UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

DECISION DOCUMENT
FOR THE
ISOLATED TRACT PLANNING ANALYSIS

BEAR RIVER RESOURCE AREA
AND
PONY EXPRESS RESOURCE AREA

Recommended by:

C. Wayne Richards — Feb 25, 1985
Bear River Area Manager — Date

Howell Decker — Feb. 25, 1985
Pony Express Area Manager — Date

[illegible] — 2/25/85
District Manager — Date

Approved by:

Richard Robison — June 4, 1985
State Director — Date

DECISION DOCUMENT/RATIONALE FOR
ISOLATED TRACT PLANNING ANALYSIS

Decision

Implement the preferred Alternative II of the enclosed planning analysis as outlined on the attached pages of the decision document. While the parcels remain under BLM administration, they will be managed in accordance with standard BLM policies and procedures.

Rationale

See rationales on the attached decision pages.

Due to the minor environmental impacts associated with the proposed action, lack of any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of a resource, and no expressed public controversy, I have determined not to make a recommendation to prepare an environmental impact statement.

District Manager

Date 2/25/85

DECISION

PARCEL #: 1 (Hyde Park) ACREAGE: 80

LOCATION: T.12N., R.1 E. Section 1: S1/2 NE1/2

COUNTY: Cache

ACCESS: Legal: None
Physical: Good dirt road from Hyde Park

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing
ORV
Camping
Hunting
Oil and gas lease application pending

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer
NORMAL RANGE: Elk, moose, chukar

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of.

RATIONALE: Due to its location, size and lack of access, this parcel is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency. There has been no interest by a public entity for management, and the resource values will not significantly change in non-federal ownership.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 2 (Porterville) ACREAGE: 57.25

LOCATION: T.2N., R.2E. Section 4: Lots 2 & 3

COUNTY: Morgan

ACCESS: Legal: No. 2 locked gates
Physical: Good dirt road from Porterville - 3 miles

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing
Oil and gas lease

MINING CLAIMS: Yes

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: None
NORMAL RANGE: Mule deer, elk, blue grouse, ruffed grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: Mining

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of when the existing mining claims no longer encumber the land.

RATIONALE: Due to its location, size and lack of access, this parcel is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency. There has been no interest by a public entity for management, and the resource values will not significanlty change in non-federal ownership.

The parcel has been identified as having potential for the development of locatable minerals and currently is encumbered by mining claims. At the present time, it is not in the public interest to conduct a validity exam.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 3 (Hardscrabble) ACREAGE: 38.29

LOCATION: T.2N., R.2E. Section 20: Lot 2

COUNTY: Morgan

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: No

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing
Oil and gas lease

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: None
NORMAL RANGE: Mule deer, elk, blue grouse, ruffed grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of.

RATIONALE: Due to its location, size and lack of access, this parcel is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency. There has been no interest by a public entity for management, and the resource values will not significantly change in non-federal ownership.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 4 (East Canyon)

ACREAGE: 160 total/ ± 50 acres above water

LOCATION: T.2N., R.3E. Section 10: SE1/4

COUNTY: Morgan

ACCESS: Legal: Yes, by boat across East Canyon Reservoir
Physical: Fair jeep road 2 1/2 miles from south end of reservoir

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing
Some light recreation
Withdrawn power site Reserve 379

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer
NORMAL RANGE: Elk, moose, blue grouse, ruffed grouse
high use bald eagle area.

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: The 50 acres above the reservoir waterline have potential for summer residences, low density recreational development or incorporation as part of the East Canyon Lake Recreation Area.

DECISION: This parcel will disposed of to another Federal agency or a state or local entity in a manner that would protect the recreation, wildlife and watershed values.

RATIONALE: The parcel has significant wildlife values and high recreational potential. All land surrounding East Canyon Reservoir is currently owned by the Bureau of Reclamation and is leased to the State of Utah Division of State Parks. The intent of this decision is to enable Reclamation to obtain a withdrawal for the parcel and subsequently include it into their existing lease to State Parks. This decision would not preclude a R&PP lease/sale directly to the Division of State Parks.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 5 (Morgan) ACREAGE: 120

LOCATION: T.4N., R.3E. Section 34: NE1/4 SW1/4, S1/2 SW1/4

COUNTY: Morgan

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: Very poor jeep trail

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing
Oil and gas lease

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: None
NORMAL RANGE: Mule deer, elk, moose, cougar, blue grouse, ruffed grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of after existing cultural resources are documented.

RATIONALE: Due to its location, size and lack of access, this parcel is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency. There has been no interest by a public entity for management, and the resource values will not significantly change in non-federal ownership.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 6 (Dry Creek) ACREAGE: 40

LOCATION: T.5N., R.3E. Section 34: NW1/4 NW1/4

COUNTY: Morgan

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: Fair jeep trail 4.5 miles from I-80 near Devil's Slide to within 1/4 mile of parcel.

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing
Oil and gas lease

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: None
NORMAL RANGE: Mule deer, elk, moose, bear, sage grouse, blue grouse, ruffed grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of.

RATIONALE: Due to its location, size and lack of access, this parcel is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency. There has been no interest by a public entity for management, and the resource values will not significantly change in non-federal ownership.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 7 (Crouch) ACREAGE: 7.85

LOCATION: T.4N., R.4E. Section 8: Lot 3

COUNTY: Morgan

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: Vehicular access to Crouch's house

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized house, access road, alfalfa hay, powerline and fence.
Oil and gas lease

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer, elk
NORMAL RANGE: Moose, chukar, sage grouse, blue grouse.
High use bald eagle area.

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of to the Ron Crouch family by the most expeditious method.

RATIONALE: There is an existing home built by Ron Crouch on the parcel. Because of this unauthorized use and the fact that the Crouch family has held the land in good faith for over 80 years, it is felt that it would be in the public interest to dispose of this parcel to the Crouch family. The resource values will not significantly change in non-federal ownership.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 8 (Rockport) ACREAGE: 40

LOCATION: T.1S., R.5E. Section 10: NE1/4 NE1/4

COUNTY: Summit

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: No

EXISTING USES: Limited grazing
Oil and gas lease

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer, elk, moose
NORMAL RANGE: Bear, blue grouse, ruffed grouse, sage grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of to the State Division of Wildlife Resources. If this method does not prove possible, it will be disposed of in the most expeditious manner.

RATIONALE: Due to its location, size and lack of access, this parcel is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency.

The parcel has significant wildlife values which would be best protected by a disposal to the State Division of Wildlife Resources which has adjoining ownership. If this method of disposal does not prove possible, the wildlife values will not significantly change since this parcel has a lack of development potential.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 9 (Oakley) ACREAGE: 40

LOCATION: T.1S., R.6E. Section 10: SE1/4 SE1/4

COUNTY: Summit

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: No

EXISTING USES: Oil and gas lease
Authorized grazing - 10 AUMs 6-11 to 6-15
Unauthorized grazing

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer, elk, moose
NORMAL RANGE: Cougar, sage grouse, blue grouse, ruffed grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of.

RATIONALE: Due to its location, size and lack of access, this parcel is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency. There has been no interest by a public entity for management, and the resource values will not be significantly changed in non-federal ownership. The existing grazing permit is not significant to the economic viability of the holder and can be cancelled.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 10 (Hidden Lake) ACREAGE: 33.93

LOCATION: T.1S., R.7E. Section 6: Lot 4

COUNTY: Summit

ACCESS: Legal: Paved county road
Physical: Paved county road

EXISTING USES: Withdrawn power site reserve
Summit County garbage dumpster site - unauthorized
Free use county gravel pit
Culinary water system R/W
Oil and gas lease

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: None
NORMAL RANGE: Mule deer, elk, moose, cougar, sage grouse, blue grouse, ruffed grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: 3 acres/33.93 acres have potential for summer homes.

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of. The Bureau's primary objective for this parcel is to protect the water source, and any disposal decision should reflect that objective. The withdrawal will be revoked and the land disposed of. Any sale of the parcel will be to the Hidden Lake Association, the holder of the water rights on the land.

During the interim period, until the withdrawal is revoked, the dumpsters will be authorized or removed. The gravel pit will be terminated and reclaimed as soon as possible. Pending its termination, the stipulations of the free use permit will be enforced.

RATIONALE: The parcel has an existing authorized right-of-way for a spring development and pipeline which is used to supply culinary water to nearby homes. There is also an existing free use permit to Summit County for a gravel pit. There is little remaining gravel in the pit, and the county is using the site for unauthorized garbage collection. The highest resource value is the continuing protection of the water supply and development. Hidden Lake Association has a vested interest in the protection of the water source and the proper management of the garbage collection facility. Any title transfer will be made subject to valid existing rights.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 11 (Henefer) ACREAGE: 76.36

LOCATION: T.3N., R.4E. Section 12: Lots 1 & 2

COUNTY: Summit

ACCESS: Legal: Good jeep trail
Physical: Good jeep trail

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing
Oil and gas lease application pending
Limited hunting
R&PP application - UDWR

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer, elk, moose
NORMAL RANGE: Cougar, chukar, blue grouse, sage grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of to the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in a manner that would protect its outstanding wildlife values and recreational opportunities. If this cannot be done, it will be retained in Federal ownership.

RATIONALE: The parcel has outstanding wildlife values and recreational opportunities. DWR has acquired extensive land holdings in the area and adjoining this parcel. There are significant public benefits by continuing to block this land into their ownership. If we are unable to transfer ownership to DWR, the values that exist on the land would justify its retention in BLM ownership. Disposal to a private entity could impair DWR's access to a large area of their ownership.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 12 (Echo West) ACREAGE: 39.42

LOCATION: T.3N., R.4E. Section 34: Lot 1

COUNTY: Summit

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: 1.5 miles graded dirt road; 1.5 miles jeep trail

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing
Oil and gas lease

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer
NORMAL RANGE: Elk, moose, cougar, sage grouse, blue grouse, ruffed grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of after a further cultural survey is conducted.

RATIONALE: Due to its location, size and lack of access, this parcel is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency. There has been no interest by a public entity for management, and the resource values will not significantly change in non-federal ownership.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 13 (Echo) ACREAGE: 199.92

LOCATION: T.3N., R.5E. Section 30: Lot 1, E1/2 NE1/4,
NW1/4 NW1/4,
NE1/4 NW1/4

COUNTY: Summit

ACCESS: Legal: Paved county road
Physical: Paved county road

EXISTING USES: Railroad, oil pipeline, telephone/telegraph line, powerline, county road.
Oil and gas lease
Bureau of Rec. withdrawal to be revoked
R&PP application - UDWR

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer, elk
NORMAL RANGE: Moose, cougar, chukar, sage grouse, blue grouse, ruffed grouse
high use bald eagle area.

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of to the Division of Wildlife Resources in a manner that would protect its outstanding wildlife values and recreational opportunities. If this cannot be done, it will be retained in Federal ownership.

RATIONALE: The parcel has outstanding wildlife values and recreational opportunities. DWR has acquired extensive land holdings in the area and adjoining this parcel. There are significant public benefits by continuing to block this land into their ownership. If we are unable to transfer ownership to DWR, the values that exist on the land would justify its retention in BLM ownership.

Access to the parcel is possible without crossing the railroad right-of-way. Any title transfer will be made subject to valid existing rights. The Bureau of Reclamation has applied for the revocation of their withdrawal.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 14 (Chalk Creek) ACREAGE: 80

LOCATION: T.2N., R.6E. Section 24: SW1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4

COUNTY: Summit

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: Good graded gravel road 5 miles from Highway 133

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing
Oil and gas lease
Expect oil and gas drilling within 24 months

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer, elk, moose
NORMAL RANGE: Bear, cougar, sage grouse, blue grouse, ruffed grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: High probability of oil and gas drilling within 24 months. 6.5 acres/80 acres of disturbance from access road drilling pad.

