Require the city to cleanup area as recommended in VRM-1.2.

Support Requirements. Correlate multiple use decision with:

1. EPA, States of Utah and Arizona, Department of Health to upgrade facilities.

2. State of Utah, Division of State Lands on elimination of grazing in Cottonwood Canyon, Sec. T43S, R7W.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation. Cooperate with the city of Fredonia as necessary to provide the culinary water for the city and still resolve the problem as soon as possible.

Support. See the multiple use recommendation.

Support Requirements. Correlate multiple use decision with:

1. EPA, States of Utah and Arizona, Department of Health to upgrade facilities.

2. State of Utah, Division of State Lands on elimination of grazing in Cottonwood Canyon, Sec. T43S, R7@.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Modify the multiple use recommendation to eliminate the recommendation to designate the area as an ACEC. Cooperate with the city of Fredonia as necessary to provide the culinary water for the city and still resolve the problem as soon as possible.

Rationale. The area can receive protection that is needed through multiple use management without designation as an ACEC.

BLM must recognize the use of the area as a continuing source of culinary water.

Support. See the multiple use recommendation.

***---Decision 2.2 has been amended by designating 225 acres of public land within the Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon area as an ACEC. There will be no impact to Fredonia's future culinary water needs.. Refer to the attached amendment/EA at the back of the MFP for more information.

Ken Knowles 12-4-86

Table L-2

Priority	Number	Type	Location	Acres	Allotment
1	L-2.1	R/W	T. 43 S., R. 6 W., Sce. 22.	¼	Fishtail
2	L-2.2	R/W	T. 43 S., R. 6 W., Secs. 14,15,17,23,26 & 35 T. 44 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 11.	0	Watercanyon

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-3

Transportation and Utility Corridors

Durkee
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July, 1978

Objective: Make public lands in the Vermilion Planning Unit available for the development of major, interstate transportation and utility systems. These systems, however, will be confined to clearly designated corridors with the intent of preventing the proliferation of such developments at random, throughout the planning unit. The systems to be so confined are, all electric transmission systems over 69 kV, all Class A roads, all railroads, and all special systems such as coal slurry pipelines.

Rationale: The Planning Area Analysis for Kane County documents the potential for major energy related development in the area. Should such development occur, the Vermilion Planning Unit will be impacted by the transportation needs associated with shipment of coal to markets outside the area. Section 501 (a) of FLPMA, authorizes the Secretary of Interior to grant rights-of-way for such purposes. It also states that "In order to minimize adverse environmental impacts and the proliferation of separate rights-of-way, the utilization of rights-of-way in common shall be required to the extent practical." No formal regulations or instructions have been forthcoming covering the creation of corridors.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Vermilion
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-3.1 Step 3

Durkee
July 1978

Recommendation L-3.1. Establish Utility Corridor No. 1 (UC-1) along U.S. 89 from Mt. Carmel Junction south to Kanab and from Kanab east to the planning unit boundary. This corridor will extend 0.5-mile on either side of the highway. Between Mt. Carmel Junction and Kanab, the use of this corridor will be restricted to underground facilities and utilities transmission systems of 134 kV or less. Between Kanab and the eastern boundary of the planning unit all types of systems will be allowed. Variance in width may be allowed between Kanab and the boundary for systems which are dependant on specific topographic features. This corridor will be approximately 55 miles long and will include approximately 11,000 acres of public lands.

Rationale. This corridor reflects the major existing transportation route through the planning unit. In addition to the highway it presently contains a 69 kV utility line as well as a telephone toll line, both serving the Kanab area. These facilities are shown on the URA Step 3, existing situation Overlay 1.

The width of 0.5-mile on either side of the highway is recommended in order to allow new facilities to be placed far enough away from the highway to prevent visual intrustions on the foreground as seen from the highway. Restrictions on the type of systems allowed in the various parts are dependent on topography.

Support Needs;

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Recreation Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Watershed Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Archaeologist - Field Exam and Reports
Geologist - Field Exam and Reports
Engineer - Field Exam and Reports

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

W-1.1. Watershed recommendation that surface-disturbing activity be eliminated from parts of the proposed corridor route conflicts with L-3.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

R-2.2. Recreation recommendation to establish an interpretive turnout along U.S. 89 conflicts with the proposed utility corridor recommended by L-3.1 in the following area south of Mt. Carmel Junction from the aspect of visual impact (Clay Flat, 1,000 acres).

R-3.1. Recreation recommendation to establish research natural areas would conflict L-3.1 where they overlap on Diana's Throne. Carmel Junction from the aspect of visual impact.

CR-1.1. Cultural Resources recommendation to prohibit development conflicts with L-31 where they overlap on Crescent Butte.

CRM-1.1. Visual Resource Management Recommendation establishes visual classes which would constrain physical development within the corridor recommended by L-3.1 Dish Pan, Five-Mile Mountain, Mollies Nipple, Vermilion, Seaman, White Sage, Driveway, Navajo Wells, Sunny Side, Thompson Point, Lower Hog, Trail Canyon, Red Knoll, Lower Hog, Trail Canyon, Red Knoll, Lower Hog, Trail Canyon, Red Knoll, Carmel Junction, Twin Hollow, and Virgin River.

V-1.1. Vegetation recommendation to protect rare and endangered plants creates constraints on the placement of physical developments in portions of the corridor recommended in L-3.1. Vermilion, Seaman, White Sage, and Muggins Flat (AZ).

The proposed corridor also interacts with the following existing resource values identified in the Recreation URA.

1. It passes near an area segregated under the C&MU Act, known as the Diana's Throne campground site (undeveloped).

2. It passes through a 2,627-acre parcel segregated under the R&PP Act in Kanab Canyon. Recreation development in this area has not occurred.

3. It passes through the northeastern edge of an area identified in a 1965 recreation inventory as the Cottonwood Canyon Recreation Area.

Fagan
Sept. 1978

Multiple Use Analysis. There is no identified need for utility or other rights-of-way along this proposed ocrridor, other than those existing as described in the rationale, therefore, there is no management basis to mitigate or eliminate potential conflicts at this time as identified in the impact section above on the basis that someone someday may propose to construct utilities in this proposed corridor.

We lack detailed engineering design feasibility information to designate a corridor with the intention of requiring future applicants to stay within its bounds.

In summary, it would be premature to designate this proposal as a corridor for utilities in this planning unit.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Do not designate the proposed corridor. Evaluate each future proposal to construct utilities in the vicinity of this proposed corridor or elsewhere in the planning unit on the basis of constraints imposed as a result of other resource decisions in this MFP and on resource information in the URA.

Prepare an environmental assessment of impacts on a case-by-case basis using URA and MFP information to arrive at a decision as to whether any proposal will be granted or how it should be modified.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation. Coordinate proposals for rights-of-way with the Kaiparowits Transportation Study completed by Environmental Research and Technology, Inc. for BLM in 1980.

Two recommendations have been made for utility corridors to serve the Alton Coal field.

These two recommendations will be treated as one for impact analysis and multiple use recommendation because one can be considered as an alternative to the other.

Durkee
July 1978

Recommendation L-3.2. Establish Utility Corridor 2 (UC-2) along the route covered by right-of-way application U-31542. This corridor will be approximately 27 miles long and 0.5 mile wide covering approximately 8,000 acres of public lands. All types of utility and transportation systems will be allowed within this corridor.

Rationale. This corridor reflects the primary route, proposed by industry for the transportation of coal out of the Alton coal field (as applied for by Pacific Fuels).

Durkee
1978

Recommendation L-3.3. Establish Utility Corridor (UC-3) north from the Arizona line and along County road 10, from its junction with U.S. 89. This corridor will follow Johnson Canyon and will be 15 miles in length, covering approximately 1,500 acres of public lands. Utility systems involving electric transmission lines will be permitted to extend up to 0.5 mile on each side of the road, but will be restricted to 134 KV or less. Underground systems such as coal slurry pipelines will be allowed only within the bottom of the canyon's main drainage. No major surface systems such as railroads will be allowed within this corridor (table L-3).

Rationale. This corridor reflects the secondary north-south transportation route within the planning unit. It follows topographic features which are suitable for underground facilities or for utility systems which are not dependent on specific terrain features. It provides ready access to the Alton coal fields for these types of facilities. Restrictions on the types of systems allowed are called for in order to protect the visual character of the corridor area. In addition to the partly paved road which it follows, this corridor currently contains a 13-KV electric distribution line serving local needs.

Identification of Impacts. The following identified impacts are the result of both interaction with other resource recommendations and resource conditions and values described in the URA.

Watershed Interactions

W-1.1. Watershed recommendation would eliminate all surface disturbance from parts of the corridor area recommended in L-3.2. The major part of the proposed corridor is in an area of sandy soils susceptible to high wind erosion. Clearing vegetation could result in loss of topsoil and blowing sand. Considering the low water-holding capacity of the soils and low precipitation in the area, the probability of seeding success is estimated to be only 3 out of 10 years.

W-1.1. Watershed recommendation would eliminate all surface disturbance from parts of the corridor area recommended in L-3.3. Much of the proposed corridor area is private land, so it has not been inventoried and evaluated as to erosion and other watershed conditions. Of the public land that has been inventoried, there are large areas of sandy soils with some sandy loam. Clearing vegetation could result in loss of topsoil and blowing sand. Considering low water-holding capacity of the soils and low precipitation, the probability of seeding success is estimated to be only 3 out of 10 years.

VRM Interactions

VRM-1.1. Visual Resource management recommendation establishes visual classes which place constraints on the visual impacts of physical developments with the corridors recommended in L-3.2 and L-3.3.

Recreation Interactions

L-3.2. The corridor includes an 80 acre area segregated under the C&MU Act known as the Yellowjacket Picnic site (undeveloped). This area contains a 27 acre isolated stand of aspen lying next to Yellowjacket road which is considered unique because it occurs in a zone dominated by pinyon-juniper and some ponderosa pine trees. It is not known how this stand of trees is located in relation to the proposed slurryline, so the extent of that conflict is unknown. However, a conflict with the corridor concept does exist.

The corridor goes through an area identified for geologic and botanical sightseeing values which is a sand dune area south of Red Canyon. The URA indicated this area contains ". . . rare and/or endemic species . . .".

The corridor also goes through an area identified in a 1965 recreation inventory as the Kanab Creek Recreation area in the vicinity of T.41S., R.6W. In this area, massive white sandstone cliffs dominate the scenery in the White Tower area of Upper Kanab Creek. While several four-wheel drive roads enter the area at the downstream end, it is generally undisturbed and remains essentially untouched by modern man. The area offers good opportunity for solitude and a primitive, unconfined recreational activity. There are several archaeological sites in the area.

R-3.3. Recreation recommendation to designate Ponderosa Sand Dunes as an outstanding natural area conflicts with a portion of the corridor recommended in L-3.2.

Cultural Resources Interactions. An intensive survey combined with a series of test excavations were carried out along the proposed L-3.2 right-of-way in 1975. Both limited activity and possible structural sites were recorded. The significance of these sites remains unknown.

No intensive inventory has been carried out along the L-3.3 alternative route. However, a number of sites on both public and private lands have been recorded within the canyon. A few of these sites are probably eligible for nominations to the National Register of Historic places and therefore are subject to section 106 procedures of the NHPA.

In general known archaeological sites are located on the edge of the canyons as elevated locations.

Another cultural resource which may be affected by L-3.3 corridor is the historic townsite at Johnson and it's associated socio-cultural value. It is not known to what degree the townsite would be affected by a pipeline.

Lands Interactions. L-3.2. While there may be no conflict with the location of the applied for slurrlyline itself, about half of the proposed corridor infringes on the edge of Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park. It also infringes on the edge of an area identified in the Kane County Master Plan as a potential primitive recreation area. This plan was published in 1970, but the fact that it has never been formally adopted by the county commission severely limits its significance as a guide for BLM planning efforts.

Range Interactions

Livestock Forage. L-3.2 There are many range management facilities within the proposed corridor. These consist of fences, wells, developed

springs, and corrals. It is not expected that corridor establishment would interfere adversely with range management systems or practices except during construction activities. Special stipulations such as providing livestock crossing permits and water developments could be regional which would alleviate most problems in the longterm.

Comparative Analysis of Impacts. The 30-acre conflict by watershed recommendation 1.1 (W-1.1) in the Red Canyon area is a small area extending into the L-3.2 corridor less than 0.25 mile. The Allen-Warner Valley PDES indicates the construction right-of-way for the coal slurrylines would be 100 feet wide and this width would be reduced to 50 feet for the permanent right-of-way. There should be sufficient width in the corridor to eliminate any need for surface disturbance of highly erodible, frail soils identified in W-1.1 in the vicinity of Red Canyon.

In the John R. Flat allotment (L-3.2) there would be no way to avoid disturbance of frail soils if the slurryline or any other facilities are to be constructed within the corridor. There also appears to be no way that a north-south corridor could avoid a similar conflict on the north side of the planning unit unless it is routed north to leave the unit in the immediate vicinity of U.S. Highway 89 near Mt. Carmel Junction. In this way, it would run west of the frail watersheds, but it would be in the relatively narrow canyon containing U.S. Highway 89. This could cause scenic problems, and it is not known if such a route is feasible from an engineering standpoint.

The most serious watershed concerns, susceptibility to wind erosion and the low probability of success in reseeding disturbed right-of-way, are common to both corridors. Much of the private land in Johnson Canyon is irrigated pasture indicating the likely availability of water for surface rehabilitation work along the L-3.3 route.

Watershed problems on L-3.3 are similar to those on the applied for line L-3.2. About half the width of the corridor infringes on areas of frail watersheds. The slurryline could probably be built within the corridor and avoid disturbance of the frail watersheds in the lower part of Johnson Canyon, but as discussed above, a north-south corridor could not avoid those frail watersheds on the north boundary of the unit.

Watershed conditions pertaining to a loss of topsoil, blowing sand, and reseeding potential are common to both corridors. However, as indicated in the impact section, there are more loamy soils in Johnson Canyon, and there is more private land where soil information has not been gathered.

Recreation recommendation 3.3 (R-3.3) for the Ponderosa Sand Dunes Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) extends into the L-3.2 corridor about .25 mile and runs about .5 mile along the corridor in the Yellowjacket area.

As described for the Red Canyon area above, the slurrlyine could be constructed without infringing on the proposed ONA. On the other hand, the proposed ONA could probably be reduced to exclude any area within the corridor without losing significant ONA values.

Approximately 8 miles of the L-3.2 corridor passes through an area recommended by visual resource management recommendation 1.1 (VRM-1.1) as a Class II visual area. Criteria for a Class II area limits changes in the basic elements of form,, line, and color. If a Class II designation is to be maintained, this would preclude construction of the slurryline or other facilities in the corridor. It is doubtful that linear facilities such as a slurryline could be designed so their visual effect would not be evident on the landscape, especially considering the apparent poor reclamation potential following disturbance. VRM classes in the remaining portion of the corridor would not preclude corridor designation and construction of right-of-way facilities.

Recreation values associated with the Yellowjacket Aspen Grove can be protected by routing corridor construction activities around the site.

Recreation Values are associated with the area identified in the 1965 inventory as the Kanab Creek Recreation Area. This area may contain values with the wilderness potential which require protection for those values until studies are completed and wilderness values are identified. Even if the area is not identified as a wilderness area, the pristine, untouched nature of the area deserve protection in the natural condition.

Visual Resource Management Classifications involve fewer Class II areas in Johnson Canyon than on the applied for route and relatively more Class III and IV areas, considering the corridor as a whole.

Therefore, there would be more chance for right-of-way design modification to meet VRM standards in Johnson Canyon.

There is not as much information on cultural resources on route L-3.3, although it seems to be common knowledge that the extent of cultural resources would be as great or greater in Johnson Canyon because of water availability and the probability that prehistoric settlements were more extensive along water courses. Another factor in Johnson Canyon is that much of the proposed corridor crosses private land, therefore, the cultural resources would not be under Federal control.

Due to the lack of inventory in Johnson Canyon the relative impacts between the two alternatives cannot be determined. However, if the pipline route parallels the county road in Johnson Canyon and remains on the floor of the Canyon, it is expected that the effect on archaeological sites would be minimal.

The effect on the historic townsite of Johnson and the associated heritage values has not been assessed.

It would appear that the ability to avoid sites by altering the right-of-way alignment would be the most important consideration in protecting cultural resource values for both routes.

Hagen
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Designate the corridor for the Allen-Warner Valley/Alton Coal slurryline and related facilities in the corridor identified by L-3.3. Reject the corridor recommended in L-3.2.

Rationale. Assuming a corridor will have to be provided, the Johnson Canyon corridor appears to involve fewer conflicts of the two proposals, as they pertain to the Vermilion planning unit. Primary considerations are that L-3.2 contains more recreation concerns, i.e., Upper Kanab Creek pristine wilderness potential, the proximity to a highly used State park, other identified recreation sites, and VRM class considerations.

The L-3.2 corridor also has conflicts with identified potential threatened and endangered plants.

A final decision must depend on the analysis that will be developed in tne environmental impact statement.

Jenson
J 81

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation. Accept the MFP Step 1 L-3.2 recommendation for a corridor pursuant to the Secretary of the Interior's decision on the Allen-Warner Valley project in January 1981.

Rationale. This was analyzed in an EIS and the Secretary's decision is controlling.

Durkee
July 1978

Recommendation L-3.4. Establish Utility Corridor No. 4 (UC-4) along the existing Navajo-McCullough power transmission line. Any new electric transmission systems through the southeastern portion of the planning unit will be required to follow this route. This corridor will be approximately 25 miles long and will be 500 feet wide covering approximately 2,000 acres of public lands (table L-3).

Rationale. The existing Navajo-McCullough powerline has established a special transporation route through this corner of the planning unit. Environmental impacts from the location of the existing line have already been determined. Access along the entire length of the line has already been provided to the Nevada Power Company. Any future grants on this access system will be nonexclusive as is the existing powerline right-of-way. Subsequent use of the right-of-way or of parallel rights-of-way must not interfere with the existing use; however, this remains a suitable route for new facilities which are not dependent on specific topographic features.

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Recreation Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Watershed Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Geologist - Field Exam and Reports
Engineer - Field Exam and Reports

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification and Analysis. There is presently no authority for BLM to officially designate corridor routes. There is also no management basis to mitigate or eliminate conflicts at this time on the basis that someone, someday may make application to construct utilities in the vicinity of these corridor proposals.

We also presently lack detailed engineering and design feasibility information, which without it, would be senseless to designate specific corridor routes with the intention of making future applicants stick within its bounds.

In summary, it would, indeed, be premature at this stage to designate specific routes for utility corridors.

Fagan
Sept. 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. A detailed environmental report or environmental statement will be prepared on each future application to construct

utilities. This analysis, together with constraints imposed as a result of other resource decisions in this MFP will serve as the basis for utility right-of-way decisions as they arise.

Jensen
J 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

Table L-3
Transportation & Utilities Corridors

Priority	Number	Type	Location	Acres	Allotment
1	L-3.3	Corridor	T. 41 S., R. 5 W., Secs. 13, 24, 25, 26 & 35. T. 42 S., R. 5 W., Secs. 11, 14, 22 & 27. T. 43 S., R. 5 W., Secs. 12, 13 & 24.	1,500	Johnson Cany First Point School Secti Granary Ranc Dry Lake Johnson Ranc
2	L-3.2	Corridor	T. 41 S., R. 6 W., Secs., 17, 20,28,29,32 & 33. T. 42 S., R. 6 W., Secs., 4, 5,7,8 & 18 T. 42 S., R. 7 W., Secs., 13, 14,15,21,22,23,24,27,28,29, 31,32 & 33 T. 42 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 6. T. 43 S., R. 8 W., Secs., 1, 12,13,14,22,23,24,26,27,28 29,30,31,33 & 34 T. 43 S., R. 9 W., Secs., 34 & 35 3,4,5,8,9 & 10	8,000	John R. Flat Red Canyon Red Knoll Kinnikinnic Farm Canyon Yellowjacket Buck Pasture Art Canyon Chris Spring Willow Sprin Pine Spring Trail Well
3	L-3.1	Corridor	T. 42 S., R. 7 W., Secs. 30 & 31. T. 41 W., R. 8 W., Sec. 25. T. 42 S., R. 7 W., Secs. 3,4, 5,9,10,11,12,13 & 24. T. 42 S., R. 6 W., Secs. 18, 19 & 20. T. 43 S., R. 6 W., Secs. 5,8, 9,17,20 & 21.	11,000	Lower Hog Trail Canyon Red Knoll Red Canyon Carmel Jct. Twin Hollow Virgin River
			T. 42 S., R. 2 W., Secs. 1, 3,8,9,10,11,12,17,18,24, & 25. T. 42 S., R. 3 W., Secs. 24. 25,26,33,34, & 35. T. 43 S., R. 3 W., Secs. 3,4 5,7,8,9,17 & 18. T. 43 S., R. 4 W., Secs. 13, 14,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,31, 32,33,34, & 35. T. 43 S., R. 4½ W., Secs. 27, 29,30,31, & 34. T. 43 S., R. 5 W., Secs. 26, 27,31,33 & 34.		Dish Pan Five Mile Mt Mollies Nipp Vermilion Seaman White Sage Dish Pan Driveway Navajo Wells Sunnyside Thompson Poi

Table L-3 continued

Priority	Number	Type	Location	Acres	Allotment
4	L-3.4	Corridor	T. 43 Sl, R. 2 W., Secs. 8,9 10,11,17,18 & 19. T. 43 S., R. 3 W., Secs. 24, 25,26,27,33,34,35. T. 44 S., R. 3 W., Secs. 5, 6 & 7. T. 44 S., R. 4 W., Secs. 1 & 12.	2,000	Five Mile Mtn Mollies Nipple Sink Hole Vermilion Rock Reservoir

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-4 Land Status

Durkee
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July, 1978

Objective: Insure that the legal status of all public lands within the planning unit conforms to appropriate statutes.

Rationale: Section 204(1) if the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 mandates the review of all withdrawals of the public lands which segregate against mineral location. In the absence of a congressional resolution indicating otherwise, the Secretary of Interior may act to terminate withdrawals other than those made by Act of Congress.

Section 2Q2(d) of FLPMA states that "Any classification of public lands or any land use plan in effect on the date of enactment of this Act is subject to review in the land planning process conducted under this section and all public lands, regardless of classification, are subject to inclusion in any land use plan developed pursuant to this section. The Secretary may act to modify or terminate any such classification consistent with such land use plans."

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Vermilion
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-4.1 Step 3

Durkee
July 1978

Recommendation L-4.1. Priority in the review of withdrawals under Section 204(1) of FLPMA will be given to the 5,652.15 acres of land withdrawn by the Bureau of Reclamation in support of the Marble Canyon Project (U-024909, PLO-3469, PLO-4277). These lands will be reviewed and subsequent recommendations made to the Secretary of Interior prior to July 1, 1980 (table L-4).

Rationale. These three withdrawals segregate against mineral location bringing them under the mandate in Section 204(1) of FLPMA. The Marble Canyon Project, for which they were originally withdrawn, is no longer in Bureau of Reclamation's construction schedule, indicating that they are no longer needed.

The designation of the Paria Primitive Area overlaps large portions of this withdrawn area. Because of this Primitive Area designation, these lands are subject to the instant wilderness review process mandated by Section 603 of FLPMA. Under this mandate a recommendation on wilderness character must be made by July 1, 1980.

The review of these overlapping withdrawals should be given priority in order to clear the confusion between the withdrawn status and the primitive designated status of the same lands.

Support Needs

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Land Report
Geologist - Field Exam and Mineral Report

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification and Analysis. There are no recommendations that interact with this recommendation. The recommendation would have no effect on economic, social, or institutional values in the region. It would cause no irreversible or unavoidable impacts.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation except that this should not be a priority job.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-4.2 Step 3

Durkee
July 1978

Recommendation L-4.2. Request that the State Director cancel the R&PP classifications on 2,271.45 acres of public land in T42S, R6W, and T43S, R6W (table L-4).

Rationale. Utah State Office Instruction Memo UT 77-390, based on Section 102(a)(3) of FLPMA, directs that all existing R&PP classifications be reviewed through the MFP system for possible cancellation. The criteria for cancellation outlined in the memo are those contained in 43 CFR 2232.1-4(b) and 2741.2(c) providing that classifications for which no applications are filed within 18 months of issuance will be vacated. No applications have ever been filed on either of the two classifications involved in this recommendation.

Support Needs

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and cover Memo.
Recreation Specialist - Use potential analysis

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification and Analysis. There are no recommendations that interact negatively with this recommendation. The recommendation is indicated to have a positive effect on Wildlife recommendation 3.1 (WL-3.1) because it would remove the opportunity, without further classification, for developments along Kanab Creek in an area that is recommended by WL-3.1 for improvement or maintenance of riparian habitat. The recommendation would have no effect on economic, social, or institutional values in the region. It would cause no irreversible or unavoidable impacts.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Vermilion
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-4.3 Step 3

Durkee
July 1978

Recommendation L-4.3. Request the cancellation of the C&MU classifications segregating the following lands from all forms of appropriation, including mineral location:

a. T. 42 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 4, Lots 5,6,11&12. (140.05 acres)
b. T. 43 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 7, NE¼. (160 acres)
c. T43S, R7W, Sec. 14, SE¼. (160 acres)
d. T43S, R7W, Sec. 17, NW¼,SE¼SE¼. (200.00 acres)
e. T. 43 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 13, NW¼NW¼. (40 acres)
f. T43S, R8W, Sec. 14, NE¼NE¼. (40 acres)

The values for which these lands were classified will be reviewed and if they still warrant protection, specific protective withdrawals under Section 203 of FLPMA will be obtained prior to the cancellation of the existing classifications (table L-4)

Rationale. Section 102(a)(3) of FLPMA calls for the review of all existing classifications of the public lands. No formal instructions have been issued, but the Washington Office has indicated that all C&MU classifications are to be cancelled. Protective Withdrawals under Section 230 of FLPMA will be required to segregate areas of special value from the nondiscretionary land laws (Ken Latimer, USO, 6/14/78).

Support Needs

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Recreation Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Archaeologist - Field Exam and Reports

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification and Analysis

R-1.1. Recreation recommendation provides justification for L-4.3 by providing continuing values to be protected (Art Canyon, 160 acres).

R-3.1. Recreation recommendation supports L-4.3 by providing continuing values to be protected (Red Canyon, 160 acres).

R-3.2. Recreation recommendation supports L-4.3 by providing continuing values to be protected (Art Canyon, 40 acres).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1630-21 (April 1975)

R-3.3. Recreation recommendation supports L-4.3 by providing continuing values which need to be protected (Farm Canyon, 160 acres).

V-1.1. Vegetation recommendation to protect rare and endangered plants supports L-4.3 recommendation to continue segregation by formal withdrawal (Art Canyon, 160 acres).

Creation of a specific withdrawal as recommended in L-4.3 could have a negative impact of right-of-way application U-31542 as identified in URA Step 3 as it affects the NE¼NE¼ Sec. 14 and NW¼NW¼ Sec. 13 T43S, R8W. This application is for the coal slurryline from Alton to Warner Valley.

All the interactions listed above are positive except the one with URA Step 3 pertaining to the right-of-way application U-31542 for a coal slurryline.

The recommendation to cancel the CMU classifications and to consider protective withdrawals is not a conflict. The conflict is whether or not the application for the slurryline should be granted through an area considered to have unqiueness from a recreational point of view.

This consideration is covered in the analysis for lands recommendation L-3.2. The analysis in L-3.2 will have no bearing on the recommendation to cancel the C&MU classification.

Fagan
S 978
J. .
Jan 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	L-4.4 Step 3

Durkee
July 1978

Recommendation L-4.4. Revoke the Public Water Reserve withdrawal on 40 acres of public lands in T43W, R8W. Sec. 18, NE¼SE¼ (table L-4).

Rationale. Examination of planning and management documents has shown no justification for this withdrawal. Discussions with Area Office personnel have failed to disclose any personal knowledge of the existence of significant water sources in the vicinity. This situation brings the withdrawal under the mandate of Section 204(1) of FLPMA calling for the review of all such withdrawals and the revocation of those found to be inappropriate.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification and Analysis. There are no recommendations that interact with this recommendation. The recommendation would have no effect on economic, social, or institutional values in the region. It would cause no irreversible or unavoidable impacts.

Fa
Se 78

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation only after there is absolute assurance that this water does not exist.

Note. Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

Table L-4

Priority	Number	Type	Location	Acres	Allotment
1	L-4.1	Withdrawal Revocation	T. 43 S., R. 1 W., Secs. 31 & 32 T. 43 S., R. 2 W., Secs. 8,9, 10,11,14,15,22,23,27,33 & 34. T. 44 S., R. 1 W., Secs. 2, 3 & 11. T. 44 S., R. 2 W., Secs. 2,3, 4,5,8,9,10 & 11.	5,652.15	Wire Pass Five Mile Mt. Mollies Nipp Pine Hollow
2	L-4.2	R&PP Cancellation	T. 42 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 31. T. 43 S., R. 6 W., Secs. 5,6, 8,9 & 11.	2,271.45	Red Knoll Trail Canyon Lower Hay Kanab Creek
3	L-4.3	C&MU Cancellation	a. T. 42 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 4, Lots 5,6,11 & 12.	135.72	Red Canyon
			b. T. 43 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 7, NE¼.	160.00	Farm Canyon
			c. T. 43 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 14, SE¼.	160.00	Trail Canyon
			d. T. 43 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 17, NW¼,SE¼SE¼.	200.00	Farm Canyon Art Canyon Water Canyon
			e. T. 43 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 13.	40.00	Yellowjacket
			f. T. 43 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 14.	40.00	Buck Pasture
4	L-4.4	Public Water Reserve	T. 43 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 18, NE¼SE¼.	40.00	Harris Flat

Activity MFP Lands action

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much? Allotment & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-1.1a	W- 1.2	(-)	Watershed recommendation for a specific management practice requires retention in public ownership. Gravel Pit - 160acres	no	yes
	WL- 1.1	(-)	Wildlife recommendation for a specific management practice requires retention in public ownership. Gravel Pit - 160 acres	no	yes
	RM-1.1	(-)	Range Managememt recommendation for a specific management practice requires retention in public ownership. Gravel Pit - 160 acres	no	yes
	RM-1.2	(-)	As above Gravel Pit - 160 acres	no	yes
	RM-1.3	(-)	As above Gravel Pit - 160 acres	no	yes
	RM-1.4	(-)	As above Gravel Pit - 160 acres	no	yes
	RM-2.2	(-)	As above Gravel Pit - 160 acres	no	yes
	RM-3.1	(+)	Range Management recommendation to dispose of this parcel supports L-1.1a recommendation for disposal. Gravel Pit - 160 acres	-	no
	VRM-1.1	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation would establish visual class which would place constraints on the physical development of this area associated with the proposed disposal. Gravel Pit - 160 acres	no	yes
	VRM-1.3	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation calls for specific management practices which would require retention in public ownership. Gravel Pit 160 acres	no	yes

Activity MFP Int Lands on

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Allotment & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
-1.1a	WL-2.1	(-)	Wildlife recommendation for a specific management practice requires retention in public ownership.	Gravel Pit - 160 acres	no	yes

Activity MFP I :ion
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Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Allotment & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-1.1b	W-1.1	(-)	Watershed Management recommendation calls for specific management practices which would require retention in public ownership.	Carmel Jct. - 140 acres	no	yes
	WL-1.1	(-)	Wildlife recommendation calls for specific management practices which would require retention in public ownership.	Carmel Jct - 140 acres	no	yes
	WL-2.1	(-)	As above	Carmel Jct - 140 acres	no	yes
	VRM-1.1	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation would establish a visual class for the area which would place constraints on the visual impact of any physical development associate with the proposed disposal.	Carmel Jct - 140 acres	no	yes
	VRM-1.3	(-)	Visual Resources Management recommendation for a specific management practice requires retention in public ownership.	Carmel Jct - 140 acres	no	yes

Durkee
July, 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity Lands

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much? Allotment & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-1.1c	WL-2.1	(-)	Wildlife recommendation for specific management practices would require retention in public ownership. Fishtail - 40 acres	no	yes
	VRM-1.1	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation establishes visual classes which place constrains on the physical developments associated with this proposed disposal. Fishtail - 40 acres	no	yes

Durkee
July, 1978

Activity MFP Interact Land

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much? Allotment & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-1.2a	VRM-1.1	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation establishes visual classes which place constraints on the physical developments associated with this proposed disposal. Unalloted - 1.25	no	yes

Activity MFP ıction .ands

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Allotment & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-1.2b	W-1.2	(-)	Watershed recommendation calls for specific management practices which would require retention in public ownership.	Dry Lake - 40 acres	no	yes
	WL-2.1	(-)	Wildlife recommendation calls for specific management practices which would require retention in public ownership.	Dry Lake - 40 acres Granary Ranch - 60 acres	no	yes
	WL-2.2	(-)	As Above	Dry Lake - 40 acres Granary Ranch - 60 acres	no	yes
	RM-1.1	(-)	Range Management recommendation calls for specific management practices which would require retention in public ownership.	Dry Lake - 40 acres Granary Ranch - 60 acres	no	yes
	RM-1.2	(-)	As above	As above	no	yes
	RM-1.3	(-)	As above	As above	no	yes
	RM-2.3	(-)	As above	As above	no	yes
	RM-2.4	(-)	As Above	As above	no	yes
	RM-2.5	(-)	As Above	As above	no	yes
	RM-2.8	(-)	As above	As above	no	yes
	RM-2.9	(-)	As above	As above	no	yes
	RM-3.3	(-)	As above	As above	no	yes

Activity MFP I· ·ion
Lands

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Allotment & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-1.2b	VRM-1.1	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation establishes visual resource classes which place constraints on the physical development of the area associated with this proposed disposal.	Dry Lake - 40 acres Granary Ranch - 60 acres	no	yes
	VRM-1.3	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation for a specific management practice requires retention in public ownership.	Dry Lake - 40 acres Granary Ranch - 60 acres	no	yes

Durkee
July, 1978

Activity MFP Interacti Lands

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much? Allotment & acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-2.1	VRM-1.1	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation establishes visual classes which place constraints on the physical developments associated with any right-of-way action. Fishtail - ¼ acre	no	yes
	VRM-1.2	(+)	Visual Resource Management recommendation to paint existing towners on this site supports L-2.1 recommendation to grant formal rights-of-way to the existing users. Fishtail - ¼ acres	-	no

MFP Interaction

Activity Lands

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much? Allotment & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
2.2	W-1.1	(-)	Watershed recommendation calls for the removal of influences which contribute to disturbance of the soil surface, supporting L-2.2 removal recommendation. Water Canyon - .9 miles	-	no
	WL-3.1	(-)	Wildlife recommendation calls for improvement of riparian habitat on the same site where L-2.2 would remove facilities. Water Canyon - .9 miles	-	no
	R-3.2	(-)	Recreation recommendation calls for the creation of an Outstanding Natural Area which supports L-2.2 calling for the removal of facilities from the area. Water Canyon - .9 miles	-	no
	CR-2.1	(-)	Cultural Resources recommendation to restrict development in this area supports L-2.2 recommendation to remove trespass facilities. Water Canyon - .9 miles	-	no
	VRM-1.1	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation establishes a visual class which restricts the visual alteration of the area and supports L-2.2. Water Canyon - .9 miles	-	nO
	VRM-1.2	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation that this area be cleaned up supports L-2.2 recommendation that the trespass portions of the system be removed. Water Canyon - .9 miles	-	no

Durkee
July, 1978

Activity MFP Interact Lands

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much? Allotment & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-3.1	W-1.1	(-)	Watershed recommendation that surface disturbing activity be eliminated from parts of the proposed corridor route conflicts with L-3.1. Mollies Nipple - 400 acres Vermilion - 730 acres Trail Canyon - 230 acres Carmel Jct. - 110 acres	no	yes
	R-2.2	(-)	Recreation recommendation to establish an interpretive turnout along U.S. 89 conflicts with the proposed utility corridor recommended by L-3.1 in the following area south of Mt. Carmel Jct. from the aspect of visual impact. Clay Flat - 1000	yes	no
	R-3.1	(-)	Recreation recommendation to establish research natural areas would conflict L-3.1 where they overlap on Diana's Throne, Carmel Jct - 100 acres	yes	no
	CR-1.1	(-)	Cultural Resources recommendation to prohibit development conflicts with L-31 where they overlap on Cresent Butte. Unalloted	yes	no
	VRM-1.1	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation establishes visual classes which would constrain physical development within the corridor recommended by L-3.1 Dish Pan, Five Mile Mtn, Mollies Nipple, Vermilion, Seaman, White Sage, Driveway, Navajo Wells, Sunny Side, Thompson Point, Lower Hog, Trail Canyon, Red Knoll, Carmel Jct, Twin Hollow & Virgin River 11,000 acres	no	yes
	V-1.1	(-)	Vegetation recommendation to to protect rare and endangered plants creates constraints on the placement of physical developments in portions of the corridor recommended in L-3.1 Vermilion, Seaman, White Sage & Muggins Flat (Az)	no	yes

Durkee
July, 1978

Activity MFP Interact Lands

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much? Allotment & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-3.2	W-1.1	(-)	Watershed recommendation would eliminate all surface disturbance from parts of the corridor area recommended in L-3.2 Red Canyon - 30 acres John R. Flat - 370 acres	no	yes
	R-3.3	(-)	Recreation recommendation to designate Ponderosa Sand Dunes as an outstanding natural area conflicts with a portion of the corridor recommended in L-3.2 Yellowjacket - 150 acres	yes	no
	VRM-1.1	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation establishes visual classes which place constraints on the visual impacts of physical developments with the corridor recommended in L-3.2 John R. Flat, Red Canyon, Red Knoll, Kinnikinnic, Farm Canyon, Yellowjacket, Buck Pasture, Art Canyon, Chris Spring, Willow Spring, Pine Spring, Trail Well. 8,000 acres	no	yes
	V-1.1	(-)	Vegetation recommendation to protect rare and endangered plants places constraints on the placement of physical developments within parts of the corridor recommended in L-3.2 Yellowjacket	no	yes

Durkee
July, 1978

Activity MFP Interact Lands

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Allotment & Allotments	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-3.3	W-1.1	(-)	Watershed recommendation would eliminate all surface disturbance from parts of the corridor area recommended in L-3.3	Johnson Ranch - 170 acres Johnson Canyon - 350 acres	no	yes
	VRM-1.1	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation establishes visual classes which would put constrains on the visual impacts of physical developments within the corridor area recommended in L-3.3	Johnson Canyon, First Point, School Section, Granary Ranch, Dry Lake & Johnson Ranch. 1500 acres	no	yes

Durkee
July, 1978

Activity MFP Interact Lands

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much? Allotments & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-3.4	W-1.1	(-)	Watershed recommendation would eliminate all surface disturbance from portions fo the corridor area recommended in L-3.4 Sinkhole - 170 acres Mollies Nipple - 110 acres	no	yes
	VRM-1.1	(-)	Visual Resource Management recommendation establishes visual classes which would place constraints on the visual impact of physical developments within portions of the corridor area recommended in L-3.4 Five Mile Mtn, Mollies Nipple, Sink Hole, Vermilion, Rock Reservoir. 2,000 acres	no	yes

Durkee
July, 1978

Activity MFP Interactic Lands

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much? Allotments & Acres	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
L-4.3	R-1.1	(+)	Recreation recommendation provides justification for L-4.3 by providing continuing values to be protected. Art Canyon - 160 acres	-	no
	R-3.1	(+)	Recreation recommendation supports L-4.3 by providing continuing values to be protected Red Canyon - 160 acres	-	no
	R-3.2	(+)	Recreation recommendation supports L-4.3 by providing continuing values to be protected. Art Canyon - 40 acres	-	no
	R-3.3	(+)	Recreation recommendation supports L-4.3 by providing continuing values which need to be protected. Farm Canyon - 160 acres	-	no
	V-1.1	(+)	Vegetation recommendation to protect rare and endangered plants supports L-4.3 recommendation to continue segregation by formal withdrawl. Art Canyon - 160 acres	-	no

Activity M. Interaction Lands

Rec. No.	Conflicting Or Positive Rec. No.		What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
Existing Situation	1-1.2b	(-)	Lands disposal conflicts in part with existing C&MU, multiple use classification.	yes	no
	L-3.1	(-)	Utility corridor recommendation conflicts with 3 existing state material site rights-of-way.	yes	no
	L-3.1 3.2	(-)	These utility corridor recommendations conflict in part with the existing Kane County Master Plan (not really an effective element)	yes	no
	L-4.3	(-)	Creation of a specific withdrawl as recommended in L-4.3 could have a negitive impact of right-of-way application U-31542.	no	yes
	M-1.1	(-)	Gravel disposal could potential conflict with several existing rights-of-way including material site R/W U-021511.	yes	no
	M-1.1	(-)	Gravel disposal could potentially conflict with existing R&PP and C&MU recreation classifications.	yes	no
	M-1.1	(-)	Gravel removal would be allowed only as a conditional use in several areas which are zoned residential and agricultural.	yes	no
	WL-3.1	(-)	Riparian habitat improvement could conflict with several existing rights-of-way.	yes	no
	W-1.1	(-)	Watershed restrictions on surface disturbing activity could potentially conflict with several existing rights-of-way.	yes	no

Reconciliation of URA Step 4 - Forestry

1. The URA indicates a lack of inventory data throughout the unit. An inventory of the unit should be made within 5 years. The inventory should be used to develop an activity plan for disposal and management of forest products. this would insure sustained yield management of forest resources, in coordination with other resource values.

2. Christmas Trees. A recommendation was not made to designate Christmas tree cutting areas because of the lack of inventory data. Trees are scattered throughout the unit. The identification of specific cutting areas is not possible without first attempting to determine whether concentrations of good trees are available and, if so, where suitable stands are located.

3. Pine Nuts. A recommendation was not made to delineate areas for pine nut harvest because of the difficulty in predicting where good nut crops will occur. Also, the quality of the nuts of *Pinus edulis* is inferior to *Pinus monoplylla*. Mnd most demand is associated with the latter species.

4. Protection Opportunities. The opportunity for protection of ponderosa pine, douglas-fir, and other less common species was not carried forward because protection of these species is a matter of administrative policy, not requiring a land use decision. Policy should be established to prohibit cutting of these trees in Vermilion Planning Unit.

5. Juniper Fence Posts. Inventory is not adequate to delineate specific areas. The demand for posts is scattered throughout the unit. Within 5 years, an inventory and activity plan should be completed which will prescribe management of post harvests. In the interim, post cutting can be allowed in the entire unit without serious damage to the resource.

6. Other Opportunities. Demand was not considered to be sufficient at the present time to warrant recommendations concerning production of mine timbers, charcoal, particle board, veneer, pulp, extractives, and trees for ornamental use.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Forestry
Objective Number	F-1

Peterson
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July, 1978

Objective. Maintain a continuous supply of a variety of forest products from public lands for both commercial and noncommercial uses.

Rationale. Woodland resources in the Vermilion Unit provide a significant supply of forest products. The resource has generally been lightly used in the past, while major efforts have been directed at removing woodlands for the benefit of range. According to the PAA, the use of woodland products has increased steadily in recent years. Recent requests for large quantities of fuel wood for commercial resale indicate that increased energy costs may generate a significant increase in demand for fuel wood.

Bureau of Land Management Policy (1603.12F3) relates mostly to production of timber, however, it calls for a continued program of forest product disposal. Utah BLM policy (1603.26) is stated in greater detail:

> It is the policy of the BLM in Utah to meet the demands for vegetal products from pinyon-juniper stands on a regional basis and to utilize this resource to contribute to the economic and recreational enhancement of Utah communities under multiple use and environmental concepts.

The objective is consistent with policy and is intended to meet expected increases in demand. The objective can be accomplished on a sustained basis, while environmental quality is maintained.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Vermilion
Activity
Forest Products
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Peterson
July 1978

Recommendation. F 1.1 Establish two areas, totaling 26,126 acres, for harvest of approximately 104,500 cords of fuel wood. Both sales and free use disposals of fuelwood can be conducted in these areas. Live oak, pinyon, and juniper can be harvested in these areas. No other species can be harvested.

TABLE 1

Fuel Wood Areas

Area	Acres	Priority	Range Allotment
1.	10,496	1	Buck Pasture Yellowjacket Sethy's Canyon Elephant Cove
2.	15,630	2	Sink Hole Mollie's Nipple Pine Hollow

Rationale. Demand for pinyon-juniper and oak for use as fuel wood is increasing, both for commercial and noncommercial purposes. Demand in Kane County is greatest in the Vermilion Planning Unit, according to the PAA.

Establishment of areas where trees can be harvested will provide an adequate supply of wood to satisfy expected demand for a 5-year period, while inventory and planning for long-term management are completed.

Removal of mature pinyon-juniper stands can produce substantial improvements in wildlife habitat, livestock forage, watershed condition, and can stimulate production of Christmas trees. If cutting areas are designed well, an opening of dense, mature stands, can add variety to the uniform patterns created by solid pinyon-juniper stands. Long term management should consider the effects on other resources, as well as the maintenance of a continuous supply of forest products.

An inventory and activity plan is needed to determine potentials for sustained yield management, the quantities of products which can be removed without damaging the resource, acreage which should be maintained in pinyon-juniper, and coordination needs to insure maximization of multiple resource potentials.

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Impact Identification. Wildlife Recommendation 2.1 (WL-2.1) recommends an allocation of forage in all grazing allotments to meet needs of increased potential deer numbers as estimated by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

Wildlife Recommendation 2.3 (WL-2.3) recommends improvement of the quality and quantity of wildlife forage by chaining pinyon-juniper on 2,310 acres of the Mollies Nipple Allotment, where woodcutting is recommended.

Wildlife Recommendation 2.5 (WL-2.5) recommends allowing wildfire to burn on 250,000 acres of poor condition pinyon-juniper habitat to improve wildlife habitat. The "let burn" areas cover all public land recommended for fuel wood cutting areas.

Recreation Recommendation 4.1 (R-4.1) recommends off-road vehicle (ORV) use over the entire planning unit.

Visual Resources Recommendation 1.1 (VR-1.1) recommends the establishment of visual resource management (VRM) classes. A VRM Class II area is recommended on about 300 acres on the eastern edge of the Harris Mountain wood cutting area. Wood harvest may not be compatible with a Class II area.

The other area recommended for wood harvest on Buckskin Mountain are in proposed VRM Class II and IV areas.

Range Management Recommendation 2.6 (RM-2.6) recommends land treatments to provide additional livestock forage on several allotments. While none of the proposed treatment areas are within the proposed fuel wood cutting areas, harvest of fuel wood could have a beneficial impact on total production of forage by allowing a further increase in native vegetation in affected allotments over and above the proposed increase by treatment.

Range Management Recommendation 4.1 (RM-4.1) recommends land treatments to increase livestock forage on the following allotments:

Allotment	Treatment	Acres
Buck Pasture	Chain and seed	270
Mollies Nipple	Chain and seed	3,320
Sink Hole	Chain and seed	2,040
Yellow Jacket	Chain and seed	240
	TOTAL	5,870

Interaction of the recommendation with existing situations is identified where proposed fuel wood harvest areas overlap grazing allotments as indicated in the recommendation. The allotment boundaries are fenced

within the proposed fuel wood areas. Some fencing also exists to separate pastures within some allotments of the fuel wood areas. This could be a problem in the fact that wood cutters could damage the fences.

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Analysis of Impacts. Of the interactions described above, those having a possible negative interaction with wood harvest are WL-2.5, V-1.1, and existing fences in or on the boundaries of grazing allotments.

If a let-burn policy concerning wildfire (recommended by WL-2.5) is adopted, fuel wood could be burned before the opportunity for harvest. However, on practically all areas identified for fuel wood cutting, the trees and other cover density is such that it is questionable that a wild fire could carry itself over more than a few acres for any one fire. It would probably be limited to only a few trees. An exception to this would be an area of slightly more than a section of land in the Harris Mountain area. Considering the relatively small area/s that could be burned by allowing wildfires to burn in the harvest areas, the conflict between the two recommendations is insignificant. There is no reason to modify the wood cutting areas because of a possible let-burn policy.

The major conflict with VR-1.1 involves about 300 acres proposed to be designated as a VRM Class II area. This area is in sections 11 and 14 T43S, R8W. The remainder of the cutting areas lie within either a proposed VRM Class III or IV area. Eliminating the proposed VRM Class II area would have the effect of reducing the priority one area from 10,496 acres to about 10,196 acres. The change would be insignificant. Wood cutting in VRM Class III and IV areas could be controlled by stipulations in the permits to maintain the Class III and IV designations.

While fuel wood harvest may have an adverse impact on existing fences, stipulations can be imposed on cutting permits requiring protection of fences and prescribing access routes so fences need not be damaged.

While WL-2.1, WL-2.3, R-4.1, and RM-4.1 interact, they are not considered negative interactions. The harvesting of fuel wood could benefit WL-2.1 by opening the tree canopy and allowing growth of additional vegetation for wildlife forage.

WL-2.3, recommending improvement of quantity and quality of wildlife forage by chaining and reseeding pinyon-juniper in the Mollies Nipple Allotment, is not a negative impact since chained trees could also be harvested as fire wood.

R-4.1, recommending ORV use in the wood cutting areas, could enhance harvest opportunity by permitting access to harvest areas.

RM-4.1, recommending chaining and seeding on about 6,000 acres would have the same affect as WL-2.3. Chained trees could be harvested for firewood.

Alternatives. Reduce the Harris Mountain wood cutting area to eliminate the area recommended in VR-1.1 as a VRM Class II area.

Team July 1978 — Impact Identification. All impacts would be the same as for the recommendation except there would be no conflict with the VRM Class II designation.

Fagan Sept 1978 — Analysis of Impacts. Same as for recommendation except the elimination of a conflict with the proposed VRM Class II area.

	Recommendation	Alternative
Extent fuel wood objective is met	All	All
Extent conflicts with other resources are mitigated	Part	All
Economic impacts to county	Insignificant	Insignificant
Irreversible impacts	None	None
Unavoidable impacts	None	None
Short-term, long-term effects	Could have a short-term effect on Class II scenery which would be mitigated as regrowth occurred.	None if stipulations are enforced to protect Class III and IV VRM areas and existing fences.
Social impacts	Lifestyle of local residents would be maintained by allowing harvest and use of fire wood.	Same

Fagan Sept 1978 — Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the alternative.

Rationale. The alternative will meet the objectives for wood harvest while mitigating all resource conflicts.

Jensen Jan 1981 — Decision. Multiple use recommendation approved. The parts of the recommendation that are in proposed wilderness study areas (WSA) must be protected pursuant to interim protection policy until proposals on the WSA are completed.

Peterson
July, 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity - Forestry

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
F-1.1	WL-2.5-	Fuelwood supply in cutting areas could be burned. 10,496 acres on Harris Mountain and about 3,200 acres on Buckskin Mountain, Mollies Nipple, Sink Hole, Buck Pasture, Yellowjacket, Sethy's Canyon, Elephant Cove allotments.	Yes	Part
	R-4.1+	ORV use would enhance fuelwood harvest. Same allotments as above with addition of Pine Hollow.		
	VR-1.1-	About 300 acres of the Harris Mountain cutting area is in a Class II area. Cutting may not by possible. Design in Class III area on Buckskin Mountain must be carefully done in order to meet criteria.	Yes	Part
	RM-4.1-	Chaining would conflict with wood cutting areas in Mollies Nipple allotment, 3,320 acres; Sink Hole allotment, 2,040 acres; Yellowjacket allotment, 240 acres; Buck Pasture allotment 270 acres.	No	Part

RANGE

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 is found on federal land in only one small patch and does not warrant special control measures.

4. Livestock Driveways. The placing of signs along existing livestock trails is an administrative action. Therefore, it was not carried forward as a recommendation in Step 1 MFP.

5. Land Disposal. Of the 7,848 total proposed custodial livestock management acres in the unit only 1,520 acres were brought forward in the RM-3.1 MFP disposal recommendation. This is because most of the other acres are comprised of steep rough areas that are undesirable and would not have sufficient value to lend themselves to exchange or sale. Some acres that were not proposed for sale were not isolated except by a fence. They were part of large tracts of BLM land that had been fenced in with private land. By changing the fence they would fit in with other BLM land.

6. Post and Wood Cutting Areas. Out of 18,970 acres with post and wood cutting opportunities 14,780 were not carried forward into MFP-1 because the practices will not be carried out on those acres within the next 20 years. Also the acres brought forward were on a trial basis to see if wood and post cutting activities can be used as a tool for improving range forage conditions by releasing the native vegetation or by clear cutting and reseeding to introduced species.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Ross,
Swain,
Fagan,
Jensen
July 1978

Objective RM-1. During the interim stop downward trend and maintain existing production of desirable livestock forage (9133 AUMs) consistent with meeting plant and soil requirements.

Rationale

The interim period objective will be effective until intensive cattle grazing management is implemented. The objective will allow grazing on all suitable range (206,958 acres) at the present surveyed grazing capacity (9133 AUMs). Cattle AUMs will not be authorized on land designated as unsuitable or potentially suitable due to lack of water. No range improvements have been planned during the interim, but if any developments are constucted 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 during the winter months when plants are in the dormant stages. 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).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-1.1. Change the period of use to the dormant season so all allotments are grazed within the period October 1 to March 31 that are presently grazed during the growing season, except Mollies Nipple, Vermilion, and Yellow Jacket which will follow existing AMPs (table 1 & overlay 2).

Support. D.M. Decision

Rationale. Grazing during the dormant season has the least detrimental effect on the forage plants. The most damage occurs when plants are grazed during the growing season. This reduces the amount of food made and stored by the plant. As a result, the capacity of the plant to produce both shoot and root growth the next year is reduced. Continued grazing each year during the growing season can severly weaken or kill the plants. Presently, 59 of 74 allotments in the unit are licensed to be grazed each year during the growing season. Yearly season long grazing during the growing season has caused a dramatic decline in productivity. Adjustments in present season of use are needed to sustain desirable forage productivity and to correct ranges that are experiencing deteriorating conditions.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

W-1.2 (-) Mollies Nipple, Vermilion and Yellowjacket were not changed to winter use during the interim because of existing AMPs, therefore the watershed recommendation to rest two growing seasons will conflict as follows:

Mollies Nipple	20,580 Ac.	1,658 AUMs
Vermilion	1,410 Ac.	119 AUMs
Yellowjacket	1,275 Ac.	52 AUMs
Total	23,265 Ac.	1,830 AUMs

WL-2.2 (-) Wildlife recommends a 2-year rest period for allotments with deer-livestock conflicts. This conflicts with allotments as per the attached table.

Socioeconomic. The economic impact of this recommendation to the livestock operators would vary considerably by individual operator. Out of a total of 80 individual operators, 20 have winter grazing privileges in either the Arizona Strip, the Zion Planning Unit or both. the economic impact would come by forcing the livestock operators to find another source of forage for the spring-summer period. Out of a total of 80 livestock operators in the planning unit 8 individuals presently have

less than 10 head of cattle depending on public lands, 18 have less than 20 head of cattle while only 9 operators have more than 100 head of cattle. Out of the total personal income generated in Kane County only 1.7 percent is directly attributed to the livestock industry.

Alternative 1. Change the period of use so that all allotments in the planning unit are grazed after the seed ripe time for key species. All key grass and browse species in the planning unit have passed the seed ripe period by July 1 with the exception of three allotments where four wing saltbush is the key species and the seed ripe period is October 1st. There are some allotments where the seed ripe period for the key species has past by June 16. This is true of Rock Springs and White Sage Allotments.

Interviews with operators of the Chris Spring and Willow Spring Allotments have resulted in a request that the two allotments be combined ed and managed by a rotation grazing system. Fences and facilities exist which will allow this combination and management during the interim period while additional facilities for long term management can be constructed. This management during the interim will allow a season of use beginning June 1 each year even though this is prior to seed ripe of the key species. A rotation system will eliminate adverse effects of grazing during the growing season because pastures will receive rest every other year during the growing season.

Custodial allotments will be licensed for use in connection with intermingled private land, so there will be no specific control of season of use on custodial allotments. Seasons for custodial allotments shown on MFP step 2 tables is the season specifically requested by by licenses.

The Mollies Nipple, Vermilion and Yellowjacket allotments will continue to follow existing AMPs. The allowable AUMs and percentage change in AUMs from the present AUMs would remain exactly the same as shown in Table 1. The number of cattle would be flexible depending on the individual operator's needs and situation.

The allotments where the seed ripe period is Oct. 1st are: Virgin River, Water Canyon and Willis Canyon.

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Impact Identification. The resource impacts W-1.2 and WL-2.2 which were identified for the recommendation are the same for the Alternative.

The economic impact on individual livestock operators will continue to vary greatly by individual operator. The overall impact to the livestock operators will be greatly reduced because the use period begins earlier and they will have to depend on other sources of feed for a shorter period of time. The length of the use period can also be somewhat tailored to each individual livestock operator's personal situation.

The economic impact to the local economy will continue to be negligible (see discussion under the recommendation).

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Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. The resource impacts (W-1.2 and WL-2.2) would continue to exist under both the recommendation and the alternative. Reducing the livestock numbers to carrying capacity (RM 1.2,) will in itself improve the watershed conditions on those allotments which have existing AMPs.

Both the recommendation and the alternative would allow browse species to grow during the critical spring growing season. This will improve browse condition but not to the full extent of complete rest for two years as called for in WL-2.2.

Comparative Analysis:

	Recommendation	Alternative 1
Accomplish Resource	Yes (fully)	Partially Objective
Unavoidable Impacts	Economic loss to individual range users. Browse species would continue to be grazed each year.	Economic loss to individual range users is less severe than the recommendation. Browse species would continue to be grazed each year.
Economic Impact to Stockmen	Severe	Small compared to recommendation.
Economic effect on Local Economy	Negligible (see impact analysis)	Negligible (see impact analysis)
Short-term use Long-term effects	Economic loss in the short-term increased forage productivity in the long-term.	Negligible (see impact analysis)
Irreversible Impacts	None	None
Effect on institutional	None	None values

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Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1.

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation with the following modification:

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.

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

Ross July 1978

Recommendation RM-1.2. Graze 1,536 cattle (9,133 AUMs) which is a 52 percent reduction in AUMs from the base property qualifications of 18,985 AUMs (table 1).

Rationale

The livestock forage condition rating shows 76 percent of the allotments in poor condition and only 4 percent in good condition. Eighty-five percent of the allotments show either a downward or static trend. Of the total vegetation produced each year on the planning unit an average of only 11 percent of the current years growth is allocated to cattle. This is due to the high percent (50) of the planning unit that is unsuitable and the majority of the vegetation is not desirable for cattle. Sixty percent of the seeded areas are being utilized heavy and severe, and 100 percent of the meadow areas receive heavy use. The other vegetation types are used to lesser extent because the majority of the plants are not palatable.

Te. July 1978

Impact Identification

L-1.1a (-) Lands recommendation for a land fill and sewage treatment site would reduce AUMs in Gravel Pit allotment by 6 AUMs.

L-1.2b (-) Lands recommendation to offer tracts for public sale reduces the Dry Lake Allotment by 1 AUM.

L-3.1 (-) Lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor along U.S. 89 could have a negetative impact on grazing from Kanab to east boundary of planning unit if completed during the interim. Allotments effected and maximum AUMs that would be lost if total corridor were used are as follows:

Allotment	Acres	AUMs
Driveway	40	2
Vermilion	2,530	130
Mollies Nipple	3,920	196
Thompson Point	200	10
Sunnyside	80	4
White Sage	360	18
	7,130	360

L-3.2 (-) Lands recommendation to establish utility corridor UC-2 from Alton Coal Fields will have a negative impact on grazing if the total corridor were used and fenced during the interim the maximum impact would be as follows:

Allotment	Acres	AUMs
Trail Well	100	5
Pine Spring	1,680	84
Willow Spring	1,390	70
Art Canyon	10	1
Buck Pasture	290	15
Yellow Jacket	610	30
Kinnikinnic	880	44
Red Knoll	260	13
Red Canyon	1,070	54
John R. Flat	710	34
	7,000	350

M-1.1 (-) Minerals recommendation for material sales will conflict with grazing within his recommendation area if the sales are made during the interim period.

WL-2.3 (+) Wildlifes recommendation to chain, spray, burn and seed would be a positive impact if the treatments are done during the interim they would increase AUMs as follows:

Allotment	Acres	AUMs
Poverty Flat	800	107
Barracks Point	1,240	183
Mollies Nipple	2,310	385
Harris Flat	510	69
Kane Spring	1,510	213
Elephant Cove	2,040	300
	8,410	1,350

WL-3.1 (-) Wildlife's recommendation to protect riparian habitat from the effects of livestock grazing conflicts as follows:

Allotment	AUMs
Virgin River	4
Water Canyon	3
John R. Flat	4
Gravel Pit	1
Lower Hog	5
Upper Hog	5
Hell's Bellows	8
Mollies Nipple	2
	32

R-1.1 (-) Recreation's recommendation to develop a campground at Sand Spring would conflict in the amount of 1 AUM in the Art Canyon allotment if completed during the interim period.

R-3.2 (-) Recreation's recommendation to designate Water Canyon-South Fork Indian Canyon as an outstanding natural area and exclude livestock would reduce AUMs in Art Canyon allotment by 7 if completed during the interim.

R-3.3 (-) Recreation's recommendation to designate the Ponderosa Sand Dunes as a natural area and close to grazing would reduce AUMs as follows if completed during the interim period:

Allotment	AUMs
Farm Canyon	20
Yellow Jacket	4
Art Canyon	34
	58

VR-1.3 (-) Visual Resource's recommendation to protect riparian habitat from the effects of livestock grazing conflicts as follows:

Allotment	AUMs
Virgin River	4
Water Canyon	3
John R. Flat	4
Gravel Pit	1
Lower Hog	5
Upper Hog	5
Hell's Bellows	8
Mollies Nipple	2
	32

W-1.1 (-) AUMs authorized on frail watershed: Vermilion 31 AUMs; Mollies Nipple 16 AUMs; Trail Canyon 37 AUMs making a total of 84 AUMs.

W-1.2 (-) Allotments with grazing systems that may use the grazed pasture more than moderate or 50 percent:

Mollies Nipple	1,784 AUMs
Vermilion	180 AUMs
Yellow Jacket	64 AUMs
	2,028 AUMs

W-2.1 (-) Eliminating livestock grazing in the upper portion of Water Canyon would reduce grazing by 7 Federal AUMs in the Water Canyon allotment.