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of to a state or local government entity in a manner that will protect the wildlife values. If this does not prove possible, it will be retained in Federal ownership.

RATIONALE: The parcel contains significant wildlife values. There is a high probability of oil and gas surface disturbing activities in the near future which could impact the wildlife values. Disposal to a state or local government entity would protect these wildlife values.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 15 (Smith-Moorhouse) ACREAGE: 40

LOCATION: T.1N., R.8E. Section 18: NE1/4 NE1/4

COUNTY: Summit

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: Fair to within 1/2 mile

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: None
NORMAL RANGE: Mule deer, elk, moose, bear, blue grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of.

RATIONALE: Due to its location, size and lack of access, this parcel is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency. There has been no interest by a public entity for management, and the resource values will not significantly change in non-federal ownership.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 16 (Northslope) ACREAGE: 40

LOCATION: T.3N., R.10E., Section 20: NE1/4 NE1/4

COUNTY: Summit

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: Poor jeep trail 4 miles from Highway 150

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing
Oil and gas lease

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Moose
NORMAL RANGE: Mule deer, elk, bear, cougar, blue grouse
ruffed grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of.

RATIONALE: Due to its location, size and lack of access, this parcel is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency. There has been no interest by a public entity for management, and the resource values will not significantly change in non-federal ownership.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 17 (Huntsville) ACREAGE: 40

LOCATION: T.6N., R.2E. Section 14: SE1/4 NE1/4

COUNTY: Weber

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: No

EXISTING USES: Unauthorized grazing
Oil and gas lease

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer, elk
NORMAL RANGE: Blue grouse, ruffed grouse

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: None

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of.

RATIONALE: Due to its location, size and lack of access, this parcel is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency. There has been no interest by a public entity for management, and the resource values will not significantly change in non-federal ownership.

An adjoining landowner has expressed an interest in exchanging land adjacent to BLM lands in western Box Elder County for this parcel. This exchange will be pursued if it proves to be in the public interest.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 18 (Wasatch) ACREAGE: 7.78

LOCATION: T.3S., R.1E. Section 1: Lot 16

COUNTY: Salt Lake

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: Good dirt road across SLC owned property

EXISTING USES: R/W buried water tank

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer
NORMAL RANGE: Bear, cougar, chukar, blue grouse, ruffed grouse, mourning dove

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: Entire parcel has development potential as a nature park which would include rest rooms and nature trail. 3 acres/7.78 acres has potential for residential development.

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of to a state or local government entity in a manner that would protect the watershed, wildlife, recreation and aesthetic values. If this cannot be done, it will be retained in Federal ownership.

RATIONALE: The disposal of this parcel to a private owner would adversely affect its wildlife, watershed recreation and other public values. Salt Lake County has expressed an interest in developing a nature park on the parcel and there has been some interest by the Forest Service for inclusion of it into their adjoining ownership.

DECISION

PARCEL #: 19 (Draper) ACREAGE: 40

LOCATION: T.3S., R.1E. Section 27: SE1/4 NE1/4

COUNTY: Salt Lake

ACCESS: Legal: No
Physical: Good dirt roads

EXISTING USES: ORV

MINING CLAIMS: No

WILDLIFE VALUES: CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE: Mule deer
NORMAL RANGE: Cougar, chukar, ruffed grouse, mourning dove

10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL: 2 acres/40 acres for a municipal water tank.
5 acres/40 acres have potential for residential development.

DECISION: This parcel will be disposed of in a manner that would protect the parcel's wildlife, watershed and aesthetic values. Prior to disposal there will be a cultural clearance done.

RATIONALE: There are significant wildlife, watershed and aesthetic values on the parcel which would be adversely affected if after disposal it was improperly developed.

FINAL DRAFT

ISOLATED TRACT PLANNING ANALSIS

SALT LAKE DISTRICT

UTAH

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Parcel Number and location

Appendix 2a: State Map
b: Location Maps

Appendix 3: Disposal/Retention Action of Alternative 2

Appendix 4: Visual Resource Management Classes

Appendix 6: Wildlife Species Chart

CHAPTER 1

PURPOSE AND NEED

Introduction

The Salt Lake District Isolated Tract Planning Analysis is being prepared to provide management direction for 19 isolated public land parcels totalling 1,180.80 acres in Cache, Morgan, Summit, Weber, and Salt Lake Counties, Utah. Appendix 1 gives location and acreage for each parcel. The 19 isolated parcels are not included in any existing plan. This planning analysis is meant to determine whether disposal of these 19 isolated parcels would better serve the public need than their retention in Federal ownership. These isolated parcels are lands in each of these counties where the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers both the surface and mineral estates. There are exceptions to this in Summit County, where some land administered by the BLM near Park City is already included in the Park City Management Framework Plan (MFP) of June 18, 1975, and in Tooele County where other parcels were covered in the Tooele MFP of May 3, 1984. These will not be included in this planning effort.

BLM also administers split estate lands (lands where BLM administers the mineral estate but the surface estate is not owned by the U.S. Government) in these counties. Planning for these split estate parcels will not be considered in this document. Currently, the pressing issue is the problem associated with management of the surface estate. Because the mineral estate (in split estates) is not such an immediate problem, it will be addressed in a seperate plan at a later date.

Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) requires BLM to develop; maintain; and when appropriate, revise land use plans for the use of the public lands.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires Federal agencies to prepare statements documenting environmental consequences of Federal actions significantly affecting the human environment. This planning analysis does not qualify as a major Federal action and only requires the preparation of an environmental assesment (EA). The Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) regulations for implementation of the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR Part 1500) provide guidance for the preparation of an environmental analysis. This document combines the proposed planning analysis and its EA into one package.

The Planning Process

The guidance for preparing this plan, which is known as a Planning Analysis, is contained in 43 CFR Part 1600, Public Lands and Resources; Planning, Programming, and Budgeting.

A planning analysis differs from a Resource Management Plan (RMP), the standard BLM planning effort. Whereas RMPs provide general guidance over comparatively large areas and the full spectrum of issues and problems, planning analyses usually address smaller areas and fewer issues.

The BLM planning process consists of seven basic steps and requires the use of an interdisciplinary team for the completion of each step. The seven steps are: 1) identification of issues; 2) development of planning criteria; 3) collection of inventory data and information; 4) formulation of alternatives; 5) estimation of effects of alternatives; 6) selection of the preferred alternative, i.e. decision; and 7) monitoring and evaluation.

Issues

Planning analyses deal with all resource programs in a planning area. However, only those aspects of current resource management which are felt to be issues are examined through the formulation and evaluation of alternatives. An issue may be defined as an opportunity, conflict, or problem regarding the use or management of public lands and resources. Alternatives are not developed for those aspects of management that are felt to be satisfactory. One major issue will be addressed in the Iso-Tract Planning Analysis. This issue was identified based on input from the public, BLM resource specialists and managers, and other government agencies.

Issue #1: The small isolated tracts of public land are causing management problems which include access and unauthorized use. Because of their lack of access, small size, isolation from other public land and/or distance from the Salt Lake District BLM Office, they are difficult and uneconomic to manage. However, some parcels may have resource values which make their retention in public ownership desirable. Possible adjustments include, but are not limited to, quantity grants, exchanges, sales to the public, and Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) sales/leases to state, county and city agencies.

Planning Criteria

Planning criteria were developed to guide the development of the Iso-Tract Planning Analysis. Decision makers will use the criteria to help them select a proposed and final plan. Decisions from the planning analysis will reflect the following criteria:

1. The overall objective of the planning analysis is to determine if disposal of the iso-tracts would better serve the public need than would retention in federal ownership.

2. The Planning Analysis will be consistent with the plans and management programs of local and State governments to the maximum extent consistent with Federal law, and be coordinated with other Federal agencies.

3. Participation by the public will be a key factor in decision making.

4. The effect of management of Federal land on adjoining private land will be considered.

5. Special legal and regulatory mandates will be properly considered, including:

   a. Threatened and endangered species.
   b. Archeological, historical, and paleontological resources.
   c. Mining claims.

6. Decisions regarding the disposal or retention of the parcels will be based on present or potential resource values weighed against factors supporting disposal.

7. Accessibility of the land for public uses will be considered.

8. If the land is to be disposed of, the method of disposal will be decided after this plan is completed. Methods of disposal will be prioritized according to how well they serve the public and resolve management conflicts. Methods of disposal which do not serve the public interest or resolve problems will be eliminated from consideration.

9. If land is to be disposed of by public sale, decisions concerning the allowance of preferential rights to adjoining landowners will be made after this plan is completed. This decision will only be made after allowing the public time to comment on the appropriate method of public sale.

10. When disposing of parcels which are prospectively valuable for any of the leasable minerals, a reservation of all minerals will be made to the Federal government. In addition, the right of ingress and egress to explore for and produce oil and gas and geothermal resources will be reserved to the Federal government and/or the lessee(s). No disposal will be made of any parcel which has an existing mining claim except under the criteria outlined in Instruction Memorandum # 84-487, Change No. 2. This memorandum states that lands underlaying mining claims may be disposed of if there are no known mineral values.

CHAPTER 2

DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES

Alternative Formulation Overview

Three alternatives are detailed in this chapter. Each represents a guide to the future retention or disposal of each of the 19 isolated parcels. One alternative must represent no action, with a continuation of present management and retention of all parcels. One alternative allows the disposal of all parcels. The preferred alternative provides for the possible disposal of all parcels, subject to certain conditions to protect resource values on selected parcels.

Retention in Federal ownership does not necessarily mean continuation of administrative jurisdiction by BLM. For example, parcel 4 near East Canyon Reservoir, could be withdrawn to the Bureau of Reclamation, another Federal agency. Under all alternatives, the mineral estate is to be retained in Federal ownership.

Alternative I

Under Alternative I, the No Action alternative, all parcels would be retained in Federal ownership. Current management practices by BLM would continue. The current management practices are described in Chapter 3.

Alternative II

Under Alternative II, the BLM Preferred Alternative, some of the parcels will be disposed of and some will be retained if a method of disposal which would protect the parcels' resource value could not be found. Parcels 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, and 17 will be disposed of without resource protection measures or other special considerations..

Parcel 2 will be disposed of when the existing mining claims no longer encumber the land.

Parcel 4 will be disposed of to another Federal agency or to a state or local government entity in a manner which would protect the recreation, wildlife and watershed values.

Parcel 7 will be disposed of to the Ron Crouch family by the most expeditious method.

Parcel 8 will be disposed of to the State Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR). If this method of disposal does not prove possible, it will be disposed of by the most expeditious method.

Parcel 10 will be disposed of in a manner that would protect the existing water source which supplies culinary water for the Hidden Lake Association. Any sale of the parcel will be made to the Hidden Lake Association.

Parcel 11 and 13 will be disposed of to DWR in a manner that would protect their outstanding wildlife values and recreation opportunities. If this cannot be done it will be retained in Federal ownership.

Parcel 14 will be disposed of to a state or local government entity in a manner that will protect the wildlife values. If this does not prove possible, it will be retained in Federal ownership.

Parcel 18 will be disposed of to a state or local government entity in a manner that will protect the recreation, wildlife, watershed and aesthetic values. If this cannot be done, it will be retained in Federal ownership.

Prior to disposal, the cultural resources on parcel 5 would be documented. Prior to disposal of parcel 12, a further cultural survey would be conducted. If cultural resources are found, excavation and documentation would be conducted if their significance warrants. Prior to disposal of parcel 19, the rock shelter would be tested. If the shelter contains cultural material, it would be excavated and documented.

See Appendix 3 for a summary of the disposal/retention actions of Alternative 2.

Alternative III

Under the third alternative, all parcels would be disposed of irrespective of resource values. The same cultural stipulation found in Alternative II would also be carried out in this alternative.

Chapter 3

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

This chapter provides a discussion, by resource, of the environment. It will cover only those resource values which would be affected by one or more of the three alternatives. Air quality, climate, geology and topography will not be analyzed since these components would not be significantly affected by any of the alternatives. More detailed resource information is on file at the BLM, Salt Lake District Office.

Cultural Resources

Most of the parcels have no significant archeological or historical resources.

Parcel 5 has two sites (42 Mo 008 and 42 Mo 21). The first, Mo 008, is a paleontological site consisting of invertebrate fossils. It is not considered to be important. The second site, Mo 21, is the remains of an irrigation ditch which was important to the early historic settlement of the area. The site is not considered to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Parcel 12 showed evidence of usage by Fremont people (as late as 1300 A.D.). There was no actual site identified, but the potential is high that sites may be found on the parcel.

Parcel 19 had no apparent sites. There is a small rock overhang with some dry fill. There are numerous small mammal bones on the surface, as well as one piece of large mammal leg bone which had been burned.

Floodplains and Watershed

All parcels are relatively free from flooding potential. They are within small and large watersheds.

Parcel 7 is located within 100 yards of Lost Creek. Portions of this parcel are possibly flooded during extremely high seasonal runoff. This parcel is also subject to a high water table (Morgan County Soil Survey).

Parcel 19 is a portion of a very critical but small watershed which serves Draper City.

Grazing and Range

All parcels have potential to be grazed by livestock and wildlife. The BLM has issued a grazing permit for only one of the 19 parcels - parcel 9. The permittee is licensed for 10 animal unit months (AUMs) from June 1 through June 15. He has taken nonuse for the last five years.

BLM employees have witnessed livestock on parcels 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 16. This use is unauthorized. Several other parcels show evidence of having been grazed. The lack of fences around the parcels allow livestock from adjoining lands to graze on the BLM parcels without authorization.

Lands/Access

Only parcels 4, 10, 11, and 13 have legal access for the public and BLM employees. Parcel 4's legal access is only by boat across East Canyon Reservoir. Parcels 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 19 have vehicular access, but one must cross one or more privately owned tracts of land to reach the parcel. Parcels 3, 8, 9, 15, and 17 have no vehicular or legal access.

For the parcels without legal access, BLM employees need to contact the adjacent landowner(s) who control the access and, at times, arrange to obtain keys to the gate(s). This is usually a time-consuming and therefore costly procedure. The government could purchase and construct access to the parcels, but this would be prohibitively expensive. When legal access is purchased, the government also incurs the maintenance costs which, in the local mountainous terrain, would also be quite expensive. Construction of an access road to the public lands may expose the adjoining private lands to trespass.

Parcel 4 is withdrawn under Power Site Reserve 379. Parcel 10 is withdrawn under Power Site Reserve 567. Though these two parcels are under the jurisdiction and management of BLM, any actions taken are subject to the concurrence of the Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission (FERC).

A 40-acre portion of parcel 13 is withdrawn to the Bureau of Reclamation. Withdrawn lands are not subject to disposal. However, these withdrawals will be reviewed in 1985. If they are no longer serving a public need, the withdrawal will be revoked. They would then be open to all public land and mineral laws including, if appropriate, disposal actions.

Parcel 10 has rights-of-way for a paved county road and a powerline, and a free use permit to Summit County for a gravel pit.

Parcel 13 contains rights-of-way for a railroad, oil pipeline, telephone/telegraph line, highway, county road and powerline.

Parcel 18 has a buried water tank right-of-way.

The majority of the parcels have unauthorized livestock grazing, including parcel 9 which also has an authorized grazing permit. This permit has been in nonuse for the last five years. Parcel 7 contains an unauthorized home, access road, alfalfa field, powerline and fence.

Parcel 10 contains several unauthorized garbage dumpsters owned by Summit County. There is also a large quantity of trash blowing around the site. This parcel also has an authorized water box, buried water tank and waterline which serves the summer homes built on private land to the south.

Parcels 11 and 13 are under an application for a R&PP lease/sale by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR). UDWR has also expressed a strong interest in applying for a R&PP lease/sale for parcel 8.

The Bureau of Reclamation has a strong interest in obtaining a withdrawal on parcel 4. They feel it would complement the land they now control around East Canyon Reservoir which is leased to the Division of State Parks and Recreation for recreational purposes. East Canyon Lake State Recreation Area officials have indicated that they would support this action.

Salt Lake County has shown interest in obtaining a R&PP lease/sale on parcel 18 to develop a park.

The City of Draper has indicated an interest in receiving a right-of-way for a water tank on parcel 19.

The landownership pattern adjoining the parcels is quite varied. Adjoining landowners include Salt Lake City, mineral and land corporations, ranches, small landowners, irrigation companies, and churches (L.D.S. and Catholic). Details of landownership are on file at the BLM Salt Lake District Office, or in the appropriate county offices.

Many of the adjoining landowners have stated their interest in purchasing the parcels or obtaining them through an exchange. The planning analysis publicity has also generated interest in purchasing the parcels by members of the general public.

Each of the 19 parcels has been zoned by its corresponding county. Parcel 1 is zoned A - Agriculture, with a minimum lot size of one-half acre and a minimum frontage width of 100 feet. A complete description of the lot requirements and authorized uses can be found in Cache County Zoning Ordinance of 1970.

Parcels 2, 3, 5, and 6 have been zoned F-1, Forestry for undeveloped range land. The minimum lot size is 160 acres with a 660-foot frontage. A complete description of the lot requirments and authorized users can be found in The Development Codes of Morgan County, 1979.

Parcel 4 is zoned Multiple Use District - 160. The minimum lot size is 160 acres with a 1,320-foot frontage. Parcel 7 is zoned A-20 for agriculture. The minimum lot size is 20 acres with a 500-foot frontage. For details see the above cited development code.

Parcels 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 are zoned AG-1 - Agriculture-Grazing Zone. The minimum lot size is 40 acres with a frontage of 110 feet. A complete description of the lot requirements and authorized uses can be found in The Development Code of Summit County, 1984. That portion of parcel 13 which is within 500 feet of the county road is zoned R-R 2, Rural Residential.

Parcel 17 is zoned F-5 - Range-Open Space. The minimum lot size is 5 acres with a 300-foot frontage. A complete description of the lot requirements and authorized uses can be found in the Uniform Zoning Ordinance of Weber County, Utah of 1959.

Parcel 18 is zoned A-1 - Agriculture, for grazing and agriculture uses. The minimum lot size is 0.23 acres, except for grazing which has a minimum of one acre. This parcel is also overlain by the Hillside Protection Zone which requires the additional consideration of slope, soils, geology, vegetation,

and grading/drainage plans. No development is allowed on slopes over 40 percent.

The northwest half of parcel 19 is zoned A-5 - Agriculture, by Draper City. The minimum lot size is 5 acres. The southeast half of parcel 19 is zoned F-1 - Forestry, by Salt Lake County. The minimum lot size is one acre. It is overlain by the same Hillside Protection Zone as detailed above, under parcel 18.

Manageability

All of the subject parcels, because of their location, are difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands. Because of their lack of access, small size, isolation from other public land and/or distance from the BLM Salt Lake Office, they are causing management problems including unauthorized use and some resource damage. The access problems are detailed in the previous section on Lands/Access. In order to properly manage these isolated parcels by preventing unauthorized uses and protecting resources, BLM would have to spend large quantities of time and money. This would take away from the proper management of other larger and better blocked parcels of public land. Unless the isolated parcels possess signifiacnt resource values, the money and time that would be required for this management could not be justified. The parcels are currently being managed in accordance with standard BLM policy and procedures. Even with retention of the parcels in BLM ownership, they would continue to receive a low level of monitoring and protection.

Minerals

All of the parcels are prospectively valuable for oil and gas except 2, 18 and 19. Prospectively valuable means that there is a high probability that the mineral exists. The mineral may or may not be found in sufficient quantity and/or quality to be economically developable. All of the parcels except 1, 11, 15, 18, and 19 are covered by oiland gas leases. Parcel 14 has a high potential for oil and gas drilling activities in the near future (24 months). There is no indication that any of the other oil and gas leases will be developed in the next 10 years.

Parcels 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 16 are prospectively valuable for coal. Parcels 5, 6, 9, 10, and 14 are prospectively valuable for phosphate. Parcels 5, 18, and 19 are prospectively valuable for geothermal. Parcel 16 is prospectively valuable for sodium chloride (salt). Presently, there is little or no possibility of leases being issued for any of these leasable minerals.

Parcel 2 is not prospectively valuable for any leasable mineral; however, it is encumbered with mining claims, and has a mineral potential for locatable minerals based on the mining claimant's assays of gold and silver.

Under current minerals management practices, BLM has complete authority to enforce mitigating measures on any surface disturbing activity. BLM can also refuse removal of minerals until rules and mining laws of the FLPMA are adhered to.

Recreation

Because a successful recreational experience must be performed in an appropriate setting and in a preferred activity, the majority of these iso tracts would lack one of these ingredients and therefore not be considered critical to the BLM recreation program. Because of the relatively small size of the parcels and difficulty of public access through private lands, they were determined not to possess a high degree of recreational value.

A majority of the iso-tracts (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19) were noted to possess some limited opportunities for hunting - either small or large game. These units all have existing hunting activities to varying degrees. Other units are either too steep or close to highways and homesites to be actively hunted. Hiking is also listed as an existing but very limited use in these tracts and the rest of the parcels.

Camping and picnicking occurs on a few parcels (1, 16,) and has potential in only a few more (3, 4, 14, 18, 19). This is due to the fact that most of the iso tracts are in steep and rugged terrain, which prevents an opportune setting for camping/picnicking. There are also problems of legal access due to the area's isolation within private lands.

Off road vehicle (ORV) use was noticed in three of the 19 units, (1, 11, 19). This activity is defined as vehicular use off of primary and secondary roads of the area. All ORV users are trespassing across private land to reach parcel 1 and 19. Of the three areas currently being used, moderate impacts are occurring on parcels 1 and 19. Soils on the slopes of these tracts have been displaced or compacted, and erosion patterns are obvious to a moderate degree where the vehicles or motorcycles have traveled. Vegetation in these areas has been destroyed. However, overall use is rated as low to moderate; no extensive ORV uses are apparent, nor does the potential for such use exist.

Socioeconomics

The 19 parcels are located in Cache, Morgan, Salt Lake, Summit and Weber Counties. These counties have a combined acreage of 4,961 square miles or about 3.2 million acres, which is approximately 6 percent of the land area of the State of Utah. This area contains the majority of the population of the State. Fifty-seven percent of the population resides in these five counties; 59 percent of the state's employment and 62 percent of its income are also produced by these counties.

There is virtually no income or employment generated in these 19 parcels. While there is almost no cattle or sheep grazing occurring through BLM authorizations, many of the parcels are grazed in trespass. Most of the parcels are under lease for oil and gas, but no exploration or production is occurring in any of them. The counties do receive payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) on these parcels, but the amount received by any county is not a significant portion of their revenues.

Soils

Soils on all parcels have fair to good capability for supporting forage for livestock and wildlife. All parcels are also subject to erosion if the vegetation is removed.

Parcel 1 is an upland stony loam soil which is shallow and highly eroded. The high erosion potential of the shallow soil and steep slopes limits the development potential of this parcel.

Parcels 2, 3, 5, 6, 17 and 18 are mountain loam soils. The soils are generally very shallow to bedrock and on steep slopes. The shallow soils limit the development potential of these parcels. Parcel 4 is a mountain clay loam on moderate slopes. This soil has a high shrink-swell potential due to high clay contents which limit development potential. This soil is also susceptible to hillside slippage.