W-1.3 (+) Watershed's treatment recommendation has a positive impact if treatment gets done in the interim period. Would increase AUMs as follows:

Allotment	Acres	Present AUMs	Treatment AUMs	Increased AUMs
Five Mile Mtn.	1,400	47	233	186
John R. Flat	650	14	108	94
Mollies Nipple	2,160	67	360	293
Vermilion	1,640	40	273	233
White Sage	570	0	95	95
	7,840	168	1,069	901

WL-2.1 (-) Wildlife recommendation to allocate forage for potential deer numbers conflicts on the following allotments due to lack of AUMs:

Allotment	AUMs
Johnson Ranch	11
Locke Ridge	26
Lower Hog	14
School Section	12
Trail Well	6
Willis Canyon	11
Old Fort	25
	105

Social and Economic. There would be an adverse social and economic impact to the ranching industry and the county if the recommended reductions are imposed.

Alternative 1. Allow 8,183 AUMs of forage to be grazed by livestock which is a 57 percent reduction in AUMs from the base property qualifications of 18,985. The AUMs allowed would be reduced from the AUMs shown in Table 1 by the amounts listed under each impact associated with the recommendation.

Impact Identification. Implementing this alternative would eliminate all of the resource impacts identified for the recommendation.

Alternative 2. Allow 9,126 AUMs of forage to be grazed by livestock which is only a 7 AUM further reduction from the 56 percent reduction proposed in the recommendation. The Water Canyon allotment would be further reduced by seven AUMs from those shown in Table 1.

Impact Identification. All resource impacts associated with the recommendation with the exception of W-2.1 and L-1.1a, L-1.2b would continue to exist if Alternative 2 were implemented.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. If the sewage treatment plant and land fill (L-1.1a) is built six out of a total of eight AUMs would be lost in the Gravel Pit allotment. Use of the land for this purpose is a higher and better use than grazing because it would be of a greater benefit to the public in general.

If the public sale (L-1.2b) is implemented there would only be an estimated loss of 1 AUM in the Dry Lake allotment out of a total of 60 AUMs. This is insignificant loss as well as being within the reality of the possibility of error in estimating carrying capacity. From the standpoint of range the sale could be consummated.

It is unreasonable to assume that the utility corridors recommended (L-3.1 and L-3.2) will be fenced on both sides. It is therefore premature to reduce AUMs along the proposed corridor until such time as the actual impact on AUMs can be determined. This determination cannot be made until such time as an environmental analysis report is made on a specific proposal to construct utilities.

It is impossible to determine when material sales will occur if ever (M-1.1). When and if material sales occur in this area the AUMs can be adjusted accordingly.

The AUMs in conflict on frail watershed (W-1.1) is not considered to be significant because adjusting these areas to grazing capacity will in itself relieve the grazing pressure in these areas substantially. The actual grazing pressure in these areas is also not well defined.

Watershed conflict 1.2 fails to demonstrate that grazing pastures in a rotation system higher than the 50 percent level is necessairly harmful. Utilization levels in grazed pastures may exceed 50 percent if properly managed with no adverse effect on the range or watershed resource. (Cottonwood Management Area and Clark Bench Allotments). The allotments where wildlife AUMs conflict with livestock (WL-2.1) are not critical deer use areas and the AUMs involved are considered to be very minimal when compared to the range survey estimates for the entire allotment. On the planning unit basis the total potential AUMs available for deer is 2,600 AUMs greater than the potential AUMs needed to support potential deer numbers.

If a campground were constructed at Sand Spring (R-1.1), the one AUM which would be lost is considered insignificant because it is still within the realm of our forage survey estimates.

The detrimental effects of livestock grazing on natural values in the ponderosa sand dunes will be greatly minimized by adjusting livestock numbers to carrying capacity (R-3.3). If livestock grazing continues to adversely impact the natural values of the area, further adjustments in livestock numbers can be made once this determination is made.

Adjusting the South Fork of Inian Canyon (R-3.2) to carrying capacity will greatly minimize any adverse impacts of livestock grazing on the natural values. Since the actual effects of continued livestock grazing in this area cannot be determined until the livestock numbers adjustment to carrying capacity is made, no further adjustment in AUMs in considered necessary during the interim period.

The upper portion of Water Canyon is considered a critical watershed because it serves as the source for the city of Fredonia's water system. Livestock grazing should be eliminated from this area (W-2.1).

The economic impact of either fencing or livestock removal to protect all riparian vegetation (WL-3.1), (VR-1.3) cannot be justified during the interim in view of the small amount of riparian AUMs involved. Long-term protection of these areas should be considered along with the development of long-term intensive management plans which will include some fencing in the highest priority riparian areas.

Economic Impact. The 52 percent reduction amounts to 9,852 AUMs. This would result in an annual direct income loss to the ranching industry of $1.68/AUM or a $16,550 total. Direct and indirect annual income loss to the county would amount to $4.66/AUM or a $45,910 total.

This annual loss in relationship to the total county direct income is .18 percent of .50 percent of the direct and indirect county income.

Social Impacts. While there will be social impacts by reduction of AUMs these impacts cannot be quantified. A review of the economic impact does not indicate a loss of employment which would lead to any dislocation or out migration of people because of the reduction in livestock numbers. Changes caused by the reduction in livestock numbers would probably result in some change of life style for some individuals, particularly those who run very small numbers of cattle. However, BLM's charge and responsibility to protect the forage resource leaves no alternative to try to protect the life style of the few individuals that may be affected in this way. This impact would apply to the recommendation and the alternatives.

Alternatives. Alternative one has the largest economic impact on the livestock operators. This alternative also gives the most consideration for the development of resources other than livestock forage. The short-term economic loss to livestock operators will be made up in the long-term by increased range forage productivity. This short-term economic impact to the livestock operators is considered unavoidable with this alternative. There are not irretrievable or irreversible committments of resources involved with this alternative.

The actual difference between the recommendation and alternative 2 is very small. Alternative 2 would allocate seven fewer AUMs of forage. With either the recommendation or alternative 2 this would be a 56 percent reduction in AUMs from what the livestock operators are presently using. This economic impact to the livestock operators is considered unavoidable. Development of resources other than livestock forage is given less consideration with the recommendation and alternative 2 when compared to alternative 1. The short-term economic loss to the livestock operators will be made up in the long-term by increasing the range forage production. There are no irretrievable or

irreversible impacts involved with either the recommendation or alternative 2.

Alternative 1 would reduce the number of active AUMs by an additional 1,011 leaving a total of 8,122. Annual direct loss to the ranching industry - $1.68/AUM x $8,122 = $13,645.

Annual loss to the county in relationship to total direct income is .19 percent.

Annual loss to the county in relationship to total direct and indirect income is .54 percent.

Alternative 2 would result in a loss of only 7 AUMs more than the recommendation and the economic impacts would be essentially the same as those described above.

Neither the recommendation or the alternatives will have any impact on local institutional values.

gan
ɔt 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2 with the condition that future reductions will be made when tracts identified for disposal in L-1.1 and RM-3.1 are disposed of.

ısen
, 1981

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation. The attached RMPD is the decision document for allocation of livestock forage. 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 - Vermilion Planning Unit.)

Rationale. When the MFP Step 2 recommendation was proposed, the policy was to implement 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 proposed in the RMPD.

TABLE 1

Interim Management

Allotment	Present Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Present Situation: Season of Use	Present Situation: Total AUMs	Present Situation: Federal Acres	Proposed Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Proposed Situation: Season of Use	Proposed Situation: Suitable AUMs	Proposed Situation: Federal Acres	Percent Change in AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal: AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal: Acres
(RM-1.4)					(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.1)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.3)	(RM-1.2)		
Airport	20C	7/16-8/15	20	468	2C	11/1-2/28	8	468	-60	.....	.....
Art Canyon	70C	5/16-10/15	350	9,092	31C	11/1-3/31	155	5,120	-56	.....	.....
Barricks Point	134C	8/16-10/15	268	7,915	20C	10/1-11/30	40	1,814	-85	43	2,151
Boot	9C	6/1-10/31	45	2,491	37C	11/1-11/30	37	747	-18	9	140
Brown Canyon	10C	5/1-10/31	20	1,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	15	296
Buck Pasture	25C	6/1-9/31	100	2,740	13C	10/1-12/30	39	970	-61	.....	.....
Bunting Canyon[a]	6C	11/1-2/28	23	339	1C	11/1-2/28	4	65	-83	.....	.....
Camel Junction	22C	6/1-10/31	112	2,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	.....	.....
Cedar Ridge[a]	....	.....	.....	87	2C	12/1-2/28	6	87	+100	.....	.....
Chris Spring	50C	5/15-10/31	318	4,703	34C	10/1-2/15	153	3,940	-52	.....	.....
Clay Flat	30C	5/1-11/31	210	5,420	16C	10/1-2/28	80	2,250	-62	.....	.....
Cougar Canyon	11C	6/16-11/15	55	1,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	13	530
Dishpan	....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	7	210
Driveway	....	....	.....	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	19	560
Dry Lake[b]	101C	10/26-11/25	74	1,839 167[c]	62C	11/1-11/30	60 2[d]	1,839 92[c]	-16	.....	.....
Eight-Mile Gap[a]	5C	12/1-4/30	25	449	5C	12/1-2/28	15	449	-40	.....	.....
Elephant Cove	72C	5/1-10/31	432	7,604	21C	10/1-2/28	105	5,250	-76	.....	.....
Farm Canyon	64C	6/1-10/15	243	3,363	20C	11/1-3/31	100	2,850	-59	.....	.....
Fishtail	46C	7/1-11/30 or 11/1-4/15	230	3,249	13C	11/1-2/28	52	1,640	-77	.....	.....

[a]Allotments totally custodial.

[b]Allotments partially custodial.

[c]Custodial acres.

[d]Custodial AUMs.

(continued)

TABLE 1 (continued)

Allotment	Present Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Present Situation: Season of Use	Present Situation: Total AUMs	Present Situation: Federal Acres	Proposed Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Proposed Situation: Season of Use	Proposed Situation: Suitable AUMs	Proposed Situation: Federal Acres	Proposed Situation: Percent Change in AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal: AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal: Acres
(RM-1.4)					(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.1)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.3)	(RM-1.2)		
Five-Mile Mountain	217C	11/1-4/30	1,302	15,837	34C	11/1-3/31	170	5,620	-87	216	7,442
Flag Point	....	....	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	.....	.....
Flood Canyon	40C	6/1-10/31	200	6,191	10C	7/1-10/31	39	990	-80	.....	.....
Flume Hollow	44C	5/1-11/30	49	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	.....	.....
FAR	25C	6/1-9/30	101	4,397	17C	11/1-2/28	68	2,209	-33	.....	.....
Glasseye	....	.....	.....	7,427	.....	.....	91	2,380	....	.....	.....
Granary Ranch	14C	7/1-11/30	70	1,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	11	280
Gravel Pit[a]	2C	3/1-2/28	24	191	2C	11/1-2/28	8	191	-67	.....	.....
Harris Flat	63C	5/16-10/15	268	4,350	28C	10/1-2/28	140	3,410	-61	.....	.....
Hells Bellows	22C	5/1-10/15	121	2,019	15C	10/1-12/31	45	505	-63	.....	.....
Johnson Canyon	62C	6/26-11/15	274	8,139	22C	10/1-3/31	132	4,310	-52	2	60
Johnson Lake	69C	6/1-10/31	345	10,150	89C	10/1-12/31	267	7,640	-23	53	1,330
Johnson Point	27C	11/1-3/31	135	2,277	8C	10/1-2/28	40	930	-70	.....	.....
Johnson Ranch	59C	6/1-10/15	265	5,642	10C	11/1-2/28	40	853	-85	53	1,367
John R. Flat	43C	5/1-10/31	258	10,007	25C	10/1-3/31	150	5,668	-42	12	380
Kanab Creek[b]	32C	11/1-1/31	100	4,042	5C	10/1-3/31	21	627	-70	.....	.....
				56[c]			9[d]	56[c]			
Kane Spring	98C	6/1-10/31	491	10,944	60C	10/1-2/28	300	8,980	-39	.....	.....
Kinnikinnic[b]	30C	7/1-9/30	90	4,601	32C	10/1-1/31	105	3,450	+42	.....	.....
				363[c]			23[d]	343[c]			
Locke Ridge	48C	12/1-4/30	242	4,232	19C	10/1-3/31	114	2,057	-53	.....	.....
Lone Forty[a]	3C	3/1-2/28	18	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	1	40
Lost Springs[a]	17C	.....	4	601	2C	12/1-2/28	6	295	+50	.....	.....

[a]Allotments totally custodial.
[b]Allotments partially custodial.
[c]Custodial acres.
[d]Custodial AUMs.

(continued)

TABLE 1 (continued)

Allotment	Present Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Present Situation: Season of Use	Present Situation: Total AUMs	Present Situation: Federal Acres	Proposed Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Proposed Situation: Season of Use	Proposed Situation: Suitable AUMs	Proposed Situation: Federal Acres	Percent Change in AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal: AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal: Acres
(RM-1.4)					(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.1)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.3)	(RM-1.2)		
Lost Spring Gap[a]	....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	.....	.....
Lower Hog	20C	8/1-10/31	52	2,340	7C	11/1-2/28	28	710	-46	.....	.....
Meadow Canyon	96C	9/1-9/30	240	4,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	166	4,715
		10/16-11/30									
Mollies Nipple	360C	3/1-2/28	3,436	93,080	225C	3/1-2/28	2,700	49,205	-21	231	8,380
Neaf[a]	3C	3/1-2/28	34	1,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100	9	623
Oak Springs[b]	29C	4/1-8/31	145	2,459	22C	11/1-2/28	76	1,459	-39	.....	.....
		or 6/1-10/31		405[c]			12[d]	255[c]			
Old Fort[a]	5C	4/1-10/31	34	2,151	1C	10/1-2/28	5	165	-85	.....	.....
Pine Springs	112C	11/16-3/15	448	8,503	71C	11/1-2/28	284	7,976	-37	.....	.....
Poverty Flat	67C	11/1-12/30	416	9,651	14C	11/1-2/28	56	2,048	-86	.....	.....
	56C	11/1-3/30									
Red Butte	26C	7/1-9/30	238	5,321	49C	11/1-2/28	196	5,166	-18	.....	.....
	32C	7/1-11/30									
Red Canyon	26C	7/1-11/30	570	11,831	27C	11/1-3/31	135	4,159	-76	56	1,874
	298C	11/16-12/30									
Red Knoll[b]	45C	6/1-10/31	175	4,935	35C	10/1-2/28	140	4,755	0	.....	.....
				1,149[c]			35[d]	905[c]			
Rock Springs	101C	6/1-11/15	504	6,732	31C	10/1-2/15	139	4,292	-72	.....	.....
School Section[a]	2C	1/1-10/31	20	430	2C	10/1-10/31	2	40	-90	.....	.....
Seaman	21C	8/1-2/29	125	6,849	11C	10/1-12/31	33	970	-74	28	800 — [illegible]
Seeps	8C	3/1-2/28	452	~~4,002~~ 2,904	10C	12/1-2/28	30	980	-93	.....	.....
	89C	12/1-3/31									
Sethy's Canyon	52C	6/1-10/31	262	7,630	16C	10/1-2/28	80	2,290	-69	.....	.....
Sheep Spring[b]	44C	6/1-10/31	221	3,166	23C	11/1-2/28	79	890	-58	.....	.....
				145[c]			13[d]	145[c]			

[a]Allotments totally custodial.
[b]Allotments partially custodial.
[c]Custodial acres.
[d]Custodial AUMs.

(continued)

TABLE 1 (concluded)

Allotment	Present Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Present Situation: Season of Use	Present Situation: Total AUMs	Present Situation: Federal Acres	Proposed Situation: Livestock Numbers and Class	Proposed Situation: Season of Use	Proposed Situation: Suitable AUMs	Proposed Situation: Federal Acres	Percent Change in AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal: AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal: Acres
(RM-1.4)					(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.1)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.3)	(RM-1.2)		
Sink Hole	35C	11/15-4/30	459	6,667	27C	10/1-1/31	108	4,161	-76	.....	.....
	30C	11/1-4/30									
Sunnyside	1C	3/1-2/28	13	350	3C	11/1-2/28	12	290	-8		
Thompson Point	16C	7/1-10/31	64	1,511	7C	11/1-2/28	28	736	-66	.....	.....
Trail Canyon	35C	3/1-2/28	210	6,886	18C	10/1-3/31	108	2,505	-49	.....	.....
Trail Well	18C	11/1-3/31	88	1,300	5C	11/1-2/28	20	420	-77	.....	.....
Twin Hollow	20C	6/1-10/31	100	1,210	.....	11/1-2/28	.....	.....	-100	16	710
Upper Hog	20C	6/1-10/31	100	4,343	7C	11/1-2/28	28	603	-72	.....	.....
Vermilion	260C	4/16-6/1	2,431	31,906	175C	4/1-2/28	[e]1,750	22,937	-18	.....	.....
		6/15-10/15									
		10/16-4/15									
Virgin River	46C	12/1-4/30	230	3,799	27C	11/1-2/28	108	1,900	-53	.....	.....
Water Canyon	67C	6/1-10/31	335	3,170	10C	10/1-12/31	30	880	-91	.....	.....
White Sage	83C	5/10-6/5	75	2,195	21C	10/1-10/31	21	1,025	-72	18	370
Willis Canyon	26C	6/1-6/30	16	1,166	4C	11/1-11/31	4	280	-75	.....	.....
Willow Spring	20C	5/16-10/31	110	2,700	15C	10/1-1/31	60	2,130	-45	.....	.....
Yellow Jacket	50C	7/1-4/30	500	10,036	28C	7/1-4/30	280	6,967	-44	.....	.....
TOTAL			18,985	414,257	1,536C		[f]9,133	[f]206,958	-52	978	32,258

[a]Allotments totally custodial.

[b]Allotments partially custodial.

[c]Custodial acres.

[d]Custodial AUMs.

[e]Season times number of cows does not equal the surveyed AUMs exactly because cattle numbers vary slightly within the season of use.

[f]AUM and acreage totals do not include 91 AUMs and 2,380 acres listed for Glasseye Allotment as suitable in the table because no allocation is anticipated until implementation of a consolidation proposal for long term intensive management (Table 2).

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-1.3. Allow cattle to graze on 206,758 acres of suitable Federal range (Table 1). Do not authorize cattle AUMs on areas classified as unsuitable (175,087 acres) or potentially suitable (32,258 acres) due to lack of water (Range Suitability Overlay 3 Step 3 URA).

Rationale. It is Bureau policy that all rangeland be classified as to the suitability for livestock grazing. In the Vermilion Planning Unit 42 percent of the unit is classified as unsuitable for cattle grazing and 8 percent is classified as potentially suitable because of lack of water. Steep and rough terrain is the reason 6 percent of the unit is unsuitable, low forage production accounts for 15 percent; a combination of these two factors result in an additional 20 percent unsuitable and frail watershed is the cause for 1 percent unsuitable. Eight percent of the unit is potentially suitable due to lack of water (Table 6 URA Step 3). During the interim, grazing will not be allowed on potentially suitable range due to lack of water, unless water is hauled or developed on these areas.

F.
Sep. 1978

Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. Designation of suitable and unsuitable lands is basically an inventory function. Conflicts between livestock grazing and other resources are identified elsewhere (RM-1.1, RM-1.2).

The livestock numbers adjustment called for in RM-1.2 included only suitable acres. Since the analysis of conflicts has been made previously it will not be repeated here.

ragan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation as modified in RM-1.2.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation as modified by the attached RMPD which allows the objective to be reached in a 5-year period rather than by full force and effect.

Rationale. See rationale RM-1.2.

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-1.4. Establish 10 custodial allotments and 6 partial custodial allotments to be managed administratively by regulating class of livestock, AUMs and season of use (table 1 & Overlay 2).

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 10 custodial allotments would comprise 1,635 suitable Federal acres and the six partial custodial allotments would comprise 1,453 acres for a total of 3,088 suitable Federal acres in 16 custodial allotments. Because of the reasons stated above only class of livestock, AUMs and season of use will be regulated by BLM and intensive grazing systems will not be attempted.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Impact Identification and Analysis. There were no conflicts identified for this recommendation.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Manage these areas as custodial allotments as described in the multiple use recommendation of RM-1.1. The Hells Bellows Allotment will also be managed as a custodial allotment for a total of 11 custodial allotments. (See rationale and documentation in Hells Bellows grazing system files.)

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Vermilion
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Ross, Swain, Fagan, Jensen July 1978

Objective RM-2. Improve the condition and trend of desirable livestock forage on 238,856 acres of suitable and potentially suitable Federal range in the Vermilion Planning Unit to increase production by 7,025 AUMs through intensive grazing management and 618 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. Eighty-two percent of the personal income from ranching is derived from production on BLM lands however ranching only contributes 4.27 percent of the total personal income with BLM forage contributing 3.5 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 25,450 AUMs by the year 2000.

Data from step 3 URA on apparent trend shows 26 percent of the suitable areas of the unit in a downward trend, and 64 percent in a static trend. Seventy-six percent of the suitable areas are in poor condition, with 20 percent fair and 4 percent good condition. All suitable areas on 32 allotments are in poor condition. The major vegetative types, except for pinyon-juniper areas can be improved to at least fair condition through management. The natural 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

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-2.1. Consolidate 18 allotments out of 59 to help design and implement grazing systems (table 2 & overlay 2).

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).

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts. The impacts and necessary analysis for recommendations RM-2.1, RM-2.4 and RM-2.7 have been discussed and analyzed in detail in conjunction with RM-2.2.

Since all three of these recommendations are an intergral part of and cannot be seperated from RM-2.2 no further analysis is considered necessary on an individual basis. As a result of the analysis and decision in RM-2.2, there will only be 13 allotments consolidated instead of 18.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Consolidate allotments as shown on table 2 except Sethy's Canyon, Red Knoll, Clay Flat, Farm Canyon, and Art Canyon. These five allotments will continue to be administered as separate allotments.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation with the following modification. Any operator who does not wish to be consolidated for management purposes may be allowed to remain in an individual allotment, but use will be allowed only after seed ripe of key species and no later than March 1 in the spring.

Rationale. Consolidation of allotments is 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 the decision.

Priority (Implementation)	Allotment Individual (RM-2.1)	Allotment Consolidated (RM-2.1)	Suitable Federal Acres[a] (RM-2.9)	Years Rest (RM-2.3)	Grazing System (RM-2.2)	Number of Pastures (RM-2.2)	Key Species (RM-2.4)	Livestock Facilities and Units (RM-2.5)	Land Treatment and Acres (RM-2.6)	Potential AUMs[b] With Management (RM-2.8)	Potential AUMs[b] With Treatment (RM-2.6)	Livestock Numbers and class (RM-2.8)	Season of Use (RM-2.7)	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs[c] (RM-2.6) (RM-2.8)	Percent Change AUMs	Total AUMs[d] (RM-2.6) (RM-2.8)
3	Airport		468	1½	Winter	1	Hija Atca			36		2C	11/1-2/28	8	-60	44
1		Art Canyon	5,120	2	Rest	3	Orhy	Moquith Division Fence 1.6 Miles		186		52C	5/16-10/15	255	-56	441
1		Farm Canyon	2,850	2	Rotation		Putr	Kinnikinnic Pipelines 0.1 Mile								
								Kinnikinnic Trough 1 each								
								Sand Spring Repair 1 each								
								Moquith Spring Repair 1 each								
								Hell Dive Spring Repair 1 each								
								Sand Dune Cattleguard 1 each								
15	Barracks Point		3,965	1½	Winter	1	Orhy Putr	Monument Wash Seep 1 each		125		42C	9/1-10/31	84	-69	209
								West Reservoir 1 each								
18	Boot		887	1½	Winter	1	Orhy Putr			20		46C	11/1-11/30	46	0	66
18	Buck Pasture		970	1½	Winter	1	Spcr Putr	Spring Development 1 each		18		13C	9/1-11/30	39	-62	57
5		Chris Spring	3,940	2	Deferred	2	Spcr	Pipeline - .5 mile		124		48	6/16-10/31	216	-33	340
5		Willow Spring	2,130	2	Rotation		Putr	Trough - 1 each								
20	Cougar Canyon		530	0	Rest Rotation	1	Orhy Hija	Haul Water 1 each		14		6C	6/15-6/30 or 9/1-11/15	15	-42	29
20	Dishpan Unlicensed		210	0	Winter Use	1	Orhy Hiha			6		3C	11/1-12/31	6		12

[a] Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b] AUMs refer to federal privileges.
[c] Proposed Land Treatment AUMs.
[d] Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.

(Continued)

ble 2 Continued

Priority (Recommendation)	Allotment Individual (RM-2.1)	Allotment Consolidated (RM-2.1)	Suitable[a] Federal Acres (RM-2.9)	Years Rest (RM-2.3)	Grazing System (RM-2.2)	Number of Pastures (RM-2.2)	Key Species (RM-2.4)	Livestock Facilities and Units (RM-2.5)	Land Treatment and Acres (RM-2.6)	Potential AUMs[b] With Management (RM-2.8)	Potential AUMs[b] With Treatment (RM-2.6)	Livestock Numbers and class (RM-2.8)	Season of Use (RM-2.7)	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs[c] (RM-2.6) (RM-2.8)	Percent Change AUMs	Total AUMs[d] (RM-2.6) (RM-2.8)
20	Driveway		560	1½	Winter Use	1	Putr Orhy			16		5C	11/1-2/22	19		35
7	Dry Lake		1,839	1½	Winter Use	1	Spcr Putr			63		60C	11/1-11/30	60	-16	123
3		Kane Springs	8,980	2	Deferred Rotation	3	Spcr Putr	Elephant Cove Well 1 each Cove Pipeline 4 miles Kane Springs Fence Maint. 2 miles Elephant Gap Water Catchment 1 each Pipeline - 0.5 Willow Reservoir 1 each Kane Spring Fence Ext 1 mile Cove Water Catchment 1 each Pipeline - 0.5 mile	Harris Flat Spray & Seed 1,050 Acres	451	80	124C	6/1-10/31	620	-44	1071
3		Elephant Cove	5,250	2												
3		Harris Flat	3,410	2												
17	Fish Tail		1,640	0	Winter Use	1	Bogr Putr			34		13C	11/1-2/28	52	-77	86
8	Five Mile Mtn.		13,062	1½	Rest Rotation	3	Agcr Orhy putr	Protection Fence 5.5 miles Water Haul Trough 2 each	Burn & Seed 2,900 acres	429	329	119C	11/1-4/30	714	-41	1143
7	F.A.R.		2,209	1½	Winter Use	1	Orhy	Pipeline 0.125 mile Trough 1,000 gallons		99		17C	11/1-2/28	68	-32	167
19	Hells Bellow		505	1½	Winter Use	1	Orhy Atca	Seeding Protection Fence 0.6 miles		0		15C	9/1-11/30	45	-63	45

[a] Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b] AUMs refer to Federal privileges.
[c] Proposed Land Treatment AUMs.
[d] Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.

(Continued)

able 2 Continued

Priority (Recommendation)	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated (RM-2.1)	Suitable[a] Federal Acres (RM-2.9)	Years Rest (RM-2.3)	Grazing System (RM-2.2)	Number of Pastures (RM-2.2)	Key Species (RM-2.4)	Livestock Facilities and Units (RM-2.5)	Land Treatment and Acres (RM-2.6)	Potential AUMs[b] With Management (RM-2.8)	Potential AUMs[b] With Treatment (RM-2.6)	Livestock Numbers and class (RM-2.8)	Season of Use (RM-2.7)	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs[c] (RM-2.6) (RM-2.8)	Percent Change AUMs	Total AUMs[d] (RM-2.6) (RM-2.8)
10	Johnson Canyon		5,380	2	Rest Rotation	3	Spcr Putr	Pipeline Extension 3,200 feet	Spray, Chain & Seed 450 Acres	225[e]	58[e]	30C	7/1-11/15	134[e]	-16	359[e]
9 9 9		Johnson Lake Glasseye & Flood Canyon	8,970 2,380 990	2 0 2	Rest Rotation	3	Orhy Putr	Pipeline 2.0 miles Fence 3.25 miles	Chain & Seed 350 acres	264	45	99C	6/1-10/31	495	-46	759
18	Johnson Point		930	1½	Winter Use	1	Orhy Bogr			8		8C	10/1-2/28	40	-70	48
16	Johnson Ranch		2,220	1½	Winter Use	1	Orhy Putr			32		23C	11/1-2/28	93	-83	125
13 13 13		Kanab Creek John R. Flat & Brown Canyon	627 6,048 296	0 1½ 0	Winter Use	1	Orhy Putr			201		32C	9/16-3/15	192	-49	393
12	Kinnikinnic		3,450	2	Rest Rotation	1	Orhy putr	Well & Windmill Storage - 1 each Trough - 3 each Pipeline - 0.5 mile		85		42C	5/16-7/31 or 8/1-10/15	105	-22	190
10 10		Meadow Canyon & Locke Ridge	4,715 2,057	2 0	Deferred Rotation	2	Orhy Putr	Slickrode Reservoir 1 each		116		40C	8/10-3/15	280	-41	396
7	Lower Hog		710	1½	Winter Use	1	Orhy Atca			9		7C	11/1-2/28	28	-23	37
4 4 4		Red Knoll Sethy's Canyon & Clay Flat	4,755 2,290 2,250	2 2 2	Rest Rotation	3	Spcr Putr	Sethy's Canyon Reservoir 1 each	Clay Flat Plow & Seed 1,500 Acres	240	130	86C	6/1-10/31	430	-31	670
1	Mollies Nipple		57,585	2	Rest Rotation & Winter	6	Agcr Putr	Reservoir - 1 each Little Spring Dev. 1 each Pipeline-4.5 miles Wet Seed Dev - 1 each	Burn 1,850 Seeded Acres	2,431		244C	3/1-2/28	2928	-15	5359
18	Seeps		980	1½	Winter Use	1	Orhy	Reopen Well 1 each Pipeline & Trough 1 mile		50		10C	12/1-2/28	30	-93	80

[a] Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b] AUMs refer to Federal privileges.
[c] Proposed Land Treatment AUMs.
[d] Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.
[e] Part of the acres & AUMs are in Zion Planning Unit as follows:
Federal suitable acres - 1010 Potential AUMs with treatment - 58 Potential AUMs with mgmt. - 50 Surveyed AUMs - 34
Total AUMs - 142

(Continued)

Table 2 Continued

Priority (Recommendation)	Allotment Individual (RM-2.1)	Allotment Consolidated (RM-2.1)	Suitable[a] Federal Acres (RM-2.9)	Years Rest (RM-2.3)	Grazing System (RM-2.2)	Number of Pas-Tures (RM-2.2)	Key Species (RM-2.4)	Livestock Facilities and Units (RM-2.5)	Land Treatment and Acres (RM-2.6)	Potential AUMs[b] With Manage-ment (RM-2.8)	Potential AUMs[b] With Treat-ment (RM-2.6)	Livestock Numbers and class (RM-2.8)	Season of Use (RM-2.7)	Surveyed and/or Treat-ment AUMs[c] (RM-2.6) (RM-2.8)	Percent Change AUMs	Total AUMs[d] (RM-2.6) (RM-2.8)
17	Oak Spring		1,459	0	Winter Use	1	orhy Putr	Oak Spring Horizontal Drilling & Trough 1 each		44		19C	11/1-2/28	76	-55	100
15	Pine Springs		7,976	0	Winter Use	1	Spcr Putr	Well Maintenance & Slick Rock Catchment 1 each		164		71C	11/1-2/28	284	-36	443
16	Poverty Flat		2,048	1½	Winter Use	1	Spcr Putr	Reservoir 1 each		44		14C	11/1-2/28	56	-86	100
15	Red Butte		5,166	0	Winter Use	1	Orhy Putr	Well Trough & Windmill - 1 each		76		49C	11/1-2/28	196	-18	272
15	Red Canyon		6,033	1½	Winter Use	1	Orhy Putr	Diana's Well Windmill & Trough 1 each		155		38C 7C	11/1-2/28 9/16-3/15	152 42	-66	349
12	Rock Spring		4,292	2	Deferred Rotation	2	Orhy Putr	Shunes Hollow Pipeline - 1 mile Reservoir Maintenance		102		31C	7/1-11/15	140	-72	242
20	Granary Ranch		280	1½	Winter Use	1	Bogr			4		11C	9/1-9/30	11	-84	15
17	Seaman		1,770	1½	Winter Use	1	Hija Orhy	— [illegible]		87		17C	9/1-12/15	60	-52	147
18	Sheep Springs		890	0	Winter Use	1	Putr			0		20C	11/1-2/28	80	-8	80
20	Sunnyside		290	0	Winter Use	1	Hija			4		3C	11/1-2/28	12	-8	16
6	Trail Canyon		2,505	2	Deferred Rotation	3	Spcr Putr			36		12C	6/1-2/28	108	-49	144
19	Trail Well		420	0	Winter Use	1	Spcr Putr			8		5C	11/1-2/28	20	-77	28
18	Thompson Point		736	0	Winter Use	1	Orhy Putr			20		7C	11/1-2/28	28	-56	48
15	Sink Holes		4,161	1½	Winter Use	1	Orhy Putr			110		27C	9/1-12/31	108	-76	218

[a]Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b]AUMs refer to Federal Privileges.
[c]Proposed Land Treatment AUMs.
[d]Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.

(Continued)

Priority (Orientation)	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated (RM-2.1)	Suitable[a] Federal Acres (RM-2.9)	Years Rest (RM-2.3)	Grazing System (RM-2.2)	Number of Pastures (RM-2.2)	Key Species (RM-2.4)	Livestock Facilities and Units (RM-2.5)	Land Treatment and Acres (RM-2.6)	Potential AUMs[b] With Management (RM-2.8)	Potential AUMs[b] With Treatment (RM-2.6)	Livestock Numbers and class (RM-2.8)	Season of Use (RM-2.7)	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs[c] (RM-2.6) (RM-2.8)	Percent Change AUMs	Total AUMs[d] (RM-2.6) (RM-2.8)
13	Twin Hollow		710	0	Winter Use	1	Orhy Spcr			21		4C	11/1-2/28	15	-84	36
19	Upper Hog		603	1½	Winter Use	1	Orhy Putr			4		7C	11/1-2/28	28	-72	32
2	Vermilion		22,937	0	Rest Rotation 1 each	11	Orhy Putr	Well, Windmill Storage Tank Trough - 1 each Pipeline-2.5 miles Trough - each Storage Tank-1 each	Plow & Seed 225 acres Burn 1,650 Seeded Acres	613	34	162C	4/1-2/28	1782	-27	2395
17	Virgin River		1,500	0	Winter Use	1	Spcr Putr Atca	Pipeline 0.5 mile		14		27C	11/1-2/28	108	-53	122
18	Water Canyon		880	0	Winter Use	1	Orhy Atca			16		8C	9/10-12/31	30	-91	46
7	White Sage		1,395	1½	Winter Use	1	Orhy Hija			86		39C	10/1-10/31	39	-48	125
7	Whillis Canyon		280	1½	Winter Use	1	Spcr Atca			11		4C	11/1-11/30	4	-75	15
14	Yellowjacket		6,967	0	Deferred Rotation	4	Spcr Agcr Putr	Yellowjacket Pipeline - 1 mile Trough - 1 mile		124		28C	7/1-4/30	280	-43	404
	TOTAL		238,856			83				7,025	[e]618	1,796		10,661		17,525

[a] Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b] Figures refer to Federal privileges.
[c] Proposed Land Treatment AUMs.
[d] Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.
[e] Total treatment AUMs do not include the 58 AUMs identified in Johnson Canyon Allotment. These AUMs are counted in the Zion Planning Unit.

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-2.2. On 59 allotments implement 33 winter grazing systems, 9 rest-rotation grazing systems, and 6 deferred-rotation grazing systems totaling 83 pastures for intensive management (table 2 & overlay 2).

Support. D.M. Decision

Rationale. The present grazing use of the allotments is made during the spring and summer each year. This 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 MFP's, to the extent these objectives can be achieved through livestock management.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

L-3.1 (-) The land recommendation to establish a utility corridor along U.S. 89 from Kanab to east boundary of planning unit may conflict with the rest-rotation grazing systems proposed for Vermilion, Mollies Nipple and 5-Mile Mountain if a railroad is put in and the corridor is fenced. Pastures would be divided and additional water developments would be needed.

L-3.2 (-) Lands recommendation to establish utility corridor UC-2 from Alton Coal Fields will have a negative impact if the corridor is fenced. It would interfere with the rest-rotation system proposed for Red Knoll allotment and the deferred rotation systems proposed for Yellowjacket and Willow Spring allotments by making pastures unbalanced and cutting through pastures.

W-1.1 (-) Watersheds recommendation for frail watersheds would prevent implementation of grazing systems on Art Canyon and Johnson Lake allotments because part of pasture division fences are on frail watershed.

W-1.2 (-) Six RR grazing systems proposed for the following allotments could allow grazing in excess of moderate or 50 percent utilization on the grazed pastures:

RR-GS

1	Five-Mile Mountain
2	Johnson Canyon
3	Johnson Lake
	Glasseye
	Flood Canyon
4	Red Knoll
	Sethy's Canyon
	Clay Flat
5	Mollies Nipple
6	Vermilion

W-1.3 (-) Increase in AUMs through treatment as proposed by watershed would cause pastures to be unbalanced.

WL-2.3 (-) Wildlife's recommendation to chain, spray, burn and seed would cause pastures to be unbalanced in the Mollies Nipple allotment which has a rest-rotation grazing system.

R-1.1 (-) Recreation's recommendation to develop a campground at Sand Spring would conflict with the rest-rotation grazing system proposed for the Art Canyon allotment. The Sand Spring is a very crucial water source to make the grazing system work.

R-3.2 (-) Recreation's recommendation to designate Water Canyon - South Fork Indian Canyon as an outstnading natural area and exclude livestock would cause the pastures to be unbalanced in the rest-rotation grazing system proposed for the Art Canyon allotment.

R-3.3 (-) Recreation's recommendation to exclude cattle from the Ponderosa Sand Dune area would make pastures unbalanced so the rest-rotation grazing system proposed for the Art Canyon - Farm Canyon allotments would not work.

R-4.1 (-) Recreation's recommendation to desginate Five-Mile Buckskin Mountain areas as special off road vehicle use areas will interfere with the rest-rotation grazing system proposed for the 5-Mile allotment because the proposed seeding would not be put in and the pastures would not balance.

RM-4.1 Increase in AUMs through land treatment projects would cause intensive grazing systems to be redesigned.

Alternative 1. Adjust each grazing allotment in the planning unit to the carrying capacity of the range and adjust the grazing period on the 33 allotments proposed for winter grazing until after seed ripe time for key species as called for in RM-1.1 and RM-1.2. An exception to this is Oak Springs which will be grazed prior to seed ripe every other year.

This was requested by each operator and due to the fact that it will be after seed ripe every other year the negative impacts will be negligible.

On the nine rest-rotation systems only allow livestock use to the extent of the carrying capacity of the pastures in the system that will be actually grazed for the first year only. After the first year of the rest-rotation cycle increase the carrying capacity to equal the sum of the pastures within an allotment. On those allotments that will not be in a rotation system but the season of use will be changed to fall and winter, do not allow any livestock during the spring prior to changing the season of use. Implementing this alternative would result in the further loss 1,525 AUMs for the first year of the rest rotation systems only.

Team July 1978

Impact Identification. This alternative is the basic recommendation contained in RM-1.1, RM-1.2, and RM-1.3. The impacts associated with these recommendations have been previously discussed and will not be repeated here.

Alternative 2. Implement the recommendation with the exception of only allowing AUMs to be allocated on the pastures that are grazed during any one year on the 9 rest-rotation grazing systems.

Team July 1978

Impact Identification. This alternative would result in a further loss of 1,525 AUMs from the recommendation.

F Se, 1978

Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. The lands recommendation L-3.1 and L-3.2 to establish utility corridors does not in itself eliminate AUMs or affect the development of grazing systems. If and when a specific action is approved to construct utilities or railroads the grazing systems and AUMs could be adjusted accordingly.

Watersheds recommendation (W-1.1) to eliminate construction activities on critical watershed areas would not be substantially affected if division fences in the Art Canyon and Johnson Lakes allotments are constructed by use of hand tools.

Reducing these areas (Recommendation and Alternative 1) to carrying capacity of the range will in itself substantially improve the watershed condition in these areas over the present situation (W-1.2).

Watershed recommendation W-1.3 which proposed seedings to improve watershed conditions will cause the grazing systems to be revised. If these watershed treatments are completed the grazing systems proposed in the recommendation and alternative 2 could be revised to coincide with the increase in AUMs.

The Mollies Nipple AMP could be revised to reflect the situation when the wildlife treatments WL-2.3 are completed.

The campground at Sand Spring (R-1.1) could be designed and constructed in such a manner as to provide water for both livestock and recreational users.

Designation of an outstanding natural area (R-3.2, R-3.3) does not in itself preclude livestock grazing. Implementing an intensive grazing system will in itself mitigate the detrimental effects of livestock grazing on the natural values.

There is presently no demonstrated demand for an off-road vehicle area in the 5 Mile Buckskin Mountain area R-4.1. If the demand for such use is demonstrated in the future the boundaries could be changed to exclude the seeded areas.

Alternatives. The analysis of the alternatives is portrayed in table form.

	Recommendation	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Degree of benefit to range resource	High	Medium	High +
Resolves conflicts with other resources	Partially	Partially	Partially +
Comparative degree of economic impact to Livestock Operators	High adverse	High adverse	High + adverse
Unavoidable Adverse Impacts	Short-term economic loss will be make up in the long term by increased forage production	Same	Same
Irreversible Impacts	None	None	None
Effect on Local[1] Economy	Very small	Very small	Very small
Effect on Local Institutions	None	None	None

+ or - = Comparitive degree or magnitude

[1]Socio-Economic profile Cedar City District

Fa
S 978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1 with the following modifications:

As a result of public and rancher meetings, the following individual allotment changes are being incorporated into the multiple use recommendation. These changes will not interfere with sound range management and in most cases, were made to accommodate the ideas of the range users.

Farm Canyon will change from a rest rotation system to use after the seed ripe period.

Art Canyon will change from a rest rotation system to a deferred rotation system.

Sethy's Canyon, Red Knoll, and Clay Flat will change from a rest rotation system to use after the seed ripe period.

Hells Bellows will change from after the seed ripe period to a custodial allotment.

This multiple use recommendation is summarized below:

There are 36 after seed ripe systems, seven rest rotation systems, and seven deferred rotation systems which involves consolidating 13 allotments.

Je. .1
Jan 1981

Decision. Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows:

The allotments proposed to be managed by rotation systems will be stocked at the allotment level beginning the first year rather than at the pasture level. Deviations from the systems proposed in MFP Step 2 may occur as individual AMPs and grazing systems are worked out with the operators. These deviations may be allowed so long as the system meets the physiological requirements of the key forage species.

The wording of MFP Step 2 is clarified for those allotments with proposed fall and winter grazing. These allotments will not be used in the spring of the year the change of season is to become effective, but livestock can graze in the spring of the year prior to the year the change becomes effective.

Rationale. It is unnecessary and in many instances, economically impossible for an operator to take an additional reduction for a 1-year period by requiring a stocking rate at the capacity of the pasture being grazed in the first year of implementing a system. This modification is also in accordance with a change of Bureau policy outlined in WO Instruction Memo No. 80-178.

In the case of allotments to be grazed after seed ripe, the preclusion of grazing in the spring of the year before the year the change is effective would mean operators would be taking a 100-percent reduction for 1½ years. This may also result in an economically impossible situation for some operators. The physiological requirements of the key species will be met by elimination of grazing in the spring of the year that the change of season is effective.

Wildlife Habitat -

MFP 2 TABLE 2

Long Term Management Summary of Area Manager Step 2 Recommendations

Priority	Allotment Individual	Allotment Consolidated	Suitable[a] Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs[b] With Management	Potential AUMs[b] With Treatment	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUM's	Percent Change AUMs	Total AUMs
(Recommendation)		(RM-2.1)	(RM-2.9)	(RM-2.2)	(RM-2.2)	(RM-2.4)	(RM-2.5)	(RM-2.6)	(RM-2.8)	(RM-2.6)	(RM-2.7)	(RM-2.6) (RM-2.8)		
44	Airport		408	ASR[f]	1	Hija			36		7/1-8/31	8	-60	44
19	Art Canyon		5,120	Deferred	2	Orhy	Moquith Division		137		6/1-3/31	155	-56	292
				Rotation		Putr	Fence 1.6 miles Sand Spring Repair 1 each Moquith Spring Repair 1 each Hell Dive Spring Repair 1 each							
25	Barracks Point		3,965	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr	Monument Wash Seep 1 each West Reservoir 1 each		125		9/1-10/15	84	-69	209
37	Foot		887	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr	Operator to haul water to use 9 AUMs		20		7/1-11/30	46	0	66
36	Buck Pasture		970	ASR[f]	1	Spcr Putr	Spring Development 1 each Trough - 1 each		18		7/1-11/30	39	-62	57
3		Chris Spring Willow Spring	3,940 2,139	Deferred Rotation	2	Spcr Putr	Pipeline - .5 mile Trough - 1 each		124		6/1-10/15	216	-33	340
16	Clay Flat		2,250	ASR[f]	1	Putr Orhy	* below		75		7/1-3/31	80	-62	155
40	Cougar Canyon		530	Rest Rotation	1	Orhy Hija	Operator to haul water to use AUMs		14		6/16-11/15	15	-42	29

[a] Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b] AUMs refer to Federal privileges.
[c] Proposed land treatment AUMs.
[d] Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.
[f] After seed ripe - season may vary.

(Continued)

* [illegible] unidentified, however soils tests show most of the area is marginal

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	Potential AUMs[b] With Management	Potential AUMs[b] With Treatment	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs	Percent Change AUMs	Total AUMs
50	Dishpan Unlicensed		210	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Hija	Operator to haul to use AUMs		6		11/1-3/31	6		12
47	Driveway		560	ASR[f]	1	Putr Orhy	Operator to haul water to use AUMs		16		7/1-3/31	19		35
9	Dry Lake		1,039	ASR[f]	1	Spcr Putr			63		10/16-11/15	60	-16	123
2		Kane Springs	8,980	Deferred Rotation	3	Spcr Putr	Elephant Cove Well 1 each	Harris Flat Spray and Seed 1,050 Acres	451	80	6/1-10/31	620	-44	1,071
2		Elephant Cove	5,250				Cove Pipeline 4 miles							
2		Harris Flat	3,410				Kane Springs Fence Maintenance 2 miles							
							Elephant Gap Water Catchment 1 each							
							Pipeline - 0.5							
							Willow Reservoir 1 each							
							Kane Spring Fence Ext. 1 mile							
							Cove Water Catchment 1 each							
							Pipeline - 0.5 mile							
							Troughs - 4							

[a] Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b] AUM's refer to Federal privileges.
[c] AUMs refer to Federal privileges.
[d] Proposed Land Treatment AUMs.
[e] Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.
[f] After seed ripe - Season may vary.

(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	Potential AUMs[b]: With Management	Potential AUMs[b]: With Treatment	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs	Percent Change AUMs	Total AUMs
14	Farm Canyon		2,850	ASR[f]		Orhy Putr	Kinnikinnic Pipelines 0.1 mile Kinnikinnic Trough 1 each Sand Dune Cattleguard 1 each		40		7/1-3/31	100	-59	140
32	Fish Tail		1,640	ASR[f]	1	Bour Putr			34		9/1-3/31	52	-77	86
12	Five Mile Mountain		13,062	Rest Rotation	3	Agcr Orhy Putr	Protection Fence 5.5 miles Trough 4 each Water catchment 3 [illegible] pipeline	Burn & Seed 2,900 acres	429	329	11/1-4/30	714	-41	1,143
7	F.A.R.		2,209	ASR[f]	1	Orhy	Pipeline 0.125 mile Trough 1,000 gallons		99		7/1-10/15	68	-32	167
15	Johnson Canyon		5,380	Rest Rotation	3	Spcr Putr	Pipeline Extension 1.25 miles Trough - 1		[e]225	[e]58	7/1-11/15	[e]134	-16	[e]359
6		Johnson Lake Glasseye & Flood Canyon	8,970 2,380 950	Rest Rotation	3	Orhy Putr	Pipeline 2.0 miles Fence 3.25 miles Pipeline 1 mile Troughs - 2	Chain & Seed 350 acres	264	45	6/1-10/31	495	-46	759

[a]Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b]AUMs refer to federal privileges.
[c]Proposed land treatment AUMs.
[d]Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.
[e]Part of the acres and AUMs are in Zion Planning Unit as Follows: Federal suitable acres - 1,010 Potential AUMs with treatment - 58
Potential AUMs with management - 50 Surveyed AUMs - 34 Total AUMs - 142
[f]After seed ripe - season may vary.

(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	Potential AUMs[b] With Management	Potential AUMs[b] With Treatment	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs	Percent Change AUMs	Total AUMs
35	Johnson Point		930	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Bogr			8		11/1-3/31	40	-70	48
28	Johnson Ranch		2,220	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr	Operator to haul water to use 53 AUMs		32		7/1-3/31	93	-83	125
22		Kanab Creek John R. Flat & Brown Canyon	627 6,048 296	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr	Operator to haul water to use 21 AUMs		201		11/16-3/15	192	-49	393
21	Kinnikinnic		3,450	Rest Rotation	1	Orhy Putr	Well & Windmill Storage - 1 each Trough 1 each Pipeline - 0.5 mile		85		4/16-7/15 1st year 8/1-11/31 2nd year	105	-22	190
13 13		Meadow Canyon & Locke Ridge	4,715 2,057	Deferred Rotation	2	Orhy Putr	Stickrode Reservoir 1 each Pipeline from well - 1.5 miles Trough - 1 each		116		8/16-3/15	280	-41	396
8	Lower Hog		710	ASR[f]	1	Orhy			9		8/1-10/15	28	-23	37
4	Mollies Nipple		57,585	ASR[f] & Rest Rotation	6	Agcr Putr	Reservoir - 1 each From Little Spring Dev. 1 each Pipeline - 4.5 miles Wet Seep Dev - 1 each Trough - 1	Burn 1,850 Seeded acres	2,431		Year around	2,928	-15	5,359

[a]Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b]AUMs refer to Federal privileges.
[c]Proposed Land Treatment AUMs.
[d]Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.
[f]After seed ripe - Season may vary.

(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	Potential AUMs[b] With Management	Potential AUMs[b] With Treatment	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs	Percent Change AUMs	Total AUM's
45	Seeps		980	ASR[f]	1	Orhy	Reopen Well 1 each Pipeline & Trough 1 mile		50		12/1-2/28	30	-93	80
30	Oak Spring		1,459	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr	Oak Spring Horizontal Drilling & Trough 1 each Cattleguard		44		5/1-10/31 and 7/1-10/31 Alternating	76	-55	120
31	Pine Springs		7,976	Winter use	1	Spcr Putr	Well Maintenance & Slick Rock Catchment 1 each		164		11/16-3/15	284	-36	448
29	Poverty Flat		2,048	ASR[f]	1	Spcr Putr	Reservoir 1 each		44		11/1-12/31	56	-86	100
27	Red Butte		5,166	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr	Well Trough & Windmill - each		76		7/1-3/31	196	-18	72
26	Red Canyon		6,033	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr	Diana's Well Windmill & Trough		155		7/1-12/31	152 42	-66	349
18	Red Knoll		4,755	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr			116		7/1-3/31	140		256
20	Rock Spring		4,292	Deferred Rotation	2	Orhy Putr	Shunes Hollow Pipeline - 1 mile Reservoir Maintenance Trough - 1		102		6/16-11/15	140	-72	242

[a] Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b] AUMs refer to Federal Privileges.
[c] Proposed Land Treatment AUMs.
[d] Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.
[f] After seed ripe - season may vary.

(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	Potential AUMs[b] With Management	Potential AUMs[b] With Treatment	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs	Percent Change AUM's	Total AUM's
48	Granary Ranch		280	ASR[f]	1	Bogr	Operator to haul water to use 11 AUMs		4		9/1-10/31	11	-84	15
33	Seaman		1,770	ASR[f]		Hija Orhy	Operator to haul water to use 28 AUMs		87		8/1-11/30	60	-52	147
17	Sethys Canyon		2,290	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr	Sethys Canyon Reservoir - 1 each		49		7/1-3/31	80		129
40	Sheep Springs		890	ASR[f]	1	Putr			0		9/1-11/30	80	-8	80
46	Sunnyside		290	ASR[f]	1	Hija			4		11/1-2/28	12	-8	16
5	Trail Canyon		2,505	Deferred Rotation	3	Spcr Putr			36		7/1-3/31	108	-49	144
42	Trail Well		420	ASR[f]	1	Spcr Putr			8		11/1-2/28	20	-77	28
38	Thompson Point		736	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr			20		11/1-2/28	28	-56	48
24	Sink Holes		4,161	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr		Plow & seed 2040	110		9/1-1/31	108	-76	218
43	Twin Hollow		710	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Spcr	Operator to haul water to use 15 AUMs		21		11/1-2/28	15	-84	36

[a] Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b] AUMs refer to Federal privileges.
[c] Proposed Land Treatment AUMs.
[d] Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.
[f] After seed ripe - season may vary.

(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	Potential AUMs[b] With Management	Potential AUMs[b] With Treatment	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs	Percent Change AUMs	Total AUMs
41	Upper Hog		603	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Putr			4		7/1-9/30	28	-72	32
1	Vermilion		22,937	Rest Rotation 1 each	11	Orhy Putr	Well, Windmill Storage Tank Trough-1 each Pipeline-2.5 Miles Storage Tank 1 each	Plow & Seed 225 acres Burn 1,650 Seeded Acres	613	34	Revised AMP	1,782	-27	2,395
39	Virgin River		1,900	ASR[f]	1	Spcr Putr Atca	Pipeline 0.5 mile Trough - 1		14		10/1-3/31	108	-53	122
34	Water Canyon		880	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Atca	Culinary water Protection fence .25 mile		16		10/1-3/31	23	-93	39
10	White Sage		1,395	ASR[f]	1	Orhy Hija	Operator to haul water to use 18 AUMs		86		6/16-3/31	39	-48	125
11	Willis Canyon		280	ASR[f]	1	Spcr Atca			11		10/1-11/30	4	-75	15
23	Yellowjacket		6,567	Deferred Rotation	4	Spcr Agcr Putr	Yellowjacket Pipeline - 1 mile Trough - 2 troughs		124		5/16-3/15	280	-43	404
	Total		238,351		81				7,025	488		10,479		17,504

[a] Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.
[b] AUMs refer to Federal privileges.
[c] Proposed Land Treatment AUMs.
[d] Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.
[f] After seed ripe - Season may vary.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Vermilion
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-2.3. Rest 40 allotments that are in a downward trend, or the key forage plants are in poor condition or poor vigor.

Rest prior to implementation of the grazing systems.

A. Rest allotments that have spring and summer grazing (table 2 & overlay 2) for two years prior to implementing the grazing systems.

B. Rest allotments that are grazed only during the winter (table 2 & overlay 2) for 1½ years prior to implementing the grazing system.

Support. District Managers decision.

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. The Oak Creek and Virgin River allotments have been rested for two to three years and are showing good response. Plants are vigorus and desirable species are increasing.

A. Allotments will be rested two growing seasons with grazing starting at the beginning of the third growing season. This will provide a greater opportuntity for the grazing system to work. Plants will be in good vigor and more forage will be available to start the pasture rotation system.

B. Allotments will be rested two growing seasons with grazing starting at the end of the second growing season (1½ years). This rest will result in more forage being available for winter use. Under present conditions most allotments do not have sufficient forage available for winter use.

Team
July 1978

Identification of Impacts

WL-2.2 Wildlife recommends a 2-year rest period for allotments with deer-livestock conflicts. This conflicts with the following allotments not recommended for rest by range.

Brown Canyon	2,878 acres
Vermilion	4,870 acres
Yellow Jacket	3,615 acres

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

The remaining 27 allotments would be positive because two years rest would improve desirable livestock forage.

W-1.2 Watershed recommends rest for two growing seasons on allotments not recommended by range as follows:

Oak Spring	60 acres
Pine Spring	1,840 acres
Vermilion	1,410 acres
Yellow Jacket	1,275 acres
	4,585 acres

Alternative 1. Do not rest any allotments prior to implementing grazing systems.

m
y 1978

Identification of Impacts. The adverse impact on watershed's and wildlife's recommendations to rest allotments for two growing seasons would be increased. None of the objectives of the recommendation would be met if alternative one were accepted.

Alternative 2. On the rest-rotation systems only allow livestock use to the extent of the carrying capacity of the pastures in the system that will be actually grazed for the first year only. After the first year of the rest-rotation cycle increase the carrying capacity to equal the sum of the pastures within an allotment. On those allotments that will not be in a rest rotation system but the season of use will be changed to fall and winter, do not allow any livestock during the spring prior to changing the season of use.

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Impact Identification. The conflicts identified by range and wildlife on the recommendation will only be partially mitigated. The objectives of the recommendation will be partially met.

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Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. The recommendation would do the most towards insuring that the vegetative resource is protected.

Alternative 1 would be the most harmful by not meeting any of the vegetative objectives of the recommendation.

Alternative 2 would partially meet the objectives of the recommendation by allowing for some of the physiological needs of the vegetative resource.

The recommendation would completely eliminate livestock grazing from these allotments for two years. This alternative would have a severe impact on the livestock industry in Kane County and would in effect put several livestock operators out of business.

Alternative 1 would be the least severe to the livestock industry while Alternative 2 would have an intermediate impact to the livestock industry. The adverse impact to the livestock people would be shortlieved under Alternative 2.

A comparison between the recommendation and the two alternatives is given below:

	Recommendation	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Extent to which objectives of recommendation are met	High	Low	Medium
Extent to which conflicts with other resources are resolved.	Low	None	Low
Extent of economic impact to livestock industry.	High. (Loss of AUMs for two years)	No economic loss from a direct loss of AUMs.	Medium (loss of AUMs for one year.)
Extent of economic impact to county.	High. Percent of total county personal income per year for two years.	No economic loss from a direct loss of AUMs.	Medium. Percent of total county personal income for one year only.
Unavoidable adverse impacts	Economic impact to ranchers	Extreme adverse impact to vegetation.	Economic impact to ranchers Same impact to the vegetative resource.
Irretrievable impacts.	None	None	None
Short-term vs. Long-term	Short-term economic loss may not be made up in long-term. Long-term benefit to vegetation.	Short-term benefit to ranchers-long term impact on vegetation.	Both the short term impacts on ranchers and vegetation can probably be made up in the long term.
Impact on institutional values.	None	None	None

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

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Decision. Reject multiple use recommendation. See RM-2.2 decision and rationale.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Vermilion
Activity: Range Management
Objective Number:

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-2.4. Increase total cover by five percent and composition of the key forage species identified for each allotment through intensive management (table 2) as follows:

Key Species	From Percent Composition	To Percent Composition
Agcr (seedings)	60	70
Orhy	1	5
Spcr	1	6
Hija	2	7
Putr	2	10
Atca	1	6
Bogr	3	7

Support. None.

Rationale

A comparison of the grazed areas with relict areas shows a significant difference in the percent of desirable species in the composition. Grass composition is about 10 percent in the grazed areas but makes 36 percent of the composition on No Man's Mesa and 40 percent on Diana's Throne. Bitterbrush composition averages 2 to 3 percent on grazed areas but 7 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 the 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
July 1978

Impact Analysis. The recommendation for RM-2.1, RM-2.7 and RM 2.4 are an integral part of and cannot be seperated from range recommendation 2.2.

The analysis of impacts and multiple use recommendation for intensive grazing systems has been made for RM-2.2 and there is no need for the analysis to be repeated here.

Decision. Reject the recommendation.

81

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Vermilion
Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Ross
July,
1978

Recommendation RM-2.5. Provide for intensive livestock management by developing: 6 wells, ~~23~~ miles of pipeline, 7 spring developments, 5 reservoirs, ~~3~~ 4 water catchments, ~~4~~ 3 storage tanks, ~~16~~ 20 water troughs, ~~16~~ 14 miles of fence and ~~6~~ 2 cattleguards (table 2 & overlay 1).

Support

Operations - engineering, force account and 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 factilities needed to implement and maintain allotment management plans. The facilities as listed are necessary to implement intensive management systems on the 59 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
July,
1978

Impact Identification

L-3.2 Land's recommendation to establish a utility corridor from Alton coal fields, if fenced, would conflict with the proposed well and pipeline on the Kinnikinnic, Yellow Jacket and Farm Canyon allotments.

L-3.1 Land recommendation to establish a utility corridor along US 89 from Kanab to east boundary of planning unit. If fenced the corridor would make existing pastures unbalanced and cut livestock access from some existing waters therefore additional fencing and waters would have to be developed in Vermilion, Mollies Nipple, and 5-Mile allotments.

W-1.1 Improvements proposed on frail watershed.

Vermilion	Water Trough
Johnson Canyon	Water Trough
Art Canyon	.3 mile of fence
Johnson Lake	.3 mile of fence

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)
Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

W-1.3 Increased AUMs through treatment as proposed by watershed will cause a change in pasture boundaries so some fence and water developments may have to be relocated.

WL-2.3 Wildlife recommendation to chain, spray, burn and seed would cause pastures to be unbalanced in Mollies Nipple allotment. Some fence and water developments may have to be relocated.

WL-2.4+ Wildlife is proposing reservoirs and catchments on suitable areas as shown on the attached table. If these are piped into troughs they will provide additional livestock water.

Wildlife recommendation for reservoir in Mollies Nipple allotment in unsuitable area would encourage grazing in unsuitable areas.

R-1.1 Recreation's recommendation to develop a campground at Sand Spring would decrease the number of spring developments proposed for range management by one.

R-3.3 Recreation recommendation to designate the Ponderosa Sand Dunes as a natural area conflicts with the plans for a cattleguard to be placed on the existing fence that runs across the Dunes.

R-4.1 Recreation's recommendation for special off road vehicle use on 5 Mile Mountain would reduce development of 5.5 miles of fence if the seeding proposed there was not done because of off road vehicle use.

VR-1.1 Range projects proposed for the unit conflict with visual resource management classes as follows:

Allotment	Project	Units	Visual Resource Class Effected
Vermilion	Spring Development	1 each	II
Vermilion	Pipeline	4.5 mile	II
Johnsons Lake	Fence	.5 mile	II
Locke Ridge	Reservoir	1 each	II
Hell's Bellows	Fence	.3 mile	II
Johnson Canyon	Pipeline	.6 mile	II
Red Canyon	Well & Windmill	1 each	II
Art Canyon	Cattleguard	1 each	II
Art Canyon	Spring Development	2 each	II
Chris Spring	Pipeline	.5 mile	III
Pine Spring	Water Catchment	1 each	III
Harris Flat	Water Catchment	1 each	III
Harris Flat	Pipeline	.5 mile	III

Alternatives. The alternative of not doing any rangeland improvements will not be considered because it would preclude the development and implementation of any intensive grazing systems.