Parcel 7 is an upland loam site. The soil is deep and slowly drained. This soil has only moderate erosion potential.

Parcels 8, 9, 14 and 19 have shallow clay loam soils. Steep slopes and a large amount of rock outcrop are characteristic of these sites. Plant cover must be maintained on these sites to prevent erosion.

Parcel 10 is on a sandy loam site. The vast majority of the parcel is on steep slopes which limit development potential.

Parcels 11 and 16 are also on a sandy loam site with boulder strewn hillsides. The boulders and steep slopes limit development potential.

Parcels 12, 13, and 15 are on steep, shallow, sandy clay loam soils. Bedrock is generally two feet below the soil surface. This feature, along with shrink-swell potential, severely limits development potential.

Vegetation

All of the parcels except 3, 10, 14, 15 and 16 are termed upland range sites. The vegetation characteristic of upland range sites are juniper, shrub species, forbs and native grasses. Shrub species consist of oakbrush, maple, serviceberry, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany and big sage. Native grasses are bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, Nevada bluegrass, mountain brome and various other species.

Parcels 3, 10, 14, 15, and 16 are generally in a transition zone between the upland and mountain range sites. These sites contain many of the same plant species as the other parcels, along with aspen and a few Douglas fir.

There are no threatened or endangered plants in Salt Lake, Weber, Morgan, Summit or Cache Counties. There is a proposed threatened species, Eriogonum organum (wild buckwheat), which has been found about five miles from parcel 1 in Cache County. Before any disposal action is taken, parcel 1 would be surveyed for this species.

Visual Resources

Visual resources are the combinations of landform, water, color, cultural and vegetative features and other landscape characteristics. To determine how the visual resources should be managed, the BLM has developed a system for classifying and managing these landscape characteristics. The system, explained in BLM Manual 8400, places landscape units into visual resource management (VRM) classes which indicate the overall significance of the visual

environment and establishes management objectives for determining the degree of acceptable visual change. The VRM classes are defined in Appendix 4.

Parcels 2, 3 and 18 are grouped into VRM Class II. Parcels 1, 4, 13, 16 and 17 are in VRM Class III. Parcels 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 19 are grouped into VRM Class IV. Parcel 15 was not classified. None of the parcels have been grouped into VRM Class I (preservation). None of the parcels have been inventoried as VRM Class V (intensive cleanup or rehabilitation needed).

Wilderness

None of the parcels possess the characteristics necessary to qualify as wilderness under the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964. The parcels are not a part of a designated wilderness or wilderness study area. Because of the lack of wilderness values this resource will not be considered further.

Wildlife

A summary chart of which wildlife species occur on each of the 19 parcels can be found in Appendix 5. The following is a brief summary of the major wildlife features.

Parcels 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19 are crucial mule deer winter range. Crucial areas are those where big game animals have demonstrated a definite pattern of use each year or an area where the animals tend to concentrate in significant numbers. Loss of crucial habitat will result in a decrease in the habitat's carrying capacity and ultimately decrease the population size. Parcel 5 is normal mule deer winter range. Parcels 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, and 16 are normal mule deer summer range.

Parcels 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, and 17 are crucial elk winter range. Parcels 1, 4, 10 and 16 are normal elk winter range. Parcels 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 15 and 16 are elk summer range.

Parcels 8, 9, 11, 14, and 16 are crucial moose winter range. Parcels 5, 10 and 15 are normal moose winter range.

Parcels 6, 8, 14, 15, 16 and 18 contain habitat for black bear. Parcels 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 19 have habitat for cougar.

All parcels contain habitat of one or more upland game species.

Only parcels 4, 7, and 13 are considered high bald eagle use areas. The bald eagle is an endangered species. It is likely that eagles have some limited use of most parcels, with heaviest use on those parcels which are listed as crucial big game range. Parcel 19 is within the historic range of the peregrine falcon, an endangered species.

Chapter 4

Environmental Consequences

Introduction

This chapter explains the environmental consequences of the three alternatives discussed in Chapter 2. Environmental aspects are analyzed to determine the impact of each alternative.

Certain basic assumptions have been made to facilitate impact analysis and to gauge the effects of each of the alternatives.

1. It is assumed that BLM would have the funding and work force to implement the management actions prescribed in the alternatives.

2. It is assumed that all parcels identified for disposal would be disposed of, i.e. buyers could be found for parcels offered for public sale.

3. The planning analysis only considered the possible impacts which may occur in the next ten years.

4. On disposal actions, all Federal minerals will be retained by the Federal government.

5. Only 6 of the 19 parcels have development potential; parcels 2, 4, 10, 14, 18, and 19. Based on the current mining activities and interest, there is a high potential for continued mining development on parcel 2. Parcel 4 has potential for summer residences, recreational development, and incorporation as part of the adjacent state park. If made a portion of the park, there would be minimal physical developments, such as restroom facilities and picnic tables. Morgan County zoning would have to be amended to allow intensive residential development, but currently would allow the recreational development.

Currently, parcel 10 has a one acre gravel pit which is near exhaustion (1,000 to 2,000 cubic yards of gravel remaining). It will soon be closed and rehabilitated. If the rehabilitation is successful, it is assumed that the one acre gravel area along with two other acres out of the total 33.93 acres in the parcel would have potential for summer home development. Summit County zoning would allow homes to be built on the 40-acre parcels.

There is a high potential for oil and gas drilling on or near parcel 14 in the near future (24 months). Summit County zoning allows oil and gas drilling on this parcel.

The 7.78 acres in parcel 18 have potential for development as a low intensity park. This development would include rest rooms and a nature trail. About one-third of the parcel has potential for residential development. Salt Lake County zoning would allow residential development on slopes under 40 percent, and park development on the whole parcel.

The 40 acres in parcel 19 have potential for construction of a municipal water tank which could occupy one to two acres. Approximately four to five acres have potential for residential development. Salt Lake County planning would allow a residence to be built on parcel 19.

6. Current land uses will continue on all other parcels (parcels 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17) if they are retained in Federal ownership or disposed of.

7. The right of ingress and egress to explore for and produce oil and gas and geothermal resources will be reserved to the Federal government and or lessee(s) in all disposal actions.

Impacts on Cultural Resources

Alternative I

No cultural resources would be disposed of, but the continued low level of management would not afford them much direct monitoring or protection.

Alternative II

Federal control of the cultural resources in parcels 5 and 12 would be lost through disposal. However, the lack of development on these parcels would result in their continued protection. If parcel 19 is disposed of, the parcel would be surveyed more completely and if significant values are found, they could be excavated and documented prior to disposal.

Alternative III

Impacts to cultural resources would be the same as Alternative II except for parcel 19. Because parcel 19 would be disposed of in a nonprotective manner (i.e. by public sale), no stipulations could be included in the patent to protect cultural values. The parcel would still be surveyed and values excavated and documented prior to disposal.

Impacts on Floodplains/Watershed Resources

Alternative I

There would be little impact to these values. All authorized activities would include stipulations to minimize the impact to the watershed.

Alternative II

There would be little or no impact on most parcels because of the lack of development potential. If parcels 10, 14, 18 and 19 are disposed of in a protective manner (i.e. R&PP), impacts could be mitigated to reduce watershed loss by minimizing vegetation removal and soil disturbance and require reseeding of disturbed areas.

Alternative III

Because all parcels would be disposed of in a nonprotective manner (i.e.public sale), no stipulations could be attached to mitigate watershed damage due to development. Most parcels have no development potential, so no watershed degradation would result. Still, the watershed on the five parcels with development potential (2, 4, 10, 18 and 19) could sustain severe damage. Significant damage to the Draper City water supply could result on parcel 19.

Watershed damage due to oil and gas activities on parcel 14 would be mitigated, even if the parcel is disposed of.

Residential development on parcel 4 near East Canyon Reservoir could result in hillside slippage. If this happens, mass erosion could occur which would increase the siltation rate in the reservoir and shorten its life expectancy.

Impacts on Grazing/Range Resources

Alternative I

Little impact to grazing would occur. Because of the high costs to patrol unauthorized grazing, this problem would continue on all parcels at the current rate. The one authorized grazing permit on parcel 9 would probably be cancelled if the permittee continues his nonuse status. This cancellation will not have a significant impact on the economic viability of the permittee.

Alternatives II and III

Grazing is expected to continue on all parcels at the current rate under Alternatives II and III. If development of parcels 2, 4, 10, 14, 18 and 19 occurs, it would result in a loss of approximately enough forage to feed three cows for one year, or 35 AUMs. The grazing permit on parcel 9 would be cancelled two years after issuance of a cancellation notice.

Impacts on Lands/Access

Alternative I

Alternative I would have no affect on the current management situation, but would limit future management options in the area of land disposal. All parcels would be retained in Federal ownership.

Legal access would continue to be a problem. BLM employees could continue the time-consuming activity of contacting the adjoining landowner to obtain permission to examine the parcels. The public would likewise need to arrange for access on their own. An option would be for BLM to purchase legal access to these parcels. This would be expensive considering the size of the parcels involved, length of existing access roads, and/or cost of constructing roads where none exist. Opening these parcels to public access may expose the adjoining private land to trespass.

Any proposals to dispose of the parcels would be rejected, (i.e. public sale, exchange, quantity grants or R&PP sales to state, county or city agencies).

The R&PP applications by UDWR for lease/sale of parcels 11 and 13 (and the expressed interest in a R&PP lease/sale for parcel 8) would only be authorized by a lease. This would not change UDWR's ability to manage the land as they have proposed.

The Bureau of Reclamation could still withdraw parcel 4 and then lease it to the Utah Division of State Parks for inclusion in the existing East Canyon Lake State Recreation Area.

The State's low level of development on this parcel, consisting of a rest room and a few picnic tables, would not have a negative impact on other resource values. It would enhance the recreational use of the parcel.

Alternative II

Legal access would continue to be a problem on the parcels which may be retained and which do not already have legal access (parcels 2, 4, 11, 13, 14, 18, and 19). To manage these parcels properly, legal access could be purchased for parcels 2, 4, 12, 14, 18, and 19. Parcels 11 and 13 already have legal access. All these access roads would have to be maintained at the unknown cost to BLM. The cost (cost would mainly include travel and man hours for preventing unauthorized uses) to properly manage these parcels which would be retained are difficult to estimate, but would be higher then if the parcels are disposed of.

The 40-acre portion of parcel 13 which is withdrawn to the Bureau of Reclamation could not be disposed of until the withdrawal is revoked. Parcels 4 and 10 which are under powersite reserves would also have to be revoked before disposal. This could take place as early as 1986.

All existing rights on the parcels (rights-of-way, etc.) would be reserved and thus protected if the parcels are disposed of.

Alternative III

Because all parcels would be disposed of under this alternative, there would be no need to acquire legal access for the public or BLM. After disposal, there would be no further administrative costs to BLM.

The withdrawals on parcels 4, 10 and 13 would have to be revoked before these are disposed of. This could occur as early as 1985.

All existing rights on the parcels (rights-of-way, etc.) would be reserved and thus protected when the parcels are disposed of.

Impacts on Mineral Resources

Alternative I

Alternative I would not have an affect on minerals resources. BLM would still retain and manage the minerals. BLM would have the ability to enforce surface reclamation laws which may be necessary on surface disturbing activities.

Alternatives II and III

Under these two alternatives there will be no impact to the minerals resources. However, there will be a difference in minerals and surface management. Under these two alternatives the surface estates would be disposed of, but the mineral estate would be retained (this is called split estate). Under split estates, locatable minerals may not be developed.

BLM's obligation and authority for surface reclamation for leasable minerals (oil and gas, geothermal) and saleable minerals development would be

curtailed on split estates. BLM would still be responsible for mitigating impacts to watershed and threatened and endangered species. BLM would also be able to make recommendations for surface reclamation to protect other resources, but would have no final authority to enforce these recommendations.

Impact on Manageability

Alternative I

Alternative I would have no affect on the current management situation, but would limit future management options in the area of land disposal. All parcels would be retained in Federal ownership.

The parcels would continue to be difficult and uneconomic to manage. They would continue to receive little direct field management due to their small size and isolated condition. The parcels would continue to be managed in accordance with standard BLM policy and procedure. In reality, BLM could not afford to effectively prevent all unauthorized uses on the parcels.

To date, few unauthorized uses are known to have occurred, but isolated parcels where BLM has little presence are likely candidates. Parcels with high potential for development could have an increase in unauthorized use problems as adjoining lands become more developed. Legal access would continue to be a problem. BLM employees could continue the time-consuming activity of contacting the adjoining landowner to obtain permission to examine the parcels. The public would likewise need to arrange for access on their own. An option would be for BLM to purchase legal access to these parcels. This would be expensive considering the size of the parcels involved, length of existing access roads, and/or cost of constructing roads where none exist. Opening these parcels to public access may expose the adjoining private land to trespass.

Alternative II

Disposal of all parcels no matter which method of disposal is used, would eliminate BLM's management problems and expenses. Possible retention of parcels 4, 11, 13, 14, and 18 (these would be retained in federal ownership if a method of disposal could not be found which would protect their resource values) would cause a continuation of management problems as explained under Alternative I. Withdrawal of parcel 4 to the Bureau of Reclamation and its eventual lease to the Utah Division of State Parks would end BLM's management problems and expenses on the parcel. Until parcels are disposed of, they would be managed in accordance with standard BLM policy and procedures.

Because all disposal actions would be made subject to valid existing rights, all current authorized uses would continue after disposal, i.e. rights-of-way on parcel 13.

Alternative III

Disposal of all parcels would eliminate BLM's management problems and expenses. However, it would not meet the public's needs in all cases. Wildlife, watershed, recreation, and aesthetic needs of the public may be lost by disposal of certain parcels. These impacts will be addressed in their appropriate subsection.

That portion of parcel 2 which contains mining claims could not be disposed of by public sale. It would be expensive to survey the mining claims to allow their retention while disposing of the rest of the parcel. Therefore, the whole parcel would be retained until the existing mining claims no longer encumber the land.

Impacts to the Recreation Resource

Alternative I

Alternative I would have no impact on the recreation resource. The parcels would continue to have limited recreation potential. A lack of public access on most parcels would continue to prevent their legal use.

Alternative II

Disposal to private parties of parcels 1 and 19 would result in a loss to the public of areas now commonly used for ORV recreation. Those currently using ORVs on these parcels are trespassing across private land to reach them.

The transfer of parcels 8, 11, and 13 to UDWR would continue to provide recreational hunting opportunities to the public. Transfer of parcel 18 to Salt Lake City and/or Salt Lake County for park development would enhance recreational opportunities in that area.

Withdrawal of parcel 4 to the Bureau of Reclamation and its subsequent leasing to the Utah Division of State Parks would add 50 acres to the existing East Canyon Lake Recreation Area and thereby provide more recreational opportunities for the public.

Alternative III

Disposal of all parcels would result in a loss of recreational use on the 19 parcels. Enhancement of recreational opportunities by transfer of certain parcels to UDWR as explained under Alternative II would be lost unless UDWR purchased them. It is doubtful if UDWR would be able to afford to purchase them at full cost. Expansion of East Canyon Lake Recreation Area by withdrawal of parcel 4 to the Bureau of Reclamation would likewise be prevented. ORV recreational experiences in parcels 1, 11, and 19 would also be lost.

Impacts to Socioeconomics

Alternative I

Under this alternative there would be no impact to socioeconomics, since the lands would be retained in Federal ownership. There is some minor potential for revenue if BLM were to administer grazing privileges on the lands and charge for livestock grazing. If this occurred, the State and counties would receive a portion of the money. This would be very small and not significant in terms of total revenue. There is also a potential revenue source if oil and gas were to be produced on any of the parcels. The parcels in Summit County would have the greatest probability of this occurring, which could increase county revenues by a significant amount.

Alternative II

Under this alternative, there could be some minor socioeconomic impacts, but they would not be significant. If some of the parcels were to be disposed of to a State government agency, the counties would receive money to replace the PILT lost. If a local government agency acquired the land, no funds would be received in place of PILT. If the parcels were exchanged, the revenue impact would depend upon the person/agency traded with and the location of the exchanged lands. If lands are disposed of to private parties, PILT would be replaced by property taxes which could exceed what is presently being paid. This would be a benefit to the counties. Also, depending upon the use made of the land once it was privately owned, there is a potential for employment and income to be generated from the parcels. This would also increase the tax base. The potential for increased revenue from oil and gas production would be the same as for Alternative I, since the United States would retain mineral rights under any method of disposal.

Alternative III

Under this alternative there could be some minor socioeconomic impacts somewhat greater than under Alternative II, but still not significant. If all the parcels are disposed of, the counties would lose PILT, but in turn receive property taxes, which could be greater than PILT presently received. Potential for development under private ownership and resulting positive impacts to the economic base would be greater than under Alternative II. Potential for revenue from oil and gas production would be the same.

Impacts to Soils

Alternative I

There would be no impacts to soils. Because the parcels would be retained in Federal ownership, any authorized activities could be mitigated to prevent or limit soil disturbance.

Alternatives II and III

Impact to soils would be the same as those detailed for watershed under Impacts to Floodplains and Watershed Resources, Alternatives II and III.

Impacts to Vegetation

Alternative I

There would be little impact to vegetation under Alternative I. Unauthorized grazing would continue at its present rate. Any authorized activities could be mitigated to prevent or limit damage to vegetation. Threatened and endangered species would not be affected.

Alternative II

Vegetation would continue to be impacted at the same level as Alternative I on all parcels. If parcels 10, 14, 18, and 19 are disposed of in a protective manner (i.e. R&PP sale), stipulations could be included in the deed which could minimize impacts to the vegetation. Stipulations could

include such items as minimizing vegetation and soil disturbance and reseeding disturbed areas so that erosion potential is reduced.

Alternative III

Vegetation would continue to be impacted by unauthorized grazing on all parcels, as it would in Alternatives I and II. Parcel 4 could have most of its vegetation removed (approximately 40 acres) for summer residential development. Parcel 10 could have 1 to 3 acres of vegetation removed due to residential development.

Because BLM would not have final authority on revegetation after oil and gas activities, there could be 6.5 acres of wildlife forage lost on parcel 14. Two to three acres of the 7.78 acres in parcel 18 could be removed for residential development. Up to 5 acres of parcel 19 could have its vegetation removed by development for water tanks or residential uses.

Impacts on Visual Resources

Alternative I

There will be no impacts to visual resources under Alternative I.

Alternative II

Under Alternative II, there would be no impacts to visual resources. Parcels 18 and 19 would only be disposed of in a manner that would protect their visual resources.

Alternative III

The development of a residential area on 2 to 3 acres of the 7.8-acre parcel 18 and the 5 acres of the 40-acre parcel 19 may not meet the VRM objectives. It is not possible to evaluate if the design of these homes would or would not meet the VRM II requirements. The development of the 50 acres of parcel 4 as a summer residential area may or may not meet the VRM Class III requirements, depending on the design of the homes.

VRM would not be impacted on the other parcels.

Impacts on Wildlife

Alternative I

No direct impacts to wildlife habitat or population levels are expected from continuing the current management by BLM. One indirect consequence could be the occurrence of some unauthorized use that would destroy wildlife habitat. Isolated parcels where BLM does not have much of a presence are likely candidates.

Because BLM would retain ownership of parcel 14, mitigation measures could limit damage to wildlife habitat when it is developed for oil and gas drilling. Threatened and endangered species would not be affected.

Alternative II

Under Alternative II there would be no impacts to wildlife on parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17. Disposal of parcel 7 to the Crouch family would not impact the bald eagle, an endangered species.

No impact to wildlife would occur on parcels 8, 11, and 13 if they were disposed of to the UDWR. Depending on the success of their habitat improvement projects, ownership by UDWR of these 320 acres may even improve conditions for wildlife. Disposal of parcel 18 to the City/County of Salt Lake for park purposes would have little or no impact on wildlife.

It should be pointed out that, though development of parcels 9, 16, and 17 is not likely in the next ten years, development within important wildlife habitat in the area is possible. The loss of this habitat may increase the value of these parcels for forage and cover.

Alternative III

Under Alternative III there would be no impacts to wildlife on parcels 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, and 17. As stated in Alternative II, disposal of parcel 7 to the Crouch family would not impact the bald eagle.

Disposal of the 320 acres included in parcels 8, 11, and 13 in a nonprotective manner (i.e. public sale) would result in the loss of potential habitat improvement projects which might have been possible under Alternative II if the land was disposed of to UDWR. There would be a loss of 66 deer hunter days if these parcels were closed to public hunting. As noted under Alternative II, the importance to wildlife of parcels 9, 16, 17 may increase if similar nearby habitat is developed.

The near total loss of wildlife habitat on parcel 4 is expected. This 50-acre parcel is crucial deer winter range and is considered normal elk and moose range. There would be a loss of 32 deer hunter days and 3.4 elk hunter days if this parcel is closed to public hunting. It also contains habitat for ruffed grouse and blue grouse, and is a high use area for bald eagles. Because BLM would not have final authority on revegetation after oil and gas activities, there could be 6.5 acres of wildlife habitat lost on parcel 14. This acreage includes crucial winter range for deer, elk, and moose. It is also habitat for cougar, black bear, ruffed grouse, blue grouse, and sage grouse.

Two to three acres of crucial winter range for deer would be lost on the 7.78 acres in parcel 18. Since the acreage is relatively small, the affect on deer population levels would be relatively small (1 to 3 deer). Urban development on deer winter range is the most serious threat to the Salt Lake Deer Herd. Individually, the loss of this habitat may seem insignificant, but the development on adjacent private lands along the Wasatch Front is a significant cumulative loss of which this would be a part. Close to 8 acres of chukar, blue grouse, ruffed grouse and mourning dove habitat and an insignificant amout of black bear and cougar habitat would also be lost.

Four to five acres of crucial deer winter range would be lost on the 40 acres in parcel 19. Mule deer population loss is estimated at about 5 to 10 animals. The same acreage of chukar, ruffed grouse and mourning dove habitat

would be lost. An insignificant amount of cougar habitat would no longer be suitable for this species. Existing or potential peregrine falcon populations would not be affected.

It is important to note that though not all of parcels 14, 18, and 19 are expected to be developed and direct habitat loss will be confined to just a portion of these parcels, degradation of the rest of the parcel's habitat could also result because of its proximity to the development. For example, on parcel 19, the 4 to 5 acres of the 40-acre parcel which has residential development potential also happens to be the prime deer feeding area.

The deer use the rest of the parcel, which is steeper, for cover and resting. If the smaller feeding area is lost to development, the rest of the 40-acre parcel will also receive little use. The proximity of development to the "undeveloped" portions of the parcels will also cause less use by the more timid species such as upland game birds, cougar, and black bear. As can be seen, the indirect impacts can be significant on the undeveloped portions of the parcels as well as the developed areas.

IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

This section identifies the extent to which the three alternatives would irreversibly limit potential uses of the land and resources. Irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources occur when a wide range of future options are foreclosed.

There would be no irreversible or irretrievable commitment of cultural, floodplains, minerals, socioeconomic, recreation, visual, wilderness, or threatened and endangered species resources under any of the alternatives. Disposal of any of the parcels under Alternatives II or III would remove, irreversibly, an undetermined amount of forage from Federal control. Those parcels which could be developed (2, 4, 10, 14, 18, and 19) would lose appoximately enough forage to support 35 cows for one month. No forage will be lost on the other parcels because grazing is expected to continue at the current rate whether they are retained or disposed of.