Alternatives of doing part of the range improvement work were also not considered as alternatives.

These proposals can be implemented in some degree by the mitigation or elimination of conflicts (through previous decisions).

Rather than using alternatives, as such, a complete analysis will be made of the potential conflicts in the following section and means of mitigating or eliminating conflicts will become part of the multiple use recommendation.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts. Lands recommendations (L-3.2, 3.1) to establish utility corridors conflicts with this recommendation. However specific corridor routes will not be designated at this time but rather will be analyzed in detail as specific applications for construction of utilities are received. See impact analysis and multiple use recommendation for L-3.2, 3.1, and 3.4.

The location for the water trough in the Johnson Canyon allotment can be extended so that it does not cause cattle concentrations on frail watershed. The water trough located on frail watershed in the Vermilion allotment could be eliminated. The fence proposals on frail watershed in the Art Canyon and Johnson Lake allotments could be hand constructed so as to eliminate the potential adverse impacts on frail watershed (W-1.1), with no adverse effect on the range management proposal.

Land treatments (W-1.3, WL-2.3) proposed by Wildlife and Watershed would change the forage production and cause pastures in intensive grazing systems to be unbalanced. Having to redesign a grazing system because of an increase in forage production is a consequence that range managers can gladly learn to live with.

Wildlife's proposal to construct reservoirs will be an added benefit to range management by increasing available water and more even distribution of livestock.

The spring development for livestock proposed at Sand Spring could be designed and constructed in such a manner so as to serve both livestock and recreational purposes (R-1.1).

Ponderosa Sand Dunes will not be designated as a natural area, see analysis and recommendation for R-3.3. The Five Mile Mountain area will not be designated as a special off road vehicle use area, see impact analysis and multiple use recommendation for R-4.1.

The rangeland improvement projects which conflict with proposed VRM classes are not of the magnitude that they could not be designed in such a way so as to eliminate or mitigate the conflict VR-1.1.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation as modified
978 below:

1. Extend pipeline and water trough in Johnson Canyon Allotment outside the frail watershed area.

2. Hand construct the fences in Art Canyon and Johnson Lakes Allotments.

3. Design spring development at Sand Springs in such a way as to serve both recreational and livestock needs.

4. Design each project in such a way so as to eliminate or mitigate the impact on the proposed VRM class.

In addition to the requirements above, the recommendation is further modified below:

Allotment	Modification From Recommendation
Five-Mile Mountain	Added one trough and one water catchment
Johnson Lake Allotment	Added water pipeline 1 mile
Long Canyon	Added water pipeline 1.5 miles and one trough
Water Canyon	Added culinary water protection fence .25-mile
Vermilion	Eliminated one trough on frail watershed

These projects that were added were for the most part proposed by the range users. No conflicts were identified and they would be a benefit to good range management. Therefore, no further analysis is considered necessary.

sen Decision. Accept the MFP Step 2 recommendation to construct develop-
1981 ments listed in the attached RMPD with modifications that may result from on-the-ground inspections and deviations in proposed projects that may occur ig individual AMPs and grazing systems are worked out with the operators.

Rationale. A change from following MFP Step 2 may be necessary because of factors listed above.

ROSS
July 1978

Recommendation RM-2.6. Complete the following land treatments to provide 618 additional livestock AUMs and graze 115 cattle needed to balance pastures for intensive grazing systems:

Plow and Seed	1,725 ac.
Spray and seed	1,050 ac.
Chain and seed	350 ac.
Burn and seed	2,900 ac.
Burn existing Seedings	3,500-ac.
	9,525 ac.

(table 2 & overlay 1).

AMPs will be prepared prior to iniating any artifical rehabilitation practices (1603.1264e).

Burn 3,500 acres of existing seedings as follows:

Mollies Nipple	1,850 ac.
Vermilion	1,650 ac.
	3,500 ac.

Support. Operations - contracts or force account.

Rationale. The native livestock forage produced on several soil complexes is substantially below the productive capability because of past pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and rabbitbrush invasions. The additional 676 AUMs needed to balance pastures on six allotments can best be developed by these land treatment practices. They are needed to balance pastures and facilitate implementation of intensive management plans in accordance with BLM policy 1603.1264g.

Comparison of existing treatment areas indicate that it is entirely feasible to obtain the above results.

Burning existing seedings will help eradicate invading species of pinyon-juniper and sagebrush and increase grass production.

Team
July 1978

Identification of Impacts

L-3.1 The lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor along US 89 from Kanab to east boundary of unit will conflict with treatment opportunities as follows:

Allotment	Treatment	Acres
Vermillion	Burn existing seedings	840
Mollies Nipple	Burn existing seedings	1,800
Five Mile Mtn.	Burn and seed	1,270
	Total	3,910

F-1.1. Harvesting fuel wood has a beneficial impact on grazing by releasing native vegetation.

W-1.1 Land Treatments proposed on frail watershed. Vermilion allotment, 60 acres, 10 AUMs. Both watershed and range recommended land treatments on:

Flood Canyon	350 ac.	45 AUMs
Five Mile Mtn.	1,400 ac.	159 AUMs
Total	1,750 ac.	204 AUMs

Watershed recommended treatments as follows:

Allotment	AUMs	AUMs with Treatment	Increased AUMs
5-Mile Mtn.	47	233	186
Flood Canyon	0	112	112
John R. Flat	14	108	94
Mollies Nipple	67	360	293
Seaman	0	125	125
Vermilion	40	273	233
White Sage	0	95	95
Total	168	1,306	1,138

WL-2.3 (+) Wildlife's recommendation to chain, spray, burn and seed overlaps with ranges treatment recommendation on 40 acres on the Harris Flat allotment.

R-4.1 Recreation's recommendation for a special ORV use area on 5 Mile Mtn. would wliminate the seeding proposed there as follows:

Allotment	Proposed Seeded Areas	Treatment AUMs
5-Mile Mtn.	2,900	329

VR-1.1 Land treatment projects listed below may conflict with VR Class II or III criteria and may have to be modified, relocated or eliminated.

Allotment	Land Treatment	Acres	AUMs	VR Class Affected
Clay Flat	Plow & Seed	1,500	130	II
Vermilion and Mollies Nipple	Burn	3,500	---	III
Five-Mile Mountain	Burn & Seed	2,900	329	III
Vermilion	Spray & Seed	225	34	III

W-(URA) - Herbicide use in spray areas may effect water quality.

Alternatives. All of the impacts or conflicts associated with this proposal can be mitigated or eliminated through supportive measures as discussed in the impact analysis discussion below. No alternatives were therefore considered necessary as a basis for a multiple use recommendation.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts. Several of the conflicts identified with this recommendation (F-1.1, W-1.3, WL-2.3) were positive or complementary to the recommendation and will not be considered further in this analysis.

Lands (L-3.1) identified a conflict with a proposed utility corridor. However, this route will not be officially designated as a utility corridor. If and when we get a specific proposal to construct utilities in this area the appropriate adjustments if any will be made at that time.

The land treatment on frail watershed W-1.1 can be accomplished with a long-term benefit to the watershed resource by improving vegetative cover. The adverse impact to watershed will be in the short-term through mechanical soil disturbance.

The Five Mile Mountain area will not be designated as a special ORV area (see R-4.1). Therefore, no conflict exists with this proposed seeding.

The seedings proposed in this recommendation may or may not impose an adverse impact on the recommended VRM class (VR-1.1). Each seeding will be analyzed individually and modified to the extent possible to conform with the recommended VRM class. In the event that even after design modification the seeding will not conform to the recommended VRM class then the VRM class will be changed to conform with the seeding. Clay Flat, Red Knoll, and Sethy's Canyon will not be combined. (See Multiple Use Recommendations for RM2-2.) Therefore the proposed seeding in Clay Flat to balance proposed pastures is not needed.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation with the deletion of 1,500 acres of plow and seed in the Clay Flat Allotment. This reduces AUMs to be provided through treatment to 488 AUMs.

Support Requirements

1. Do a detailed environmental assessment on each land treatment proposal prior to performing the on the ground work and make adjustments in area and design where more detailed information warrants it.

Jensen
Ja[illegible] '981

Decision. Reject MFP Step 2 recommendation and accept the MFP Step 1 recommendation.

Rationale. The decision in the RMPD (Alternatives 5 and 6) is to accomplish all treatments proposed in RM-2.6 and RM-4.1.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Vermilion
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-2.7. Establish season of use on 59 allotments. Graze 36 winter season, 16 summer-fall season, 3 spring-summer-fall season, 2 summer-fall-winter, and 2 spring-summer-fall-winter season (table 2 & overlay 2).

Support. D.M. Decision

Rationale. 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. Seventy-six percent of the suitable grazing areas are in poor condition. On 32 allotments all suitable areas are in poor condition. Desirable species usually make less than five percent in the composition. Winter grazing of cattle has proven an effective method for improving range condition in the Vermilion Planning Unit. The Pine Spring and Locke Ridge allotments have had winter use only for the past several years and show a substantial improvement in vigor and condition of bitterbrush and an increase in grass species. The 23 allotments that will be used during the spring-summer growing season will be put under rotation systems that will provide periodic spring-summer rest to provide for plant requirements. Bureau range management responsibilities as outlined in PL-94-579 (FLPMA) section 402 and the Taylor Grazing Act provide for specifying season-of-use.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Impact Analysis. The recommendation for RM-2.1, RM-2.7 and RM-2.4 are an intergral part of and cannot be seperated from range recommendation 2.2.

The analysis of impacts and multiple use recommendation for intensive grazing systems has been made for RM-2.2 and there is no need for the analysis to be repeated here.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. The decision for this recommendation is covered in RM-1.1 and RM-2.2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-2.8. Allocate 10,043 AUMs on suitable Federal range to graze 1,796 cattle and provide an additional 7,025 natural potential AUMs. (Table 2).

Rationale

The 10,043 AUMs are the result of the 1977 range survey which showed an average reduction of 46 percent in Federal AUMs for the planning unit. Forty-two percent of the planning unit is unsuitable for cattle grazing. The suitable areas contain only 5 to 10 percent desirable species and much of the area is in poor condition (see Rationale RM-2.7). There are 17 allotments receiving heavy use, 64 percent of the suitable acres of the unit are receiving moderate or heavy use. Crested wheatgrass seedings show no slight or moderate use but 60 percent of the seedings are being utilized heavy and severe. Thirty-nine percent of the sagebrush type is being utilized heavy and severe. Grazing at the surveyed carrying capacity will help desirable plants regain vigor and increase in composition.

Natural potential AUMs were determined from relict areas representing the same vegetative subtypes and soil associations as the corresponding grazed types. It is estimated it will take at least 24 years to achieve natural potential.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification. Lands recommendation to offer tracts for public sale reduces the Dry Lake allotment by 1 AUM.

Lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor along US 89 could have a negative impact on grazing from Kanab to east boundary of planning unit. Allotments effected and maximum AUMs that would be lost if total corridors were used are as follows:

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	AUMs
Driveway	80	4
Vermilion	2,530	130
Mollies Nipple	4,250	216
Five Mile Mtn	1,160	58
Thompson Point	200	10
Sunnyside	80	4
Flood Canyon	170	8
White Sage	440	22
Seaman	200	10
	9,110	462

Lands recommendation to establish utility corridor UC-2 from Alton coal fields will have a negative impact on grazing if the total corridor were used and fenced the maximum impact would be as follows:

Trail Well	100	5
Pine Spring	1,680	84
Willow Spring	1,390	70
Art Canyon	10	1
Buck Pasture	290	15
Yellow Jacket	610	30
Kinnikinnic	880	44
Red Knoll	260	13
Red Canyon	1,070	54
John R. Flat	710	34
	7,000	350

Minerals recommendation for material sales will conflict with approximately 12 AUMs within the recommendation area.

Frail watershed where AUMs were authorized.

Vermilion	31 AUMs
Mollies Nipple	16 AUMs
Trail Canyon	37 AUMs
Total	84 AUMs

Eliminating grazing in the upper portion of Water Canyon will reduce Federals AUMs by 7 in the Water Canyon allotment.

Wildlife recommendation to allocate forage for potential deer numbers conflicts on the following allotments because of lack of AUMs:

Allotment	AUMs Lacking
Johnson Ranch	11
Locke Ridge	26
Lower Hog	14
Trail Well	6
Willis Canyon	11
Total	68

Wildlifes recommendation to chain, spray, burn and seed would be a positive impact and would increase AUMs as follows:

Allotment	Proposed Suitable Federal Wildlife Treatment AUMs	AUMs
Poverty Flat	800	133
Barracks Point	1,240	207
Mollies Nipple	2,310	385
Twin Hollow	650	108

Harris Flat	550	107
Kane Spring	1,510	252
Elephant Cove	2,040	340
	9,100	1,532

Wildlife's recommendation to protect riparian habitat from livestock grazing conflicts as follows:

Allotment	AUMs in Conflict
Virgin River	4
Water Canyon	3
John R. Flat	3
Lower Hog	5
Upper Hog	5
Hell's Bellows	8
Mollies Nipple	2
	30

Recreation's recommendation to develop a campground at Sand Spring would conflict in the amount of 1 AUM in the Art Canyon allotment.

Recreation's recommendation to designate Water Canyon-South Fork Indian Canyon as an outstanding natural area and exclude livestock would reduce AUMs in Art Canyon allotment by 7.

Recreation recommendation to designate the Ponderosa Sand Dunes as a natural area and close to grazing would reduce AUMs as follows:

Allotment	Federal AUMs Reduced
Farm Canyon	20
Yellow Jacket	4
Art Canyon	34
	58

Visual Resources recommendation to protect riparian habitat from livestock grazing conflicts as follows:

Allotment	AUMs in Conflict
Virgin River	4
Water Canyon	3
John R. Flat	4
Lower Hog	5
Upper Hog	5
Hell's Bellows	8
Mollies Nipple	2
	31

Socio-Economic Impact. There will be an adverse social and economic impact to livestock operators if this recommendation were implemented. The degree and magnitude of this impact is discussed in detail under the analysis of impacts and alternatives section below.

Alternative 1. Allocate 10,036 AUMs on suitable Federal range and provide an additional 7,025 natural potential AUMs. This alternative is only a decrease of 7 AUMs from the recommendation.

Impact Identification. All of the conflicts identified for the recommendation with the exception of W-2.1 would remain if alternative 1 were accepted.

Alternative 2. Allocate 8,985 AUMs on suitable Federal range and provide an additional 7,025 natural potential AUMs.

Impact Identification. Implementing this alternative would essentially eliminate all of the resource conflicts with the recommendation. Alternative 2 has the largest economic impact to livestock operators. This impact is discussed in detail below.

Fagan

Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. Implementing alternative 2 would eliminate all of the impacts associated with either the recommendation or alternative 1. This alternative will therefore not be discussed further in the impact analysis below.

Sept 1978

The lands recommendation (L-1.2b) to offer tracts for public sale could still take place with no further loss in AUMs. The one AUM in conflict is within the limits of error in our forage survey estimates. The establishment of a utility corridor (L-3.1 and L-3.2) does not in itself preclude livestock grazing or eliminate livestock forage. When and if utilities are constructed along these routes, a proper assessment of forage loss can be made and appropriate adjustments in livestock numbers could be made.

If and when material sales are made in the recommendation area (M-1.1) the AUMs can be adjusted at that time. There is not going to be a great increase in demand for gravel in the forseeable future.

Reducing the livestock numbers to the carrying capacity of the range will in itself help improve vegetative cover and watershed condition. It is not presently known how cattle use these frail watershed areas (W-1.1).

No further adjustments in AUMs should be made until the livestock numbers are reduced to carrying capacity and intensive grazing management implemented.

The upper portion of Water Canyon serves as the source for the city of Fredonia's water system. Livestock grazing in this area should be eliminated (W-2.1).

The allotments where deer numbers would not be allowed to increase to estimated potential are not considered critical deer range and no livestock deer conflict presently exists in these areas. Reducing livestock numbers to carrying capacity and implementing intensive management will in itself mitigate the chance of future deer livestock conflicts in these areas (WL-2.1). On the planning unit as a whole there 2,600 excess AUMs allocated for deer.

Wildlife's recommendations (WL-2.3) to increase forage production through seeding would complement the range resource. Any increase in AUMs through range seeding will be allocated to livestock operators where it is completed and an accurate determination of AUMs is made.

Reducing livestock numbers to carrying capacity and implementing intensive grazing management with periods of rest will do a great deal towards maintaining and enhancing these riparian habitat areas as called for in wildlife objective WL-3.1. The rationale for WL-3.1 fails to show what will be gained from complete livestock elimination. No further adjustments in AUMs should be made in these areas until the effects of intensive grazing management have been studied and analyzed.

A campground at Sand Spring could be designed and constructed in such a way as to eliminate the conflict of one AUM with livestock grazing. This conflict R-1.1 with livestock grazing is not considered significant and could be mitigated with no adverse effects.

Outstanding natural area designation does not in itself preclude livestock grazing (R-3.2, R-3.3). When intensive grazing management is implemented an assessment can be made to determine the effects of continued livestock grazing on natural values and further livestock use adjustments made if justified.

Econmic Impact. The recommendation would result in a loss of 8,324 AUMs from the base property qualifications of 18,985 AUMs which is a 44 percent reduction. This would result in an annual direct income loss to the ranching industry of $1.68/AUM or a total of $13,984. Direct and indirect income loss to the county would amount to $4.66/AUM or a $38,790 total. This annual loss in relation to the total county direct income is .17 percent or .4 percent of the total county direct and indirect income. A comparison of the economic impact between the various alternatives is given in the alternative analysis below.

Social Impacts. While there will be social impacts by reduction of AUMs these impacts cannot be quantified. A review of the economic impact would not indicate a loss of employment which would lead to any dis-

location or out migration of people because of the reduction in livestock numbers. Changes caused by the reduction in livestock numbers would probably result in some change of lifestyle for some individuals, particularly those who run very small numbers of cattle. However, BLM's charge and responsibility to protect the forage resource leaves no alternative to try to protect the lifestyle of the few individuals that may be affected in this way. This impact would apply to the recommendation or either alternative mentioned below.

Alternatives. A comparison between the impacts associated with the recommendation and each alternative is given below.

	Recommendation	Alt. 1	Alt. 2
Extent that Range Mgnt. objectives are met.	All	Most	Part
Extent that conflicts with other resources are resolved or mitigated	None	Part	All
Economic impacts to livestock operator	$18,184/annum .17% of direct personal income in county.	*same as rec.	$19,953 per annum .19% of direct personal income in county.
Economic impact to County	$50,440/annum .4% of total county income.	Same as rec.	$55,347 per annum .52% of total county income.
Irreversible impacts	None	None	None
Unavoidable impacts	Economic impact to ranchers.	same as recommendation	same as rec.
Short-term & Long-term effects	Short-term economic loss Long-term increase in forage production.	same	same

*Alternative 1 would only result in a loss of 7 fewer AUMs than the recommendation. The economic impacts were considered identifical.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 1, with the condition that further reductions in AUMs will be imposed when the tracts identified in RM-3.1 and L-1.1 are disposed of. Also, the allocation of AUMs will be reduced by 45 because the Hells Bellows Allotment will become a custodial allotment.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation. Allocation of livestock forage is given in the RMPD. These are subject to change as AMPs and grazing systems are developed and monitoring studies proceed.

Rationale. See rationale in RM-1.2 and 2.2.

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-2.9. Of the 59 allotments identified for intensive management, authorize grazing on 205,298[a] suitable Federal acres, 32,258 potentially suitable Federal acres and do not authorize grazing on 165,901 unsuitable Federal acres. (Water development is not planned on all areas, therefore all potential acres will not be developed). See table 2 and overlay 3-URA Step 3.

Support. None

Rationale. Fifty percent of the total area is suitable for grazing with 8 percent potentially suitable and 42 percent classified as unsuitable. The 8 percent potentially suitable acres lack water at the present time. As water is provided they will become suitable. The reasons for classifying range unsuitable are:

Steep and rough terrain	13%
Low forage production	37%
Combination of above	48%
Frail watershed	2%
Inacessible	T

The unsuitable areas consist of 94 percent pinyon-juniper type. The heavier stands of pinyon-juniper produce little forage for livestock grazing. As the pinyon-juniper trees become mature and established on a site they tend to crowd out the understory vegetation, especially if the area has been overgrazed, leaving little or no forage for cattle use.

[a]Acres pertaining to recommendation RM-2.9 do not correspond to acres in recommendation RM-1.3. Different areas are involved in some cases e.g., custodial allotment acres, potentially suitable acres and allotments totally unsuitable.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Impact Identification and Analysis. The impacts associated with this recommendation are identical to and inseparable from the impacts identified for RM-2.8 and will not be repeated here.

The determination of suitability is an inventory function and does not require a management decision.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the recommendation with the modification that forage will be allocated only on suitable acreage, and potentially suitable acres will be licensed for use only if water is developed or hauled.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Vermilion
Activity: Range
Objective Number:

Ross,
Swain,
Fagan,
Jensen,
July, 1978

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 Vermilion Planning Unit:

1. Dispose of scattered and isolated tracts of land.

2. Protect the relict characteristics on Diana's Throne and No Man's Mesa.

3. Authorize feeding of certain supplements during the winter season.

4. Authorize clear cutting of wood and posts on designated areas.

Rationale

Sections 102, 203, 204, and 206 of Public Law 94-579, FLPMA, provides for the disposition of public lands by sale or exchange and for the withdrawal of public lands from mineral locaton when such actions are in compliance with land use planning and it has been determined disposal or withdrawal is in the National interest in promoting proper land management.

Certain supplements such as protein blocks, mineral salts, or feed grain etc. may be used at the discretion of the district manager when in the interest of range management objectives and there are no other resource use conflicts (BLM Manual 4112.12 C 3).

Clear cutting of P-J areas for wood and posts is an inexpensive method that can be used for releasing native forage species that have been suppressed by unpalatable species such as pinyon-juniper trees. Areas with insufficient native forage remaining could be seeded to introduced species.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Ross
July,
1978

Recommendation RM-3.1

To facilitate administration and management of livestock grazing on public lands, dispose of the isolated or scattered tracts of land described below by exchange for private or state land within grazing allotments or by public sale (overlay 2).

A. Dispose of those lands within the following allotments.

Priority

1. Eight Mile Gap (4035) and Cedar Ridge (4146) - Approx. 640 ac. T. 44 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 11, N½; Sec. 3, SE¼; Sec. 9, SE¼NE¼; Sec. 10, NW¼, S½NE¼.

2. Lone Forty (4072) - Approx. 40 ac. T.44S., R5W., Sec. 4, SW¼SW¼.

3. Gravel Pit (4057) - Approx. 200 ac. T.44S., R.6W., Sec. 8, NE¼, Sec. 9, SE¼NE¼.

4. Unlicensed - T.44S., R.6W., Sec. 8, NW¼NW¼.

5. Oak Springs (4088) - Approx. 360 ac. T.42S., R5W., Sec. 27, S½SE¼; Sec. 34, NE¼, S½ NW¼, NE¼NW¼.

B. Dispose of approximately 240 acres in the following allotments:

Priority

1. Red Knoll (4140) - Approx. 160 ac. T.42S., R.7W., Sec. 25, W½NE¼, NW¼SE¼; T.42S., R.6W., Sec. 31, SE¼NW¼.

2. Kinnikinnic (4069) - Approx. 80 ac. T.43S., R.7W., Sec. 11, E½NW¼.

Rationale

Small, scattered parcels of public land intermingled with private 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 land.

A. 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.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

B. These public lands are fenced in with private land and use is made in conjunction with private land. Management is difficult and because of the small acreage involved (240 acres) it is not economically feasible to change fences to exclude them from private land. The limited amount of money generated by the grazing fees is less than the expected cost to administer the grazing use.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Identification of Impacts and Analysis. This recommendation compliments the lands recommendation (L-1.1a) to dispose of isolated tracts.

Both wildlife and watershed identified a conflict by not being able to implement watershed and wildlife management practices if some of these areas were put into private ownership.

The benefits of disposal and blocking up Federal land from a total resource management standpoint far outweigh any benefits from attempting to manage these small isolated tracts.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the management recommendation as written.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

Support. Realty (refer to L-1.1).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Vermilion
Activity: Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Ross
July,
1978

Recommendation RM-3.2

Protect the relict characteristics and values on No Man's Mesa and Diana's Throne by segregating them from all mineral locations and land disposals and by allowing no mineral leasing activities (overlay 1).

	Priority	Acres	Allotment
No Man's Mesa	1	1,720	none
Diana's Throne	2	90	none

Rationale

These two areas, because of inaccessibility have not been influenced by man's activity. They should be protected from future use in order to preserve their natural condition. Very few areas exist which have not been altered or affected by man's activity. These relict areas provide an excellent opportunity to determine what the climax vegetative composition and ecological condition of the adjacent grazed areas should be. BLM studies were run on both of these areas to establish the potential production for P-J and sagebrush types which encomposses the majority of the Vermilion Planning Unit. The S.C.S. has located study plots on No Man's Mesa and are planning to put studies on Diana's Throne. Keeping these comparison areas in their natural state is very important. These sites provide an opportunity to evaluate the effects grazing and other uses have had on the native range.

Team
July,
1978

Identification of Impacts

R-3.1+ Recreations recommendation to designate research natural areas and restrict all uses on Diana's Throne and No Man's Mesa coincides with ranges recommendation to withdraw the same areas.

M-1A Reconciliation (-)
1,720 acres (unallotted in No Man's Mesa) and 90 acres (unallotted in Diana's Throne) are recommended for withdrawal under the mining law which would prevent mineral exploration and possible discovery. Areas small enough for no surface stipulation on oil and gas leases.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)
Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

F 1978

Analysis of Impacts. Implementing this recommendation would eliminate 1810 acres from mineral location. There are no known valuable mineral deposits on these areas and the area proposed to be withdrawn is very small when compared to other areas in the planning unit which would remain open to mineral location activities.

.n Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the Recommendation.

Jensen Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation with the modification that identified areas will not be segregated from mineral location or mineral leasing.

Rationale. Protection can be adequately provided through stipulations for approval of mining plans and oil and gas leases.

*** Decision 3.2 has been amended by proposing to segregate No Mans Mesa from mineral entry. The withdrawal procedures will be initiated during FY-87. Refer to the attached Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon plan amendment and EA at the back of the MFP for more information.

Ken Knowles 12-4-86

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-3.3 Authorize feeding of supplements on allotments used during the winter (table 2 and overlay 2). Supplements that would be allowed are cottonseed meal, soybean meal, corn, oats, wheat, barley, bone meal, and monosodium phosphate.

Rationale. The winter season is the least detrimental time to graze ranges in this area. Winter grazing helps improve the range by minimizing the effects of grazing on the forage resource. It increases the use made on big sage and other browse species but forage obtained during the winter is marginal in phosphorus and deficient in energy. Supplemental feeds providing for these deficiencies should be encouraged and allowed on the 33 allotments used during the winter season. Supplemental feeding will also improve livestock condition and can be used to achieve better livestock distribution on the allotments.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Impact Identification and Analysis. There were no conflicting recommendations identified for this recommendation.

Fa[illegible]
S[illegible] 978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Requests by grazing permittees to feed supplements on public lands will continue to be handled on a case by case basis as such written requests are received. When it is determined on an individual basis that the feeding of supplements is in the interest of proper range management such requests will be approved.

In all cases requests from grazing permittees to feed supplements on public lands will be processed according to the provisions of USO manual supplement 4112 (Supplemental Feeding of Livestock).

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-3.4. Allow post and wood cutting activities on those areas identified below and on overlay 1. This will be done on a trial basis to determine if tree cutting activities can be used as a successful land treatment practice to increase the composition of native grass and forb species. Clear-cut or heavily thinned areas on the Barricks Point Allotment will be broadcast seeded with a mixture of browse, forbs and grass species. The other areas will depend on the release of native vegetation for improvement.

Allotment	Priority	Acres
Barracks Point	1	480
Twin Hollow	3	770
Kanab Creek	4	1,900
		4,190

Rationale. These areas were identified for tree cutting because of the heavy tree cover and a moderate to high productive soil. This heavy tree cover greatly restricts the understory growth. Once the trees are removed, there is potential for the desirable forage species to increase. The Barracks Point Allotment was selected for broadcast seeding because of an almost total lack of understory vegetation and the area selected for cutting is presently unusable by cattle because of lack of water. This treatment will give a comparison between cutting for the release of native vegetation and cutting followed by broadcast seeding. This recommendation will be done on a trial basis because presently no areas are available to compare the results of such a program. If this practice proves beneficial, additional areas are available where this treatment could be applied.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Impact Identification

L-3.2 - Lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor from Alton coal fields if fenced would conflict with 690 acres of the wood and post cutting area proposed for the Kinnikinnic allotment.

VR-1.1 - Post and wood cutting areas listed below may conflict VR Class II or III criteria:

Allotment	Acres	VR Class Affected
Barracks Point	300	III
Twin Hollow	250	II
Kinnikinnic	600	II

WL-2.5 + Wildlife's recommendation to allow wildfires to burn would be a positive interaction on the range recommendation to allow post and wood cutting to improve range conditions.

Wildlife URA Clear-cutting would eliminate 480 acres of band-tailed pigeon roost sites on Barracks Point.

Clear-cutting would eliminate 770 acres of good condition habitat for blue grouse on Twin Hollow.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. It is not reasonable to assume that the proposed utility corridors will be fenced (L-3.2) on both sides. Woodcutting in this area could take place with no adverse impact to the proposed utility corridor.

All wood and post cutting projects in these areas will be designed in such a way so as to minimize any conflict with the proposed VRM classes. In cases where VRM classes would be adversely affected the post and wood cutting projects will not be allowed (VR-1.1).

Any post and wood cutting projects in the Barracks Point and Twin Hollow allotments will be designed in such a way so as not to eliminate the band-tailed pigeon roost sites and good condition blue grouse habitat.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation with support requirements listed below.

Support Requirements

1. Perform an environmental assessment on each post and wood cutting project and design the project in such a way as to eliminate or substantially mitigate the conflicts with VRM classes and wildlife habitat as identified in the impact analysis above.

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): Vermilion
Activity: Range
Objective Number:

Ross,
Swain,
Fagan,
Jensen,
July, 1978

Objective RM-4

To meet the present demand for livestock forage develop the remaining land treatment potential on Federal land of 55,142 acres and 9,108 AUMs.

Rationale

The demand for an additional 9,108 AUMs as identified in the PAA requires that the full treatment potential of 55,142 additional 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).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Ross
July 1978

Recommendation RM-4.1. Complete the following land treatments to provide 9,108 additional AUMs (table 3) needed to meet the demand for livestock forage and divide the AUMs proportionately among all operators:

Treatment	Federal Acres	Federal AUMs
Plow and seed	11,430	1,741
Spray and seed	14,561	2,054
Chain and seed	20,198	2,987
Burn and seed	8,953	2,326
	55,142	9,108

Rationale. The present carrying capacity of 10,043 Federal AUMs plus the 618 AUMs of treatment necessary to implement grazing systems and the 7,025 Federal AUMSs natural potential with management will not meet the present demand of 27,284 AUMs as identified in the PAA. The development of the full treatment potential is necessary to meet local livestock needs.

Fa.
Sept 1978

Impact Identification

L-3.1 Lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor from Kanab to east boundary of planning unit conflicts with proposed treatments as follows:

Allotment	Treatment	Acres	AUMs
Vermilion	Chain and seed	860	143
5-Mile Mtn	Burn and seed	350	58
Mollies Nipple	Burn and seed	120	20
	Plow and seed	1,020	51
		2,350	272

L-3.2- Lands Recommendation to establish a utility corridor from Alton coal fields if fenced for railroad would conflict with proposed seedings as follows:

Allotment	Treatment	Acres	AUMs
Trail Well	Spray and seed	210	35
Pine Spring	Spray and seed	1,160	193
Yellow Jacket	Spray and seed	150	25
		1,520	253

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

M-1.1- Mineral's recommendation to issue material sales on approximately 250 acres over the next 20 years may conflict with seedings proposed on the following allotments:

Mollies Nipple
Vermilion
White Sage
Seeps
Chris Spring
Pine Springs

RM-2.2- Range's recommendation to complete additional land treatments will conflict with rest-rotation systems proposed on the following combinations of allotments, because of unbalanced pastures:

Chris Spring and Willow Spring
5-Mile Mtn
Johnson Lake, Glasseye and Flood Canyon
Red Knoll, Sethy's Canyon and Clay Flat
Mollies Nipple
Vermilion

W-1.1- Land treatments on 400 acres of frail watershed in Mollies Nipple allotment would be detrimental to watershed condition.

RM-2.5- The range recommendation to complete additional land treatments will conflict with proposed facilities because rest-rotation system pastures will be unbalanced and water and fences will have to be relocated or new developments made on the following combination of allotments:

Chris Spring and Willow Spring
5-Mile Mtn
Johnson Lake, Glasseye and Flood Canyon
Red Knoll, Sethy's Canyon and Clay Flat
Mollies Nipple
Vermilion

RM-2.6+ The range recommendation to complete additional land treatment would be a positive interaction with RM-2.6 and RM-2.8 because there would be an increase in AUMs. See attached table.

RM-2.9+ The range recommendation to complete additional land treatments would be a positive interaction with RM-2.9 because areas unsuitable because of low forage production would become suitable as follows:

Allotment	Treatment	Acres Made Suitable
Buck Pasture	Chain and seed	270
Dry Lake	Plow and seed	60
Flood Canyon	Chain and seed	640
Locke Ridge	Burn and seed	50
	Spray and seed	70
Poverty Flat	Chain and seed	500
Seeps	Chain and seed	1,920
Sink Hole	Chain and seed	140
Vermilion	Plow and seed	365
	Chain and seed	50
White Sage	Chain and seed	570
		6,623

RM-3.4+ The recommendation to complete additional land treatments and the recommendation for post and wood cutting areas overlap as follows:

Allotment	Acres
Barracks Point	340
Twin Hollow	770
	1,110

Fagan S' 1978 Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. The ability to perform land treatments as proposed in the recommendation will depend entirely on funding.

The lands and minerals conflicts L-3.1, L-3.2 and M-1.1 are also based on future predictions for utility construction and mineral extraction. With the present demands and information it is impossible to resolve these potential conflicts through the decision making process at this stage.

The 400 acres of seeding on frail watershed would be detrimental to Watershed Condition (W-1.1) This area should be excluded from future land treatment projects.

This recommendation will also conflict with RM-2.2 and RM-2.5 because an increase in AUMs will cause the intensive grazing systems to be revised.

This recommendation compliments RM-2.6 and RM-3.4 by increasing AUMs and suitable acres.

Fagan Sept 1978 Multiple Use Recommendation. The recommendation is accepted with the unavoidable qualification that adjustments in land treatment areas, grazing systems, material sale areas, and corridor routes may be necessary when and if funding becomes available to perform these land treatments. The recommendation is modified by excluding 400 acres of frail watershed area in the Mollies Nipple allotment from future land treatment projects.

This land treatment recommendation is further modified as a result of conflict with existing situations as identified in the URA. The extent of this modification is listed below:

1. Do not perform chainings in the Twin Hollow allotment in areas where good condition Blue Grouse habitat would be destroyed.

2. Identify band-tailed pigeon roost sites in the Barracks Point and Poverty Flat allotments and do not destroy roosting sites through tree changes.

Also, 1,500 acres of plow and seed land treatment in the Sethy's Canyon and Clay Flat Allotments are added to this long-term potential recommendation. This is the same 1,500 acres that was deleted from the Clay Flat intensive management treatment recommendation. Also, 400 acres of plow and seed in the Sink Holes Allotment is added to this long-term potential recommendation. This treatment area was identified as having good potential for treatment during the range survey for this allotment.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

TABLE 3

Additional Treatment Opportunities

Priority	Allotment Number and Name	Reference Number	Treatment	Acres	AUMs POTENTIAL[a] With Treatment
10	4005 Barracks Point	1	Chain, seed	480	60
		2	Chain, seed	570	71
					131
24	4013 Buck Pasture	1	Chain, seed	270	34
13	4022 Chris Spring	1	Spray, seed	780	98
4	4023 Clay Flat	1	Plow, seed	640	109
25	4033 Dry Lake	1	Plow, seed	310	39
3	4043 Five Mile	1	Burn, seed	6,180	1,941
14	4044 Flood Canyon	1	Chain, seed	220	36
		2	Chain, seed	420	51
					87
17	4046 FAR	1	Plow, seed	970	122
11	4063 John R. Flat	1	Spray seed	1,945	243

[a]Potential above surveyed AUMs

(continued)

TABLE 3 continued

Priority	Allotment Number and Name	Reference Number	Treatment	Acres	AUMs Potential With Treatment
5	4064 Johnson Lake	1	Spray, seed	1,340	223
		2	Spray, seed	900	150
					373
15	4065 Johnson Point	1	Spray, seed	930	116
16	4068 Kane Springs	1	Spray, seed	380	48
		2	Spray, seed	660	83
					131
26	4071 Locke Ridge	1	Burn, seed	110	18
6	4081 Meadow Canyon	1	Burn, seed	500	83
		2	Chain, seed	410	51
		3	Chain, seed	1,520	190
		4	Spray, seed	45	8
					332
1	4083 Mollies Nipple	1	Chain, seed	3,320	554
		2	Chain, seed	768	128
		3	Spray, seed	210	35
		4	Spray, seed	1,105	184
		5	Spray, seed	450	75
		6	Plow, seed	1,870	312
		7	Burn, seed	1,060	177
		8	Plow, seed	360	60
		9	Plow, seed	3,860	643

Table 3 continued

Priority	Allotment Number and Name	Reference Number	Treatment	Acres	[a]AUMs Potential With Treatment
1	4083 Mollies Nipple	10	Plow, seed	215	36
		11	Spray, seed	720	90
		12	Plow, seed	660	77
				14,598	2,134
19	4086 Neaf	1	Burn, seed	613	102
		2	Chain, seed	270	45
					147
27	4088 Oak Springs	1	Plow, seed	280	45
12	4093 Pine Springs	1	Spray, seed	1,368	171
		2	Spray, seed	1,410	177
					348
11	4094 Poverty Flat	1	Chain, seed	500	62
		2	Chain, seed	380	47
					109
28	4095 Red Butte	1	Plow, seed	300	38
30	4102 Rock Springs	1	Spray, seed	260	32
31	4105 School Section	1	Burn, seed	40	5

Table 3 continued

Priority	Allotment Number and Name	Reference Number	Treatment	Acres	AUMs Potential[a] With Treatment
8	4107 Seeps	1	Chain, seed	1,920	320
32	4142 Sheep Spring	1	Plow, seed	40	5
7	4111 Sink Hole	1	Chain, seed	2,040	340
9	4120 Swallow Park	1	Spray, seed	1,340	167
21	4126 Trail Well	1	Spray, seed	420	52
20	4127 Twin Hollow	1	Chain, seed	610	76
29	4128 Upper Hog	1	Plow, seed	100	12
2	4130 Vermilion	1	Plow, seed	160	20
		2	Chain, seed	2,050	342
		3	Plow, seed	85	18
		4	Plow, seed	145	24
		5	Plow, seed	590	74
		6	Plow, seed	540	69
		7	Chain, seed	3,640	455
		8	Plow, seed	145	18
		9	Plow, seed	160	20
				7,515	1,040

Table 3 concluded

Priority	Allotment Number and Name	Reference Number	Treatment	Acres	AUMs Potential[a] With Treatment
22	4134 White Sage	1	Chain, seed	570	95
23	4135 Willow Spring	1	Spray, seed	31	12
18	4137 Yellow Jacket	1	Spray, seed	717	90
		2	Chain, seed	240	30
					120
	TOTAL			55,142	9,108

[a] Potential above surveyed AUMs.

MFP Interac
Activity - Range

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-1.1	W-1.2-	Mollies Nipple, Vermilion and Yellowjacket were not changed to winter use during the interim because of existing AMPs therefore the watershed recommendation to rest two growing seasons will conflict as follows: Mollies Nipple 20,580 ac. 1,659 AUMs Vermilion 1,410 ac. 119 AUMs Yellowjacket 1,275 ac. 52 AUMs 23,265 ac. 1,830 AUMs	No	Part
	WL-2.2-	Wildlife recommends a 2 year rest period for allotments with deer-livestock conflicts. This conflicts with allotments as per the attached table.	No	Part

RM-1.1 - WL-2.2

Allotments with Deer-Livestock Use Conflicts

Priority	Allotment	Deer Concentrations	Allotment Acres
1	Poverty Flat	High	11,869
1	John R. Flat	High	11,169
1	Meadow Canyon	High	4,835
1	Flag Point	High	380
2	Elephant Cove	Moderate	7,934
2	Kane Spring	Moderate	12,874
2	Harris Flat	Moderate	4,960
2	Chris Spring	Moderate	7,543
2	Red Knoll	Moderate	9,129
2	Kinnikinnic	Moderate	5,961
2	Farm Canyon	Moderate	4,523
2	Johnson Canyon	Moderate	8,279
2	Dry Lake	Moderate	3,296
2	Sink Hole	Moderate	7,428
2	Barrack's Point	Moderate	9,650
2	Sethy's Canyon	Moderate	8,270
2	Buck Pasture	Moderate	3,190
2	Art Canyon	Moderate	12,022
2	Johnson lakes	Moderate	11,065
2	Flood Canyon	Moderate	6,666
3	Yellowjacket	Low	3,615
	(Yellowjacket Spring Pasture)		
3	Willow Spring	Low	3,040

Continued

RM-1.1 - WL-2.2 Concluded

Priority	Allotment	Deer Concentrations	Allotment Acres
3	Red Canyon	Low	13,702
3	Trail Canyon	Low	8,136
3	Old Fort	Low	4,366
3	Brown Canyon	Low	2,878
3	Vermilion (Nephi Pasture)	Low	4,870
3	Mollies Nipple (Nipple Pasture)	Low	48,000
3	Clay Flat	Low	6,041
3	F.A.R.	Low	5,127
			250,818

MFP Interacti
Activity - Range

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-1.2	L-1.1a-	Lands recommendation for a land fill and sewage treatment site would reduce AUMs in Gravel Pit allotment by 6 AUMs.	No	Part
	L-1.2b-	Lands recommendation to offer tracts for public sale reduces the Dry Lake allotment by 1 AUM.	No	Part
	L-3.1-	Lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor along U.S. 89 could have a negetative impact on grazing from Kanab to east boundry of planning unit if completed during the interim. Allotments effected and maximum AUMs that would be lost if total corridor were used are as follows:	No	Part

Allotment	Suitable Federal acres	AUMs
Driveway	40	2
Vermilion	2,530	130
Nollies Nipple	3,920	196
Thompson Point	200	10
Sunnyside	80	4
White Sage	360	18
	7,130	360

	L-3.2-	Lands recommendation to establish utility corridor UC-2 from Alton coal fields will have a negative impact on grazing if the total corridor were used and fenced during the interim the maximum impact would be as follows:	No No	Part Part

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	AUMs
Trail Well	100	5
Pine Spring	1,680	84
Willow Spring	1,390	70
Art Canyon	10	1
Buck Pasture	290	15
Yellow Jacket	610	30
Kinnikinnic	880	44
Red Knoll	260	13
Red Canyon	1,070	54
John R. Flat	710	34
	7,000	350

	M-1.1-	Minerals recommendation for material sales will conflict approximately 12 AUMs with grazing within his recommendation area if the sales are made during the interim period.	No	Part

Ross
July, 1978

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Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-1.2	W-1.1-	Watershed recommendation excludes the following AUMs on frail areas Vermilion 31 AUMs Mollies Nipple 16 AUMs Trail Canyon 37 AUMs 84 AUMs	No	Part
	W-1.2-	Watershed recommendation does not allow more than 50 percent utilization of key species in pastures under grazing systems. Mollies Nipple 1,784 AUMs Vermilion 180 AUMs Yellow Jacket 64 AUMs 2,028 AUMs	No	Part
	W-2.1-	Eliminating livestock grazing in the upper portion of water canyon would reduce grazing by 7 Federal AUMs in the Water Canyon allotment.	No	Part
	W-1.3+	Watershed's treatment recommendation has a positive impact if treatment gets done in the interim period. Would increase AUMs as follows:		

Allotment	Acres	Present AUMs	Treatment AUMs	Increased AUMs
Five Mile Mtn.	1,400	47	233	186
John R. Flat	650	14	108	94
Mollies Nipple	2,160	67	360	293
Vermilion	1,640	40	273	233
White Sage	570	0	95	95
	7,840	168	1,069	901

	WL-2.1-	Wildlife recommendation to allocate forage for potential deer numbers conflicts on the following allotments due to lack of AUMs:	No	Part

Allotment	AUMs Lacking
Johnson Ranch	11
Locke Ridge	26
Lower Hog	14
School Section	12
Trail Well	6
Willis Canyon	11
Old Fort	25
	105

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-1.2	WL-2.3+	Wildlifes recommendation to chain, spray, burn and seed wojld be a positive impact if the treatments are done during the interim they would increase AUM's as follows:		

Allotment	Acres	Increased AUMs
Poverty Flat	800	107
Barracks Point	1,240	183
Mollies Nipple	2,310	385
Harris Flat	510	69
Kane Spring	1,510	213
Elephant Cove	2,040	300
	8,410	1,350

	WL-3.1-	Wildlifes recommendation to protect riparian habitat from the effects of livestock grazing conflicts as follows;	No	Part

Allotment	AUMs in Conflict
Virgin River	4
Water Canyon	3
John R. Flat	4
Gravel Pit	1
Lower Hog	5
Upper Hog	5
Hell's Bellows	8
Mollies Nipple	2
	32

	R-1.1-	Recreations recommendation to develop a campground at Sand Spring would conflict in the amount of 1 AUM in the Art Canyon allotment if completed during the interim period.	No	Part
	R-3.2-	Recreations recommendation to designate Water Canyon-South Fork Indian Canyon as an outstanding natural area and exclude livestock would reduce AUMs in Art Canyon allotment by 7 if completed during the interim.	No	Part
	R-3.3-	Recreations recommendation to designate the Ponderosa Sand Dunes as a natural area and close to grazing would reduce AUMs as follows if completed during the interim period:	No	Part

Allotment	Federal AUMs Reduced
Farm Canyon	20
Yellow Jacket	4
Art Canyon	34
	58

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-1.2	V-1-	Vegetations recommendation to protect T & E plants may conflict with grazing in the following allotments:	Check to see if T & E plant species actually exist.	Part

Allotment	Plant Species
White Sage	Psoralia epipsila and Astragalus lamcearius
Vermilion	Phacelia constancei
5-Mile Mtn.	Phacelia cephalotes
Art Canyon	Astragalus straitiflorus and Erigeron zionis
Farm Canyon	Hymenopappus filifoluis ver. Tomentosus

	VR-1.3-	Visual Resources recommendation to protect riparian habitat from the effects of livestock grazing conflicts as follows:	No	Part

Allotment	AUMs in Conflict
Virgin River	4
Water Canyon	3
John R. Flat	4
Gravel Pit	1
Lower Hog	5
Upper Hog	5
Hell's Bellows	8
Mollies Nipple	2
	32

MFP Interaction
Activity - Range

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-1.3	L-1.1a-	Lands recommendation for a land fill and sewage treatment site would reduce suitable Federal acres in the Gravel Pit allotment by 155 acres.	No	Part
	L-1.2b-	Lands recommendation to offer tracts for public sale reduces the Dry Lake allotment by 30 suitable Federal acres.	No	Part
	L-3.1-	Lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor along U.S. 89 could have a negative impact on grazing from Kanab to east boundry of planning unit allotments effected and maximum AUMs that would be lost if total corridor were used is as follows:	No	Part

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	AUMs
Driveway	40	2
Vermilion	2,530	130
Mollies Nipple	3,920	196
Thompson Point	200	10
Sunnyside	80	4
White Sage	360	18
	7,130	360

	L-3.2-	Lands recommendation to establish utility corridor UC-2 from Alton coal fields will have a negative impact on grazing if the total corridor were used and fenced the maximum impact would be as follows:	No	Part

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	AUMs
Trail Well	100	5
Pine Spring	1,680	84
Willow Spring	1,390	70
Art Canyon	10	1
Buck Pasture	290	15
Yellow Jacket	610	30
Kinnikinnic	880	44
Red Knoll	260	13
Red Canyon	1,070	54
John R. Flat	710	34
	7,000	350

	M-1.1-	Minerals recommendation for material sales will conflict on approximately 250 acres within his recommendation area if the sales are made during the interim period.	No	Part
	W-1.1-	Grazing authorized on frail watershed.	No	Part

Vermilion	1,420 ac.
Mollies Nipple	520 ac.
Trail Canyon	1,090 ac.
	3,030 ac.

MFP Interaction
Activity - Range

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-1.3	W-1.2-	Allotments with AMPs may authorize grazing on areas of the grazed pasture in excess of moderate or 50 percent utilization. Mollies Nipple 20,580 ac. Vermilion 1,410 ac. Yellow Jacket 1,275 ac. 23,265 ac.	No	Part
	W-1.3+	Watershed recommendation would increase suitable area in the white sage allotment by 570 acres and 95 AUMs.		
	W-2.1-	Elimination of grazing from upper portion of Water Canyon allotment would reduce suitable Federal acres by 200.		
	WL-2.3+	Wildlifes recommendation to chain, spray, burn and seed would increase suitable acres as follows: Mollies Nipple 2,310 acres & 385 AUMs		
	WL-3.1-	Wildlifes recommendation to protect riparian habitat from livestock grazing conflicts as follows: Allotment — Acres in Conflict Virgin River 50 Water Canyon 100 John R. Flat 40 Gravel Pit 20 Lower Hog 100 Upper Hog 100 Hell's Bellows 90 Mollies Nipple 40 540 Corridors should be left to provide livestock access to drinking water.	No	Part
	R-1.1-	Recreations recommendation to develop a campground at Sand Spring would conflict with 40 suitable Federal acres in the Art Canyon allotment if completed during the interim period.	No	Part
	R-3.2-	Recreations recommendation to designate Water Canyon-South Fork Indian Canyon as an outstanding natural area and exclude livestock would reduce the number of suitable Federal acres in the Art Canyon allotment by 220 if completed during the interim period.	No	Part

MFP Interaction
Activity - Range

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-1.3	R-3.3-	Recreations recommendation to designate the Ponderosa Sand Dunes as a natural area and close to grazing would reduce suitable Federal acres as follows if completed during the interim:	No	Part

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres
Farm Canyon	550
Yellow Jacket	90
Art Canyon	1,000
	1,640

	VR-1.3-	Visual resources recommendation to protect riparian habitat from livestock grazing conflicts as follows:	No	Part

Allotment	Acres in Conflict
Virgin River	50
Water Canyon	100
John R. Flat	40
Gravel Pit	20
Lower Hog	100
Upper Hog	100
Hell's Bellows	90
Mollies Nipple	40
	540

Corridors should be left to provide livestock access to drinking water.

	V-1-	Vegetations recommendation to protect T & E plants may conflict in the following allotments:	Check to see if T & E plant species actually exist.	Part

Allotment	Plant Species
White Sage	Psoralia epipsila and Astragalus lamcearius
Vermilion	Phacelia constancei
5-Mile Mtn	Phacelia cephalotes
Art Canyon	Astragalus straitiflorus and Erigeron zionis
Farm Canyon	Hymenopappus filifolius ver. Tomentosus

MFP Interaction
Activity - Range

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-2.2	L-3.1-	The land recommendation to establish a utility corridor along U.S. 89 from Kanab to east boundry of planning unit may conflict with the rest-rotation grazing systems proposed for Vermilion, Mollies Nipple and 5-Mile Mountain if a railroad is put in and the corridor is fenced. Pastures would be divided and additional water developments would be needed.	No	Part
	L-3.2-	Lands recommendation to establish utility corridor UC-2 from Alton coal fields will have a negative impact if the corridor is fenced. It would interfer with the rest-rotation system proposed for Red Knoll allotment and the deferred rotation systems proposed for Yellow Jacket and Willow Spring allotments by making pastures unbalanced and cutting through pastures.	No	Part
	W-1.1-	Watersheds recommendation for frail watersheds would prevent implementation of grazing systems on Art Canyon and Johnson Lake allotments because part of pasture division fences are on frail watershed.	No	Part
	W-1.2-	Six RR grazing systems proposed for the following allotments could allow grazing in excess of moderate or 50 percent utilization on the grazed pastures: RR-GS 1 Five Mile Mountain 2 Johnson Canyon 3 Johnson Lake, Glasseye, Flood Canyon 4 Red Knoll, Sethy's Canyon, Clay Flat 5 Mollies Nipple 6 Vermilion		
	W-1.3-	Increase in AUMs through treatment as porposed by watershed would cause pastures to be unbalanced.	Yes-Change pasture boundaries	None
	WL-2.3-	Wildlifes recommendation to chain, spray, burn and seed would cause pastures to be unbalanced in the Mollies Nipple allotment which has a rest-rotation grazing system.	Yes-Change pasture boundaries	None
	R-1.1-	Recreations recommendation to develop a campground at Sand Spring would conflict with the rest-rotation grazing system proposed for the Art Canyon allotment. The Sand Spring is a very crucial water source to make the grazing system work.	No	Part

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would A pting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-2.2	R-3.2-	Recreations recommendation to designate Water Canyon-South Fork Indian Canyon as an outstanding natural area and exclude livestock would cause the pastures to be unbalanced in the rest-rotation grazing system proposed for the Art Canyon allotment.	No	All of Art Canyon RR grazing system
	R-3.3-	Recreations recommendation to exclude cattle from the Ponderosa Sand Dune area would make pastures unbalanced so the rest-rotation grazing system proposed for the Art Canyon-Farm Canyon allotments would not work.	No	All of the RR grazing system for the Art Canyon-Farm Canyon allotments
	R-4.1-	Recreations recommendation to designate 5-Mile-Buckskin Mtn areas as special off-road-vehicle use areas will interfer with the rest-rotation grazing system proposed for the 5-Mile allotment because the proposed seeding would not be put in and the pastures would not balance.	No	All of the system proposed for the 5-Mile Mtn allotment
	VR-1.1-	AUMs from potential land treatment projects listed on RM-2.8 - VR-1.1 are necessary to balance pastures to form rest-rotation grazing systems. Without the treatment projects the RR grazing systems in the Vermilion, 5-Mile Mountain, Red Knoll, Clay Flat, and Sethy's Canyon allotments would not work.	No	Part

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-2.3	WL-2.2-	Wildlife recommends a 2 year rest period for allotments with deer-livestock conlicts. This conflicts with the following allotments not recommended for rest by range. Brown Canyon 2,878 ac. Vermilion 4,870 ac. Yellow Jacket 3,615 ac.	No	Part
	+	The remaining 27 allotments would be positive because two years rest would improve desirable livestock forage.		
	W-1.2-	Watershed recommends rest for two growing seasons on allotments not recommended by range as follows: Oak Spring 60 ac. Pine Spring 1,840 ac. Vermilion 1,410 ac. Yellow Jacket 1,275 ac. 4,585 ac.	No	None

Ross
July, 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity - Range

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-2.4	VR-1.3+	Visual Resources recommendation to increase the composition of desirable species through intensive livestock management would be a positive benefit on the 59 allotments proposed for intensive management.		

MFP Interaction
Activity - Range

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-2.5	L-3.2-	Lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor from Alton coal fields if fenced would conflict with the proposed well and pipeline on the Kinnikinnic, Yellow Jacket and Farm Canyon allotments.	Could maybe change location but probably wouldn't get water in all three allotments	Part
	L-3.1-	Land recommendation to establish a utility corridor along U.S. 89 from Kanab to east boundry of planning unit if fenced the corridor would make existing pastures unbalanced and cut livestock access from some existing waters therefore additional fencing and waters would have to be developed in Vermilion, Mollies Nipple, and 5-Mile allotments.		
	W-1.1-	Improvements proposed on Frail Watershed. Vermilion — Water Trough Johnson Canyon — Water Trough Art Canyon — .3 mile of fence Johnson Lake — .3 mile of fence	No	Part
	W-1.3-	Increased AUMs through treatment as proposed by watershed will cause a change in pasture boundries so some fence and water developments may have to be relocated.	Yes	None
	WL-2.3-	Wildlife recommendation to chain, spray, burn and seed would cause pastures to be unbalanced in Mollies Nipple allotment. Some fence and water developments may have to be relocated.	Yes	None
	WL-2.4+	Wildlife is proposing reservoirs and catchments on suitable areas as shown on the attached table. If these are piped into troughs they will provide additional livestock water.		
	-	Wildlife recommendation for reservoir in Mollies Nipple allotment in unsuitable area would encourage grazing in unsuitable areas.		
	R-1.1-	Recreations recommendation to develop a campground at Sand Spring would decrease the number of spring developments proposed for range management by one.	No	Part
	R-3.3-	Recreation recommendation to designate the Ponderosa Sand Dunes as a natural area conflicts with the plans for a cattleguard to be placed on the existing fence that runs across the dunes.	No	All of the recommendation for that particular area.
	R-4.1-	Recreations recommendation for special off-road-vehicle use on 5-Mile Mtn. would reduce development of 5.5 miles of fence if the seeding proposed there was not done because of off-road-vehicle use.	No	Part

RM-2.5 - WL-2.4

Mule Deer Water Developments

Priority	Allotment	Location	Type of Development
1	Mollies Nipple	T. 43 S., R 2 W., S. 17, NE4	Reservoir
1	Mollies Nipple	T. 43 S., R. 3 W., S. 1, SE4	Reservoir
1	Mollies Nipple	T. 43 S., R. 3 W., S. 27, SW4	Reservoir
2	Five Mile Mtn	T. 42 S., R. 2 W., S. 27, SW4	Reservoir
2	Locke Ridge	T. 42 S., R. 5 W., S. 18, NE4	Reservoir
4	Pine Springs	T. 43 S., R. 9 W., S. 34, NE4	Catchment
4	Pine Springs	T. 44 S., R. 9 W., S. 3, NE4	Catchment

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-2.5	VR-1.1-	Range projects proposed for the unit conflict with visual resource management classes as follows:	Design modification or relocation may be possible in some cases	Part

Allotment	Project	Units	Visual Resource Class effected
Vermilion	Spring Development	1 each	II
Vermilion	Pipeline	4.5 mile	II
Johnson Lake	Fence	.5 mile	II
Locke Ridge	Reservoir	1 each	II
Hell's Bellows	Fence	.3 mile	II
Johnson Canyon	Pipeline	.6 mile	II
Red Canyon	Well & Windmill	1 each	II
Art Canyon	Cattleguard	1 each	II
Art Canyon	Spring Development	2 each	II
Chris Spring	Pipeline	.5 mile	III
Pine Spring	Water Catchment	1 each	III
Harris Flat	Water Chatchment	1 each	III
Harris Flat	Pipeline	.5 mile	III

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-2.6	L-3.1-	The lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor along U.S. 89 from Kanab to east boundry of unit will conflict with treatment opportunities as follows:	No	Part

Allotment	Treatment	Acres
Vermilion	Burn existing seedings	840
Mollies Nipple	Burn exisitng seedings	1,800
Five Mile Mtn.	Burn and Seed	1,270
		3,910

	F-1.1+	Harvesting fuel wood has a beneficial impact on grazing by releasing native vegetation.		
	W-1.1-	Land treatments proposed on frail watershed. Vermilion allotment, 60 acres, 10 AUMs	Yes	Part
	W-1.3+	Both watershed and range recommended land treatments on:		

Flood Canyon	350 ac.	45 AUMs
Five Mile Mtn.	1,400 ac.	159 AUMs
	1,750 ac.	204 AUMs

Watershed recommended treatments as follows:

Allotment	Present AUMs	AUMs with Treatment	Increased AUMs
5-Mile Mtn	47	233	186
Flood Canyon	0	112	112
John R. Flat	14	108	94
Mollies Nipple	67	360	293
Seaman	0	125	125
Vermilion	40	273	233
White Sage	0	95	95
	168	1,306	1,138

	WL-2.3+	Wildlifes recommendation to chain, spray, burn and seed overlaps with ranges treatment recommendation on 40 acres on the Harris Flat allotment.		
	R-4.1-	Recreations recommendation for a special off-road-vehicle use area on 5-Mile Mtn. would eliminate the seeding proposed there as follows:	No	All AUMs from the proposed 5-Mile Mtn. seeding would be lost.

Allotment	Proposed Seeded Areas	Treatment AUMs
5-Mile Mtn.	2,900	329

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-2.6	VR-1.1-	Land treatment projects listed below may conflict with VR Class II or III criteria and may have to be modified relocated or eliminated.	No	All

Allotment	Land Treatment	Acres	AUMs	VR Class effected
Clay Flat and Sethy's Canyon	Plow and Seed	1,500	130	II
Vermilion and Mollies Nipple	Burn	3,500	--	III
5-Mile Mtn	Burn and Seed	2,900	329	III
Vermilion	Spray and Seed	225	34	III

	V-1-	Vegetations recommendation to protect T and E plant species conflicts with the proposed burn and seeding project on 5-Mile Mtn and Vermilion allotments.	Check to see in what areas the T & E plants actually exist.	Part

Ross
July, 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity - Range

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
RM-2.8	L-1.1a-	Lands recommendation to establish a sanitary land fill and sewage plant would conflict with 6 AUMs in the Gravel Pit allotment.	No	Part
	L-1.2b-	Lands recommendation to offer tracts for public sale reduces the Dry Lake allotment by 1 AUM.	No	Part
	L-3.1-	Lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor along U.S. 89 could have a negative impact on grazing from Kanab to east boundry of planning unit. Allotments effected and maximum AUMs that would be lost if total corridors were used are as follows:	No	Part

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	AUMs
Driveway	80	4
Vermilion	2,500	130
Mollies Nipple	4,250	216
5-Mile Mtn	1,160	58
Thompson Point	200	10
Sunnyside	80	4
Flood Canyon	170	8
White Sage	440	22
Seaman	200	10
	9,110	462

	L-3.2-	Lands recommendation to establish utility corridor UC-2 from Alton coal fields will have a negative impact on grazing if the total corridor were used and fenced the maximum impact would be as follows:	No	Part

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	AUMs
Trail Well	100	5
Pine Spring	1,680	84
Willow Spring	1,390	70
Art Canyon	10	1
Buck Pasture	290	15
Yellow Jacket	610	30
Kinnikinnic	880	44
Red Knoll	260	13
Red Canyon	1,070	54
John R. Flat	710	34
	7,000	350

	M-1.1-	Minerals recommendation for material sales will conflict with approximately 12 AUMs within the recommendation area.	No	Part

WATERSHED

Reconciliation of URA Step 4

1. Seven hundred seventy acres in the White Sage allotment and 740 acres in the Seeps allotment identified for land treatment in Step 4 were not carried through to MFP 1. These areas were also receiving heavy livestock utilization and were alternatively recommended for intensive management, rather than treatment.