Alternative I would prohibit BLM from disposing of any of the parcels. This could be reversed only by an amendment to the plan. Disposal of any of the parcels under Alternatives II or III would be an irreversible loss of Federal control of the parcels. The only exception to this would be if the parcels are disposed of to an agency which allows public access, i.e. UDWR, or the City/County of Salt Lake.

An irreversible and irretrievable loss of soils could occur if development occurs on parcels 4, 10, 14, 18, or 19, if they are disposed of under Alternative III. Vegetation is a renewable resource. Any loss or use of it through the development of these parcels would be irretrievable but not an irreversible commitment.

Loss of Federal control of wildlife habitat on all parcels would be irreversible and irretrievable on all parcels disposed of under Alternative III. Once it is disposed of, it is final and the ability to protect and manage the wildlife habitat is lost forever. Loss of wildlife habitat on all parcels which would be developed under Alternative III would be irretrievable but not irreversible.

CHAPTER 5

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

The Isolated Tract Planning Analysis was prepared by specialists from the Bear River Resource Area Office, Pony Express Resource Area Office and the Salt Lake District Office. Disciplines and skills used to develop this analysis were: vegetation and rangeland, recreation, socioeconomics, watershed, floodplains, geology, soils, cultural resources, wildlife, wilderness, realty, visual resources, public affairs and typing. Development of the project began in September of 1984. The process included inventories of resources, public participation, consultation and coordination with other agencies and organizations.

An active public participation process was conducted during the development of this draft EA. A public notice in the November 3, 1984, Federal Register was used to focus public attention on the issues. A mass mailing was made in early November requesting information on issues which individuals felt should be considered in this process. Individuals contacted included all adjoining landowners, mining claimants, right-of-way holders, counties, cities, Federal agencies, State agencies, the Sierra Club, and the Salt Lake District Multiple Use Advisory Board.

Meetings were held with the Cache, Morgan, Summit, and Weber County Commissions, United States Forest Service, and several concerned adjoining landowners and mining claimants. Numerous phone inquiries were received from the general public, adjoining landowners and city, State and Federal agencies.

An announcement of the pending planning action was published in the BLM Utah News Digest of November 15, 1984, which was sent out to approximately 1,200 parties interested in land management issues. A presentation was made to the Salt Lake District Multiple Use Advisory Board. The Board consists of individuals from the general public who represent various interest groups including; recreation, renewable resources, nonrenewable resources, wildlife, environmental protection, elected officals, transportation/rights-of-way and one public-at-large member.

During preparation of the planning document and draft EA, the following agencies were contacted to gain information:

Federal Government

U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Forest Service (USFS)
- Soil Conservation Service (SCS)

U.S. Department of the Interior
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

State of Utah

A-95 Clearing House

Department of Natural Resources
- Division of Lands and Forestry
- Division of Water Rights
- Division of Parks and Recreation
- Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR)
  - State Office
  - Northern Region
  - Central Region

Office of Planning and Budget
Department of Transportation
University of Utah - Land Administration Office

Counties and Cities

Cache County Commission
Cache County Planning Office
Morgan County Commission
Morgan County Planning Office
Summit County Commission
Summit County Planning Office
Weber County Commission
Weber County Planning Office
Salt Lake County Commission
Salt Lake County Planning Office
City of Draper
City of Hyde Park
City of Salt Lake

Individuals

Over 1,250 individuals, companies, corporations and organizations were contacted for their comments through the BLM Utah New Digest and mass mailings.

Summary of Issues and Concerns

From the meetings; letters; notices and phone calls, the following issues and concerns were identified by the public.

1. Concern that parcel 4 would leave public ownership and thus not be available for inclusions with the East Canyon Lake Recreation Area.

2. Concern that transfer of the parcels to UDWR would expose the adjoining private lands to trespass.

3. Concern that, if parcels were sold to the general public, adjoining landowners would be forced to allow them rights-of-way across their private land.

4. Suggestion that parcels 18 and 19 in Salt Lake County be kept in public ownership because of their nonsuitability for private development.

5. Suggestions that, if parcels are sold, the adjoining landowners be given preference rights.

6. Suggestion that parcel 19 could be suitable for the city of Draper water storage reservoir.

7. Suggestion that parcel 18 be sold because it is uneconomical for the government to administer such a small parcel of land.

8. Recommendation that the following be considered in determining the outcome of each parcel: a) size of parcel, b) legal access to parcel, c) disruption to adjoining landowners, d) total benefit picture.

9. Concern that the water reservoir on parcel 18 be protected.

10. Concern that disposal of parcel 13 would require Union Pacific Railroad to grant additional public crossings across their railroad line.

11. Concern that UDWR would not control noxious weeds if they obtained control of some of the parcels.

12. Concern that parcel 19 be retained in public ownership to protect the Draper City water shed.

13. Concern that development of the parcels would damage wildlife habitat with crucial winter range being the greatest concern.

Future Administrative Actions

The planning analysis and accompanying planning decisions will undergo a two month consistency review and public comment period. The draft planning decisions will be sent to all parties contacted during the scoping process, and other interested parties. The document will be made available upon request at the BLM, Salt Lake District Office, 2370 South 2300 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84119. A formal consistency review will be conducted with the State of Utah.

After the consistency review period, the final document will be produced using the public comments received. The BLM, Utah State Director will then make approve final planning decisions. Notice of these decisions are published in the Federal Register and are subject to a 30-day protest period.

After resolving any protests which may be received, the plan will be implemented.

List of Preparers

Core Team

Joelle Buffa	Wildlife Management Biologist
Terry Catlin	Realty Specialist
Doug Dodge	Archaeologist
Kirk Gardner	Wildlife Management Biologist
Gregg Morgan	Outdoor Recreation Specialist
Clyde A. Morris	Project Manager

Mike Nelson	Realty Specialist
Ed Wehking	Range Conservationist / Soil Conservationist
Leonard Wehking	Geologist

Support Team

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Scott Brayton	Public Affairs Specialist
Rose Brundage	Editorial Assistant
Lew Kirkman	District Wilderness Coordinator
Barbara Korzendorfer	Geologist
Dennis Oaks	Supervisory Environmental Specialist
Jim Stobaugh	Range Conservationist
Dan Washington	Surface Protection Specialist
Terri Yeckley	Technical Publications Editor

Reviewers

A. Lowell Decker	Pony Express Resource Area Manager
C. Wayne Richards	Bear River Resource Area Manager
Frank W. Snell	Salt Lake District Manager

APPENDIX 1
Parcel Numbers and Location

PARCEL #		
	Cache County	
	T.12N., R.1E.	
1.	Sec. 1: S1/2 NE1/2	80.0 acres
	Total 1 parcel	80.0 acres
	Morgan County	
	T.2N., R.2E.	
2.	Sec. 4 : Lots 2, 3	57.25 acres
3.	Sec. 20: Lot 2	38.29 acres
	T.2N., R.3E.	
4.	Sec. 10: SE1/4	160.0 acres
	T.4N., R.3E.	
5.	Sec. 34: NE 1/4 SW 1/4, S1/2 SW1/4	120.0 acres
	T.5N., R.3E.	
6.	Sec. 34: NW1/4 NW1/4	40.0 acres
	T.4N., R.4E.	
7.	Sec. 8: Lot 3	7.85 acres
	Total 6 parcels	423.39 acres
	Summit County	
	T.1S., R.5E.	
8.	Sec. 10: NE1/4 NE 1/4	40.0 acres
	T.1S., R.6E.	
9.	Sec. 10: SE1/4 SE1/4	40.0 acres
	T.1S., R.7E.	
10.	Sec. 6: Lot 4	33.93 acres
	T.3N., R.4E.	
11.	Sec. 12: Lots 1, 2	76.36 acres
12.	Sec. 34: Lot 1	39.42 acres
	T.3N., R.5E.	
13.	Sec. 30: Lot 1, E1/2 NE1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 NW1/4	199.92 acres

Summit County (continued)

PARCEL #			
14.	T.2N., R.6E. Sec. 24:	SW1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4	80.0 acres
15.	T.1N., R.8E. Sec. 18:	NE1/4 NE1/4	40.0 acres
16.	T.3N. R.10E. Sec. 20:	NE1/4 NE1/4	40.0 acres
		Total 9 parcels	584.63 acres