2. Two sections of road identified in Johnson Lakes and Mollies Nipple allotments could be improved through maintenance; no recommendation is required.

3. Additional data needs for suspended sediment monitoring and streambank erosion surveys will be incorporated into the Cedar City Water Qaulity Program. No MFP recommendation is required.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Winslow
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July, 1978

Objective W-1. Reduce or minimize wind and water erosion by management or land treatment to stablize soils and improve or maintain soil productivity (table 1).

Rationale. This objective follows Bureau of Land Management Watershed program objective 1603.12 E.3.a. The ultimate purpose is to manage the soil resource to enhance onsite resource uses.

As identified in the Unit Resource Analysis, there are many areas where improved management or land treatments could effectively protect soils or reduce soils 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 dissolved solids in runoff are major problems in the planning unit that restrict uses of surface water and ultimately degrade the quality of Colorado River water, noted as an important national, and international, problem. Attaining the objective will also reduce these water quality problems.

(Instructions on reverse)
Form 1600–20 (April 1975)

Winslow
July,
1978

Recommendation W-1.1. Implement the following management on 76,191 acres of highly erodible, frail soils in the planning unit to minimize soil loss and salinity of runoff water. (table 1 and Overlay 1):

1. Classify all these soils as unsuitable for livestock grazing when calulating the carrying capacity of the allotments where they are found.

2. Limit ORV use to existing roads and trails on all frail watersheds (76,191 acres).

3. For locatable minerals, incorporate salinity and erosion control stipulations into mineral exploration or mining plans whenever possible. Do not allow lease operations. Prohibit sales of mineral materials from these areas.

4. Prohibit all livestock, wildlife, or recreation developments.

Support. Range, Recreation, Minerals.

Rationale. This management would protect these soils from further degradation brought on by surface-disturbing activities. The soils were classified in the critical and severe erosion condition classes and are naturally erosive because of topographic and geologic conditions. Any surface disturbance only accelerates the already high rates of soil loss.

About half of these soils are derived from Chinle and Moenkopi geologic formations, which are diffuse sources of salinity to the Colorado River system. Consequently, a minimization or reduction in salinity of runoff water will be an additional important benefit.

The recommendation closely follows procedures to reduce salinity and erosion as discussed in the 1977 BLM document "The Effects of Surface Disturbance on the Salinity of Public Lands in the Upper Colorado River Basin." These procedures apply particularly to preventing erosion loss on marine shale formations but are also useful on soils that are naturally erosive because of topographic characteristics.

Livestock grazing is the greatest source of disturbance on these soils at the present time. Classifying them as unsuitable when calculating the carrying capacity of the allotments where they are found will insure that stocking rates are adjusted to relieve almost all of the grazing pressure that presently exists.

Team
July,
1978

Impact Identification. RM 4.1 Range is recommending a plowing and seeding on 400 acres of frail watershed in Mollies Nipple Allotment. Treatment would create temporary accelerated erosion and could result in long term damage to the soils.

M-1.2 Minerals recommendation to sell petrified wood on frail watershed would create surface disturbance over a possible 10 acres. The areas of interaction are:

Allotment	Acreage
Mollies Nipple	3,340
Vermilion	1,550

M1.1 Minerals recommends to sell sand and gravel from frail watershed areas recommended for closure to saleable mineral materials. Sand and gravel excavation could result in increased erosion on 240 acres of the Mollies Nipple Allotment.

L 1.1b Lands recommends disposal of about 70 acres of frail watershed that Watershed is trying to protect in Recommendation W 1.1 (Carmel Junction Allotment).

L 2.2 Lands recommends authorization of city of Fredonia trespass water collecting facilities in the northern part of Sec. 21 and southeast part of Sec. 17, T. 43S, R7W. in South Fork of Indian Canyon and Water Canyon.

L 3.1 Lands recommends utility and transportation corridors on frail watershed in following allotments:

Allotment	Acreage
Carmel Junction	110
Mollies Nipple	400
Trail Canyon	230
Vermilion	730
Total	1,470

L 3.2 Lands is recommending utility and transportation corridor on frail watershed in the following allotments:

Red Canyon	20
John R. Flat	370

RM 1.2. AUMs proposed on frail soils in three allotments in contradiction to Watershed's proposal to prohibit use. This could create additional erosion. Areas of interaction are:

Allotment	AUMs
Mollies Nipple	16
Trail Canyon	37
Vermilion	31

RM 1.3. Suitable acreage authorized on frail watershed in Range recommendation could create additional erosion on these sites. Areas of interaction are:

Allotment	Acreage
Mollies Nipple	520
Trail Canyon	1,090
Vermilion	1,420

RM 2.5. Livestock developments proposed on frail watershed in four allotments. Construction and congregation of cattle would disturb soils and accelerate erosion.

1. Water trough on Vermilion allotment
2. Water trough on Johnson Canyon allotment
3. Fence in Art Canyon allotment (one-third mile)
4. Fence in Johnson Lake allotment (one-third mile)

RM 2.6. Approximately 60 acres recommended for plowing and seeding on frail watershed on the Vermilion allotment.

RM 2.8. AUMs proposed to be authorized on frail watersheds on the following allotments:

Allotment	AUMs
Mollies Nipple	16
Trail Canyon	37
Vermilion	31

RM 2.9. Suitable acreage proposed on frail watershed on the following allotments:

Allotment	Acreage
Mollies Nipple	520
Trail Canyon	1,090
Vermilion	1,420

WL 2.5 Wildlife activity is recommending no control of wildfire on 14 allotments containing frail soils. Loss of cover following wildfire could increase erosion on these areas set aside for protection from surface disturbance. Conflict areas:

Allotment	Acreage
Carmel Junction	590
Chris Spring	180
Cougar Canyon	1,020
Johnson Canyon	2,310
Johnson Lakes	700
John R. Flat	2,700
Mollies Nipple	23,180
Old Fort	1,000
Red Canyon	6,160
School Section	170
Sink Hole	410
Trail Canyon	2,570
Vermilion	3,640
Water Canyon	660
	45,340 Acres of frail soils

WL 2.4 conflicts with watershed recommendation to prohibit developments on frail watershed areas. Two tricklers are recommended on frail watershed in Mollies Nipple Allotment at T42S., R3W., S3, NE4 and T42S, R3S, S12, NW4.

WL 3.1. Wildlife recommendation to remove livestock from riparian areas would complement watershed recommendation to protect frail watersheds which include these riparian areas. Erosion condition could be maintained or improved if the wildlife recommendation is accepted.

Positive interaction areas include approximately 4 miles of stream channel in the Water Canyon Allotment, and about 3.5 miles in the Upper Hog Allotment.

L 3.3 Lands is recommending utility and transportation corridor on frail watershed in the following allotments:

Allotment	Acreage
Johnson Ranch	170
Johnson Canyon	350

L 3.4 Lands is recommending utility and transportation corridor on frail watershed in the following allotments:

Sink Hole	170
Mollies Nipple	110

R 2.1 Recreation recommends a new trail across about 2 miles of frail watershed in Farm and Art Canyon Allotments for archaeological sightseeing.

R 3.1 Positive interaction of frail watershed near proposed Diana's Throne Research Natural Area (Carmel Junction Allotment). Recreation recommendation would preserve watershed condition.

R 3.1. Proposed Water Canyon, South Fork Canyon Natural Area would serve to protect about 1,200 acres of frail watershed (Water Canyon Allotment).

R 4.1. This recommendation would conflict with the W 1.1 recommendation to limit ORV use to existing roads and trails on 76,191 acres of frail watershed. ORV use would be especially detrimental to these highly erosive soils and would accelerate erosion.

VR 1.2 Recommended thinning of trees along Intrusion #6 would be done on 5 acres of frail watershed. Possible slight negative impact to soils (Carmel Junction).

WL 2.2 Wildlife is recommending rest of forage in 10 allotments and two pastures containing frail soils recommended for exclusion of livestock by Watershed. If accepted, the Wildlife recommendation would be of some benefit to watershed by insuring 2 years of rest from livestock use on the following acreage of frail soils:

Allotment	Acreage
Art Canyon	4,360
Brown Canyon	1,540
Farm Canyon	310
John R. Flat	2,700
Johnson Canyon	2,490
Johnson Lakes	700
Mollies Nipple (Nipple Pasture)	2,050
Red Canyon	6,160
Sink Hole	410
Trail Canyon	2,570
Vermilion (Nephi Pasture)	3,560
TOTAL	44,850

Acres of frail soils

pgs 216+217 already in and done

Alternative 1. One alternative to the recommendation would be to allow full use and development of frail watershed areas to include allocating AUMs to livestock, unrestricted ORV use, mineral development, and all proposed livestock, wildlife, and recreation developments.

Impact Identification. This alternative would allow for full or complete development of other resources at the expense of frail watershed protection. All resource impacts on the recommendation which were previously identified would continue to exist if this alternative were accepted.

Alternative 2. Implement the following management on 76,191 acres of highly erodible, frail soils in the planning to minimize soil loss and salinity of water runoff:

1. Limit ORV use to existing roads and trails on 8,000 acres identified as most critical and susceptible to ORV damage (see Overlay ___).

2. For locatable and saleable mineral operations located on frail watershed, incorporate salinity and erosion control stipulations into the mining plans.

3. Do not allow any mechanical land treatments in these areas with frail watershed.

4. Incorporate erosion control measures into any developments for livestock, recreation, wildlife and realty purposes which are done on frail watershed areas.

5. Continue to control wildfires on 45,340 acres of frail watershed.

6. Eliminate proposed water trough on frail watershed in the Vermilion allotment.

Impact Identification. With the exceptions of not allowing land treatments on frail watershed areas and limiting ORV use to existing roads and trails on the most critical watershed areas, all other resource impacts on the recommendation will be mitigated but will continue to exist to some degree.

Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. Allowing mechanical land treatments on frail watershed areas (RM 4.1) would cause accelerated erosion which may not be overcome in the long term. Proposed land treatments on frail watersheds should not be allowed.

Allocating AUMs on frail watershed areas (RM 1.2, 2.8, 1.3, 2.9) does not indicate the amount of livestock use that will take place. The areas where the proposed allocation of AUMs conflicts with frail watershed are areas where past utilization observations indicate very little livestock use. These areas are marginal as far as being called critical watershed, they are just barely into the numerical range which indicates critical watershed condition. These areas could just as easily have fallen into a high moderate erosion class rather than a low critical class. Reducing livestock numbers in allotments containing frail watershed areas to the carrying capacity of the range and implementing intensive management will, in itself, tend to improve frail watershed areas.

The impacts on the recommendation from livestock improvements (RM-2.5) will be mitigated as follows: the water trough in the Vermilion would

cause a concentration of cattle on frail watershed and should be eliminated. The water tank in the Johnson Canyon Allotment could be extended beyond the frail watershed which would essentially eliminate this conflict. Fences on frail watershed will be hand constructed.

The minerals recommendations to sell sand, gravel, and petrified wood in frail watershed areas (M-1.2, 1.1) conflicts with the recommendation. Without knowing if, when, and where such sales may take place, it is impossible to analyze the degree of impact. If and when such sales are requested, appropriate stipulations will be made part of the authorization which will mitigate the adverse impacts associated with frail watershed. In the event that suitable stipulations are not feasible, the request to acquire petrified wood or other material will be turned down.

If this frail watershed area (L-1.1b) is put into private ownership, then the responsibility to protect the condition of the watershed no longer rests with BLM (see analysis and Multiple Use Recommendation for L-1.1b).

There is presently only one existing application for utilities to be constructed along these proposed corridors (L-3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4). If and when BLM receives other applications to construct utilities, these proposed corridors should be evaluated in an environmental analysis report along with other alternatives. If future utility routes traverse frail watershed areas, appropriate mitigating stipulations will be made part of the authorization. An ES is currently being prepared to evaluate the coal slurry line proposed in L-3.2 and L-3.3.

The potential damage to frail watershed areas from not controlling wildfires outweighs the potential benefits (WL-2.5). All wildfires on these fragile soil areas will be controlled.

The two tricklers proposed for wildlife are located in a wash area which is just barely in the critical watershed range (WL-2.4). The overall benefits to the vegetative resource through improved distribution of wildlife outweigh any adverse effects to frail soils.

The trail for recreational purposes is recommended to cross about 2 miles of Art and Farm Canyon Allotments could be constructed in such a way so as to greatly minimize any adverse effects to the frail watershed.

ORV use is extremely detrimental to these highly erosive soils (R-4.1). Vehicle use in these areas will be limited to existing roads and trails in those areas that are determined to be most susceptible to damage by continued ORV use.

The tree thinning project recommended to be done on 5 acres of frail watershed may damage the watershed resource. This thinning project

could be done in such a way so as to have a negligible effect on the watershed.

Alternatives. A comparison of the impacts between the recommendation and the various alternatives are given below.

	Recommendation	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Degree to which conflicts with other resources are resolved	None	All	Part
Degree to which objective of recommendation is met	Completely	None	Part
Economic impact to public land users	None	None	None
Social impacts	None	None	None
Short-term vs. long term effects	Short term exclusion of other activities. Long term benefit to watershed.	Short term benefit to other activities. Long term deterioration of watershed condition.	All resource activities will benefit in both short and long term.
Irreversible impacts	None	None	None
Impact on institutional values	None	None	None

Fagan
Sept 1978
Jensen
Jan 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Decision. Accept multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP): Vermillion
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference: Step 1 Step 3

Winslow July, 1978

Recommendation W-1.2. Increase watershed cover and reduce soil loss by implementing the following intensive grazing management on 46,614 acres of heavily utilized vegetation (table 1 and Overlay 2):

1. Eliminate livestock grazing on these areas for an initial period of two full growing seasons (April, 1 through July, 15).

2. Following the initial rest, permit only moderate utilization of the key species in these areas. Establish moderate utilization at 50 percent for all seedings.

Rationale. Research evidence has shown that heavy grazing, through reduction of cover and trampling, generally increases runoff and erosion from rangelands. Light and moderate grazing (removal of 35 to 50 percent of the current year's growth of forage plants) appears to provide nearly as much protection of soils as nongrazing.

Range utilization inventory data collected in the planning unit in 1977 identified 74,048 acres of heavily and severely utilized vegetation. On 46,614 of these acres, erosion condition could be improved by increasing cover and by decreasing compaction and disturbance of soil by livestock trampling. Criteria used to identify areas that could be improved were, a watershed cover less than 60 percent and a Soil Surface Factor of 30 to 60.

Reduction in soil loss achieved at these sites will probably range from 5 to 30 percent and will strongly depend on the potential of the soil and vegetation to regain watershed cover following rest.

Support. Range.

Team July, 1978

Identification of Impacts

RM-1.1. Three grazing systems presently implemented call for use of the following acres and AUMs of heavily and severely utilized vegetation rather than rest for two growing seasons:

Allotment	Acres	AUMs
Mollies Nipple	20,580	1,659
Vermilion	1,410	119
Yellow Jacket	1,275	52
	23,265	1,830

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1973)

RM-1.2. This recommendation proposes to authorize use (rather than two growing seasons of rest) of the following AUMs of heavily and severely utilized vegetation recommended for rest by Watershed:

Allotment	Acres	AUMs
Mollies Nipple		1,659
Vermilion		119
Yellow Jacket		52
		1,830

RM-1.3. This recommendation proposes to authorize use (rather than two growing seasons of rest) on the following acres of heavily and severely utilized vegetation:

Mollies Nipple	20,580
Vermilion	1,410
Yellow Jacket	1,275
	23,265

RM-2.2. Six rest-rotation grazing systems would conflict with the watershed recommendation for moderate use on presently heavily utilized vegetation. The following allotments would be affected:

Grazing System	Allotment
1	Five-Mile Mountain
2	Johnson Canyon
3	Johnson Lake, Glasseye, Flood Canyon
4	Red Knoll, Sethy's Canyon, Clay Flat
5	Mollies Nipple
6	Vermilion

Grazed pastures would receive greater than moderate use.

RM-2.3. Resting 40 allotments agrees with the Watershed recommendation to immediately rest heavily utilized vegetation and will rest 21 of the allotments recommended for rest in W-1.2

RM-4.1. Range recommends land treatments on areas of heavily utilized vegetation that Watershed has recommended for rest. Land treatment may not necessarily improve erosion condition on these areas as would rest and intensive livestock management. Conflict areas:

Allotment	Acres
Mollies Nipple	2,430
Neaf	520
Chris Spring	650
Pine Springs	940
Kane Springs	660

L-1.1a. This recommendation would dispose of about 150 acres through R&PP of area recommended for intensive grazing management by Watershed (Gravel Pit Allotment).

L-1.2b. Lands is recommending disposal of 40 acres that Watershed has recommended for intensive grazing management in the Dry Lake Allotment.

VR-1.3. Increasing the percent composition of grass on suitable areas within allotments listed in VR-1.3 will complement the goal of reducing erosion on heavily utilized areas in W-1.2. The increased herbaceous cover would be beneficial from a hydrologic standpoint.

The recommendation to remove cattle from 2.5 miles of riparian vegetation (120 acres) in Hell's Bellow Allotment will positively impact the Watershed recommendation to reduce erosion through intensive livestock management along this drainage.

R-4.1. The recommendation to open the entire planning unit to ORVs would interfere with the recommendation to improve cover and reduce soil loss on the presently heavily utilized areas (28 allotments, 46,614 acres).

WL-2.2. Wildlife recommendation proposes rest of vegetation in 13 allotments and three pastures containing heavily utilized vegetation recommended for rest by Watershed. These heavily utilized areas would improve in cover and erosion condition if the Wildlife recommendation were accepted:

Allotment	Acres
Buck Pasture	210
Chris Spring	1,420
Dry Lake	1,020
Harris Flat	2,300
Johnson Canyon	2,910
Johnson Lake	480
Kane Springs	1,460
Mollies Nipple	3,790
Red Canyon	2,940
Red Knoll	1,230

Sethy's Canyon	780
Sink Hole	410
Trail Canyon	680
Vermilion	270
Willow Spring	330
Yellow Jacket	70
TOTAL	20,300 Acres positively impacted

WL-2.3. Wildlife is recommending sagebrush eradication on 1,110 acres in the Kane Spring Allotment and pinyon-juniper eradication on 680 acres in the Harris Flat Allotment, whereas Watetshed recommends cover improvement through livestock management on these areas.

WL-2.4. This Wildlife recommendation proposes one reservoir development for wildlife in presently heavily utilized vegetation recommended for rest and moderate use by Watershed. The concentration of wildlife around this reservoir may perpetuate heavy use of the vegetation nearby and maintain erosion. Location of reservoir: T43S, R2W, Sec. 17, NE4.

Alternative 1. Do not rest any allotments, but rather implement intensive grazing management systems immediately.

Identification of Impacts. Implementing this alternative would not meet any of the resource objectives of the recommendation. It would, however, eliminate some of the resource conflicts with the recommendation. These are discussed in detail in the analysis of impacts section.

Alternative 2. On the nine rest-rotation systems, only allow livestock use to the extent of the carrying capacity of the pastures in the system that will be actually grazed for the first year only. After the first year of the rotation cycle, increase the carrying capacity to equal the sum of the pastures within an allotment. On those allotments that will not be in a rotation system but the season of use will be changed to after seed ripe, do not allow any livestock grazing during the spring growing season prior to changing the season of use (see Alternative 2 for RM-2.3 and Alternative 1 for RM-1.1). Existing AMPs will continue to be followed until they are revised in the long term.

Impact Identification. The resource objective of the recommendation will be partially met. The conflicts of the recommendation will also be partially resolved. These conflicts and the extent to which they are resolved are discussed in detail under the impact analysis section below.

Analysis of Impacts. Range, wildlife, and VRM all conflict with the recommendation either positively or negatively. VRM and wildlife

recommendations VR-1.3 and WL-2.2 complement the recommendation by calling for an increase in vegetative cover by resting the vegetation for 2 years.

Wildlife (WL-2.3) and Range (RM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 4.1) conflict with the recommendation by allowing livestock use in these areas prior to a long rest period or by recommending an increase in vegetative cover by mechanical manipulation rather than through long periods of rest.

Adjusting the carrying capacity of these allotments to the carrying capacity of the range together with implementing intensive grazing management through properly designed systems which incorporate periods of rest will, in itself, greatly enhance and improve the erosion condition of these areas. Experience has shown that if properly managed by grazing systems, vegetation will improve at higher rates of utilization than 50 percent (except Cottonwood Management Area and Clark Bench).

Land treatments through range seeding should be considered a benefit to watershed because it is a much faster means of increasing vegetative cover and improving watershed condition than through resting the vegetation alone.

Lands (L-1.1a, 1.2b) conflicts with the recommendation by proposing to transfer tracts of land into private ownership. If these parcels were transferred into private ownership, they would no longer be a concern to us as public land managers. R

Range recommendation RM-1.1 calls for winter use only which supports this recommendation.

Analysis of Alternatives. Alternative 1 would have the greatest impact on other resources. Alternative 1 would also have the least economic impact to the ranching industry.

The recommendation would do the most toward meeting the watershed objective. It would, however, be the most detrimental to the ranching industry by being a severe economic hardship.

Alternative 2 would partially meet the resource objectives of the recommendation. It would also eliminate or mitigate most of the conflicts with other resources while being less of an economic hardship to ranchers than is the recommendation.

The impacts associated with the recommendation and the two alternatives are summarized in a comparison chart below.

	Recommendation	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Extent to which objective of recommendation is met	High	None	Medium
Extent to which conflicts with other resources are resolved	None	Most	Some
Extent of economic loss to livestock industry	High. Direct income loss to ranchers would be substantial.	Low. No direct income loss from loss of AUMs under this recommendation.	Could be some economic impact to ranchers.
Unavoidable adverse impacts	Economic impact to ranchers.	Adverse impact to vegetation.	Economic impact to ranchers. Minor adverse impact to vegetation.
Short term vs. long term	Short term economic loss to ranchers may not be made up in the long Long term benefit to vegetation.	Short term benefit to ranchers. Long term adverse on vegetation.	Both the short term impacts to ranchers and vegetative resource can probably be made up the long term.
Impact on institutional values	None	None	None

Fagan
Sept 1978
Jensen
Jan 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Decision. The rest rotation grazing system will be stocked at the capacity of the allotment instead of the grazed pasture for the first year of the rotation cycle. For allotments that are to be grazed after seed ripe, no grazing will be allowed in the spring of the year of implementation.

Rationale. This modification is in accordance with a change in Bureau policy. See Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 80-178.

Winslow July, 1978

Recommendation W-1.3. Reduce soil loss on 7,840 acres by removing the sagebrush, pinyon and juniper trees by mechanical means followed by reseeding with grasses or forbs (table 1). Remove sagebrush by spraying or burning, and pinyon and juniper trees by cutting. Seed by broadcast methods or by rangeland drill (overlay 2).

Rationale. The areas recommended for vegetative conversion are those which cannot be improved significantly through management alone but have site conditions suitable for treatment and establishment of a more protective herbaceous cover. Reductions in erosion will result from an overall increase in watershed cover and, to some extent, from improved infiltration-inducing characteristics associated with the new stand of grasses and forbs. Reduction in soil loss will probably range from 20 to 50 percent.

Present watershed cover (litter and live vegetation) on the recommended sites is less than 50 percent. The present Soil Surface Factors range from 36 to 50 with most soils in the 40s. The goal of conversion will be to decrease erosion loss by increasing cover to at least 65 percent.

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. Similarly, cutting the pinyon and juniper trees, rather than chaining, will minimize initial soil disturbance and is more likely to guarantee improvement in erosion condition.

Support. Operations.

Team July, 1978

Impact Identification

RM-2.6 . 1,400 acres recommended for sagebrush conversion in Five-Mile Mountain is both a range and watershed recommendation, and would improve erosion.

RM-2.6 . 350 acres recommended for pinyon-juniper chaining (range) falls within a recommended pinyon-juniper cutting area (watershed). Conflict comes from the chaining treatment.

RM-4.1. Range and Watershed are recommending land treatments on the same areas in allotments. However, the method of treatment proposed by range is less conducive to improving erosion condition, which is the goal of the watershed treatments.

M-1.1. Removal of sand and gravel on areas recommended for land treatment. Possible conflict with expected results of land treatment because of increased erosion from excavation.

Allotment	Acres
Mollies Nipple	210
Vermilion	320

R-4.1. There would be a conflict with the proposal to reduce soil loss through land treatment if ORV use is allowed in these areas:

Five-Mile Mountain	1,400
Flood Canyon	670
John R. Flat	650
Mollies Nipple	2,160
Seaman	750
Vermilion	1,640
White Sage	570

VR-1.1. Possible restriction on design and location of:

1. Pinyon-juniper cutting area, White Sage Allotment (570)
2. Channel treatment, Willis Canyon Allotment (0.5-mile)
3. Channel treatment, Water Canyon Allotment (0.5-mile)
4. Channel treatment, Clay Flat and Yellowjacket (3.5 miles)

Alternatives. All of the conflicts with the recommendation can be eliminated or mitigated substantially as discussed in the impact analysis section below. Therefore, no alternative proposals are considered necessary as a means of reaching a multiple use recommendation.

Fagan Sept., 1978

Analysis of Impacts. Range recommends areas of mechanical land treatment that conflict with watershed (RM-2.6, 4.1). The conflict with Watershed exists because each proposes a different method of land treatment with the ultimate goal of both being to improve both range and watershed condition through increased vegetative cover. The increase in soil erosion regardless of method of land treatment will be in the short term with the long term results being improved vegetative cover.

Minerals has recommended potential gravel sale sites which may conflict with proposed land treatments. Because the future demand for gravel sales is impossible to predict, this potential conflict cannot be resolved at this time. The potential for gravel sales in these areas, however, will not preclude performing these land treatments at this time.

Off-road vehicle use would conflict with this recommendation if allowed on the proposed seedings. All ORV use areas will be studied on an individual basis and areas such as seedings where the resource damage

outweighs the recreational benefit will be closed to ORV use (R-4.1), at least until the seedings are fully established.

Prior to initiating any of these land treatments, a detailed environmental report will be prepared that will include an analysis of the impacts on the proposed VRM classes. In all cases, the proposed land treatments will be designed in such a way so as not to require a change in the proposed VRM class. However, in some cases, the VRM class itself may have to be modified.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Winslow July, 1978

Recommendation W-1.4. Stabilize streambanks and reduce sediment yield along 20.4 miles of stream channels by performing intensive water control treatments including gully headcut stabilization and check dams (table 1 and Overlay 2). Specific locations of necessary structures or treatments along these stream channel reaches will be determined following preparation of an activity plan for each area.

Rationale. The greatest sediment yield in the planning unit originates from unstable stream banks and gullies. This recommendation would stabilize all stream banks along reaches where intensive treatments appear technically feasible. Benefits derived from the recommendation would include a reduction in suspended sediment downstream with an overall improvement in water quality and a halting of soil loss of rangeland soil along these sections. The actual reduction in sediment yield from each stream cannot be stated but the total unitwide reduction would probably not exceed 5 percent.

Support. Operations.

T. J. 1978

Impact Identification

M-1.1. Minerals recommends to sell sand and gravel in or near badly eroded stream channels recommended for channel treatments. This could interfere with expected results of the treatments and increase erosion in channels until rehabilitation occurs. Conflict areas are:

Allotment	Miles of Stream and Stream Channels
Water Canyon	0.5 (Cottonwood)
White Sage	1.5 (Seaman)
Mollies Nipple	0.5 (Kitchen Corral)

CR-2.1. Stream channel treatments in lower Cottonwood drainage would conflict with CR-2.1 until an intensive Class III archaeological inventory was completed (Water Canyon Allotment).

R-4.1. Recreation recommends ORV use along all badly eroded stream channels recommended for channel stabilization by watershed in the following allotments:

Allotment	Stream Channel	Miles
Clay Flat	Monument Knoll	1.5
Dry Lake	Johnson Wash	0.2
Mollies Nipple	Clay Hole	3.5
Mollies Nipple	Fin Little	1.7
Mollies Nipple	Kitchen Corral	2.0
Oak Springs	Johnson Wash	0.4
Seaman	Seaman	1.4
Vermilion	Petrified Hollow	2.5
Vermilion	Clay Hole	0.5
Water Canyon	Cottonwood Canyon	1.5
White Sage	Seaman	1.7
Willis Canyon	Willis Canyon	1.5
Yellowjacket	Monument Knoll	2.0
		20.4

Alternatives. All conflicts identified with this recommendation can be eliminated or mitigated substantially as discussed in the analysis of impacts section below. Therefore, no alternatives are proposed as a means of mitigating impacts in order to reach a multiple use recommendation.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts. If and when requests are received to acquire gravel in the vicinity of these stream channel treatments, they will be denied and the applicants referred to other areas where the damage to the watershed resource is not as great. This is not considered a significant impact because of the abundance of gravel in other nearby areas (M-1.1).

Each individual channel treatment could be cleared by a professional archaeologist in the lower Cottonwood drainage. This approach would eliminate the conflict with cultural resources (CR-2.1).

A detailed inventory of all ORV use areas, including stream channels will be made and areas where the resource damage outweighs the recreational benefits will be closed to ORV use (R-4.1).

Fagan
Sept 1978

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
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Winslow
July 1978

Recommendation W-1.5. Reduce erosion by closing the road in Hog Canyon east of where it enters section 10, T43S, R6W. Close the road by constructing a fence and locked gate, allowing only passage of emergency vehicular traffic. Designate Hog Canyon as closed to ORVs.

Rationale. The Hog Canyon road is badly eroded at the upper end before it dead ends. Erosion is particularly critical where the road crosses side drainages and is nearly impassable by four-wheel drive vehicles at a few locations. ORVs are causing obvious damage to vegetation and soils at some locations off the main road. Drainages are headcutting and the road will have to be continually relocated to be useable.

A locked gate would eliminate all but emergency vehicular traffic, such as for fire control. Cattle would be handled other than by motorized vehicle beyond the gate.

Support. Range, Operations.

Fagan
Sep 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation as written. This recommendation is complementory to the Multiple Use Recommendation in R-4.1.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation. Leave the road described in Hot Canyon open to vehicular traffic.

Rationale. The road in question leads to a TV repeater site that serves Kanab. The physical nature of the canyon is such that vehicles are restricted to the road. The primary use of the road is to service the TV repeater. There is no other substantial vehicular use of the road, so there is no problem to watershed conditions.

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 – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Winslow,
Swain,
Fagan,
Jensen,
July, 1978

Objective. W-2

Maintain and improve water quality in the planning unit. Meet State and Federal standards for onsite and offsite uses when and where established.

Rationale

This objective follows BLM watershed program objective 1603.12 E.3.b.

As stated in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Secretary of Interior must comply with applicable State and Federal water pollution standards or implementation plans.

Utah state water quality standards for waters on public lands have not been formally established. However, the draft standards indicate that the quality of perennial streams on the planning unit will have to be, at least, maintained.

The local section 208 planning agency did not identify any point sources of pollution on public land in the planning unit but requested that BLM establish "Best Management Practices" to maintain or improve water quality on public lands in the Five County area.

Winslow July, 1978

Recommendation W-2.1. Provide for the improvement and protection of water quality of the culinary water supply for Fredonia, Arizona, by eliminating livestock grazing and ORV use above the legally approved water collection points for the city in Cottonwood and South Fork Canyons (Overlay 1). Accomplish this by fencing across the drainages above and below the collection points.

Rationale. Elimination of livestock grazing and ORV use will help to insure that this domestic water source is kept at the highest possible quality. Surface runoff, which is collected for use at some locations, would be protected from bacterial and chemical contamination. In addition, the collection system would be protected from direct physical damage by livestock and vehicles.

Fredonia is presently having water quality problems associated with the collection system which are evidently related to livestock. The city council requested in March, 1977, that livestock grazing be prohibited and, if possible, the entire Cottonwood Canyon and its tributaries, Water Canyon, Indian Canyon, and South Fork Canyon, be set aside as a municipal watershed. However, the legal right-of-way for water withdrawal is for only Upper Cottonwood and South Fork Canyons and the recommendation is confined to only these areas.

Support. Range, Operations.

Team July, 1978

Impact Identification

RM-1.2 Conflict. Range recommendation proposes interim use of 7 AUMs in the area of Water Canyon recommended to be closed by Watershed. This would interfere with Watershed objective to improve water quality.

RM-1.3 Conflict. Range recommendation proposes interim use of 200 acres in the area of Water Canyon recommended to be closed by Watershed. Would interfere with watershed objective to improve water quality.

RM-2.8 Conflict. Range recommendation proposes long term use of 7 AUMs in the area of Water Canyon recommended to be closed by Watershed.

RM-2.9 Conflict. Range recommendation proposes long term use of 200 acres in the area of Water Canyon recommended to be closed by Watershed.

R-4.1. Unitwide ORV use (R-4.1) would conflict with recommendation to close the upper Cottonwood watershed (W-2.1).

WL-2.5. Conflict with recommendation to protect water quality of Fredonia water system. W-2.1 recommends to close 870 acres of watershed to protect water quality; WL-2.5 recommends to allow wildfires to burn, a possible adverse impact to water quality.

WL-3.1+. This recommendation would benefit the recommendation for water quality protection and enhancement of the Fredonia water supply by excluding livestock from about 2.5 miles of riparian area above the authorized water collection points for the city (Water Canyon Allotment).

L-2.2 supports the recommendation by providing use of the water W-2.1 seeks to improve and protect.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts. Range recommendations RM-1.2, 1.3, 2.8, and 2.9 conflict with this recommendation by proposing to authorize livestock use in this area to the extent of 7 AUMs on 200 acres. The benefits of improved water quality far outweigh any benefits from allowing 7 AUMs of livestock use in this area. A detailed analysis was made as part of the multiple use recommendation for RM-1.2 and will not be repeated here.

The benefits gained by increasing water quality far outweigh any recreational benefits to ORV users. This portion of the Cottonwood watershed should be closed to ORV use (see analysis for R-4.1).

The risk from letting wildfires burn in this area are too great when compared to the adverse impacts of decreased water quality. Wildfires will not be allowed to burn uncontrolled in this area (see analysis for WL-2.5).

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation. Provide for access in the Canyon for maintenance vehicles to maintain the water pipelines.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

TABLE 4

Recommended Areas for Management or Treatment to Reduce or Prevent Erosion

Allotment Number and Name	S-1.1 Eliminate Livestock and ORV Use (Acres)	S-1.2 Livestock Management (Acres)	S-1.3 Vegetation Conversion[b] (Acres)	S-1.4 Intensive Stream Channel Treatments[b] (Stream and Miles)	S-1.5 Road Closure (Miles)
4033 Art Canyon	4,360				
4004 Boot	1,670				
4011 Brown Canyon	1,540				
4013 Buck Pasture		210			
4021 Carmel Junction	590				
4022 Chris Spring	290	1,420			
4028 Cougar Canyon	1,016				
4023 Clay Flat				(1) Monument Knoll, 1.5	
4145 Driveway		300			
4033 Dry Lake		1,021		(1) Johnson Wash, 0.2	
4035 Eight Mile Gap		449			
4040 Farm Canyon	310				
4041 First Point	720				
4042 Fishtail	2,680				
4043 Five Mile Mountain		200	(5) 1,400		
4044 Flood Canyon			(7) 670		
4046 F.A.R.		400			
4055 Granary Ranch	20				
4057 Gravel Pit		191			
4058 Harris Flat		2,300			
4060 Hell's Bellows		505			
4063 Jonn R. Flat	2,700		(4) 650		
4121 Johnson Canyon	2,490	2,910			
4064 Johnson Lake	700	480			
4068 Kane Springs		1,460			
4071 Locke Ridge	1,330				
4074 Lower Hog					1.5
4083 Mollies Nipple	28,200[a]	20,580	(3) 2,160	(1) Clay Hole, 3.5 (1) Fin Little, 1.7 (2) Kitchen Coral, 2.0	
4086 Neaf		908			
4088 Oak Springs		60		(1) Johnson Wash, 0.4	
4089 Old Fort	2,090				
4093 Pine Springs		1,490			
4096 Red Canyon	6,160	2,940			
4140 Red Knoll	170	1,230			
4105 School Section		40			
4106 Seaman			(2) 750	(2) Seaman, 1.4	
4107 Seeps		980			
4108 Sethy's Canyon		780			
4111 Sink Hole	410	410			
4118 Sunnyside	60				
4120 Swallow Park	1,730				
4123 Thompson Point	775				
4125 Trail Canyon	2,570	680			
4128 Upper Hog	2,630				
4130 Vermilion	8,610[a]	1,410	(1) 1,640	(2) Petrified Hollow, 2.5 (1) Clay Hole, 0.5 (2) Cottonwood Canyon, 1.5	
4132 Water Canyon	2,370				
4134 White Sage		1,395	(6) 570	(2) Seaman, 1.7	
4143 Willis Canyon		260		(2) Willis Canyon, 1.5	
4135 Willow Spring		330			
4137 Yellowjacket		1,215		(1) Monument Knoll, 2.0	
TOTALS	76,191	46,614	7,840	20.4	1.5

[a] Soils included in this acreage should be treated as highest priority management need because of potentially high salinity production.

Winslow
v, 1978

MFP Int ion
Activity Watershed

X

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W 1.1	-RM 1.2	AUMs proposed on frail soils in three allotments in contradiction to Watershed's proposal to prohibit use. This could create additional erosion. Areas of interaction: Mollies Nipple 16 AUMs Trail Canyon 37 AUMs Vermilion 31 AUMs	No	Part
W 1.1	-RM 1.3	Suitable acreage authorized on frail watershed in Range recommendation could create additional erosion on these sites. Areas of interaction are: Mollies Nipple 520 Acres Trail Canyon 1,090 Acres Vermilion 1,420 Acres	No	Part
W 1.1	-RM 2.5	Livestock developments proposed on frail watershed in four allotments. Construction and congregation of cattle would disturb soils and accelerate erosion. 1) Water trough on Vermilion. 2) Water trough on Johnson Canyon. 3) Fence in Art Canyon Allotment (1/3 mile). 4) Fence in Johnson Lake Allotment (1/3 mile).	No	Eliminates part of recommendation for those allotments listed.
W 1.1	-RM 2.6	Approximately 60 acres recommended for plowing and seeding on Frail Watershed on the Vermilion Allotment.		
W 1.1	-RM 2.8	AUMs proposed to be authorized on frail watersheds on following allotments: Mollies Nipple 16 AUMs Trail Canyon 37 AUMs Vermilion 31 AUMs	No	Part
W 1.1	-RM 2.9	Suitable acreage proposed on frail watershed on the following allotments: Mollies Nipple 520 Acres Trail Canyon 1,090 Acres Vermilion 1,420 Acres	No	Part

Winslow
July, 1978

MFP In .ion
Activity ershed

X

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W 1.1	RM 4.1-	Range is recommending a plowing and seeding on 400 acres of frail Watershed in Mollies Nipple allotment. Treatment would create temporary accelerated erosion and could result in long term damage to the soils.	No	Part; it would eliminate protection of 400 acres of frail watershed.
W 1.1	M 1.2-	Minerals recommendation to sell petrified wood on frail watershed would create surface disturbance over a possible 250 acres. The areas of interaction are: Allotments — Acreage Mollies Nipple — 3,340 Vermilion — 1,550	No	Part - on the acreage listed at left.
W 1.1	M 1.1-	Minerals recommends to sell sand and gravel from frail watershed area recommended for closure to saleable mineral materials. Sand and gravel excavation could result in increased erosion on: Allotments — Acreage Mollies Nipple — 240 Acres	No	240 acres of the frail watershed area would be affected.
W 1.1	L 1.1b-	Lands recommends disposal of about 70 acres of frail watershed which watershed is trying to protect in recommendation W 1.1 (Carmel Junction Allotment)	No	Part - Loss of protection on 70 acres out of 76,191 acres is identified for protection.
W 1.1	L 2.2+	Lands recommends removal of unauthorized water developments which are on frail watershed recommended for protection by Watershed. (Water Canyon Allotment).		
W 1.1	L 3.1-	Lands recommends utility and transportation corridors on frail watershed in following allotments: Carmel Jct. — 110 acres Mollies Nipple — 400 acres Trail Canyon — 230 acres Vermilion — 730 acres Total — 1,470 acres	No	Part - would eliminate protection of 1,470 acres of the 76,191 acres of frail watershed.
W 1.1	L 3.2-	Land is recommending utility and transporation corridor on frail watershed in the following allotments: Red Canyon — 20 Acres John R. Flat — 370 Acres	No	Part - Would eliminate 390 acres of total 76,191 acres of frail watershed identified for protection.

MFP . .tion
Activity .cershed

ecommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W 1.1	L 3.3-	Lands is recommending utility and transportation corridor on frail watershed in the following allotments: Johnson Ranch 170 Acres Johnson Canyon 350 Acres	No	Would eliminate 520 acres of total 76,191 ac acres identified for protection.
W 1.1	L 3.4-	Lands is recommending utility and transporation corridor on frail watershed in the following allotments: Sink Hole 170 Acres Mollies nipple 110 Acres	No	Would eliminate 280 acres of total 76,191 acres identified for protection.
W 1.1	R 2.1-	Recreation recommends a new trail across about 2 miles of frail watershed in Farm and Art Canyon allotments for archeological sightseeing.	Yes	Part
W 1.1	R 3.1+	Positive interaction of frail watershed near proposed Diana's Throne research natural area (Carmel Junction Allotment). Recreation recommendation would preserve watershed condition.		
W 1.1	R 3.2+	Proposed Water Canyon, South Fork Canyon Natural area would serve to protect about 1200 acres of frail watershed. (Water Canyon allotment).		
W 1.1	R 4.1-	This recommendation would conflict with the W1.1 recommendation to limit ORV use to existing roads and trails on all 72,621 acreas of frail watershed. ORV use would be especially detrimental to these highly erosive soils and would accelerate erosion.	No	All
W 1.1	VR1.2-	Recommended thinning of trees along Intrusion #6 would be done on 5 acres of frail watershed. Possible slight negative impact to soil. (Carmel Junction).	No	Part
w 1.1	WL2.2+	Wildlife is recommending rest of forage in 10 allotments and 2 pastures containing frail soils recommended for exclusion of livestock by Watershed. If accepted, the wildlife recommendation would be of some benefit to watershed by insuring 2 years of rest from livestock on the following acreage of frail soils. Allotments — Acreage Art Canyon 4360 Brown Canyon 1540 Farm Canyon 310 John R. Flat 2700 Johnson Canyon 2490 Johnson Lakes 700 Mollies Nipple 20,050		

Winslow
City, 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity Watershed

X

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W 1.1	WL2.5-	Wildlife activity is recommending no control of wildfire on 14 allotments containing frail soils. Loss of cover following wildfire could increase erosion on these areas set aside for protection from surface disturbance. Conflict areas:	No	Part on allotments shown at left.

Allotments	Acreage
Carmel Junction	590
Chris Spring	180
Cougar Canyon	1,020
Johnson Canyon	2,310
Johnson Lakes	700
John R. Flat	2,700
Mollies Nipple	23,180
Old Fort	1,000
Red Canyon	6,160
School Section	170
Sink Hole	410
Trail Canyon	2,570
Vermilion	3,640
Water Canyon	660
	45,340 Acres of frail soils

W1.1	WL2.4-	Conflicts with watershed recommendation to prohibit developments on frail watershed areas. Two tricklers are recommended on frail watershed in the Mollies Nipple allotments at T.42S., R.3W., S.3, NE.4 and T42s, R3S, S12, NW4.	No	Part
W1.1	WL3.1+	Wildlife recommendation to remove livestock from riparian areas would complement watershed recommendation to protect frail watersheds which include these riparian areas. Erosion condition could be maintained or improved if the wildlife recommendation is accepted. Positive interaction areas include approximately 4 miles of stream channel in the Water Canyon allotment and about 3.5 miles in the Upper Hog Allotment.		
W 1.1	V1.1+	Proposed T and E Plants have been identified on or in the vicinity of frail soils that are recommended for protection from surface disturbance by watershed. Allotments: Vermilion, Farm Canyon, Red Canyon.		

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Acc Confli Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W 1.2	-RM1.1	Three grazing systems presently implemented call for use of the following acres and AUM's of heavily and severely utilized vegetation rather than rest for 2 growing seasons: Mollies Nipple 20,580 Acres 1,659 AUMs Vermilion 1,410 Acres 119 AUMs Yellow Jacket 1,275 Acres 52 AUMs 23,265 1,830	No	Part
W 1.2	-RM 1.2	This recommendation proposes to authorize use, (rather than 2 growing seasons of rest) of the following AUM's of heavily and severely utilized vegetation recommended for rest by Watershed. Mollies Nipple 1,659 AUMs Vermilion 119 AUMs Yellow Jacket 52 AUMs 1,830 AUMs	No	Part
W 1.2	-RM 1.3	This recommendation proposes to authorize use, (rather than 2 growing seasons of rest) on the following acres of heavily and severely utilized vegetation: Mollies Nipple 20,580 Acres Vermilion 1,410 Acres Yellow Jacket 1,275 Acres 23,265 Acres	No	Part
W 1.2	-RM 2.2	Six rest-rotation grazing systems would conflict with the watershed recommendation for moderate use on presently heavily utilized vegetation. The following allotments would be affected: Grazing System — Allotments 1 — Five Mile Mountain 2 — Johnson Canyon 3 — Johnson Lake, Glasseye, Flood Canyon 4 — Red Knoll, Sethy's Canyon, Clay Flat 5 — Mollies Nipple 6 — Vermilion Grazed pastures would receive greater than moderate use.	No	Part
W 1.2	+RM 2.3	Resting the 40 allotments agrees with the watershed recommendation to immediately rest heavily utilized vegetation and will rest 21 of the allotments recommended for rest in W 1.2.		

MFP Interaction
Activity Watershed

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Acce Conflict. Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W 1.2	RM 4.1-	Range recommends land treatments on areas of heavily utilized vegetation which Watershed has recommended for rest. Land treatment may not necessarily improve erosion condition on these areas as would rest and intensive livestock management. Conflict areas: Allotments — Acreage Mollies Nipple — 2,430 Neaf — 520 Chris Spring — 650 Pine Springs — 940 Kane Springs — 660	No	Part
W 1.2	L1.1a-	This recommendation would dispose of 150 acres through R&PP of area recommended for intensive grazing management by Watershed. Gravel Pit Allotment.	No	Would eliminate 150 acres of the total 46,614 recommended for intensive livestock.
W 1.2	L1.2b-	Lands is recommending disposal of 40 acres which watershed has recommended for intensive grazing management in the Dry Lake Allotment.	No	Part
W 1.2	L3.1 -	Lands is recommending utility corridor through heavily utilized vegetation recommended for rest and only moderate utilization by watershed. Allotment — Acreage Mollies Nipple — 2,630 White Sage — 340 Red Knoll — 620	Yes	Part
W 1.2	L3.2 -	Lands is recommending utility corridor through heavily utilized vegetation recommended for rest and moderate utilization by watershed. Allotment — Acreage Red Canyon — 800 Yellow Jacket — 470 Willow Springs — 240 Pine Spring — 230	Yes	Part
W 1.2	L3.4 -	Lands is recommending utility corridor through heavily utilized vegetation recommended for rest and moderate utilization by watershed. Allotment — Acreage Mollies Nipple — 150 Sink Hole — 120	Yes	Part
W 1.2	L 3.3	Lands is recommending utility corridor through heavily utilized vegetation recommended for rest and moderate utilization by watershed. Allotment — Acreage Johnson Canyon — 610 Dry Lake — 200	Yes	Part

W1.2	VR1.3+	Increasing the percent composition of gr[illegible] suitable areas within allotments listed in VR1.3 will complement the goal [illegible]ducing erosion on heavily utilized areas in W1.2. The increased herbaceous cover would be beneficial from a hydrologic standpoint. The recommendation to remove cattle from 2½ miles of riparian vegetation (120 acres) in Hell's Bellow allotment will positively impact the watershed recommendation to reduce erosion through intensive livestock management along this drainage.		
W1.2	R4.1-	The recommendation to open the entire planning unit to ORV's would interfere with the recommendation to improve cover and reduce soil loss on the presently heavily utilized areas. (28 allotments, 46,614 acres).	No	Could possibly impact all areas included in Watershed recommendation. (46,614 acres).

Activity Watershed

Winslow

~~July, 1973~~

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accept Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W1.2	WL2.2+	Wildlife recommendation proposes rest of vegetation in 13 allotments and 3 pastures containing heavily utilized vegetation also recommended for rest by watershed. These heavily utilized areas would improve in cover and erosion condition if the wildlife recommendation were accepted:		

Allotment	Acreage
Buck Pasture	210
Chris Spring	1,420
Dry Lake	1,020
Harris Flat	2,300
Johnson Canyon	2,910
Johnson Lake	480
Kane Springs	1,460
Mollies Nipple	3,790
Red Canyon	2,940
Red Knoll	1,230
Sethys Canyon	780
Sink Hole	410
Trail Canyon	680
Vermilion	270
Willow Spring	330
Yellowjacket	70
Total	20,300

Acres positively impacted.

W1.2	WL2.3-	Wildlife is recommending sagebrush eradication on 1,110 acres in the Kane Spring Allotment and Pinyon-Juniper eradication on 680 acres in the Harris Flat Allotment whereas watershed 1.2 recommends cover improvement through livestock management on these areas.	Yes	Part
W1.2	WL2.4-	This Wildlife recommendation proposes one reservoir development for wildlife in presently heavily utilized vegetation recommended for rest and moderate use by watershed. The concentration of wildlife around this reservoir may perpetuate heavy use of the vegetation nearby and maintain erosion. Location of reservoir, T43S, R2W, Sec 17, NE4.	No	Part

MFP ~ teraction
Acti tershed

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W 1.3	RM 2.6 (+-)	+ 1. 1,400 acres recommended for sagebrush conversion in Five Mile Mountain is both a range and watershed recommendation, and would improve erosion. - 2. 350 acres recommended for P-J chaining (Range) falls within a recommended P-J cutting area. (Watershed) Conflict comes from the chaining treatment.		
W 1.3	RM 4.1-	Range and Watershed are recommending land treatments on the same areas in allotments. However, the method of treatment proposed by range is less conducive to improving erosion condition, which is the goal of the watershed treatments. Acres of land treatment in conflict are: Allotments — Acreage Mollies Nipple — 2,160 Vermilion — 1,640 White Sage — 570 Flood Canyon — 670	Yes	Almost all.
W1.3	M1.1-	Removal of sand and gravel on areas recommended for land treatment. Possible conflict with expected results of land treatment because of increased erosion from excavation. Allotments — Acreage Mollies Nipple — 210 Vermilion — 320	Yes - land treatment boundaries could be modified.	Part
W1.3	L3.1-	Development of facilities in utility corridors would interfere with expected improvement associated with land treatments on the following allotments and acres: Conflict — Recommended for land treatment in allotment Five Mile Mountain — 540 acres — 1,400 acres Mollies Nipple — 470 acres — 2,160 acres Seaman — 300 acres — 750 acres Vermilion — 560 acres — 1,640 acres White Sage — 140 acres — 570 acres 2,010 — 6,520		Part,

Winslow
~~July, 1978~~

Activity Watershed

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W1.3	R4.1-	There would be a conflict with the proposal to reduce soil loss through land treatment if ORV use is allowed in these areas: Allotments — Acreage Five mile Mountain — 1,400 Flood Canyon — 670 John R. Flat — 650 Mollies Nipple — 2,160 Seaman — 750 Vermilion — 1,640 White Sage — 570	No	
W1.3	VR1.1-	Possible restriction on design and location of: 1) P-J cutting area, White Sage allotment (570) 2) Channel treatment, Willis Canyon allotment (½ mile) 3) Channel treatment, Water Canyon allotment (½ mile) 4) Channel treatment, Clay Flat and Yellowjacket (3.5 miles)	Yes	
W1.3	V-1-	Watershed is recommending land treatments in the vicinity (within 1 mile) of the habitat of proposed threatened or proposed endangered plant species. The treatments prescribed could destroy some of these species. Conflict areas: Allotments — Acreage of Land Treatment Five Mile Mountain — 1,400 Vermilion — 1,640 Seaman — 750 White Sage — 570	Yes - perform Part T and E clearance	

Activity Watershed

Winslow
July, 1978

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W1.4	M1.1 (-)	Minerals recommends to sell sand and gravel in or near badly eroded stream channels recommended for channel treatments. This could interfere with expected results of the treatments and increase erosion in channels until rehabilitation occurs. Conflict areas are:	No	Would affect my recommendation along 2 miles of channels listed at left.
		Allotments — Miles of Stream and Stream Channels Water Canyon — 0.5 (Cottonwood) White Sage — 1.5 (Seaman) Mollies Nipple — 0.5 (Kitchen Corral)		
W1.4	CR2.1 (-)	Stream channel treatments in lower Cottonwood drainage would conflict with CR2.1 until an intensive Class III archeological inventory was completed. (Water Canyon Allotment).	Yes	
W1.4	R4.1 (-)	Recreation recommends ORV use along all badly eroded stream channels recommended for channel stabilization by watershed in the following allotments:	No	Possibly all. ORV use would negatively impact the expected results of channel treatments.

Allotment	Stream Channel	Miles
Clay Flat	Monument Knoll	1.5
Dry Lake	Johnson Wash	0.2
Mollies Nipple	Clay Hole	3.5
Mollies Nipple	Fin Little	1.7
Mollies Nipple	Kitchen Corral	2.0
Oak Springs	Johnson Wash	0.4
Seaman	Seaman	1.4
Vermilion	Petrified Hollow	2.5
Vermilion	Clay Hole	0.5
Water Canyon	Cottonwood Canyon	1.5
White Sage	Seaman	1.7
Willis Canyon	Willis Canyon	1.5
Yellow Jacket	Monument Knoll	2.0
		20.4

Winslow
July, 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity We[illegible]ed

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W1.5	R4.1 (-)	Recommended closure of Upper Hog Canyon Road (W1.5) would conflict with the recommendation to leave the entire unit open to ORV use (R4.1).	Yes	All

Winslow
.ly, 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity Watershed

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W 2.1	RM 1.2 -	Conflict. Range recommendation proposes interim use of 7 AUM's in the area of Water Canyon recommended to be closed by Watershed. This would interfere with Watershed objective to improve water quality.	No	All
W 2.1	RM 1.3-	Conflict. Range recommendation proposes interim use of 200 acres in the area of Water Canyon recommended to be closed by Watershed. Would interfere with watershed objective to improve water quality.	No	All
w 2.1	RM 2.8-	Conflict. Range recommendation proposes long term use of 7 AUMs in the area of Water Canyon recommended to be closed by Watershed.	No	All
W 2.1	RM 2.9-	Conflict. Range recommendation proposes long term use of 200 acres in the area of Water Canyon recommended to be closed by Watershed.	NO	All
W2.1	R4.1-	Unitwide ORV use (R4.1) would conflict with recommendation to close the upper Cottonwood watershed (W2.1).	No	All
W2.1	WL2.5-	Conflict with recommendation to protect water quality of Fredonia Water System. W2.1 recommends to close 870 acres of watershed to protect water quality; WL2.5 recommends to allow wildfires to burn, a possible adverse impact to water quality.	No	All
W2.1	WL3.1+	This recommendation would benefit the recommendation for water quality protection and enhancement of the Fredonia Water Supply by excluding livestock from about 2.5 miles of riparian area above the authorized water collection points for the city. (Water Canyon Allotment).		

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	uld Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
Existing	RM2.6 -	Herbicide used in spray and seed treatments could have adverse impact on water quality, particularly where located in or near stream channels (Harris Flat allotment). Plowing and seeding is recommended for sagebrush conversion on sandy soils in the Clay Flat and Sethy's Canyon allotments. Wind erosion susceptibility on this site is high and removal of cover could result in significant loss of topsoil. In addition, the potential for seeding establishment is very poor because of the coarse soil texture and low water supplying capacity.	Yes	
Existing	RM3.4 -	Heavy thinning or clear cutting of pinyon-juniper is recommended on sandy soils to be followed by seeding with grasses and forbs. Probability of a successful seeding on sandy soils is low and loss of cover could result in significant soil loss.		
Existimg	RM4.1 -	There could be possible negative impacts to water quality from herbicides where spraying and seeding is recommended (14,561 acres). In addition, 20,739 acres of the 55,142 acres recommended for treatments are on sandy soils. Areas with sandy soils recommended for plowing, chaining or burning would be highly susceptible to wind erosion following loss of cover. In extreme cases, blowing sand would account for significant topsoil losses. In addition, sand-textured soils are a severe limitation to re-seeding. Because of low water supplying capacities, seeding success on these sites may only occur in about three years or less out of 10. The following land treatments could negatively impact soils:	Yes	

Priority	Allotment Number and Name	Reference Number	Treatment	Acres
10	4005 Barracks Point	1	Chain, seed	480
		2	Chain, seed	570
14	4044 Flood Canyon	1	Chain, seed	220
17	4046 FAR	1	Plow, seed	970
11	4063 John R. Flat	1	Spray, seed	778
5	4064 Johnson Lake	1	Spray, seed	1,340
			Spray, seed	900
15	4065 Johnson Point	1	Spray, seed	930
16	4068 Kane Springs	1	Spray, seed	380
		2	Spray, seed	660
26	4071 Locke Ridge	1	Burn, seed	110
				500

Winslow
July, 1978

1	4083 Mollies Nipple	10	Plow, seed	215
		11	Spray, seed	720
		12	Plow, seed	660
27	4088 Oak Springs	1	Plow, seed	280
12	4093 Pine Springs	1	Spray, seed	1,368
11	4094 Poverty Flat	1	Chain, seed	500
		2	Chain, seed	380
28	4095 Red Butte	1	Plow, seed	300
30	4102 Rock Springs	1	Spray, seed	260
31	4105 School Section	1	Burn, seed	40
32	4142 Sheep Spring	1	Plow, seed	40
9	4120 Swallow Park	1	Spray, seed	1,340
21	4126 Trail Well	1	Spray, seed	420
29	4128 Upper Hog	1	Plow, seed	100
2	4130 Vermilion	5	Plow, seed	590
		6	Plow, seed	540
		7	Chain, seed	3,640
		8	Plow, seed	145
		9	Plow, seed	160
23	4135 Willow Spring	1	Spray, seed	31
18	4137 Yellow Jacket	1	Spray, seed	717

MFP Interaction
Acti Watershed

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	...id Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
Existing	L3.1 -	Lands is proposing utility corridor on soils with high wind erosion susceptibility. Clearing of land could result in loss of topsoil, blowing sand. Chances of a successful reseeding for rehabilitation are very poor. Allotments Twin Hollow Red Knoll Red Canyon	No	
Existing	L3.2	Lands is proposing utility corridor on soils with high wind erosion susceptibility. Clearing of land could result in loss of topsoil and blowing sand. There is a low probability of success for seeding. Allotments Red Canyon Red Knoll Kinnikinnic Jellowjacket Buck Pasture Willow Springs Pine Springs Trail Well	No	
Existing	L3.3	Same as conflict with L3.1. Allotments Johnson Canyon Dry Lake		

M teraction
A Watershed

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of You Recommendation
Existing	W1.3	Watershed is recommending spraying sagebrush with herbicide on five areas. Herbicide could contaminate runoff water from these sites.	Yes - burn instead of spray	

Allotments	Acreage
Vermilion	1,640
Seaman	750
Mollies Nipple	2,160
John R. Flat	650
Five Mile Mtn.	1,400

M' eraction
Ac Watershed

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accept Conflictin Recommendati Eliminate A or Part of Y Recommendati
Existing	WL2.3	1) Wildlife is proposing chaining or burning, and spraying or burning on sandy soils, followed by seeding with grasses or forbs. Sandy soils have a severe limitation for seeding because of low available water holding capacities. A successful seeding may occur in 3 out of 10 years, or less. 2) Burning or chaining may result in substantial loss of cover and resulting wind erosion could be high on these soils. 3) Spraying sagebrush with herbicides may result in contamination of runoff water to ephemeral channels. Proposed Land Treatments That Could Impact Soils or Water: 1) Poverty Flat 800 acres 2) Barracks Point 1,240 acres 3) Harris Flat and Kane Springs 1,080 acres 4) Elephant Cove 2,040 acres 5) Kane Spring 1,110 acres		
Existing	WL2.5	Wildlife is recommending to allow wildfires to burn on soils unsuitable for clearing because of high wind erosion susceptibility. Allotments Barracks Point, Buck Pasture, Bunting Canyon, Carmel Junction, Chris Spring, Clay Flat, Cougar Canyon, Dry Lake, Elephant Cove, Farm Canyon, Five Mile Mtn, Flag Point, Flood Canyon, Flume Hollow, Harris Flat, John R. Flat, Johnson Canyon, Johnson Lakes, Kane Springs, Kinnikinnic, Lost Spring Gap, Meadow Canyon, Mollies Nipple, Old Fort, Poverty Flat, Red Canyon, Red Knoll, Rock Springs, Sethy's Canyon, Swallow Park, Trail Canyon, Vermilion, Virgin River, Water Canyon, Willow Springs, Yellowjacket	Yes- allow to burn on non-susceptible areas within allotments	

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Reconcilliation of URA Step 4

1. Rabbit habitat improvement opportunities. Increased demands for cottontail hunting as identified in the Kane County PAA can be met on existing habitat. There is no justification for habitat improvement projects for cottontails.

2. Rabbit habitat maintenance. These areas are in good condition and are meeting the species habitat requirements.

3. Coyote and mountain lion habitat improvement opportunities. The Kane County PAA did not identify a need for habitat improvement for coyotes or mountain lions in the Vermilion Planning Unit.

4. Coyote and mountain lion habitat maintenance. These areas are in good condition and are meeting the species habitat requirements.

5. Waterfowl habitat expansion. Increase demands for waterfowl hunting as identified in the Kane County PAA can be met by improving existing waterfowl habitat.

6. Non-game species habitat expansion. The Kane County PAA did not identify a need to expand habitat for nongame wildlife.

7. Fish habitat improvement. The Kane County PAA did not identify a need to improve fisheries habitat on BLM lands.

8. Deer habitat improvement opportunities. There is no justification for improvement of areas with light deer use and no identified use conflicts.

9. Mule deer habitat maintenance. These areas are in good condition and are meeting the species habitat requirements.

10. Upland game habitat maintenance. These areas are in good condition and are meeting the species habitat requirements.

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 – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-1

July, 1978
Hedges
Swain
Fagan
Jensen

Objective. Expand Gambel quail habitat occupancy through transplants on 14,500 acres of public land.

Rationale. Gambel quail was once the most important upland game bird in the planning unit, but has been nearly eliminated in recent years. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has indicated a desire to reestablish quail in portions of Kane County. This would assist in meeting hunter demands for upland game as identified in the Kane County PAA as well as meet objectives of BLM Manual 1603 that BLM manage habitat to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands.

Hedges
July 1978

Recommendation WL-1.1. Cooperate with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in transplanting approximately 100 Gambel Quail per site on 14,500 acres of public land (table 1 and Overlay 1); and develop 6 tricklers along existing pipelines at transplant sites (table 2 and Overlay 1).

Support. Range, operations.

Rationale. Gambel quail was once the most important upland game bird in the planning unit, but have been nearly eliminated in recent years (URA Step 3). The Kane County PAA indicates that hunter demands for upland game will increase 72 percent between 1975 and 1985. DWR has indicated a desire to reestablish quail in parts of Kane County formerly occupied by quail to help meet this demand. Present populations in the planning unit (less than 20 birds) are totally inadequate to meet this demand. Water developments (table 2) will provide water for quail if transplant site 3 is utilized.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

RM-3.1- Would eliminate potential transplant site - 200 acres - Gravel Pit.

W-1.1- Mollies Nipple water developments would be excluded. (2 tricklers).

L-1.1a- Would eliminate potential transplant site - 200 acres - Gravel Pit.

L-3.1- Developments in corridor could impact quail transplant in that portion of transplant area. (All sites).

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analyses of Impacts. Until a Gambel Quail transplant agreement has been worked out with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, specific transplant sites cannot be identified. The conflicts identified under the impact identification section above are therefore potential conflicts only.

Since the conflict with the range recommendation (RM 3.1) to dispose of land only eliminates one of several potential transplant sites, this conflict is not considered significant and would in no way defeat the intent of the recommendation to transplant gambel quail.

The development of two tricklers in the Mollies Nipple can be done with little adverse affect on the watershed resource. See impact analysis and multiple use recommendation for W-1.1.

Utility corridors will not be designated, and, even if they were, designation itself does not preclude use of the corridor by any other resource. See impact analysis and multiple use recommendation for L1.1a and L3.1.

Since there are no conflicts with this recommendation that cannot be eliminated, no alternatives to the recommendation were considered.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve multiple use recommendation.

TABLE 1

Gambel Quail Transplant Sites

Priority	Allotment	Acres
1	Gravel Pit	200
	Unallotted	300
		500
2	Hell's Bellows	600
	Seeps	700
	Driveway	300
	Muggin's Flat	100
	Sunnyside	100
		1,800
3	Mollies Nipple	7,700
	Vermilion	4,500
		12,200

TABLE 2

Gambel Quail Water Developments

Priority	Allotment	Location
1	Vermilion	T. 43 S., R. 3 W., S. 30, SW4
2	Vermilion	T. 43 S., R. 3 W., S. 19, NE4
3	Vermilion	T. 43 S., R. 3 W., S. 7, NW4
4	Vermilion	T. 43 S., R. 4 W., S. 1, NW4
5	Mollies Nipple	T. 42 S., R. 3 W., S. 21, NE4
6	Mollies Nipple	T. 42 S., R. 3 W., S. 32, SE4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-2

Hedges
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July 1978

Objective. Improve the condition and trend of mule deer habitat on 440,120 acres of winter range through forage allocation for potential deer numbers (9,731 deer), vegetative manipulation (9,230 acres), water developments, and resolution of grazing conflicts on important use areas (250,818 acres).

Rationale. There are 440,120 acres of mule deer habitat that are presently in less than good condition. The condition on much of this acreage can be attributed to overgrazing by livestock and deer in the past. Serious grazing conflicts between livestock and deer are still occurring on 250,818 acres of important deer winter range.

There are 9,230 acres of important winter range that can be treated to provide additional forage for deer. Developing water in areas with light deer use would improve deer distribution in the planning unit. Allocating forage for potential deer numbers (9,731) would assure that adequate good quality forage would be available when the deer herds reach potential numbers. Present herd sizes (3,247) are approximately one-third of the potential herd size.

The mule deer is the most important game species in the planning unit. In 1975, hunters spent $152,820 to hunt deer on public lands in Kane County (PAA). Hunter use is expected to increase about 6 percent per year. Demands for mule deer hunting in 1985 will be nearly double the use reported in 1975.

Hedges July 1978

Recommendation WL-2.1. Allocate forage on all grazing allotments for potential deer numbers. (table 3).

Support. Range.

Rationale. Present deer herd sizes (3,247) are approximately one-third of the number that Utah Division of Wildlife Resources plans to manage for when the deer herds reach their potential size. Allocating forage for potential numbers would assure that good quality forage would be available for deer when they reach potential numbers. BLM policy requires that forage be allocated to wildlife. The Kane County PAA shows that demands for mule deer hunting is expected to increase 69 percent between 1975 and 1985. BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitat to maintain wildlife in sufficient numbers to meet public demand.

Team July 1978

Impact Identification

RM-1.2+ All allotments - forage would be available to meet potential numbers.

RM-2.4+ Additional desirable forage would be available to meet potential deer numbers on 59 allotments.

RM-2.6+ Chaining could provide additional forage for deer (Flood Canyon) 58 AUMs.

RM-3.4+ Tree cutting could provide additional forage on Barracks Point, Kinnikinnic, Twin Hollow, Kanab Creek.

F-1.1+ Cutting would open canopy and could provide additional forage - Mollies Nipple, Pine Hollow, Sink Hole, Yellowjacket, Sethy's Canyon, Buck Pasture.

VR-1.3+ Would meet potential forage needs on 24 allotments - Airport, Art Canyon, Brown Canyon, Cougar Canyon, Dry Lake, Eight Mile Gap, Elephant Cove, Farm Canyon, Five Mile Mt., Granary Ranch, Gravel Pit, Kanab Creek, Kane Spring, Kinnikinnic, Lost Spring Gap, Neaf, Oak Spring, Old Fort, Red Butte, Red Knoll, Thompson Point, Virgin River, White Sage, Lost Spring.

W-1.3+ Would provide additional forage for deer on Five Mile Mtn. (209 AUMs), Flood Canyon (100), John R. Flat (97), Mollies Nipple (322), Seaman (112), Vermilion (245), White Sage (85).

RM-2.8- There would be a shortage of AUMs for deer at potential on Carmel (35), Driveway (1), Fishtail (2), Flag Point (2), Hells

Table 3

Mule Deer Forage Allocation

Priority	Allotment	Potential Deer Population	Total Potenital Forage Needs (AUMs)	Potential Available Wildlife (AUMs)
1	Airport	0	0	29
2	Art Canyon	105	157	356
1	Barracks Point	148	222	271
2	Boot	63	94	113
1	Brown Canyon	31	47	48
1	Buck Pasture	51	77	91
2	Bunting Canyon	4	6	6
2	Carmel	38	57	22
2	Cedar Ridge	0	0	5
1	Chris Spring	54	81	166
1	Clay Flat	78	117	122
2	Cottonwood	0	0	-
2	Cougar Canyon	18	27	37
2	Dishpan	3	4	5
2	Driveway	14	20	19
1	Dry Lake	68	95	104
2	Eight Mile Gap	14	21	28
1	Elephant Cove	120	179	315
1	Farm Canyon	38	58	122

Continued

Table 3 Continued

Priority	Allotment	Potential Deer Population	Total Potenital Forage Needs (AUMs)	Potential Available Wildlife (AUMs)
2	First Point	0	0	57
2	Fishtail	62	64 92	90
1	Five Mile Mtn.	440	660	723
1	Flag Point	6	5 9	7
1	Flood Canyon	98	101 146	188
2	Flume Hollow	0	0	3
1	F.A.R.	111	115 167	204
2	Glasseye	100	180 120	211
2	Goat Ranch	59	88	-
2	Granary Ranch	35	26 53	55
2	Gravel Pit	0	0	12
1	Harris Flat	101	104 151	187
2	Hell's Bellows	40	41 60	56
1	John R. Flat	195	202 291	301
1	Johnson Canyon	173	179 259	292
1	Johnson Lakes	195	201 292	288
1	Johnson Point	44	46 66	71
2	Johnson Ranch	83	86 125	114
2	Kanab Creek	79	82 119	143
1	Kane Spring	170	176 255	473
1	Kinnikinnic	57	60 86	173

Continued

Table 3 Continued

Priority	Allotment	Potential Deer Population	Total Potenital Forage Needs (AUMs)	Potential Available Wildlife (AUMs)
1	Locke Ridge	122	126 183	157
2	Lone Forty	0	0	1
2	Lost Springs	8	6 12	15
2	Lost Springs Gap	0	0	3
2	Lower Hog	33	34 48	34
1	Meadow Canyon	105	127 158	178
1	Mollies Nipple	2,046	2,117 3,071	3,454
2	Muggin's Flat	9	9 13	-
2	Navajo Well	100	103 150	-
2	Neaf	23	24 33	38
2	Oak Spring	68	70 102	125
-14 —1	Old Fort	25	26 37	12
1	Pine Hollow	154	159 231	-
1	Pine Springs	135	140 202	311
1	Poverty Flat	244	252 366	414
1	Red Butte	131	136 196	234
1	Red Canyon	224 —	285 113	432
1	Red Knoll	70	72 105	252
2	Rock Reservoir	2	3 2	-
1	Rock Springs	129	133 193	357
-5 —2	School Section	17	18 25	13
2	Seaman	75	78 112	212

Continued

Table 3 Concluded

Priority	Allotment	Potential Deer Population	Total Potenital Forage Needs (AUMs)	Potential Available Wildlife (AUMs)
1	Seeps	113	169	291
1	Sethy's Canyon	92	138	232
2	Sheep Spring	67	100	115
2	Shinarump	4	6	-
2	Short Creek	0	0	-
1	Sink Hole	58	86	222
2	Sunnyside	8	12	14
2	Swallow Park	0	0	164
2	Thompson Point	27	40	40
1	Trail Canyon	73	111	163
2	Trail Well	15	22	16
2	Twin Hollow	24	35	39
2	Upper Hog	59	82	101
1	Vermilion	760	1,136	1,417
1	Virgin River	60	89	126
1	Water Canyon	36	54	53
2	White Sage	36	54	82
2	Whillis Canyon	16	24	13
1	Willow Spring	31	46	97
1	Wire Pass	153	229	-
1	Yellowjacket	220	412	326
	TOTAL	8,418	12,647	15,260

Bellows (4), Johnson Lakes (4), Johnson Ranch (11), Locke Ridge (26), Lower Hog (14), Old Fort (25), School Section (12), Trail Well (6), Water Canyon (1), Willis Canyon (11), Yellowjacket (2).

M-1.1- Removal of gravel could result in loss of forage on Willow Spring, Chris Spring, and Old Fort (max. of 40 AUMs total).

L-3.1- Corridor could result in maximum loss of 640 AUMs of forage.

L-3.2- Corridor could result in maximum loss of 288 AUMs of forage.

L-3.4- Corridor could result in maximum loss of 54 AUMs of forage.

L-1.1b- Disposal would result in loss of 2 federal AUMs of forage (Carmel).

RM-4.1+ Projects would provide addtional forage on the following allotments: Mollies Nipple (1,216 AUMs), Vermilion (626), Five Mile Mtn. (515, Sink Hole (170), Johnson Lake (187), Locke Ridge (9), Meadow Canyon (206), Johnson Point (77), Flood Canyon (53), White Sage (47), Neaf (74), Seeps (160), School Section (3), Dry Lake (26), Red Butte (25), Upper Hog (8), Poverty Flat (73), Barracks Point (87), Twin Hollow (51), Clay Flat (53), Yellowjacket (80), Buck Pasture (22), Willow Spring, (3), Chris Spring (65), Pine Spring (231), Trail Well (35), Kane Spring (87), Rock Spring (22), FAR (81), Swallow Park (112), John R. Flat (162), Sheep Spring (3), Oak Spring (23).

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts. The following recommendations impacted this recommendation positively and are considered complementary in the form of an added benefit if they are implemented: RM1.2, 2.4, 2.6, 3.4, 4.±, F1.1, VR1.3, WL.3. These complementary impacts are considered to be an added benefit to the recommendation and will not be discussed further in this impact analysis.

Range recommendation (RM 2.8) conflicts with this recommendation by not providing sufficient forage to meet potential deer numbers. However, the grazing allotments where this situation exists are not presently considered to be areas where there are deer - livestock conflicts. The AUMs of forage available for deer at potential numbers is, with a few exceptions, very close to the forage survey estimates. As pointed out in the impact analysis section for RM 2.8, adjusting these allotments to the carrying capacity of the range resource and implementing intensive livestock management will in itself provide additional forage for wildlife. Many of these allotments also contain private land where a portion of the AUM shortage could be met.

There is presently little demand for gravel sales in this area (M-1.1). If and when the Bureau receives an application for gravel in this area an environmental assessment will point out any conflicts that exist at the time and the proper resource use adjustments can be made. At the present time no conflict exists and no resource use adjustments will be made.

If and when utilities are constructed in these areas the proper resource use adjustments can be made. At the present time and for the forseeable future there is no conflict. See impact analysis and multiple use recommendation for L3.1, 3.2, 3.4.

The loss of 2 AUMs of forage if L1.1b were implemented and this land were disposed of can hardly be considered a serious conflict because 2 AUMs is well within the reasonable limits of error for the forage survey estimates.

Since all resource conflicts with the recommendation can be eliminated or modified substantially as discussed above, no alternatives to the recommendation were considered necessary.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation except where modified by implementing the multiple use recommendation for RM2.8.

Jensen
J· '981

Decision. Accept the MFP Step 1 recommendation.

Rationale. Sufficient forage exists for prior stable (potential) deer numbers.

In table 3, AUMs in this recommendation have been changed to reflect a methodology in calculating deer AUMs according to Instruction Memo UT-80 184. Using this method of calculation, there is a potential AUM shortage on the following allotments:

Carmel Junction	-17	(not grazed by livestock)
Old Fort	-14	
School Section	-5	
Willis Canyon	-4	

However, on the planning unit as a whole, there are several thousand AUMs that are allocated to wildlife that are excess to wildlife needs.

Hedges
July 1978

Recommendation WL-2.2. Increase the amount of bitterbrush and cliffrose in the vegetative composition from less than 5 percent to 10 percent on 30 allotments with serious deer-livestock grazing use conflicts by eliminating livestock grazing for an initial period of 2 years and by allowing rest during the growing season in 2 consecutive years out of 4 thereafter (table 4 and Overlay 2).

Support. Range.

Rationale. There are 30 grazing allotments identified in URA Step 3 Wildlife as having serious grazing conflicts between livestock and mule deer. This conflict is for forage and has resulted in severe overutilization of important deer browse species, usually bitterbrush and cliffrose. These species have been reduced to less than 5 percent of the vegetative composition as a result of this heavy use. Twenty of these allotments are moderate or high deer winter use areas. Bitterbrush and cliffrose require 2 years to produce seed, so would benefit from 2 years of rest. The Kane County PAA shows that demands for mule deer hunting is expected to increase 69 percent between 1975 and 1985. Improving the quality of forage on these allotments would help to meet public demands as stated in BLM Manual 1603.

Impact Identification

RM-1.1- All allotments listed (table 4) - winter use would increase amount of use by livestock on bitterbrush and cliffrose.

RM-1.3+ Grazing conflicts would be reduced or eliminated on all allotments except Kinnikinnic and Red Knoll (livestock AUMs were not reduced from present).

RM-2.2- Winter use by livestock may not allow bitterbrush and cliffrose to increase to 10 percent composition. (Poverty Flat, John R. Flat, Dry Lake, Sink Holes, Barracks Point, Buck Pasture, Yellowjacket, Red Canyon, Brown Canyon, FAR, Meadow Canyon).

Spring and early summer grazing annually would not provide 2 consecutive years rest during growing season for bitterbrush and cliffrose. (Elephant Cover, Kane Spring, Harris Flat, Chris Spring, Willow Spring, Red Knoll, Sethy's Canyon, Clay Flat, Kinnikinnic, Farm Canyon, Art Canyon, Johnson Lake, Flood Canyon, Yellowjacket, Trail Canyon, Vermilion, Mollies Nipple).

RM-2.3+ Rest would improve the condition of bitterbrush and cliffrose on all allotments in table 4 (except Flag Point, Brown Canyon, Vermilion, Yellowjacket, which will not be rested).

RM-2.4+ Composition on bitterbrush (10 percent) is same as recommended for deer (table 4). All allotments except Flag Point and Old Fort.

R-4.1- Desirable browse species could be impacted by ORVs on these 30 allotments.

R-3.3+ Would resolve grazing conflict on Art Canyon.

VR-1.3+ Would provide additional forage and help resolve grazing conflict on Elephant Cove, Kane Spring, Red Knoll, Kinnikinnic, Farm Canyon, Dry Lake, Art Canyon, Old Fort, Brown Canyon.

W-1.2+ Two years rest is complementary with this recommendation - Kane Spring, Harris Falt, Sethy's Canyon, Yellowjacket, Buck Pasture, Willow Spring, Chris Spring, Red Knoll, Red Canyon, Trail Canyon, Dry Lake, Johnson Canyon, Johnson Lake, Vermilion, Mollies Nipple, Sink Hole.

Fifty percent utilization would benefit bitterbrush and cliffrose on all allotments. (Table 4).

RM-4.1+ Would provide additional forage and should help to improve condition of several allotments: Poverty Flat, Barracks Point, Yellowjacket, Clay Flat, Buck Pasture, Willow Spring, Chris Spring, Kane Spring, John R. Flat, Johnson Canyon, FAR, Upper Hog, Meadow Canyon, Flood Canyon, Johnson Lakes, Sink Holes, Vermilion, Mollies Nipple.

Alternative 1. Do not rest each allotment for an initial period of two years. On those allotments where intensive grazing systems will be implemented insure that the first pasture grazed in the system is rested the year prior to implementing the grazing system.

Team July 1978

Impact Identification. The impacts associated with this recommendation are discussed in detail along with RM2.2 and 1.3 and will not be repeated here.

Fagan Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives

Impacts. The following resource impacts on this alternative were considered to be positive or complementary and will be an added benefit if implemented and will therefore not be discussed further in this analysis: (RM 1.3; RM 2.3, RM 2.4, R3.3, VR1.3, W1.2, RM4.1). The extent to which these complementary recommendations will be implemented is discussed in detail in the impact analysis and multiple use recommendation section for each specific recommendation.

Range recommendations (RM 1.1 and RM 2.2) conflicts with the recommendation by proposing to initiate almost total winter use on certain allotments. Winter use would increase the amount of use on certain browse species. These browse species, mainly bitterbrush and cliff rose are presently key species on the majority of these allotments. Cattle presently use these allotments during the critical spring and summer periods when herbage removal is extremely detrimental to the physiological requirements of the plants. The conflict arises from the fact that the deer and cattle would be competing for the same forage at the same time. Winter use on these allotments will allow other grass and forb species to become more abundant on these allotments. This combined with reducing the livestock numbers to carrying capacity will provide for a better situation for both livestock and deer even though the situation would not be optimum for either. (See impact analysis and multiple use recommendation for RM 1.1).

The extent to which ORV use (R4.1) will impact vegetation cannot be determined at the present time for each allotment. ORV use patterns will have to be analyzed in detail and the proper adjustments made at that time (See impact analysis and multiple use recommendation for R4.1).

Alternatives. Implementing the recommendation in full would have a severe adverse economic impact on the individual livestock operators and would no doubt put some entirely out of business. Implementing the recommendation would be the most beneficial to the vegetation especially browse species.

Implementing the recommendation as modified by alternative one would lessen the economic impact to individual livestock operators while providing substantial benefit to the vegetative resource.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation as modified by alternative 1.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Reject the recommendation. Since there are no grazing systems proposed on custodial allotments, the vegetation composition is not apt to change. On those allotments where management systems will be developed, forage objectives will be determined in AMPs on a case-by-case basis.

Rationale. The change in vegetation composition cannot be determined except over time. AMPs will be developed and implemented to result in a vegetation composition change in the direction of the recommendation.

Table 4

Allotments with Deer-Livestock Use Conflicts

Priority	Allotment	Deer Concentrations	Allotment Acres
1	Poverty Flat	High	11,869
1	John R. Flat	High	11,169
1	Meadow Canyon	High	4,835
1	Flag Point	High	380
2	Elephant Cove	Moderate	7,934
2	Kane Spring	Moderate	12,874
2	Harris Flat	Moderate	4,960
2	Chris Spring	Moderate	7,543
2	Red Knoll	Moderate	9,129
2	Kinnikinnic	Moderate	5,961
2	Farm Canyon	Moderate	4,523
2	Johnson Canyon	Moderate	8,279
2	Dry Lake	Moderate	3,296
2	Sink Hole	Moderate	7,428
2	Barrack's Point	Moderate	9,650
2	Sethy's Canyon	Moderate	8,270
2	Buck Pasture	Moderate	3,190
2	Art Canyon	Moderate	12,022
2	Johnson lakes	Moderate	11,065
2	Flood Canyon	Moderate	6,666
3	Yellowjacket (Yellowjacket Spring Pasture)	Low	3,615
3	Willow Spring	Low	3,040

Continued

Table 4 Concluded

Priority	Allotment	Deer Concentrations	Allotment Acres
3	Red Canyon	Low	13,702
3	Trail Canyon	Low	8,136
3	Old Fort	Low	4,366
3	Brown Canyon	Low	2,878
3	Vermilion (Nephi Pasture)	Low	4,870
3	Mollies Nipple (Nipple Pasture)	Low	48,000
3	Clay Flat	Low	6,041
3	F.A.R.	Low	5,127
			250,818

Table 4

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2	Art Canyon	Moderate	12,022
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2	Flood Canyon	Moderate	6,666
3	Yellowjacket (Yellowjacket Spring Pasture)	Low	3,615
3	Willow Spring	Low	3,040

Continued

Table 4 Concluded

Priority	Allotment	Deer Concentrations	Allotment Acres
3	Red Canyon	Low	13,702
3	Trail Canyon	Low	8,136
3	Old Fort	Low	4,366
3	Brown Canyon	Low	2,878
3	Vermilion (Nephi Pasture)	Low	4,870
3	Mollies Nipple (Nipple Pasture)	Low	48,000
3	Clay Flat	Low	6,041
3	F.A.R.	Low	5,127
			250,818

Hedges
July 1978

Recommendation WL-2.3. Improve the quality and quantity of forage and provide 835 AUMs for mule deer by chaining or burning 8,120 acres of pinyon-juniper, and spraying or burning 1,110 acres of sagebrush in important deer winter use areas (table 5 and Overlay 1). Treatment sites would have to be planted with desirable browse, forb, and grass species following treatment. Livestock would have to be eliminated from the land treatment sites until the sites are established (2 or 3 years).

Support. Range, operations.

Rationale. Proposed vegetative manipulation projects are on high or moderate deer winter use areas. These sites are also use conflict areas between deer and livestock (URA Step 3 Wildlife). Desirable browse species have been heavily utilized and are in poor vigor. BLM Manual 1603 directs BLM to maintain essential habitat components in important wildlife areas.

Treating these sites would also provide forage for additional deer. DWR plans to manage for a deer herd approximately 3 times the present size. The Kane County PAA shows that demands for mule deer hunting is expected to increase 69 percent between 1975 and 1985. BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitat to maintain wildlife in sufficient numbers to meet public demand.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

R-4.1- ORVs may affect establishment of vegetation on all treatment sites.

F-1.1+ Mollies Nipple - same area as proposed chaining.

VR-1.1- Mollies Nipple chaining - may require modification.

Poverty Flat chaining - 220 acres and 16 available AUMs would be eliminated.

RM-4.1+ Same area as projects on Poverty Flat, Barracks Point, Twin Hollow, Kane spring, Mollies Nipple.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts. ORV use (R4.1) will be eliminated from treatment areas prior to establishment. Each treatment area will be analyzed in detail prior to doing the treatment and modified as possible to fit into the recommended VRM class. See analysis section for VRM 1.1.

Since all identified conflicts can be eliminated or modified substantially no alternatives to this recommendation have been discussed or identified.

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Sc 978
Jensen
Jan 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Decision. Accept the recommendation contingent on funds being made available for necessary fencing for treatment protection.

Rationale. Without fencing, it may be necessary to remove all livestock from a pasture. This would be a hardship on the operator.

Support. Operations, fencing, contracts for treatment.

TABLE 5

Mule Deer Habitat Improvement

Priority	Allotment	Land Treatment	Acres	AUMS
1	Poverty Flat	Chain Pinyon-Juniper	800	66
2	Barrack's Point	Chain Pinyon-Juniper	1,240	103
3	Mollies Nipple	Chain Pinyon-Juniper	2,310	192
4	Twin Hollow	Chain Pinyon-Juniper	650	54
5	Harris Flat	Burn or Chain	680	90
	Kane Spring	Pinyon-Juniper	400	
			1,080	
6	Elephant Cove	Burn or Chain Pinyon-Juniper	2,040	170
7	Kane Spring	Spray or Burn Sagebrush	1,110	160
			9,230	835

Hedges
July 1978

Recommendation WL-2.4. Improve mule deer habitat and mule deer distribution by developing 6 reservoirs, 2 catchments, and 4 tricklers in areas with limited water sources (Overlay 1 and table 6) and fence to prevent trampling damage from livestock.

Support. Operations.

Rationale. Several areas of the planning unit with good browse and cover are receiving lighter than expected deer use. Water development would make these areas more desirable to deer and reduce grazing pressure on adjacent areas. All of these sites are accessible to livestock so would have to be fenced to prevent trampling damage. BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitat to maintain wildlife in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. The Kane County PAA shows that demands for mule deer hunting is expected to increase 69 percent between 1975 and 1985. Improving the distribution of mule deer would help to meet public demands.

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Ju., 1978

Impact Identification

RM-2.5+ Water development in similar location as proposed for deer would be suitable if modified for wildlife use. (Rock Spring, Pine Spring)

Other water development would also benefit wildlife if designed for wildlife use.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts. There were no adverse impacts identified for the recommendation.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation with the modification that livestock water developments in the vicinity of proposed wildlife water developments will be designed to serve both wildlife and livestock purpose.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Support. Operations, range.

TABLE 6

Mule Deer Water Developments

Priority	Allotment	Location	Type of Development
1	Mollies Nipple	T. 43 S., R 2 W., S. 17, NE4	Reservoir
1	Mollies Nipple	T. 43 S., R. 2 W., S. 18, SW4	Reservoir
1	Mollies Nipple	T. 43 S., R. 3 W., S. 1, SE4	Reservoir
1	Mollies Nipple	T. 43 S., R. 3 W., S. 27, SW4	Reservoir
2	Five Mile Mtn	T. 42 S., R. 2 W., S. 27, SW4	Reservoir
2	Locke Ridge	T. 42 S., R. 5 W., S. 18, NE4	Reservoir
3	Rock Springs	T. 42 S., R. 9 W., S. 20, SW4	Trickler
3	Rock Springs	T. 42 S., R. 9 W., S. 21, NW4	Trickler
4	Pine Springs	T. 43 S., R. 9 W., S. 34, NE4	Catchment
4	Pine Springs	T. 44 S., R. 9 W., S. 3, NE4	Catchment
5	Mollies Nipple	T. 42 S., R. 3 W., S. 3, NE4	Trickler
5	Mollies Nipple	T. 42 S., R. 3 S., S. 12, NW4	Trickler

Hedges July 1978

Recommendation WL-2.5. Improve habitat for deer and other species by allowing wildfires to burn on 250,000 acres of poor condition pinyon-juniper and sagebrush habitat (overlay 3). Human life and private property would not be jeopardized in these areas. Many areas have little vegetative ground cover and would have to be reseeded after a fire.

Support. District Fire Management Plan.

Rationale. Pinyon-juniper has invaded or increased in density over much of the planning unit, thus reducing other habitat types and habitat for a variety of wildlife. This increase was due in part to the control of wildfires which formerly burned the pinyon-juniper stands every few years and prevented invasion. Allowing wildfires to burn would return the pinyon-juniper habitat to a lower successional level, thus providing an opportunity for grasses, forbs, and shrubs to increase, and providing additional forage for deer. BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitat to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife in sufficient numbers to meet public demands, and to maintain habitat components to provide optimum edge and interspersion of components in important wildlife areas. The Kane County PAA shows that demands for wildlife based recreation is expected to increase 70 percent between 1975 and 1985.

Team July 1978

Impact Identification

RM-3.4+ Tree cutting on Barracks Point, Twin Hollow, Kinnikinnic would produce habitat improvements similar to burning.

W-1.1. Allowing wild fires to burn will be harmful to frail watershed areas.

Fagan Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts. There were no adverse impacts identified for this recommendation.

Fagan Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. The recommendation is modified to exclude 45,340 acres of frail watershed area (W-1.1) from the limited control area.

Jensen Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation as modified by the district fire suppression plan.

Support. Modify the district fire suppression plan to include the area of the recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Activity	Objective Number
Vermilion	Wildlife	WL-3

Hedges
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July 1978

Objective. Maintain and enhance 2,020 acres of riparian habitat and 36.5 miles of aquatic habitat on public lands for a variety of wildlife including big game, small game, and nongame species.

Rationale. Riparian and aquatic habitats comprise less than one percent of the total planning unit acreage, but is the most important habitat in terms of species diversity. Seventy-six percent of all vertebrate species recorded in the planning unit occur in these habitat types. Nearly half of those species are restricted to riparian or aquatic habitats. Riparian habitat provides important nesting and wintering habitat for many birds and is also used as a migration corridor. Riparian and aquatic habitats are especially important for several game species including mule deer, cottontails, waterfowl, mourning doves, and gambel quail. In 1975, hunters spent $184,000 to hunt those species on public lands in Kane County. Riparian habitat is also utilized by one endangered species and 9 State sensitive species.

There are 1,490 acres of riparian habitat that are being adversely impacted by livestock grazing and flooding. These conditions 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, and BLM Draft Manual 6740. BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands.

Hedges
July 1978

Recommendation WL-3.1. Improve 1,490 acres of riparian habitat on public lands from poor or fair condition to good condition and maintain 530 acres of good condition riparian habitat for a variety of wildlife by protecting from livestock grazing and other surface disturbing activities (Overlay 1 and tables 7 and 8). Protection from livestock grazing can be provided either by fencing riparian habitat or by eliminating livestock grazing from allotments containing riparian habitat. The vegetative composition to be obtained from riparian habitat improvement is 60 percent cottonwoods and willows, and 30 percent perennial grasses, Carex, and Juncus.

Support. Range, surface protection, operations.

Rationale. Riparian-aquatic habitat is the most important habitat type in the planning unit in terms of species diversity. This habitat type comprises only 2,020 acres of public land or less than 1 percent of the planning unit total, but is inhabited by 231 species of wildlife (table 1 and Appendix 1, URA Step 2 Animals). Tables 2, 3 and 4 (URA Step 3 Wildlife) show that 74 percent of the riparian habitat is in poor or fair condition. These conditions 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, and BLM Draft Manual 6740. These mandates require that BLM improve riparian-aquatic habitat. BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. The Kane County PAA shows that demands for wildlife based recreation will increase significantly between 1975 and 1985. Livestock grazing was identified in URA Step 3 as the major contributing cause of the degradation of riparian habitat. Flooding was a second, but minor cause of riparian degradation. A vegetative composition of 60 percent cottonwoods and willows, and 30 percent grasses, Carex, and Juncus has been obtained on Virgin River allotment with 3 years non-use from livestock grazing.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

R-3.2+ Water Canyon - would improve or protect 240 acres of riparian habitat.

R-4.1- All riparian areas - ORV use would damage vegetation and prevent improvement.

CR-2.1+ Water Canyon - would prevent surface disturbance in riparian habitat.

VR-1.3+ John R. Flat, Gravel Pit, Upper Hog, Driveway, Trail Canyon, Mollies Nipple, Art Canyon, Rock Springs - no livestock grazing would be allowed in riparian areas.

RM-2.2- Grazing will conflict with all areas in table 7 and 8.

RM-2.3+ Increasing cover may help to improve condition of riparian habitat (table 7). All allotments.

RM-3.1- Potential for improvement would be reduced on 20 acres (Gravel Pit).

W-1.2+ Two years rest would benefit riparian habitat on Willis Canyon, Gravel Pit, Mollies Nipple, Trail Canyon, Driveway allotments.

W-1.5+ Would help to improve 2.5 miles of riparian in Lower Hog Allotment.

W-2.1- Water Canyon allotment - complementary recommendation.

M-1.1- Riparian habitat would be impacted at Muggins Flat (0.5 miles), Driveway (0.5), and Gravel Pit (0.2 miles), if gravel is removed.

L-2.2 Would authorize existing water collecting facilities constructed in trespass in Water Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon and Middle Fork of Indian Canyon.

L-3.1- Any development in riparian zone would be negative impact. (Kanab Creek, Johnson Wash)

L-4.2+ Would protect riparian habitat - Kanab Creek by insuring no developments.

L-1.1a- Potential for improvement would be reduced on 20 acres (Gravel Pit).

RM-1.3- Grazing will conflict with riparian habitat in Virgin River, Water Canyon, John R. Flat, Gravel Pit, Lower Hog, Upper Hog, Hells Bellows, Mollies Nipple. Grazing may also occur in areas identified as unsuitable for livestock grazing.

RM-2.9- Same as above (RM-1.3)

Alternative 1. Do not exclude livestock grazing entirely from riparian areas by fencing or complete exclusion of livestock from the allotments. Improve riparian habitat through reducing livestock numbers to the carrying capacity of the range and through intensive livestock management.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification. The impacts associated with this alternative were discussed in detail for Range recommendations RM 1.3 and 2.9 and will not be repeated here.

Alternative 2. Provide protection for maintenance and improvement of riparian habitat by implementing the following.

1. Continue to protect 530 acres of riparian habitat in good condition which is not presently used by livestock. Also eliminate livestock grazing from the upper portion of Water Canyon allotment. (Se. W2.1)

2. Protect approximately six stream miles in the Virgin River by constructing a type 4 drainage fence across the East Fork of the Virgin River at a point where the canyon narrows. This action would require less than 200 feet of fence.

3. Eliminate livestock use in the south and southeast portions of the Poverty Flats allotment after seedings are established in the N½ of the allotment. This action will result in the protection of 7.6 miles of stream.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification. Implementing alternative two will result in a loss of only seven AUMs since the prime riparian areas being protected are unsuitable for livestock grazing.

Implementing this alternative will provide protection for 71% of the riparian habitat in the planning unit while not adversely affecting other resources.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analyses of Impacts. The following impacts on the recommendation are considered to be positive or complementary and are considered to be an added benefit to the recommendation if implemented: R3.2, CR2.1, VR 1.3, RM2.3, 2.4, W1.2, 1.5, 2.1, 4.2. The extent to which each of these positive or complementary recommendations will be implemented is discussed in detail under the impact analysis and multiple use recommendation sections for each specific recommendation.

The extent to which ORV use will effect each riparian habitat area cannot presently be identified. ORV use patterns will be studied in detail and appropriate adjustments made in areas where significant resource damage is occurring R4.1.

Range recommendations (RM2.2, 1.3 and 2.9) would allow grazing to continue in some form in some riparian areas. A detailed analysis of these conflicts is made under each specific range recommendation. Reducing these allotments to carrying capacity of the range and implementing intensive livestock management including periodic rest periods will improve riparian habitat although perhaps not as fast as implementing the recommendation would do.

Resource impacts from potential material sale cannot be analyzed until they occur.

The potential loss of riparian habitat because of a potential realty action (L3.1, L1.1a) cannot be considered adverse until it happens. If and when the Bureau receives applications which would require the exclusion of other resources the impacts associated with the proposal will be analyzed in detail and the proper resource use adjustments made at that time.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation with the provision that in funding projects, water will be made available to livestock as needed. A further provision is that each proposed fence will be built only after a feasibility determination 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 correct conditions and needs will be satisfied.

TABLE 7

Riparian Habitat Improvement

Priority	Stream	Allotment	BLM Acres	BLM Stream Miles	Miles of Fence Needed
1	East Fork Virgin River	Virgin River	290	4.0	2.0
2	Cottonwood and Water Canyons	Water Canyon	220	3.0	0.5
3	East Fork Virgin River	Poverty Flat	290	4.0	4.0
4	Upper Kanab Creek	John R. Flat	40	0.5	2.0
5	Lower Kanab Creek	Gravel Pit	20	o.2	0.5
6	Lower Hog Canyon	Lower Hog	100	2.5	6.0
7	Upper Hog Canyon	Upper Hog	100	3.0	7.0
8	Johnson Lakes Canyon	Hell's Bellows	120	2.5	3.0
9	Meadow Creek	Poverty Flat	100	5.0	3.0
10	Mineral Creek	Poverty Flat	10	0.6	1.0
11	Johnson Wash	Driveway	10	0.5	1.0
12	Tiny Canyon	Red Knoll	20	1.5	1.5
13	Buckskin Wash	Mollies Nipple	10	0.3	0.5
14	Kitchen Canyon	Mollies Nipple	40	1.0	2.0
			1,490	29.4	34.0

TABLE 7

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1	East Fork Virgin River	Virgin River	290	4.0	2.0
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5	Lower Kanab Creek	Gravel Pit	20	o.2	0.5
6	Lower Hog Canyon	Lower Hog	100	2.5	6.0
7	Upper Hog Canyon	Upper Hog	100	3.0	7.0
8	Johnson Lakes Canyon	Hell's Bellows	120	2.5	3.0
9	Meadow Creek	Poverty Flat	100	5.0	3.0
10	Mineral Creek	Poverty Flat	10	0.6	1.0
11	Johnson Wash	Driveway	10	0.5	1.0
12	Tiny Canyon	Red Knoll	20	1.5	1.5
13	Buckskin Wash	Mollies Nipple	10	0.3	0.5
14	Kitchen Canyon	Mollies Nipple	40	1.0	2.0
			1,490	29.4	34.0

TABLE 8

Riparian Habitat Maintenance

Priority	Stream	Allotment	BLM Acres	BLM Stream Miles
1	Upper Water Canyon	Water Canyon	80	1.0
2	South Fork Indian Canyon	Water Canyon	30	0.4
3	Middle Fork Indian Canyon	Water Canyon	30	0.3
4	Upper Indian Canyon	Art Canyon	10	0.2
5	Middle Kanab Creek	Unallotted	310	2.7
6	Lower Johnson Wash	Eightmile Gap	10	0.5
7	South Fork Tiny Canyon	Red Knoll	20	1.0
8	Rock Canyon	Rock Springs	40	1.0
			530	7.1

TABLE 8

Riparian Habitat Maintenance

Priority	Stream	Allotment	BLM Acres	BLM Stream Miles
1	Upper Water Canyon	Water Canyon	80	1.0
2	South Fork Indian Canyon	Water Canyon	30	0.4
3	Middle Fork Indian Canyon	Water Canyon	30	0.3
4	Upper Indian Canyon	Art Canyon	10	0.2
5	Middle Kanab Creek	Unallotted	310	2.7
6	Lower Johnson Wash	Eightmile Gap	10	0.5
7	South Fork Tiny Canyon	Red Knoll	20	1.0
8	Rock Canyon	Rock Springs	40	1.0
			530	7.1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Hedges
July 1978

Recommendation WL-3.2. Provide additional cover and water for a variety of wildlife by fencing 2 reservoirs and 6 springs (Overlay 1 and table 9) to prevent trampling damage and heavy grazing by livestock.

Support. Operations.

Rationale. Springs and reservoirs provide water and cover for many species of wildlife. Livestock also utilize these waters and often congregate in the vicinity of springs and reservoirs. Vegetation near these waters is often heavily utilized and reservoir shorelines are usually trampled by livestock. Fencing these waters would prevent damage from livestock and provide additional cover and water for wildlife.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

R-1.1- Sand Spr (Art Canyon) water development. Water would not be available for wildlife.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Impact Analysis. The Sand Spring water development will be done in such a way so as to provide water for both wildlife and recreation uses. (see multiple use recommendation for R-1.1.)

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Table 9

Spring and Reservoir Improvement

Name of Water	Allotment	Location
Kane Spring	Kane Spring	S. 4, T. 43 S., R. 9 W.
Reservoir	Harris Flat	S. 1, T. 43 S., R 9 W.
Sand Spring	Art Canyon	S. 17, T. 43 S., R. 7 ~~8.~~ W.
Moncur Spring	Clay Flat	S. 1, T. 42 S., R. ~~7~~ ~~S.~~ 8 W.
Seaman Spring	Glasseye	~~S.~~ S. 33, T. 42 S., R. 4 W.
Sheep Spring	Sheep Spring	S. 5, T. 43 S., R. 5 W.
Ram Spring	Sheep Spring	S. 5, T. 43 S., R. 5 W.
Reservoir	Pine Spring	S. 34, T. 43 S., R. 9 W.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Hedges, Swain, Fagan, Jensen
July 1978

Objective. Maintain and expand habitat for one Federally endangered species by maintaining ponderosa pine as winter roosting sites for bald eagles.

Rationale. Endangered species have suffered from habitat loss and human interference throughout much of their ranges. Although many laws have been enacted for their protection, they have generally failed to adequately respond. Public interest in these species has increased in recent years.

All wildlife species have values, either economic or aesthetic, which justify proper management and protection of their habitat. Preservation of habitat for the bald eagle is mandated by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Bald Eagle Act, and BLM Manual 6840.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Hedges
July 1978

Recommendation WL 4.1. Maintain 2,490 acres of ponderosa pine as winter roosting sites for bald eagles, and nesting sites for other raptors and band-tailed pigeons by not allowing any cutting of live or dead standing trees (Overlay 1).

Support. None.

Rationale. These stands of ponderosa pine are important winter roosting sites for a small number of bald eagles as well as nesting sites for several species of raptors. BLM is mandated by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205) and BLM Manual 6840 to conserve endangered species by insuring that critical habitat of those species are not adversely modified or destroyed.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Impact Analysis. No negative impacts are associated with this recommendation.

Fagan
Se 978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Je..
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the recommendation.

293

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Hedges
Jul 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity - Wildli

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
WL-1.1	RM-3.1-	Would eliminate potential transplant site - 200 acres - Gravel Pit.	Yes	Part
	W-1.1-	Mollies Nipple water developments would be excluded. (2 tricklers)	Yes	Part
	L-1.1a-	Would eliminate potential transplant site - 200 acres - Gravel Pit.	Yes	Part
	L-3.1-	Developments in corridor could impact quail transplant in that portion of transplant area. (All sites)	Yes	Part

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Hedges
July 1978

MFP Interactio
Activity - Wildl...

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
WL-2.1	RM-1.2+	All allotments - forage would be available to meet potential numbers.		
	RM-2.4+	Additional desirable forage would be available to meet potential deer numbers on 59 allotments.		
	RM-2.6+	Chaining could provide additional forage for deer (Flood Canyon) 58 AUMs.		
	RM-3.4+	Tree cutting could provide additional forage on Barracks Point, Kinnikinnic, Twin Hollow, Kanab Creek.		
	F-1.1+	Cutting would open canopy and could provide additional forage - Mollies Nipple, Pine Hollow, Sink Hole, Yellowjacket, Sethy's Canyon, Buck Pasture.		
	VR-1.3+	Would meet potential forage needs on 24 allotments - Airport, Art Canyon, Brown Canyon, Cougar Canyon, Dry Lake, Eight Mile Gap, Elephant Cove, Farm Canyon, Five Mile Mtn., Granary Ranch, Gravel Pit, Kanab Creek, Kane Spring, Kinnikinnic, Lost Spring Gap, Neaf, Oak Spring, Old Fort, Red Butte, Red Knoll, Thompson Point, Virgin River, White Sage, Lost Spring.		
	W-1.3+	Would provide additional forage for deer on Five Mile Mtn. (209 AUMs), Flood Canyon (100), John R. Flat (97), Mollies Nipple (322), Seaman (112), Vermilion (245), White Sage (85).		
	RM-2.8-	There would be a shortage of AUMs for deer at potential on Carmel (35), Driveway (1), Fishtail (2), Flag Point (2), Hells Bellows (4), Johnson Lakes (4), Johnson Ranch (11), Locke Ridge (26), Lower Hog (14), Old Fort (25), School Section (12), Trail Well (6), Water Canyon (1), Willis Canyon (11), Yellowjacket (2).	No	Part
	M-1.1-	Removal of gravel could result in loss of forage on Willow Spring, Chris Spring, and Old Fort (max. of 40 AUMs total).	No	Part
	L-3.1-	Corridor could result in maximum loss of 640 AUMs of forage.	No	Part
	L-3.2-	Corridor could result in maximum loss of 288 AUMs of forage.	No	Part
	L-3.4-	Corridor could result in maximum loss of 54 AUMs of forage.	No	Part
	L-1.1b-	Disposal would result in loss of 2 federal AUMs of forage (Carmel).	No	Part
	RM-4.1+	Projects would provide additional forage on the following allotments: Mollies Nipple (1,216 AUMs), Vermilion (626), Five Mile Mtn (515), Sink Hole (170), Johnson Lake (187), Locke Ridge (9), Meadow Canyon (206), Johnson Point (77), Flood Canyon (53), White Sage (47), Neaf (74), Seeps (160), School Section (3), Dry Lake (26), Red Butte (25), Upper Hog (8), Poverty Flat (73), Barracks Point (87), Twin Hollow (51), Clay Flat (53), Yellowjacket (80), Buck Pasture (22), Willow Spring, (3), Chris Spring (65), Pine Spring (231), Trail Well (35), Kane Spring (87), Rock Spring (22), FAR (81), Swallow Park (112), John R. Flat (162), Sheep Spring (3), Oak Spring (23).		

Hedges
Jul 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity - Wildlife

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
WL-2.2	RM-1.1-	All allotments listed (table 4) - winter use would increase amount of use by livestock on bitterbrush and cliffrose.	No	None
	RM-1.3+	Grazing conflicts would be reduced or eliminated on all allotments except Kinnikinnic and Red Knoll (livestock AUMs were not reduced from present).		
	RM-2.2-	Winter use by livestock may not allow bitterbrush and cliffrose to increase to 10 percent composition. (Poverty Flat, John R. Flat, Dry Lake, Sink Holes, Barracks Point, Buck Pasture, Yellowjacket, Red Canyon, Brown Canyon, FAR, Meadow Canyon)	No	Part
		Spring and early summer grazing annually would not provide 2 consecutive years rest during growing season for bitterbrush and cliffrose. (Elephant Cove, Kane Spring, Harris Flat, Chris Spring, Willow Spring, Red Knoll, Sethy's Canyon, Clay Flat, Kinnikinnic, Farm Canyon, Art Canyon, Johnson Lake, Flood Canyon, Yellowjacket, Trail Canyon, Vermilion, Mollies Nipple)		
	RM-2.3+	Rest would improve the condition of bitterbrush and cliffrose on all alloements in table 4 (except Flag Point, Brown Canyon, Vermilion, Yellowjacket, which will not be rested).		
	RM-2.4+	Composition on bitterbrush (10 percent) is same as recommended for deer (table 4). All allotments except Flag Point and Old Fort.		
	R-4.1-	Desirable browse species could be impacted by ORVs on these 30 allotments.		
	R-3.3+	Would resolve grazing conflict on Art Canyon.		
	VR-1.3+	Would provide additional forage and help resolve grazing conflict on Elephant Cove, Kane Spring, Red Knoll, Kinnikinnic, Farm Canyon, Dry Lake, Art Canyon, Old Fort, Brown Canyon.		
	W-1.2+	Two years rest is compementary with this recommendation - Kane Spring, Harris Flat, Sethy's Canyon, Yellowjacket, Buck Pasture, Willow Spring, Chris Spring, Red Knoll, Red Canyon, Trail Canyon, Dry Lake, Johnson Canyon, Johnson Lake, Vermilion, Mollies Nipple, Sink Hole.		
		Fifty percent utilization would benefit bitterbrush and cliffrose on all allotments. (Table 4)		
	RM-4.1+	Would provide additional forage and should help to improve condition of several allotments: Poverty Flat, Barracks Point, Yellowjacket, Clay Flat, Buck Pasture, Willow Spring, Chris Spring, Kane Spring, John R. Flat, Johnson Canyon, FAR, Upper Hog, Meadow Canyon, Flood Canyon, Johnson Lakes, Sink Holes, Vermilion, Mollies Nipple.		

Hedges
Jul: 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity - Wildlife

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
WL-2.3	R-4.1-	ORVs may affect establishment of vegetation on all treatment sites.	No	None
	F-1.1+	Mollies Nipple - same area as proposed chaining.		
	VR-1.1-	Mollies Nipple chaining - may require modification.	Yes	Part
		Poverty Flat chaining - 200 acres and 16 available AUMs would be eliminated.	Yes	Part
	RM-4.1+	Same area as projects on Poverty Flat, Barracks Point, Twin Hollow, Kane Spring, Mollies Nipple.		

MFP Interaction
Activity - Wildlife

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
WL-2.4	RM-2.5+	Water development in similar location as proposed for deer would be suitable if modified for wildlife use. (Rock Spring, Pine Spring) Other water developments would also benefit wildlife if designed for wildlife use.		

Hedges
July, 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity - Wildlife

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
WL-2.5	RM-3.4+	Tree cutting on Barracks Point, Twin Hollow, Kinnikinnic would produce habitat improvements similar to burning.		

MFP Interaction
Activi: 'ildlife

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
WL-3.1	R-3.2+	Water Canyon - would improve or protect 240 acres of riparian habitat.		
	R-4.1-	All riparian areas - would damage vegetation and prevent improvement.	No	None
	CR-2.1+	Water Canyon - would prevent surface disturbances in riparian habitat.		
	VR-1.3+	John R. Flat, Gravel Pit, Upper Hog, Driveway, Red Knoll, Mollies Nipple, Art Canyon, Rock Springs - no livestock grazing would be allowed in riparian areas.		
	RM-2.2-	Grazing will conflict with all areas in table 7 and 8.	No	Part
	RM-2.3+	Rest would improve the condition of several riparian areas (table 7 and 8) allotments: Poverty Flat, John R. Flat, Lower Hog, Upper Hog, Hells Bellows, Driveway, Red Knoll Mollies Nipple, Art Canyon, Rock Spring.		
	RM-2.4+	Increasing cover may help to improve condition of riparian habitat (table 7). All allotments.		
	RM-3.1-	Potential for improvement would be reduced on 20 acres (Gravel Pit).	No	Part
	W-1.2+	Two years rest would benefit riparian habitat on Willis Canyon, Gravel Pit, Mollies Nipple, Red Knoll, Driveway allotments.		
	W-1.5+	Would help to improve 2.5 miles of riparian in Lower Hog allotment.		
	W-2.1+	Water Canyon allotment - complementary recommendation.		
	M-1.1-	Riparian habitat would be impacted at Eightmile Gap (0.5 miles), Driveway (0.5), and Gravel Pit (0.2 miles), if gravel is removed.	NO	Part
	L-2.2+	Would improve and protect 0.9 miles of riparian habitat - Water Canyon.		
	L-3.1-	Any development in riparian zone would be negative impact. (Kanab Creek, Johnson Wash)	No	Part
	L-4.2+	Would protect riparian habitat - Kanab Creek by insuring no developments.		
	L-1.1a-	Potential for improvement would be reduced on 20 acres (Gravel Pit).	No	Part
	RM-1.3-	Grazing will conflict with riparian habitat in Virgin River, Water Canyon, John R. Flat, Gravel Pit, Lower Hog, Upper Hog, Hells Bellows, Mollies Nipple. Grazing may also occur in areas identified as unsuitable for livestock grazing.		
	RM-2.9-	Same as above (RM-1.3) except Gravel Pit.		

MFP Interacti
Activity - Wil

commendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
WL-3.2	R-1.1-	Sand Spr (Art Canyon) water development. Water would not be available for wildlife.	Yes	Part

MFP Interact
Activity - WI

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
WL-4.1	R-3.3+	Art Canyon - protect ponderosa pine.		

Hedges
July 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity - Wildlife

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
—	R-4.1-	ORV would impact wildlife habitat unitwide. Critical deer winter ranges would be adversely impacted (Buckskin Mtn., Poverty Flat, Barracks Point, Twin Hollow, Virgin River).		

MFP Interaction
Activity Wildli' ncilations

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Woul ,ting Contiicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
12	RM-4.1-	Chaining on Twin Hollow would eliminate 610 acres of good condition habitat for blue grouse.		
7	RM-4.1-	Chainings on Poverty Flat (880 acres) and Barracks Point (1,050 acres) would eliminate roost sites for band-tailed pigeons.		
12	RM-3.4-	Clear-cutting would eliminate 480 acres of band-tailed pigeon roost sites on Barracks Point.		
7	RM-3.4-	Clear-cutting would eliminate 770 acres of good condition habitat for blue grouse on Twin Hollow.		

Reconciliation of URA Step 4 - Recreation

1. Recreation and Public Purposes Act. An opportunity was noted to review the areas classified under the R&PP Act and make more appropriate segregations where necessary. This opportunity is considered to be an administrative procedure, not requiring an MFP decision to accomplish. Also, a review of the Paria Primitive Area segregation is an administrative action, not requiring an MFP decision.

2. Hunting. The URA indicates that the only opportunities for improvement of hunting in the Vermilion Unit are involved with improvement of wildlife habitat, which would increase game populations and improve hunting. Since the wildlife portions of MFP contains adequate recommendations for the improvement of wildlife habitat in the unit, it would be repetitive to duplicate these recommendations in the recreation MFP-1. The technical recommendations for improving wildlife habitat should also improve hunting, and their implementation will enhanch hunting in the Vermilion Unit.

3. Collecting. The opportunities for enhancement of collecting were to prohibit sales of colored sand and petrified wood and to inform the public of the availability of these materials for free collection. These are opportunities for administrative actions, not requiring allocative decision, therefore no recommendations were made for this activity.

4. Opportunities for collection of fuelwood were identified as were potential cutting areas. These areas are a duplication of similar opportunities identified in the forest products URA. In the interest of developing a concise plan and avoiding duplication, the recreational aspects of fuelwood collection are not treated in the recreation recommendations.

5. Sightseeing - Other Cultural. Interpretation opportunities of vegetative manipulations were not brought forward since this feature had a low quality rating and public interest in this kind of land treatment is considered to be low.

6. Sightseeing-Geological. The Flood Canyon dinosaur tracks were not brought forward since they are a relatively small feature and located in an area which is inaccessable. The investment needed to make them available to the public would be higher than is appropriate for the site.

7. Sightseeing-Botanical. Several areas were not carried forward. These were Little No Man's Mesa, Hog Canyon, Red Canyon, and Chinle formations. They were not recommended because their quality as examples of natural values or as sightseeing attractions was relatively low. Only the best sites were carried forward. These will be an adequate representation of botanical values.

8. Sightseeing-Zoological. As in hunting, opportunities are based on the improvement of wildlife habitat which would improve wildlife populations. Recommendations to improve sightseeing opportunities would be a repetition of wildlife habitat recommendations. To prevent duplications and develop a more concise plan these opportunities were not carried forward.

9. Other Management Opportunities. Current recreational demand does not warrant development of any of the sites except Sand Springs. the Diana's Throne site is probably an exception to this statement. There is enough demand for overnight camping by highway travelers on U.S. 89 to provide relatively heavy use at Diana's Throne. However, development of a facility there would compete directly with commercial camping facilities, and more importantly, would divert scarce funding from sites which are directly associated with uses of the public lands. Sites which provide accommodation to visitors engaged primarily in activities on public lands should receive priority over accomodations for highway travelers.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Vermilion

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number

Peterson
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July 1978

Objective. R-1. Develop recreation sites needed to accomodate users and to facilitate recreational uses of public lands.

Rationale. Bureau of Land Management Policy (1603.12C3) states that the visitor management program of the Bureau will include the development of facilities.

Development of facilities can help control visitors, distribute use, concentrate the impacts of users into areas which are developed to accomodate them, and improve health and safety conditions.

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–20 (April 1975)

Peterson
July 1978

Recommendation R-1.1. Develop a small overnight camping and trailhead facility at Sand Springs within 5 years. This would involve about 40 acres. Developments could include about 3 camp units, vault type restrooms, parking area, road improvements, fencing, and water development. An activity plan is needed to guide specific management activities. The plan should be developed in conjunction with activity planning for the proposed Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon Natural Area. The site (160 acres) has been segregated from mineral entry under the Classification and Multiple Use Act. A hiking trail of about 1.5 miles should be constructed to link Sand Springs with the South Fork Indian Canyon Pictograph Site. The access road to the site should be closed from the point it intersects with the road which leads south from Sand Springs to Moquith Mountain. The segregation from mineral entry should be maintained and mineral leasing operations prohibited. The area should be designated closed to off-road vehicles.

Expand and improve facilities at Ponderosa Grove. An activity plan should be developed to guide future development. Needed improvements will include well and water system, traffic circulation and parking and additional picnic units. Space is available in the present site for most improvements with the possible exception of the well site.

Support

Recreation--Activity plan.

Lands--Withdrawal review.

Operations--Facility, road, trail, and water development.

Rationale. A site at Sand Springs will be needed to accomodate and control visitors to Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon and Ponderosa Sand Dunes. If the sand dune area is designated for ORV use, development at Sand Springs could accomodate vehicle-oriented users.

The site could provide access to South Fork Indian Canyon via a hiking trail of 1 to 1.5 miles. It is adjacent to the sand dunes. The site is aesthetically very pleasant; it has water available and sufficient space for development. It receives overnight use at this time, even though access is very poor. Only four-wheel drive vehicles or dune buggies can reach the site at this time.

The site was segregated (160 acres) in 1970 under the Classification and Multiple Use Act. It is segregated from all forms of entry, including mineral, and from surface use and occupancy under the mineral leasing laws.

Sand Springs is the most logical and appropriate location for a development serving the Cottonwood Canyon and Moquith Mountain areas, and can provide additional variety in facilities available to the users of the Coral Pink Sand Dunes.

The South Fork Indian Canyon Pictograph site is in very good condition, probably because poor access keeps most vandals away. If the road into Sand Springs is improved access to the pictograph site will be improved also and the likelihood of vandalism will increase. By closing the short access road to the site and limiting access to a hiking trail, the risk of vandalism to the pictographs can probably be reduced. The hike from Sand Springs is shorter than the walk most visitors are required to make at this time, since only four wheel drive vehicles can get past Sand Springs and the only marked access for hikers is along the road.

The Ponderosa Grove site needs a number of improvements or modifications. These modifications should be confined to the existing site, however, some could be placed outside the existing fence. Improvements on the site could improve the quality of the site and provide a greater range of accomodations to the public.

T
July 1978

Impact Identification

WL-3.2 Proposed campground would conflict with wildlife's recommendation to develop spring area for use by wildlife.

R-2.2 (+) Interpretive development would complement campground development. 40 acres, Art Canyon allotment.

VR-1.1 (-) VRM class II area, may require design modifications. 40 acres, Art Canyon allotment.

VR-1.2 (+) Removal of intrusion #11 would complement campground development. 1 acre, Art Canyon allotment.

RM-2.5 (-) Use of Sand Spring for stock water would impair use as campground. 40 acres, Art Canyon allotment.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. This campground could be designed and constructed in such a way to completely eliminate the conflict with wildlife and livestock (WL-3.2, RM-2.5) by developing sufficient storage and pipeline for both wildlife and livestock.

This campground could easily be designed in such a way so as not to affect the proposed VRM Class II rating (VR-1.1).

The conflicts identified with this proposal can be essentially eliminated by construction and design considerations as outlined in the support requirements below. The only reasonable alternative is that of not developing a campground at this site and this alternative will not be considered further in this analysis.

Fa
St 978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Support Requirements. Design the campground in such a way so as not to change the VRM Class II rating.

Develop sufficient water storage and pipeline to provide water for both wildlife and livestock.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation with the modification that Sand Spring will not be developed until visitor use data shows the Ponderosa Grove and Coral Pink Sand Dunes Park cannot meet the recreational needs of the area.

Rationale. Demand is not great enough to justify recreational development at this time.

*** It should be noted that 225 acres of public land within the Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon area has been designated an ACEC. Although the designation does not amend this decision, a management plan is being drafted which will give specific management objectives for this area.

Ken Knowles 12-4-86

Peterson
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July 1978

Objective. R-2. Expand opportunities for sightseeing and public enjoyment of cultural and natural features in the Vermilion Planning Unit.

Rationale. Bureau of Land Management Policy (1603.12C3) provides for protective development of all significant natural, historic, and cultural values and provisions for public use of these values where consistent with preservation goals. Bureau policy also allows for an adequate variety and supply of outdoor recreation commensurate with public needs, resource potentials, and environmental quality. The PAA shows that there is a considerable potential demand in Kane County for sightseeing and related experiences. This demand is associated with the large flow of tourists who pass through the area. This recreation-oriented public is generally attracted to the area by the scenic resources of national parks and, secondarily, by the resources of national forests and public lands. These travelers exert a very strong influence on the local economy, as well as generating a substantial demand for sightseeing opportunities, particularly near highways.

In 1975, more than 3 million people visited the unit. More than 90 percent of the visitors were travelers on various highways. About 40 percent of all highway travelers were from out of state and about 66 percent were recreation-oriented tourists. A 37 percent increase in travel occurred in the unit between 1968 and 1975.

More than 60 percent of retail businesses in Kane County cater partially or entirely to tourist demands such as food, lodging, gifts, gasoline, and entertainment. About 12 to 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 agriculture, according to the SEP. During 1971 Kane County was visited by 1,297,500 tourists who spent $3,900,700. These figures have been projected to increase to 3,495,300 visitors and $21,178,396 in expenditures in the county by 1985, according to the PAA. Expenditures by tourists in the 5 county area of southwestern Utah totaled over 24 million dollars in the 1974-75 season. This was the second highest expenditure total in Utah, only slightly behind the Salt Lake City area.

Peterson
July 1978

Recommendation R-2.1. Protect and enhance opportunities for sightseeing of historical and archaeological resources. Table 1 shows the 7 sites which warrant attention and management needs. Development of these sites would involve about 420 acres. Off-road vehicles would be excluded from development areas.

Insure that cultural values are protected by stabilization, excavation, or other appropriate means. Develop an interpretive program which brings these resources into context. Prepare a plan for each site to guide protection/development actions. Include consideration of directional signing, protection of cultural features, visitor protection, access, roads and parking areas, trail development, and interpretive development in each site plan. The specific characteristics and needs of each site will determine the application of management actions. Insure legal access for Montezuma Mine, Long Canyon and Shinarump sites through private lands in T42S R5W Sec. 11, T42S R5W Sec. 28, and T43S R4W Sec. 32. These areas should be withdrawn from mineral entry and mineral lease operations should be prohibited.

Support Requirements.