Weber County

17.	T.6N., R.2E. Sec. 14:	SE1/4 NE1/4	40.0 acres
		Total 1 parcel	40.0 acres

Salt Lake County

18.	T.3S., R.1E. Sec. 1 :	Lot 16	7.78 acres
19.	Sec. 27:	SE1/4 NE1/4	40.0 acres
		Total 2 parcels	47.78 acres

Grand Total 1,180.80 acres
19 parcels

Appendix 2a

COUNTIES INVOLVED

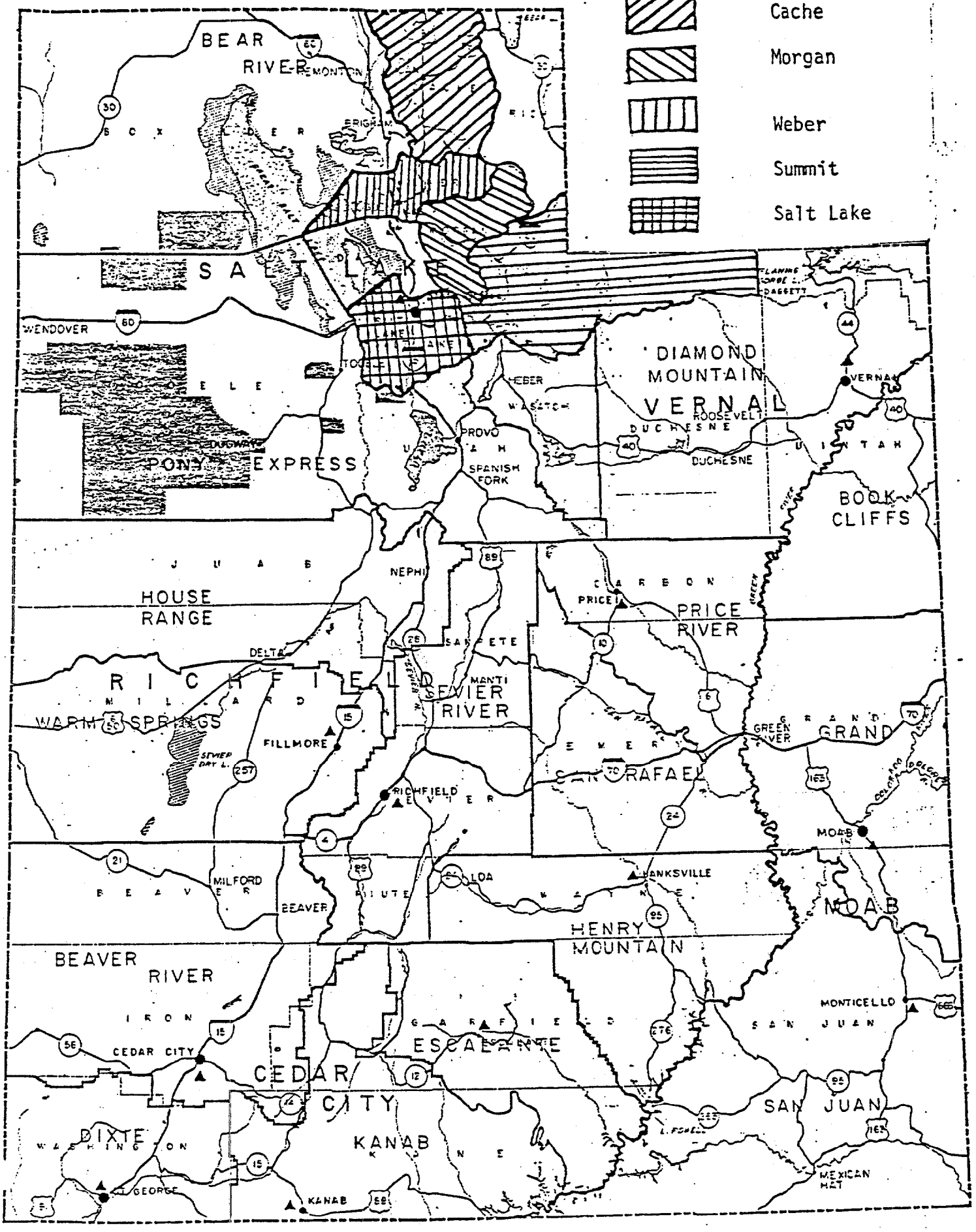
Cache

Morgan

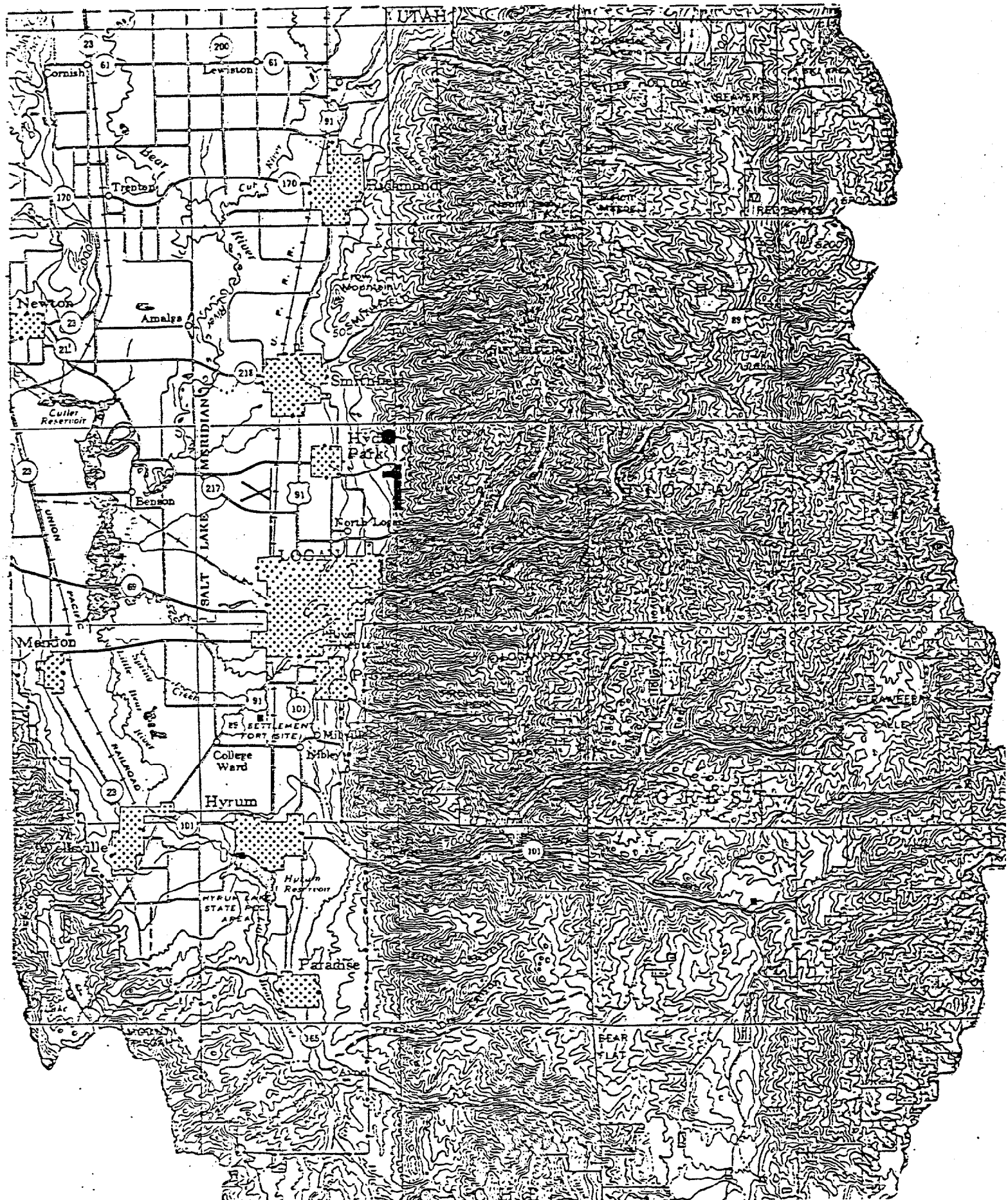
Weber

Summit

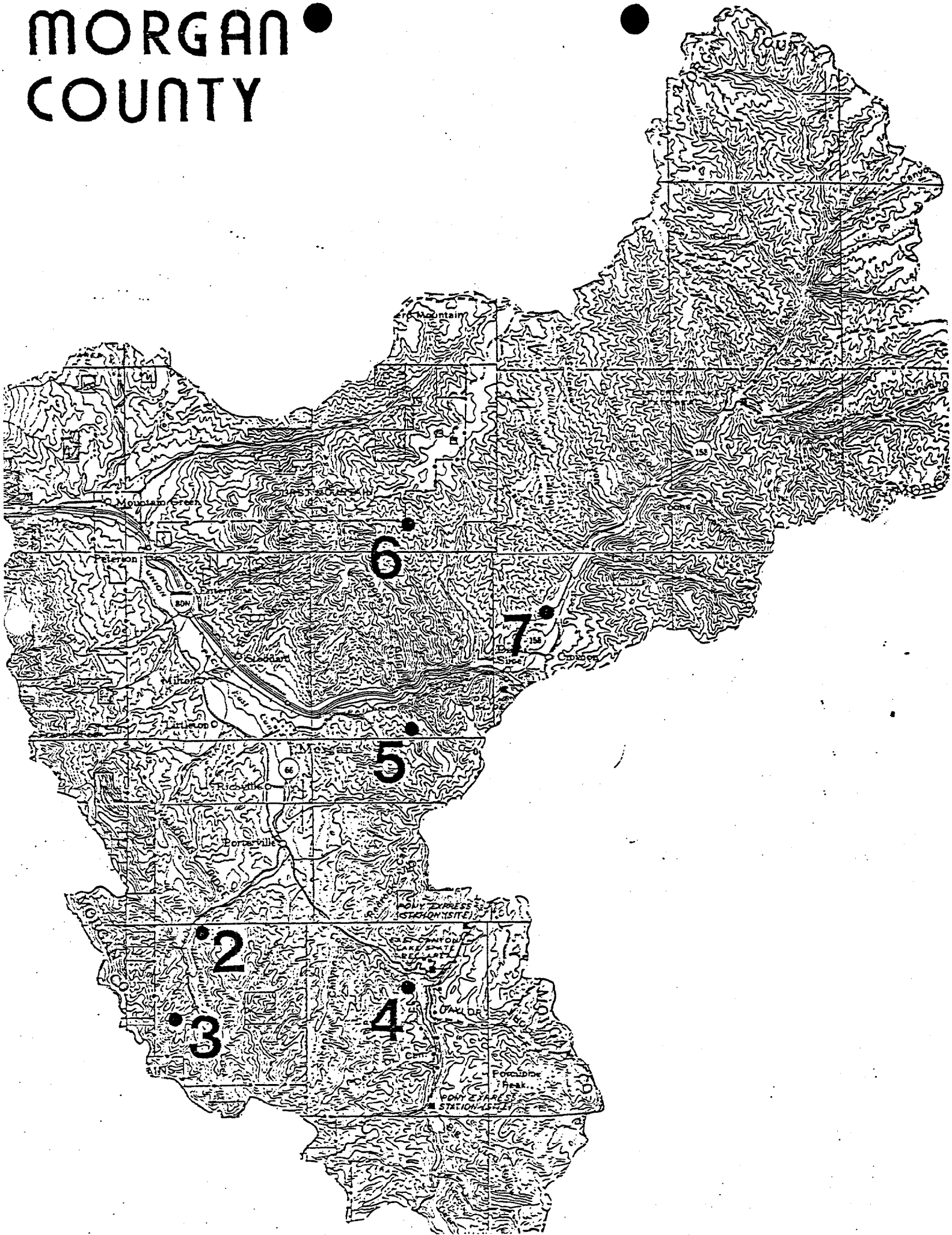
Salt Lake

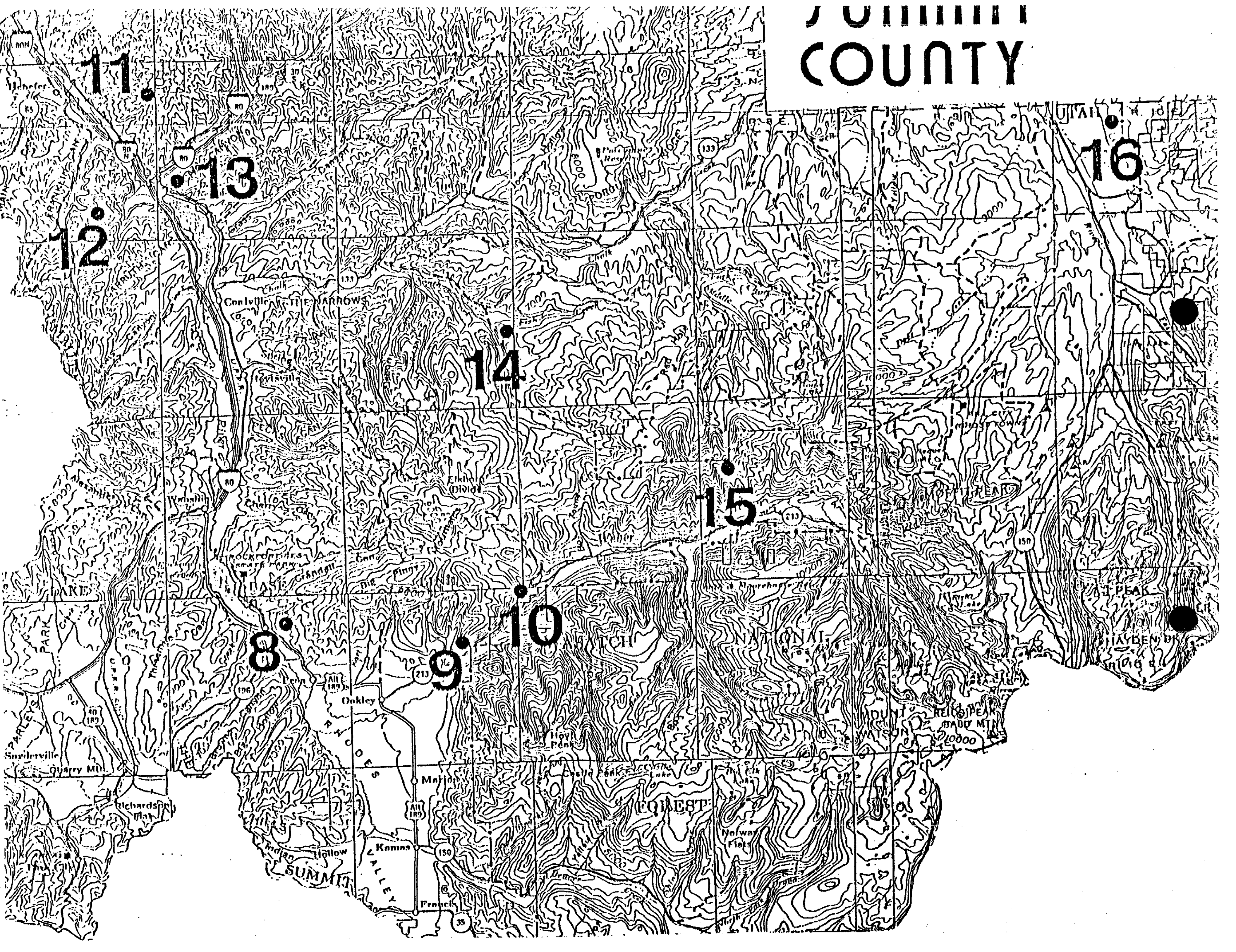


CACHE COUNTY

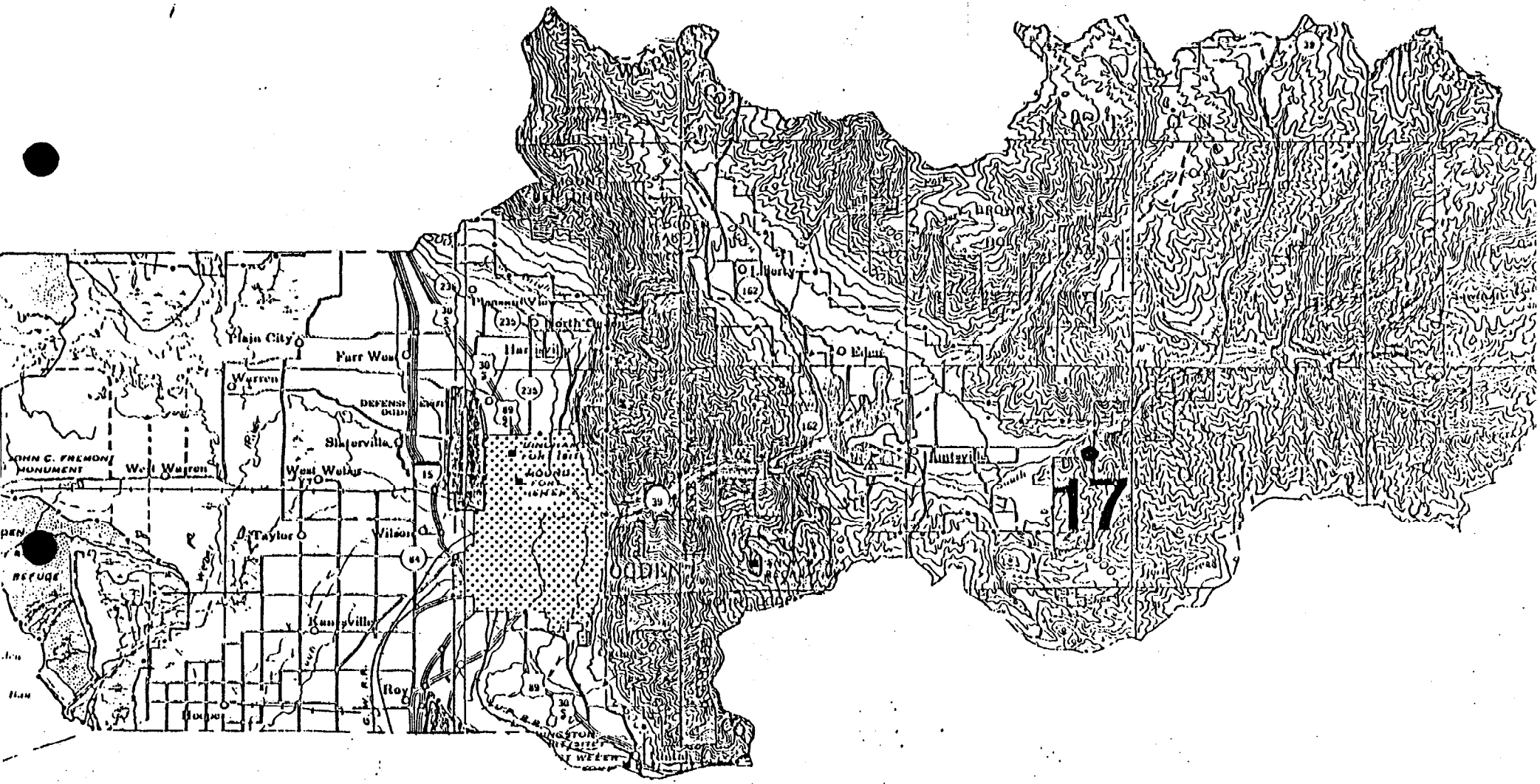


MORGAN COUNTY

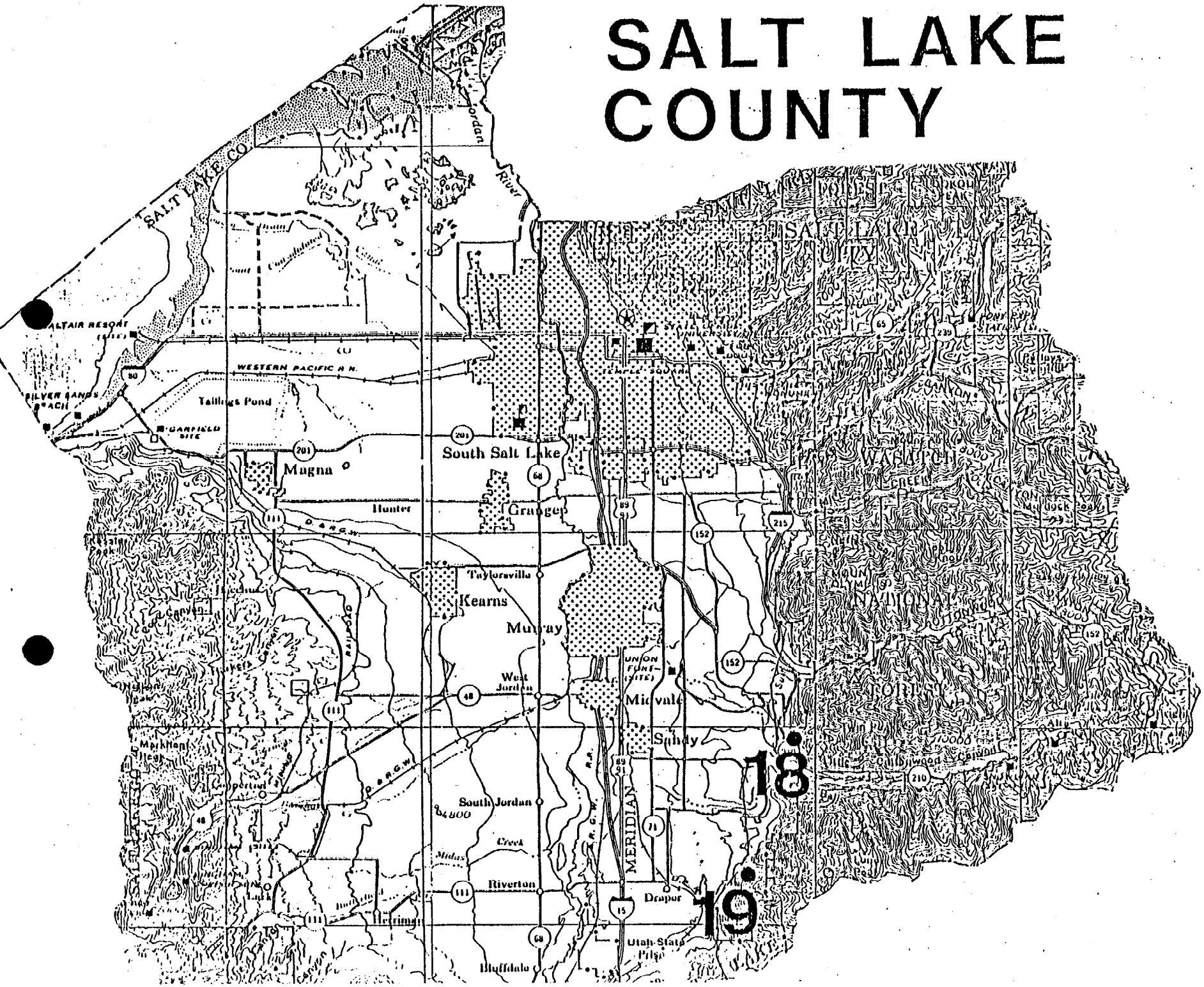



COUNTY
11
13
12
14
15
16
8
9
10
Coalville
THE NARROWS
Elkhorn Divide
Oakley
Marion
Kamas
Francis
Snyderville
Quarry Mtn
NATIONAL
FOREST
SUMMIT
VALLEY
Indian
Hollow
Hoyt Peak
Castle Peak
MOUNT WATSON
HAYDEN PK
Norway Flats

WEBER COUNTY



SALT LAKE COUNTY



APPENDIX 3

DISPOSAL/RENTENTION ACTIONS OF ALTERNATIVE 2

Parcel #	Acreage	Protective Disposal or Retention	Protective Disposal	Disposal
	C A C H E C O U N T Y			
1.	80.00			X
TOTAL	80.00	0	0	80.0
	M O R G A N C O U N T Y			
2.	57.25			X
3.	38.29			X
4.	160.00	X		
5.	120.00			X
6.	40.00			X
7.	7.85			X
TOTAL	423.39	160.00	0	263.39
	S U M M I T C O U N T Y			
8.	40.00		X	
9.	40.00			X
10.	33.93		X	
11.	76.36	X		
12.	39.42			X
13.	199.92	X		
14.	80.00	X		
15.	40.00			X
16.	40.00			X
TOTAL	584.63	356.28	73.93	159.42
	W E B E R C O U N T Y			
17.	40.00			X
TOTAL	40.00	0	0	40.00
	S A L T L A K E C O U N T Y			
18.	7.78	X		
19.	40.00		X	
TOTAL	47.78	7.78	40.00	0
GRAND TOTAL	1,180.80	524.06	113.93	542.81

Appendix 4

Visual Resource Management Classes

The VRM classes refer to the degree of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape. A class is based upon the physical and sociological characteristics of any given homogeneous area and serves as a management objective.

Class I areas (preservation) provide for natural ecological changes only. This class includes primitive areas, some natural areas, some wild and scenic rivers and other similar sites where landscape modification activities should be restricted.