Recreation--Interpretive and site plans

Lands--Access

Operations--Construction

Archeology--Excavation, stabilization

Rationale. These sites have readily visible and highly interesting characteristics. They represent the best potential for interpretation and enjoyment in an area that is richly endowned with cultural features. Effective protection, development, and interpretation of these sites can provide valuable recreational and educational experiences to the public. A good interpretive program can help to protect these and other sites by developing an appreciation of their value in the visitor.

There is potential for attracting a large number of visitors to these sites. Three of the sites, Telegraph Flats, Shinarump and Crescent Butte, are readily available from US 89. The two sites in Johnson Canyon can be reached from US 89 in a short time. The other three sites could be connected by a hiking trail between US 89 and Sand Springs. The URA indicates that between 409,000 and 1,461,000 travelers used

various stretches of US 89 in the Vermilion unit. About 66 percent of these travelers are tourists who are sightseeing oriented. Many are passing through the unit to major sightseeing attractions in the region such as Zion, Bryce, or Grand Canyon National Parks. A smilar site, Paria Townsite/Movie Set, in adjacent Paria Planning Unit, attracted more than 6,000 visitors last year in spite of the fact that it is more than 6 miles from US 89. Sites such as Crescent Butte and Shinarump Cliffs have potential for attracting the most visitors since they are closer to the highway.

The PAA indicates that tourism is extremely important to the economy of Kane County. This importance is emphasized by the fact that more than 60 percent of retail businesses in Kane County cater to tourists, either partially or entirely. About 12 to 18 percent of personal income in this part of Utah is derived from tourism, while about 7 percent is derived from agriculture of all types.

Encouraging tourists to extend their stay in the area is a major goal of the Utah Travel Council and is identified by the Institute of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism at Utah State University as a need in the area. Development of interpretive sites such as these may encourage tourists to stay in the area longer and provide added injections into the local economy.

Team
Ju' 1978

Identification of Impacts

R-4.1 ORV use would be incompatible with interpretation/protection of cultural resources. 420 acres, First Point, Trail Canyon, Meadow Canyon, Neaf, Dish Pan, Navajo Wells, and Mollies Nipple Allotments.

VR-1.1 Developments in Class II areas may need design modification. 161.5 acres Neaf, Dish Pan, Clay Flat, Pine Hollow, 5-Mile Mountain and Mollies Nipple allotments.

M-1.2 Commercial petrified wood removal would detract from Shinarump Cliffs site. 40 acres, Navajo Wells allotment.

L-3.1 Crescent Butte site is located in utility corridor. 160 acres, Neaf, Dish Pan allotments.

V-1 Access to Crescent Butte site may be threatened by threatened and dendangered plants.

R-2.1 420 acres recommended for withdrawal from entry under Mining Law would prevent mineral exploration and possible discovery of minerals. Areas are small enough for no surface stipulations on oil and gas leases.

Alternatives. The only reasonable alternative to this recommendation is that of no action. Since the majority of impacts can be eliminated or mitigated substantially no alternatives to this proposal will be analyzed.

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Analysis of Impacts. The use of ORV would not be compatible with protection of these sites (R-4.1). This is considered an unavoidable impact, however the acreage that would be closed (420 acres) to ORV use is small composed to the total planning unit acreage and is not expected to be a significant loss to ORV users on public lands in this planning unit.

By development in connection with this recommendation will be analyzed individually as to their impact on the recommended VRM class. Every effort will be made to design the developments in such a way so as not to interfere with the recommended class. (See analysis of impacts section for VR-1.1)

There are several other areas available for commercial petrified wood collection (M-1.2). Exclusion of this 40 acre site from future commercial petrified wood sales would not significantly alter the overall supply of petrified wood for commercial users.

The cresent Butte site will not be designated as a potential utility corridor. See impact analysis and multiple use recommendation for L-3.1.

A detailed on the ground inventory will be made of threatened and endangered plants prior to constructing any access to the cresent butte site (V-1) and every effort will be made to preserve any plant species found to be threatened or endangered.

If this recommendation were implemented 420 acres would be withdrawn from mineral entry under the general mining laws (M-1A). These areas are not known to be valuable for any particular mineral deposit. The acreage involved is also considered to be small when composed to the total planning unit acreage which would remain open to mineral location.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the management recommendation.

Support Requirements

1. Withdraw each site from mineral entry.
2. Close to ORV use.
3. Prepare detailed EAR prior to any development.
4. Access.

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Decision. Modify the multiple use recommendation to protect the sites through stipulations to mineral leases or other authorizations instead of withdrawal or closure to ORV use.

Rationale. Adequate protection can be provided without withdrawal or closure to ORV use.

TABLE 1

Sightseeing - Cultural Resources

Area	Priority	Range Allotment	Development Location	Acreage	Recommended Development	Support Needs
Montezuma Mine	2	First Point	T.41S.,R.4½W., Sec. 30, NW¼SE¼.	40	Signing, road improvement, legal access ORV closure	Lands, Recreation, Operations
Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling	1	Trail Canyon	T.43S.,R.7W., Sec. 14, SE¼SE¼.	20	Fencing, signing, trail construction legal access ORV closure	Recreation, Archeology, Operations
Long Canyon Rock Art Canyon	2	Meadow Canyon	T.42S.,R.5W., Sec. 23, 24.	80	Trail construction, signing, fencing, legal access ORV Closure	Lands, Recreation, Archeology, Operations
Crescent Butte Ruin	3	Neaf, Dish Pan	T.43S.,R.4½W., Sec. 30	160	Signing, parking, trail construction	Archeology Recreation, Operations
Trail Canyon Overhang	1	Trail Canyon	T.43S.,R.6W., Sec. 7, SE¼SW¼.	40	Fencing, excavation, stabilization signing trail construction Legal Access ORV Closure	Lands, Archeology, Recreation, Operations

Table 1 continued

Area	Priority	Range Allotment	Development Location	Acreage	Recommended Development	Support Needs
Shinarump Cliffs Ruin	3	Navajo Wells	T.44S.,R.4W., Sec. 6, NW¼NE¼.	40	Road improvement, fencing signing, excavation, stabilization, legal access ORV Closure	Lands, Archeology, Recreation, Operations
Telegraph Flats	3	Mollies Nipple	T.43S.,R4W., Sec. 12, SE¼NE¼.	40	Excavation, stabilization, road improvements, fencing	Archeology, Recreation, Operations, Lands

Peterson
July 1978

Recommendation R-2.2. Enhance sightseeing associated with geology in the Vermilion unit by developing an interpretive program involving seven geologic features. This will involve development of about seven new turnouts along roads, including one on US 89, installation of about 11 interpretive signs, and safety fencing around the Eagle Sinkhole. A plan will be developed to guide interpretation and development for each feature. Table 2 lists more specifically the needs for each site.

Rationale. The geologic formations of the Vermilion unit are some of its most striking and scenic natural features. The seven geologic features identified in this recommendation offer significant educational and interpretive potential. Three are visible from US 89, while three others are within a few miles of that highway. The interpretation of these features can add to the enjoyment of visitors to the area. Interpretation can assist in educating the public and promoting an appreciation of natural values.

The importance of tourists visiting the area to the local economy has been discussed previously in rationales for objective R-2 and recommendation R-2.2. Those rationales are relevant to this recommendation, also. In the interest of brevity they will not be repeated.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

R-3.3 Designation of natural area, would protect sightseeing values. Art Canyon, Farm Canyon allotment.

M-1.1 Gravel disposals could conflict with Vermilion Cliffs interpretive site. .5 acre.

L-3.1 Vermilion Cliffs and White Cliffs interpretive sites are located in utility corridors, Clay Flat allotment. 1 acre.

L-3.4 Eagle sinkhole site is in utility corridor. 1 acre, Sink Hole allotment.

RM-4.1 Eagle Sinkhole is in proposed chaining. .5 acres, Sink Hole allotment. House Rock Valley, spray and seed may conflict with interpretive sites. 1 acre, Mollies Nipple, Pine Hollow.

Alternatives. Since all of the identified conflicts with this recommendation can be eliminated or mitigated substantially no alternatives to the recommendation are considered necessary.

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Analysis of Impacts. At the present time there is little demand for gravel in this area (M-1.1). There is also many other sources of gravel in this area and could take care of the potential feature demand for gravel.

The eagle sinkhole and the Vermilion Cliffs and White Cliffs interpretive sites are located in areas proposed to be designated as utility corridors (L-3.1 and L-3.4). These areas will not be designated as utility corridors and therefore no conflict exists. See analysis of impacts and multiple use recommendation for L-3.1 and L-3.4.

The land treatments proposed in RM-4.1 can be designed in such a way so as not to interfere with the proposed interpretive sites or the intent of the land treatment projects.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Support. Design land treatments in such a way so as not to interfere with interpretive sites.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

TABLE 2

Sightseeing - Geological Features

Area	Priority	Range Allotment	Development Location	Acreage	Recommended Development	Support Needs
Mollies Nipple No Man's Mesa	4	Mollies Nipple	T.40S., R.3W., SE¼., Sec. 35.	.25 acre	Turnout, interpretive sign	Operations, Recreation,
Buckskin Sinkhole	5	Mollies Nipple Sinkhole	T.43S., R.3W., Sec. 29, Sec. 33.	1 acre	Interpretive sign, safety fence on Eagle Sinkhole	Operations, Recreation
Houserock Valley	6	Pine Hollow, 5-Mile Mountain Mollies Nipple	Approximately 5 sites along Houserock Valley Road	1 acre	Turnouts, interpretive signs	Operations, Recreation
Sand Dunes	3	Art Canyon Farm Canyon	Ponderosa Grove Sand Springs	Included in existing or potential picnic sites	Two interpretive signs	Operations, Recreation
Sevier Fault White Cliffs	1	Clay Flat	US 89 at Yellow Jacket Road	.5 acre	Turnout on US 89, interpretive signs	Coordinate with State Operations, Recreation
Vermilion	2	NA	Existing turnout near Johnson Canyon	.5 acre	Interpretive sign	Operations, Recreation

Peterson
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Fagan
Jensen
July 1978

Objective. R-3. Preserve and protect natural values in the Vermilion Planning Unit.

Rationale. This objective is consistent with the policy (1603.12C3) of providing for ". . . an adequate variety and supply of outdoor recreation uses . . . commensurate with public needs and resource potentials, and consistent with a quality environment". Also, it complies with the policy of identification, evaluation, and protective development of significant natural values (1603.12C3).

Additionally, Bureau policy, as stated in 43CFR 6225.0-6 allows for "areas of sufficient size to provide adequately for scientific study, research, recreational use and demonstration purposes". These areas may be set aside for preservation of scenic values, natural wonders, and examples of significant ecosystems. They may also be set aside for studies of ecology, successional trends, and other aspects of the natural environment, or as preserves for rare and endangered species of plants and animals. Designation and protection of areas with values such as those listed above can preserve the values for future study and provide a basis of comparison for other lands which have received less restrictive management.

A significant interest has been demonstrated in southwestern Utah in recreation or sightseeing which is associated with natural values. The outstanding natural areas in the Escalante area last year received approximately 15,000 visitor days of backcountry type recreational use. The Paria Canyon Primitive Area has shown a 100 percent increase in visitor use in the past 7 years. These areas may have a similar type of use to natural areas in Vermilion, although the available areas in Vermilion are smaller and could attract more day use visitors.

The preservation of natural areas for scientific and recreational uses can add to the range of recreational opportunities available in the area. Their designation and management can provide significant attractions to visitors and will encourage more visitors to stay longer in the local area. Lengthening the stays of visitors is a major goal of the recreation and travel industry which is a major factor in the economy of Kane County.

Approximately 3 million people drove through the unit in 1975. This was an increase of about 37 percent since 1968. About 40-45 percent of the traffic in the Vermilion Unit originated outside Utah. About 66 percent of the highway visitors were tourists who had some form of recreation as the objective for their travel.

According to the PAA, business derived from tourists is extremely important to the economy of Kane County. For instance, in the towns of Kanab and Mt. Carmel Junction more than 60 percent of the retail businesses cater partially or entirely to tourist demands such as food, lodging, gifts, gasoline, and entertainment. 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.

The designation of natural areas would complement the local economy by adding additional recreational attractions in the area.

Peterson
July 1978

Recommendation R-3.1. Designate 3 areas (Table 3) totaling 3,160 acres as research natural areas. These areas include No Man's Mesa, Kimball Butte, and Diana's Throne. All the areas should be withdrawn from mineral entry, and restricted from ORV use and mineral lease operations. An activity plan should be developed to provide a guide for management of each site.

Rationale. According to 43CFR 6225.0-5 research natural areas are established and maintained primarily for purposes of research and education. Areas which qualify as research natural areas may include, "typical or unusual faunistic types or floristic types, associations or other biotic phenomina, or characteristic or outstanding geologic, pedologic or aquatic features or processes."

The three areas recommended for research natural area status are relict vegetation areas. They are the best examples of a few locations in the planning unit which have never been grazed by domestic livestock. They should be preserved as examples of natural vegetation and as as basis for comparison for areas which have been influenced more significantly by man's activities.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

W-1.1 Restriction of ORV use would enhance natural areas. 3,160 acres, Mollies Nipple, Carmel Junction allotments.

R-4.1 ORV use would be incompatible with natural areas 3,160 acres.

M-1.2 Sales of petrified wood could detract from Kimball Butte Natural area. 160 acres, Mollies Nipple allotment.

RM-3.2 Complements designation of No Man's Mesa and Diana's Throne as natural areas. 1,810 acres, no alternatives.

R-3.1 3,160 acres recommended for withdrawal from entry under Mining Law would prevent mineral exploration and possible discovery. Areas are small enough for no surface stipulation in oil and gas leases. No Mans Mesa (2,080 acres, unalloted); Kimball Butte (160 acres Mollies Nipple allotment); Diana's Throne (920 acres, Carmel Junction allotment).

Alternatives. All of the impacts associated with this recommendation can be eliminated or mitigated substantially so that no alternatives to this recommendation were considered necessary.

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Analysis of Impacts. Designating these areas as research natural areas would be positive or complimentary to recommendations W-1.1 and RM-3.2 and will not be considered further in this analysis.

These areas are inaccessible to vehicular traffic and will continue to be physically closed to ORV use (See analysis for R-4.1).

The benefits which would be gained by preserving these natural areas outweigh the benefits from making petrified wood sales in this area (M-1.2). There is presently little demand for petrified wood sales and as the demand for petrified wood sales increases there are other areas of petrified wood deposits where potential future sales could take place.

If this recommendation were implemented 3,160 acres would be withdrawn from mineral entry (M-1A). There is no known deposits of valuable minerals on these areas. The natural values of these areas can be adeuately protected without instigating formal withdrawal procedures.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation with the exception of these areas from mineral withdrawing entry.

Support Requirements

1. Make no surface occupancy stipulation on oil and gas leases.
2. Close to ORV use.

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Decision. Modify the multiple use recommendation to protect and enhance through development of stipulations to oil and gas leases which will allow the area to be open to oil and gas leases. Do not close to ORV.

Rationale. These areas are physically isolated so they will remain protected from unnatural disturbance. Protection that is needed can be provided by multiple use management through required approval of mining plans and stipulations to oil and gas leases. There is no need to restrict ORV use since there is no physical access to vehicular use.

*** Decision 3.1 has been amended by designating 1335 acres of public land on No Mans Mesa as a Research Natural Area. The following objectives will be pursued: 1) The area will be withdrawn from mineral entry, 2) 40 additional acres will be limited to "existing roads and trails", 3) 520 additional acres will be restricted to the No Surface Occupancy stipulations on oil and gas leases, and 4) A management plan will be written for the area. The area will be administered to give primary emphasis to educational, scientific, and research values. Refer to the attached amendment/EA at the back of the MFP for more information.

Ken Knowles 12-4-86

Peterson
July 1978

Recommendation R3.2. Designate the Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon Area as an outstanding natural area. This area includes about 1,280 acres. The area should be closed to off-road vehicle use, grazing use, and mineral lease operations. It should be withdrawn from mineral entry. The unauthorized water developments of Fredonia City should be removed. The South Fork Indian Canyon Pictograph Site should be included in the designation. An activity plan should be developed to guide management of the area. This plan should be coordinated with planning for the Sand Springs Campsite. Table 3 includes more detailed information.

Rationale. According to 43CFR6225.0-5 outstanding natural areas are established and maintained to preserve scenic areas and areas of natural wonder. The preservation of these areas in their natural condition is the primary management objective. The South Fork Indian Canyon/Water Canyon Area displays the requisites stated in the CFR. Both canyons are highly scenic. Their vegetation ranges from Douglas-fir trees, growing in a very unusual habitat for that species, to "hanging gardens" similar to those found in Zion National Park and other moist canyon environments in the region. South Fork Indian Canyon and the lower part of Water Canyon have been impacted by domestic livestock grazing. The upper part of Water Canyon has not been grazed due to the presence of natural physical barriers to livestock. This part of the canyon displays the lush vegetation that would be present in both canyons if cattle were excluded.

South Fork Indian Canyon has a well-preserved pictograph site, accessible by a trail from the mesa top, which has been fenced to protect its values. Other archeological sites may exist in the canyons.

Both canyons have been damaged by unauthorized water collection facilities placed there by Fredonia City. At this time they could be removed without irreversibly damaging the natural values of the area.

In spite of the trespass waterworks, South Fork Indian Canyon and Water Canyon have outstanding natural, cultural, and scenic values. They compare very favorably to similar areas in Zion National Park. Their continued existence should be insured by placing them under a protective designation.

Economic rationale for designation of these areas can be found in objective R-3. It will not be repeated here.

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Impact Identification

WL-3.1 Riparian areas in Water/South Fork Indian Canyon would be improved or maintained by excluding livestock. Water Canyon, Farm Canyon, Art Canyon, 1,280 acres.

W-1.1 ORV use would be eliminated since there are no roads or trails in the proposed natural area. 1,280 acres, Art Canyon, Farm Canyon, Water Canyon.

W-2.1 Livestock and ORV would be eliminated from proposed natural area.

R-4.1 ORV use would be incompatible. 1,280 acres, Art Canyon, Farm Canyon, Water Canyon.

VR-1.2 Clean up of junk would enhance natural area. 500 acres, Art Canyon, Water Canyon.

VR-1.3 Exclusion of livestock would enhance riparian areas. 110 acres, Water Canyon allotment.

RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2,2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.0. Grazing would conflict with management of proposed natural area. 1,280 acres, Art Canyon, Farm Canyon, Water Canyon allotments.

L-2.2 Authorization of trespass water developments would conflict with a natural area. Art Canyon, Water Canyon, allotments about 1 mile of pipeline.

M-1A 1,280 areas recommended for withdrawal from entry under Mining Law would prevent exploration and possible discovery of minerals. Area small enough for no surface stipulation on oil and gas leases. Water Canyon, South Fork, Indian Canyon (1,280 acres, Farm Canyon, Art Canyon allotments).

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts. The following impacts associated with this recommendation are considered positive or complementary and would be an added benefit if implemented: WL-3.1, W-1.1, W-2.1, VR-1.2, VR-1.3.

The natural values in this area far outweigh any benefits that would be gained by leaving this area open to ORV use (R-4.1). There are also presently no roads or trails in the proposed natural area.

Designating this area as an outstanding natural area would not preclude continued livestock grazing.

Grazing in the Water Canyon portion of this area will be reduced by 7 AUMs on 200 suitable acres. Reducing the entire area to carrying capacity and implementing intensive livestock management will in itself tend

to benefit natural values. When the results of intensive livestock management are determined future adjustments may have to be made.

If this recommendation were implemented approximately 1,280 acres would be withdrawn from mineral entry. There are no known valuable mineral deposits in this area. The natural values of this area can be adequately protected by means other than withdrawing the area from mineral entry at this time.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Reject the recommendation but protect as modified by support requirements listed below. Livestock use will continue to be monitored and future adjustments will be made as determined necessary.

Support Requirements

1. Close area to ORV use, but allow for maintenance vehicles for Fredonia's water pipelines.
2. Put no surface occupancy stipulation on oil and gas leasing.
3. Prepare management plan. During management plan preparation consider means of improving and or removing all or part of Fredonia's water system to better conform to the surrounding natural values.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows:

Do not consider removing Fredonia's water system unless it can be assured that another source of water can be developed feasibly.

Rationale. The use of the area as a source of culinary water is a higher use than any other use identified thus far, and this use should not be discontinued until another feasible source of water is developed.

*** Decision 3.2 has been amended by designating 225 acres of public land within the Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon area as an ACEC. The following objectives will be pursued: 1) The area will be withdrawn from mineral entry, 2) 225 additional acres will be restricted to the No Surface Occupancy stipulations on oil and gas leases, and 3) A management plan will be written for the area. The area would be administered to give primary emphasis to scenic, botanical, and biological values. Refer to the attached amendment/EA at the back of the MFP for more information.

Ken Knowles 12-4-86

Peterson
July 1978

Recommendation R3.3. Designate the Ponderosa Sand Dunes area as an outstanding natural area. The area includes about 1,640 acres. Table 3 contains specific information on the recommended action.

Necessary actions would include closure to off-road vehicles, grazing, and mineral lease operations and withdrawal from mineral entry. An activity plan should be developed for the area and coordinated with plans for the Ponderosa Grove and Sand Springs developed sites.

Rationale. According to 43CFR6225.0-5 outstanding natural areas are established to preserve scenic areas and areas of natural wonder. The preservation of these areas in their natural condition is the primary management objective.

The Ponderosa Sand Dunes is a highly scenic area. The combination of vegetative and geologic formations which are found in the dunes form one of the most unusual and beautiful areas in the region. Threatened and endangered plants are found on the dunes, as well as scattered stands of ponderosa pine and other more common plants. The area is more scenic than the adjacent Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park because of the greater variety and amount of vegetation found on the dunes.

Off-road vehicles have damaged vegetation and tended to remove stability from some dune areas. ORV use has not been heavy in the past but is increasing. ORV closure would be necessary to protect the natural qualities of the area. The nearby state park is entirely open to ORV use, offering a suitable alternative to ORV users.

Grazing should be excluded from the dunes to allow the vegetation to achieve as natural an appearance as possible and to allow dune stabilization to occur naturally.

Mineral entry and leasing should be excluded to prevent possible deterioration of scenic and natural values from future mining or drilling activity.

Economic rationale for designation is included in objective R-3.

Team
July 1978

Identification of Impacts

WL-4.1 This would enhance natural character of vegetation in proposed natural area. 1,640 acres, Farm Canyon, Art Canyon allotments.

W-1.1 Limiting ORV use would enhance natural qualitites. 1,640 acres, Farm and Art Canyon allotments.

R-4.1 ORV use would be incompatible with natural area. 1,640 acres, Farm and Art Canyon allotments.

RM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9. Grazing would conflict with natural area. 164 acres, Farm and Art Canyon allotments.

RM-2.5 Cattle guard in Art Allotments would conflict with management of natural area.

M-1.1 Conflicts on about 160 acres. Art and Farm Canyon.

R-3.3 1,640 acres in Art Canyon, Farm Canyon allotment (ponderosa sand dunes) recommended for withdrawal from entry under Mining Law would prevent exploration and possible discovery of minerals. Area small enough for no surface stipulation on oil and gas leases.

Alternative 1. Do not designate the Ponderosa Sand Dunes area as an outstanding natural area. Continue to manage this area on a multiple use basis.

Impact Identification. If alternative 1 were implemented all of the negative impacts identified for the recommendation would be eliminated.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. There is presently only limited ORV use in this area. The Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park is presently handling the majority of ORV users. There is also presently little demand for BLM to designate this area as a special ORV vehicle use area. (R-4.1).

Reducing livestock use in this area and implementing intensive grazing management (see RM-1.2, 2.2) will in itself help to restore the vegetative cover and will substantially mitigate the adverse effects of livestock grazing in this area. Natural areas in itself does not preclude livestock grazing.

There is presently no demand for sand and gravel in this area. If an when there is an interest in acquiring sand and gravel in this area by necessary adjustments in other resource uses can be made at that time.

If this area were withdrawn from mineral entry, approximately 1,640 acres would be lost to mineral location. There is, however, no known deposits of valuable minerals in the area and vast acreages would still be available in the planning unit for mineral location (M-1A).

Alternatives. Implementing the recommendation would present an economic hardship to livestock operators in the area by completely eliminating livestock grazing. The area would also be closed to mineral entry if the recommendation were implemented. Because of the closeness of this area to the Sand Dunes State Park a natural area would be extremely difficult to manage. Also the management feasibility of having a protected natural area adjacent to a special ORV use area is questionable.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 1.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

TABLE 3

Natural Areas

Recommendation	Area	Priority	Type	Range Allotment	Location	Acreage	Recommended Development	Support needs
R 3.1	No Man's Mesa	4	Research Natural Area	Unallotted	T.40S.,R.3W, Sec. 9,SE¼SE¼; Sec. 10,SW¼SW¼, Sec. 14,SW¼; Sec. 15; Sec.22; Sec. 26, W½W½; Sec. 27, N½,E½SE¼. Sec. 23, NW¼,NW¼	2,080	withdraw from mineral entry restrict mineral leasing, acquire E½, Sec. 16, T.40S.,R.3W trail development	Lands-withdrawal, acquisition Recreation-activity plan, Operations-trails
R 3.1	Kimball Butte	5	Research Natural Area	Mollies Nipple	T.42S.,R.3W., Sec. 1,NW¼.	160	withdraw from mineral entry restrict mineral leasing acquire NE¼, Sec. 2,T.42S, R.3W. trail development	Lands-withdrawal acquisition Recreation-activity plan Operations trails
R 3.1	Diana's Throne	3	Research Natural Area	Carmel Junction	T.41S.,R.7W., Sec.28; SE¼SE¼; Sec.33; E½W½; W½; Sec.34; W½NW¼,SW¼; T42S.,R.7W., Sec.3,N½NW¼; SW¼NW¼; Sec.4, E½E½NE¼.	200 920	withdraw from mineral entry restrict mineral leasing trail development	Lands-withdrawal Recreation-activity plan Operations-trails

Table 3 continued

R 3.2	Water Canyon/ South Fork Indian Canyon	1	Outstanding Natural Area	Farm Canyon, Art Canyon	T.43S.,R.7W., Sec.17,SE¼; Sec.20,E½; Sec.21,N½NE¼, W½, Sec. 29, all Sec. 28, NW¼NW¼, Sec.30 SE¼SE¼	1,280	withdraw from mineral entry, restrict mineral leasing, exclude grazing by fencing remove unauthorized water developments, close to off-road vehicles, trail development, fence	Lands-withdrawal trespass water development Operations-fencing, trails Recreation-activity plan, ORV closure
R 3.3	Ponderosa Sand Dunes	2	Outstanding Natural Area	Farm Canyon, Art Canyon	T.43S.,R.7W., Sec.7,SW¼; Sec.8,W½, NE¼; Sec.18, N½,SW¼. T.43S.,R.8W., Sec.13,S½, SE¼NE¼; Sec.24, NE¼	1,640	withdraw from mineral entry restrict mineral leasing exclude grazing by fencing, close to off-road vehicles	Lands-withdrawal Operations-fence Recreation-activity plan, ORV closure

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	

Peterson
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July 1978

Objective R-4. Enhance opportunities for off-road-vehicle use on public lands in the Vermilion Planning Unit.

Rationale:

Executive order 11644 indicates that controlled use of off-road-vehicles on public lands is a legitimate recreational pursuit and directs that areas and trails be designated where off-road-vehicle recreational users can occur, based on needs for protection of resources, promotion of safety of users, and minimization of conflicts among users of public lands. The objective is consistent with Bureau of Land Management policy (1603.12C3) of providing for a variety of recreation uses, meeting public needs, and maintaining a quality environment.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Vermilion
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Peterson
July 1978

Recommendation R-4.1. Designate the Ponderosa Sand Dune and Buckskin/Five-Mile Mountain areas as off-road-vehicle special use areas. These areas include about 66,000 acres. Develop and implement activity plans within 5 years to direct management actions in these areas.

Keep the remainder of the planning unit open to all off-road recreation use. This includes about 488,500 acres. Table 4 contains more detailed information relating to this recommendation.

Rationale. The Ponderosa Sand Dunes and the Buckskin/Five-Mile Mountain areas offer two contrasting environments, well suited to ORV recreational activities. Orienting management actions in these areas toward enhancement of ORV recreation can effectively meet demands for intensive forms of vehicular activity. Development of facilities which can accommodate ORV users and other management actions such as trail development can probably be limited to these two areas, since demands in the planning unit are low and will probably not grow rapidly.

The remainder of the unit not included in the two categories listed above should be left open to off-road use. This will enhance the casual, extensive forms of ORV activity which is popular among local recreational users.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

W-1.1 This would limit ORV use to roads and trails on 80,560 acres.

W-1.5 Closing road in Hog Canyon would preclude use of area by ORVs. Lower and Upper Hog allotments.

W-2.1 Would eliminate ORV use in part of Cottonwood Canyon drainage. Water Canyon and Trail Canyon allotments.

R-1.1 Limits ORV use on 40 acres. Farm Canyon allotments.

R-2.1 ORV's would be excluded in archeological sightseeing areas. 440 acres, First Point, Trail Canyon, Meadow Canyon, Neaf, Dish Pan, Navajo Wells, and Mollies Nipple allotments.

R-3.1 ORV's would be excluded from research natural areas. 3,160 acres, Mollies Nipple, Carmel Junction.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

R-3.2 ORV's would be excluded from 1,280 acre natural area. Farm Canyon, Art Canyon, Water Canyon allotments.

R-3.3 ORV's would be excluded from 1,640 acres. Farm and Art Canyon allotments.

VR-1.2 Closure of roads (intrusions #2 and 34) would limit ORV use. Seven miles of road, Mollies Nipple and Poverty Flat allotments.

RM-2.5 Cattle guard in Art Canyon allotment would enhance ORV use.

WL-2.3 Chain and burn areas would be closed to vehicles. 9,230 acres. See attached list of allotments, etc.

WL-3.1 Riparian areas (2,020 acres) would be limited to vehicles. See attached list of allotments, etc.

RM-2.2, 2.6, 4.1 All land treatment areas would be closed to ORV use.

Alternative 1. Designate the planning unit as open to ORV use except for the following areas which will be designated as:

a. Limited. W-1.1 limit ORV use only to the identified critical watershed areas as identified on the Overlay (8,000 acres) the remaining frail watershed will remain open with a monitoring program developed to identify conflicts if they arise.

b. Closed. W-2.1 exclude all ORV's from Cottonwood Canyon drainage (except for maintenance vehicles).

W-1.5 exclude all ORV's from Hog Canyon allotments.

R-1.1 exclude ORV's in the camping and trail head area for Sand Springs (40 acres Farm Canyon allotments).

R-2.1, 3.1, 3.2 exclude ORV's from research natural areas, and all identified archaeological siteseeing areas.

WL-3.1 exclude all ORV's from riparian areas after they are fenced to exclude livestock grazing.

c. Open (with temporary closure).

WL-2.3, RM-2.2, 2.6, 4.1 All land treatment areas will be designated as open with a temporary closure of no less than two years following the land treatment.

Team July 1978 Impact Identification. Implementing this alternative would eliminate most of the major resource conflicts identified for the recommendation while at the same time leaving open the option to open or close more areas to ORV use once a detailed implementation plan is prepared.

F Se. 1978 Analysis of Impacts and Alternatives. At the present time there has not bee sufficient demand for special ORV use areas to justify setting land aside for this purpose.

We also at present have limited detail on exactly where and how much ORV use is taking place.

There are however certain used on other resources that can be irreversibly damaged by any ORV use whatsoever. These areas are identified in alternative 1. These are considered completely incompatible uses and the short-term use of these areas by ORV users would destroy the long-term benefits to be gamed by protecting the resource.

There are no economic or soical impacts associated with either the recommendaiton or alternative 1.

Alternative 1 essentially demonstrates a balance in resource uses between no ORV use and complete ORV freedom.

Fagan
Sept 1978
Jensen
Jan 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 1.

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation with the modification that there will be no ORV restriction in Hog Canyon and there will be no research natural areas.

Rationale. The Hog Canyon road leads to a TV repeater site that serves Kanab. The physical nature of the canyon is such that vehicles are restricted to the road. The primary use of the road is to service the TV repeater. There is no other substantial vehicular use of the road. There is no potential damage requiring restricted use.

*** Decision 4.1 has been partially amended by designating No Mans Mesa as a Research Natural Area. Consequently, an additional 40 acres (SESE of Section 9, T40S, R3W) will be designated as "limiting to existing roads and trails". Refer to the attached amendment/EA at the back of the MFP for more information.

Ken Knowles 12-4-86

TABLE 4

Off-Road-Vehicle Use

Area	Acreage	Range Allotment	Potential Development	Support Needs
ORV-022 Buckskin/5 Mile	50,000	Mollies Nipple, 5 Mile Mountain, Pine Hollow, Sink Hole	trails, parking areas	Operations
ORV-008 Ponderosa Sand	1,600	Art Canyon Farm Canyon	modification of Ponderosa Grove parking areas water development	Operations
Remainder of Planning Unit	488,500	Portions of above and all remaining allotments		

MFP Int on
Activity - ion

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
R-1.1	WL-3.2-	Conflict with Sand Spring Campground development. 40 acres, Art Canyon allotment.	No	Part
	R-2.2+	Interpretive development would complement campground development. 40 acres, Art Canyon Allotment.	No	All
	VR-1.1-	VRM class II area, may require design modifications. 40 acres, Art Canyon Allotment.	Yes	Part
	VR-1.2+	Removal of intrusion Ø11 would complement campground development. One acre, Art Canyon Allotment.	—	---
	RM-2.5-	Use of Sand Spring for stock water would impair use as campground. 40 acres, Art Canyon Allotment.	No	All
	RM-1.1,-1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9	Any grazing in proposed campground area would conflict with recreational uses. 40 acres, Art Canyon allotment.	No	All
	RM-4.1-	Orv use would detract from recreational use of campground. 40 acres, Art Canyon allotment.	No	All

Peterson
July, 1978

MFP Interact
Activity - Recreation

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
R-2.1	R-4.1-	ORV use would be incompatible with interpretation/protection of cultural resources. 420 acres, First Point, Trail Canyon, Meadow Canyon, Neaf, Dish Pan, Navajo Wells, and Mollies Nipple allotments.	No	Part
	VR-1.1-	Developments in class II areas may need design modification. 161.5 acres, Neaf, Dish Pan, Clay Flat, Pine Hollow, 5-Mile Mountain, and Mollies Nipple allotments.	Yes	None
	M-1.1-	Gravel site would conflict with protection/interpretation of Crescent Butte archeological site. 160 acres, Neaf, Dish Pan allotments.	No	All
	M-1.2-	Commercial petrified wood removal would detract from Shinarump Cliffs site. 40 acres, Navajo Wells allotment.	No	All
	L-3.1-	Crescent Butte site is located in utility corridor. 160 acres, Neaf, Dish Pan allotments.	No	All
	V-1-	Access to Crescent Butte site may be threatened by threatened and endangered plants.	Yes	Part

Peterson
July, 1978

MFP Interactio
Activity - Recrea.

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
R-2.2	R-3.3+	Designation of natural area, withdrawal etc. would protect sightseeing values. Art Canyon, Farm Canyon allotment.		
	M-1.1-	Gravel disposals could conflict with Vermilion Cliffs interpretive site. .5 acre.	Yes	All
	L-3.1-	Vermilion Cliffs and White Cliffs interpretive sites are located in utility corridors, Clay Flat allotment. 1 acre.	Yes	All
	L-3.4-	Eagle sinkhole site is in utility corridor. 1 acre, Sink Hole allotment.		
	V-1-	Interpretive sites in House Rock Valley may conflict with threatened and endangered Plants. 1 acre, Pine Hollow, 5-Mile Mountain, Mollies Nipple allotments.	Yes	Part
	RM-4.1-	Eagle Sinkhole is in proposed chaining. .5 acres, Sink Hole allotment. House Rock Valley, spray and seed may conflict with interpretive sites. 1 acre, Mollies Nipple, Pine Hollow.	No	Part

MFP Interaction
Activity - Recreati..

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
R-3.1	✓ W-1.1+	Restriction of ORV use would enhance natural areas. 3,160 acres, Mollies Nipple, Carmel Junction allotments.		
	✓ R-4.1-	ORV use would be incompatible with natural areas 3,160 acres.	No	All-if Accessable.
	✓ M-1.2-	Sales of petrified wood could detract from Kimball Butte Natural area. 160 acres, Mollies Nipple allotment.	No	All
	✓ RM-3.2+	Complements designation of No Man's Mesa and Diana's Throne as natural areas. 1,810 acres, No allotments.		Part

Peter
July,

MFP Interaction
Activity - Recreat

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
R-3.2	WL-3.1+	Riparian areas in Water/South Fork Indian Canyon would be improved or maintained by excluding livestock. Water Canyon, Farm Canyon, Art Canyon, 1,280 acres.		
	W-1.1+	ORV use would be eliminated since there are no roads or trails in the proposed natural area. 1,280 acres, Art Canyon, Farm Canyon, Water Canyon.		
	W-2.1+	Livestock and ORV would be eliminated from proposed natural area.		
	-	Unauthorized water developments would be left in Art Canyon, Water Canyon Farm Canyon, 1,280 acres.	No	Part
	R-4.1-	ORV use would be incompatible. 1,280 acres, Art Canyon, Farm Canyon, Water Canyon.	No	All
	VR-1.2+	Clean up of junk would enhance natural area. 500 acres, Art Canyon, Farm Canyon.		
	VR-1.3+	Exclusion of livestock would enhance riparian areas. 110 acres, Water Canyon allotment.		
	RM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9	Grazing would conflict with management of proposed natural area. 1,280 acres, Art Canyon, Farm Canyon, Water Canyon allotments.	No	Part
	L-2.2+	Removal of trespass water developments would complement natural area. Art Canyon, Water Canyon, allotments about 1 mile of pipeline.		

MFP Li ion
Activity - Recreation

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
R-3.3	WL-4.1+	This would enhance natural character of vegetation in proposed natural area. 1,640 acres, Farm Canyon, Art Canyon allotments.		
	W-1.1+	Limiting ORV use would enhance natural qualities. 1,640 acres, Farm and Art Canyon allotments.		
	R-4.1-	ORV use would be incompatible with natural area. 1,640 acres, Farm and Art Canyon allotments.	No	All
	RM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9	Grazing would conflict with natural area. 164 acres, Farm and Art Canyon allotments.	No	All
	RM-2.5-	Cattle guard in Art Allotments would conflict with management of natural area.	No	Part
	M-1.1-	Conflicts on about 160 acres. Art and Farm Canyon.	No	Part

Peterson
July, 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity - Re[illegible]ion

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
R-4.1	W-1.1-	This would limit ORV use to roads and trails on 80,560 acres.	No	Part
	W-1.5-	Closing road in Hog Canyon would preclude use of area by ORVs. Lower and Upper Hog allotments.	No	Part
	W-2.1-	Would eliminate ORV use in part of Cottonwood Canyon drainage. Water Canyon and Trail Canyon allotments.	No	Part
	R-1.1-	Limits ORV use on 40 acres. Farm Canyon allotments.	No	Part
	R-2.1-	ORVs would be excluded in archeological sightseeing areas. 440 acres, First Point, Trail Canyon, Meadow Canyon, Neaf, Dish Pan, Navajo Wells, and Mollies Nipple allotments.	No	Part
	R-3.1-	ORVs would be excluded from research natural areas. 3,160 acres, Mollies Nipple, Carmel Junction.	No	Part
	R-3.2-	ORVs would be excluded from 1,280 acre natural area. Farm Canyon, Art Canyon, Water Canyon allotments.	No	Part
	R-3.3-	ORVs would be excluded from 1,640 acres. Farm and Art Canyon Allotments.	No	Part
	VR-1.2-	Closure of roads (intrusions #2 and 34) would limit ORV use. Seven miles of road, Mollies Nipple and Poverty Flat allotments.	No	Part
	RM-2.5+	Cattle guard in Art Canyon allotment would enhance ORV use.		
	WL-2.3-	Chain and burn areas would be closed to vehicles. 9,230 acres. See attached list of allotments, etc.	No	Part
	WL-3.1-	Riparian areas (2,020 acres) would be closed to vehicles. See attached list of allotments, etc.	No	Part
	V-1-	ORV use could disturb endangered plants. This could affect every location of threatened or endangered plants in the planning unit. There are about 14 known locations in the unit.	No	Part

Peterson
July, 1978

MFP Interacti.
Activity Re ion

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
Existing	L 3.2 (-)	Could damage geologic and botanical sightseeing values in Red Canyon Sand Dune area (Sgo 015 and Sbo 011).		
	L 3.2 (-)	Could detract from quality of identified recreation site S-002		
	L 3.3 (-)	Corridor covers Oak Canyon petroglyph site.		
	L 3.2 (-)	Corridor passes through Kanab Creek Recreation Area as identified in 1965 recreation inventory. The area has excellent scenic qualities.		
	L 3.1 (-)	Passes through Cottonwood Canyon Recreation Area as identified in 1965 inventory. Passes near Diana's Throne campground site.		
	M 1.2 (-)	Conflicts with following sites identified in 1965 recreation inventory: Seaman Wash Campground, Red Canyon Picnic Site.		
	M 1.1 (-)	Conflicts with following sites identified in 1965 recreation inventory: Eagle Arch, Dixie Knoll Overlook. Also, conflicts with Yellowjacket Picnic Site.		
	M 1.2 (-)	Sales of petrified wood may detract from recreational collecting.		
	WL 2.5 (-)	Ponderosa Grove Picnic Area is located in a let burn area.		

WL-2.3

Mule Deer Habitat Improvement

Priority	Allotment	Land Treatment	Acres	AUMS
1	Poverty Flat	Chain Pinyon-Juniper	800	66
2	Barrack's Point	Chain Pinyon-Juniper	1,240	103
3	Mollies Nipple	Chain Pinyon-Juniper	2,310	192
4	Twin Hollow	Chain Pinyon-Juniper	650	54
5	Harris Flat	Burn or Chain	680	90
	Kane Spring	Pinyon-Juniper	400	
			1,080	
6	Elephant Cove	Burn or Chain Pinyon-Juniper	2,040	170
7	Kane Spring	Spray or Burn Sagebrush	1,110	160
			9,230	835

WL 3.1

Riparian Habitat Improvement

Priority	Stream	Allotment	BLM Acres	BLM Stream Miles	Miles of Fence Needed
1	East Fork Virgin River	Virgin River	290	4.0	2.0
2	Cottonwood and Water Canyons	Water Canyon	220	3.0	0.5
3	East Fork Virgin River	Poverty Flat	290	4.0	4.0
4	Upper Kanab Creek	John R. Flat	40	0.5	2.0
5	Lower Kanab Creek	Gravel Pit	20	o.2	0.5
6	Lower Hog Canyon	Lower Hog	100	2.5	6.0
7	Upper Hog Canyon	Upper Hog	100	3.0	7.0
8	Johnson Lakes Canyon	Hell's Bellows	120	2.5	3.0
9	Meadow Creek	Poverty Flat	100	5.0	3.0
10	Mineral Creek	Poverty Flat	10	0.6	1.0
11	Johnson Wash	Driveway	10	0.5	1.0
12	Tiny Canyon	Trail Canyon	20	1.5	1.5
13	Buckskin Wash	Mollies Nipple	10	0.3	0.5
14	Kitchen Canyon	Mollies Nipple	40	1.0	2.0
			1,490	29.4	34.0

WL 3.1

Riparian Habitat Maintenance

Priority	Stream	Allotment	BLM Acres	BLM Stream Miles
1	Upper Water Canyon	Water Canyon	80	1.0
2	South Fork Indian Canyon	Water Canyon	30	0.4
3	Middle Fork Indian Canyon	Water Canyon	30	0.3
4	Upper Indian Canyon	Art Canyon	10	0.2
5	Middle Kanab Creek	Unallotted	310	2.7
6	Lower Johnson Wash	Muggin's Flat	10	0.5
7	South Fork Tiny Canyon	Trail Canyon	20	1.0
8	Rock Canyon	Rock Springs	40	1.0
			530	7.1

RECONCILIATION OF URA STEP 4 - CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. Specific Protection Opportunities. Opportunities for fencing were not carried forward since they can be accomplished without an MFP decision. Work on 42Ka1819 has already been scheduled for YACC.

2. Public Interpretation/Stablization. Excavation and stabilization of South Fork Indian Canyon and Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling, are administrative actions not requiring an MFP decision. They should be programmed and accomplised as soon as funds are available.

3. Excavation/Analytical Opportunities. Kanab Canyon - Most of the value of these sites has been destroyed. A salvage program would probably not be economical in light of the availability nearby of ther areas which have less disturbance.

Shinarump Cliffs Area - Excavation of these sites would attract much attention to the area. Numerous other sites exist which could be damaged if more visitors were brought into the area. Bringing these sites into public attention could bring about a situation which is incompatible with present protection capability.

6. Other Opportunities. Demand was not considered to be sufficient at the present time to warrant recommendations concerning production of mine timbers, charcoal, particle board, veneer, pulp, extractives, and trees for ornamental use.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Vermilion
Activity: Cultural Resource
Objective Number:

Peterson,
Swain,
Fagan,
Jensen
July, 1978

Objective CR-1. Preserve a representative sample of archeological sites for future use.

Rationale. Preservation of a representative sample which characterizes the resource's full range of variability will insure scientific, educational and interpretive uses in the future.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Vermilion
Activity
Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Peterson
July 1978

Recommendation CR-1.1. Preserve Crescent Butte Ruins for future scientific use through development of a management plan and designation as an archeological preserve.

The site location is approx. 100 acres

SE¼ NE¼ Sec. 30	T.43S.,R4½W.
S½ SW¼ NE¼, Sec. 30	SLBM
N½ NW¼ SE¼, Sec. 30	
E½ SE¼ NW¼, Sec. 30	

Neaf Allotment (Total acres 1,215)

Development of a management plan will involve the following:

Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places

Interim management via designation as a Class VI (Historic and Cultural Sites) under CFR Subpart 2,070 - Designation of Areas and Sites.

Segregation from mineral location and other consumptive land uses including grazing. Mineral lease operations should be restricted.

Provide for redesignation if more appropriate authority is established.

Conduct environmental and archeological analyses.

Support. Lands - withdrawal, designation cultural resources - national register, archeological analysis.

Rationale. The Crescent Butte Ruins (42KA1549) represent a unique opportunity to preserve a significant resource which has high potential to contribute to our understanding of both the past environment and culture of the Johnson Canyon/Kanab region.

Although the butte was considered as a potential recreation site during the 1960s, past use has been limited due to inaccessibility. At present the area is not being grazed and probably has not been in the recent past. Remarkably, the archeological site has largely been overlooked by pothunters, leaving it the only intact pueblo habitation site in the planning unit.

special designation and protective measures will help insure preservation of the site for future use.

Team
July 1978

Identification of Impacts

R-4.1 ORV use would be incompatible with protection of this site, 100 acres. Neaf, Dish Pan allotments.

M-1.1 Gravel removal would detract from preservation of Crescent Butte sites. 100 acres, Neaf, Dish Pan allotments.

L-3.1 Crescent Butte archeological protection area is in corridor. About 100 acres, Neaf and Dish Pan allotments.

M-1a Would withdraw 100 acres from mineral location.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Analyses of Impacts. There are no specific gravel deposits in this specific area (M-1.1) so potential future gravel sales in the crescent Butte area present no valid conflict.

This area will not be designated as a utility corridor (see impact analysis and multiple use recommendation for L-3.1).

If this recommendation were implemented the area would be closed to ORV use (R-4.1) and withdrawn from mineral entry. These are both considered unavoidable impacts and the value of preserving this site outweighs these unavoidable impacts.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Support Requirements

1. Develop a detailed management plan.
2. Close area to ORV use.
3. Withdraw area from mineral entry.

Decision. Modify the multiple use recommendation by nominating the area to the National Register of Historic Places, but reject the other provisions of the recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Rationale. The area can be protected under multiple use management procedures without designation under subpart 2070 or other segregation.

Peterson
July, 1978

MFP Interaction
Activity - Cultural Resources

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
CR-1.1	R-4.1-	ORV use would be incompatible with protection of this site, 100 acres. Neaf, Dish Pan allotments.	No	All
	R-2.1-	Recreational development may be incompatible with preservation of archeological values. 100 acres, Neaf, Dish Pan allotment.	No	Part
	M-1.1-	Gravel removal would detract from preservation of Crescent Butte site. 100 acres, Neaf, Dish Pan allotments.	No	All
	L-3.1-	Crescent Butte archeological protection area is in corridor. About 100 acres, Neaf and Dish Pan allotments.		

Reconciliation Of URA Step 4 - Visual Resources

1. Visual Intrustions. Several of the visual intrusions identified in the URA were not carried forward because they were not feasible for rehabilitation economically. A list of the intrustions not recommended for rehabilitation is included below:

Intrusion Number	Name	Reason
4	Powerline	Economic feasibility
7	Powerline	Economic feasibility
8	Powerline	Economic feasibility
12	Powerline	Economic feasibility
14	Reflector tower	Private land
15	Powerline	Economic feasibility
17	Sand caves	Economic feasibility
21	Dump	Private land
22	Powerline	Economic feasibility
23	Powerline	Economic feasibility
24	Chaining	Rehab is occuring naturally
25	Telephone lines	Removal is scheduled
26	Powerline	Economic feasibility
27	Dump and gravel pit	Private land
30	Chaining	Rehab is occuring naturally
31	Powerline	Economic feasibility
33	Tank	Intrusion is not significant

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Vermilion
Activity	Visual Resources
Objective Number	

Peterson
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
July 1978

Objective VR-1. Maintain or improve where possible the quality of visual resources in the Vermilion 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 Vermilion Planning Unit. In 1975, more than 3 million people visited the unit. More than 90 percent of these visitors were travelers on various highways in the unit. About 40 to 45 percent of all highway travelers were from out of state and about 66 percent of the travelers in the unit are recreation-oriented tourists. Many are traveling through the unit to various national parks, state parks, or other attractions. 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, including BLM lands. Scenic quality on BLM lands should be maintained to enhance the overall experience of the traveler.

Although travelers on major highways account for most visitor use in the unit, visual resources are important to a growing number of visitors who are not passing through, but who are engaged in various activities on public lands in the unit.

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.

Peterson
July 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.

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 and opportunities to correct the visual problems associated with 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 public, and their sensitivity to the public.

Visual resources in the Vermilion Unit are of such quality that they have attracted the filming of numerous movies in the area. The frequent use of permanent movie sets in Johnson Canyon and west of Kanab attest to the long term demand for the scenic resources of the unit. Although these sets are on private lands, the Vermilion Cliffs, which provide their backdrop are mostly public lands. The Kanab area has been used as a setting for western movies for such a long time that the concept of western scenery of many people from other regions is the rugged red clifflines and juniper covered hills of the Vermilion Planning Unit.

The fact that Highway 89 which passes through the Vermilion Unit is a major tourist artery will be reiterated many times in the URA, PAA and MFP documents for the unit. Highway 89 provides the major access for Grand Canyon, Bryce Canyon, and Zion National Park, and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. It also provides access to Paria Canyon Primitive Area and Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park. Many visitors to Pipe Springs National Monument, Cedar Breaks National Monument, and Capital Reef National Park pass through the Vermilion Unit to reach these destinations.

Approximately 3 million people drove through the unit in 1975. This was an increase of about 37 percent since 1968. About 40-45 percent of the traffic in the Vermilion Unit originated outside Utah. About 66 percent of the highway visitors were tourists who had some form of recreation as the objective for their travel.

According to the PAA, business derived from tourists is extremely important to the economy of Kane County. For instance, in the towns of Kanab and Mt. Carmel Junction more than 60 percent of the retail businesses cater partially or entirely to tourist demands such as food, lodging, gifts, gasoline, and entertainment. 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.

The Vermilion Planning Unit is highly scenic. The high quality visual resources adds to the experience of the tourists who travel in the region and molds their impressions of southern Utah. It is important to maintain high quality scenery for public enjoyment, and it is important to the local economy to maintain a high degree of quality in the visual resource.

Team
July 1978

Impact Identification

WL-2.3 Chaining on Buckskin Mountain may not meet VRM Class III criteria on 2,310 acres on Mollies Nipple allotment and about 200 acres in Class II area in Poverty Flat allotment.

WL-1.4 Could conflict with Class II criteria in Water Canyon, Cla Flat, and Yellowjacket chained treatments and partly with Willis Canyon channel treatments .

WL-1.3 Pinyon-Juniper cutting in White Sage allotment may not meet Class III criteria.

R-1.1 Campground may not meet Class II criteria. 40 acres, Art Canyon allotment.

R-2.1 Design of Trail Canyon, Montezuma Mine, Crescent Butte, and Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling sites must meet Class II criteria. 260 acres, First Point, Trail Canyon, Dish Pan, Neaf allotments.

R-3.1 Natural areas would enhance maintenance of VRM class standards, due to withdrawals etc. 6,080 acres. Mollies Nipple, Carmel Junction, Farm Canyon, Art Canyon allotments.

VR-1.3 (+) Successful implementation would improve about 23,600 acres (-26 scenery unit) from Class IV to Class II about 12,800 acres in 014 scenery unit would be improved from Class III to Class II. A total of 59,400 acres would move into an improved quality class.

RM-2.5 Design modification, elimination or relocation of projects may be needed in VRM Class II, or Class III areas.

M-1.2 Excavation for petrified wood removal along base of Vermilion Cliffs would conflict in Class II areas. This is about 2,000 acres.

L-1.1 All three areas are in VRM Class II may require modification or relocation. 234 acres.

L-2.1 Communication site .25 acres in Class II area. The site may need modification to meet Class II criteria.

L-3.1 Entire corridor east of Kanab is in Class III with exception of about 300 acres of Class II at Crescent Butte. Almost entire corridor west of Kanab is Class II total corridor about 19,200 acres.

L-3.2 The corridor involves Class II areas at White Cliffs, crossing highway 89, and along yellowjacket road near sand dunes. About 6 acre miles of Class II involved. About 11 miles of Class II are involved.

L-3.3 Corridor involves a small amount of Class II (about __ miles). The remainder is Class III about ___ miles.

L-3.4 Aout 4 miles is in Class III. The remainder is Class IV (about 10 miles).

RM-4.1 Conflicts with Class II and Class II areas are shown on attached table. These projects could require modification, relocation, or elimination for to meet VRM criteria.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Impact Analysis. The VRM system is a legally 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 actions of resource recommendations are not carefully designed and strictly managed after completion, there would be numerous violations of VRM objectives.

If a future management decision goes against VRM objectives, the VRM system provides a quantified index of the significance of visual impact (as required by NEPA) which would be included in each project's required Environmental Analysis or Environmental Statement.

Fa~ ~ S .978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Consider VRM objectives in all projects or actions that would affect VRM classes. Prior to implementing any project perform a detailed on-site analysis of the impacts on VRM.

There will be cases where the benefits of a particular project outweigh the benefits of retaining the objectives of a VRM class.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

Table 1
Visual Resource Management Classes

Management Class Criteria	Acres	Grazing Allotments
Class I - This class provides for natural, ocological 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.	2,560	Class I - Pine Hollow, Wire Pass
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.	119,860	Class II - Wire Pass, Pine Hollow, Five-Mile Mountain, Mollie's Nipple, Swallow Park, Vermilion, Glasseye, Johnson Lakes, Seaman, Hell's Bellow, Neaf, White Sage, Flag Point, Dishpan, Locke Ridge, Boot, Johnson Canyon, School Section, Brown Canyon, John R. Flat, Red Canyon, Carmel Junction, Twin Hollow, Barracks Point, Virgin River, Flume Hollow, Poverty Flat, Willis Canyon, Sunnyside, Thompson Point, Lost Springs, Bunting Canyon, Trail Canyon, Red Knoll, Old Fort, Cougar Canyon, Water Canyon, Farm Canyon, Yellowjacket, Art Canyon, Chris Spring, Willow Springs, Buck Pasture, Sethy's Canyon, Fishtail, Clay Flat, Pine Springs.
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.	152,500	Class III & IV - It is assumed that most range developments can be located or designed to meet Class III and Class IV requirements. Particularly, large or significant developments such as powerplants, railroads, major pipelines or powerlines should be individually checked, since they may not meet Class III or IV criteria.

(continued)

(Table 1, concluded)

Management Class Criteria	Acres	Grazing Allotments
Class IV - Changes in the landscape character can be made but they must be designed to reflect what could be a natural occurrance.	279,580	
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.		

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Vermilion
Activity Visual Resources
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Peterson
July 1978

Recommendation VR 1.2. Rehabilitate visual intrusions in the Vermilion Planning Unit. Table 2 describes the intrusion, location, and necessary actions involved in this recommendation.

Rationale. There are a number of intrusions in the Vermilion Unit which detract from scenic quality. It is technically and economically feasible to rehabilitate these 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-R 1.1). That rationale is relevant to this recommendation, also.

Multiple Use Analysis. There are no significant negative interactions.

Fagan
Sept 1978

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

	VRM Class	Project	Allotment	Acres
RM-2.6-	II	Plow and Seed	Clay Flat and Sethy's Canyon	1500
RM-3.4-	II	Cutting Area	Kinnikinnic	600
RM-2.6-	III	Burn	Vermilion Mollies Nipple	3500
RM-2.6-	III	Burn and Seed	5-Mile Mountain	2900

M-1.1- Gravel disposals could conflict with VRM Class II or III criteria in the following areas. This could involve modifications, elimination, or relocation of gravel disposals.

VRM Class	Area	Acres
II AND III	Coral Pink Sand Dunes and West	4,000
II	Three Lakes/Kanab Creek	600
III	Johnson Canyon and Kanab East to planning unit boundary.	7,000

M-1.2- Excavation for petrified wood removal along base of Vermilion Cliffs would conflict in Class II areas. This is about 2,000 acres.

L-1.1- All three areas are in VRM Class II - may require modification or relocation. 234 acres.

L-2.1- Communication site .25 acres in Class II area.

L-3.1- Entire corridor east of Kanab is in Class III with exception of about 300 acres of Class II at Crescent Butte. Almost entire corridor west of Kanab is Class II - total corridor about 19,200 acres.

L-3.2- The corridor involves Class II areas at White Cliffs, crossing highway 89, and along yellow-jacket road near sand dunes. About 6 miles acres of Class II involved. About 11 miles of Class III are involved.

L-3.3- Corridor involves a small amount of Class II (about _ miles). The remainder is Class III - about ____ miles.

L-3.4- About 4 miles is in Class III. The remainder is Class IV (about 10 miles).

RM-4.1- Conflicts with Class II and Class III areas are shown on attached table. These projects could require modification, relocation, or elimination for to meet VRM criteria.

Allotment Number and name	Treatment	Acres	VRM Class	Acreage in Conflict
4005 Barracks Point	Chain, seed Chain, seed	480 570	III	250
4013 Buck Pasture	Chain, seed	270	---	---
4022 Chris Spring	Spray, seed	780	III	780

Allotment Number and name	Treatment	Acres	RM Class	Acreage In Conflict
4023 Clay Flat	Plow, seed	640	II	640
4033 Dry Lake	Plow, seed	310	III	300
4043 Five Mile	Burn, seed	6,180	III	2,240
4044 Flood Canyon	Chain, seed	220	---	---
	Chain, seed	420		
4046 FAR	Plow, seed	970	---	---
4058 Harris Flat				
4063 John R. Flat	Spray seed	1,945	---	---
4121 Johnson Canyon				
4064 Johnson Lake	Spray, seed	1,340	II	80
	Spray, seed	900		
4065 Johnson Point	Spray, seed	930	---	---
4068 Kane Springs	Spray, seed	380	---	---
	Spray, seed	660		
4071 Locke Ridge	Burn, seed	110	---	---
4081 Meadow Canyon	Burn, seed	550	III	420
	Chain, seed	410		
	Chain, seed	1,520		
	Spray, seed	45		
4083 Mollies Nipple	Chain, seed	3,320	II	480
	Chain, seed	768	III	11,200
	Spray, seed	210		
	Spray, seed	1,105		
	Spray, seed	450		
	Plow, seed	1,870		
	Burn, seed	1,060		
	Plow, seed	360		
	Plow, seed	3,860		
	Plow, seed	215		
	Spray, seed	720		
	Plow, seed	660		
		14,598		
4068 Neaf	Burn, seed	613	II	340
	Chain, seed	270	III	543
4088 Oak Springs	Plow, seed	280	---	---
4093 Pine Springs	Spray, seed	1,368	II	40
	Spray, seed	1,410	III	2,738

VR-1.1

Allotment Number and name	Treatment	Acres	C	Acreage in Conflict
4094 Poverty Flat	Chain, seed	500	II	160
	Chain, seed	380		
4095 Red Butte	Plow, seed	300	---	---
4102 Rock Springs	Spray, seed	260	---	---
4105 School Section	Burn, seed	40	III	40
4107 Seeps	Chain, seed	1,920	III	1,920
4108 Sethy's Canyon				
4142 Sheep Spring	Plow, seed	40	---	---
4111 Sink Hole	Chain, seed	2,040	---	---
4120 Swallow Park	Spray, seed	1,340	II	1,340
4126 Trail Well	Spray, seed	420	II	80
			III	340
4127 Twin Hollow	Chain, seed	610	II	160
4128 Upper Hog	Plow, seed	100	---	---
4130 Vermilion	Plow, seed	160	II	60
	Chain, seed	2,050	III	2,420
	Plow, seed	85		
	Plow, seed	145		
	Plow, seed	590		
	Plow, seed	540		
	Chain, seed	3,640		
	Plow, seed	145		
	Plow, seed	160		
		7,515		
4134 White Sage	Chain, seed	570	III	570
4135 Willow Spring	Spray, seed	31	III	31
4137 Yellowjacket	Spray, seed	717	II	80
	Chain, seed	240		
TOTAL		55,142		

TABL. 2

Rehabilitation of Visual Intrusions

Intrusion Number		Priority	Grazing Allotment	Approximate Acreage	Necessary Action	Support Requirements
1.	Road Cuts	4	Barracks Point	100	Obliterate and rehabilitate roads	Operations
2.	Road	14	Poverty Flat	4 miles of road	Close Road	Operations
3.	Trash	1	Virgin River	10 miles of river	Clean up	Operations
5.	Dump	8	Twin Hollow	.5 acres	Clean up	Operations
6.	Powerline	9	Carmel Junction	5 acres	Thin trees along line clearing	Operations
9.	Dump	15	Buck Pasture	1 acre	Close and clean up	Operations
10.	Car Body	7	Willow Springs	.5 acre	Remove	Operations
11.	Corrals	3	Art Canyon	1 acre	Relocate	Operations or grazing
13.	Pipelines	2	Water Canyon	20 acres	Clean up	Fredonia City, lands
16.	Pumphouse	5	Red Knoll	.5 acre	Pain pumphouse	Kanab City, lands
18.	Car Bodies	6	Red Knoll	.5 acre	Cover car bodies, place rocks in stream cut area	Utah Highway Department, lands
19.	Pipeline	12	Lower Hog	1.5 miles	Remove pipe	Lands, Kanab city
20.	T.V. Towers	11	Fishtail	1 acre	Paint and clean up	Lands, Kanab Lions
28.	Gravel Pit	10	Lower Hog	1.5 miles	Clean up and rehabilitate	Operations
29.	Dump	13	Granary Ranch	.5 acres	Clean up	Operations
32.	Mine Buildings	16	Mollies Nipple	1 acre	Remove buildings and rehabilitate	Operations
34.	Road Cuts	17	Mollies Nipple	2 miles	Close and rehabilitate	Operations

MFP Interaction
Activity - Vis[illegible] [illegible]sources

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
VR-1.1	WL-2.3-	Chaining on Buckskin Mountain may not meet VRM Class III criteria on 2,310 acres on Mollies Nipple allotment and about 200 acres in Class II area in Poverty Flat allotment.	No	Part
	W-1.4-	Could conflict with Class II criteria in Water Canyon, Clay Flat, and Yellowjacket chained treatments and partly with Willis Canyon channel treatments.	No	Part
	W-1.3-	Pinyon-Juniper cutting in White Sage allotment may not meet Class III criteria.	No	Part
	R-1.1-	Campground may not meet Class II criteria. 40 acres, Art Canyon allotment.	No	Part
	R-2.1-	Design of Trail Canyon, Montezuma Mine, Crescent Butte, and Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling sites must meet Class II criteria. 260 acres, First Point, Trail Canyon, Dish Pan, Neaf allotments.	No	Part
	R-3.1 & 3.2, 3.3+	Natural areas would enhance maintenance of VRM class standards, due to withdrawals etc. 6,080 acres. Mollies Nipple, Carmel Junction, Farm Canyon, Art Canyon allotments.		
	VR-1.3+	Successful implemetation would improve about 23,600 acres (026 scenery unit) from Class IV to Class II about 12,800 acres in 014 scenery unit would be improved from Class III to Class II. A total of 59,400 acres would move into an improved quality class.		
	RM-2.5-	Design modification, elimination or relocation of projects may be needed in VRM Class II or Class III areas:	No	Part

VRM Class	Project	Allotment	Acres
III	Well and Windmill	Barracks Pt	.5 acre
II	Pipeline	Pine Springs	¼ mile
II	Well and Windmill	Red Canyon	.5 acre
II	Pipeline	Johnson Canyon	.25 mile
II	Reservoir	Locke Ridge	.5 acre
II	Fence	Johnson Lake	.25 mile
III	Fence	Five Mile Mountain	5 miles
II	Pipeline & Spring Development	Vermilion	1 mile
II	Fence	Hells Bellows	.25 mile

	RM-2.6-	Projects listed below may not meet class II or class III criteria. This may require modification, elimination, relocation of the projects.	No	Part

	VRM Class	Project	Allotment	Acres
RM-3.4-	III	Cutting Area	Barracks Pt	300
RM-3.4-	II	Cutting Area	Twin Hollow	250

(continued)

MFP ' ction
Activity - ' Resources

Recommendation Number	Conflicting or Positive Recommendation Number	What is the Conflict or Positive Interaction and How Much?	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
VR-1.2	R-1.1+	Development would require removal of intrusion #11. Art Canyon allotment 40 acres.		
	R-3.2+	Natural area designation would require removal of junk which is noted as intrusion #13. 20 acres, Water Canyon allotment.		
	RM-2.5-	Development of Sand Spring would conflict with removal of facilities there. 40 acres, Art Canyon allotment.		
	L-2.2+	Removal of trespass pipeline would enhance cleanup of intrusion #13. 20 acres, Water Canyon allotment.		