Class II (retention of the landscape character) includes areas where changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color or texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.

Class III (partial retention of the landscape character) includes areas where changes in the basic elements (form, line, color or texture) caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.

Class IV (modification of the landscape character) includes areas where changes may subordinate the original composition and character of an area, however, they should reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

Class V (rehabilitation or enhancement of the landscape character) includes areas where change is needed. This class applies to areas where the landscape character has been so disturbed that rehabilitation is needed. This class would apply to areas where the quality class has been reduced because of unacceptable intrusions. It should be considered an interim short-term classification until one of the other classes can be reached through rehabilitation or enhancement.

RCEL #	1 2 3	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19
Critical Winter Mule Deer Range	x x	C C	C C	C C	C C C
Normal Mule Deer Winter Range		x			
Normal Mule Deer Summer Range	x x	x x	x	x x	
Critical Elk Winter Range		C C	C C	C C	C
Normal Elk Winter Range	x x		x	x	
Normal Elk Summer Range	x x	x x	x	x x	
Critical Moose Winter Range		C	C C	C C	
Normal Moose Winter Range		x	x	x	
Normal Moose Summer Range					
Herd - Distribution Moose	x x	x x	x	x	
Black Bear		x x		x x x	x
Cougar		x	x x x x	x x x	x x
Chukar	x	x	x	x	x x
Sage Grouse		x x	x x x	x x x	
Sage Grouse Strutting/Brooding		x	x		
Blue Grouse	x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x	x x
Ruffed Grouse	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x
Mourning Dove					x x
Hungarian Partridge	x				
High Use Bald Eagle	x	x		x	
Historic Peregrine Falcon					