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN ON KANAB/ESCALANTE ES AREA MFPs

Apr 2 to pr 27 — 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

Apr 2 — 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.

Apr 19 — 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.

Apr 30 — 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

United States Department of the Interior

1608
U-040

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 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.

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,

District Manager

OLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1771

372

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

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

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 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,

District Manager

Enclosure

OLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

375

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 INCLUDE~~
~~CHINA CITY DISTRICT OFFICE~~

AU 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. Polaris Drive
P.O. Box 2401
South Padre Island, Texas 78597

Charles Denton
P. O. Box 459
Artesia, NM 88210

Ray 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

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,

District Manager

Enclosure: Circular

EVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL

Sierra Club, Utah Chapter
c/o Kim Crumbo
P.O. Box 597
mas, Utah 84036

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

United States Department of the Interior

1608
U-040

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

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

382

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
Jan Johnson, Director
1275 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

REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

384

THE ATTACHED LETTER WAS SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

STATE POLITICIANS

J. 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 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 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.

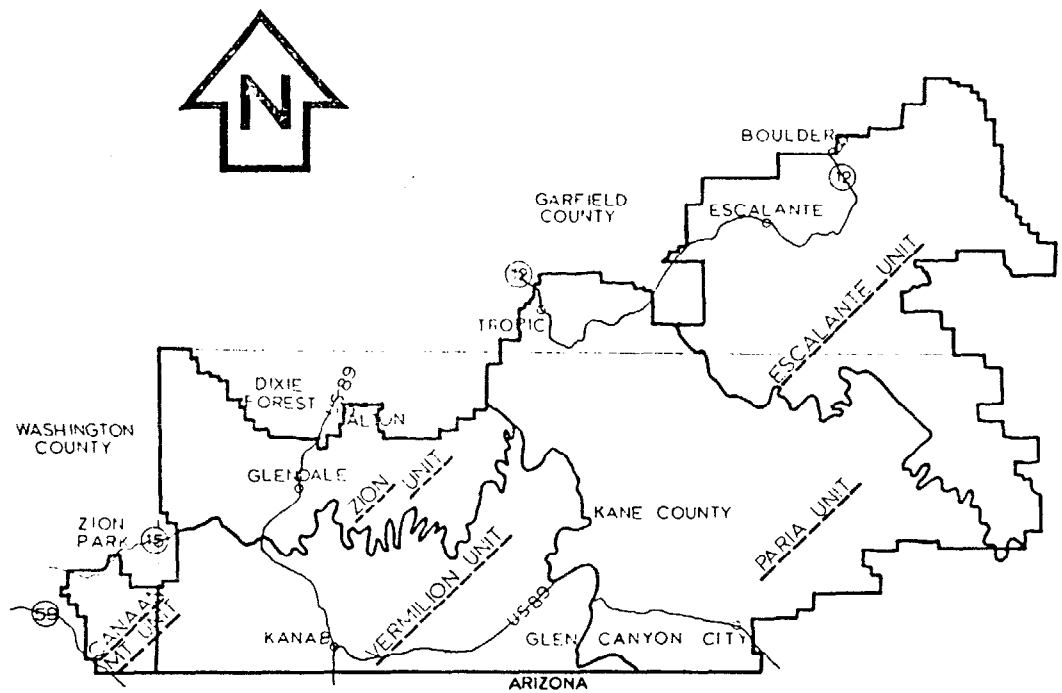
These and other recreation areas on BLM land, make this area well known for the quality of outdoors experience it offers. There is limited hunting throughout the area, and some sections provide important winter range for big game animals. Coal development and livestock grazing are also major issues within 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 for each resource and then resolving the conflicts that are found between resource development possibilities. Public comment is used to help area managers make proper choices between competing uses.



THE CHALLENGE

As you read the information given here about some of the conflicting uses, think about the implications and opportunities as they affect the uses of these lands now and in the future. Prepare yourself to make suggestions to BLM planners on the best uses of various resources on the same land.

The general land use plan, called the Management Framework Plan, which is being developed, will address livestock grazing, wildlife, timber, recreation, minerals, antiquities, and watershed. In addition, we will be asking the public to help us identify the scope of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement that will analyze grazing proposals for the area.

Utah's State Director for the BLM announced his proposed statewide Initial Wilderness Inventory decision on April 4, 1979. He has notified the field offices of his decision as to which inventory units clearly and obviously do not meet the criteria for identification as Wilderness Study Areas and which units should receive more intensive inventory. A narrative booklet and map of the State Director's proposal will be available at the Open Houses listed in this ad. The evaluations and large scale maps developed for the District's recommendation to the State Director will also be available. After examining these materials, you are encouraged to submit written comments to the address given in the booklet.

OPEN HOUSES

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 MEETING

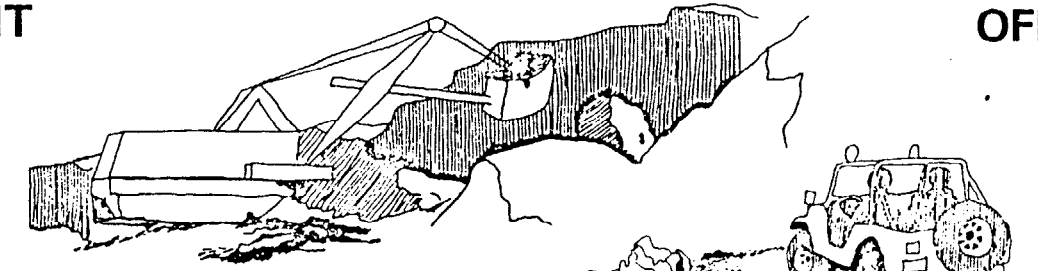
SALT LAKE CITY

April 30, 1979
7 PM
Room 128, S

SOME OF THE QUESTIONS

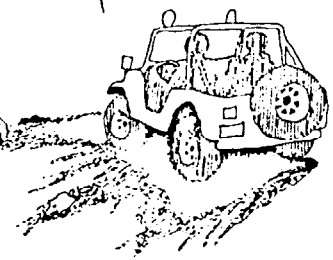
COAL DEVELOPMENT

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 Kaparowits, 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?



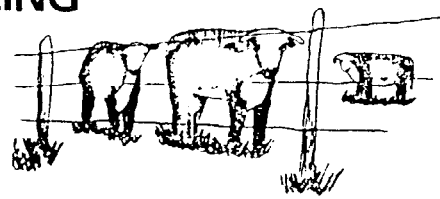
OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

Executive Order 11644 requires the BLM to place public land in an "Open", "Closed" or "Limited" catagory for off road vehicle (ORV) use. Present use of the planning area is light and is expected to remain so. Concentrated ORV use could lead to soil erosion, harassment of wildlife and plant destruction. Should concentrated ORV use areas be designated? What public lands should be open, closed or restricted to ORV uses?



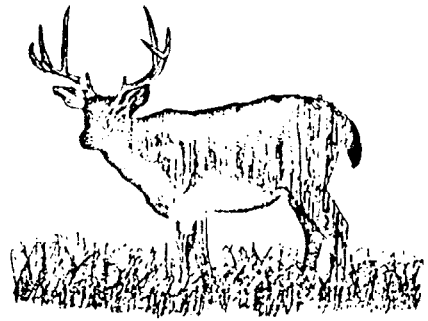
LIVESTOCK GRAZING

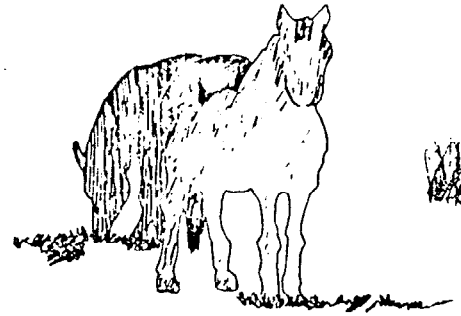
Livestock grazing has been a traditional use of the area since early settlers arrived. The BLM is responsible for management in a manner that will protect the land from unnecessary injury, stabilize the livestock industry dependent on public lands, and provide for the orderly use, improvement, development 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?



WILDLIFE HABITAT

Livestock and big game animals use the same food sources. This can lead to competition for forage and a downward trend in range condition. Areas like the Sand Hills west of Kanab are especially important to winter deer herd use. Should forage be reserved for big game to reduce competition with livestock? Streamside habitat is small in terms of acreage, but provides food, water and cover for a large variety of wildlife. How much of this area should be protected for wildlife?



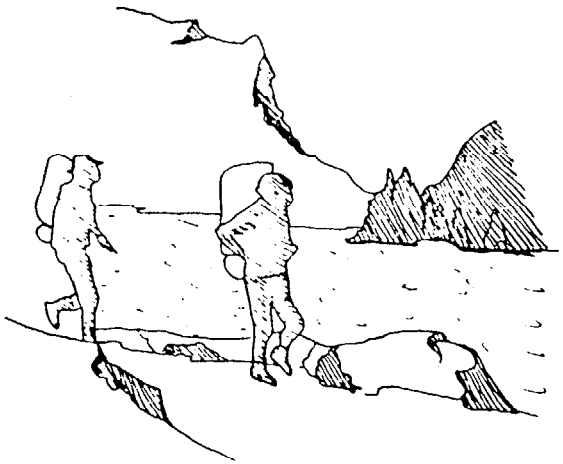


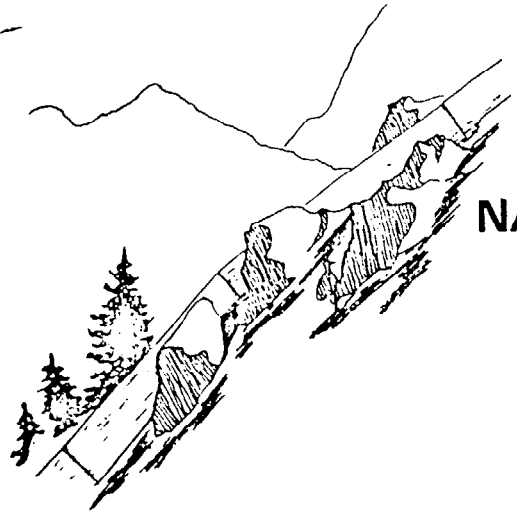
WILD HORSES

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 areas 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.

COAL SLURRY LINE

Nevada Power Company proposes to transport coal from the Alton coal field to two proposed power plants via two coal slurry pipelines. Between 5400 and 7800 acre feet of water per year would be needed for the slurry lines. The slurry line routes would run through areas in Utah and Arizona which are presently a part of the wilderness review. One route goes through upper Kanab Creek and near the Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park. An alternative would be to route the line through other areas. Another possible way of transporting the coal would be to build a railroad into the coal field. Are there other alternatives? What method or route would be the best?





NATURAL VALUES

The BLM is required by law to "preserve and protect certain lands in their natural condition". With scenic and backcountry use the fastest growing recreational activities, preservation of natural values plays an important role in insuring continuation of this use. Should the BLM seek to preserve and manage areas such as Fifty-mile Mountain, Escalante Canyons, Indian Canyon and Ponderosa Sand Dunes for their natural values? How should this be done?

AND OTHERS

- Fredonia City water supply
- Desert Big Horn sheep
- Erosion control
- Streams de (Riparian) protection
- Vegetative manipulation to improve livestock and wildlife projects
- Range improvement projects
- Community support and expansion
- Pi[illegible]lopment projects

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 - Glenda
Ron Heaton -Orderv

CEDAR CITY DISTRICT - BLM

NEWS RELEASE DATA SHEET

News release number
79-8

Date release mailed
April 12

News release subject
SUL 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 LeFever	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 possible, 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 summer.

-30-

389

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

The Bureau of Lard 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 Glen 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 the ES process," he concluded. Work on the ES is scheduled to begin this summer

-30-

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-

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.

-30-

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	F	W	RR	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, 39 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 H20 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 catchment, 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 10/16-2/28, 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, 4 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

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

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 improvements. The response was that it was about four and one-half (4½) million dollars.

Question - What is the land treatment supposed to accomplish? nse - To change vegetation from areas of predominant sagebrush and n-juniper trees to browse and grass.

The proposal to remove wild horses from an area in each of the and Escalante Resource Areas and potential introduction of bighorn esented. It was explained that some bighorn are already in the Moody area, and introduction was a possibility in other areas.

uestion - Will the bighorn become a game animal? Response - That e determined by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

nnis Curtis discussed some of the procedures associated with the s responsibility to develop an environmental impact statement on ge program in the area. He emphasized the statment would focus issues and invited comment from the group on what they think are key i ues. He indicated issues the Bureau is now considering are:

(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, coal slurry line from the Alton Coal field, and the Fredonia water tem in Cottonwood and Water Canyons were presented.

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 about 26,000 acres. The area would remain closed to ORV use. Mineral leasing would remain suspended. (b) Diana's Throne (1,100 acres), Hall Butte (160 acres), and No Man's Mesa (2,100 acres) proposed as Research Natural Areas. Grazing and ORV use precluded. (c) ONA and Reservation lands designations proposed for Paria-Hackberry (70,000 acres) and 50 Mile Mountain (100,000 acres);

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.

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 - 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
'rbara Harvey	9200 No. 4506 W. Pleasant Grove	Self
'oke & Terry Williams	1520 Garfield Ave.	Concerned citizens
ie Dillon	3322 Austin Hall	Concerned citizen

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - PRESENT SITUATION

Number of Allotments	Grazing Preference	Estimated Actual Use	Percentage Use Below Preference
212	108,465 AUMs	84,296	-22 percent

* * * *

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 who 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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: May 22, 1979

FROM: Area Manager, Escalante Resource Area

SUBJECT: Open House, Escalante MFP and Wilderness

TO: 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
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

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 voluntered 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.

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 them that except for riparian areas, wildlife needs would be met by and were compatible with the new grazing surveys and management systems.

Most people's interest was in range and wilderness proposals.

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 the 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

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 concern over our proposal to have a coal slurry line proposal down Johnson Canyon. 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.

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
len 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

BLM OPEN HOUSE LIST CONCLUDED

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
Robert Ramsey Sr.		
Theo McAllister		

BLM OPEN HOUSE MAY 2, 1979 (1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

KANAB

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
James Kapp	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 System
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	" " "
George Wallstein	Rockfield Co	Wilderness —
Leonard Wilcox	" "	"
Paul Jenkins		Wilderness-Range
[illegible]	Tolton Pipe Tours	Wilderness
R. [illegible]	Kanab Land Co	Mineral
M. K. Mackenzie	Self	Wilderness
Jet Mackelfay	Self	Wilderness
Kenneth O. Sewell	Wichita Industries Inc.	Oil + Gas Explor.
William B Ellis	Utah Power & Light	Wilderness
Calvin C. Johnson	Rancher	Livestock
Elmer Rogers	Rancher	Livestock
Doug Carroll	Church Bank	Livestock - Farm Business
Wallace Ott	Garfield County Comm.	
Gordon Walker	Garfield Co	Alton Coal Field
Reza Wright	El Paso Natl Inc	Coal
[illegible]	Tenneco Power	R/W's Plant Site

BLM 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 Jaussen	Self	"
[illegible] Maxwell	Mariana Power	"
Caroline Lippincott	Self	whatever
L. S. Lippincott	Self.	"
Bob Russell	Kane County	Wilderness & Land Use
[illegible]	Dixie Sportsman's Rendezvous	
Terry [illegible]	Service Station	"
[illegible]	Self / Rancher	"
[illegible] Esplin	Livestock	Wilderness
Dave Ulrey		
Ronald Dexter	Self / State [illegible]	Wilderness
Ray Bauer	Chairman - SCS Com	" "
[illegible] Richardson	Utah Power & Light Co	Wilderness
Glen Wells	Utah Power & Light	Power corridors
Anthony A. Berlo	USDA - SCS	Conservation
[illegible] R. Stewart	Stewart Corp.	Housing
[illegible]	Livestock	Grazing
Robert D. Carney Jr.	SELF	EVERYTHING
Craig [illegible]	SELF	WILDERNESS
Robert O. Houston	Kane County	EVERYTHING
Burton Harris	Self	Same
[illegible]	[illegible]	Grazing

BLM OPEN HOUSE MAY 2, 1979 (1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
Robert Ramsey Jr.		
T. J. McAlister		

Following the meetings, nearly one hundred (100) letters were received to be 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.

me of these letters were duplicates sent in by the same individual, in other cases the letter took the form of petitions which were ned 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:

Opposition to wilderness and roadless areas.

Favor "all economic development; roads, minerals, coal, lumber".

Area already surrounded by parks.

adless areas "discriminate on the handicapped, young children d 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".

4115
UT-040

Escalante Resource Area
Escalante, Utah 84726

June 1, 1979

Dell Lefever

Boulder, Utah 84716

Dear Mr. Lefever:

Enclosed is the map you requested showing the grazing reductions.

Where the reductions for the Interim and Long Term were different I have put down both.

Sorry for the delay in getting the map to you.

Sincerely,

William Wett, Acting
Area Manager

WW:nl

Encl.

ACEC / RNA EA and Planning Amendment. Designated 10/30/86.

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UTAH STATE OFFICE
324 SOUTH STATE, SUITE 301
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111-2303

IN REPLY REFER TO

1791
(U-933)

SEP - 4 1986

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Cedar City

From: Deputy State Director, Resources

Subject: Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC and No Man's Mesa RNA EA and Federal Register Notice

The State Director has signed the cited documents. They are attached for your action. Please note that two "original" Federal Register notices must be transmitted.

Thomas F. Sisler
(acting)

Attachments (2)
1- EA
2- Federal Register Notice (2)

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SEP 5 1986

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

DEPARMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Cedar City District Office
P. O. Box 724, 1579 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

IN REPLY REFER TO

4310-DQ
4-21702-ILM

Vermilion Cliffs Plan Amendment: ACEC and RNA Proposed: Kane County, UT

Agency: Department of The Interior

Bureau of Land Management

(UT-040-06-4410-12)

Action: Plan amendment; designation of Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Research Natural Area (RNA).

Summary: The Cedar City District of the Bureau of Land Management has finalized an amendment to the Vermilion Cliffs Management Framework Plan (1979) authorizing designation of the Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC and the No Mans Mesa RNA. See notice of intent in June 2, 1986 Federal Register, page 19798.

The ACEC is located in portions of sections 17, 20, 21, 29 and 30 of Township 43 South, Range 7 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian (SLB&M). It covers 225

acres of public lands and has unique vegetative values. Within its boundaries, the ACEC has a municipal water source for the town of Fredonia, Arizona. The area will be withdrawn from mineral location under the 1872 Mining Law, and will continue to be limited to ORV use on existing roads and trails only. Future oil and gas leases in the area will be in a no surface occupancy category.

The RNA encompasses 1,335 acres of public lands and is located in sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26 and 27 of Township 40 South and Range 3 West, SLB&M. The RNA is an isolated mesa three miles in length. The area is valuable as a scientific reference point for its "relict" plant communities. The area will be closed to location under the 1872 Mining Law and all oil and gas leases will be in a no surface occupancy category. The entire area is closed to ORV use.

Date: A 30 day protest period will begin upon the date of publication of this notice. Unless a protest is received, designation will become final on ~~September~~ October 30, 1986. Protests must be in writing and must be sent to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

For further information contact: Ken Knowles, Assistant Area Manager at the Kanab Resource Area Office, P. O. Box 459, Kanab, Utah 84741.

Aug. 29 1986
Date

Roland Robison
Roland G. Robison
State Director

DECISION RECORD/RATIONALE
EA #UT-040-86-34

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Review of the Environmental Assessment indicates the proposed action would not result in significant impacts to the human environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required to further analyze the environmental effects of the proposed action.

DECISION

Proceed with the ACEC designation for Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon and the RNA designation for No Mans Mesa.

RATIONALE

The designations are necessary for the future protection of these unique sites. There has been no adverse public comment on the proposal. On the other hand, there has been wide public support from various conservation groups, the State of Utah, and Kane County. The designation will provide management direction for these areas, including withdrawal from mineral entry. Also, no economic impacts are associated with the designations.

Prepared by:

Ken Knowles — August 1, 1986
Team Leader — Date

Recommended by:

Lex Lowley — August 1, 1986
Area Manager — Date

Recommended by:

Morgan D. Jensen — Aug. 7, 1986
District Manager — Date

Approved by:

Roland Robison — Aug 29, 1986
State Director — Date

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

UT-040-86-24

Proposed Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC

and

Proposed No Mans Mesa RNA

Utah, Cedar City District
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared by: Ken Knowles, Assistant Area Manager

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (UT-040-86-24)

I. INTRODUCTION

Within the past year the Kanab Resource Area has received two proposals from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) concerning special designations within the Vermilion Planning Unit. One proposal is for an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) designation for the South Fork Indian Canyon/Water Canyon area. Section 103 (a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) defines an ACEC as "...areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards."

The other proposal is for a Research Natural Area (RNA) designation for No Mans Mesa. 43 CFR 8223.0-5 (a) defines a RNA as "...an area that is established and maintained for the primary purpose of research and education because the land has one or more of the following characteristics; (1) a typical representation of a common plant or animal association; (2) an unusual plant or animal association; (3) a threatened or endangered plant or animal species; (4) a typical representation of common geologic, soil, or water features; or (5) outstanding unusual geologic, soil, or water features."

Both of these areas were identified in the Vermilion Management Framework Plan (MFP), but were subsequently dropped from consideration for designation. Due to the recent interest from the public for these designations the Bureau has decided to recommend TNC's proposals in the form of a planning amendment. This Environmental Assessment (EA) will review the impacts associated with their proposals.

A. Purpose and Need for Action

1. Purpose

The purpose of the document is to amend the Vermilion MFP to designate the proposed ACEC and RNA. The EA will provide the required public review for the proposed designations. A Notice of Intent of the subject amendment including descriptions, locations, and issues will be entered in the Federal Register and through the news media.

2. Need for the South Fork Indian Canyon/Water Canyon ACEC

Designation of the ACEC, upon planning amendment approval, would provide additional protection to the proposed canyons. Also, registering and publicizing of these two sites' values, via ACEC designation, could attract use by scientists. Water and South Fork Indian Canyons are excellent candidates to become part of a network of known hanging garden locations used for scientific investigations. Their relict or near relict nature, and apparent differences compared with most other known gardens, accentuate their value (Tuhy, 1986, unpublished proposal). The relict woodlands and riparian corridors of these two canyons can serve as "benchmarks" for comparison with other areas.

(Much of the information provided in the EA, especially the Affected Environment section, has been excerpted from proposals made by Joel Tuhy of the TNC and various BLM documents (Vermilion MFP, Site Specific Analyses, URA overlays, etc.). Mr. Tuhy's proposals and the BLM documents are available for review at the Kanab Resource Area office.)

3. Need for the No Mans Mesa RNA

Designation of the No Mans Mesa RNA is needed to recognize and further protect the pristine vegetation found there. The pinyon-juniper and sagebrush ecosystems are very common across the southern part of Utah. The majority of these have been modified by decades of traditional public land uses. However, the woodlands and parks on No Mans Mesa are essentially in pristine condition. Such a large area of ungrazed, productive pinyon-juniper and sagebrush is remarkable for Utah. Accordingly, No Mans Mesa is perhaps the best known site so far identified to represent these habitats.

B. Conformance With Existing Land Use Plans

The proposed action is not in conformance with the MFP, and there is a need for a Category 1 amendment. Although the MFP (R-3.1 and R-3.2) recommends environmental protection for the South Fork Indian Canyon/Water Canyon area and for No Mans Mesa, it does not recommend an ACEC or RNA, and thus public review and approval of this MFP amendment/EA is required before these areas may be designated as such.

C. Location

1. Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC

The proposed ACEC is located in southwestern Kane County, about seven miles west of Kanab and is composed of two separate units approximately one mile apart (see Map 1). The Water Canyon unit occurs in portions of sections 29 and 30 of T43S, R7W, Salt Lake Base and Meridian (SLB&M). The South Fork of Indian Canyon occurs in portions of sections 17, 20, and 21 of T43S, R7W, SLB&M.

Map 2 shows the proposed boundaries for the two units of the proposed ACEC. The Water Canyon boundary follows along the upper edge of the sheer sandstone cliffs which rim this middle section of the drainage. The boundary crosses through Water Canyon at a small, shaly jump-up in the channel, above which only a few livestock have gone. A dry, 15 foot waterfall, which is impassible for livestock and difficult for humans to surmount, is located near the center of section 29. The southernmost boundary follows the section line to exclude state land within section 32 (see map 2).

The South Fork Indian Canyon boundary coincides mostly with the sheer cliffs which rim that box canyon. The lower northeastern boundary follows section lines to exclude State land within section 16 (see Map 2).

The Water Canyon unit contains 185 acres and the South Fork Indian Canyon unit contains 40 acres, for a total of 225 acres in this proposed ACEC.

2. No Mans Mesa RNA

No Mans Mesa is located in west-central Kane County, about 30 miles northeast of Kanab (see Map 3). It occurs in portions of sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 26, and 27 of T40S, R3W, SLB&M.

Map 4 shows topographic features and a suggested boundary for the proposed RNA. The boundary follows along the mesa's rim at the top of the cliffs which encircle the mesa. Because section 16 is State land, the boundary will exclude this portion of the mesa top. (A management agreement or exchange may be worked out in the future to include the state land. This would allow the entire mesa top to be managed as one contiguous unit).

The area encompassed by the boundary on Map 4, including state land is 1,450 acres. Of the 1,450 acres, public land makes up 1,335 acres and state land encompasses 115 acres.

D. Planning Issues and Criteria

1. Issues

There were a number of issues identified during the scoping process. These are as follows:

a. The Nature Conservancy and others, including BLM, had identified the proposed areas for designation in the past. During the Vermilion MFP process BLM had proposed the Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon as an Outstanding Natural Area and No Mans Mesa as a Research Natural Area.

b. The ACEC and RNA do not conform to the planning. It is necessary to amend the planning and to write an environmental assessment.

c. It was determined that these areas need the added protection which the proposed action requests (withdrawal from mining). More importantly, the Bureau feels that these areas, after designation will serve a more useful purpose to the public, especially the research and scientific community.

d. The two proposed designations overlap Wilderness Study Areas. The designations should not be construed as a substitute for wilderness in these areas and subsequent management plans should be written to protect these values.

2. Criteria

In order for a nominated ACEC to become eligible for further consideration it must meet the Relevance and Importance criteria. These

criteria were met as determined by the Preliminary Evaluation dated March 18, 1986 by the Cedar City District Manager (Appendix 1a).

The criteria for RNA designation is set forth in 43 CFR 8223 and, as per the definition, requires that the area be "...established and maintained for the primary purpose of research and education...". The proposed No Mans Mesa designation meets these criteria.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

A. Proposed Action

1. Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC

The proposed action is to designate 225 acres of public land within the Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon area as an ACEC. The area would be administered to give primary emphasis to scenic, recreational, botanical, and biological values. Designation of the area as an ACEC would mean that any proposals within the area should be in harmony with these values.

The management objectives for this area will be:

a. Continue the present ORV restrictions (limited to existing roads and trails).

b. All future oil and gas leases will have a no surface occupancy stipulation.

c. The area will be retained in public ownership.

d. Retain the existing water reserve to protect the hanging garden/relic area habitat.

e. Withdraw the area from mineral entry.

f. Complete an activity plan to provide a more detailed management strategy for the area.

g. Until an activity plan is developed, fire suppression will be determined on a case-by-case basis as an interim management tool.

h. The BLM will not consider nor recommend any change in air quality classification as part of the ACEC designation.

2. No Mans Mesa RNA

The proposed action is to designate 1,335 acres of public land on No Mans Mesa as a RNA. The area would be administered to give primary emphasis to educational, scientific, and research values. Designation of the area as a RNA would mean that any proposals within the area should be in harmony with these values.

The Management objectives for this area will be:

a. Add to (approximately 40 acres) and continue the present ORV restrictions (limited to existing roads and trails).

b. All future oil and gas leases will have a no surface occupancy stipulation (will require an additional 520 acres to be designated as such).

c. The area will be retained in public ownership.

d. Withdraw the area from mineral entry.

e. Complete a management plan to provide a more detailed management strategy for the area.

f. Until an activity plan is developed, fire suppression will be determined on a case-by-case basis as an interim management tool.

g. The BLM will not consider nor recommend any change in air quality classification as part of the ACEC designation.

B. No Action Alternative

BLM would take no action, i.e., refrain from designating the two subject areas.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A. Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC

1. Resource Values

a. Climate and Air Quality

Average annual precipitation in the proposed ACEC is approximately 12 inches. Highest monthly precipitation occurs from July through December, during which time two-thirds of the yearly total falls. Intense thunderstorms are common during summer months.

Temperatures are generally indicative of warm summers and cold winters. July and January are the warmest and coldest months, respectively. July temperatures range from 50° F to 100° F, while the January range is 0° F to 60° F. The weather data used are from the U.S. Weather Bureau recording station in Kanab, Utah.

Air quality data for the immediate area of the ACEC are nearly non-existent. The only available data are based on visual observations. The area is well known for its excellent air quality. The area including the ACEC is presently classified as Class II air under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Regulations. This means that air quality deterioration that accompanies moderate well-controlled growth would not be considered significant.

b. Topography and Geology

The proposed ACEC lies within the southern portion of the Grand Staircase section of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province.

The bottoms of Water and South Fork Indian Canyons have central drainage channels. From each respective channel, steep slopes and short cliffbands rise to the sheer cliffs which rim each canyon and isolate it from the rolling highlands above. The incised portions of Water and South Fork Indian Canyons are narrow, ranging from about 1/10 to 1/4 mile wide within the proposed ACEC. Elevations range from 5,700 feet to 6,400 feet.

Gregory (1950) states that Water and Indian Canyons contain exposures of the "lower red" (versus "upper white") Navajo Sandstone, underlain successively by the Kayenta and Moenave Formations. This interpretation was modified by Pillmore (1956). He mapped geologic strata in the area as (in descending order) the massive sandstone unit of the Navajo Sandstone, the Tenney Canyon tongue of the Kayenta Formation, and the Lamb Point tongue of the Navajo Sandstone.

c. Energy and Minerals

(1) Oil and Gas

There is no evidence indicating the existence of commercially recoverable oil and gas resources within the proposed ACEC. Two wells have tested the oil and gas favorability along the Sevier fault near this area. One well is located approximately four miles northwest of the study area along the downthrown side of the fault, and the other is about seven miles to the north along the upthrown side of the fault (Kunkel, 1965). The well on the downthrown side reached a total depth of 10,503 feet and terminated in Precambrian rocks. Oil shows were reported from Cambrian, Mississippian, and Triassic rocks. The well on the upthrown side was dry and penetrated Cambrian rocks at a total depth of 9,119 feet.

According to DOE (1981), the area is considered to have a low favorabilility for oil and gas with a potential only for small, widely scattered oil and gas pools, similar perhaps to the Virgin and Anderson Junction fields 30 and 35 miles to the west, respectively. The Virgin field has produced small amounts of oil intermittently since 1907, although production costs have generally exceeded profits (Sargent and Hansen, 1976). Cumulative oil production in the Virgin field has amounted to 201,127 barrels through 1970. The Anderson Junction field produced only 1,380 barrels from 1968 to 1969 and is now abandoned. The small size of these fields is due to the relatively thin stratigraphic sequence which generally limits the volume of both favorable source and reservoir rocks. There is also a tendency for medium

size or larger oil and gas accumulation to have been destroyed or reduced in size by recent tectonic events, deep erosion, or water flushing. The size of recoverable hydrocarbons in such an environment is anticipated by DOE (1981) to be less than 10 million barrels of oil or, if gas, no more than 60 billion cubic feet.

Under the current land use plan, all 225 acres within the proposed ACEC are open to oil and gas leasing (subject to standard use and wilderness stipulations). At the present time, however, no leases cover this area due to the expiration of the old leases and the subsequent simultaneous oil and gas leasing procedures which must be followed before new leases are issued.

(2) Coal

There are no known coal beds within the area. The coal-bearing Cretaceous geologic units typical of southwestern Utah do not occur in the proposed ACEC (DOE, 1981).

(3) Geothermal

No geothermal resources are known to occur within or near the area. According to DOE (1981), the geothermal favorability of the study area is low with a potential only for low-temperature geothermal resources.

The proposed ACEC lies within the Colorado Plateau which in terms of geothermal resources is characterized by a low heat flow, a long history of relative tectonic stability, and a general lack of thermal springs. The scarcity of hot springs may be due in part to a lowered regional water table caused by deep stream incision. If thermal waters do exist, they occur only at considerable depths (Muffler, 1978).

Most investigators consider recent crustal instability, high heat flow, and young igneous rocks (less than 1 or 2 million years old) as important criteria for a geothermal resource of commercial proportion. No hot springs or young igneous rocks are known to occur within or near the vicinity of the proposed ACEC. The nearest thermal springs are approximately 15 miles to the west, where a cluster of springs discharge at temperatures ranging from 20° C to 42° C (NOAA, 1979).

(4) Uranium

The Moenave and Chinle formations in this general area may contain small uranium deposits (Oakes, et al., 1981). However, deposits discovered in these rocks so far in this part of southern Utah tend to be small, uneconomical accumulations. There is very low probability of surficial uranium deposits in the proposed ACEC, as the Moenave formation is buried at a relatively shallow depth, whereas the Chinle formation lies at depths of several hundred feet.

DOE (1981) reports that the closest uranium production is approximately 40 miles west of this area. Here, minor amounts of uranium were obtained from the Moenave Formation.

(5) Hydroelectric

No potential hydroelectric sites are known to occur within the area (Johnson and Sinkpiel, 1969; FERC, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1979). According to DOE (1981), there is little or no favorability for the development of any hydroelectric resource.

(6) Other Minerals

No claims, prospects, or any other evidence of mineralization are known to exist within the proposed ACEC. The potential for the occurrence of any minerals listed in the National Defense Stockpile of Strategic Minerals is considered to be low.

d. Soils

The proposed ACEC is composed of two soil associations. The major one is the Rock Outcrop association which consists of hilly to extremely steep exposed sandstone bedrock on plateau and terrace breaks and canyon walls. The minor one is the Rock Outcrop/Sandstone Association (Lithic Ustic Torriorthents) which consists of hilly to extremely steep exposed sandstone bedrock and well-drained, moderately undulating to moderately rolling, shallow to deep, sandy soils on terraces. This latter association makes up less than 5% of the area.

e. Water Resources

The Navajo Sandstone constitutes a large and important aquifer in this part of southwestern Utah (Goode, 1966). He states that the seeps and springs in Water and Indian Canyons issue from within the massive sandstone unit of the Navajo Sandstone, or at the contact of this and the underlying Tenney Canyon tongue.

There is one known private water right found on public land within the proposed ACEC. This right (Spring No. 2) is held by the Fredonia Water Conservation District and is located 200 feet south and 305 feet east from the NW corner of Section 21, T. 43 S., R. 7 W. SLB&M. There are numerous other developed springs and wet weather seeps within the canyon areas adjacent to the proposed ACEC. Water originating from these adjacent springs and wells within the canyon complex, but outside of the proposed ACEC, supplies all the culinary water for the city of Fredonia, Arizona. Water is collected at these sites and routed through approximately 12 miles of 6 inch pipeline which terminates in Fredonia. The pipeline has a right-of-way permit from the BLM. Map 2a identifies the water rights and application held by BLM within the proposed

ACEC. Water rights 85-536 and 85-537 are actual rights for the perennial stream waters, whereas 85-817 is an unadjudicated application for a right on the intermittent stream.

f. Vegetation

Several vegetation types were observed during the inspections of Water and South Fork Indian Canyons. These types are described as follows:

(1) Xeric Woodlands

These communities occupy the driest canyon sideslopes. Scattered *Pinus edulis* and *Juniperus osteosperma* grow with other desert shrubs such as *Fraxinus anomala*, *Cowania mexicana*, *Cercocarpus intricatus*, and *Yucca baccata*. Herbaceous species characteristic of these relatively dry habitats include *Opuntia basilaris*, *Hilaria jamesii*, and *Oryzopsis hymenoides*.

(2) Mesic woodlands

These communities occur on relatively moist canyon sideslope positions. Relatively tall (15-20 feet), lush groves of *Quercus gambelii* and *Acer grandidentatum* characterize these sites. Common understory species include *Berberis repens*, *Pachistima myrsinites*, and *Smilacina stellata*. Although gambel oak and bigtooth maple comprise the majority of these woodlands, ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir grow in some moist, cool pockets. Larger stands of the Douglas-fir occur on north-facing slopes in upper Water Canyon.

(3) Intermediate woodlands

Canyon sideslopes, whose soil-moisture status is intermediate between the above two types, support intermediate plant communities. Overstories are commonly pinyon and juniper plus scrubby oak and maple. Understory composition also includes elements of both mesic and xeric types.

(4) Hanging gardens

"Hanging gardens" refers here to assemblages of plants which grow along and immediately below seepy joints in the sandstone walls. The gardens in Water Canyon contain an abundance of *Aralia racemosa*, a tall herbaceous plant. Water Canyon is only the second known location of this species in Utah, the other being in Zion Canyon (Tuhy, 1986). Other abundant species in this habitat include *Aquilegia micrantha*, *Galium triflorum*, *Mimulus guttatus*, and *Veronica americana*.

The gardens in South Fork Indian Canyon are dominated by Aconitus columbianum (monkshood). According to Dr. S.L. Welsh, Botanist for Brigham Young University, it is very unusual for this species to be dominant in hanging gardens in southern Utah. Other species found here include Aquilegia micrantha, Habenaria sparsiflora, and Jamesia americana.

(5) Slopes below seep zones

The slopes below hanging gardens and seep zones receive plentiful surface and subsurface water. A diverse mix of moist-site species occurs here. .Most common are Acer negundo, Cornus stolonifera, Rosa sp., Smilacia stellata, and Glyceria striata.

(6) Channel riparian zones

Where permanent or multi-seasonal water flows along the canyon bottom, narrow riparian communities grow adjacent to the channel. These communities are generally dominated by shrubs and trees such as Acer negundo, Betula occidentalis, Cornus stolonifera, Salix exigua, and Salix lasiolepis. Small sandbars and other shrub-free areas have a grassy appearance, with several grass, Carex, and Juncus species abundant.

A list of plant species collected and observed in Water and South Fork Indian Canyons is presented in Appendix 1b.

No endangered, threatened, or sensitive plant species are known to occur (see Appendix 2). Erigeron religiosus is endemic to Kane and Washington Counties. It was once thought to be fairly rare, but now is known to be common enough to be placed in Category 3C by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

g. Wildlife

The proposed ACEC encompasses two wildlife habitat types. No detailed wildlife inventory has been conducted for this area to verify species numbers. However, the Vermilion planning documents give an estimate of the species that could theoretically occupy these two habitat types. These estimates include approximately 36 mammals, 133 birds, 16 reptiles, and 7 amphibians.

Game species inhabiting the South Fork Indian Canyon, include mule deer, mountain lion, bobcat, and cottontail rabbits. Mourning doves inhabit both Canyon areas.

No known threatened or endangered animal species inhabit these areas. The Plateau Striped Whiptail lizard, however, is a Utah State listed "sensitive" species and is found within the Indian Canyon area (see T&E clearance, Appendix 3). It is quite abundant in Indian Canyon and inhabits the South Fork Indian Canyon, also.

h. Grazing

Historically, cattle have grazed throughout the Cottonwood Canyon drainage system, except for the relict portion of Water Canyon where topography prohibits their access. The vegetation is in good condition in the remainder of the proposed ACEC, because the rough topography and dense brush (in places) tend to restrict livestock access. The most recent forage capacity study (1977) determined that due to the poor accessibility of the area there was no livestock forage available for grazing. Subsequently, no Animal Unit Months (AUMs) were allocated for these areas. Also, in 1982 a wildlife fence (approximately .4 mile) was constructed just below the confluence of Indian and Water Canyons in Section 15 which now prevents cattle from grazing this area.

i. Recreation

Both units of the proposed ACEC are within an area where off-road vehicle (ORV) use is restricted to existing roads or trails (see Map 6). Cross country vehicle traffic is prohibited. Topography denies access into these canyons from above. Off-road vehicles are not authorized to approach Water or Indian Canyons from below, because Cottonwood Canyon is closed to all vehicles, except for administrative purposes. This closure exists because tributaries of Cottonwood Canyon, namely Indian and Water Canyons, contribute to the culinary water supply of Fredonia, Arizona.

Hunting pressure in these canyons is non-existent due to the topography. At the present time there is very little foot travel into either unit of the proposed ACEC.

The Vermilion MFP recognizes the value of maintaining the undisturbed character of parts of Water and South Fork Indian Canyons. No recreational improvements or trails are planned for either of these proposed ACEC units.

j. Visual Resources

The proposed ACEC is designated as Class A scenery. This is the highest scenery rating afforded under the BLM planning system. Also, it is designated as a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II area. This is the second highest management class possible (Class I areas are normally reserved for designated wilderness areas). A Class II management area implies that any management activity proposed should not be evident to the basic landscape.

k. Cultural Resources

Although a portion of the South Fork Indian Canyon was traversed by the area archaeologist, no intensive sampling inventory for archaeological and other cultural resources has been conducted

within the proposed ACEC (see Appendix 4). However, some intensive work has been completed in the adjacent Indian Canyon and Cottonwood Canyon complex. The best known existing site is the South Fork Indian Canyon Pictographs. (This site is actually in a side drainage of the South Fork Indian Canyon).

Given this knowledge, the proposed South Fork Indian Canyon portion of the ACEC may have the potential of containing cultural resources. Until the necessary extensive inventory work is done, the actual resources will remain unknown.

Access to the Water Canyon portion of the proposed ACEC is very difficult due to the topographic barrier discussed earlier. The Kanab Area Archaeologist feels that the potential for cultural resources in this area is extremely low.

l. Wilderness Values

The proposed ACEC is currently within the Moquith Mountain Wilderness Study Area (WSA). It was determined by the Site Specific Analysis (SSA) for the Moquith Mountain WSA that South Fork Indian Canyon and Water Canyon both exhibit outstanding opportunities for solitude and for primitive and unconfined recreation. The SSA also cites the relict areas found at the heads of the two canyons as "special features."

m. Other Resource Values

The proposed ACEC does not contain flood plains, wet lands, nor prime or unique farm lands.

2. Socioeconomic Values

The proposed ACEC lies in Kane county, Utah. Kane county is a rural area having a population of approximately 4,000 people. Kanab is the county seat and the major population center. Most socioeconomic impacts are expected to fall within this county. Kane county employment is dominated by three sectors of the economy: government, retail trade, and services. The recreation and tourism industries are vital to the county's economy. No revenues are being generated at this time within the proposed ACEC.

B. No Mans Mesa RNA

1. Resource Values

a. Air Quality and Climate

The air quality and climate for No Mans Mesa is similar to the ACEC, except that approximately 14 inches of precipitation falls.

No measurements of air pollution or visibility levels have been made in the Paria Planning Unit. However, data collected from various sites (Page, Arizona and Four Mile Bench, Kane County, Utah) indicate the air is generally free of pollutants and within National Ambient Air Quality Standards and State regulations.

b. Topography and Geology

No Mans Mesa is an isolated block defined on all sides by sheer cliffs. The top has a thin to thick mantle of eolian, residuum, and alluvial material. It is slightly over three miles in length and varies from 0.2 to 1.2 miles in width. Much of the mesa top is relatively flat, though topography toward the northern end is more dissected and undulating. The mesa top slopes gently to the north. The mesa's highest elevation is 7,300 feet at its extreme southern end. The lowest points are just under 6,800 feet elevation along the northern rim. The mesa rises from 800 to 1,500 feet above adjacent lowlands.

As mapped by Gregory (1951), the cliffs of No Mans Mesa are exposures of the Navajo Sandstone. They are part of a prominent, extensive geographic feature known as the White Cliffs. The White Cliffs are one of three major escarpments in south-central Utah, which form a series of "giant stairsteps" leading down to the south from the Paunsaugunt and Markagunt Plateaus.

The specific prominence of No Mans Mesa is attributable to local faulting (Gregory, 1951). The Swallow Park fault runs northwest-southeast immediately north of No Mans Mesa. Displacement is reported to be 600 feet near the mouth of Deer Range Canyon, with No Mans Mesa on the upthrust side.

The Navajo sandstone is capped by the Carmel Formation, being separated by an unconformity. The Carmel is primarily a dense, very thinly bedded limestone, with interbeds of calcareous shale and impure sandstone. The Carmel Formation forms benches on top of the Navajo Sandstone throughout this vicinity. Though in few places more than 100 feet thick, the Carmel is relatively resistant to erosion.

c. Energy and Minerals

(1) Oil and gas

Map 5 shows oil and gas lease information. Holders of these leases are as follows:

Lease Number	Lease Holder(s)
U-30063	Amarex, Incorporated
U-41007	Deminex U.S. Oil Company (50%)
	AA Energy Corporation (25%)
	Gary Williams Oil (25%)
U-41218	Excelsior Oil Corporation
U-41219	Joe S. Snider (Oklahoma City)
U-41726	Excelsior Oil Corporation
U-44237	Larry E. Clark (Salt Lake City)
U-48155	RDM Interests
U-54599	Rocky Mountain Exploration Company
U-54600	Rocky Mountain Exploration Company

Presently, 1,155 acres within sections 15, 22, and 27 have a no surface occupancy stipulation on the oil and gas leases. Approximately 180 acres total within sections 9, 10, 14, 23, and 26 are not under the no surface occupancy category.

The oil and gas favorability is low for the No Mans Mesa area (DOE, 1981).

(2) Uranium

According to DOE (1980 update) the No Mans Mesa area is not coincident to any area classified as a potential uranium resource area. Consequently, potential for uranium location would be very low.

(3) Other Minerals

There are no known coal reserves within the area. Also, there are no mining claims presently staked on No Mans Mesa. The potential for the occurrence of any minerals listed in the National Defense Stockpile of Strategic Minerals is considered to be low.

d. Soils

Soils on No Mans Mesa are almost wholly derived from the Carmel Formation. Mason, et al. (1967) identified two major vegetation and soil types on the mesa. First, most of the mesa top was described as an upland sand (pinyon-juniper) range site, with deep well-drained, loamy fine sand soils. Second, areas on the north end and near the rims of the mesa were described as an upland shallow breaks (pinyon-juniper) range site, with shallow, well-drained, very fine sandy loam soils.

e. Water Resources

There are no significant water resources found on No Mans Mesa. There are, however, a few potholes, most notably along the southeast and northeast edges of the mesa, that collect water after a rain storm.

Lease Number	Lease Holder(s)
U-30063	Amarex, Incorporated
U-41007	Deminex U.S. Oil Company (50%)
	AA Energy Corporation (25%)
	Gary Williams Oil (25%)
U-41218	Excelsior Oil Corporation
U-41219	Joe S. Snider (Oklahoma City)
U-41726	Excelsior Oil Corporation
U-44237	Larry E. Clark (Salt Lake City)
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e. Water Resources

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f. Vegetation

Based on the studies by Mason et al. (1967) and Lunceford et al. (1982), the vegetation communities on No Mans Mesa can be described as follows:

(1) The deep soils of the central part of the mesa supports two distinct plant communities.

(a) Extensive pinyon-juniper woodlands cover the majority of this portion of the mesa. *Pinus edulis* and *Juniperus osteosperma* form the dominant canopy. Shrubs such as *Quercus gambelii* and *Arctostaphylos pungens* (*A. patula*?) are locally abundant. Understories are grassy: *Poa fendleriana* is generally most common, and *Stipa comata* and *Agropyron smithii* are also often present.

(b) Open parks of big sagebrush and grass are scattered within the pinyon-juniper woodland. *Artemisia tridentata* is the dominant shrub, with *Purshia tridentata* also fairly abundant. Understories are also grassy. *Poa fendleriana* appears to be the most abundant grass, with *Agropyron smithii*, *Bouteloua gracilis*, *Oryzopsis hymenoides*, *Sporobolus cryptandrus*, and *Stipa comata* fairly common. No annual grasses (i.e. *Bromus tectorum*) were seen on the mesa top.

Cycles of fire and tree invasion create a successional mosaic of the woodlands and sagebrush vegetation types.

(2) The shallow soils along the edges of the mesa support pinyon and juniper woodlands. These woodlands are denser but not as productive as those on the deep soils. A few well mature ponderosa pines occur near the north edge of the mesa and a few sagebrush/grass parks are present.

Different shrub species are characteristic of these locations: *Amelanchier utahensis*, *Cercocarpus montanus*, and *Mahonia fremontii* are fairly common in small open areas. *Ephedra viridis* grows more beneath the cover of trees.

Understories are not as grassy as on the more productive central sites. *Poa fendleriana* and *Stipa comata* are the most abundant grasses. Two interesting observations were made on these edge-sites by Lunceford et al. (1982): grass is more abundant under trees than in the open, and grass is more abundant under pinyon pine than under Utah juniper.

(3) Steeply-sloping sites just above the cliffs support a fairly open mix of woody species. *Cercocarpus intricatus*, *Cowania mexicana*, *Cercocarpus montanus*, and *Amelanchier utahensis* are the most common. Soils are relatively unstable, and thus herbaceous understories are rather sparse.

Mason et al. (1967) determined that there are two distinct range sites: Upland Sand and Upland Shallow Breaks. Table 1 gives the total annual yield for these two sites from their studies completed during 1964 and 1965.

No plant species listed as endangered or threatened are documented to occur on No Mans Mesa (Appendix 5). Psoralea pariensis, Paria breadroot, is an endemic species which has been found on the mesa. This species was placed in Category 2, under federal status review, by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1980.

g. Wildlife

The proposed RNA encompasses two wildlife habitat types. No detailed wildlife inventory has been conducted for this area to verify species numbers. However, the Vermilion planning documents give an estimate of the species that could theoretically occupy these two habitat types. These estimates include 45 mammals, 94 birds, 20 reptiles, and 3 amphibians. Due to the lack of perennial water on No Mans Mesa, it is assumed that actual species diversity would be less than these planning estimates.

Cottontails are known to inhabit No Mans Mesa. No other known game species inhabit No Mans Mesa, unless an occasional mule deer, mountain lion, bobcat, or mourning dove finds its way onto the Mesa top.

No known threatened, endangered, or "sensitive" animal species inhabit No Mans Mesa (see Appendix 6).

h. Grazing

No Mans Mesa is within the boundary of the Mollies Nipple allotment. However, the top of the mesa is inaccessible to livestock and is not allotted. Mason et al. (1967) mentions that grazing on No Mans Mesa was limited to 800-1,500 goats for short periods during 1927 and 1928. The Mesa has apparently not been grazed by livestock either before or since then.

i. Recreation

No Mans Mesa is within an area where ORV use is restricted to existing roads and trails (see Map 7). Approximately ten acres, however, is open to ORV use with no restrictions. Due to the lack of existing vehicular trails and because of the steep topography, the entire area is essentially closed to ORV use. The mesa probably receives only light recreation use. There is no permanent water present, and little to attract hikers or campers except scenic vistas. Rarely would a hunter go onto the mesa due to the paucity of game animals. A combination of these factors suggest that only the purposeful recreationist would visit No Mans Mesa.

TABLE 1

TOTAL ANNUAL YIELD IN LB/ACRE AIR DRY IN 1964 and 1965
FOR TWO RANGE SITES ON NO MANS LAND MESA

Plant Species	Upland Sand (Pinyon-juniper)			Upland Shallow Breaks (Pinyon-juniper)		
	1964	1965	Av.	1964	1965	Av.
Grasses and Grass-like						
Desert needlegrass (*Stipa speciosa*)				7	3	5
Dryland sedge (*Carex* sp.)				12	3	8
Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*)	10	49	30		1	T
Needle and thread (*Stipa comata*)	5	16	10	34	T	17
Prairie junegrass (*Koeleria cristata*)		4	2			
Ring muhly (*Muhlenbergia torreyi*)		20	10			
Tall native bluegrass (*Poa Fendleriana* and *P. nevadensis*)	49	57	53	6	10	8
Western wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*)	2	4	3			
Total Grass & Grass like	66	150	108	59	17	38
Forbs						
Actinea (*Hymenoxys bigelovi*)		4	2	11	5	6
Cryptantha (*Cryptantha* sp)	8	5	6	2	12	7
Many-flowered sunflower (*Viguiera multiflora*)	1	2	2	21		10
Perennial mustard (*Arabis pendulina*)	4	10	7	1	8	4
Stickseed (*Lappula redowski*)		12	6			
Other forbs	13	40	29	11	16	12
Total Forbs	28	73	52	46	41	41
Shrubs and Trees						
Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*)	185	119	152			
Birchleaf mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*)				62	43	52
Buckwheat (*Eriogonum* sp)	3	11	7		1	7
Fremont mahonia (*Mahonia fremontii*)				65	150	108
Gambel oakbrush (*Quercus gambelii*)	176	120	148			
Hood's phlox (*Phlox hoodii*)	6	1	4	22	11	16
Horsebrush (*Tetradymia canescens*)	27	4	16			
Leptodactylon (*Leptodactylon pungens*)		9	4		5	2
Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*)	8	82	45			
Mormon tea (*Ephedra viridis*)		17	8	135	41	88
Pinon pine (*Pinus edulis*)	404	229	316	228	374	301
Prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp)	147	34	90	2	5	4
Rock goldenrod (*Solidaga petradoria*)				24		12
Serviceberry (*Amelanchier mormonica*					36	18
Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*) *oreophilus*)	T	7	4			
Utah juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*)	122	58	90	158	43	100
Yellowbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*)					7	4
TOTAL ALL VEGETATION	1221	926	1074	801	777	786

Note: T in table indicates a trace or quantity less than 1.

j. Visual Resources

The proposed RNA is designated as Class A scenery. This is the highest rating afforded under the BLM planning system. Also, it is designated as a VRM Class II area.

k. Cultural Resources

No intensive sampling inventory for archaeological and other cultural resources has been conducted within the proposed RNA. A literature search of the area shows no known recorded sites (see Appendix 7).

l. Wilderness Values

The proposed RNA occurs within the Paria-Hackberry WSA. It was determined from the SSA that No Mans Mesa exhibits an outstanding opportunity for solitude and for primitive and unconfined recreation. The SSA also cites No Mans Mesa as a "special feature" due to the scientific and educational values associated with it.

m. Other Resource Values

The proposed RNA does not contain flood plains, wet lands, nor prime or unique farm lands.

2. Socio-economic Values

No Mans Mesa is located within Kane County, Utah. The socioeconomic values are the same as those described earlier in this document for the proposed ACEC.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE ALTERNATIVES

This impact analysis section will summarize the impacts of the ACEC and RNA together, unless otherwise noted, since the impacts of the designations closely parallel one another.

A. Proposed Action

1. Energy and Minerals

Under the proposed action a mineral withdrawal would be obtained on each area. A withdrawal would close the area to location of minerals under the mining laws. It would not affect the leasable minerals such as oil and gas, however. A closure on the general location of minerals would protect the area from any future disturbance of this kind. This should have only a negligible impact since no mining claims are presently located on the lands. Consequently, the values inherent to these areas would be protected from "casual use" or full scale mining.

Approximately 180 additional acres within the proposed No Mans Mesa boundary would be open to oil and gas leasing with a no surface occupancy stipulation. This would bring the entire No Mans Mesa public land acreage under this leasing stipulation. In order to protect this additional acreage from surface disturbance, 520 actual acres would be closed to surface occupancy due to the necessity of conforming to legal boundaries. This acreage is all within T. 40 S., R. 3 W. SLB&M as follows:

LEGAL DESCRIPTION	ACRES
Section 9 - SESE	40
Section 10 - S½NESW	20
Section 10 - S½SW	80
Section 14 - S½S½NW	40
Section 14 - SW	160
Section 23 - NWNW	40
Section 23 - N½SWNW	20
Section 26 - SWNW	40
Section 26 - W½SW	80
	520

Closing the 520 acres to no surface occupancy would have an insignificant effect on energy development since the potential for oil and gas discovery is low.

2. Vegetation

The proposed action would give additional protection (refer to the management objectives discussed earlier) to the hanging gardens, mesic woodlands, and the endemic species *Erigeron religiosus* within the proposed ACEC area. Also, *Psoralea pariensis* located on No Mans Mesa would have added protection.

The proposed action would also ensure that no surface disturbance would occur. This will allow for continued study and research of these relic areas, especially No Mans Mesa, which has been used as a vegetative "benchmark" for Southern Utah's pinyon-juniper community.

3. Wildlife

The proposed action would not significantly impact animal species, except that the plateau striped whiptail lizard found within the proposed ACEC boundary would be given beneficial protection (refer to management objectives). Consequently, the Bureau's policy towards protection of "sensitive" species would be enhanced.

4. Recreation

Designation of the proposed ACEC and RNA would give more management attention and recognition to managing the recreational resources of the areas.

Development of other resources would be better controlled. Activities creating impairment to the stated resource values, especially scenic and natural systems, would be prohibited. Following designation it is conceivable that recreation use could increase. It is not anticipated that a gradual increase in recreation would have any significant adverse effects on these areas. However, it is possible that increased use could lead to future impacts to the areas.

Approximately 10 acres of No Mans Mesa would be designated as "limiting to existing roads and trails" for ORV use to conform to the remainder of the mesa. Such restriction would be a beneficial impact for the mesa. In order to protect this additional acreage as "limiting to existing roads and trails, 40 acres (SESE of Section 9) would need to be designated due to the necessity of conforming to legal boundaries.

5. Visual Resources

The proposed action, especially the withdrawal objective, would preserve the area's visual resources. Under the proposal few, if any, developments would be allowed to take place. Consequently, visual resources would continue to be enhanced under this alternative.

6. Wilderness Values

Designation of these areas would have no impact on wilderness values unless the respective portions of the WSAs were not designated wilderness. In this event the ACEC and RNA designations, as proposed, would give somewhat of a similar protection to the areas and enhance the wilderness values.

7. Water Resources

Designation of the Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC would protect the upper reaches of Fredonia's culinary water supply. Although very little water is actually derived from within the proposed ACEC area, the added protection would ensure that water quality would not be degraded.

8. Other

Climate, air quality, topography, geology, soils, grazing, and cultural values would not be affected by the proposal. Withdrawal from mineral entry, however, could possibly prevent impairment to these areas in the future.

The socio-economic values would not be significantly impacted when compared with the existing situation. It is possible that future revenues could be impacted beneficially (increase in recreation use) or adversely (foregoing mineral revenues), but such projections are unknown.

B. No Action Alternative

Under this alternative the ACEC and RNA designations, and associated stipulations and withdrawals, would not occur for the proposed areas. Mineral entry and other permit applications would continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis as at present. The area would continue to be managed under the "undue and unnecessary degradation" philosophy in association with present restrictions. Also, until this area has been released from WSA protection or added as a wilderness area it will continue to be governe by the provisions of the IMP.

It is conceivable that future use on these areas could lead to impairment of the resource values the Bureau is wanting to protect. For example, future mineral location could impair resource values without causing undue or unnecessary degradation to the area. Although the impacts that could arise under this alternative is speculative, it is assumed that this alternative would provide for lesser management guidance and strategy for these areas resulting in potentially greater adverse impacts.

Also, the areas would not be published and/or become as readily known to those publics that would get the greatest use from their inherent values, especially the educational and research potential.

In essence, these areas would not be earmarked for critical concern as intended under the proposed action.

V. MITIGATING MEASURES

If it is determined that designation of these areas leads to an increase in recreational use, it may become necessary to take steps appropriate to preserve the integrity of the areas. This could include restricting use to season of use, type of use, amount of use, etc. Monitoring strategy to determine the appropriate use levels should be included in the respective activity plans.

VI. AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED

The following groups/individuals were contacted prior to the EA being written:

a) The Nature Conservancy - Supports designation.

b) Dr. Neil West, Utah State University - Supports designation (See Appendix 8).

c) Kane County Commission - Supports designation (Support given in the regular Commission Meeting on April 7, 1986).

After the EA was written notice was given in the Federal Register, newspapers, and through direct mailing of the draft EA to interested parties. A total of eight individuals, groups, and agencies responded. All responses were in support of the proposed designation. Only minor modification of the draft EA was necessa Responses are attached as Appendix 9 and are from the following parties:

a) Dianne Andrews; The Wilderness Society (Central Rockies Region).

b) Owen Severance; Monticello, Utah.

c) Kimball T. Harper; Professor, Brigham Young University.

d) Gary MacFarlane; Utah Wilderness Association.

e) Nicholas Van Pelt; Ph.D. student, Utah State University.

f) Joel S. Tuhy; The Nature Conservancy.

g) Charles H. Callison; Public Lands Institute.

h) Norman H. Bangerter; Governor, State of Utah.

VII. LIST OF PREPARERS

Blaine Lunceford, Range Conservationist - T&E plant and animal clearances.
Doug McFadden, Archaeologist - Cultural Resources clearance.

Also, portions of the major source documents were prepared by an interdisciplinary team made up of the following:

Pete Kilbourne - Geologist
Paul Carter - Geologist
Larry Royer - Recreation/Wilderness Specialist
Mark Littlefield - Wildlife Biologist
Max Hodson - Soil Scientist

The draft EA has received input and review by various resource personnel from both the District and Resource Area offices including technical guidance from the Planning and Environmental staff.

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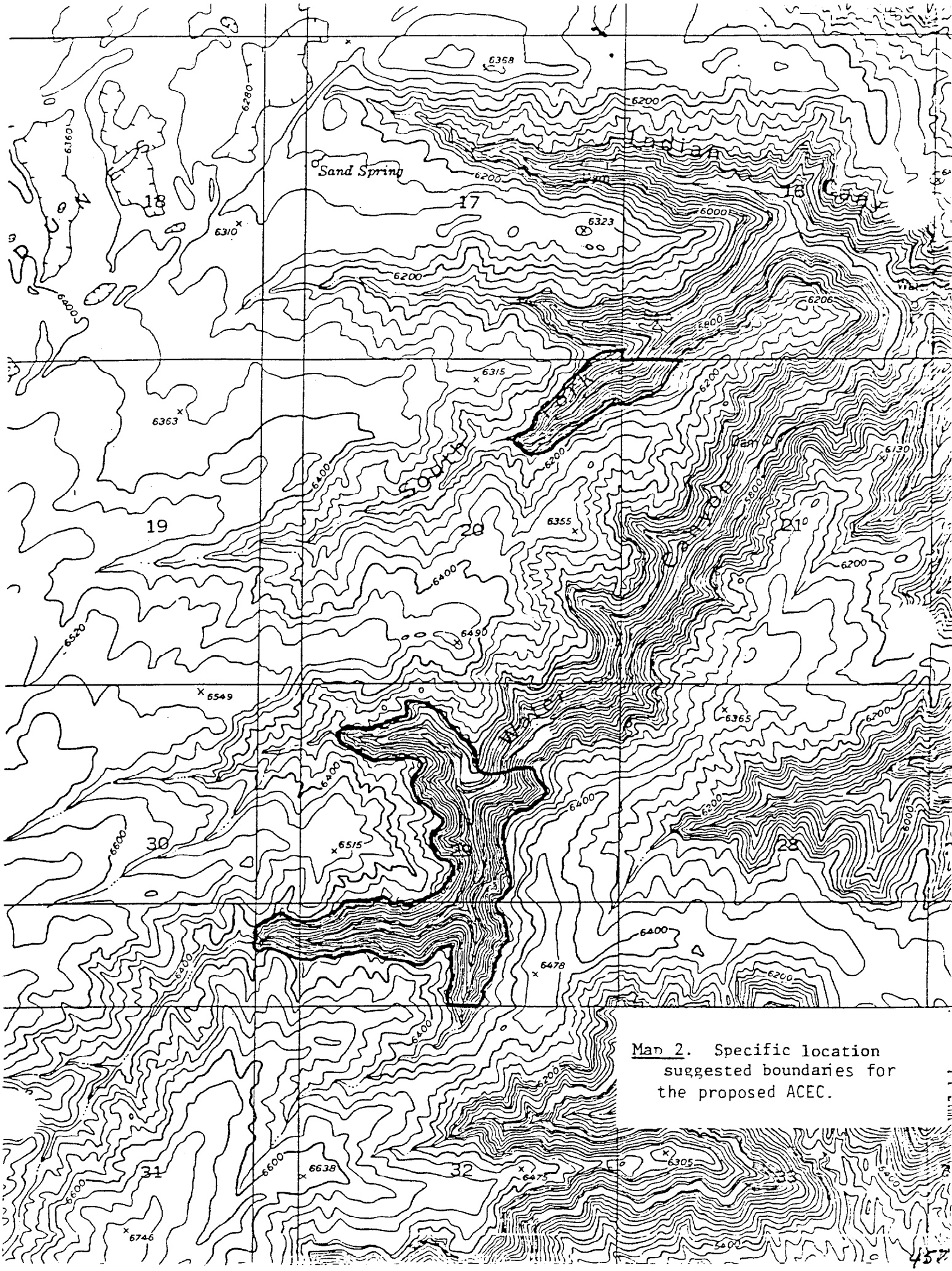
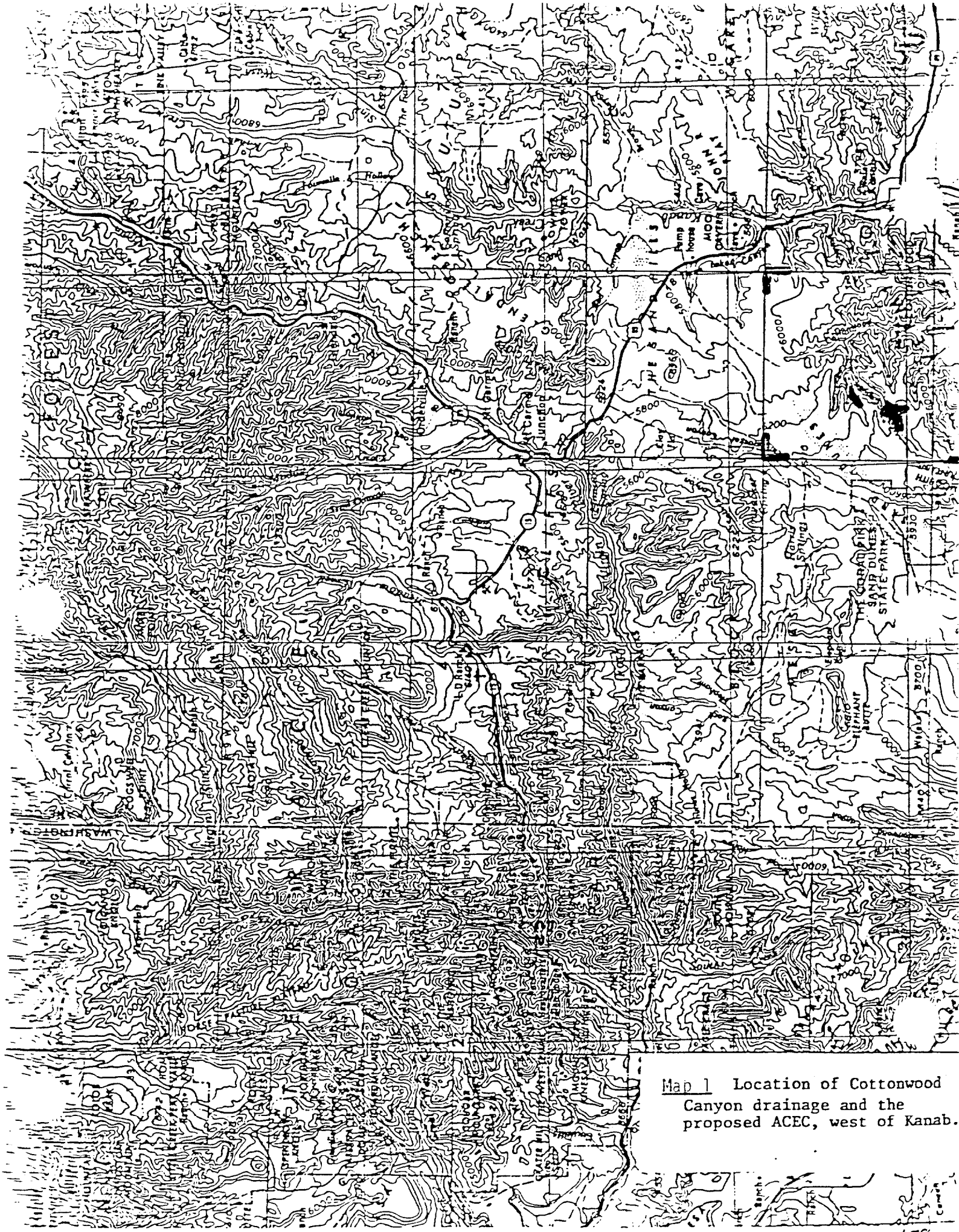
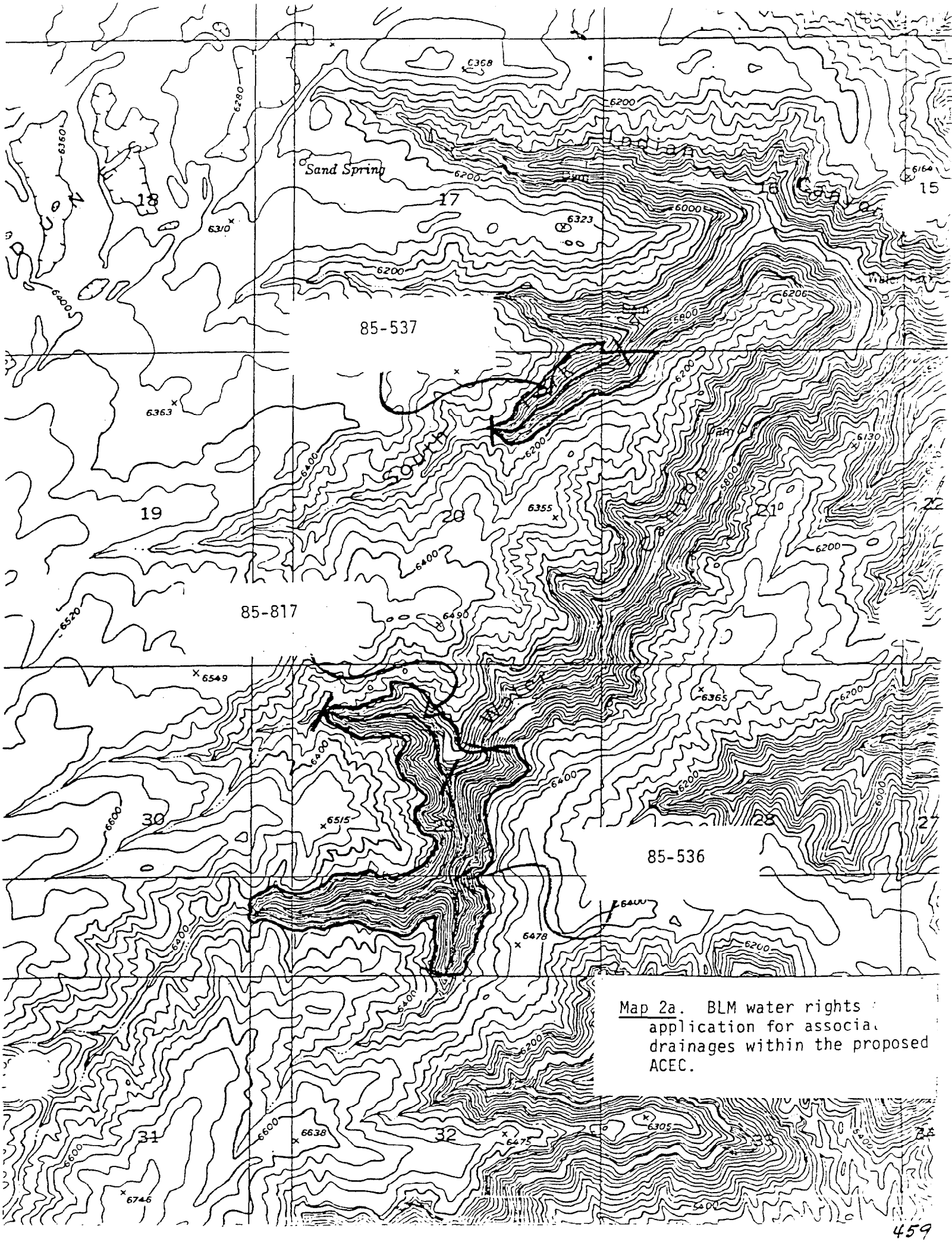


Map 2. Specific location suggested boundaries for the proposed ACEC.

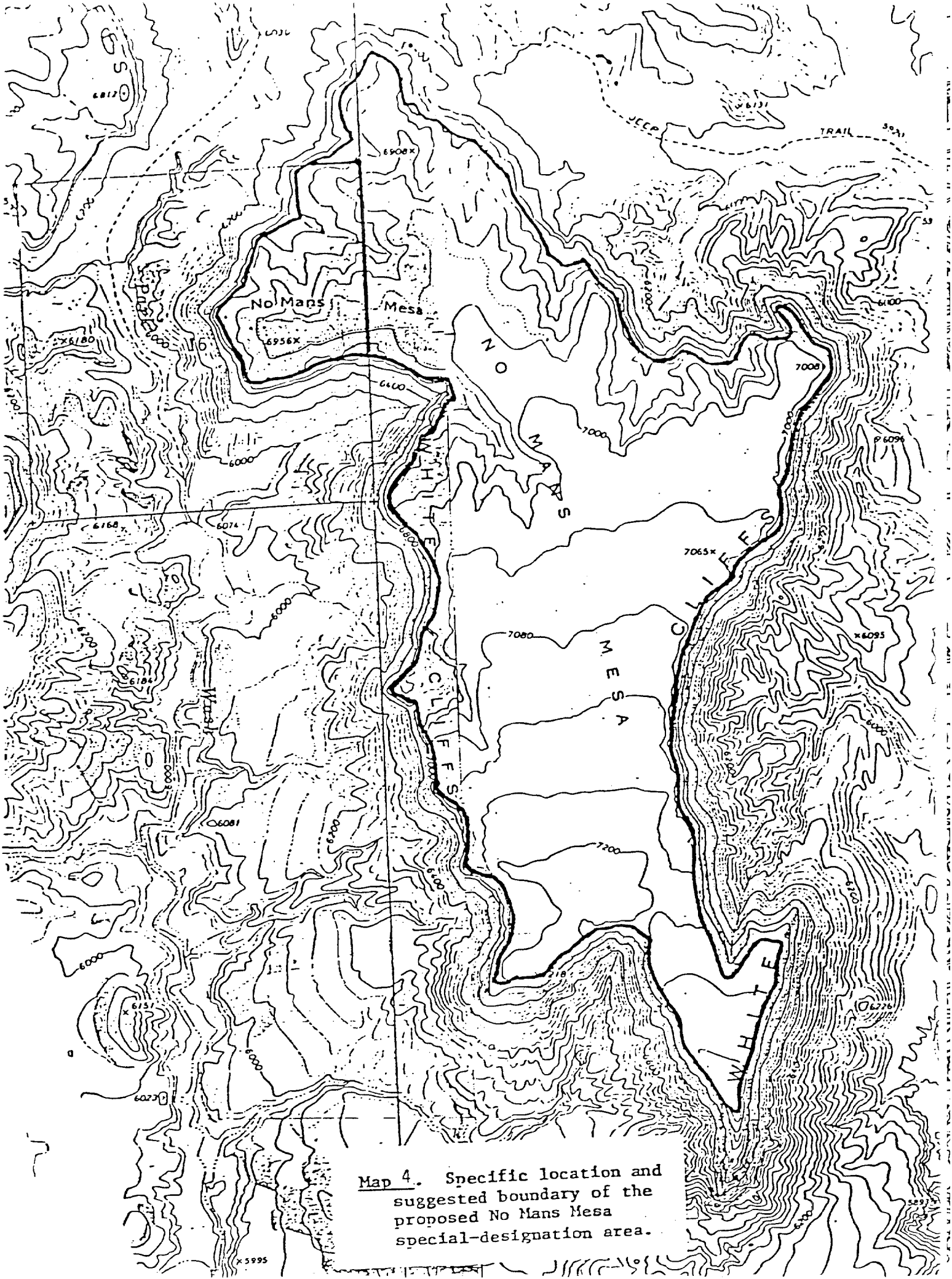


Map 1 Location of Cottonwood Canyon drainage and the proposed ACEC, west of Kanab.

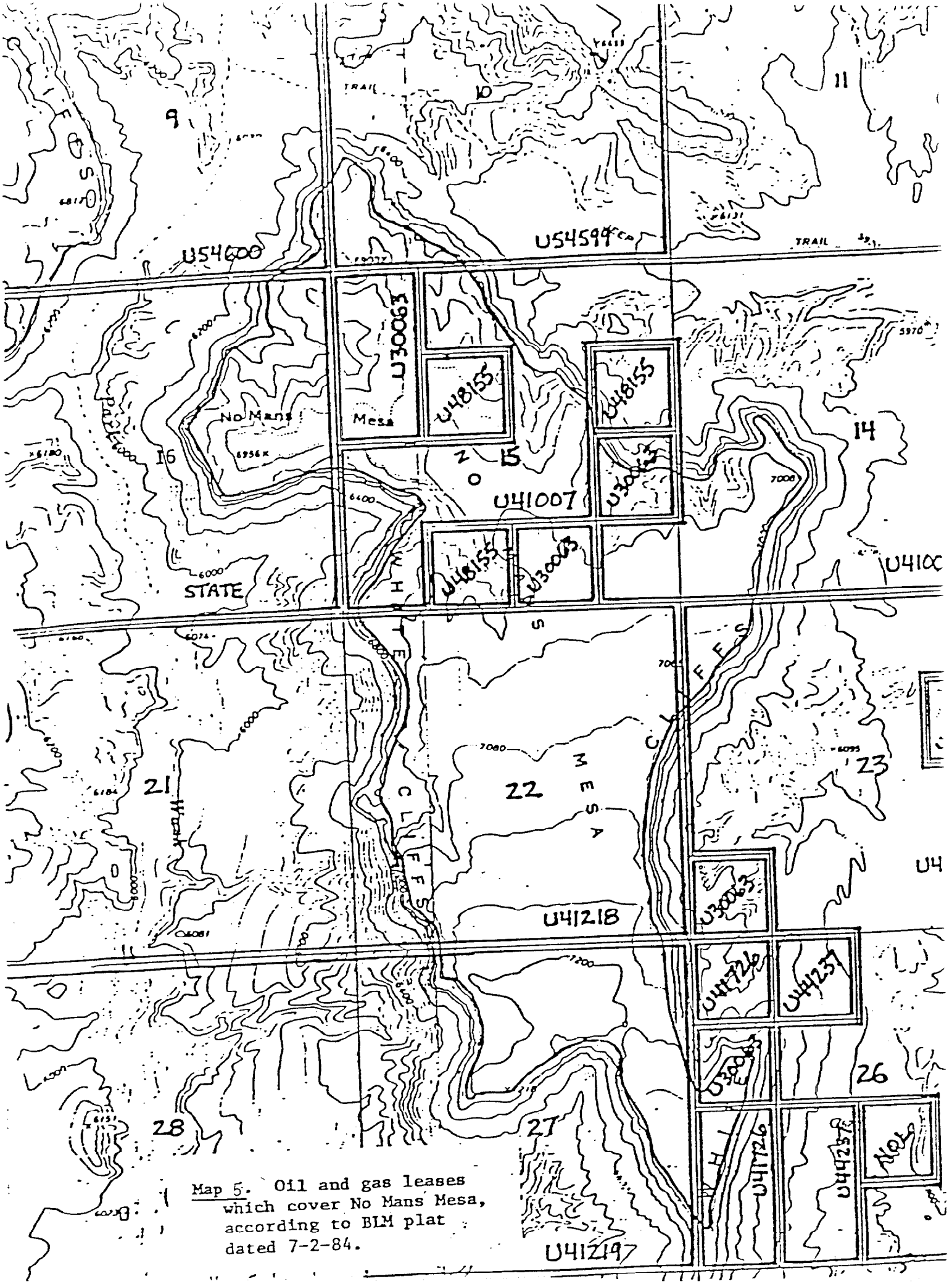


Map 2a. BLM water rights application for associa drainages within the proposed ACEC.

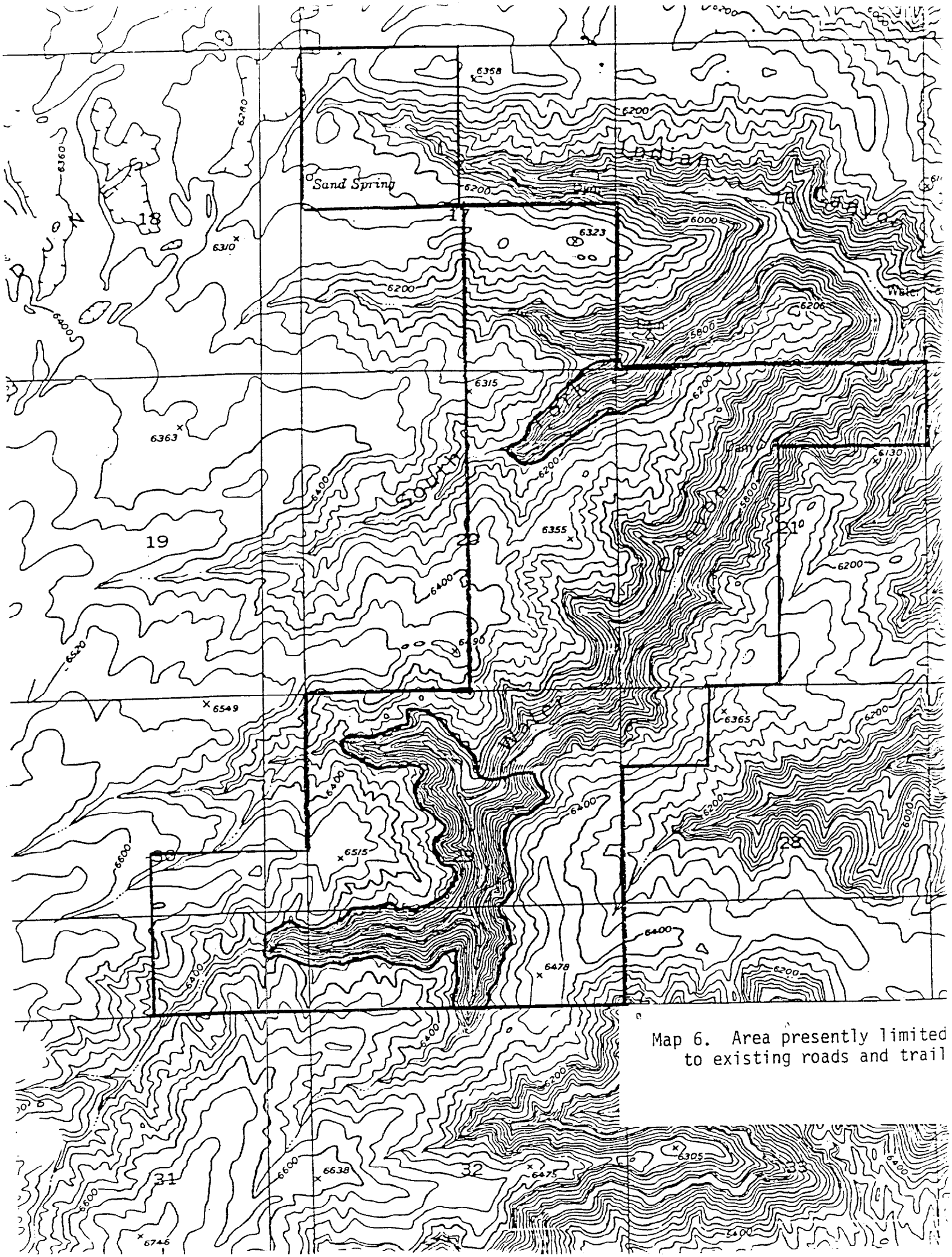
Map 3. General location No Mans Mesa.



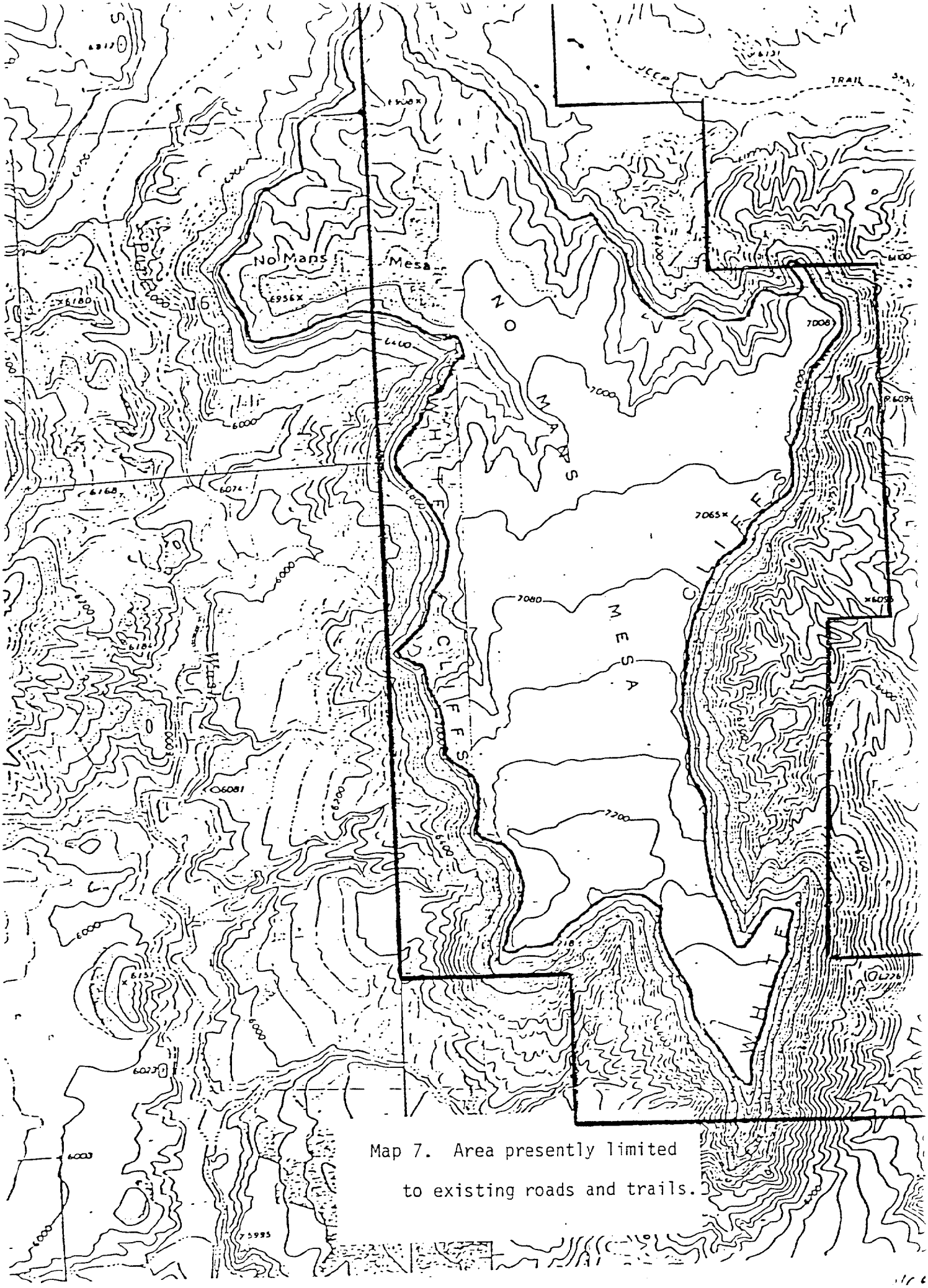
Map 4. Specific location and suggested boundary of the proposed No Mans Mesa special-designation area.



Map 5. Oil and gas leases which cover No Mans Mesa, according to BLM plat dated 7-2-84.



Map 6. Area presently limited to existing roads and trail



Map 7. Area presently limited to existing roads and trails.

APPENDIX 1a

On January 3, 1986 the Cedar City District office received an Area of Critical Environmental concern (ACEC) nomination from the Nature Conservancy encompassing an area near Water Canyon and the South Fork Indian Canyon. This area lies within the Kanab Resource Area. According to BLM Manual 1617.8 (B)(2) a Preliminary Evaluation must be made to determine whether or not the Identification Criteria found in 1617.8 (C) has been met. This report will constitute that requirement.

In order for a nominated ACEC to become eligible for further consideration it must meet the Relevance and Importance criteria. These criteria are explained as follows:

1) Relevance: The proposed ACEC contains natural systems and processes as defined in Section 103 (a) of FLPMA. Special management attention is called for to recognize and prevent future damage to the scenic values and the plant and wildlife resources within the area. The area is a desert riparian ecosystem, which up to now, has been free from man's influence. The relict area that has evolved serves as a sanctuary for a variety of plant and animal species.

2) Importance: The relic area resource has a number of important features. The nominated area is one of the few undisturbed and ungrazed desert riparian areas in Southern Utah. The area is suspected to support one of the densest populations of the Plateau Striped Whiptail lizard (*Cnemidophorus velox*) in the region. This species is a Utah State listed "sensitive" species. Also, the area is suspected to be habitat for the Federally endangered American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) and the Southern Spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) which is under Federal review. The nominated

area also contains hanging gardens, mesic woodlands, (gambel oak, bigtooth maple) and the Clear Creek Fleabane (*Erigeron religiosus*), an endemic plant species.

There appears to be no immediate threat of undue degradation to this area that would necessitate temporary management as identified in 1617.8 (B)(3). The area is presently within a Wilderness Study Area and is protected under the Bureau's Interim Management Policy, which prohibits impairing activities upon the land. The EA and any subsequent planning amendment for the ACEC will be completed while this area is still under the protective provisions of the IMP.

This initial report constitutes the Preliminary Evaluation and is hereby approved.

M. S. Jensen
District Manager

3-18-86
Date

APPENDIX 1b

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN WATER AND SOUTH FORK INDIAN CANYONS

Species	Water Canyon	South Fork Indian Canyon
Acer grandidentatum	x	x
* Acer negundo	x	x
Aconitus columbianum		x
Adiantum capillus-veneris		x
* Agropyron trachycaulum	x	
* Agrostis stolonifera	x	
Amelanchier alnifolia	x	x
Amelanchier utahensis	x	x
* Apocynum cannabinum	x	
* Aquilegia micrantha	x	x
* Aralia racemosa	x	
Arctostaphylos patula	x	x
* Arenaria eastwoodiae	x	
Artemisia ludoviciana	x	x
Astragalus miser		x
Berberis repens	x	x
* Betula occidentalis	x	x
* Bromus anomalus	x	
* Bromus ciliatus	x	
Bromus tectorum	x	x
* Carex aurea		x
* Carex microptera	x	
Carex rossii		x
* Castilleja linariaefolia	x	x
Cercocarpus intricatus	x	
* Cirsium arizonicum	x	
Clematis columbiana	x	x
Cordylanthus sp.		x
* Cornus stolonifera	x	x
Cowania mexicana		x
Cryptantha sp.	x	
* Dodecatheon pulchellum		x
* Dryopteris filix-mas		x
Equisetum arvense	x	
Equisetum hyemale	x	x
* Erigeron religiosus	x	x
* Erigeron utahensis		x
* Fraxinus anomala	x	x
* Galium triflorum	x	x
* Glyceria striata	x	x
* Habenaria sparsiflora	x	x

* Collected and deposited in herbaria of Brigham Young University and Utah State University.

Appendix 1b(Cont'd). Plant species observed in Water and South Fork Indian Canyons.

Species	Water Canyon	South Fork Indian Canyon
Haplopappus scopulorum	x	
* Heterotheca villosa	x	
* Heuchera parvifolia		x
Heuchera rubescens	x	x
Hilaria jamesii		x
* Jamesia americana		x
* Juncus balticus	x	
* Juncus ensifolius var. brunnescens	x	x
* Juncus longistylis	x	
* Juncus tenuis	x	
Juniperus osteosperma	x	x
Juniperus scopulorum	x	x
* Linanthastrum nuttallii	x	
* Mimulus floribundus	x	
* Mimulus guttatus	x	
Oenothera sp.	x	
Opuntia basilaris	x	x
Oryzopsis hymenoides	x	x
Pachistima myrsinites	x	x
* Penstemon barbatus	x	
Penstemon eatonii	x	
* Penstemon laevis	x	
Penstemon palmeri	x	x
Petrophytum caespitosum	x	
Phragmites australis		x
Pinus edulis	x	x
Pinus ponderosa		x
* Poa ampla		x
Poa fendleriana	x	x
* Poa glaucifolia	x	
Populus fremontii	x	
Populus tremuloides	x	
Potentilla glandulosa	x	
Prunus virginiana	x	
Pseudotsuga menziesii	x	x
Psoralea sp.	x	
Quercus gambelii	x	x
Quercus undulata(?)		x
Rhus trilobata		x

* Collected and deposited in herbaria of Brigham Young University and Utah State University.

Appendix 1b(Cont'd). Plant species observed in Water and South Fork Indian Canyons.

Species	Water Canyon	South Fork Indian Canyon
Rosa sp.		x
Salix exigua	x	x
* Salix lasiolepis	x	
Sambucus sp.		x
Sedum sp.	x	
Senecio streptanthifolius	x	x
Sitanion hystrix	x	
Smilacina racemosa	x	x
Smilacina stellata	x	x
Tamarix ramosissima	x	
Taraxacum officinale	x	x
* Thalictrum sparsiflorum	x	
* Thelypodium wrightii	x	
Tradescantia occidentalis	x	
* Trifolium macilentum	x	
* Trifolium wormskjoldii	x	
* Veronica americana	x	x
Vicia americana(?)	x	x
Yucca baccata		x
* Zauschneria latifolia	x	

* Collected and deposited in herbaria of Brigham Young University and Utah State University.

APPENDIX 2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CEDAR CITY DISTRICT OFFICE

Summary Report of
Inspection for Botanical ~~or Zoological~~
Resources

BLM Use Only: Use Initials
Case File No.

Report Acceptable Yes___ No___

Mitigation Acceptable Yes___ No___
Comments:

Project Name, Developer Water Canyon/So. Fork Indian Canyon

A.C.E.C.

Legal Description of Project Area (Attach Map Also)
T. 43 S. R. 7 W. Sec. 20, 21, 29, 30, and 32

Type of Project 4. Project or EAR No.
Designate the area as an A.C.E.C.

Potential T/E Plant/~~Animal~~ Species Affected

None

Dates of Field Work

July 2, 1985 and others

Description of Examination Procedures

Walk in or near this area observing all life forms

Description of Findings (Attach forms of detailed report, if appropriate)

None of the listed, or proposed to be listed species were found

Conclusions/Recommendations

No consideration for T&E plants is necessary on this proposal.

Signature of Person in Direct Charge of Field Work

Blaine R. Lunceford 3/13/86

Signature of Title of Institutional or BLM Officer Responsible

APPENDIX 3

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CEDAR CITY DISTRICT OFFICE

Summary Report of
Inspection for ~~Botanical or~~ Zoological
Resources

BLM Use Only: Use Initials
Case File No.

Report Acceptable Yes___ No___

Mitigation Acceptable Yes___ No___
Comments:

Project Name, Developer

Water Canyon/So. Fork Indian Canyon
A.C.E.C.

Legal Description of Project Area (Attach Map Also)

T. 43 S. R. 7 W. Sec. 20, 21, 29, 30, and 32.

Type of Project
Designate the area as an A.C.E.C.

4. Project or EAR No.

Potential T/E ~~Plant~~/Animal Species Affected

Plateau striped whiptail lizard, listed by Utah as sensitive

Dates of Field Work

July 2, 1985 and others

Description of Examination Procedures

Walk in or near this area observing all life forms.

Description of Findings (Attach forms of detailed report, if appropriate)

The plateau striped whiptail lizard was seen in or next to this proposed A.C.E.C. Thi area looks like good habitat for two other sensitive species (The Utah Mt. king snake the Kanab Amber Snail)

Conclusions/Recommendations

This designation should protect these and any other species that might be present

Signature of Person in Direct Charge of Field Work

Blaine R. Funckord 3/13/86

Signature of Title of Institutional or BLM Officer Responsible

Form Title

APPENDIX 4

Summary Report of Inspection for Cultural Resources

Report Acceptable Yes No

Mitigation Acceptible Yes No

Comments:

1. Report Title INDIANA/WATER CANYON ACEC (11–40)

Development Company

2. Report Date 3 / 19 / 86 (41–42 Month, 43–46 Year)

4. Antiquities Permit No. INHOUSE

5. Responsible Institution BLM (47–61) County KANE

6. Fieldwork Location: TWN (62–65) Range (66–69) Section(s) (70–77)
TWN (78–81) Range (82–85) Section(s) (86–93)

7. Resource Area KA (110–111) TWN (94–97) Range (98–101) Section(s) (102–109)

PO: PONY EXPRESS, BR: BEAR RIVER, PR: PRICE RIVER, WS: WARM SPRINGS
BC: BOOK CLIFFS, HR: HOUSE RANGE, SR: SEVIER RIVER,
HM: HENRY MOUNTAINS, BE: BEAVER RIVER, DX: DIXIE
KA: KANAB, ES: ESCALANTE, SJ: SAN JUAN, GR: GRAND
SR: SAN RAFAEL, DM: DIAMOND MOUNTAIN,

Fill in spaces 65, 69, 81, 85, 97, 101
V: Vernal Meridian
H: Half Township

8. Description of Examination Procedures: A portion of the South Fork Indian Canyon tract was walked. Literature search only for the other areas

9. Linear Miles Surveyed and/or (112–117)

Definable Acres Surveyed and/or (118–123)

*Legally Undefinable Acres Surveyed (124–129)

(* A parcel hard to cadastrally locate i.e., center of section)

10. Inventory Type (130)
R: Reconnaissance
I: Intensive
S: Statistical Sample

11. Description of Findings (attach appendices, if appropriate) These canyons are quite narrow and steep; cultural resources are probably few. None are presently recorded

12. Number Sites Found: 0 (131)
No sites = 0

13. Collection: (136) Y: Yes,

14. Actual/Potential National Register Properties Affected: Unknown, none at present

15. Conclusion/Recommendations: Designation of the area will have no effect on cultural resources

16. Signature and Title of Institutional Officer Responsible [signature]
KANAB R.A. ARCHEOLOGIST

Note: Include only requested information in numbered spaces.

APPENDIX 5

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CEDAR CITY DISTRICT OFFICE

Summary Report of
Inspection for Botanical or Zoological
Resources

BLM Use Only: Use Initials
Case File No.
Report Acceptable Yes___ No___
Mitigation Acceptable Yes___ No___
Comments:

Project Name, Developer

No Mans Mesa R.N.A.

Legal Description of Project Area (Attach Map Also)

T. 40 S. R. 3 W. Sec. 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 26, and 27

Type of Project 4. Project or EAR No.

Designate the area as a R.N.A.

Potential T/E Plant/~~Animal~~ Species Affected

Psoralea pariensis (Paria Breadroot) under Federal Status review.

Dates of Field Work

3-19-75, 7-15-75 and 7-14-82

Description of Examination Procedures

Walk over the Mesa Top looking for all species present.

Description of Findings (Attach forms of detailed report, if appropriate)

Paria Breadroot was found on the north end of No Mans Mesa

Conclusions/Recommendations

This designation should preserve this and any other rare species present.

Signature of Person in Direct Charge of Field Work

Blaine R. Lunceford 3/13/86

Signature of Title of Institutional or BLM Officer Responsible

APPENDIX 6

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CEDAR CITY DISTRICT OFFICE

Summary Report of
Inspection for ~~Botanical~~ or Zoological
Resources

BLM Use Only: Use Initials
Case File No.

Report Acceptable Yes___ No___

Mitigation Acceptable Yes___ No___
Comments:

Project Name, Developer

No Mans Mesa R.N.A.

Legal Description of Project Area (Attach Map Also)

T. 40 S. R. 3 W. Sec. 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 26, and 27

Type of Project

Designate the area as a R.N.A.

4. Project or EAR No.

Potential T/E ~~Plant~~/Animal Species Affected

None

Dates of Field Work

3-19-75, 7-15-75 and 7-14-82

Description of Examination Procedures

Walk over the Mesa Top looking for all species present.

Description of Findings (Attach forms of detailed report, if appropriate)

No listed or proposed T. & E. animals were observed and the area looks like marginal habitat for any of these species.

Conclusions/Recommendations

No consideration for T. & E. animals is necessary on this proposal.

Signature of Person in Direct Charge of Field Work

Blaine R. Lunceford

Signature of Title of Institutional or BLM Officer Responsible

3/13/86

APPENDIX 7

Summary Report of Inspection for Cultural Resources

Report Acceptable Yes No

Mitigation Acceptable Yes No

Comments:

1. Report Title VIRGIN MESA PACK (11–40)

2. Development Company NA

3. Report Date 3 (MONTH) 1986 (YEAR) (41–46)

4. Antiquities Permit No. INHOUSE

5. Responsible Institution (47–61) County KANE

6. Fieldwork Location: TWN (62–65) Range (66–69) Section(s) (70–77)
TWN (78–81) Range (82–85) Section(s) (86–93)

7. Resource Area KA (110–111) TWN (94–97) Range (98–101) Section(s) (102–109)

PO=PONY EXPRESS, BR=BEAR RIVER, PR=PRICE RIVER, WS=WARM SPRINGS
BC=BOOK CLIFFS, HR=HOUSE RANGE, SR=SEVIER RIVER
HM=HENRY MOUNTAINS, BR=BEAVER RIVER, DX=DIXIE
KM=KANAB, LS=ESCALANTE, SJ=SAN JUAN, GR=GRAND
SR=SAN RAFAEL, DM=DIAMOND MOUNTAIN,

Fill in spaces 65, 69, 81, 85, 97, 1
Y=Vernal Meridian
H=Half Township

8. Description of Examination Procedures: Literature search only.

9. Linear Miles Surveyed and/or (112–117)

Definable Acres Surveyed and/or (118–123)

*Legally Undefinable Acres Surveyed (124–129)

(* A parcel hard to cadastrally locate i.e., center of section)

10. Inventory Type (130)
R=Reconnaissance
I=Intensive
S=Statistical Sample

11. Description of Findings (attach appendices, if appropriate)
No sites are presently recorded on the mesa

12. Number Sites Found: 0 (131)
No sites = 0

13. Collection: (136) Y=Y

14. Actual/Potential National Register Properties Affected:
Unknown, none at present

15. Conclusion/Recommendations:
Designation of the area will have no effect on cultural resources if present

16. Signature and Title of Institutional Officer Responsible [signature]
BLM B.R.A. ARCHEOLOGIST

Include only requested information in numbered spaces.

COLLEGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES
UMC 52
Utah State University
Logan, Utah 84322

APPENDIX 8

May 13, 1985

DEPARTMENT OF RANGE SCIENCE
801-750-2471
JAN 21 1986
BUR OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Kanab, Utah

Mr. Morgan Jensen
District Manager, Cedar City District
USDI Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 729
Cedar City, UT 84720

Dear Morgan:

I have recently reviewed a report prepared by Mr. Joel Tuhy of the Nature Conservancy concerning No Man's Mesa and its suitability for special designation under your resource management planning.

I heartily concur with Mr. Tuhy's recommendations. No Man's Mesa has considerable potential as a "control" area to compare the changes occurring in the surrounding managed pinyon-juniper woodlands. Of special value are the typicality of the soils and range sites that are present on No Man's Mesa, making it easy to compare with surrounding areas. No Man's Mesa is also rather typical of much of the pinyon-juniper woodlands that you have in your district. I would hope that you could consider placing the management of No Man's Mesa under some kind of special designation, either as a research natural area or an area of critical environmental concern.

Sincerely your,

Neil E. West

Neil E. West
Professor

NEW:wj

xc: Rex Rowley
Joel Tuhy

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MAY 22 1985

APPENDIX 9

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
KANAB RESOURCE AREA
JUL 9 1986
AM PM
7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

AM
AAM
RANGE CON (1)
RANGE CON (2)
RANGE CON (3)
RANGE TECH
WILDLIFE BIOL
IRS
REALTY SPEC
REC/WILDERNESS
PARK TECH
GEOLOGIST
ARCH
CLERK (1)
CLERK (2)

2 July 1986

Kenneth Knowles
Assistant Area Manager
Kanab Resource Area
Bureau of Land Management
318 North First East
Box 459
Kanab, Utah 87471

Dear Mr. Knowles:

Thank you for sending the environmental assessment and plan amendment for the proposed Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC and No Mans Mesa RNA.

We are in complete agreement with BLM and The Nature Conservancy that the lands in question deserve the additional protection provided by designation as Area of Critical Environmental Concern and Natural Resource Area. These lands are within wilderness study areas and contain important botanical, wildlife, riparian, and scenic resources.

We appreciate your reconsideration of ACEC and RNA designation of these areas after evaluation of The Nature Conservancy proposals. The plan amendment provides a clear and thorough discussion of the issues involved. The resource values of this public land will certainly be maintained and preserved by this action.

Sincerely yours,

Dianne Andrews

Dianne Andrews
Regional Associate
Central Rockies Region
The Wilderness Society

1720 RACE STREET, DENVER, COLORADO 80206

(303) 388-5801

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
JUN 20 1986
7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6
A

June 18, 1986

Mr. Ron Rowley, Area Manager
BLM Hanah Resource Area
Box 459
Hanah, Utah 84771

Dear Mr. Rowley,

Thank you for sending me a copy of the draft EA for the "Proposed Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC and Proposed No Man's Mesa RNA."

I support the establishment of both the ACEC and the RNA. I am pleased that the BLM is recognizing these special areas. Special management designations are needed for many unique areas on BLM land and I hope these two designations are only the first of many.

Sincerely,

Owen Severance
P.O. Box 1015
Monticello, Utah
84535

RANGE CON (2)
RANGE CON (3)
GEOLOGIST
CLERK

Brigham Young University
Department of Botany and Range Science

June 23, 1986

Mr. Rex Rowley, Manager
USDI - Bureau of Land Management
Kanab Resource Area
318 North First East
Box 459
Kanab, Utah 87471

Dear Mr. Rowley:

I have recently reviewed your draft EA on the ACEC in Water Canyon and South Fork of Indian Canyon and on the RNA on No Man's Mesa. I consider both proposals to be desirable. Neither would produce undesirable impacts on current resources or anticipated future uses of lands in the areas of concern. Both actions would serve to alert the scientific community to the occurrence of such areas and would stimulate research at those points. Such research would not only enhance our knowledge of these unusual areas, but would have relevance to large tracts of public land in that portion of the state.

The Water-Indian Canyons proposal would call some virgin riparian strip vegetation and some hanging gardens to the attention of research workers. Riparian strips in good condition are uncommon in southern Utah and hanging gardens are steadily becoming more popular as sites for testing a variety of hypotheses about biological dispersal, habitat preferences, community organization and local extinction.

The RNA at No Man's Mesa has already contributed significantly to our understanding of plant-soil relationships and to our estimates about how modern man has disrupted the natural landscape and its vegetational cover. The area can also help in upcoming efforts to classify the pinyon-juniper woodlands of western America into a system that reflects real differences in the field and has useful implications for management.

I hope your efforts to give these areas a new classification status will be successful. I thought that your proposals were well prepared and deserving of broad support.

Sincerely,

Kimball T. Harper
Professor

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
KANAB RESOURCE AREA
JUN 26 1986
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

KTH:jem
xc: Joel Trehy

401 WIDB Brigham Young University Provo, Utah 84602 (801) 378-2582

Utah Wilderness Association

455 East 400 South B-40/Salt Lake City, UT 84111/(801) 359-1337

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
KANAB RESOURCE AREA
JUL 7 1986
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Mr. Rex Rowley
Area Manager, BLM
Kanab Resource Area
Box 459
Kanab, Utah 84771

June 30, 1986

Dear Mr. Rowley:

We are writing to support BLM's proposal to designate South Fork Indian and Water Canyons as an ACEC and No Man's Mesa as an RNA. Please include these comments in the official record on the Environmental Assessment UT-040-86-24.

The EA clearly notes that no conflicts exist between these special designations and wilderness. Both proposed sites are located within WSAs undergoing wilderness study. In fact, wilderness designation, ACECs and RNAs are mutually compatible as these special designations protect and highlight important scientific resources.

The proposal calls for withdrawl of these areas which we strongly support. Also, leases will be restricted to a no-surface occupancy stipulation. Since the areas are located inside WSAs which are presently off-limits to leasing through the budgeting process, no impacts will result from this stipulation. A no-surface occupancy or no-lease stipulation is an excellent recommendation for these areas and is appropriate and necessary to properly manage the resources involved.

According to the EA, ORV use would be limited to existing roads and trails. However, it is clear from reading the EA no trails exist on No Man's Mesa and access is virtually impossible for vehicles. Furthermore, South Fork Indian and Water Canyons are inaccessible from the top and the canyons below are restricted from ORV use due to the critical watershed which is a culinary water source. Since these areas are, in fact, restricted from any ORV use, the EA should recommend the areas be closed to ORVs. This would cause no real change from what is proposed by the present ORV stipulations but would make it more explicit what is intended and how the areas will be managed.

The protective stipulations, as noted above, are excellent. BLM is to be commended for heeding the needs of various "multiple-uses" and resources that will be enhanced by these designations.

Cordially,

Gary Macfarlane
Resource Specialist

AM
RANGE CON (1)
RANGE CON (2)
RANGE CON (3)
RANGE TECH
WILDLIFE BIOL
NAS
REALTY SPEC
REC/WILDERNESS
PARK TECH
GEOLOGIST
ARCH
CLERK (1)
CLERK (2)
FIS TECH

AM
AAM
RANGE CON (1)
RANGE CON (2)
RANGE CON (3)
RANGE TECH
WILDLIFE BIOL
NRS
REALTY SPEC
REC/WILDERNESS
PARK TECH
GEOLOGIST
ARCH
CLERK (1)
CLERK (2)
TECH

DHT

Dept. of Range Science
Utah State University
Logan, UT 84322-5230

Jun 30, 1986

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
KANAB RESOURCE AREA
JUL 7 1986
AM 7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4,5,6 PM

Mr. Rex Rowley
Kanab Area Manager
Cedar City District
USDI Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 45[illegible]
Kanab, UT 84[illegible]

Dear Mr. Rowley:

The Utah BLM News Digest has announced the availability of an EA for special designation of two locales on the Kanab Resource Area, Jo Sams Mesa and Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon. Although I have not had time to read the EA in its entirety, I am generally familiar with the areas and their values. Accordingly, I am writing to vigorously endorse the designation actions and to supply some perspectives on Jo Sams Mesa in particular.

The prominence of wilderness matters in BLM planning has tended to obscure the very real need to inventory, demarcate, and designate especially noteworthy tracts of public land, ones which occupy a relatively small area (less than about 3,000 acres), and which do not entail displacing other uses. The Kanab RA quite evidently perceives this need, along with the desirability of responding to nominations from non-confrontational, authoritative sources such as The Nature Conservancy.

The designation of Jo Sams Mesa could be especially exciting to me, inasmuch as my chief research interest is the ecology and silviculture of pinyon-juniper and similar woodlands. I can envision quite a few study problems that could be tackled on such a representative, large, and undisturbed area as this mesa. Your staff once mentioned one of these -- comparative small mammal and bird abundances on the mesa in contrast to the altered "rainland".

I performed my Master's thesis fieldwork on another large mesa which also had a mix of woodland and open "parks". However, that place had been grazed, so it was less than ideal. Were I to extend the study, a place such as Jo Sams Mesa (with its existing "baseline" information) would be ideal. However, as you can appreciate, research budgets often do not permit us to take on every attractive project in the near term, so its status would go very far to ensure that scientific and management-relevant values would be maintained many years into the future. I think that your management objectives would accomplish this.

Hanging gardens and stringers of riparian vegetation on the Kaibab Plateau constitute a rich, stimulating scientific resource that has not been fully tapped. Such places have yielded (in the Zion Narrows, for example) many basic ecological and biogeographical insights, and hold to

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The Nature Conservancy

Utah Public Lands Protection Planning
2225 South Highway 89-91
Wellsville, Utah 84339
(801) 752-4154

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June 24, 1986

Mr. Rex Rowley
Kanab Area Manager
USDI Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 459
Kanab, UT 84741

Dear Rex:

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the draft EA for the proposed designation of No Mans Mesa (NMM) as an RNA, and Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon (WC/SFIC) as an ACEC. The BLM has done a good job of treating this joint proposal in a timely and rational manner. My objective in this letter is to draw a conclusion about these proposed designations by interpreting what has been written in the EA.

My conclusion is that there is a strong case for the proposed designation action, and little objective case against designation. Let me explain this in more detail, making reference to statements in the draft EA.

The draft EA contains a good discussion of the two-fold need for special designations of NMM and WC/SFIC. Perhaps the most important need for designations is that they serve as a registry of these areas' natural values to the scientific and educational community. The EA contains several statements to this effect on pages 1, 2 and 3. Both WC/SFIC and NMM would be excellent additions to a system of undisturbed reference areas, suitable for comparison with similar managed lands. This point is echoed in the letter from Dr. Neil West of Utah State University, included as Appendix B of the draft EA. Special designation and resulting publicity would help to attract use of these areas by scientists.

A second need for designations is to provide additional protection for the Water/Indian Canyon tract (page 1) and for the pristine vegetation on No Mans Mesa (page 2). Lack of designation (no action alternative) would provide for lesser management guidance and strategy for the two areas, and could conceivably lead to impairment of the resource values that the Bureau is wanting to protect on these sites (page 20).

(p. 2)

I believe that the proposed designations are further justified when one looks at the consequences that the action and no-action alternatives have on the affected environment. The draft EA indicates that the proposed action would have many positive benefits, and/or few negative impacts, with respect to the following values:

* Locatable Minerals: Mineral withdrawals under the proposed action would protect the two areas from future disturbance related to "casual use" or full-scale mining (page 17). There would be little negative impact to the mineral industry. Neither area contains any mining claims (page 17); there is little or no probability for economic accumulations of uranium or other minerals in either area (pages 7, 8, 14).

  Because there is little mineral value in either area, I would urge that possible controversy over or resistance to mineral withdrawal not thwart these proposed designations.

* Leasable Minerals: Additional area with No Surface Occupancy stipulations for oil and gas leases on No Mans Mesa would protect the entire public-land portion of the mesa top from surface disturbance (page 18). Restrictions would have an insignificant effect on energy development in either area, because the potential for oil and gas discovery is low or nonexistent (pages 6, 14, 18). Neither area contains coal or geothermal resources (pages 7, 14).

* Vegetation and Wildlife: Designations would give additional protection to a Sensitive animal species in WC/SFIC (plateau striped whiptail lizard), and to a Sensitive plant species on NMM (*Psoralea pariensis*) (page 18). [The latest categorization of candidate plant species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in the 27 September 1985 *Federal Register*, places *Psoralea pariensis* in Category 2; this would still be considered as Sensitive by the BLM.]

  Another benefit of the proposed action is protection of both areas from surface disturbance, allowing for continued study and research of these sites as relict reference or "benchmark" areas (page 18).

  Protection of rare species and undisturbed character are positive benefits of designation with no negative impacts.

* Recreation: Designations would provide better management attention to recreation in the two areas (page 18). This would allow for control over such use should it increase and lead to future impacts in the areas (page 19). Designation would have no forseeable negative impacts on recreation resources.

* Water Resources: Designation of the WC/SFIC ACEC would protect the upper reaches of Fredonia's culinary water supply, helping to ensure

(p. 3)

that their water quality is not degraded near its source (page 19). This protection has no negative impacts associated with it.

* Socioeconomic Values: The proposed designations would apparently have little effect, either positive or negative, on social or economic conditions in Kane County, Utah (page 19). A negative impact of foregone mineral revenues is possible (page 19) but unlikely, as the proposed action should have only a negligible impact on the mineral industry (page 17). Further, no revenues are being generated at this time from either area (pages 12, 17).

As listed above, the proposed action alternative would result in many positive benefits, with few or no negative impacts. Conversely, the no action alternative provides no benefits (no registry or publicity to researchers, no additional protection, no existing revenues) while allowing possible negative impacts (impairment of the resource values the Bureau is wanting to protect). Based on your comprehensive environmental assessment, I believe that there is a clear and strong case for establishing the Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC and the No Mans Mesa RNA.

The proposed management objectives for the two areas (pages 4 and 5) are very good. I also agree with your foresight in calling for monitoring strategy to determine appropriate recreational use levels, so that the integrity of the two areas will be preserved (page 20). As my time allows, I would be glad to assist in the preparation or review of the respective activity plans if the areas are designated.

Again, I greatly appreciate the timely and positive response that you have given to the Conservancy's two proposals for special designation on the Kanab Resource Area, and look forward to continuing this working partnership.

Sincerely yours,

Joel S. Tuhy

Joel S. Tuhy
Utah Public Lands Coordinator

Public Lands Institute

June 26th, 1986

Mr. Rex Rowley
Kanab Area Manager
Kanab Resource ARea
Bureau of Land Management
318 North First East
Box 459
Kanab, Utah 87471

Dear Mr. Rowley:

Thank you for allowing the Public Lands Institute to comment on your draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern and the proposed No Man's Mesa Research Natural Area.

We fully support the ACEC designation for Water Canyon/South Fork. Both areas contain unique botanical features, numerous "relict woodlands" and important "riparian corridors." Abundant wildlife and splendid scenic resources contribute to the importance of this designation.

In reviewing your assessment we wish to make the following constructive comments and recommendations for future management:

1. Since the primary objective of the proposal is protection of wildlife and botanical resources, we suggest that vehicular travel be limited to existing roads. Trails should be used by those on horseback or on foot. The general philosophy should be to provide access in a manner consistent with protection of the resources.

2. The Environmental Assessment notes that the two parcels are separate but less than a mile apart. Nowhere in the narrative is there any discussion of who owns the parcel in between. PLI recommends that, if feasible, serious thought be given to acquisition of this key middle parcel. Consolidating both areas and providing "linkage" is one key way to assure protection of the resources and encourage sound land-use planning.

3. Botanic and wildlife inventories have been completed. Work should begin soon to see that potential archeological and cultural resources are identified and protected.

4. In developing your action plan or program thought should be given on how best to interpret these unqiue areas. This includes examination of the possibility of educational materials and signage. Professional and academic input from universities and conservation organizations should be solicited and welcomed.

5. We cannot stress too strongly the need for BLM to put money and manpower behind this designation. Monitoring of special areas with unique resources within the public lands is essential and should be a high priority. Designations without adequate protection through routine on-site monitoring defeats your purpose.

In reveiwing your second proposed designation -- the No Man's Mesa Research Natural Area -- we have some concerns and one strong, important recommendation.

The concerns first --

1. Limit vehicular travel to existing roads.

2. As noted in the Environmental Assessment, 115 acres of the proposed designation are state-owned. Negotiations should be undertaken with the state to see that this parcel is perpetually secured within the designation. This could be accomplished through outright purchase, land exchange, easements, etc.

3. Botanic, wildlife and archeological inventories have not been undertaken. This should be a priority in your upcoming action plan.

4. The same concerns relating to education materials and signage should be addressed at this site as well. See point 4, previous page.

5. Monitoring is also essential and needs to be addressed.

However, I leave our most important and highest concern till last. PLI believes that the unique resources and scenic values you have identified in your Environmental Assessment warrant nothing less than ACEC status for No Man's Mesa.

While the ACEC Policy and Procedures Guidelines of 1980 (the Orange Book) has largely been replaced by regulations and the planning manual, 1617.8, the part I quote below has not been superseded but appears as .85 relationship to other "special management areas (reserved):

"ACEC Designations May Complement Other Forms of Management. ACEC and other special management area designations are not necessarily mutually exclusive. An ACEC may overlay another form of designation, in whole or in part, so as to complement the management provided through the other form -- for example, a unit of the National System of Wild and Scenic Rivers, etc ..."

As a Research Natural Area, No Man's Mesa will be administered as a Special Management Area (SMA). These areas, by regulation, are administrative in nature and do not have the legislative weight that is mandated in the ACEC provision under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. In other states (Oregon and California are examples) RNAs have been overlain with ACEC designations.

Your Assessment makes a strong, cogent case for ACEC designation at No Man's Mesa. We urge your serious consideration of this recommendation.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Callison

Charles H. Callison
Director

STATE OF UTAH
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY
84114

July 1, 1986

Ken Knowles
Assistant Area Manager
Cedar City District Office
Bureau of Land Management
1579 North Main
P.O. Box 724
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Mr. Knowles:

The Resource Development Coordinating Committee and the State Wilderness Subcommittee have reviewed the Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Water Canyon/ South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC and No Mans Mesa RNA. The State supports the designation of both areas. Neither area provides a significant economic resource; but, both do provide excellent opportunities for research and education related to relic and pristine communities. Designation will afford the recognition necessary to alert the scientific community to the existence of these areas. The State greatly benefits by scientific investigation through the gradual accumulation of resource data. It is from this data that better land use decisions can be made in the future.

The State's recommendation concerning the wilderness study areas that surround the proposed ACEC and the RNA will be communicated in our comments on the BLM's Wilderness DEIS. The distinction between ACECs, RNAs and wilderness lies in the focus of ACECs and RNAs on research and educational values vs. recreation, solitude, or preservation of naturalness. Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon and No Mans Mesa merit recognition regardless of whether Moquith Mountain or the Paria-Hackberry WSAs are ever designated wilderness.

Finally, it is requested that the reference to state trust land section 32, T43S, R7W and all acreage this section would have contributed to the ACEC be deleted. The concern is that by

including the section the implication is made that the designatic also affects state lands.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment and your efforts to recognize unique values.

Sincerely,

Norman H. Bangerter
Governor

NHB/mec